

THE GREAT BIG NARCOTICS COOKBOOK



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HOW TO MAKE LSD - ACID

[D-lysergic acid diethylamide](LSD)

Preparatory arrangements:

Starting material may be any lysergic acid derivative, from ergot on rye grain or from culture, or from synthetic sources. Preparation #1 uses any amide, or lysergic acid as starting material. Preparations #2 and #3 must start with lysergic acid only, prepared from the amides as follows:

10 g of any lysergic acid amide from various natural sources dissolved in 200 ml of methanolic KOH solution and the methanol removed immediately in vacuo. The residue is treated with 200 ml of an 8% aqueous solution of KOH and the mixture heated on a steam bath for one hour. A stream of nitrogen gas is passed through the flask during heating and the evolved NH₃ gas may be titrated with HCl to follow the reaction. The alkaline solution is made neutral to congo red with tartaric acid, filtered, cleaned by extraction with ether, the aqueous solution filtered and evaporated. Digest with MeOH to remove some of the coloured material from the crystals of lysergic acid.

Arrange the lighting in the lab similarly to that of a dark room. Use photographic red and yellow safety lights, as lysergic acid derivatives are decomposed when light is present. Rubber gloves must be worn due to the highly poisonous nature of ergot alkaloids. A hair drier, or, better, a flash evaporator, is necessary to speed up steps where evaporation is necessary.

Preparation #1

Step I. Use Yellow light

Place one volume of powdered ergot alkaloid material in a tiny roundbottom flask and add two volumes of anhydrous hydrazine. An alternate procedure uses a sealed tube in which the reagents are heated at 112 C. The mixture is refluxed (or heated) for 30 minutes. Add 1.5 volumes of H₂O and boil 15 minutes. On cooling in the refrigerator, isolysergic acid hydrazide is crystallised.

Step II. Use Red light

Chill all reagents and have ice handy. Dissolve 2.82 g hydrazine rapidly in 100 ml 0.1 N ice-cold HCl using an ice bath to keep the reaction vessel at 0 C. 100 ml ice-cold 0.1 N NaNO₂ is added and after 2 to 3 minutes vigorous stirring, 130 ml more HCl is added dropwise with vigorous stirring again in an ice bath. After 5 minutes, neutralise the solution with NaHCO₃ saturated sol. and extract with ether. Remove the aqueous solution and try to dissolve the gummy substance in ether. Adjust the ether solution by adding 3 g diethylamine per 300 ml ether extract. Allow to stand in the dark, gradually warming up to 20 C over a period of 24 hours. Evaporate in vacuum and treat as indicated in the purification section for conversion of isolysergic amides to lysergic acid amides.

Preparation #2

Step I. Use Yellow light

5.36 g of d-lysergic acid are suspended in 125 ml of acetonitrile and the suspension cooled to about -20 C in a bath of acetone cooled with dry ice. To the suspension is added a cold (-20 C) solution of 8.82 g of trifluoroacetic anhydride in 75 ml of acetonitrile. The mixture is allowed to stand at -20 C for about 1.5 hours during which the suspended material dissolves, and the d-lysergic acid is converted to the mixed anhydride of lysergic and trifluoroacetic acids. The mixed anhydride can be separated in the form of an oil by evaporating the solvent in vacuo at a temperature below 0 C, but this is not necessary. Everything must be kept anhydrous.

Step II. Use Yellow light

The solution of mixed anhydrides in acetonitrile from Step I is added to 150 ml of a second solution of acetonitrile containing 7.6 g of diethylamine. The mixture is held in the dark at room temperature for about 2 hours. The acetonitrile is evaporated in vacuo, leaving a residue of LSD-25 plus other impurities. The residue is dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform and 20 ml of ice water. The chloroform layer is removed and the aqueous layer is extracted with several portions of chloroform. The chloroform portions are combined and in turn washed with four 50 ml portions of ice-cold water. The chloroform solution is then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated in vacuo.

Preparation #3

This procedure gives good yield and is very fast with little iso-lysergic acid being formed (its effect are mildly unpleasant). However, the stoichiometry must be exact or yields will drop.

Step I. Use White light

Sulfur trioxide is produced in anhydrous state by carefully decomposing anhydrous ferric sulfate at approximately 480 C. Store under anhydrous conditions.

Step II. Use White light

A carefully dried 22 litre RB flask fitted with an ice bath, condenser, dropping funnel and mechanical stirrer is charged with 10 to 11 litres of dimethylformamide (freshly distilled under reduced pressure). The condenser and dropping funnel are both protected against atmospheric moisture. 2 lb of sulfur trioxide (Sulfan B) are introduced dropwise, very cautiously stirring, during 4 to 5 hours. The temperature is kept at 0-5 C throughout the addition. After the addition is complete, the mixture is stirred for 1-2 hours until some separated, crystalline sulfur trioxide-dimethylformamide complex has dissolved. The reagent is transferred to an air-tight automatic pipette for convenient dispensing, and kept in the cold. Although the reagent, which is colourless, may change from yellow to red, its efficiency remains unimpaired for three to four months in cold storage. An aliquot is dissolved in water and titrated with standard NaOH to a phenolphthalein end point.

Step III. Use Red light

A solution of 7.15 g of d-lysergic acid mono hydrate (25 mmol) and 1.06 g of lithium hydroxide hydrate (25 mmol) in 200 ml of MeOH is prepared. The solvent is distilled on the steam bath under reduced pressure. the residue of glass-like lithium lysergate is dissolved in 400 ml of anhydrous dimethyl formamide. From this solution about 200 ml of the dimethyl formamide is distilled off at 15 ml pressure through a 12 inch helices packed column. the resulting anhydrous solution of lithium lysergate left behind is cooled to 0 C and, with stirring, treated rapidly with 500 ml of SO_3 -DMF solution (1.00 molar). The mixture is stirred in the cold for 10 minutes and then 9.14 g (125.0 mmol) of diethylamine is added. The stirring and cooling are continued for 10 minutes longer, when 400 ml of water is added to decompose the reaction complex. After mixing thoroughly, 200 ml of saturated aqueous saline solution is added. The amide product is isolated by repeated extraction with 500 ml portions of ethylene dichloride. the combined extract is dried and then concentrated to a syrup

under reduced pressure. Do not heat up the syrup during concentration. the LSD may crystallise out, but the crystals and the mother liquor may be chromatographed according to the instructions on purification.

Purification of LSD-25

The material obtained by any of these three preparations may contain both lysergic acid and iso-lysergic acid amides. Preparation #1 contains mostly iso-lysergic diethylamide and must be converted prior to separation. For this material, go to Step II first.

Step I. Use darkroom and follow with a long wave UV

The material is dissolved in a 3:1 mixture of benzene and chloroform. Pack the chromatography column with a slurry of basic alumina in benzene so that a 1 inch column is six inches long. Drain the solvent to the top of the alumina column and carefully add an aliquot of the LSD-solvent solution containing 50 ml of solvent and 1 g LSD. Run this through the column, following the fastest moving fluorescent band. After it has been collected, strip the remaining material from the column by washing with MeOH. Use the UV light sparingly to prevent excessive damage to the compounds. Evaporate the second fraction in vacuo and set aside for Step II. The fraction containing the pure LSD is concentrated in vacuo and the syrup will crystallise slowly. This material may be converted to the tartrate by tartaric acid and the LSD tartrate conveniently crystallised. MP 190-196 C.

Step II. Use Red light

Dissolve the residue derived from the methanol stripping of the column in a minimum amount of alcohol. Add twice that volume of 4 N alcoholic KOH solution and allow the mixture to stand at room temperature for several hours. Neutralise with dilute HCl, make slightly basic with NH₄OH and extract with chloroform or ethylene dichloride as in preparations #1 or #2. Evaporate in vacuo and chromatograph as in the previous step.

Note: Lysergic acid compounds are unstable to heat, light and oxygen. In any form it helps to add ascorbic acid as an anti- oxidant, keeping the container tightly closed, light-tight with aluminum foil, and in a refrigerator.

How to make crack

The only item you will need that you cant find in stores is cocaine. All the others you can find at any grocery store. The best way to get cocaine, if you don't have a dealer, is to talk to a hooker. They have the hook up.

Items needed:

- 1.Cocaine
- 2.Arm & Hammer Baking Soda
- 3.The I.Q. higher then a household plant.

How to make it:

Crack is usually made by mixing two parts of cocaine with one part baking soda in about 20 ml of water. The solution is then heated gently until white precipitates form. Heating is halted when precipitation stops. The precipitate is filtered and retained. The precipitate may then be washed with water; this procedure is usually omitted in the street product. The product may then be dried for 24 hours under a heat-lamp. Crack is then cut or broken into small 'rocks' weighing a few tenths of a gram.

OR

The Best Damn Crack Recipe Ever:

You need a lab to do this!

Ingredients:

- 15 grams Cocaine
- 18 ounces Grand Marnier Liqueur (anything close)
- 18 ounces Famous Grouse Scotch (any scotch)
- 18 ounces Pellegrino sparkling mineral water (any sparkling water)
- 1/2 teaspoon Coriander
- 5 grams Rexal Formula III Baking Powder (baking soda will do)

Equipment:

- Vulcon Quantum-QM100 Large Capacity Centrifuge
- Electrothermal Bunsen burner
- 24 50 ml Belco 3037-Graduated, Shallow Cone Bottom Centrifuge tubes
- Large Tupperware container

Instructions:

Mix the cocaine, Grand Marnier, & Famous Grouse in the Tupperware container. Affix lid, make sure of tight seal, sit overnight in a cool dry place.

In the morning, mix in the Pellegrino, Baking Powder, & Coriander. Reserve 1/2 cup. Distribute mixture evenly in the 24 centrifuge tubes. Place tubes in Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 2885 RPM. Remove tubes and let sit overnight.

In the morning, add reserved mixture evenly to each tube, and place tubes in centrifuge for 45 minutes at 1500 RPM. Remove tubes and heat each tube individually with the Bunsen Burner for 15 minutes at 900 degrees Celsius. Let stand for 15 minutes, retrieve crack at bottom of each test tube. Smoke and enjoy! Serves 6, or one really desperate crackhead.

How to make Meth

Making Methamphetamine at home:

List of chemicals and materials:

Diluted HCl - also called Muriatic acid - can be obtained from hardware stores, in the pool section

NaOH - also called lye

Ethyl Ether - aka Diethyl Ether - Et-O-Et - can be obtained from engine starting fluid, usually from a large supermarket. Look for one that says "high ethyl ether content", such as Prestone

Ephedrine The cottons in todays vicks nasle inhalers dont contain efed or pfed (ephedrin or psuedoeephedrin) but there are still lots of easy ways to get good ephed or pfed, pure ephedrin can be extracted out of it's plant matter, from a plant that can be bought at most garden stores. Or you can get pfed from decongestive pills like sudafed. Most people perfer to work with pfed from pills rather then ephed from the plant. The important thing is that you must have pure pfed/ephed as any contaminants will fuck up the molar ratio leaving you with

over-reduced shit or under-reduced shit. Or contaminants will jell during baseifying and gunk up your product which will then be very hard to clean. So you want to find a pill that is nearly pure pfed hcl, or as close to pure as you can get. Also check the label on your pills and see what inactive ingredients they contain. Inactive ingredients are things like binders and flavors. These you don't want and will remove when cleaning your pills, but certain inactive ingredients are harder to remove than others. You don't want pills with a red coating, you don't want pills with a lot of cellulose in them and you don't want pills with much wax. You also don't want pills that contain povidone. As a rule, if you have two pills that contain the same amount of pfed hcl then take the smaller sized pill because it obviously has less binders and inactive ingredients, time released pills are usually harder to work with because they have more binders and tend to gel up during the a/b stage. Also only buy pills that have pfed hcl as the only active ingredient. You first have to make ephedrine (which is sometimes sold as meth by itself): If you are selling it...I would just make ephedrine and say it's meth.

Distilled water - it's really cheap, so you have no reason to use the nasty stuff from the tap. Do things right.

List of equipment :

A glass eyedropper

Three small glass bottles with lids (approx. 3 oz., but not important) one should be marked at 1.5oz, use tape on the outside to mark it (you might want to label it as ether). One should be clear (and it can't be the marked one).

A Pyrex dish (the meatloaf one is suggested)

A glass quart jar

Sharp scissors

Clean rubber gloves

Coffee filters

A measuring cup

Measuring spoons

Preparing your Lab:

Preparing Ethyl Ether:

WARNING: Ethyl Ether is very flammable and is heavier than air. Do not use ethyl ether near flame or non-sparkless motors. It is also an anaesthetic and can cause respiratory collapse if you inhale too much.

Take the unmarked small bottle and spray starter fluid in it until it looks half-full. Then fill the rest of the way with water, cap the bottle and shake for 5 minutes. Let it sit for a minute or two, and tap the side to try and separate the clear upper layer. Then, draw off the top (ether) layer with the eyedropper, and throw away the lower (water) and cloudy layer. Place the ether in the marked container. Repeat this until you have about 1.5 oz. of ether. Put the cap on it, and put it in the freezer if you can. Rinse the other bottle and let it stand.

Ethyl ether is very pungent. Even a small evaporated amount is quite noticeable.

Ephedrine & or P-Ephedrine: Please discuss this on the neonjoint forum

5. Pour 1/8 teaspoon of the lye crystals into the bottle of ephedrine and agitate. Do this carefully, as the mixture will become hot, and give off hydrogen gas and/or steam. H₂ gas is explosive and lighter than air, avoid any flames as usual. Repeat this step until the mixture remains cloudy. This step neutralizes the HCl in the salt, leaving the insoluble free base (l-desoxyephedrine) again. Why do we do this? So that we can get rid of any water-soluble impurities. For 3 oz. bottles, this should take only 3 repetitions or so.

6. Fill the bottle from step 5 up the rest of the way with ethyl ether. Cap the bottle, and agitate for about 8 minutes. It is very important to expose every molecule of the free-base to the ether for as long as possible. This will cause the free base to dissolve into the ether (it -is- soluble in ether).

7. Let the mixture settle. There will be a middle layer that is very thick. Tap the side of the bottle to get this layer as thin as possible. This is why this bottle should be clear.

8. Remove the top (ether) layer with the eyedropper, being careful not to get any of the middle layer in it. Place the removed ether layer into a third bottle.

9. Add to the third bottle enough water to fill it half-way and about 5 drops of muriatic acid. Cap it. Shake the bottle for 2 minutes. When it settles, remove the top layer and throw it away. The free base has now been bonded to the HCl again, forming a water soluble salt. This time, we're getting rid of ether-soluble impurities. Make sure to get rid of all the ether before going to step 11

10. If there is anything left from step 3, repeat the procedure with it.

11. Evaporate the solution in the Pyrex dish on low heat. You can do this on the stove or nuke it in the microwave (be careful of splashing), but I have found that if you leave it on top of a hot-water heater (like the one that supplies hot water to your house) for about 2-3 days, the remaining crystals will be ephedrine HCl.

If you microwave it, I suggest no more than 5-10s at one time. If it starts "popping", that means you have too little liquid left to microwave. You can put it under a bright (100W) lamp instead. Microwaving can result in uneven heating, anyway.

First Batch: 120mg ephedrine HCl Estimated: 300mg (100% of theoretical, disregarding HCl)

Now, Making Methamphetamine out of ephedrine by reducing it with Hydroiodic Acid and Red Phosphorus.

Items needed:

Alot of matchbooks (the kind with the striking pad)

Coffee filters (or filter paper)

Something that measures ml and grams

A flask (a small pot with a lid can be used)

iodine

Hydroiodic Acid (I will tell you how to make this)

Red Phosphorus (I will tell you how to make this)

Lye

*Optional (toluene and HCl gas)

Making Red Phosphorus:

The striking pad on books of matches is about 50% red phosphorus. The determined experimenter could obtain a pile of red phosphorus by scraping off the striking pads of matchbooks with a sharp knife. A typical composition of the striking pad is about 50% red phosphorus, along with about 30% antimony sulfide, and lesser amounts of glue, iron oxide, MnO_2 , and glass powder. I don't think these contaminants will seriously interfere with the reaction. Naturally, it is a tedious process to get large amounts of red phosphorus by scraping the striking pads off matchbooks, but who cares?

Making Hydroiodic Acid:

This is made by mixing iodine and red phosphorus. When making hydroiodic acid from iodine and red phosphorus, the acid is prepared first, and allowed to come to complete reaction for 20 minutes before adding the ephedrine to it. The way around the roadblock here is to just boil off some more of the water from the ephedrine extract, and make the acid mixture in fresh pure water. Since the production of HI from iodine and red phosphorus gives off a good deal of heat, it is wise to chill the mixture in ice, and slowly add the iodine crystals to the red phosphorus-water mixture.

Now, Making Methamphetamine:

To do the reaction, a 1000 ml round bottom flask is filled with 150 grams of ephedrine. Also added to the flask are 40 grams of red phosphorus and 340 ml of 47% hydroiodic acid. This same acid and red phosphorus mixture can be prepared from adding 150 grams of iodine crystals to 150 grams of red phosphorus in 300 ml of water. This should produce the strong hydroiodic acid solution needed. Exactly how strong the acid needs to be, I can't say. With the ingredients mixed together in the flask, a condenser is attached to the flask, and the mixture is boiled for one day. This length of time is needed for best yields and highest octane numbers on the product. While it is cooking, the mixture is quite red and messy looking from the red phosphorus floating around in it. When one day of boiling under reflux is up, the flask is allowed to cool, then it is diluted with an equal volume of water. Next, the red phosphorus is filtered out. A series of doubled up coffee filters will work to get out all the red phosphorus, but real filter paper is better. The filtered solution should look a golden color. A red color may indicate that all the red phosphorus is not yet out. If so, it is filtered again. The filtered-out phosphorus can be saved for use in the next batch. If filtering does not remove the red color, there may be iodine floating around the solution. It can be removed by adding a few dashes of sodium bisulfate or sodium thiosulfate. The next step in processing the batch is to neutralize the acid. A strong lye solution is mixed up and added to the batch while shaking until the batch is strongly basic. This brings the meth out as liquid free base floating on top of the water. The strongly basic solution is shaken vigorously to ensure that all the meth has been converted to the free base. You now can sell or use the free base for injection use or with free base meth now obtained, the next step you can do is to form the crystalline hydrochloride salt of meth. To do this, a few hundred mls of toluene is added to the batch, and the meth free base extracted out as usual. If the chemist's cooking has been careful, the color of the toluene extract will be clear to pale yellow. If this is the case, the product is sufficiently pure to make nice white crystals just by bubbling dry HCl gas through the toluene extract. If the toluene extract is darker colored, a distillation is called for to get pure meth free base. The yield of pure methamphetamine hydrochloride should be from 100 to 110 grams.

How to make GHB

GHB or sometimes called Liquid E or Liquid G. Is popular at raves and partys because many users compare it's effects of that of ecstasy.

Chemicals needed:

1. GBL, gamma-Butyrolactone. (Used almost exclusively as a chemical intermediate as well as in the production of pesticides and herbicides. Also GBL can be used as an intermediate in the production of vitamins and pharmaceuticals.)

*You can find this at www.geocities.com/specialtywood_products. They sell 1000ml bottles of GBL for only 65 dollars. They sell GBL as a paint stripper for antique wooden furniture.

*Just look on the internet.

2. NaOH, sodium hydroxide or lye. You can find this in the drain cleaning section at most stores. Recommended 'Red Devel Lye'.

*2. KOH, potassium Hydroxide. You can use this or NaOH, but you will need more KOH then NaOH.

3. pH testing papers, found everywhere ask a clerk or someone at a big store.

How to make GHB:

You will need :

1. 135 grams (120 ml)of gamma butyrolactone
2. 63 grams of Sodium Hydroxide or
91 grams of Potassium Hydroxide
3. Papers to test pH

1. Place the content of the gamma butyrolactone bottle in a stainless steel or pyrex glass saucepan. Do not use aluminum cookware to make GHB.
2. Place the content of the NaOH or KOH bottle in the same saucepan.
3. Put SLOWLY around a half cup of warm distilled water in it. Put a cover (fast! the reaction may be immediate) on it but not tight.
4. Wait a little it will start reacting on itself. If it doesn't (after 2-3 minutes), heat it a LITTLE (once it reacts remove it from the stove).
- 4.5 If there is some NaOH not dissolved, stir it up till it is.
5. (This step is optional, some like it like that and others prefer to heat the solution a little.) After it's finished. Start heating it slowly. You will see it starting boiling. Don't overheat! It can burn. Do it for one hour. Don't forget to add water if you make it boil for a long time.
- 5.5. Between step 4 and 6 you might see a white compound on the side of the saucepan (it doesn't happen everytime). Don't throw it away, it's GHB. When you will add water, it will dissolve.
6. When you are finished, put it in a measuring cup (Pyrex) and fill it with water (when I'm in a hurry to taste it I use ice) to 1000ml (a little more than 4 cups). That way you'll have around 1 grams per teaspoon.
7. Measure the PH. If it's higher than 7.5 add vinegar to lower it to below 7.5 It can take 50 - 75 ml of vinegar.
9. To store it I use a mason glass jar with a plastic cover. I draw the poison logo on it (very important! you don't want a kid to take a full glass of GHB). I place it in the fridge, the taste is better when it's cold.

Another Way of making GHB:

You will need:

Clean dry beakers and graduated cylinders, a set of chemical scales, narrow range pH strips for 5.5-8.0, a hot plate, and (if you intend to make powder) two sealed tupperware containers, a blender and a pyrex baking dish.

- 1) Accurately measure out gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) in the volume of milliliters (mls) you want to react.

Example: You want to react 120 mls of GBL.

- 2) Multiply this number by the average density of GBL (1.124 gms/ml).

Example: $(120 \text{ mls GBL}) * (1.124 \text{ gms/ml}) = 134.88 \text{ gms GBL}$

- 3) Divide this number by the average molecular weight of GBL (86.09 gms/mol).

Example: $(134.88 \text{ gms GBL}) / (86.09 \text{ gms/mol}) = 1.567 \text{ mols of GBL}$

4) Multiply this number by the average molecular weight of NaOH (40.0 gms/mol)

Example: (1.567 mols) * (40.0) = 62.69 gms NaOH

5) Weigh out this much NaOH using a set of chemical scales.

6) Heat the GBL + 5% distilled water (by volume) to 100 degrees C

Example: 120 mls GBL + 6 mls distilled water heated to 100C

7) Completely dissolve the NaOH in distilled water at the rate of about 40 grams per 100 mls of water.

Example: (63 gms NaOH) / (40) = 1.575 * 100 mlw H₂O = 157.5 mls water

8) *SLOWLY* drip (DO NOT POUR) 90% of the NaOH into the heated GBL and make sure that the reaction is occurring (the solution will begin boiling vigorously). If the reaction is not occurring, then you either have not heated the GBL to 100C or you have defective reactants (throw them out and get fresh stuff). Once the solution begins boiling, you can turn the heat off - the reaction will make its own heat.

9) Begin measuring the pH of the reaction solution with narrow range pH paper (5.0 - 8.0 paper). When the range begins to get to 7.5 to 8.0, stop dripping the NaOH solution. This mixture will still have unreacted lactone in it - so now it is time to do some steam distillation.

Steam Distillation (The purification step)

10) Put a thermometer in the solution capable of measuring 200C and crank the heat up on the solution. You may want to add a boiling stone made from a clean piece of pea gravel to the solution (don't use a boiling stick because you will burn it up, and don't use a chemical boiling stone because they contain metals that are not supposed to go into humans).

11) When the solution gets up to 150-155C, cut the heat back enough to hold the temperature steady at 150-155C. Hold it at that temperature until all bubbling stops. The beaker now contains melted NaGHB.

12a) To make a liquid, add enough boiling water to make the dilution you want.

Example: You want 1 gram NaGHB per 5 ml of solution. 120 mls of GBL will make 198 grams NaGHB. $198 * 5 \text{ ml} = 990 \text{ mls}$ of solution. So add enough boiling water to bring the entire solution up to 990 mls.

12b) To make powder, pour out thin strips of the NaGHB melt into the pyrex casserole dish. Return the melt to the low heat to keep it melted. Let the strips cool - they will begin to curl up if the strips are about 1/2" to 1" in width. Scrape them up with a metal spatula and put them into a sealed tupperware container. Pour out more strips and repeat the procedure until you have used up all of the melt.

13) Let the strips in the tupperware container cool down and shake them around a bit (while holding the lid tightly on). This will break up the strips.

14) Put the broken up NaGHB pieces into a blender (no more than 1/3 full) at high speed. You may have to shake the blender around a bit to make sure everything is ground into powder. Pour the powder into a sealed tupperware container.

15) You are done. Enjoy, and please don't do G and drive.

Making Powder GHB:

A Method for Making Powdered GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyrate)

Never mix GHB with other substances - especially alcohol or other CNS depressants (like sleeping pills).

Safety :

Wear gloves and safety glasses at all times. If any of the reagents or intermediates contacts the skin, wash well with cold water.

For step 3, use electric oven only. In a gas oven, the pilot light may ignite alcohol fumes, causing fire hazard.

Ingredients :

1. 60 grams of NaOH
2. 120 ml of gamma butyrolactone
3. 1000 ml of pure ethanol

These quantities are not fixed - use more or less as needed, but keep the proportions the same. The NaOH can be dissolved in less ethanol, but these proportions make the process easier and faster.

The ethanol must be pure (no water in it) - don't use vodka. GHB will not crystalize if there is water in the solution. Denatured ethanol can also be used, but be sure to let it completely evaporate before ingesting it. Methanol can also be used, but this is toxic, and excess must be removed before ingestion. If methanol is used, only 500ml is required, but be sure all the methanol is evaporated before ingesting it (check there is no methanol odor left).

Obtaining the ingredients:

NaOH, denatured ethanol and methanol are very easy to find. Just look up chemical products in the yellow pages. Those chemicals are so common that you won't be asked what you are going to do with it. Gamma-butyrolactone is difficult to find. Several companies sell it on the net. See above in The Chemicals Needed at the top of Making GHB on where to buy GBL.

Equipment needed :

1. Screw cap bottle larger than 1000ml; if you choose plastic use HDPE, (it will be clearly marked on the bottom)
2. Glass container at least 1200 ml. in volume.
3. Coffee filter papers (2)

Method :

1. Dissolve the NaOH in the ethanol - place the ethanol in the screw cap bottle and add the NaOH. Shake and allow to stand until cool. Continue until all the NaOH has dissolved. Be sure to release the cap frequently to release pressure.
2. When all the NaOH has dissolved (this can take an hour of shaking and waiting) pour it into the glass pot and add the gamma-butyrolactone. A precipitate (this is the GHB) will form. Allow to stand for an hour.
3. After allowing it to stand, filter the product through the 2 coffee filters (placed inside each other), collecting the precipitate. Dry the precipitate by placing it in an oven on the lowest setting for 24 hours. Use electric oven only! In a gas oven, the pilot light may ignite alcohol fumes, causing fire hazard.
4. You can keep it in the powdered form (keep it in an airtight bag since it is hygroscopic and will absorb water from the atmosphere). Alternatively dissolve it in 750 ml of water; this will give a solution containing about 1g of GHB per teaspoon. Don't ingest the neat solution in case there is unreacted NaOH which can burn the skin - mix it in 1/2 cup of water or fruit juice.

Effects of GHB:

Most users find that GHB induces a pleasant state of relaxation and tranquility. Frequent effects are placidity, sensuality, mild euphoria, and a tendency to verbalize. Anxieties and inhibitions tend to dissolve into a feeling of emotional warmth, wellbeing, and pleasant drowsiness. The "morning after" effects of GHB lack the unpleasant or debilitating characteristics associated with alcohol and other relaxation-oriented drugs. In fact, many users report feeling particularly refreshed, even energized, the next day. The effects of GHB can generally be felt within five to twenty minutes after ingestion. They usually last no more than one and a half

to three hours, although they can be indefinitely prolonged through repeated dosing. The effects of GHB are very dose-dependent. Higher levels feature greater giddiness, silliness, and interference with mobility and verbal coherence, and maybe even dizziness. Even higher doses usually induce sleep.

Dosage:

Determining the ideal dose is probably the trickiest aspect of working with GHB. The amount required for a given level of effect will vary from person to person, and the dose-response curve is fairly steep. Overestimating the dose can have consequences ranging in seriousness from ruining your plans for the evening to waking up in the emergency ward as a result of panic on the part of concerned-but-uninformed friends or relatives. Once you have found the levels that give you the effects you desire, they will remain consistent. Tolerance to GHB does not develop. However, recent (not current) alcohol consumption may decrease the effect of a given dose of GHB. Most people find that a dose in the range of 0.75-1.5 grams is suitable for prosexual purposes, and that a quantity in the range of 2.5 grams is sufficient to force sleep.

Low Dose:

A low dose of GHB (usually from .5 to 1.5 gms) often causes effects similar to those of 1-3 drinks of alcohol. Users can feel a mild relaxation, increased sociability, slightly decreased motor skills, sometimes mild dizziness, and other effects similar to mild alcohol intoxication. Even at low doses it is improper for GHB users to drive or operate heavy machinery.

Medium Dose:

A medium dose of GHB (usually from 1 to 2.5 grams) increases the relaxing effects and the physical disequilibrium experienced. Some people report an increased appreciation for music, dancing, or talking. Many people report positive mood changes. Some slurring of speech, silliness, and slight incoherency are also common. Others report increased feelings of nausea and grogginess. Some users of GHB report prosexual effects: an increase in tactile sensitivity, relaxation, increased male erectile capacity, and heightened experience of orgasm. Some women report that GHB makes orgasms harder to achieve.

Heavy Dose:

A heavy dose of GHB (from 2.5 + grams) can increase feelings of disequilibrium in many people to point of feeling quite ill. Many people accidentally move from Medium Dose to Over Dose, only passing through Heavy Dose for a few minutes. One reason that GHB has gained notoriety as a Club Drug is that some people experience extremely positive feelings on Heavy Doses of GHB. Reports of euphoria, feeling music deeply, joyous dancing, and other very positive effects are common among aficionados. People who report these effects also describe how difficult finding one's personal dose range can be to achieve these effects. An extra quarter (.25) gram can be the difference between euphoria and vomiting.

Overdose:

The Overdose range for GHB can be as little as 2 grams, based on body weight and individual sensitivity. One major problem with GHB as an underground recreational substance is that it has a sharp dose-response curve, which can be difficult to manage with the various non-standard preparations available to the uninformed buyer. Another major problem is that uninformed users often mix GHB with alcohol, which drastically increases the chance of vomiting and unconsciousness. An overdose can consist of mild to extreme nausea and dizziness, sometimes vomiting. It can also be characterized by a strong drowsy feeling followed by an temporarily unrouseable sleep (sometimes characterized as a type of coma) for 1-4 hours. Some Overdoses of GHB mix vomiting with unconsciousness which is an extremely dangerous combination for obvious reasons. When using GHB (or any substance), it is important to remember to let someone who is with you know what you're doing, so if you experience Overdose effects, they can react appropriately and let any health professionals who become involved know what substance was involved.

Poisoning:

I am defining a level dosage above Overdose in order to highlight the effects of extreme overdoses. While many Overdoses consist mainly of heavy sleep, some are lifethreatening. GHB Poisonings are characterized by very low breathing, convulsions, vomiting, being completely non responsive even to 'deep pain', fixed pupils, etc. GHB poisoning victims should receive medical care immediately.

After Effects:

Some people feel drowsy, sleepy, or groggy after the effects wear off or the next day after ingestion. The hangover from low and medium doses of GHB is usually mild or non existant, although some people report feeling slightly 'fuzzy headed' the next day. Some people also report feeling refreshed, happier, and more alert the day after use. For some people, using GHB more than once a week causes significantly increased negative after effects.

Legal drugs/highs

BEST LINK ON DXM: Third Plateau

Getting High off of Cough Medicine:

-Fun with DXM

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DEXTROMETHORPHAN or known as DXM:

DXM is a chemical found in many cough syrups, gel caps, cough drops and some tablets and capsules. It's effects will be much like Special K and PCP, you will feel sedation and euphoria. In other words, you can trip hard on it.

-Things to be remember

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DXM products containing acetaminophen or guaifenesin should not be used recreationally. High doses of guaifenesin can cause vomiting, and high doses of acetaminophen can be fatal.

Drixoral Cough and Fever contains acetaminopen, so don't use this brand!

Use brands with Dextromethorphan as it's only active ingredient.

Some of the other ingredients you don't want:

Guastefin - An expectorant. This will often lead to nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. If you can find a brand without it, I highly recommend it.

Acetemetophin - A pain reliever. Although it takes a dose closer to 50,000mg to be fatally toxic, this should also be avoided if possible. It will put a strain on your liver and prolonged use can permanently damage your liver.

Psudeoephedrine - A decongestant. Ephedrine acts much like methamphetamines. In addition to clearing out bronchial passageways, it is a stimulant and it is possible to OD on higher doses. This must be avoided if you have any sort of heart conditions.

Occasional gastrointestinal symptoms and skin reactions have been reported.

The large amount of glucose, thickeners, etc., present in many cough syrups may be hard on your kidneys and pancreas.

DXM is mildly addictive.

Cough Medicines that have DXM

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When you buy any of the following products make sure it has Dextromethorphan in the ingredients.

Cough Syrup DXM:

Found in Robitussin Max. Strength Cough (tussin max. strength works, too) or Vick's Formula 44. Take on an empty stomach or maybe eat some crackers or other carbohydrates, but no greasy food.

(The best way to take cough syrup is to mix one part cough syrup and one part ginger ale and drink).

Watch how much you take! You can OD on this stuff!

Gel Caps DXM:

Found in Drixoral Cough Liquid Caps. You should crack open gel caps before swallowing. You need to take about 15 if they are 15mg. This way has less of an affect than cough syrup.

Tablets and Capsules DXM:

Found in Coricidin Cough and Cold. 7 or 8 tabs. does the job just fine if they are 30mg. Take more if you don't feel anything within a hour.

Cough Drops DXM:

Found in the brand Sucrets (the ones that come in a bag, not a tin). I would crush 14 to 15 cough drops and mix it with a glass of ginger ale. This way tastes the best but may case nausea!

--Effects

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Positive effects:

- mood lift
- dissociation of mind from body
- creative dreamlike experiences
- visual and aural hallucinations
- sedation

Neutral effects:

- pupil dilation

Negative effects:

- may cause upset stomach, vomiting
- may cause tachycardia (racing, pounding heart)

Contraindications:

Avoid using DXM in combination with alcohol. Read the labels, avoid using cold remedies which contain tylenol or other medications in combination with DXM. Make sure the product contains only DXM as the active ingredient.

Effects at low dosage can be similar to alcohol producing carefree clumsiness with a touch of psychedelic and speedy effect. Intense and rhythmic music induces a state of euphoria and dancing becomes fun. On a higher dose imagination can become vividly experienced, feelings of dissociation from the body can occur and on very high doses profound alterations in consciousness.

--How much to take

Normal Dose 150-350mg, you can take up to 1200mg without killing yourself.

It really depends on how much you take. There are four different kinds of experiences, based on the dosage that are called plateaus. The first plateau is a mild stimulant effect with a little bit of a buzz, and has been compared to Ecstasy. The second plateau is more intoxicating and has been compared to being drunk and

stoned at the same time. The third plateau is dissociative, like a lower dose of ketamine. The fourth plateau is fully dissociative like a higher dose of ketamine (Special K).

You should not attempt higher plateau doses unless you have someone with you who can take care of you in case you get sick or freak out. Many things can happen unexpectedly on upper plateaus, such as spontaneous memory recall, complex delusions, hallucinations, out-of-body experiences, near-death experiences, and perceived contact with spirits or aliens. You need to be pretty stable and grounded before you can handle these things.

Extracting DXM from Cough Syrup

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This is if you want to get almost pure DXM.

The Agent Lemon process is a newer and in all honesty a much better method for extracting DXM. It takes less time, doesn't involve playing with flammable and toxic fumes, and doesn't require sodium hydroxide. Here is the Agent Lemon method:

The Mission:

Extract DXM from cough syrups with materials and equipment that one could buy without any trouble at your nearest K-Mart.

The Materials:

DXM-containing cough syrup. This process will probably produce a dangerous product if you use a syrup that contains any active ingredients other than DXM. Just use Robo Max. Cough.

Ordinary Household ammonia (clear, not lemon or some other scent)

Lighter Fluid (I use a "Zippo". Make sure it evaporates with no residue.)

Citric Acid. Available as a canning supply at your neighborhood supermarket. You can use lemon juice, but it's not recommended.

Equipment:

Some containers.

Two large zipper-seal (Zip-Lock) plastic freezer bags.

What to do:

Prepare ahead of time a solution of the citric acid in water. For two bottles of syrup (8 oz each) use 3 tablespoons of citric acid in 8 fluid ounces of water.

Add ammonia to syrup. DXM converts from hydrobromide salt to freebase and precipitates out of water. Since it is now nonpolar it wants to go into a nonpolar solvent. Now you add a nonpolar solvent (lighter fluid) and shake hard. Free base goes into solution in solvent. Let solvent float to the top. Physically separate the layers. Now the DXM is in the nonpolar layer, mix that with the acid and shake well. The DXM converts back into the acid salt (since lemon juice has citric acid in it, we make DXM hydrocitrate). This is so beautiful because the DXM is practically pulled across the oil-water interface by the hydrogen ion gradient.

Now you throw out the oil layer, and the DXM is now acid salt in the lemon juice. Boil it for a few minutes in the microwave, stir it good, so any volatile solvent that remains will evaporate.

You are left with "Agent Lemon" or "DXemon Aid", a highly concentrated product, which is superior to cough syrup -- if you really wanted to, you could probably boil away the water -- with no danger, since the amount of solvent is almost nothing, and get a crystalline product that might be cut with anhydrous citric acid. I wouldn't suggest it, since it might irritate the stomach.

How to make:

1. Put cough syrup in 2 liter bottle.
2. Pour in a lot of ammonia. Excess is not a serious problem. The ammonia volume should be about equal to the syrup volume.
3. Shake.
4. Pour into a tightly sealable vessel. A funnel is good to have.
5. Add about a 1/2 inch thick layer of lighter fluid.
6. Shake the hell out of the vessel for about five minutes.
7. Pour the liquid back into 2 liter.
8. Let the organic solvent layer separate, it will float on top of the water.

The way to separate the layers is with a separatory funnel, or the approximate version (a plastic bag). Pour the entire contents of the bottle into the sealable plastic bag, seal it, let the layers separate, clip off the bottom corner, and let the watery layer (on the bottom) drain out into the drain. Then let the organic layer drain into a jar.

9. If you want to minimize the amount of water-ammonia-cough syrup inactive ingredients, add more water, let separate and separate again. If you want you can do this as many times as it takes to get the ammonia taste out.

10. Now mix the solvent layer with the citric acid solution.
11. Transfer to a jar (like a Snapple or Nestea jar).
12. Really shake the hell out of it for 5 minutes.
13. It takes a few minutes to separate. Wait.
14. Or use a new plastic storage bag, and this time keep the water layer and discard the organic layer.
15. Boil the juice for a few minutes, the theory is that if a little bit of the organic solvent is there, it will boil away.
16. Drink the DXemon Aid. I have not determined the best method, I think you could mix it with something, or maybe drink it straight. It tastes really bitter (that's the DXM).

Getting High on motion sickness pills:

Yes, you can get high on motion sickness pills. They have Dimenhydrinate. This is a psychoactive drug if taken in really high doses. If you do it correct you will get really messed up on this. Have fun!

What to do:

1. Buy some 'Equate' motion sickness pills (any brand will do)
2. Take 12-17 pills, which should be 600-850mg. I have heard of people taking the whole bottle.
3. Wait about 1-2 hours before feeling the effects.

Getting High off of Psychoactive Toads (DMT):

-Easy way to extract DMMT out of Toads

Yes, DMT! Dimethyltryptamine, which is just like LSD and 2 C-B.

The feeling of doing DMT is as though one had been struck by LSD lightning. The ordinary world is almost instantaneously replaced, not only with a hallucination, but a hallucination whose alien character is its utter alienness. Nothing in this world can prepare one for the impressions that fill your mind when you enter the DMT sensorium.

--How to extract the DMT

You can acquire 5-MeO-DMT from special types of animals and plants, the easiest to get in from is in a species of toad. I will also tell you how to get it from a plant as well.

Species of toad you need: *Bufo alvarius* (Sonoran Desert or Colorado River Toad), and only this. Or if you can't find this toad you may use a gorgonian *Paramuricea chamaeleon*. You will have to figure out how to get it's venom yourself.

Note: Also if you can't find any of these species, your best hope is to do this extraction from a tree toad. Most tree toads have a type of venom that is also psychoactive.

Warning: I would not try the tree toad way, unless you are sure that it's venom is not a deadly poison!

Where to get *Bufo alvarius* toad (Sonoran Desert or Colorado River Toad) venom:

Collect two to four *Bufo alvarius* toads, any other toad will not work. You can find these at a pet store, ask the clerk. If they don't have them ask if they can order you a couple.

How to collect it's psychoactive (DMT) venom:

Fresh venom can easily be collected without harm to the toad. Use a flat glass plate or any other smooth, nonporous surface at least 12-inches square. Hold the toad in front of the plate, which is fixed in a vertical position. In this manner, the venom can be collected on the glass plate, free of dirt and liquid released when the toad is handled.

When you are ready to begin, hold the toad firmly with one hand and, with the thumb and forefinger of your other hand, squeeze near the base of the gland until the venom squirts out of the pores and onto the glass plate. Use this method to systematically collect the venom from each of the toad's granular glands: those on the forearm, those on the tibia and femur of the hind leg, and, of course, the parotids on the neck. Each gland can be squeezed a second time for an additional yield of venom if you allow the toad a one-hour rest period. After this the glands are empty and require four to six weeks for regeneration.

The venom is viscous and milky-white in color when first squeezed from the glands. It begins to dry within minutes and acquires the color and texture of rubber cement. Scrape the venom from the glass plate, dry it thoroughly, and store it in an airtight container until you are ready to smoke it.

Due to its bad taste you can mix it with a more fragrant smoking medium like tobacco, cloves, or marijuana.

--Extracting DMT from Mantis Root Seeds

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How to get DMT from the mantis root seeds:

You go to a plant store and buy some Mantis Root seeds. When the plant is grown, you strip the roots of their bark and grind them up and make a tea. The chemical in it is DMT.

--DMT Effects

POSITIVE:

- short duration
- immersive experiences
- intense open eye visuals and kaleidoscopic patterning
- powerful "rushing" of sensation
- radical perspective shifting
- profound life-changing spiritual experiences

NEUTRAL:

- change in perception of time
- auditory hallucination (buzzing)
- colorshifting (for example red green and gold coloring to the whole world)

NEGATIVE:

- overly-intense experiences
- hard on the lungs to smoke
- slight stomach discomfort
- difficulty integrating experiences

-fast onset and intensity can lead to problems if not prepared (dropped pipe, knocking things over, falling)

When smoked, DMT effects are shortlived and intense and the smoke is harsh and plastic tasting. Because of the quick onset, it's important to try to breathe the smoke in deeply. If you wait too long for a second hit, the effects may have already begun...and once they have, it's unlikely you'll have the opportunity to take another hit.

Many people find the most effective method for smoking DMT is to use a glass pipe and inhale deeply. Often, the DMT melts and some of it remains behind in the pipe. This can be a problem if you load a full dose at a later date and unknowingly have an additional 20 mg left in the pipe. It is recommended that you prewarm the pipe. In theory, this will prevent the vaporized DMT from depositing on the cold glass of the pipe. Another recommendation is to put a second screen on top of the DMT so the flame doesn't burn the DMT (resulting in loss of material).

Making Hard Alcohol:

Have you ever ran out of alcohol and needed more? Well, you can make your own alcohol at home! Just like in the 1920's....well, easier now! Just follow my very simple instructions and in no time you will be making your own ture to god hard alcohol. Have fun and get drunk off your ass!

Note: The type of rubbing alcohol you need is getting harder to find. Though every supermarket should have it, they started to use isopropyl instead of ethanol which is a poison if you drink to much. Read the bottle before buying!

TWO METHODS:

--Items needed to make grape wine (10%% alcohol content):

1. Rubbing Alcohol that has ethanol or ether alcohol. It can't have isopropyl!
2. Grape juice
3. 5 tbs sugar
4. Empty wine bottle

How to make:

1. Fill the empty wine bottle with 1/10 full of rubbing alcohol (ethanol).
2. Fill the rest up (9/10) with sweet grape juice.
3. Add the sugar (Add more to taste).
3. Drink until you're drunk.

This really makes wine. It may not be the fine wine you can buy for 300 dollars, but do you want to get drunk or what?

Items needed to make hard alcohol (50% alcohol content):

1. Rubbing Alcohol that has ethanol or ether alcohol. Now, go down to the local wal-mart or some place like that and ask where the rubbing alcohol is. When you get to the rubbing alcohol section look on the back of every bottle looking for one that has ethanol or ether alcohol.

If the bottle has anything else besides ethanol don't buy it. Don't buy rubbing alcohol that has iso-propyl!!!

You might already have the stuff at home look in the medicine cabinet.

Remember.....ETHANOL OR ETHER ALCOHOL ONLY!!!!!!

Note: Ethanol is not dangerous to use. In fact ethanol is what is used in beer and liquor.

2. Distilled Water in a bottle (this is really cheap, but you can use tap water).

3. Empty wine bottle (You can use a plastic kool-aid container it really does not matter as long as it can hold liquid)

4. 1 tbs salt (This is for taste)

5. 6 tbs honey (This is for taste and the sugar) (Sugar makes the alcohol faster acting!)

6. You don't have to have step 4 or 5.

How to make:

1. Fill the wine bottle (or container) up 7/10th of the way with rubbing alcohol (ethanol).

2. Fill the bottle with (2/10) water.

3. Add salt and honey. (You don't have to have to add these...just makes the final product taste better)

4. Mix and store

5. You may now drink the liquid to get very Drunk!!!

Due to it's bad taste...like every hard drink. Make cocktails with this stuff...pretend it's whiskey.

Getting high on Poppie Seeds:

Get about 300g of poppy seeds from your good old supermarket (really cheap) and crush them. Add the crushed seeds to the juice of about 3 lemons in a bowl and let them soak for about 10 mins. Then add some warm water so that they are covered by about a couple of cm and again leave them for about 10 mins. Next, boil the liquid for about half a hour untill it is pretty gooey. Down the hatch. After about an hour the 'trip' starts and goes on for about 3-4 hours. The high comes in waves. It isn't like an acid trip, more euphoric. Have Fun.

Getting High off of Nutmeg:

All you do is look in your pantry and look for a bottle of whole or ground nutmeg.

Then take a couple whole nutmegs or a couple teaspoons of ground nutmeg orally.

If you don't feel anything in an hour or so double what you took. You know it's working when you feel drunk and high.

Cultivating goods

Three sections:

Growing Marijuana

Growing Shrooms

Growing Psychoactive Cacti

How to grow Marijuana:

OUTDOOR GROWING

Contrary to popular belief, grass grows well in many places on the North American continent. It will flourish even if the temperature does

not raise above 75 degrees.

The plants do need a minimum of eight hours of sunlight per day and should be planted in late April/early May, BUT DEFINITELY, after the last frost of the year.

Growing an outdoor crop has been the favored method over the years, because grass seems to grow better without as much attention when in its natural habitat.

Of course, an outdoors setting requires special precautions not encountered with an indoors crop; you must be able to avoid detection, both from law enforcement freaks and common freaks, both of whom will take your weed and probably use it. Of course, one will also arrest you. You must also have access to the area to prepare the soil and harvest the crop.

There are two schools of thought about starting the seeds. One says you should start the seedlings for about ten days in an indoor starter box (see the indoor section) and then transplant. The other theory is that you should just start them in the correct location. Fewer plants will come up with this method, but there is no shock of transplant to kill some of the seedlings halfway through.

The soil should be preprepared for the little devils by turning it over a couple of times and adding about one cup of hydrated lime per square yard of soil and a little bit (not too much, now) of good water soluble nitrogen fertilizer. The soil should now be watered several times and left to sit about one week.

The plants should be planted at least three feet apart, getting too greedy and stacking them too close will result in stunted plants.

The plants like some water during their growing season, BUT not too much. This is especially true around the roots, as too much water will rot the root system.

Grass grows well in corn or hops, and these plants will help provide some camouflage. It does not grow well with rye, spinach, or pepperweed. It is probably a good idea to plant in many small, broken patches, as

people tend to notice patterns.

GENERAL GROWING INFO

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Both the male and the female plant produce THC resin, although the male is not as strong as the female. In a good crop, the male will still be plenty smokable and should not be thrown away under any circumstances.

Marijuana can reach a height of twenty feet (or would you rather wish on a star) and obtain a diameter of 4 1/2 inches. If normal, it has a sex ratio of about 1:1, but this can be altered in several ways.

The male plant dies in the 12th week of growing, the female will live another 3 - 5 weeks to produce her seeds. Females can weigh twice as much as males when they are mature.

Marijuana soil should compact when you squeeze it, but should also break apart with a small pressure and absorb water well. A nice test for either indoor or outdoor growing is to add a bunch of worms to the soil, if they live and hang around, it is good soil, but if they don't, well, change it. Worms also help keep the soil loose enough for the plants to grow well.

SEEDS

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To get good grass, you should start with the right seeds. A nice starting point is to save the seeds from the best batch you have consumed. The seeds should be virile, that is, they should not be grey and shriveled up, but green, meaty, and healthy appearing. A nice test is to drop the seeds on a hot frying pan. If they "CRACK," they are probably good for planting purposes.

The seeds should be soaked in distilled water overnight before planting.

BE SURE to plant in the ground with the pointy end UP. Plant about 1/2" deep. Healthy seeds will sprout in about five days.

SPROUTING

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The best all around sprouting method is probably to make a sprouting box (as sold in nurseries) with a slated bottom or use paper cups with holes punched in the bottoms. The sprouting soil should be a mixture of humus, soil, and fine sand with a bit of organic fertilizer and water mixed in about one week before planting.

When ready to transplant, you must be sure and leave a ball of soil around the roots of each plant. This whole ball is dropped into a baseball-sized hole in the permanent soil.

If you are growing/transplanting indoors, you should use a green safe light (purchased at nurseries) during the transplanting operation.

If you are transplanting outdoors, you should time it about two hours before sunset to avoid damage to the plant. Always wear cotton gloves when handling the young plants.

After the plants are set in the hole, you should water them. It is also a good idea to use a commercial transplant chemical (also purchased at nurseries) to help them overcome the shock.

INDOOR GROWING

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Indoor growing has many advantages, besides the apparent fact that it is much harder to have your crop "found," you can control the ambient conditions just exactly as you want them and get a guaranteed "good" plant.

Plants grown indoors will not appear the same as their outdoor cousins.

They will be scrawnier appearing with a weak stems and may even require you to tie them to a growing post to remain upright, BUT THEY WILL HAVE AS MUCH OR MORE RESIN!

If growing in a room, you should put tar paper on the floors and then buy sterilized bags of soil form a nursery. You will need about one cubic foot of soil for each plant.

The plants will need about 150 ml. of water per plant/per week. They will also need fresh air, so the room must be ventilated. (however, the fresh air should contain NO TOBACCO smoke.)

At least eight hours of light a day must be provided. As you increase the light, the plants grow faster and show more females/less males.

Sixteen hours of light per day seems to be the best combination, beyond this makes little or no appreciable difference in the plant quality.

Another idea is to interrupt the night cycle with about one hour of light. This gives you more females.

The walls of your growing room should be painted white or covered with aluminum foil to reflect the light.

The lights themselves can be either bulbs of fluorescent. Figure about 75 watts per plant or one plant per two feet of flouresent tube.

The fluorescents are the best, but do not use "cool white" types. The light sources should be an average of twenty inches from the plant and NEVER closer than 14 inches. They may be mounted on a rack and moved every few days as the plants grow.

HARVESTING AND DRYING

The male plants will be taller and have about five green or yellow sepals, which will split open to fertilize the female plant with pollen.

The female plant is shorter and has a small pistillate flower, which really doesn't look like a flower at all but rather a small bunch of

leaves in a cluster.

If you don't want any seeds, just good dope, you should pick the males before they shed their pollen as the female will use some of her resin to make the seeds.

After another three to five weeks, after the males are gone, the females will begin to wither and die (from loneliness?), this is the time to pick.

If you want seeds - let the males shed his pollen then pick him. Let the female go another month and pick her.

To cure the plants, they must be dried. On large crops, this is accomplished by constructing a drying box or drying room.

You must have a heat source (such as an electric heater) which will make the box/room reach 130 degrees. The box/room must be ventilated to carry off the water-vapor-laden air and replace it with fresh.

A good box can be constructed from an orange crate with fiberglass insulated walls, vents in the tops, and screen shelves to hold the leaves.

There must be a baffle between the leaves and the heat source.

A quick cure for smaller amounts is to: cut the plant at the soil level and wrap it in a cloth so as not to lose any leaves. Take out any seeds by hand and store. Place all the leaves on a cookie sheet or aluminum foil and put them in the middle shelf of the oven, which is set on "broil."

In a few seconds, the leaves will smoke and curl up, stir them around and give another ten seconds before you take them out.

TO INCREASE THE GOOD STUFF

There are several tricks to increase the number of females, or the THC content of plants:

You can make the plants mature in 36 days if you are in a hurry, by cutting back on the light to about 14 hours, but the plants will not be as big.

You should gradually shorten the light cycle until you reach fourteen

hours.

You can stop any watering as the plants begin to make the resin rise to the flowers. This will increase the resin a bit.

You can use a sunlamp on the plants as they begin to develop flower stalks.

You can snip off the flower, right at the spot where it joins the plant, and a new flower will form in a couple of weeks.

This can be repeated two or three times to get several times more flowers than usual.

If the plants are sprayed with Ethrel early in their growing stage, they will produce almost all female plants. This usually speeds up the flowering also, it may happen in as little as two weeks.

You can employ a growth changer called colchicine. This is a bit hard to get and expensive. (Should be ordered through a lab of some sort and costs about a gram.)

To use the colchicine, you should prepare your presoaking solution of distilled water with about 0.10 per cent colchicine. This will cause many of the seeds to die and not germinate, but the ones that do come up will be polyploid plants. This is the accepted difference between such strains as "gold" and normal grass, and yours will DEFINITELY be superweed.

The problem here is that colchicine is a poison in larger quantities and may be poisonous in the first generation of plants.

Another still-experimental process to increase the resin is to pinch off the leaf tips as soon as they appear from the time the plant is in the seedling stage on through its entire life-span. This produces a distorted, wrecked-looking plant which would be very difficult to recognize as marijuana. Of course, there is less substance to this plant, but such wrecked creatures have been known to produce so much resin that it crystallizes a strong hash all over the surface of the plant - might be wise to try it on a plant or two and see what happens.

PLANT PROBLEM CHART

Always check the overall environmental conditions prior to passing judgment - soil around 7 pH or slightly less - plenty of water, light, fresh air, loose soil, no water standing in pools.

SYMPTOM PROBABLY PROBLEM/CURE

Larger leaves turning yellow - Nitrogen deficiency - add smaller leaves still green. nitrate of soda or organic fertilizer.

Older leaves will curl at edges, Phosphorus deficiency - turn dark, possibly with a purple add commercial phosphate. cast.

Mature leaves develop a yellowish Magnesium deficiency - cast to least veinal areas. add commercial fertilizer with a magnesium content.

Mature leaves turn yellow and then Potassium deficiency - become spotted with edge areas add muriate of potash. turning dark grey.

Cracked stems, no healthy support Boron deficiency - add tissue. any plant food containing boron.

Small wrinkled leaves with Zinc deficiency - add yellowish vein systems. commercial plant food containing zinc.

Young leaves become deformed, Molybdenum deficiency -

possibly yellowing. use any plant food with a

bit of molybdenum in it.

WAYS TO TURN BAD WEED TO GOOD WEED

1. Place the dope in a container which allows air to enter in a restricted fashion (such as a can with nail holes punched in its lid) and add a bunch of dry ice, and then place the whole thing in the freezer for a few days. This process will add a certain amount of potency to the product, however, this only works with dry ice, if you use normal, everyday freezer ice, you will end up with a soggy mess...

2. Take a quantity of grass and dampen it, place in a baggie or another socially acceptable container, and store it in a dark, dampish place for a couple of weeks (burying it also seems to work). The grass will develop a mold which tastes a bit harsh, and burns a tiny bit funny, but does increase the potency.

3. Expose the grass to the high intensity light of a sunlamp for a full day or so. Personally, I don't feel that this is worth the effort, but if you just spent of your friend's money for this brick of super-Colombian, right-from-the-President's-personal-stash, and it turns out to be Mexican dirt weed, and you're packing your bags to leave town before the people arrive for their shares, well, you might at least try it. Can't hurt.

4. Take the undesirable portions of our stash (stems, seeds, weak weed, worms, etc.) and place them in a covered pot, with enough rubbing alcohol to cover everything.

Now CAREFULLY boil the mixture on an ELECTRIC stove or lab burner. DO

NOT USE GAS - the alcohol is too flammable. After 45 minutes of heat, remove the pot and strain the solids out, SAVING THE ALCOHOL.

Now, repeat the process with the same residuals, but fresh alcohol.

When the second boil is over, remove the solids again, combine the two quantities of alcohol and reboil until you have a syrupy mixture.

Now, this syrupy mixture will contain much of the THC formerly hidden in the stems and such. One simply takes this syrup then thoroughly combines it with the grass that one wishes to improve upon.

How to grow Psychoactive Fungi (Shrooms):

How to get the mushroom spores:

Well, the only way to grow shrooms is to find shrooms. Look in moist areas, like forest grounds and in fields of cow shit.

Nearly all of the psilocybin containing mushrooms are small brown or tan mushrooms easily mistakable for any number of non-psychoactive, inedible, or poisonous mushrooms in the wild. This makes them somewhat difficult to find, and potentially hazardous, to identify. The primary distinguishable feature of most psilocybin containing mushrooms is that they bruise blue when handled.

I wish you good luck. OR you can buy some fresh, NOT DRIED, mushrooms from your local dealer.

MAKING SPORE-PRINTS:

This is really easy, just wash your hands well, then take a fresh shroom and gently twist the cap off away from the stem (OR, I usually use a sterilized knife blade to cut the stem off as close to the cap as I can without touching it too much). Then place the cap, gills down, on a sterile card or piece of glass. Cover the cap and card with a clean, small container to keep drafts from blowing the spores away, and to prevent dust/contaminants from settling on the card/glass. I use a small juice glass for this purpose. Leave the covered 'shroom cap on the card/glass overnight and, voila! I suggest folding the card the next day and keeping it in an airtight container (small ziploc bag) in a refrigerator. I have been told that spore prints will keep for up to a year in an airtight refrigerated (not frozen) environment. From personal experience I know

that they are still viable after 3 months. Oh, by the way, try to find some use for the 'shroom cap after you've collected the spores from it--it's still psychoactive, so I'm sure you can think of something to do with it...

How to grow:

Materials Needed:

- a sporeprint from a strain of psychedelic mushrooms. (Make sure it's the real thing, and that it's not contaminated with anything! Dust, for example.)
- a pressure cooker, any size, but preferably one with 17 qt. (liquid) capacity. (This is the most expensive item, but it's a necessity. Borrow, rent, buy, or steal one.)
- one dozen (or more) new canning jars, 1 quart size, pref. wide mouthed, with lids.
- a box/bag of brown rice--NOT white rice. Long grain/wild rice might also be a good growing medium--maybe even better than regular brown rice, although I'm not positive about this. I once used a half-and-half mix of brown rice and Long grain wild rice which worked fine. However, a possible disadvantage to using the long grain/wild rice is that any contaminants such as dark-colored molds will be more difficult to spot in the growing medium.
- something to scrape the spores off the print into the jar... You want something like a stiff metal wire with a handle, so you can heat the end red hot in a flame to sterilize it without burning your fingers. I find that a probe from a Biology dissection kit works wonderfully.
- a flame source. An alcohol lamp is not haard to make out of a small jar filled with rubbing alcohol, with a cotton ball as a wick. I suppose you could just use a lighter, but i prefer making an alcohol lamp--just make sure you don't burn your place down!!
- a clean place to store your jars--should have a relatively constant temp. (The optimum temperature for starting the 'shrooms is 86 degrees F, but I have found room temperature to work fairly well). Closet shelves are fine, in my experience. You want a place that's pretty dust/bug free, but you don't want the storage area to be airtight, as shrooms do have to breathe just like any other living organism. However, if you do have to cut a few corners you should still be successful if you just USE YOUR HEAD! Which leads me to the....
- optional materials: germ-killing soap forr washing hands, alcohol for sterilizing hands, etc., surgical gloves, dust masks, hair-nets, an air-filtering machine (Pollenex?), a couple 1 gallon jugs of distilled water, a spray bottle, bleach. (As you can see, this is all stuff which will help to make things a bit more sterile--definetly recommended!)

PROCEDURE:

This is the procedure I follow for the rice-cake method of propagating psychedelic mushrooms. I use this method for a number of reasons. One is that my first ever batch consisted of 6 jars of manure medium and 6 of the brown rice medium, I found the rice cakes produced more 'shrooms, and for a longer period of time than did the manure-filled jars. Rice has obvious advantages in that it's easy to obtain--no trekking thru a pasture looking for fresh cow-shit! Also, the manure stinks like hell when cooked in the pressure cooker! Perhaps the biggest advantage to the rice cake method is that when the rice cake no longer produces crops of 'shrooms (about 2mos.), you can actually CONSUME THE RICE CAKE ITSELF!! Given, of course, that you detect no contaminants on the rice cake (molds or bacteria). When mushroom growth stops, the rice cake can provide a trip for 2-4 people. See the end of this article for methods of ingesting mushrooms/rice cakes...

PROCEDURE:

1. Turn off the air-conditioner in the place you're going to do this...It is very important to work in a draft-free area. Turning the A/C off will allow the dust in the room to settle (including the heavier mold spores which can contaminate your rice-cake medium.)
2. Set up the pressure cooker, make sure you read the manual if you have one. You don't want the damn pressure cooker exploding, or anything like that... Wash out the pressure cooker for good measure, and also wash the jars and lids. I wouldn't use a towel to dry them out, though, you'll just wipe germs & dust back on 'em.
3. Wash yourself, too. It's recommended that you wear a long sleeved shirt, and to pull your hair back or wear a cap or hair-net. I don't think that the dust mask would be necessary at this point, maybe later, though...
4. For each quart-size canning jar, add 1/4 cup brown rice and 1/3 - 1/2 cup water. I use the distilled water that you can buy in any grocery store--I don't trust tap water. Fill 6 or 7 jars with this mixture, or as many as will fit into your pressure cooker without stacking or jamming them in there. Place the lids on the jars, with the rubber UP, and leave the lids very loose.
5. Place the jars on the bottom rack of the pressure cooker. I recommend using the rack, that way the jars won't tip and spill as the water boils around them. Using the rack also keeps them from breaking from the heat of the burner directly below them. For a 17 quart pressure cooker, add about 3 quarts of water, but not so much that the jars start to float and tip over. Again, I use distilled water for this.
6. Now, follow the directions for sealing the pressure cooker. Some recommend that you rub a dab of cooking oil on the seal, so that it seals properly and is easier to close and open. Do it right. Do it by the book. Turn the stove on its highest setting and allow the pressure inside the cooker to build up to 15 lbs. Once the pressure inside the cooker has reached 15 lbs., you want to maintain it at that level for one complete hour. You may have to turn down the stove for brief periods so that the pressure doesn't rise to unsafe levels above 15 lbs. When the hour has passed, turn off the stove and LET THE PRESSURE COOKER COOL BEFORE OPENING! Also, don't try to rush the cooling process, as the jars may crack.
7. Just before opening the pr. cooker, wash up again, maybe use rubbing alcohol or put on surgical gloves. Now is the time for dust masks (although I use my shirt to keep from breathing germs on the jars). Long sleeves and a hat or whatever is recommended because literally millions of germs are falling off your body at any given moment. Sterility and the absence of drafts are of utmost importance from here on out... (some books recommend filling a spray bottle with a 10% bleach / 90 % water solution and using it to mist the air in the room to further reduce airborne contaminants.)

8. Open the pressure cooker and let the jars cool until they're pretty close to room temp. If you remove the jars too soon, they will crack and you will have to start over with new jars, so it pays to be a little patient. You may want to tighten the lids a bit so air/germs can't contaminate the rice cakes. When the jars cool off, you're ready to go...

9. Heat your wire loop/probe/whatever until it is GLOWING RED. Put on your dust mask or pull your shirt up over your nose and mouth.

10. Lift the lid off the jar and set it down on a sterile surface, with the inside face down. OR let a friend hold the lid for you. Make sure the person has washed/sterilized his/her hands as well as you have.

11. Get out your sporeprint and hold it over the open jar at an acute angle. Use the sterilized wire loop/probe to gently scrape and tap the sporeprint to get the spores down onto the rice cake. If you can see dark specks fall onto the rice, you've done it sufficiently--anything you can see is probably several thousand spores. A sporeprint the size of a nickel can EASILY inoculate a dozen jars.

12. Screw the jar's lid on tightly and shake the jar until the rice cake breaks up. This will allow the spores to spread throughout the rice medium, thus increasing the chances for success. A good way to start the process is to inspect the jars carefully for cracks, invert the jar, and strike the lid against the heel of your hand. Next, unscrew the lid until it almost comes off-- this allows for air to get into the jar. I usually just screw the lid on about 3/4 of a turn--just enough where it won't fall off easily.

13. When you've done this for all your jars, put the jars in a safe, clean place with a fairly constant temp., a dark place is best. In 3 days-2 weeks you should see white, fluffy mycelia appear--looks like white fuzz. Any other color of fuzz (green, black, etc.) is mold, and the jar should be disposed of. I'm not kidding about this! Certain contaminants, molds in particular, can cause illness or even death if you ingest the contaminated 'shrooms. It's better to be safe than sorry, believe me. Also be on the lookout for bacterial infections of the rice medium. These will often appear as colored (orange or pink) runny or clammy looking gunk in with the rice. These should be thrown out immediately as well. Bacterial infections may also give off a kind of putrid odor, but of course you should not be taking the lids off the jars at all during this stage. Now, the rice itself will get very soft as a result of the pressure cooking, and the initial shaking of the jar may smear gel-looking gunk all over the insides of the jar. But by comparing with the rest of the jars you should be able to tell the difference between this gunk and a bacterial infection. Like I said before, JUST USE YOUR HEAD!!

14. This is not actually another step because you're done! Just sit back and wait for nature to take its course! Shrooms are pretty much maintenance-free until fruiting starts to occur. It should take anywhere from 2 weeks to 1 month for the mycelia to completely permeate the rice medium, then it will start getting these stringy looking or fan shaped runners in the white fuzzy growth. Mushroom formation is not far off, and the jars should be getting a couple of hours of light per day--fluorescent is OK, and natural sunlight is superb, just make sure the jars don't get too warm. Of course at all stages be on the lookout for any possible contaminants in the mycelia. By the way, as the mycelia mature, they may start staining blue in spots, due to bruising, I think--so don't mistake this for a mold infection, but keep a close eye on any change in color from the white coloring. The 'shrooms first appear as tiny white pinheads and then the caps will darken (in *P. cubensis*) to a lovely reddish brown. When the 'shrooms are growing the lids on the jars should be very loose to allow for air exchange. Also, mushrooms grow best in an environment with a humidity of over 90%, so if you think that your 'shrooms may need a more moist environment, one thing to do is to simply use a spray bottle to spray boiled or distilled water directly onto the lids of the jars. I find that the moisture condenses inside the jars and runs down the inside of the jars, moisturizing the mycelia. You could also VERY LIGHTLY mist the surface of the rice cake if it looks dry. You don't want things TOO wet, however, as this will promote mold/bacteria growth and actually inhibit mushroom formation. Another possible method is to replace the lids with a double layer of paper towel which is misted daily--although I would think that not having an actual lid on the jar would invite contamination. Just my personal opinion. It is important that air exchange takes place in the storage area--this becomes more important as fruiting occurs, as the mycelia gives off CO₂ and needs O₂. Remember that CO₂ is heavier than normal air, so it might be good to tip the jars a few times a day to let the CO₂ dissipate out of the jar.

HARVESTING:

'Shrooms are "ripe" as soon as the white membrane connecting the cap to the stem has broken somewhat, although you don't want to pick them before they have reached their full size! To harvest an individual mushroom, wash your hands well--I use rubbing alcohol, too. Then take the lid off the jar and grasp the mushroom firmly near the base. You may need to use a pair of sterilized tweezers to do this, which is what I do--I avoid placing germy hands inside the jars. A brisk twisting motion will help to free the 'shroom from the mycelia. If it is too difficult to harvest them using those methods, you can clean your hands, wash a small knife (preferably with anti-bacterial soap), dip the blade in alcohol, flame it for several seconds, then use the tip of the sterilized knife to cut the mushroom as close to the rice cake as possible.

STORAGE AND METHODS OF INGESTION:

Avoid crushing fresh mushrooms before storing them. The blue staining that is common in psychedelic mushrooms is evidence of oxidation--meaning that the active ingredients (psilocin and psilocybin) are being oxidized, too--rendering the 'shrooms inactive. While refrigeration is recommended, freezing fresh mushrooms should be avoided, since the expansion of the freezing water in the cells ruptures the cell walls and thus opens them up for oxidation. Mushrooms that were frozen while fresh may be an attractive blue color, but they are inactive.... Storage of fresh mushrooms should be in a breathable container such as a paper bag stored in a refrigerator, avoid putting fresh 'shrooms in a ziploc bag, as they may become slimy or moldy--ugh! Read my section on storage at the bottom. There are a few methods of drying mushrooms, although I have found dried shrooms to be MUCH weaker than fresh ones. One way to dry them is by placing them on a cookie sheet in an oven on the lowest temp. with the door slightly open. Simply drying them in sunlight is said to work also. My main problem with dried shrooms is that in my experience they are not any-where near as potent as fresh 'shrooms. I believe the reason for this is that the two psychoactive ingredients (psilocin and psilocybin) are present in equal amounts in fresh shrooms. BUT, psilocin is an unstable compound compared to psilocybin, and breaks down readily when exposed to heat and oxygen. The normal dosage for dried shrooms is 1 - 5 grams, dried. Whether they are dried or fresh, there are many interesting ways to ingest them. Read the food recipes above to find more. My current favorite method is to blend 3-4 fresh ones in a blender with orange juice--the effects are fantastic and the taste is tolerable. I believe this is due in part to the fact that the shrooms are almost completely liquified by the blending process, releasing the "good stuff" into the orange juice and making it more readily absorbed by the stomach. Some people may say that the vitamin C in the OJ also enhances the effects, but this may be just a myth. Another good method, one which I have used to eat the rice cakes, was to chop the rice cake (or shrooms), and brown them for JUST a few seconds in butter or margarine before pouring in an omelete mixture. Mushroom omeletes!! Not only a meal, but a good trip, and a tasty way to ingest the shrooms! (I happen to dislike the taste of shrooms by themselves) Yet another method of taking shrooms is to make a milkshake in a blender, and add the shrooms, you can make kind of a "strawberry smoothie" in this way. Remember though, that dairy products may delay/block the absorption of certain substances. Another method of ingestion is to boil the shrooms, fresh or dried (or a rice cake) in a couple cups of water for about 5 minutes (until they have sunk), and then either add a tea bag for hot tea, or make Kool-Aid with the cooled water (straining out the shrooms, of course). Sprinkling fresh or dried shrooms (chopped) onto pizza, or into spaghetti sauce is another treat--fun for a "shroom party". Since psilocin and psilocybin are soluble in both water and alcohol, soaking shrooms in any liquor will release these active ingredients into the liquor, making

for a powerfully intoxicating liquor mix. I have tried smoking a couple dried shroom caps, but only got the slightest buzz from the VERY harsh smoke, no real effects to tell the truth. I should mention again that once shroom production has really tapered off (and you'll be able to tell) after 2 - 3 months, the rice cake can be eaten/used, if you closely examine it and decide that there is no green or black mold contaminant present. I should note that the rice cake will probably be all kinds of funky colors--a mix of white, steel blue, gray, maybe even purple in places from spores falling on it! I have ingested several scary-looking rice cakes, however, with no ill effects. Again, USE YOUR HEAD! If in doubt, toss it out--it's not worth a trip (no pun intended) to the hospital. A single rice cake is enough for 2 - 4 people to trip on, although 2 is probably the better figure. Some of my best trips were on half a rice cake chopped up and cooked in an omelete! That's what I love about the rice-cake method--when the shrooms stop growing there's no waste! Speaking of no waste, if I ever had a rice cake that I didn't want to risk eating I might use it to inoculate a compost pile or a pasture full of cow shit by inserting a small piece into each cow-pie or into the compost pile. Just think of the idea of starting a culture of wild mushrooms in your area...

ANOTHER WAY TO GROW SHROOMS:

Get a Rubbermade bucket-shaped container which will fit in your microwave. Every step goes on in this one container. In the bottom put two cups of vermiculite. Use a spatula to mix in enough distilled water to make the vermiculite about as damp as it can be without feeling soggy. (Usually about a cup). The following dry ingredients can be added one at a time or mixed together. The idea is to coat the wet vermiculite particles with the dry powder as you stir the mix with the spatula. This sounds trivial but it makes all the difference.

Ingredients :

1/4 cup brown rice flour

1/2 teaspoon dextrose

500mg glycine

1/2 teaspoon oyster shell powder

1/2 teaspoon trace minerals (gypsum powder may work)

Where do you get this stuff? - All are available at health food stores. Dextrose is also available from wine making / beer brewing stores, or diabetic supply companies.

After the mix is made lightly tamp it down and cover this layer with 1/2" to 1" dry vermiculite. Microwave the bucket for 8 minutes with the top slightly off. Allow to cool -completely- in the microwave. (If you take it out and put the top on tight the top will get sucked in.) Now you're ready to inoculate.

I favor inoculation with mycelium water, but many have advocated spore water. Either one will work but mycelium water is much faster and has less chance of contamination. A large inoculation around the edges and several squirts in the middle (5-15cc) will get things going in a hurry.

Wrap the outside of the container to the level of the top of the vermiculite with aluminum foil. Set it on a shelf and forget it. Fruits will appear in the bucket in about three weeks (at 75 F). After the second flush squirt in another 50cc or so of water. Sometime these buckets flush for months. When it looks old and pooped drop in a sterilized cow patty and more water. Again you may get more flushes.

STORAGE:

Honey Storage:

I always store my mushrooms in honey, whether they're fresh or dried. Dried I usually chop them up, then let them set for a month or two for the entheogenic goodies to disperse throughout the honey. At this point, with enough fungus in the mix, the stuff looks like food. (Yes, I know...). This means you can take it anywhere, especially paired with a likely-looking bagel. Fresh shroomies seem to go into a state of suspended animation when dunked in honey, though some of the sparkles still end up in the honey itself.

CO2 Mushroom storage:

Many growers say that their mushrooms, when kept in air tight glass containers, will last for 5+ years. Others recommend using carbon dioxide (CO2) for long term storage, to keep oxidation of psilocybin and psilocin to a minimum. Since most people don't have a tank of CO2 available, dry ice can be used as the CO2 source. Dry ice is frozen carbon dioxide, so evaporating it at room temperature will produce CO2. It's generally quite inexpensive...somewhere on the order of for 10 lbs. Some people have mentioned a concern that commercially produced dry ice may leave a small amount of acetone residue when evaporated. Apparently acetone is sometimes used in the production of dry ice. Check with your dry ice source to find out about contaminants...ask if it's safe to use in a beverage you're going to cool.

Assuming you've found a source of contaminant-free dry ice...

1. Take an empty mason jar and put a small piece of dry ice in the bottom. In order to fill the jar with CO2 you'll need a piece about 3 cubic centimeters - about the size of a standard die.

2. Immediately put the mushrooms in on top of the dry ice. As long as your CO₂ is pure, it's ok for the mushrooms touch the dry ice. Alternately you could put the mushrooms in a plastic bag inside the jar so they don't touch the dry ice.

3. Set the lid lightly on top without sealing it and wait until the dry ice evaporates. Don't tighten the lid until it has all evaporated or it could explode. The carbon dioxide which is released during the evaporation process is heavier than air, so it will stay in the jar while displacing the air.

Once the dry ice is fully evaporated, simply tighten the lid

4. The jar can then be kept at room temperature until it's opened. The point of freezing mushrooms is to try to slow the oxydation process. In this case there is no oxygen present, so freezing will have little effect.

How to grow Psychoactive Cacti (Peyote and San Pedro):

They take a while, something between a fruit tree and a 30 year government bond. But hold on, there's hope. In the Texas desert with infrequent rain, a peyote button 1 inch across may be ten years old. In home cultivation, you can get this in two or 3 years. Therefore a 5 year old button under prime cultivation conditions would be eating size. And yes, once the carrot like root is established new buttons rapidly form from the sliced portion, if cut at ground level or just above. These new pups are fairly large within a year.

Grafting is a way of cutting small seedlings and growing them on faster growing rootstock. Using this method, we are going from raisin size babies to 3 inch buttons in 4 or 5 months, a huge increase. However these spoiled little critters have had almost no time to produce alkaloids, so the best thing to do with this technique is to re-cut the grown graft and allow it to re-establish its own roots. The beauty of this method lies in the ability to increase one's stock plant supply considerably within one growing season. Starting from seed, one can graft the babies a year later, grow for a year on graft, then another on its own roots, or about 3 yrs total until dinner. When grafting seedlings, the crown is grafted first, then (tip of the day) the tiny roots can be grafted onto another graft stock, upside down, and will also shoot forth several new heads in a season, thus making several buttons from each seed. The possibilities are exciting.

Getting your hands on Cuttings and Seeds:

The easiest way to start growing cactus is from cuttings. To get cuttings you need to find a cactus to cut from! This can be the hard part. The easiest cactus to find would be *Trichocereus pachanoi* a.k.a. San Pedro. You can find this at any good plant nurseries. Or if you live in the Southwest part of the U.S.A. you can go out and find San Pedro or Peyote. Peyote is small and needleless. It is smooth and looks like a big button. When you see it, you'll know it. When you find it, dug it up and transplant it and then use it's cuttings and seeds to grow more. San Pedro is about two to three feet tall. It is in the shape of a star if you look down at it. It has spines and common in states like Arizona and New Mexico.

Growing Tips for our Spiny Friends:

Cacti are part of a larger group of plants called succulents. Through natural selection most Cacti species lost their leaves, which allowed too much evaporation in the desert. Their stems became thick, and round to minimize surface area, and to store water. To protect themselves from the Sun and predators many species developed spines and hair, waxy skin, along with bitter alkaloids.

Most Cacti do fairly well as house plants, but however they are quite slow growing. Be sure and save the sunniest spots in your house for your Cactus plants as they need lots of light. Don't forget to turn them every few weeks so that they are evenly illuminated. If you are going to grow some of your Cacti to flower, or for seeds, then don't move them while in bloom. They are very sensitive to disturbances at this stage and can drop the buds.

Strange as it sounds, you can sunburn even a Cactus. If you are going to put your Cactus outside, they must first be acclimatized. Keep them in the shade for a few weeks, and then move them into partial sun. Don't be in a hurry to scorch them under a hot July Sun, give them a month or more to get gradually get used to it. If after you put it outside your cactus starts to acquire a lighter green or tan tint, it is probably sunburned, move it to some shade.

Watering:

As a rule water your Cacti seldom, and be very careful not to over water. Cacti and other succulents prefer hot and dry conditions and a soil that affords good drainage and aeration. Let the soil dry out completely between waterings during the growing season, and water even less during the winter. When watering your Cactus don't forget to use lukewarm water, cold water can shock the roots. A good way to test if your cactus needs water is to poke a small, clean redwood stake in the soil. If it comes up with small particles clinging to it, then the soil is still moist.

Different Soil Types:

A good soil mix is essential if you expect good growth and health for your Cactus. They prefer a porous alkaline soil. Contrary to popular belief, Cacti don't grow well in plain sand. There are several good brands of commercially available Cactus soils that come prepackaged. For those of you who want to do it yourself, here are a few recommended soil formulas. Ingredients are available at most garden centers, or larger department stores.

1. Equal parts commercial potting soil and builders sand. Also add one Tablespoon each of ground bone meal and ground limestone per gallon of mix.
2. Three parts course sand, one part loam (good rich soil), one part leaf mold.
3. Two parts soil mix, one part fine to small size pumice, one part leaf mold.

If you are making your own soil it would be a good idea to sterilize the mixture by baking in an oven at 400 degrees F for 60 minutes. This kills most bacteria, larvae, weed seeds and insect eggs.

Tip: Be sure and put a 1 cm deep layer of gravel on top of the soil surface. This will help secure the plant and help avoid base rot.

Fertilizing your Cactus:

All mature actively growing cacti need to be fed occasionally. It is best to use a formula specifically designed for cactus like 7-40-6. (Nitrogen, phosphorus, potash) Use a mixture with a low ratio of nitrogen, as cacti can be burned by it. A commercial formula such as miracle grow or rapid grow can be used, but should be diluted to half strength. I have heard that "cactus juice" brand by Sudbury (1-7-6), is highly recommended. Regular Bone Meal, available at most Garden Centers, makes an excellent organic fertilizer. Don't forget the macro-nutrients like Iron (Fe), Calcium (Ca), Sulfur (S), and Magnesium (Mg). Also important are the micro-nutrients Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), and Manganese (Mn).

San Pedro especially, does very well indoors behind glass. A location where the plant gets at least 4 hours a day of bright, direct sunlight is ideal. The best possible situation would be a South facing sliding glass door, and a reflective screen placed behind the Cactus to redirect and concentrate the light.

Many Cacti have beautiful and fragrant flowers, but they can be quite hard to get to bloom. The optimal conditions to induce flowering are, a cooler temperature (especially at night), reduced day length (12 hours or less), and variations in nutrients (lower nitrogen levels). Try putting your Cactus in a dark, unheated garage (not below freezing) for a few weeks. Forcing can also be done inside, but you need a place next to lots of glass that stays cooler than the rest of the house.

Planting/Transplanting:

Cacti prefer to be in unglazed clay pots with a layer of course gravel and charcoal in the bottom. Most Cacti have far ranging lateral roots so a shallow, wide clay pot is preferred. Be sure not to put your cactus in too large a pot because that can lead to later problems. A tall narrow pot often leads to stress and stunted growth.

Avoid transplanting too many times as this can also shock the plant, pick one size and stick with it a while. The best time to transplant is during the spring. Have a plastic fork on hand to help poke soil into those tight places. Clean off any loose soil that might be stuck to your plant with a small brush. Don't water for a few days.

A tip to remember. When handling small Cacti, use a pair of tongs, and for larger ones, use a rolled up newspaper. Cactus spines can be very sharp and can penetrate gloves, as you may well become aware of.

KEEPING CACTUS ALIVE IN WINTER:

During the dormant period (winter) your cactus should be watered only enough to prevent it from shriveling. Don't water at all if it is humid for an extended period. During dormancy water is not taken in as rapidly by the plants roots, nor does it evaporate as quickly, and the result might be root rot. If possible bring your cactus inside the house and place it by a sunny window so it can continue to grow (slowly) through the winter. There are however other methods, as this cactophile explains.

Cacti are well suited to being packaged for extended periods without light or water, they will almost always arrive at your house in good condition. As most species are cold resistant, they can be shipped any time of year. Since Cacti are tough and hardy, they don't have to be shipped by an overnight service, like most tropicals.

About a couple weeks before the first hard frost (see Farmer's Almanac for dates) I make sure that the soil dries up completely (shielding the plants from rain if required). Then I just move the containers inside my garage to protect the cacti from freezing. The temperature in the attached, but unheated garage drops to about 38 degrees during the coldest part of Winter. There is no window, or lights available. The cacti remain sheltered in the garage, in total darkness, all Winter until I bring them out in the Spring after all danger of frost is past.

I usually keep them under a shaded patio for a week or so, and slowly move them to partial direct sun, then full sun over the course of two weeks (they are subject to sunburn if exposed to direct sun immediately after emergence from the dark.) They are watered lightly each week unless water is provided naturally by rain.

When they are accustomed to full sun. I use Miracle Grow plant food (as directed for container plants, even though they are exposed to the rain outdoors.) I usually repeat fertilizing every 3 weeks or so during the Summer.

By July there is usually some good new growth which is very explosive in August and continues (slower) into late September. By late October the cycle continues and they are again placed in the dark shelter of a garage.

GROWING FROM CUTTINGS:

Note: When harvesting a large Cactus, make sure that it is at least 18 inches (46 cm) long. Cut the Cactus into 3 equal size sections with a sterilized blade. Do this by making one slice 1/3 of the way from the growing tip, and another slice 1/3 of the way from the base of the plant. (Soil level) Leave the bottom, rooted section to regrow, use the middle section for your purposes, and use the top piece to root as a cutting.

When rooting a Trichocereus species, take a cutting that is at least 15 cm (6 inch) in length. I have heard that cuttings as small as 2 cm (1 inch) thick can be rooted, but I advise a larger section. Be sure and take the cutting from a growing tip. Cut several shallow nicks in the ribs close to the bottom of the cutting. Set it in a cool dark place until the bottom becomes dry and hard to the touch (somewhat like cork).

The section is now ready for planting after being dipped in a rooting hormone like Root Tone (use per instructions). The section should be inserted about 7 cm (3 inch) into a commercial cactus mix. Be careful as the pot will probably be top heavy. Keep the cutting in the shade and let the soil dry out completely between waterings (watch for rot). Cuttings might need an occasional misting at their bases if they fail to root or shrivel.

Some cluster forming Cacti, such as Mammillaria can be easily separated from the mother plant after they start forming separate roots. Just carefully break them off of the parent plant with a gentle, twisting motion (a sterilized knife may be needed for those stubborn plants). Plant the young starts as you would any other cutting, just remember to slightly bury the plants and cover all roots.

GRAFTING TECHNIQUES:

Cacti are almost unique in the fact that they can be easily grafted. This is the process of joining the stem or a piece of a plant on to the rooted section of a different plant. Trichocereus make an excellent grafting stock for slower growing cactus. Grafting is best performed in the springtime, when the plant is growing at its most vigorous. The process is as follows:

With a sterile knife, (either by alcohol or flame) cut the top off of the plant that will be used as the base. Bevel the edge of the top slightly, to form a shape like an upside down pie plate. Make sure to trim off all of the spines along its edge to prevent misalignment. Sterilize your knife and cut a thin slice off of the top of your base Cactus again. Leave this slice in place as it protects the cut surface. Next, un-pot the plant that is going to be on top and slice off its roots a small way up the stem (remove any dead, dry areas). Again sterilize, and bevel, and cut a protective slice just like before.

Just before you join the two pieces (the scion and stalk), discard the protective slices. Be careful to align both plants sets of growth rings. You should push them together firmly because you want to be sure that all air bubbles are squeezed out. Carefully secure the plants in place using twist ties, rubber bands, or string weighted down with bolts. Do not over tighten, you don't want to strangle it, just hold it firmly together.

Do not water your plant or place it in the Sun for a few days to a week, give the graft time to seal. Then remove the bindings and slowly acclimatize your new friend to its surroundings.

Peyote has been known to increase its growth rate markedly if they are grafted on to the tips of faster growing Cacti like Opuntia. That leads me to an interesting question. Has anyone ever grafted several Peyote buds on the tips of a large, multi-branched San Pedro? It would probably look something akin to a scraggly X-mas tree, with a general conical shape, but a dozen or so thick arms, each tipped with a large cluster of bulging buttons. Hmm, gets one to thinking.

GROWING CACTI FROM SEED:

A preferred method of growing is from seed. Cacti should be germinated in sandy, well-drained soil. A commercial sterilized cactus mix works fine. Use small ceramic pots 5 x 5 cm (2 x 2 inch) since they allow soil to dry out completely (after germination) and prevent root rot. Most cacti germination temperature should be around 70 degrees F. Peyote should be around 80 - 90 degrees.

Place a small piece of cotton over the pots drainage hole and pull a few strands through to act as a wick. Fill the pot with cactus mix. Place the seed on top of the soil in the center of the pot. Additional soil should be sifted through a tea strainer to barely cover the seed.

Put the pots in a Tupperware container with a translucent snap-top lid."Bottom" water the pots by pouring about 1/4 inch of tepid water (never cold) into the Tupperware. Bottom watering causes the roots to grow strong, from searching for the water. When you first plant the seeds, you should also top water once with a fine mist water sprayer. The soil should be well watered throughout but not soggy. Place the lid on the container and place it outside (April - July) or under artificial lights (For an earlier start indoors).

The Tupperware creates a mini greenhouse, and should be kept closed except for a daily check on the seeds progress (which allows some necessary air circulation) until the seeds germinate. They don't need any additional watering or misting during this time (unless for some reason the water level in the container drops below 1/16 inch). Be careful that your mini greenhouse isn't too humid. Wipe off any beads of condensation that form on the containers lid. Also be careful that the temperature isn't too hot, as this can cook the seedlings.

Many species germinate within a few weeks. When the seedlings first appear, they look like tiny green spheres. After they have sprouted, replace the Tupperware lid with a piece of stretched muslin secured with string or a rubber band. This will allow air circulation, which can be increased by placing a fan above the container. Adequate air circulation is essential as all green plants require plenty of CO₂ to grow. Seedlings are more sensitive to light than mature plants. They should be dark green. If they are a reddish or brown color, they are receiving too much light, and additional pieces of muslin must be placed over the top of the container to shade them. If they are yellowish then they are not getting enough light.

When the seedlings have germinated, place a thin layer of very fine aquarium gravel on the surface of the soil. This gravel will help to support the new seedlings and protect the surface from drying out too quickly. Be careful to gently scoop out any green moss-like growth that might appear because of high humidity.

After four to five months (when spines have formed on seedlings) remove the muslin shading for one or two hours a day to give the seedlings more light. Stop bottom watering and use a watering can twice a week. Water around the seedlings, not on top of them. The seedlings should be misted occasionally (not a lot) in hot weather. Seedlings should be brought inside for their first winter, and kept moist (they cant handle very cold weather). They should be placed in a sunny window away from cold drafts.

Also note: The use of some sort of fungicide when germinating cacti seeds is almost mandatory due to the high humidity levels involved. I have heard reports that the fungicides Daconil and Consan 20 can cause reduced germination rates, and are not recommended. I have heard a recommendation for the brand name Chinosal, but have not used it personally.

GROWING CACTUS INDOORS, UNDER LIGHTS:

It is recommended that a minimal level of illumination to grow Cactus indoors is around 15 watts per square foot (150 watts/ sq. meter). Fluorescent lighting should be placed 12 - 15 inches (28 - 35 cm) from the top of the plants. High Intensity Discharge Bulbs should be placed considerably further away (depending on wattage). Plants do much better if the day length is kept more or less constant, depending of course on the season. Be sure and use a timer set to 12 - 18 hours a day. Most plants grow best if the light, dark period matches that of their native habitats. When using artificial lights, be sure and use reflectors to catch and concentrate as much light as you can on the individual plants. For maximum growth, your plants should be rotated about every two weeks to assure even illumination.

Cactus, like most plants are more sensitive to certain frequencies (colors) of light. This is usually towards the blue and red parts of the spectrum. For best results use a grow light type of tube for fluorescent lights, or for killer results, step up to a metal halide. These kind of lights produce more light in the colors that the plant can use.

Metal Halide fixtures also produce a great deal of heat and some UV radiation, your Cactus will love it. These fixtures have proven to work well in an indoor environment as they have been used by "closet" growers successfully for years.

DISEASES AND PARASITES OF CACTUS:

Usually Cacti are very disease free, but occasionally. Especially if the plant is over watered, any part may be susceptible to molds or rot. If the roots are infected, then most probably the core is also and the plant is lost. If an above ground part of your plant is affected, the area should be cut out with a sharp knife to remove any infected matter. The cut parts should then be dusted with sulfur or a fungicide.

If any of the roots are affected then the plant should be un-potted and thoroughly cleaned. Of course all rotted or dead parts are removed and burned. The plant should then be repotted in pure sand and kept dry at a temperature between 64 - 70 degrees F. Cactus are tough and are designed to withstand long periods of drought, they should start growing again when healed and watered.

Usually the only pests that may plague your Cactus collection are scale insects belonging to the superfamily Coccoidea, mealy bugs, and nematodes. Of interesting note, one species of scale is intentionally grown on Opuntia Cactus so that their eggs can be harvested and made into a red dye.

An environmentally friendly method of controlling scale is to spray the plants with a mixture of rubbing alcohol and nicotine. Make sure to coat the entire surface of the plant. If nematodes are present, the plant must be un-potted and the roots cut off. It is then repotted in a sterile soil mix till rerooted. The infected soil should then be sterilized or discarded, and all infected matter should be burned.

What do you do once you have grown your Cacti?:

Prepering San Pedro to Eat:

Look at the food recipes for more!

Yes, San Pedro cactus (*Trichocereus pachanoi*) does contain mescaline. It can be found at many nurseries that specialize in cacti and succulents, and you can raise it at home. It is a not-uncommon ornamental cactus. Here is a way to prepare the stuff that I have found effective:

1. Take a length of cactus, six inches per person, and carefully cut away the spine areoles.
2. Freeze the de-spined cactus. This helps break down cell walls to make extraction of the good stuff easier.
3. Thaw it in a bowl or watertight container. Don't lose the goo that drips out!
4. Using a carrot peeler or a small knife, peel the green skin off. Try to remove as little of the flesh as possible.
5. Cut the peeled cactus into small chunks.
6. Using a blender or a food processor, chop the chunks into mush.
7. Squeeze the mush through cheesecloth, to get the liquid out, and discard the contents of the cheesecloth.
8. Mix the goo from step 3 with the liquid from step 7.
9. Add milk (about a pint per person) to the mixture. Blend.

Serve.

Fasten your seatbelts, extinguish all smoking materials, put your seat backs and tray tables in their full upright and locked position, and enjoy your flight.

San Pedro cactus tastes like the bitterest cucumber on God's good green earth. It's difficult to get down -- but once it's down, it stays down. One helpful variation is to use storebought eggnog rather than straight milk. Another variation is to add a scoop or two of icecream per person to the milk to make a mescaline milkshake.

GUIDE TO PASSING A DRUG TEST

Fooling the Bladder Cops by Justin Gombos

(Frequently Wanted Information on how to pass a drug test)

INTRODUCTION:

During a job interview, have you ever been asked to piss for your new employer? New applicants for many of the Fortune 500 corporations are now being forced to take a drug test. In fact, 15 million will be tested this year. Drug byproducts can be detected in urine, blood, hair, external residue, and even perspiration! Drugs aren't the only things they test for; employers are using urinalysis to test women for pregnancy. Pregnant women are getting laid off or denied employment after taking such a test. Parents are spying on their children.

The DOD Directive requires the military to screen all active duty members annually. If you don't want to be a victim of the drug war, this text will help you. If you are well known, this text may protect your reputation.

I strongly recommended that drug users (pot smokers in particular) read this. Other drugs are covered as well, but marijuana is the main focus of this paper.

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Heroin/Opium info

Heroin

Being on heroin is exactly the same (expect more powerful) as being on pain pills like Vicodin, Percodan, MS-Contin, etc. It gives a pleasant feeling of well-being just like being high on pain pills: warm, drowsy, a tiny bit itchy. The only way to get anywhere near one's money's worth is to shoot it (unless one comes across snortable stuff like China White, almost-pure powder heroin).

What is a good dosage of heroin for a beginner to start with?:

Purity of street drugs can vary so much that it would be dangerous to give an estimate. The first time the user tries it he or she should start out with a tiny bit and go up from there until the user gets an idea of what a good dose is. It's a good idea to always inject half of the dose and wait a minute (leaving the needle in) to see how it feels and then inject the rest.

Injecting Heroin:

This information is only for people who are mature enough to respect the dangers involved with injecting heroin. These dangers include physical and mental addiction and the possibility of contracting a terrible disease like AIDS or hepatitis if the user doesn't take the time to be as sanitary as possible and NOT SHARE NEEDLES.

Items needed:

- Alcohol swabs are available in a box of about 100 for at Wal-mart.

- A commonly used syringe is the U-100. It is 1CC which is divided into 100 "units".

- The bottom of a soda pop can is commonly used as a "spoon" to dissolve the heroin in because it is curved inward like a spoon. The bottom is torn off of a can as close to the bottom as possible.

Procedure:

The "spoon" is thoroughly cleaned with an alcohol swab. In this example black tar heroin is used. In my area a chunk is about the size of 2 tic-tac candies side-by-side and works just fine. It has no smell except for a faint smell of vinegar. It comes wrapped in plastic inside a tiny balloon. A chunk is placed in the spoon. The syringe is used to suck up about 50-75 units of water and squirt it into the spoon. The spoon is then heated from the bottom with a lighter to make it dissolve better. The plunger can be pulled out of the syringe and used to stir the heroin solution. The end of the plunger should be clean before putting it back in the syringe. A piece of cotton is rolled into a ball a little bigger than a tic-tac. It is a good idea to clean one's fingers with an alcohol swab before rolling the cotton. The cotton is dropped into the heroin and it puffs up like a sponge. The tip of the syringe is pushed into the center of the cotton and the plunger is slowly pulled back until all of the heroin is sucked in. This cotton is necessary to filter out any particles and such in the heroin solution. The area on the body chosen for injection is thoroughly cleaned with an alcohol swab. I think the spot on the bend of the arm is so commonly used because it's so darned easy to get the needle into the vein properly. The needle is placed almost flat on the skin so it doesn't get wiggled around too much. The needle is inserted so it goes down the length of the vein and not across it. Going across it just makes it way too easy to accidentally poke through the other side or pull out. Holding the syringe almost flat against the skin after

the user feels the needle is deep enough in keeps the syringe from accidentally being jostled around and the needle being pulled out or pushed through the side of the vein. Now for the tricky part. The user has to make sure that the needle is in the vein before injecting. If the heroin is injected when the needle isn't in the vein the heroin will just form a big heroin blister which takes hours and hours to get absorbed by the body. Usually it will burn while it's being injected if it's not going in the vein. This is one way to tell if it's not going in the vein. The user should also keep a close eye to see if a blister is forming. When the needle is inserted the plunger is pulled slowly a tiny bit to see if blood comes in. This shows that it's in the vein. Sometimes when the plunger is pulled, only a slow trickle of blood comes in and the rest is air. With practice it's easier to tell if this trickle indicates a good enough insertion into the vein. Injecting a tiny bit of air (about an eighth-inch) with the heroin is harmless but if the user is nervous about this the syringe could be tilted so the air floats to the other end. From personal experience a quarter- inch (about 10 units) of air being injected with heroin is harmless but there's no need to make a habit of injecting air. With a little practice the user can be pretty sure the heroin is going in the vein without first checking for blood but still checking for a burning feeling where it's being injected or a blister forming. When trying heroin for the first time the user, of course, starts out with a tiny bit to see how his or her body reacts to it. As with pain pills sometimes the stomach gets queasy when the body isn't used to it. In the case of an overdose the only thing I know to do is to keep the person up and walking around to keep the heart going. If medical attention is needed I'm pretty sure the paramedics use a drug called "narcane" which blocks the effects of opiate narcotics like heroin.

Smoking Heroin:

Which is also called "Chasing the Dragon". Heroin is put on aluminum foil and heated from the bottom and allowed to run down the foil, if possible, while inhaling the smoke. The user can be on heroin for a few days straight

(a quarter-gram or so per day) and stop cold- turkey with no symptoms of physical withdrawal whatsoever. Staying on it for periods longer than this is playing with fire.

Street Heroin purification to nearly USP:

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) can exist in two forms, an insoluble base, or a soluble salt. Often it contained a lot of other agents like pieces of broken glass, pieces of foil, dirt, wood, metal, mannitol, lactose, maltose, sand, you get the idea. The first stage of the process I used was to make sure the diacetylmorphine (heroin) I received was totally converted to a soluble hydrochloride salt. The heroin I usually received was a brown powdered heroin, sometimes off white, very little vinegar smell. Today all you can find is a black crud that reeks with a vinegar odor. The way I made sure it was a soluble salt was to drop enough 28% hydrochloric acid to make it wet. This insured that I would not waste any of the available drug, but would remove most if not all of the cut. I think that it would be better for me to detail it in a procedural manner. FYI, hydrochloric acid can be purchased in gallon jugs at hardware stores under the name Muriatic acid, 28%. First weigh out one gram of heroin from the stock you received from your supplier. Place this gram into a 13 x 100mm test tube. Add a few drops of 28% hydrochloric acid until it is evenly damp. Allow to react for a minute or two. Next add 5 ml distilled water, place your thumb over the end and carefully shake to dissolve all that will dissolve into the water. Allow the insolubles to settle. Using a eye dropper, remove and transfer as much of

the liquid to a fresh test tube leaving the solids behind. Dispose of the undissolved remains in the first test tube. Slowly add, with the eye dropper, one drop at a time, ammonium hydroxide (water clear household ammonia) until the white precipitate ceases production. Add several more drops at this point just to be sure. Shake gently to be sure that all the solution is evenly ammoniated. The solution should look milky. Now add 100 ml ethyl ether (read the text on getting ethyl ether from Chapter 3: Making Meth) to a 150 ml beaker. Dump the milky liquid into the ether and stir briskly and allow the water to settle and collect on the bottom. The water will turn clear. Using a glass eye dropper, remove this water from the bottom of the beaker and dispose of. Now mix up a solution of 5ml 28% hydrochloric acid and 5ml distilled water and add this to the ether in the beaker. Stir briskly keeping as much acid/water suspended as possible for several minutes. Allow the water/acid to collect on the bottom of the beaker. Using a glass eye dropper, remove this water layer from the bottom of the ether and transfer to a glass petri dish. Transfer the ether back to its storage bottle for reuse. It will still contain small amounts of heroin base, so don't throw it out. Recycle! Slowly add small portions of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) to the water/acid solution in the petri until you don't notice any more bubbles being formed. Place the glass on a warm surface, and allow to evaporate. The residue will be diacetylmorphine hydrochloride and salt. Table salt is a by-product of the reaction and will not hurt you at all when injected. Scrape up the residue and weigh it. Yield from one gram of smack would be anything from 100 to 300 mg, rarely more. Place 100 mg of this powder in a test tube, add 10 cc sterile isotonic water for injection (available over the counter at drug stores) and heat to boiling. Transfer this liquid while still hot using a syringe (available over the counter at some drug stores) to a 10 ml rubber stoppered empty sterile ampoule (available over the counter at drug stores). To use this drug which is 10mg/ml, extract with a sterile syringe as much drug as you wish to use. 10 mg would send me flying believe it or not. 2.5mg (1/4 cc) is usually enough to keep me "happy" and is my normal dose. 20mg is the most I could take safely in my opinion, and was a waste of drug and money. Normally, for most 150-170 lb males, 2.5 mg is more than enough in my opinion. Using heroin in this manner avoids the problems associated with "street use" and will keep your body healthy and safe, reducing the risk of disease and overdose.

How to safely inject heroin:

All the veins in your body have valves. You can find the valves by running your finger slowly along a vein. The valve is located where the blood stops. A valve allows blood to flow in one direction only. When shooting up, locate the valve and inject either above it or below it, never into it. Injecting into the valve can lead to permanent vein damage or collapse. When you lift your finger, the valve will open and that's when you know you found a valve.

Use a big rubber band (used on most sling shots) because it is soft wide and elastic. It is easily released prior to injection and will cause least vein damage. Basically you want the gentlest arm wrap available to avoid crushing your veins.

Tie your rubber band near the veins you will be injecting into. When using veins in your upper forearm tie off just above your elbow. When shooting in veins lower down on your arm move the tourniquet below your elbow. And even lower when shooting into veins just above your wrist. When injecting into veins in your hand place the tourniquet just above your wrist. Wherever you tie off with a soft rubber tourniquet, DO NOT TIE A

KNOT in the rubber band, just tuck the rubber underneath itself in a comfortably snug position, so it can be easily released after the needle is in the vein but before you press the plunger down.

The veins in your hand are more fragile and smaller than the other veins in your arm. Try to use smaller gauge needle and inject much more slowly than you would in a big arm vein. The reason for that is that you inject too fast, you put too much pressure on your delicate vein which can burst. You always want to inject in the direction of your blood flow. Trying to inject against the flow will increase the chance of blowing out a valve, doing damage to your vein or wasting drugs.

It is very important to clean your injection site as well as possible. Anti-bacterial soaps are really great and you can get them anywhere. It's good to wipe thoroughly with an alcohol pad BEFORE injecting, not after. This will help prevent track marks, infections or abscesses, because when you get rid of dirt and germs on your skin you don't jam them into your body.

Wash your hands if you can before touching your injection site, needle, cooker/spoon, cotton, and your drugs. Even though there may be unknown stuff in your drug, you still want to be as clean as possible and reduce any harm to yourself.

Wash your injection site thoroughly before you shoot.

All filters are not created equal. Dental cotton is the best because it is made of very long, flexible, clean fibers, that will not break off and get injected into your vein. It also has a little hole in the center that helps protect the point of the needle. Dental cottons are also best because they are already rolled into a ball and you don't have to handle them much, so there is less chance of breaking fibers or getting other stuff in your mix. Other filters, cotton balls, cigarette filters and Q-Tips may contain short, sharp, brittle fibers that can easily break off and be injected along with your drug which can cause all kinds of bad shit, like infections, abscesses and clogged veins.

Syringe exchanges provide dental cotton in convenient little plastic bags, which makes them easy to carry and keeps them clean. This way you don't have to mess around with other types of filters. Some people say dental cotton is too small and put two or three of them together into the cooker. Although this is better than using other filters, just one works better than two or three, if you place the needle directly into the little hole in the cotton.

Sterile water is perfect for dissolving your mix, because it doesn't have any junk in it to gunk up your veins or bacteria that can make you sick. If you're going to use tap water, it's best to boil it first, to kill the bacteria. Then mix it up, draw it up into your syringe. Put the cap back on the syringe and wait for it to cool before shooting. Don't inject anything hot, you will cook your veins.

Cooking your mix does not sterilize anything, it just helps to dissolve the drug.

After your mix is ready draw it up into the syringe through the cotton filter, making sure the point of the syringe is well into the cotton. Drawing up slowly helps eliminate formation of air bubbles.

Hold your syringe point up and tap on it to make any bubbles rise to the top.

Then depress the plunger just a little bit to push any bubbles out.

Let it cool, before you inject, by resting the syringe on something so that the needle is not touching anything else.

While your syringe is cooling, put your rubber band in place near the vein you're going to use and wipe the area thoroughly with an alcohol pad.

Wiping after injecting will sting and make it hard for the wound to heal.

There are many kinds and sizes of syringe to choose from. The smaller the needle the better for maintaining healthy veins.

Syringes were designed to be used once and thrown away. After just one use they are already dull enough that further use causes damage as it punctures the vein. Instead of making a sharp clean entry, the point may tear or rip the vein, which makes the wound harder to heal and more likely to be open to infection and scarring. Blood and other bits of things may remain in the syringe after use which can clog the needle, making it harder to depress the plunger and possibly forcing dangerous debris into your bloodstream. Using a syringe once and only once is the best way to be safe if you are injecting drugs. When you don't share your works, you don't run the risk of either passing on or contracting any diseases.

Wrap the rubber band around your arm and tuck it into itself. Make sure that it's not too tight or you may damage your vein. Insert the point of the needle at a 45 degree angle into the vein, remembering to inject with the flow of the blood. Injecting against the flow can cause turbulence which screws with the proper pressure that veins are made to take. Not only could this damage the vein but also possibly the valves.

When you think you've got the needle in the vein, test to see by pulling up on the plunger a little. If blood enters the barrel, you are ready to go. Before you press the plunger down, release the tourniquet

It's important to release the rubber band before injecting because otherwise you place way too much pressure on the vein, which is like a delicate hose. If you close off the hose and then increase the pressure by putting more liquid inside it, you can make it burst, which causes leakage, waste of drug, and bruising. If you let the rubber band go first then you are working better with the way your body works naturally, and will cause less damage to yourself.

Here is a variety of things you could use to put pressure on your wound after you finish the injection and withdraw the syringe. The best thing to use is the cleanest thing so that you avoid getting dirt on it. Given a choice between a rag or towel that has been sitting around and a roll of toilet paper, the toilet paper is probably going to be cleaner.

Apply pressure to the site cleanly and steadily, if possible raising it above the level of your heart. The combination of the pressure and the elevation greatly reduces bruising and helps the bleeding to stop sooner.

After all this, you have a hole in your body, which like any wound, heals better if you care for it. There are some products which may help the healing process, like vitamin E oil and antibiotic creams. Others products, like aloe vera or skin creams, may help promote healthy skin in a more general way. If you apply skin creams to the area around an injection, either wait till the wound has closed or try and use products that are free of colors and fragrances that may sting otherwise.

How to get Needles:

Needles, which are called syringes, can be bought over the counter at most big stores at the pharmacy. Buy the smallest needle they have. If they ask what you intend to do with the needles say you are diabetic.

-Opium

Harvesting Opium from Poppy seeds:

First, buy some seeds. *Papaver Somniferum* is very common and seeds are advertised in most good seed catalogs. Then, plant them. They need virtually no care whatsoever. The following year, you don't have to plant because they spread like wildfire. There are invariably more unwanted opium poppies than there are weeds in my garden each year. When the flowers go to seed, scrape the seed pods with a pin. Do it all around the pod. As you do so, you will see little blobs of white coming out. Leave the wounds to seep for a few hours. A couple of hours later, go back and harvest your opium. By now, the white blobs will have turned into black tar that can be scraped off and collected on an old, blunt dinner knife or some such. This really does work, and it is legal to grow the flowers. However, once you start to scratch them, I suspect that you become party to a conspiracy to manufacture. Not very clever. So be careful.

Smoking the Opium:

Once you dry the opium (if not already dry) you may place the opium in a pipe. The smoke is very strong, so many people mix it with weed.

MDMA information

Name: MDMA

Drug class: Designer, amphetamine

Legal status: DEA classified

Chemical composition: 3-4,metylenedioxymetamphetamine

Common street names: X, Ecstasy, XTC, E, rolls, candy

Tips for Ecstasy users:

Drink lots of water to replenish body fluids. From time to time, stop moving, take deep breaths and relax. Maintain a healthy lifestyle: eat a balanced diet, take vitamins, and get plenty of sleep. Remember: less is more. Large or frequent doses can increase the side effects without adding to the experience. Much of what is sold as Ecstasy is not pure MDMA. Be cautious of what you buy and who you buy from. Impurities may include amphetamine, LSD, or PCP. Alcohol can reduce or change the effects of Ecstasy, and the combination can cause undesired effects. Integrate what you've learned. Think about your thoughts and feelings and try to apply them to real life.

1. Health: Check your physical condition. MDMA puts serious strain on the body. Before taking it try to be healthy and rested. Your heart, liver, and kidneys all have to work harder. Avoid taking MDMA if you are on anti-depressants. Your mental health is important also. If you feel that you are uneasy about taking it and not comfortable with being that open with yourself, and having your image stripped from you then don't do it or wait.

2. Situation: Find a situation you feel comfortable and safe in large parties or raves seem to be of the favourite places to take, and if you feel as if your bugging out find someone that is SOBER to talk you down or someone with a somewhat level head on them. E is ideal to take with a lover you are sure about. It gives you the ability to explore your relationship and each other. E at home would be ideal in a spacious room where you feel secure and can let yourself go without arousing the neighbours. It is also nice to take E outside in warm weather and pleasant and familiar surroundings. It is important to feel free to express yourself without inhibition or interruption.

3. Looking After Yourself: If you are feeling doubts or anxieties about taking E but still want to take it nonetheless take a small dose, and then wait a little over an hour to take the next bit. Drink as much water as you like, but avoid alcohol and other drugs, and if you are DANCING, realise that you may be dangerously overheated even without feeling uncomfortable. Taking vitamin C and E may help reduce exhaustion. Get good sleep afterwards.

4. Guide: If you are at home choose someone to guide you that you feel comfortable with and have no reason to feel embarrassed about showing your feelings to.

5. Preparations: At home make sure that you will not be disturbed, by the phone door etc. Make sure they have comfortable places to sit or lie down. AT HOME AND AT THE RAVE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE PLENTY OF FRUIT JUICE AND WATER ON HAND TO DRINK AND CHEWING GUM OR SOOTHER TO PREVENT JAW CLENCHING. Wear LOOSE, LIGHT CLOTHING but have extra clothes and a downy blanket on hand in case you need to warm up. Bring personal objects that you are fond of -things to

handle and look at or perhaps some photographs of people you are fond of. Have pleasant things to look at, smell and touch—flowers, essential oils and silks. Just let it happen and go with it. Do what your urges tell you.

6. Timing: The full effect of MDMA lasts about 3-4 hours, but set aside a good 8 hours to a whole weekend to recuperate and go over what has occurred. This is a learning experience also.

MDMA (also commonly known as Ecstasy, X, E, XTC, Adam, etc.) is a semi-synthetic chemical compound. In its pure form, it is a white crystalline powder. It is usually seen in capsule form, in pressed pills, or as loose powder. Average cost ranges from - (U.S.) a dose. Common routes of administration are swallowing or snorting, although it can be smoked or injected as well. Currently, MDMA is on the U.S. Schedule I of controlled substances, and is illegal to manufacture, possess, or sell in the United States. Most other countries have similar laws.

Dosing: Usual doses of MDMA range from around 80 to 160 milligrams (orally), though monks have used lower doses (40-60 mg) to assist meditation, and therapists have sometimes taken similarly low doses to become more in tune with clients. A benchmark standard dose is often considered to be 2 mg of MDMA per kilogram of body weight (though response to the drug is not strictly proportional to body weight). When MDMA is taken by mouth, the effects manifest about 30-45 minutes later; snorting, smoking or injecting produces much quicker onset. The primary effects usually reach a plateau at T+1:00 (one hour after taking the dose) to T+1:30, stay there for some two hours, then start tapering gradually. The primary effects are pretty much over by T+4:00 to T+6:00. Secondary effects (afterglow) may be felt for days, and tertiary psychological effects (e.g. improved outlook) may last indefinitely. Supplemental dosing: If you have taken an ordinary dose of MDMA (say 2 mg/kg), you like where you are at about T+1:30 (you will have reached plateau by then), and would like to prolong your stay there, take a supplement equal to about 1/3 to 1/2 the initial dose. Taking much more than this is likely to induce or increase unwanted side effects without providing additional benefit in return.

Contraindications and overdose information: MDMA causes an increase in blood pressure and pulse rate, modest in most people, similar to moderate exercise. Because of this, and because a few people may have a more pronounced cardiac response to MDMA, people with a history of high blood pressure, heart trouble, or stroke are advised not to use MDMA, or at the very least are advised to start with a much lower than average dose. The same warning applies to people who are hypersensitive to drugs. Liver or kidney problems may also contraindicate MDMA use. It is, of course, desirable to hear from your physician that you're in good overall health before ingesting any powerful substance. Deaths have been reported of some MDMA users who were also taking Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs are often prescribed as antidepressants). MDMA is *not* recommended to anyone taking any MAOI. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you're unsure whether a drug you are taking is an MAOI. Also be aware that some antidepressants (e.g. Prozac and Zoloft) may inhibit some of the effects of MDMA. MDMA is thought by many to be a fairly safe drug, as long as you keep track of what your body is telling you. The euphoria that it induces can make it easy to ignore bodily distress signals, so be watchful for things like dehydration (drink lots of water or fruit juices!), muscle cramping, dizziness, exhaustion or overexertion. Several reports from England tell of dosed ravers dancing themselves into severe dehydration and heat exhaustion that required hospitalization and in a few cases resulted in death. An MDMA overdose is characterized by high pulse or blood pressure, faintness, muscle cramping, or panic attacks. If you experience any of these symptoms, sit down, rest, and drink some fruit juice, water, or a gatorade-type sports drink. In the unlikely event someone has a more severe reaction, e.g. loss of consciousness or seizures, get medical help as soon as possible.

Effects: The physical effects of usual doses of MDMA are subtle and variable: some users report dryness of mouth, jaw clenching, teeth grinding, nystagmus (eye wiggles), sweating, or nausea. Others report feelings of profound physical relaxation. At higher doses (overdoses), the physical effects of MDMA resemble those of amphetamines: fast or pounding heartbeat, sweating, dizziness, restlessness, etc. The psychological effects are a bit more difficult.

Codeine Extraction

How to extract codeine from pills

The idea behind the following extraction is that

acetaminophen and aspirin (I'll use A/A from now on) are very

insoluble in cold water. Codeine phosphate (the most common

salt of codeine) is very _soluble_ in water including cold water.

The following table explains:

Solubility (31C water)	Solubility (21C water)
------------------------	------------------------

Aspirin 1g / 100 ml	1g / 300ml
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Acetaminophen 1g / 70 ml	1g / 150 ml
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Codeine 1g / 2.3 ml	1g / 0.7 ml
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Phosphate

So as you can see, both A/A aren't very soluble in 21C

water, so if you cool the water to around 10C, the solubility will

drop even further. That way you can dissolve 20 tablets in 50ml

of hot water, cool the water down to 10C, filter the solution and end up with the same amount of codeine as the tablets contained but only a fraction of the original amount of A/A.

[...]

1. Obtain a quantity of tablets containing codeine, check to see if they contain anything other than codeine, caffeine, acetaminophen or aspirin. If they do, and you don't know whether or not it will be a problem, your best bet is not to use them. Measure out your desired amount of codeine (ex. 64 mg = 8 tablets * 8mg/tablet). You may want to add 2 extra tablets as it is quite likely you will lose some codeine in the procedure. As you get more experience with the procedure you will be able to get approx. 95% of the codeine extracted.

2. Measure out some nice hot water, use approx. 40ml / 20 tablets or more if needed. I would suggest you don't go over 50ml for 20 tablets. I don't know if the use of boiling water would destroy any of the codeine but your best bet is not to use it. Use hot water but not boiling. Make sure the tablets dissolve completely. Some dissolve on contact with water while others need some help dissolving by crushing them. Note : not all of the tablet will dissolve, there are water-insoluble fillers in the tablet and not all of the A/A will dissolve either(which is what we want).

3. Place the solution in a cold bath, I just use some ice cubes in a container of water. Stir the mixture occasionally until the solution drops to about 15C or lower. You won't need a thermometer to measure the temperature, just make sure it's "cold". This will take about 30 min. If you wish to speed this

up, you can use less water to dissolve the tablets, and add ice chips to cool the mixture faster. Just make sure you don't add so much ice that you drastically increase the volume of the mixture.

4. Filter the solution using whatever you have. Coffee filters work well, but lab filters work the best. Just make sure you don't end up with obvious solids in the filtered solution. This will take about 1 hr. You may also want to rinse the solids left over in the filter with some ice-water to extract any remaining codeine.

THC extraction

Three methods:

Method 1: Hash Oil Extraction With Supercritical Butane

Method 2: extraction of the oil from marijuana

Method 3: The "Pet Ether"/Mason Jar Method

Method 1: Hash Oil Extraction With Supercritical Butane

This method has its basis in a fascinating industrial extraction method known as Supercritical Fluid Extraction. It uses totally over-the-counter butane gas (8 oz can, camping supply store, ~US.50) as the extraction solvent, and requires nothing even remotely suspicious or difficult to purchase. The only other thing needed is about .00 worth of PVC pipe: a section 1.5 (one and a half) feet long and 1 & 3/4" diameter (outer diameter I believe), and two end caps. Threaded PVC is not necessary.

For reasons not yet clear to those of us investigating these things "unofficially," butane (and perhaps other gas/solvents with similar ultra-low-boiling properties) selectively solvate the desirable fraction(s) of cannabis oils, pulling out only a beautiful amber "honey oil" and leaving the undesirable vegetative oils, waxes, chlorophyll, etc. behind in the plant matter. Even unsmokable shade leaves produce a wonderfully clean and potent gold oil with this method. I have every reason to suspect that this would work splendidly to extract a super-strong and tasty oil from gross, unpalatable "schwag" commercial pot too, and of course, the better grade of herb you put it in, the better the resulting oil.

Method

In one of the PVC end caps, drill a single small hole in the center. This hole should be correctly sized to snugly receive the little outlet nozzle of your butane can.

In the other end cap, drill a group of 5 or 6 small holes clustered in the center (like a pepper shaker).

After putting a piece of paper towel or coffee filter inside it for filtration, put the end cap with several holes on one end of the pipe. Push it on there real tight. This is the bottom.

Fill the pipe up with plant matter that has been pulverized into a coarse powder. You want it filled, but not packed down. (Full pipe estimated at 1.5 oz capacity, but this is a guess. I did not weigh it.)

Place the top end cap on the pipe. Again, push it on as securely as you can by hand.

Find a location outdoors with a decent breeze. You want these butane fumes to be quickly carried away. Seriously.

Mount the pipe (single hole-side up) over a vessel that can hold 300mL+. Beakers are perfect. A lab stand and clamp are ideal for the mounting, but a regular shop clamp or anything that can hold it sturdily is fine. (Avoid metal if you can, to reduce the chance of sparks.) Position the bottom end of the pipe immediately over (1-2") the receiving vessel to eliminate splatter loss.

Turn the butane gas can upside down and dispense the gas into the pipe via the single top hole. A whole 8-oz can takes about 10-12 seconds to evacuate. Be brave, swift, and careful. A spark at this moment would spell disaster since you have basically created an incendiary explosive device that is leaking.

When you've exhausted the can into the pipe, back off to a nice distance and let it do its thing.

The butane moves down the pipe, extracting the cannabis as it goes. When it gets to the bottom (~30 seconds after dispensing), it begins to drain into the receiving vessel. Notice the pale, glowing yellow-green-gold hue of the extract. It is obvious no chlorophyll was pulled out of the herb.

Over approximately five to eight minutes, the butane extract will finish draining from the pipe to the receiving vessel. Maintain caution with the pipe, however, since there is a lot of residual butane still evaporating from within the pipe (notice the stream of fumes coming from the top hole). When it slows down to a drop every few seconds, you can tap on the top hole with your finger and it will help push the last of the liquid butane out (or one can gently blow into the top hole to do the same thing). Remember, NO SMOKING, unless you wish to immolate yourself in grand fashion.

Being very low-boiling and volatile, the collected butane will likely begin boiling at ambient temperature. The receiving vessel will gradually frost up as the butane cools it down, slowing down its rate of evaporation, but you can speed this up again simply by holding it in your hands. A better way is to set it in a saucepan containing a little bit of warm water. Watch the butane start bubbling madly with the increase in temperature and marvel at its low boiling point. Again, be doing this outdoors with a nice breeze! It takes about 20 minutes or so to allow the butane to evaporate, or quicker if you help it along. You are left with a deep amber, almost orange oil of amazing purity.

The best way to collect and store the oil is probably to let all of the butane evaporate off and then redissolve the oil in some anhydrous or high-% alcohol, and then pour this into a vial and let it sit out for a day or two to allow the alcohol to evaporate. Trying to transfer the oil into a small container while it is still solvated by the butane is too risky. I learned the hard way about this, thanks to the volatile temperament of butane. I had filled a vial almost all the way to the top and was preparing to drop those last couple drops in, so that cleverly, I could let the last of the butane evaporate from the vial and the oil would all be neatly contained. But when the last drop hit the mother lode in the vial, it changed the temperature of the solution in the vial upward by a hair and it all "superboiled" out of the vial and onto my fingers, which of course startled me and caused me to drop the vial. I suggest dissolving it in alcohol as I mentioned above. If you can get pure or 99% isopropanol (isopropyl), use it, because THC's photosensitivity reportedly does not occur in isopropanol.

The final product is a deep yellow-amber oil of the highest quality, incredibly pure and potent. It's amazing how this method extracts only the good fraction and leaves the junk in the weed. But that's exactly what it does. Note also that this oil has a somewhat higher melt/vaporization point than traditional hash oils; the traditional dispensing method (dipping a needle or paper clip in, getting some goop on the end, and warming it with a flame to get it to drip off into your bowl) still works with this stuff, but it seems you have to be more careful with it because it doesn't heat to liquid state as quickly or in the same manner, and it can more easily be allowed to burn up on your needle. So be careful.

Those who prefer a tincture-like preparation can of course thin the product a little with a bit of warm high-percentage alcohol like Everclear or 90-whatever-% isopropyl, then drop it onto buds or let a joint absorb some, then let the alcohol evaporate. I also observed that unlike hash oil derived from traditional methods, this product is not immediately soluble in room-temp alcohol; it needed to be warmed before it dissolved fully.

Method 2: extraction of the oil from marijuana

If you ever had to think twice about lighting up a joint for fear of someone smelling it. If you were ever forced to blow the smoke out a window and pray you don't reek of weed. If you ever had to sneak around and couldn't enjoy a good buzz..."

This article will describe, in detail, a technique of extracting the essential oils from hemp. The final product will be a dark, oily liquid that contains 70+% pure THC. The following steps require nothing more than simple, easy to find materials and a little time.

Advantages of THC oil:

No hot, harsh smoke to irritate your lungs

No tar to stain your teeth and fingers

Very little smell

5 times as much THC in bloodstream

Get 5 times as many "trips" per \$\$\$ as compared to joint/bong smoking

No carcinogens to give you cancer

The list goes on and on but let's get down to business...

Materials you'll need for extraction:

A glass jar with a watertight lid (widemouth Mason jars work great)

A metal measuring cup with handle (2 cup capacity recommended)

Bottle of 190 proof grain alcohol (Everclear brand is perfect)

Any quantity of pot, any strength (from a gram up to a few ounces)

A 1' X 1' piece of sturdy cloth (t-shirt material works fine)

An eye-dropper bottle (contact lens type bottles work great)

The use of an ELECTRIC stove and its overhead fan

Step 1

You'll need to chop up your weed and pick apart the buds until it looks like grass clippings. Remove any seeds, they have their own oils which we don't want. Dump the powdered pot into the mason jar and pour in just enough grain alcohol so the weed particles float freely in the mixture. Place the lid securely on the jar and shake a few times.

Let this mixture sit for a few hours, shaking it every once in a while. The alcohol should have turned a dark green color and when shaken should form colorful, oily bubbles on top.

Place the sturdy cloth over the metal container and press the cloth down to form a funnel. Carefully pour the contents of the mason jar onto the cloth which is in the metal cup. Make sure to get most of the weed particles out of the jar. Gather up the edges of the cloth and squeeze the remaining liquid out of the lump of weed into the metal cup.

Step 1a

You should now have a quantity of dark green liquid in your metal measuring cup. It is possible to extract more THC oil from the remaining pot. I recommend performing Step 1 a second time immediately after completing it the first time. No sense throwing away the good stuff. Dump the pot from the cloth back into the mason jar and repeat step 1. You now have twice as much liquid in your metal cup upon repeating the first step.

Step 2

Be sure to use an electric stove in this step! (If you don't have one, read Step 2a)

Take the metal cup containing the green liquid over to the stove. Turn one of the electric eyes on LOW setting and place the metal cup on that burner. I highly suggest using the fan over the stove to remove the alcohol vapors during this entire step. Watch the liquid closely. It should only boil slightly, never raise the burner temperature above MEDIUM LOW. We need the liquid to cook down until it's slightly thick. This may take some time but be patient.

Once the liquid starts to thicken and turn darker, remove it from the heat. Never let it get too thick or it'll be too difficult to work with. If you do accidentally make it too thick, just add a small quantity of the grain alcohol to the metal cup and swirl it around till it's thinner.

Let it cool down to room temperature inside the metal cup. It should be runny enough to be poured into the eye-dropper bottle easily. You now have your final product: THC oil. It's necessary to have some grain alcohol left in the resulting liquid so it's easy to work with. This will not affect the potency of the oil.

Step 2a

This part is for the people with gas stoves. Do not use a gas stove to cook down alcohol! The vapors will explode! You'll have to have patience to complete this step. To get a final product just put the metal container in a place where it won't be disturbed. The alcohol will have to evaporate on its own. If at all possible keep it in a slightly warm area with decent ventilation. It may take days.

Once it's evaporated test to see if it's too thick. If it is, pour a small amount of grain alcohol in the metal cup and mix. Pour the liquid into your eye-dropper bottle.

Smoking Instructions

(NOTE: When smoking this oil in any form, do not let it come into direct contact with a flame. That destroys much of the THC and defeats the purpose of this whole project.)

You have the oil in the eye-dropper bottle and you're ready to smoke some? Clean up your mess first. You don't want to have to explain why a rag of wet marijuana is lying on the kitchen table do you? Wash out the jar, the metal cup, and throw away the cloth. Throw away the weed too, it's useless. Use a water/alcohol mixture to wash out the jar and cup.

Materials you'll need for smoking:

A 5" X 5" piece of aluminum foil

A Bic pen tube (take out all the stuff until it's hollow)

A stationary flame source (a butane torch works best, but you can use a candle, lighter, etc.)

The THC oil in the eye-dropper bottle

Make a "spoon" out of the aluminum foil. This takes some practice but you'll get a design that works. Put 6-8 drops of the oil into the "spoon" and hold it about 4" over the flame. It should begin to boil slightly. Don't let it get too close to the flame just yet. It'll cook down and turn very dark brown and begin to make crackling sounds. Now you should lower the spoon so the THC is directly over the flame. The spoon is still face up, we're just really putting the heat to it. Hold the Bic pen tube about 1" above the dark brown area and inhale through the tube. You'll see a white smoke come up from the dark area, this is vaporized THC. Once you have a lungfull, remove the spoon from the flame. You'll feel the effects almost instantly. Exhale and place the spoon back over the flame and inhale again.

Once you've smoked what's in the spoon, put a few more drops in and repeat as many times as you want. On occasion I've smoked so much at one time that all I could do was lay on the floor with a stupid look on my face. Also, I've noticed I get a bad case of "cotton mouth," it's normal.

If you're a smoker, you can put a few drops into a cigarette, let it dry, and feel free to catch a buzz without the smell.

Method 3: The "Pet Ether"/Mason Jar Method

Coleman's (aka 'crude' naphtha aka ligroin aka pet ether) will selectively remove cannabinoids from your dry leaf and little else if you keep temps low (~ RT) extraction times short (~ 5 min shakings times 3,). But distill it first, not right from the can!

Overall Description

Distill pet ether from Coleman's camping fuel or equiv. Acetone, methanol, ethanol should be avoided as they rip too much junk out of the plant matter resulting in crappy product. In Glass Blender add trash/shake/bud and cover with pet ether. Blend for 5 mins, pour off pet ether, repeat 2 more times. (take proper precautions to put out fires!) Combine results, allow sediment to settle, decant, distill off pet ether. Mason jars are excellent vessels for this project. Punch 1/4" hole in top and solder 3" of 1/4" copper pipe to mason jar lid. Create condensor out of 10' 1/4" copper pipe rolled into coil and immersed in cool water. For extra credit, combine resulting oil with loose cigarette tobacco, purchase pre-made cigarette tubes with filters (Rizla brand) from local smoke shop (200 for) along with packing tool. End product smells like tobacco and will get you stoned. 80 grams trash = 24 cigs. Great for mixed company and bars! Have fun, be safe! (pet ether & sparks = Fire!)

Distillation of Coleman's/Ozark Trail Into Pet Ether and Condenser Assembly

If one were to use the little butane blow torch (thin blue one found at most radio shacks) it is perfect for soldering the copper pipe to the mason jar lid. Sand the top of the mason jar lid with steel wool to remove the varnish, punch hole using steel punch with the lid resting on soft piece of wood. Slip copper pipe into hole, heat the PIPE with the torch, use rosin cored solder, smaller the better. hold lid with vise grips, don't use too much heat, just enough to get solder to melt. If done correctly you will not burn the white coating on the inside of the mason jar lid. get some 3/8 clear tubing from home depot. connect this between mason jar and copper coil. Not-me put the copper coil in plastic pitcher, drilling a hole on the bottom for the end of the coil to stick out, and hot glued to seal. Fill pitcher with cool water run another piece of clear tubing from bottom of coil into 2nd mason that has TWO pipes soldered to lid (liquid in and air out) Make sure this receiving vessel is BELOW the level of the bottom of the condensor! (usually this vessel sits on the floor) To distill Coleman's (actually the Ozark Trail brand from Wal-Mart gives better yield) Pour fuel into first mason jar and seal with one holed lid, put mason jar in 2 quart pot, fill pot with water, put pot on stove, plumb, turn on stove and bring water to gentle boil. Change water in condensor when it is very warm to touch. After you have your pet ether, blend it up with the trash/shake/bud. pour the now green/amber pet ether into clean mason jar. Repeat process for camping fuel distillation, but use the green/amber pet ether this time. Very little waste. distill off pet ether till you have 100 ml or so left, pour this over your tobacco and mix. Allow to air dry in front of fan. Then place in 230F oven to finish drying of the pet ether (if you don't it will taste like shit) unfortunately the oven will also remove the moisture from the tobacco. You can throw tobacco in veggie steamer, or place moist paper towel in with it and cover with plastic wrap and let sit over night. Pack cigs and have fun.

More Condensers Anyone?

My condensor is 5 foot of 1/4" OD soft copper pipe. Took large soup can, wrapped copper pipe around it to create coil, then placed coil in 2 quart round rubbermaid cannister. Don't need anything fancy, pet ether is amazingly stable stuff, I have been using the same clear 3/8" OD (1/4" ID) tubing from Home depot since day one. I glued some legs (3/4" inside corner moulding) to the cannister so it is free standing at about a level just below the kitchen counter. This is an amazingly simple setup, It works well, has very little fumes (other than when running the blender), and its cheap. I've also had good results using the PVC and Butane, but its a little wasteful in my opinion, Venting all your solvent just doesn't feel right. Using the Pet ether process there are hardly any fumes, you get good yields, and you recycle your solvent. I can produce nearly 400 cigs using a single gallon of solvent. Your only loss is during the blending and transfer stages.

Methodology

The following method will yield 'very pure' oil from the 'leaf' material left over after harvesting bud. It will not contain chlorophyll, or other coloring matter. If done carefully and 'exactly' as presented, will allow the formation of a very convincing (and satisfying) hashish substitute. A 1 liter (quart) mason jar makes an excellent extraction vessel. Larger amounts may be worked if the equipment allows. fill it about 1/2 full with well dried (low temp low humidity - dried quickly) pot leaf, ****crushed but not to a fine powder****. cover the 1/2 liter leaf fragments with petroleum ether. The peth may be obtained by fractional distillation of Coleman's camp fuel. Use material boiling below ~70°C. **DO NOT USE COLEMAN'S RIGHT OUT OF THE CAN.** It contains several high boiling components which will not evaporate easily and will spoil your product. Cover the jar with the lid, close tightly, and shake vigorously for 5 minutes. Do not use heated solvent. Do not shake longer. Uncap, pour the liquid off, through a kitchen strainer to catch coarse pieces, and collect in a 2L. jar. repeat extraction 2 more times, with fresh cold peth, the third time only shake for 2 min. The extraction will have a yellowish color with a 'green' cloudy tone to it. equip a plastic funnel with a coffee filter, and pour the liquid through the filter into another container or the flask to be used for distilling solvent. The residue in the filter will be some dark color, or even light color, depending on the plant genetics and development. Save it! it is VERY good stuff. The liquid will now be a bright yellow color, with very little greenish tint. Distill the solvent off until only ~50mls. remain. Decant the thick liquid into a pyrex pie plate, rinse the flask with a few ml. peth and add to the pie plate. heat the pie plate slightly, while directing the air flow from a small fan on it's surface. When the last of the solvent is gone, heat a few moments more until a slight smoke indicates an increase in temp. remove from heat and allow to cool. The oil should setup to a very thick paste. It should be dark yellow/brownish and when held up to a bright light will look like HONEY!. Take the residue in the filter paper, seive it several times through a 'fine' kitchen seive, until it's a fine loose powder. (a microscopic exam at this point reveals millions of tiny hairs). discard any tiny chunks of leaf carried through at the end of seiving. Once the oil extract has solidified, using a narrow putty knife, add about 2/3 of the powder obtained to the pie plate on top of the extract, and work the powder into the oil. warming the plate slightly will help the two mix together. work it vigorously with the putty knife, until homogenous. It will probably require the entire amt. of powder to make hash of suitable consistency, but may not so add small additional amounts and work it in. When you like what you've got, form into blocks and store in a cool dark place until used. Any hair powder left can be saved for another batch. If desired, the oil can used without the addition of the 'hair powder' and simply stored in a glass vial or other. This 'exploration' of the leaf and stem 'hair' powder, is original, as anyone has never seen any mention of it anywhere ever! This method has been used hundreds of times over 8 years. The only disappointments came when trying to increase yield by using HOT solvent or shaking for long times. Soxhlet extractions are the worst!! doing so extracts fixed oils from the vegetative structures. These are not psychoactive and only reduce the potency of your oil. Also, powdering the leaf too fine increases the amt. of fixed oil in the extract. When there is too much fixed oil, the extract is thin and loose, and will not form 'firm' blocks of hash, but will be crumbly. It also affects flavour, as the fixed oils give it a 'smokiness' and 'oily' flavour.

How to make LSA

Liquid LSD is merely dissolved crystal lsd, and the morning glory seed extract is LSA, not LSD.

(extracting D-lysergic acid amide) LSA

Items needed: 1. About 200 grams of MORNING GLORY SEEDS.

2. 200 cc. of petroleum ether (make sure it's PETROLEUM ether)

3. Small piece of window screen or strainer.

4. A couple of large glasses.

5. One old cookie tray.

6. 260 cc. of wood alcohol.

What to do:

1. Grind up about 170 grams of seeds. (Wash the seeds in water first)

2. In 145 cc. of petroleum ether, soak the seeds for two to three days.

3. With screen, filter the liquid and save the seed mush. Allow the mush to dry.

4. Let the mush soak in 130 cc. of wood alcohol for two days.

5. Filter the solution again. Save the liquid in a glass jar.

6. Soak the same mush again in another 130 cc. of wood alcohol for two more days.

7. Filter out the mush and throw it away. Save the liquid.

8. Now, pour both saved glass containers with the liquid in them, into a cookie sheet.

9. Let the liquid dry in to a yellowish gum.

Scrap the yellow gum into pill capsules and take. Sample it first to see how much one hit is. OR If your not going to sell or store it I would recommend that you make a one-hitter. This is made by washing the seeds with cold water and soap. Then letting them dry a bit. Second, take all of the seeds (13.5g) and put them into a balloon. Take a hammer and crushed the hell out of them. Then put all of the crushed seeds in a cup filled with about 8oz of COLD water. Then swish them around a lot and let them sit for about 45 mins. Third, drink the water and mix the mushy leftover seed pulp with food like yogurt and eat it. This will make you trip balls just as well as the method above. Only problem is that it is hard to store and impossible to sell. And you waste alot of seeds.

Drinkable marijuana

green dragon

bhang

--method#1--[green dragon]

Making drinkable marijuana or (Green Dragon):

Green Dragon is an alcohol/THC based drink. It is very simple to make and has very pleasurable effects.

How does it Work?

Well, the active ingredient in marijuana is THC, which is not a water-soluble compound. So, the THC has to be extracted using alcohol and then added to food and/or liquid that can then be entered directly to your system through the digestive tract rather than through the lungs. This type of consumption of marijuana tends to be both slower and more efficient than smoking it. Further the unpleasant effects of smoking heated smoke are completely eliminated. For these reasons this is the favored method of marijuana consumption by many people.

Note:

The highest proof alcohol available should be used.

(Everclear is suggested)

Method One:

To do this you must obtain the highest proof alcohol available. This allows for the best results. 190 proof is highly recommended.

Then one must then obtain marijuana.

Rule of Thumb: (About one half gram per ounce of alcohol.)

Remember, the more the merrier. After one has these materials, they can begin.

First break up the marijuana and take out all seeds. You may leave the stems. Then open the bottle of alcohol and pour about a forth out. This will allow room for the weed. Then carefully add all broken up herbal matter into the bottle. Put the cap back on and shake. Now, store it in a safe area and let it sit for approximately 2 to 3 weeks. After the long awaited wait, pour the green tinted substance into another container through a strainer. You may use a coffee filter.

The final product is high proof alcohol laced with high amounts of pure THC.

Note:

One may drink the product straight, but this is not recommended. A common way of consumption is to mix three parts 7-Up with one part Green Dragon and a dollop of honey stirred in. Served over ice.

A faster method is to heat the alcohol to a sub-boiling temperature and stir in the crushed marijuana. Great deal of care should be taken if this method is chosen, as the alcohol is highly flammable.

Note:

Use an electric stove.

OR

Put the alcohol in a pan, and put that pan into a pot of boiling water (thereby heating the alcohol safely.)

Avoid using an open flame.

OR

Heat the alcohol with herbal mixture in the microwave at half power for approximately 11 to 16 minutes or until liquid is an emerald shade of light green.

This is method of heating should be a last resort.

First, heat up alcohol using any method. Then stir in the crushed herbal blend while alcohol is at sub-boiling temperatures and let sit. Stirring every couple of minutes. This should take no longer than 25 minutes. Turn off stove and let cool. Then take the product and strain it. A coffee filter works just fine.

Note:

Use rubber gloves when straining the liquid. If you are using a coffee filter, make sure to squeeze any extra liquid out of the marijuana mesh; this is where most of the liquid THC is still hiding.

Consumption Notes:

If you wish you could pour the final product into a bowl of cherries and let sit over night in the refrigerator. Then strain and keep liquid. What this does is lets the cherries become saturated in the Green Dragon. One may then eat the cherries to become drunk and high. Doses range from 20 to 40 cherries. Now, the liquid is still good, use it to make mixed drinks and/or other methods of consumption. (Consider making Jell-o shots.) Enjoy

--method#2--[Bhang]

Items needed

2 cups water

1 ounce marijuana (fresh leaves and flowers of a female plant preferred)

4 cups warm milk

2 tablespoons blanched and chopped almonds

1/8 teaspoon garam masala [a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and cardamon]

1/4 teaspoon powdered ginger

1/2 to 1 teaspoon rosewater

1 cup sugar

Bring the water to a rapid boil and pour into a clean teapot. Remove any seeds or twigs from the marijuana, add it to the teapot and cover. Let this brew for about 7 minutes. Now strain the water and marijuana through a piece of muslin cloth, collect the water and save. Take the leaves and flowers and squeeze between your

hands to extract any liquid that remains. Add this to the water. Place the leaves and flowers in a mortar and add 2 teaspoons warm milk. Slowly but firmly grind the milk and leaves together. Gather up the marijuana and squeeze out as much milk as you can. Repeat this process until you have used about 1/2 cup of milk (about 4 to 5 times). Collect all the milk that has been extracted and place in a bowl. By this time the marijuana will have turned into a pulpy mass. Add the chopped almonds and some more warm milk. Grind this in the mortar until a fine paste is formed. Squeeze this paste and collect the extract as before. Repeat a few more times until all that is left are some fibers and nut meal. Discard the residue. Combine all the liquids that have been collected, including the water the marijuana was brewed in. Add to this the garam masala, dried ginger and rosewater. Add the sugar and remaining milk. Chill, serve, and enjoy.

How to make MDMA

The following synthesis is not meant to be carried out by a novice chemist, although it is not terribly difficult. For descriptions of how to carry out the procedures, you should buy a standard lab procedures reference manual (or preferably you should take college organic chemistry).

Method 1

To a well stirred, cooled mixture of 34g of 30% H₂O₂ (hydrogen peroxide) in 150g 80% HCO₂H (formic acid) there was added, dropwise, a solution of 32.4g isosafrole in 120ml acetone at a rate that kept the reaction mixture from exceeding 40 deg C. This required a bit over 1 hour, and external cooling was used as necessary. Stirring was continued for 16 hours, and care was taken that the slow exothermic reaction did not cause excess heating. An external bath with running water worked well. During this time the solution progressed from an orange color to a deep red. All volatile components were removed under vacuum which yielded some 60g of a very deep residue. This was dissolved in 60ml of MeOH (methyl alcohol -- methanol), treated with 360ml of 15% H₂SO₄ (sulfuric acid), and heated for 3 hours on the steam bath. After cooling the mixture was extracted with 3x75ml Et₂O (diethyl ether) or C₆H₆ (benzene). Its recommended that, the pooled extracts can washed -- first with H₂O and then with dilute NaOH (sodium hydroxide). Then the solvent is removed under vacuum to afford 20.6g 3,4-methylenedioxyphenylacetone (3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl methyl ketone). The final residue may be distilled at 2.0mm/108-112 deg C, or at about 160 deg C at the water pump.

Add 23g 3,4-methylenedioxyphenylacetone to 65g HCONH₂ (formamide) and heat at 190 deg for five hours. Cool, add 100ml H₂O, extract with C₆H₆ (benzene) and evaporate in vacuum the extract. Add 8ml MeOH (methyl alcohol -- methanol) and 75ml 15% HCl to residue, heat on water bath two hours and extract in vacuum (or basify with KOH and extract the oil with benzene and dry, evaporate in vacuum) to get 11.7 g 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA).

To produce MDMA substitute N-methylformamide for formamide in the above synthesis.

Method 2

This is a less yealding method usually producing only MDA. It is a two step procedure first reacting safrole with hydrobromic acid to give 3,4-methylenedi- oxyphenyl-2-bromopropane, and then taking this material and reacting it with either ammonia or methylamine to yield MDA or MDMA respectively. This procedure has the advantages of not being at all sensitive to batch size, nor is it likely to "run away" and produce a tarry mess. It shares with the Ritter reaction the advantage of using cheap, simple, and easily available chemicals.

The sole disadvantage of this method is the need to do the final reaction with ammonia or methylamine inside a sealed pipe. This is because the reaction must be done in the temperature range of 120- 140 C, and the only way to reach this temperature is to seal the reactants up inside of a bomb. This is not particularly dangerous, and is quite safe if some simple precautions are taken.

The first stage of the conversion, the reaction with hydrobromic acid, is quite simple, and produces almost a 100% yield of the bromi- nated product. See the Journal of Biological Chemistry, Volume 108 page 619. The author is H.E. Carter. Also see Chemical Abstracts 1961, column 14350. The following reaction takes place:

To do the reaction, 200 ml of glacial acetic acid is poured into a champagne bottle nestled in ice. Once the acetic acid has cooled down, 300 grams (200 ml) of 48% hydrobromic acid is slowly added with swirling. Once this mixture has cooled down, 100 grams of safrole is slowly added with swirling. Once the safrole is added, the cheap plastic stopper of the champagne bottle is wired back into place, and the mixture is slowly allowed to come to room temperature with occasional shaking. After about 12 hours the original two layers will merge into a clear red solution. In 24 hours, the reaction is done. The chemist carefully removes the stopper from the bottle, wearing eye protection. Some acid mist may escape from around the stopper.

The reaction mixture is now poured onto about 500 grams of crushed ice in a 1000 or 2000 ml beaker. Once the ice has melted, the red layer of product is separated, and the water is extracted with about 100 ml of petroleum ether or regular ethyl ether. The ether extract is added to the product, and the combined product is washed first with water, and then with a solution of sodium carbonate in water. The purpose of these washings is to remove HBr from the product. One can be sure that all the acid is removed from the product when some fresh carbonate solution does not fizz in contact with the product.

Once all the acid in the product is removed, the ether must be removed from it. This is important because if the ether were allowed to remain in it, too much pressure would be generated in the next stage inside of the bomb. Also, it would interfere with the formation of a solution between the product and methylamine or ammonia. It is not necessary to distill the product because with a yield of over 90%, the crude product is pure enough to feed into the next stage. To remove the ether from the product, the crude product is poured into a flask, and a vacuum is applied to it. This causes the ether to boil off. Some gentle heating with hot water is quite helpful to this process. The yield of crude product is in the neighborhood of 200 grams.

With the bromo compound in hand, it is time to move onto the next step which gives MDA or MDMA. The bromo compound reacts with ammonia or methylamine to give MDA or MDMA.

To do the reaction, 50 grams of the bromo compound is poured into a beaker, and 200 ml of concentrated ammonium hydroxide (28% NH_3) or 40% methylamine is added. Next, isopropyl alcohol is added with stirring until a nice smooth solution is formed. It is not good to add too much alcohol because a more dilute solution reacts slower. Now the mixture is poured into a pipe "bomb." This pipe should be made of stainless steel, and have fine threads on both ends. Stainless steel is preferred because the HBr given off in the reaction will rust regular steel. Both ends of the pipe are securely tightened down. The bottom may even be welded into place. Then the pipe is placed into cooking oil heated to around 130 C. This temperature is maintained for about 3 hours or so, then it is allowed to cool. Once the pipe is merely warm, it is cooled down some more in ice, and the cap unscrewed.

The reaction mixture is poured into a distilling flask, the glass-ware rigged for simple distillation, and the isopropyl alcohol and excess ammonia or methylamine is distilled off. When this is done, the residue inside the flask is made acid with hydrochloric acid. If indicating pH paper is available, a pH of about 3 should be aimed for. This converts the MDA to the hydrochloride which is water soluble. Good strong shaking of the mixture ensures that this conversion is complete. The first stage of the purification is to recover unreacted bromo compound. To do this, 200 to 300 ml of ether is added. After some shaking, the ether layer is separated. It contains close to 20 grams of bromo compound which may be used again in later batches.

Now the acid solution containing the MDA is made strongly basic with lye solution. The mixture is shaken for a few minutes to ensure that the MDA is converted to the free base. Upon sitting for a few minutes, the MDA floats on top of the water as a dark colored oily layer. This layer is separated and placed into a distilling flask. Next, the water layer is extracted with some toluene to get out the remaining MDA free base. The toluene is combined with the free base layer, and the toluene is distilled off. Then a vacuum is applied, and the mixture is fractionally distilled. A good aspirator with cold water will bring the MDA off at a temperature of 150 to 160 C. The free base should be clear to pale yellow, and give a yield of about 20 ml. This free base is made into the crystalline hydrochloride by dissolving it in ether and bubbling dry HCl gas through it.

Inhalants

Our understanding is that there is no such thing as safe use of inhalants; their psychoactive effects are inseparable from nerve and organ damage. The including of this chapter to the "drug recipes" does not imply that inhalants are anything but dangerous.

TYPES OF INHALANTS

VOLATILE SOLVENTS : Gasoline, Turpentine, Butane, Propane, Acetone, Hexane, Ether, Chloroform, XYLOL, Naphtha

Mineral Spirits

Solvent Products : Nail Polish Remover, Lighter Fluid, Paint Thinner, Airplane

Glue, Cleaning Products, Dry Cleaning Fluids, Art Solvents, Correction Fluid,

Felt-tip Markers, Electronic Contact Cleaners, Rubber Cement , shaving cream

GASES : Freon, Helium, Xenon, Nitrous Oxide, Halothane

Aerosol Products : Computer Duster, Hair Spray, Deoderant Spray, Spray Paint,

Cooking Sprays, Spray Cleaners, Fabric Protector, Spray Shoe Polish, Carburetor Cleaners

ANESTHETICS : Nitrous Oxide, Ether, Halothane, Chloroform

NITRITES : Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Cyclohexyl Nitrite, Poppers

Room De-odorizers such as Locker room, Rush, Bolt, Climax, popper

How to use inhalants properly

if you decide you are going to get high from a liquid(inhalant) such as gasoline - you need to do so without getting the fluid on you, or accidentally swallowing some. There are two very common ways this can be done. You will need a plastic bag, your inhalant of choice, and preferably a funnel.

It is very simple. Take your substance of choice, open a plastic bag and pour a small amount of the fluid into the bag. Now, put the bag up to your mouth and breath into the bag, filling it with your breath, then inhale - you will be inhaling the psychoactive fumes, hence you will get high.

Another way this can be done is with a gasoline can.(very common)

This method is not strictly used to get high from gasoline, you can use any liquid substance (inhalant).

You only need a gas can, or container with a pour spout and your substance (inhalant) of choice. You simply fill the bottom of the gasoline can with the fluid, place your mouth around the pour spout, and inhale the psychoactive fumes. It is recommended that you clean the end of the spout or place tape around the end so that you don't ingest any gasoline

Getting high from aerosol cans such as "spray paint" or "whipped cream" is pretty much self explanatory. You take the substance of your choice, usually hold the can upright, push the top in to discharge the gas (inhalant) place your mouth over the top and inhale the gas being projected from the can.

Spray paint can be quite messy. There is, however, a way to get around that. You will need a can of spray paint and a towel or other piece of cloth. Spray the paint on the piece of cloth, fold the cloth in half and breath through the clean side. By doing this - as you inhale your breath will act as a vacuum, and carry the fumes from the paint through the cloth into your lungs.

EFFECTS

The effects of inhalants are somewhat difficult to explain. You will usually feel very disoriented, almost as if you are very drunk, a lot of people will hear all sorts of sounds (usually ringing in the ears)... your depth perception will become distorted, things that are 10 away will appear to be right next to your face - and things that are close seem to be far off. You may not be able to tell colors apart.

Have you ever been to the dentist, and had to get a root canal? well, some dentists will put you to sleep, using an anesthetic called "nitrous oxide"(a.k.a.; laughing gas)... if you go to the store and buy canned whipped cream, the gas used to push the cream out is nitrous oxide. **ONLY FOUND IN WHIPPED CREAM CANS.** In other words the can is pressurized with nitrous oxide or (laughing gas).

Below are tables of the most commonly abused inhalants.

AEROSOLS HARMFUL CHEMICAL

Spray Paint butane; propane (U.S.); fluorocarbon; hydrocarbons; toluene

Hair Spray butane; propane (U.S.); fluorocarbon

Deodorants butane; propane (U.S.); fluorocarbon

Analgesic Spray fluorocarbon

Asthma Spray fluorocarbon

ANESTHETICS HARMFUL CHEMICAL

Gaseous nitrous oxide, chloroform

Liquid halothane; enflurane

Local ethyl chloride

CLEANING AGENTS HARMFUL CHEMICAL

Dry Cleaning tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethane

Spot removers tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethane

Degreasers tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethane; trichloroethylene

SOLVENTS HARMFUL CHEMICAL

Fingernail Polish remover acetone

Paint remover acetone; toluene; methylene chloride; methanol; XYLOL; naphtha; turpentin; Hexane

Paint thinners toluene; methylene chloride; methanol; naphtha

White Out toluene; methylene chloride; methanol

Fuel gasoline; butane; propane

Lighter fluid butane; isopropane

Fire extinguisher bromochlorodifluoromethane

FOOD PRODUCTS HARMFUL CHEMICAL

Whipped Cream nitrous oxide

Whippets nitrous oxide

NITRITE ROOM ODORIZERS HARMFUL CHEMICAL

Locker room, Rush, Poppers, Bolt, Climax (iso) amyl nitrite; (iso)butyl nitrite; (iso) propyl nitrite;butyl nitrite

Making Heroin

You will need to begin with almost pure codeine.

To obtain pure codeine follow Chapter 12.

Now, make up a caustic solution of about 200ml of water. This is done by slowly adding NaOH to the solution until it has a pH balance of 12 (use cheap pH strips). Then add 30ml of it to the codeine/water mix and then add 50ml of chloroform and shake and allow the heavier solvent to sink to the bottom. Then you must separate off the chloroform layer by using a siphon (use an eyedropper if you need to), then wash the remanding solution again with 30ml of chloroform and once again remove it. Now you must separate all the water from the solvent and I mean every last drop. All of the water must be out, and you can pipette it or use a separator of some kind (like a flask with a tap, so you shut it off when the water gets close to running through). Then evaporate off the chloroform with a pot filled with simmering water in it. Just have a plate sitting on top of the pot and slowly tip in solution and watch white crystalline codeine base appear as the chloroform reduces out by dryness.

Tips: You want white codeine not brown and always use glass; its easier to clean.

Next step producing Morphine from Codeine:

Now, you need to then measure out about 3 grams of pyridine HCL for approximately one and a half grams of codeine and melt it in a long boiling tube (or big test-tube). Then when melted, place in the codeine and it all must dissolve and be able to swish around. Then immediately plug the tube with a tightly rolled paper napkin. It will turn different colors and it will be hard to tell when it's cooked, but let it take about 5 minutes or when the temperature hits around 230 Celsius and then it will be done, and it will stick to the sides of the tube when ready. Then tip all of it into a clean beaker with 100ml of water. Then tip some water back into the now cooler test-tube and rinse all of it out into the beaker. Next add caustic solution drop by drop till you get to pH 14 (take about 3ml of the solution stated above). You will need some pH papers. Now wash the solution with chloroform say 40ml shake well and allow to settle or centrifuge (spin), pipette off the top aqueous layer. Then drop the pH to 9 and shine a light through it; you'll see it thicken with this brown mud like shit. Don't go past 9, add one or two small drops once you hit 9 and filter that crap out. The beat way is to use a vacuum filter with really good filter paper. Now, check the pH you want it to go no lower than 7.5 (using HCL spirits of salts and hydrochloric acid) while it gets to 8pH start rubbing the sides of the beaker with a glass rod or handle of a wooden spoon right in the liquid at the water level rub hard on the beaker glass and morphine will seed in clouds off crystals, then filter them out and dry high above an heating element on a metal spoon (leave the dope on the filter paper and dry it then it is easy to get off it flakes off in chunks).

Note: These crystalline codeine particles can be taken orally (under your tongue for faster results) or mixed in a drink, if you wish not to convert it into heroin.

Now, Converting your Morphine into street quality Heroin (diacetylmorphine)Procedure:

First, place some of your converted morphine into a metal spoon and add acetic anhydride and then cover with a piece of aluminum foil and bake in the oven at around 80 degrees Celsius, for at least 1 hour. Then uncover and turn the oven off. Allow the last of the acetic anhydride to sweat off the substance. Then place the remaining substance in the refrigerator. When the substance is cold, you can move it to a burner (torch lighter) and just heat till you think its at about at least 80 degree's and sniff a couple inches above it. It shouldnt sting your nose, if it does just heat it lightly some more until the smell goes away. Voila! Now the final product is street quality heroin. Ready to either be taken or sold.

Instructions for purification and properly injecting heroin, follow Chapter 9.