Introduction

Purpose

This study is a follow up of "Minerals in Plants". The purpose is to compare the medicinal properties of the plants and minerals. By analyzing the contents of minerals in plants we can see which minerals are comparatively high or low. Then we can compare the medicinal properties and the homeopathic pictures of minerals high in a plant with the properties and pictures of that plant. We can study the picture of a plant remedy by comparing it with the minerals with a high content in the plant.

Analysis

The analysis was done by Actalabs, 1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. Their web site is www.actlabs.com. The analysis was Induced Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy on the ashes of the dried plants.

Plants

93 plants were made by available by VSM, Alkmaar, Netherlands. Their web site is www.vsm.nl . Actalabs repeated 3 analysis: Cardamine pratensis, Ocimum canum and Stachys officinalis. So 96 results were obtained. VSM delivered the dried plants, mostly in a quantity of around 30 grams. For details see the table on page 18. Osmundo regalis and Urtica urens were provided twice and thus analyzed twice. It gives a kind of comparison of plants harvested in different times. Osmundo regalis was provided as leaves and as roots. So there we can compare different parts of the plant.

Elements

59 elements were analyzed. The Kalium of all the plants were above the limits that could be analyzed. So Kalium is left out of the tables, leaving 58 elements. The amount of elements is thus greater than in "Minerals in Plants", were only 22 elements were analyzed. So comparison has a wider range. Many elements though don1t have a clear picture. Comparison is more difficult there.

Discussion

The results of the analysis can depend on many factors. Some conclusions can be drawn from this study and the former one "Minerals in plants".

Consistency of the measurement: errors of analysis
Comparing the measurements of the 3 specimens that were analyzed twice can assess the consistence of the measurements. The results were generally about 10% different, with a few of them higher up to 30%. So the results look consistent.

Reliability of the measurement: errors of different analysis
Comparing the measurements of the reference coal can assess the reliability of the measurements (see the table of the elements in Part 2). The results were generally less then 5% different. So the results look reliable.

Part of plant

In general it looks as if roots and bark have a higher content of trace elements than leaves and

flower (see the table of the plants in Part 1). This is very obvious in the case of Osmundo regalis, of which 2 specimens have been analyzed, one root, and one plant.

Season
The case of Osmundo regalis can be accounted for also partly by the season. The root was harvested in November, almost wintertime. Winter has connotations of contraction and concentration, which can lead to higher levels of trace elements.
The season can also be studied in the example of Urtica urens, as 2 specimens from a different season were analyzed. The differences are quite big, ranging from 30% till more than 100% difference. So the season seems to be a big influence for the mineral content of plants

Climate, stage of development
The above differences can also be accounted for by differences in climate and season, and differences in the stage of development of the plant. From this study it1s difficult to differentiate those influences
Soil, air and contamination
Soil, air and contamination are equal for all the specimens as they come from the same, unpolluted garden of VSM

Results and Conclusions
This study can be used for many purposes
First is the confirmation of known remedy pictures.
Second is the study of little or unknown remedies by extrapolating the picture from the pictures of the elements that are high in the plant.
Third is the study of little or unknown elements by extrapolating the picture from the pictures of the plants that have a high content of that element.
The book can be used a s a kind of repertory: especially the right columns, which are sorted on the deviation, can give a good insight and the part which a deviation above, for instance, 1 can be used as a rubric in repertorisation.

Striking results
Hyoscyamus is high in Lithium in both studies. Belladonna, another member of the Solanaceae, also has a high content of Lithium. Tabacum of the same family is also known for it1s high Lithium content. It indicates that the whole family will have a high content of lithium. This is in good accordance with the remedy pictures of the Solanaceae at one side and that of Lithium at the other side.

Syringa vulgaris showed a very high content of Indium. The plant has shown a strong feature of nostalgia (Proving and cases by Jan Scholten, not yet published). Indium has a strong nostalgia.

Verbena has the highest content of Iron of all studied plants. The Dutch name of the plant is: Iron hard.

Confusing results
The lanthanides are especially strong in a few plants. But then most of the lanthanides are strong. It looks as if differentiation of the Lanthanides is difficult.

Conclusion

From this study and the former one, one can conclude that they are worthwhile to do. Gradually some relations between plants and minerals are discovered, confirmed or extended.