

**Revised Monograph Appeared in HPI Vol. X**

**AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM**

(Aesc. hip.)

**Botanical name :** *Aesculus hippocastanum* Linn.

**Family:** Sapindaceae

**Common names :** *Hindi:* Pu; *English:* Horse chestnut; *French:* Marronier d'Inde; *German:* Gemeine Kastaive.

**Description :** It is a large ornamental tree, 12 to 18 meter high, with many branches. Bark smooth, white, not very firm wood. Leaves opposite, digitate, bright green; leaflets serrate, straight veined. Flowers appear in June on a terminal inflorescence, consisting of a panicle, with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones, often polygamous, the greater portion with imperfect flowers. Pedicels jointed, corolla spreading, white spotted with purple and yellow of five petals. Stamens declined. The fruit a nut, large, ovoid, mahogany coloured, perfectly smooth and shining with a large oval hilum, which is pale in colour and rough.

**Habitat :** It is native of middle Asia but flourishes well in temperate climate. It was introduced into Europe in 1576. It is now extensively cultivated as an ornamental tree in both Europe and America. It is extensively grown in India.

**History and authority :** Allen's Encyclop. Mat. Med. Vol. I, 48. Hering Guid. Symp. Vol. I, 74.

**Part used :** The ripe nut excluding the outer shell. The fresh nut's moisture content, 120 ml per 100 gm of solid.

**Preparation :** (a) Mother Tincture  $\phi$  Drug Strength 1/10  
Aesculus Hippocastanum in *coarse powder* 100 g

Water 400 ml

Strong Alcohol 635 ml  
to make one thousand millilitres of the Mother Tincture.

(b) Potencies: 2x to contain one part tincture, three part Purified Water and six parts *Strong Alcohol*. 3x and higher with *Dispensing Alcohol*.

(c) Trituration: 1x and higher to be triturated in accordance with the method 6x may be converted to liquid 8x9x and higher with *Dispensing Alcohol*.

**Old method :** Class III