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THE

ESSENTIALS

OF

MODERN MATERIA MEDICA

AND

THERAPEUTICS

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PREFACE.

In preparing the following pages, the writer has dealt almost exclusively in essentials, and avoided occupying space with what might be regarded as theoretical, the object being to present a brief statement of the principles upon which modern therapeutics are based, and such of the important facts concerning the drugs named as will enable the student of medicine to rationally employ them in the treatment of diseased conditions. The facts presented have been obtained from the experimentation and observation of many able investigators, and from the writer's own experience in practice. No attempt has been made to give individual credit for the material taken from the writings of others, but a general acknowledgment of indebtedness to numerous modern authors is here made.

JOHN WILLIAM FYFE.

THE ESSENTIALS

OF

Modern Materia Medica and Therapeutics

INTRODUCTION.

MATERIA MEDICA

is that branch of medical science which treats of the materials used as medicines.

THERAPEUTICS

is that branch of medical science which treats of the curative powers of medicines and the manner of employing them in the treatment of diseases.

SPECIFIC THERAPEUTICS AND DIRECT THERAPEUTICS

are terms employed to specify that branch of medical science which treats of the adaptation of each remedial agent in the most direct manner (taking symptoms—disease expressions—as the guide), in accordance with its selective action upon any organ or part, for the restoration of such organ or part to its normal condition.

ACTION OF MEDICINES.

The action of medicines is dependent upon the selective power of cells. These cells at the commencement of their existence are composed of protoplasm. Protoplasm, to the ordinary observer, is a very simple substance; and yet how mysterious are its processes and progress in its onward march to maturity—to that point where it becomes known as a human body containing an immortal soul.

This little mass of protoplasm at the outset contains an active principle, causing it to take on changes, to grow, and to ultimately become a living being capable of wonderful achievements. Can any one tell what this active principle is? I think not. But that it exists (and that it is the principle essential to life) we have on every hand an abundance of evidence.

It is true that we have no positive knowledge of what life is, but we know that it exists, and it is therefore our duty as physicians to carefully study its every manifestation.

Life is first manifested in the form of a single cell, composed of a mass of protoplasm. This mass of protoplasm contains a nucleus, and the simple substance we call a cell possesses a certain power which enables it to take to itself nourishment, and in this way obtain material for its sustenance and growth. It also possesses the power of reproducing its kind, and of exercising all independent action necessary to its elementary form of life, and incidental to its evolution from this elementary life to its position as a part of a higher and a more complex form of life.

Man's body is composed of cells and cell derivatives, arranged in such a manner as to act in harmony—the one cell aiding the other in its specific labor incidental to its position as a part of the organism we call man. These cells work in harmony by each taking from the surrounding medium that which is adapted to its individual development and functional activity, and rejecting or carrying to the neighboring cell that for which it has no need, and which is needed for the development, repair or functional activity of another of the community of cells contained in the part or parts of the human body.

In man cell function is largely controlled by the influence of the nervous systems. Still, the power of individual action by independent cells prevails, and each cell possesses the faculty of selecting that which is adapted to its individual use, without regard to the action of the other cells. Upon this selective faculty of individual cells must we ever largely depend for the beneficial results of drugs, as it is owing to this selective power that we are enabled to medicate certain portions of the body. Through this independent cell action certain structures or parts of the body possess a certain selective attraction for certain drugs, and as a result we are enabled to medicate the throat with aconite; the thyroid, mammary and other glands with phytolacca; the lungs and pleuræ with bryonia; the heart with cactus; the stomach with ipecac; the liver with podophyllin; the spleen with polymnia uvedalia; the intestines with magnesia; the rectum with collinsonia; the uterus with cimicifuga; the bladder with gelsemium; the ovaries with pulsatilla; the prostate with sabal serrulata, and the urethra with staphisagria.

STRENGTH OF MEDICINES.

The liquid medicines referred to in the "Usual prescriptions" given in this work, when not otherwise expressly stated, are made from the recent material, and represent sixteen troy ounces of the crude drug to the pint. My experience in practice has been gained with remedies of this class. If remedies of less strength are desired, they can be obtained by mixing one fluid ounce of Lloyd's Specific Medicines (or a good fluid extract) with two fluid ounces of deodorized alcohol. Medicines prepared in this way are elegant in appearance and efficient in strength.

DOSES.

The doses recommended in the "Usual prescriptions" are believed to be such as will give the best results from the remedies named. The specific effects of remedies have not been obtained, as a rule, from larger doses. Medicines dispensed in water, as advised in these prescriptions, should be prepared fresh every day, and kept in a cool place.

The doses given of the different preparations of the remedies named under the head of "Dose," are such as are used in the treatment of adults by those who employ large doses of medicine, and also when it is desired to secure a prompt and forcible effect.

The dose for hypodermic injection should be three-fourths of that needed by the mouth.

Whenever it is deemed advisable to use large doses of medicines in the treatment of children, the following will aid the young practitioner in adapting the dose to the age of the patient:

The full (or adult) dose being for persons of twenty-one (or more) years of age, the dose at fourteen years of age would be two-thirds of a full dose; at twelve years of age, one-half of a full dose; at six years of age, one-third of a full dose; at one year of age, one-twelfth of a full dose; at three months of age, one-twentieth of a full dose.

This apportionment of doses has received the approval of many eminent authors, and it undoubtedly constitutes a safe guide. Still, the practitioner of medicine should be ever mindful of the fact that children are very susceptible to the influence of medicines, and especially so to the action of narcotics.

The following will afford considerable aid in memorizing doses:

The dose of most poisonous tinctures is from 2 to 10 drops, tincture of aconite, from a fraction to 1 drop. The dose of all dilute acids is from 5 to 20 drops, except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 drops. The dose of poisonous solid extracts is one-half grain, except such energetic drugs as aconite and calabar, which are but fractions of a grain. The dose of all essential oils is 1 to 5 drops. The dose of all wines is 30 to 60 drops, except wine of opium, which is 5 to 15 drops. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ounces, except infusion of digitalis, which is 2 to 4 drachms.

APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.

Teacups vary in size, but they commonly contain from 3½ to 4 fluid ounces; a tablespoon usually contains about 3½ to 4 fluid drachms; a teaspoon from 50 to 60 drops. Where accuracy is required these measurements should not be used. Drops are not always equal to minims. A drop of some fluid substances will exceed a minim, while that of others will fall considerably short of it. Drops vary in size according to the size or form of the edge of the vessel from which they are dropped. Powerful medicines, when given in maximum doses, should therefore always be accurately measured.

WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

It is the opinion of the writer that practitioners of medicine should usually dispense the medicines which they prescribe. Still, occasions arise when the physician finds prescription writing a necessity. Every practitioner of medicine should, therefore, be able to write a prescription correctly, and in accordance with the custom generally followed by well-educated physicians throughout the civilized world.

The Latin language, on account of its being a dead language, and therefore not subject to changes, and the further fact that it is understood by educated druggists throughout the world, is especially adapted to prescription writing.

Physicians not familiar with the Latin language will find the following suggestions by Dr. Albert Merrell of value to them.

"Use the official or scientific titles in all cases, as expressing more fully and exactly the drug intended than is possible

in all cases with the English synonyms.

"Instead of changing its terminations to make the title and its qualifying word agree in case, use it always with the termination given at the head of the description of each drug, and place the word denoting the form of *preparation* wanted after instead of before the title. Thus, instead of tinctura ferri chloridi, write ferri chloridum *tinctura*, or tinct. Instead of liquor potassæ, write potassa liquor. Instead of tinctura nucis vomicæ, write nux vomica *tinctura*, or tinct.

"In this manner we *first write the official title* of the drug whose action is wanted, and after it the *form* of *preparation* in which it is to be given and the amount required."

DISPENSING MEDICINES.

The true interests of patient and doctor are best served by doctors dispensing their own medicines; and chemical and pharmaceutical science has now reached a perfection which enables the chemist and pharmacist to present the chief articles of modern materia medica in forms which make it convenient for the physician to do so. The reasons in favor of doctors dispensing their own medicines are many—too many to be here enumerated. It saves the sick money and trouble. In emergency cases, and in severe forms of acute diseases, valuable time is saved by this method, and the disease more effectually withstood as a result of the physician being able to immediately administer the needed medicine. It relieves the doctor of the possibility of becoming a party to the mistakes which occur in writing, reading and compounding prescriptions, and the misery and sorrow which almost daily result therefrom. The method also lessens drug-store doctoring, is popular with the people, and increases the doctor's practice, for the average person prefers to patronize physicians who furnish medicines with advice.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF MEDICINES.

Simplicity in prescribing will do much toward avoiding the dangers of incompatibility of medicines. When possible, remedies should be prescribed singly. It is better to prescribe in this way, and when more than one remedy is needed, give the medicines in alternation. When combinations are necessary they should consist of as few agents as possible, and a definite indication for each remedy should always be apparent.

The following rules have proven to be of value as a means of refreshing the memory:

Never use strong mineral acids in combination with other agents, unless you know exactly what reaction will ensue. They decompose salts of the weaker acids and form ethers with alcohol.

Never combine free acids with hydrates or carbonates.

Do not combine two or more soluble salts.

The following more or less insoluble salts are formed whenever the materials of which they are composed are brought together in solutions: the hydrates, carbonates, phosphates, borates, arseniates and tannates of most earthy and heavy metals and alkaloids, and the metallic sulphides; the sulphates of calcium, of lead, and of the subsalts of mercury; the chlorides, iodides, and bromides of bismuth, silver, lead, and subsalts of mercury; the iodides of quinine, morphine and most alkaloids.

Alkalies precipitate the alkaloids and the soluble non-alkaline metallic salts, and (as also metallic hydrates and carbonates) neutralize free acids.

Silver nitrate, lead acetate, corrosive sublimate and potassium iodide should, in almost all cases, be prescribed alone. The first with creosote forms an explosive compound.

Aconite should never be given in any vehicle except water.

Silver nitrate and lead acetate and subacetate are incompatible with almost everything, but they may be combined with opium. The subacetate of lead with opium forms an insoluble compound, but the compound is active as a lotion.

Tannic acid and substances containing it are incompatible with albumen and gelatin. Tannic acid, iodine, and the soluble iodides are incompatible with the alkaloids and substances containing them, and with most soluble metallic salts. Vegetable infusions are generally incompatible with metallic salts.

Glucosids should not be prescribed with free acids.

Potassic iodide with potassic chlorate, hydrocyanic acid or potassium cyanide with metallic hydrates, carbonates, subnitrates or subchlorides, or bismuth carbonate or nitrate, or calomel, all form dangerously poisonous compounds.

Explosions result from the combination of powerful oxidizers with readily oxidizable substances, as potassium chlorate or potassium permanganate with tannin, sugar, sulphur, sulphides, vegetable powders, glycerin, alcohol, tinctures or ether. The chlorate of potash must never be associated with any organic substance; it is decomposed easily by a slight elevation of temperature, giving off its oxygen to the organic matter, which is made up of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sometimes nitrogen, and forms products of oxidation, with a setting free of such an amount of heat that the mixture may be hurled, together with the vessel that contains it, in the face of the person who is so thoughtless or ignorant as to attempt the preparation of so dangerous a combination. Not only does the chlorate of potash give explosive mixtures with organic substances, but it has the same effect when combined with the hypophosphites of lime, nitrates, and the salts of iron.

Every precaution expressed about the chlorate of potash is equally applicable to the permanganate of potash. The association of iodine with a liquid containing large quantities of ammonia will result in the formation of an explosive mixture. Iodine combined with the yellow oxide of mercury and vaseline might serve as an eye salve if the man attempting its preparation was not blown up before completing the labor. Violent explosions have resulted from mixing iodine with essences. Chromic acid is such an energetic oxidizer that it should only be used in crystals or dissolved in water. Bromine should never be combined with either alcohol or oil, and nitric acid should not be prescribed with organic compounds. The facts here given show in a measure the importance of handling the most common drugs with the utmost caution.

DISEASES.

A disease is usually composed of several distinct abnormal conditions that frequently occur together. The arranging of these frequently-occurring phenomena under a general head and giving them a name more or less indicative of their nature constitutes a convenient arrangement, as it is desirable to have a name for each of these combinations of pathological conditions. It materially aids in the classification of diseases, and also serves many other wise purposes.

DIAGNOSIS.

When called to a patient, the physician should first carefully and correctly diagnose the case in accordance with the nosology now accepted by all scientific physicians. He should do this for the benefit of medical science, and also for his own personal benefit. A single mistake in this form of diagnosis may prove extremely detrimental to the reputation of the physician making it. Such diagnosis, however, should have but little influence in the treatment of the patient. This should be governed entirely by the symptoms or disease expressions. Before a prescription is made the case should be thoroughly examined as to its component parts. In this latter examination it has been found wise, in diseases liable to affect different parts of the body, to commence the examination by considering the symptoms—disease expressions—manifested in and about the head; then those affecting the throat, the lungs, the pleuræ, the heart, the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the intestines, and so on downward to all parts liable to be involved.

Physicians who carefully examine their cases in this systematic manner soon acquire a habit of great thoughtfulness and keen observation, and seldom fail to quickly comprehend the true import of every disease expression in any given case coming under their care.

The case being carefully and fully analyzed in the foregoing manner, the basic symptoms should then be clearly decided upon before any medicines are prescribed, as these are the symptoms upon which all rational treatment should be based. In a given case of any disease, as diseases are classified and named, there are usually manifested many symptoms of the abnormal condition, but a remedy is not needed for each of them. Only the basic symptoms should be prescribed for, and when these are removed the symptoms depending upon the abnormal condition which produced the basic symptoms will also disappear. As an illustration, we will refer to the prominent symptoms of a given case of simple fever, and say that in the case we have selected the pulse is small and frequent, the temperature increased, the pupils dilated, the patient dull and drowsy, the skin dry and hot, the urine high-colored and scanty, and that there are many other symptoms of an unpleasant

nature. A thoughtful review of these symptoms makes it apparent that the small and frequent pulse, increased temperature and dilated pupils are the disease expressions which demand attention; or, in other words, that they are the basic symptoms. They call for aconite and belladonna in small doses. In this instance aconite and belladonna will lower the temperature, lessen the frequency of the pulse, remove the abnormal condition of the brain, and in this way cause all of the dependent unpleasant conditions to disappear.

In the case of simple fever here selected for illustration aconite and belladonna have proved curative, and therefore the only needed remedies. From this fact, however, it must not be thought that these remedies will cure all cases of simple fever, for in many cases of this disease they are contraindicated. In the treatment of diseased conditions the physician should always be guided in his selection of remedies by the symptoms—disease expressions—and if a remedy is clearly indicated by a symptom, or group of symptoms, that remedy should be employed, regardless of the name of the disease being treated.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

Alteratives.—Medicines which produce gradually such a change in the functions of organs as to permit a healthy action to take the place of disease.

Anæsthetics.—Medicines which have the power of rendering the recipient insensible to pain.

Anaphrodisiacs.—Medicines which diminish the sexual appetite.

Antacids.—Substances which are capable of combining with and neutralizing acids, hence all salifiable bases are antacids; but the alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, are almost exclusively employed for this purpose.

Anthelmintics.—Substances which have the property of poisoning or debilitating worms in the alimentary canal, and thus rendering them more easy of expulsion.

Antiseptics and Disinfectants.—Substances which possess the power of restraining the growth and destroying the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life within and without the body, thus preventing or curing the decomposition, fermentative and septic processes, and the infectious, septic and zymotic diseases.

Antispasmodics.—Medicines which counteract spasms, and allay spasmodic pains.

Aphrodisiacs.—Medicines which stimulate the sexual appetite.

Astringents.—Medicines which produce contraction of living tissues.

Carminatives.—Medicines which assuage pain and relieve flatulence, colic, belching, and a feeling of oppression after a hearty meal.

Cathartics.—Medicines which produce evacuations of the bowels.

Caustics.—Substances which liquefy and dissolve albumen, destroy the animal tissues, and produce a scab.

Cholagogues.—Medicines which have the property of increasing the evacuation of bile.

Demulcents.—Bland unirritating substances, most of which form, with water, a viscid solution.

Diaphoretics.—Medicines which promote perspiration. Diaphoretics may be divided into nauseating, refrigerant and stimulating.

Diuretics.—Medicines which increase the secretion of urine.

Emetics.—Medicines capable of producing vomiting in certain doses, and as an ordinary result.

Emmenagogues.—Medicines which promote the menstrual secretion.

Emollients.—Substances which have the property of softening and soothing an irritated surface, or one harsh from dryness.

Epispastics.—Medicines which, when applied to the skin, produce a blister.

Errhines.—Medicines which promote the secretion from the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

Escharotics.—Substances which destroy the life of the part to which they are applied, and produce a slough.

Expectorants.—Medicines which increase the secretion from the mucous membranes of the air-cells and air-passages of the lungs, or facilitate its discharge.

Hæmostatics, Styptics.—Substances which cause coagulation of the blood and so stop hemorrhages.

Hypnotics.—Medicines having the property of inducing sleep.

Osteoplastics.—Medicines which favor the growth of bone.

Narcotics.—Medicines which have the power of inducing sleep, or stupor.

Resolvents.—Medicines which hasten tissue changes and increase secretion and excretion, thus effecting the resolution of pathological products, exudates, etc.

Revulsives.—Remedies which irritate and redden the skin and raise blisters.

Rubefacients.—Medicines which inflame the skin without vesicating as an ordinary result.

Sedatives, Arterial.—Medicines which, by their immediate influence, produce a reduction of the vital actions. Some of these are directed more especially to the circulatory system, without any immediate influence upon the nervous power. Though sedative in their general influence, they may be stimulating to particular functions or organs.

Sedatives, Nervous.—Medicines which, in their primary operation, reduce at the same time the nervous power and the force of the circulation.

Sialagogues.—Medicines which promote the secretion of saliva.

Stimulants, Arterial.—Medicines which excite the circulation with little comparative influence on the nervous system.

Stimulants, Cerebral.—Remedies which, with a stimulating influence over the circulation and the general nervous system, combine a peculiar determination to the brain.

Stimulants, Excito-motor.—Substances which possess the power of exciting, through the spinal marrow and motor nerves, contraction of the muscles of the body.

Stimulants, Nervous.—Medicines which, to the power of stimulating the heart and arteries, add that of exciting the nervous system.

Tonics.—Medicines which produce gentle and permanent excitement of all the vital actions, though their influence is chiefly observable in the functions of organic life.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

ABIES CANADENSIS—PINUS CANADENSIS.

Common names.—Pinus, Hemlock Spruce.

Natural order.—Pinnaceæ, Coniferæ.

Part used.—The inner bark, resinous exudation and volatile oil.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine (Pinus), 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Description.—Abies Canadensis (also known as Pinus Canadensis) is a common tree which rises to seventy-five or more feet in height. Its trunk is large, straight, and covered with a rough bark. The branches are brittle and nearly horizontal. Its leaves are about half an inch in length and in two opposite rows. The cones are ovoid, terminal and drooping. The bark is rich in tannic acid, and on this account it is employed by tanners.

Indications.—Chronic bronchitis and chronic coughs; rheumatism; pleurisy; inflammations caused by cold; peritonitis; gastric irritation of cholera morbus; catarrhal conditions after the inflammatory stage has ceased and there is an excessive secretion of mucus; chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; irritation of the urinary organs; asthenic conditions with impaired digestion and paleness of mucous membranes.

The oil derived from this tree is sometimes used as a liniment in croup and in rheumatism, and as a diuretic in diseases of the urinary organs. The exudation, or gum hemlock, is employed in the form of a plaster.

Abies Canadensis is diuretic, astringent, tonic and stimulant.

ACACIA ARABICA.

Common names.—Acacia, Gum Arabic.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ, or Leguminoseæ.

Part used.—The concrete juice, or gum arabic.

Description.—Acacia Arabica is usually a small tree but it sometimes becomes a tree of forty feet in height. It inhabits the southern part of Asia. The leaves are bipennate, and its flowers small, in globose heads, and yellow in color. This tree is the most common source of gum arabic, but there are several other species which yield the gum. The gum flows naturally from the bark of the trees in the form of a thick liquid, which speedily concretes in the sun. The best quality is colorless or very pale yellowish white, odorless and of a sweet taste. Cold or hot water dissolves its own weight of the gum. Gum arabic is also soluble in solutions of pure alkalies, lime-water and dilute acids.

Dose.—Can be given freely.

Indications.—Tenesmus and painful stools of diarrhœa and dysentery; cough; hoarseness; gonorrhœa; catarrh.

Gum arabic is a nutritive, and among the lightest and most readily digested foods for the sick. For food one ounce of the powdered gum may be dissolved in five ounces of water and sweetened with sugar. When thus prepared a tablespoonful may be given every two or three hours. Equal parts of gum arabic and pulverized alum constitute a good preparation with which to check minor hemorrhages. Mucilage of gum arabic may be made by adding very gradually a pint of boiling water to four ounces of finely pulverized gum arabic, and rubbing the whole until perfectly blended.

Acacia Arabica is demulcent and nutritive.

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM.

Common name.—Yarrow.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—Yarrow inhabits Europe and North America, and is found in pastures, meadows and along roadsides. It grows from ten to twenty inches high, with a simple stem, branching at the top. It possesses a faint, pleasant odor, and has white or rose-colored flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; oil, 5 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Vesical, renal and urethral irritation; leucorrhœa; menorrhagia and atonic amenorrhea; piles with discharge of bloody mucus; suppression of the lochia; hematemesis and hemoptysis.

Achillea Millefolium is alterative, diuretic and slightly astringent.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Common name.—Aconite.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial is a native of most parts of Europe. It grows about five feet high from a spindle-shaped root, and has beautiful blue (also a white variety) flowers. The root is the most powerful part of the plant, but all parts of it contain poisonous properties.

Dose.—Fluid extract of root, ½ to 2 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{20}$ to ½ drop. Exceeding large dose (½ drop) of specific aconite will produce, in some persons, toxic symptoms.

Usual prescription.—℞ Aconite, gtt. iii to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Small and frequent pulse with increased temperature; hard, dry, painful cough; expectoration streaked with blood.

In all forms of disease, when the pulse is small and frequent, aconite lessens vascular excitement and the rapidity of the circulation, promotes secretion from the skin, and reduces the temperature. It moderates the force and frequency of the heart's action—increasing the power of the heart and the tone of the blood vessels. It also has a decided action on the excretory organs, and its control over the excessive action of the skin, bowels and kidneys, makes it a remedy of great value in the summer complaint of children. Aconite is without doubt our most frequently indicated remedy. Cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, tonsillitis, croup, simple and continued fevers, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and parotitis, are among the most common diseases likely to call for aconite as a part of a rational treatment.

Aconitum Napellus is sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic and narcotic. In large doses it is a very dangerous drug. In the opinion of the writer it should never be used in doses larger than those named in the "Usual prescription."

ACTÆA ALBA.

Common names.—White Cohosh, White Baneberry.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial herb, as usually found, is about two feet high. It has white berries and white flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Actæa Alba, gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract; chorea, hysteria, epilepsy and other convulsive conditions when connected with an abnormal state of the female organs of reproduction.

The therapeutic action of Actæa Alba is much like that of cimicifuga.

Actæa Alba is emmenagogue. emetic and purgative.

ADONIS VERNALIS.

Common name.—Spring Adonis.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This is an early spring flower. It has stems about six inches in height, and bears large, showy flowers of ten to twenty yellow petals.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a drop to 2 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Adonis, gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Indications.—Palpitation of the heart; mitral insufficiency; dropsy resulting from inefficient action of kidneys; irregular action of the heart; difficult breathing caused by feebleness of the heart.

This agent constitutes a valuable medicament in wrongs of the heart, both functional and organic. Under its influence the heart's action becomes slower, more regular and more forcible. It also greatly increases the urinary secretion.

Adonis Vernalis is tonic, cardiac stimulant and diuretic. In very large doses it is an irritant, and has caused paralysis of the nervous apparatus of the heart. It should be used with caution.

ÆSCULUS GLABRA.

Common name.—Buckeye.

Natural order.—Sapindaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and fruit.

Description.—The buckeye tree is tall, and common to the western part of the United States. It has a rough and prickly fruit, much like the horse chestnut. The fruit contains a large amount of starch.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 3 to 5 drops; specific medicine, ⅛ to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Æsculus Glabra, gtt. x to ʒii, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Sensation of constriction in the chest; sensation of tightness in the region of the heart; difficult breathing of asthma; feeling of constriction about the rectum.

In that form of asthma which is not markedly paroxysmal æsculus is prompt in exerting a controlling influence over the difficult breathing. It is also beneficial in the difficult breathing of consumptives. As a stimulant to the nervous system in paralysis, and as a remedy in mental depression, æsculus is used with success. In hemorrhoids it is also a medicine of curative power.

Æsculus Glabra is tonic, stimulant, astringent, febrifuge and antiseptic. In very large doses it is a narcotic.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Common name.—Horse chestnut.

Natural order.—Æsculaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and fruit.

Description.—This tree is usually from fifty to sixty feet in height, and has many branches and a rugose tawny bark. The leaves are opposite and consist of bright green, coarsely and irregularly serrated leaflets. The flowers are pink and white, and in racemes. Its fruit is a prickly, thick and tough capsule, usually containing two large chestnut-brown seeds.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Æsculus Hippocastanum, gtt. x to xxx, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to three hours.

Indications.—Congestion of the colon, rectum and the entire pelvic viscera.

Æsculus Hippocastanum is tonic, astringent, febrifuge, narcotic and antiseptic.

AGARICUS ALBUS.

Common names.—Agaric, Boletus.

Natural order.—Fungaceæ.

Part used.—The fungus.

Description.—This remedy is obtained from fungus plants of the mushroom tribe. Agaricus is also known under the names of Polyporus Officinalis and Boletus Laricis. The fungus plants are in masses of varying sizes, and are found on many bushes and trees. In shape, they somewhat resemble a horse's hoof. They are collected in August and September.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific boletus, ¼ to 2 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Boletus, gtt. x to xx, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Indications.—Night sweats of consumptives; diarrhœa of consumptives; profuse secretion; yellowness of the skin; aching of the back and joints; chills alternated with flashes of heat; chills confined to the back.

In the night sweats of consumptives, agaricus is a superior remedy. It is also of value in periodical fevers, especially when the chills are brief and the fever almost continuous, and followed by little or no sweating. It also hastens the drying up of milk in weaning.

Agaricus Albus is anidrotic, antiperiodic, stimulant to the nervous system, and, in large doses, cathartic and emetic.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA.

Common name.—Agrimony.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ.

Part used.—The root and leaves.

Description.—Agrimonia is a perennial herb, with a reddish, tapering root. Its stems are covered with soft silky hairs, and are about two feet high. It has numerous yellow flowers, in dense, tapering spikes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Deep seated pain in region of the kidneys; colicky pain pointing in the lumbar region; pain extending from kidneys down ureters; catarrhal conditions of the bladder; uterine pain, with uneasiness in the lumbar region, and muddy, foul-smelling urine.

Agrimonia is a useful remedy in all atonic conditions of the urinary apparatus. Its use also improves the nutrition of all mucous membranes.

Agrimonia Eupatoria is tonic, alterative and astringent.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

Common name.—Chinese Sumach, or Tree-of-Heaven.

Natural order.—Simarubaceæ.

Part used.—Inner bark of the tree and root.

Description.—This tree is tall and of rapid growth, and much used as a shade tree. It has long leaves and small, greenish-colored flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Ailanthus, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of mucous membranes; epileptiform contraction of muscles; palpitation.

In dysentery and leucorrhœa this remedy is used with good success, and in atonic conditions of the nervous system it has also given good results.

Ailanthus Glandulosa is a nerve tonic. In very large doses its action is much like that of tobacco on persons unaccustomed to its use.

ALETRIS FARINOSIA.

Common name.—Unicorn Root.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—Aletris Farinosia is indigenous to North America. It has a perennial root, which gives off many light-yellow rootlets. Its flower stem is erect, and from one to three feet in height. Its flowers are white.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Aletris, gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

Indications.—Flatulency; colicky pains; atonic conditions of the digestive organs; too frequent menstruation, with labor-like pain and sense of debility in the pelvis.

Aletris Farinosia is a gastric stimulant and uterine tonic.

ALNUS RUBRA.

Common name.—Tag Elder.

Natural order.—Betulaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—Alnus is a shrub with numerous stems, which grow from six to fifteen feet in height. Its flowers are of a reddish-green color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops every two to four hours.

Indications.—Suppuration of the lymphatic glands; chronic skin diseases; conditions causing boils; breaking down of surfaces, resulting in ulcerations of the skin, mouth and throat; eczematous conditions.

The continued use of Alnus improves nutrition and waste. In the treatment of chronic diseases of the skin it is a frequently indicated remedy.

Alnus Rubra is alterative, resolvent, tonic and astringent. In large doses it is emetic.

ALOE.

Common name.—Aloes.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ.

Part used.—Juice of the leaves.

Description.—Medicinal aloes is furnished by several species of the Aloe. The following three species, however, furnish the greater part: Aloe Spicata, which has a stem about four feet high, and leaves two feet long; Aloe Socotrina, with a straight, woody stem about a foot and a half high; and Aloe Vulgaris, which has a short, woody stem.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; powdered extract, 1 to 5 grains.

Usual dose.—1 to 2 grains.

Usual prescription.—℞ Aloe socotrina, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Hemorrhoids from partial congestion; profuse menstruation in females of relaxed fibre; watery diarrhœa from weakness. To meet these indications the remedy must be used in the small doses named in the "Usual prescription."

Aloe is much used as a cathartic, but many better remedies can be employed.

ALOIN is the purgative principle of aloe vulgaris.

Dose.—¼ of a grain to 5 grains.

Indications.—Constipation caused by atonic conditions of the large intestine.

A pill composed of one-fifth of a grain of aloin and one-sixtieth of a grain of strychnine constitutes a combination which will cure many cases of constipation. One of these pills should be given from one to three times a day, as the case may require.

Aloe is cathartic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic and stomachic.

AMBROSIA ARTEMISLÆFOLIA.

Common names.—Rag Weed, Roman Wormwood.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This plant has a slender stem rising from one to three feet high, and is much branched. The leaves are opposite. Its barren flowers are small, in terminal racemes or spikes, loosely panicled, and green in color; the fertile ones are sessile about the axis of the upper leaves. The fruit is globular, pointed and armed with six acute teeth or spines.

Dose.—Specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops every two or three hours.

Indications.—Fevers characterized by a disposition to putrescency; hemorrhoids; mucous fluxes; passive hemorrhages.

Ambrosia Artemislæfolia is stimulant, astringent and antiseptic.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

Common name.—American Ivy.

Natural order.—Vitaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and twigs.

Description.—Ampelopsis Quinquefolia is a woody vine. It climbs extensively by means of its tendrils. Its leaves are large and glossy green, and its flowers greenish or white. The American ivy is also known as woodbine, Virginia creeper, and by many other names.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—Fluid extract, 10 drops in water, every two or three hours.

Indications.—Incipient phthisis; scrofula; chronic bronchitis; chronic laryngitis; chronic cutaneous affections; dropsy.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia is a stimulant to the mucous membranes and skin, alterative, diuretic, expectorant, astringent, tonic and antisyphilitic.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

Common name.—Peach.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and bark.

Description.—The peach tree is well known. Its flowers are usually of a rose color, and appear before the leaves. In the United States the peach tree grows to from eight to fifteen feet in height, where its fruit reaches a greater degree of excellence than in any other country.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 25 drops; specific medicine, ½ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Amygdalus, gtt. xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful. In irritation of the stomach the dose should be repeated every fifteen minutes. When used to meet other indications, the dose should be repeated every two or three hours.

Indications.—Tenderness in the epigastrium; irritability of the stomach; pointed and elongated tongue, with reddened tip and edges.

Acute gastritis and cholera infantum are the most common diseases coming within the curative range of this agent.

Amygdalus Persica is tonic to the nervous and circulatory systems, sedative and antispasmodic. In large doses it is laxative.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

Common names.—Chamomilla, Chamomile, Anthemis.

Natural order.—Compositæ, or Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The flower heads.

Description.—Chamomile is a perennial herb, and indigenous to southern parts of Europe. It has a strong root with long fibers. The stems in a wild state are prostrate, and its finely divided foliage spreads over the ground. When cultivated in gardens the stems are more upright. The leaves are pale-green, and the best flowers white and double.

Matricaria Chamomilla, the common or German chamomile, usually has single flowers of a strong, peculiar and unpleasant odor. They possess properties similar to those of the anthemis.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Anthemis, gtt. xx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Diarrhœa of children when the discharges are slimy or green; abdominal pains and colic in children; irritability and nervousness of children caused by teething; nervous state causing children to cry and start in sleep.

In the treatment of children indications for chamomilla are frequently seen. In the colicky condition which frequently afflicts infants during the first few days of their existence, ten drops of this remedy added to five teaspoonfuls of warm, sweetened water constitutes an efficient prescription, and the medicine, if given freely, soon removes the little one's sufferings.

Chamomilla is a tonic, antispasmodic and carminative. In very large doses it causes vomiting.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Common names.—Black Indian Hemp, Dog's Bane.

Natural order.—Apocynaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous perennial plant has a creeping root, and straight stems, which grow to from three to four feet in height. The leaves are between two and three inches long, and when young, downy beneath. Its flowers are numerous, and in panicles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, ½ drop to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Apocynum, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv., M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

Indications.—Œdema of cellular tissue; swelling of the feet; fullness of the eyelids and puffiness under the eyes.

Apocynum is frequently indicated in rheumatism, rheumatic neuralgia, diseases of the joints and diseases of the mucous membranes; in sciatica it is also a remedy of curative power.

Apocynum Cannabinum is diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, tonic, cathartic, emetic and vermifuge. In very large doses it causes vomiting and large watery discharges from the bowels, with general perspiration.

ARALIA HISPIDA.

Common name.—Dwarf Elder.

Natural order.—Araliaceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This perennial plant has a low stem, from one to two feet high, thickly beset with stiff bristles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Aralia, ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

Indications.—Dropsy of cavities; irritation of the urinary apparatus.

In anasarca and ascites this agent is deemed of considerable value.

Aralia Hispida is diuretic, alterative, cathartic and emetic.

ARALIA RACEMOSA.

Common name.—Spikenard.

Natural order.—Araliaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a dark green or reddish herbaceous widely-branched stem, from three to four feet in height, which arises from a thick, aromatic root. Its leaf stalks are divided into three partitions, each of which bearing three to five large, pointed and downy leaflets.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 40 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Acid leucorrhœa with offensive odor; suppression of menses from cold; suppression of the lochia, with pain in the uterine region; indolent and fetid ulcers; dysmenorrhœa; scrofulous enlargement of glands; chronic catarrh; irritation of the bladder with scanty urine; dry, wheezing coughs, with difficult inspiration; sense of suffocation, and soreness behind the sternum; cough and irritation of mucous surfaces in chronic pulmonic and catarrhal affections.

Aralia Racemosa is alterative, diaphoretic and gently stimulant

ARNICA MONTANA.

Common name.—Leopardsbane.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The root and herb.

Description.—This perennial, hairy plant has a blackish root which gives off numerous radicles. Its stem is rough and from ten to twelve inches in height. It has large, orange-yellow flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Arnica, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Shortness of breath from intercostal pain; bruises from blows and falls; acute superficial inflammations, as in boils; diseases characterized by debility, torpor and inactivity; prostration resulting from injuries.

As a local application in strains and bruises, arnica is a very efficient agent.

Arnica Montana is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue and narcotic.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

Common names.—Indian Turnip, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Dragon Root.

Natural order.—Araceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a round, flattened, perennial rhizoma, which gives off numerous long radicles. Its leaves stand on long, sheathing foot-stalks.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Arum Triphyllum, gtt. x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Sense of fullness, and swelling of the throat and tongue; difficult expectoration, owing to an enfeebled or atonic condition of the respiratory apparatus; severe sore throat, with bleeding and marked fetor; inflammatory swelling of the tissues of the mucous surfaces of the mouth, fauces and air-passages, with pricking, stinging pains and burning discharges; non-inflammatory affections of the same parts when the tissues are relaxed and full, or secreting profusely.

Arum Triphyllum is expectorant, diaphoretic and stimulant to all the secretions, especially those of the skin and lungs. Externally it is an irritant.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

Common name.—Swamp Milkweed.

Natural order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a smooth, erect stem, from three to four feet in height. Its leaves are opposite, four to seven inches long by half an inch to one and a half inch wide, obtuse at the base, and on short petioles. The flowers are red or reddish-purple, sweet scented, and often in opposite pairs. There are several varieties of this plant—the Asclepias Pulchra, the Asclepias Glabra and the Asclepias Alba.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Asclepias Incarnata, gtt. xx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Catarrhal discharges; chronic gastric catarrh; catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory organs; dysentery and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa; rheumatism from cold; dropsies.

As a diuretic in dropsy this drug is of considerable value. It strengthens the heart and often relieves the distress caused by infiltration of the tissues, especially the difficult breathing.

Asclepias Incarnata is diuretic, stomachic, anthelmintic, and, in very large doses, emetic.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Common names.—Pleurisy Root, Colic Root.

Natural order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—Asclepias Tuberosa has a large, fleshy perennial root, from which numerous stems arise, and grow to from one to three feet in height. It has many beautiful orange-colored flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Asclepias, gtt. x to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Sharp cutting or darting pain, increased by deep breathing; pain acute, and seemingly dependent on motion; lack of secretion from the skin; snuffles, or acute nasal catarrh of infants; flatulent colic in young children.

The best results are obtained from asclepias when the temperature is but moderately increased, and the skin is inclined to moisture, although it is many times of value during high fever. Pneumonia, pleurisy and pleuro-pneumonia are among the diseases most likely to call for asclepias. Ten to thirty drops, in very hot water, every half-hour will promptly remove sharp, cutting pleuritic pains, and also relieve flatulent colic and cramp in the stomach.

Asclepias Tuberosa is diaphoretic, diuretic, tonic, laxative, carminative and antispasmodic. In very large doses it is emetic.

ASPIDIUM FILIX-MAS.

Common name.—Male Fern.

Natural order.—Filicaceæ.

Part used.—The rhizoma.

Description.—This plant has a large perennial rhizoma, which yearly sends forth several leaves three or four feet high. They are erect, disposed in circles, and bright green in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 4 drachms; oleoresin, 6 to 8 grains.

Usual dose.—One-half to 1 drachm of the fluid extract at night and again in the morning before breakfast. Two hours after the administration of the last dose, a saline or vegetable cathartic should be given. It is claimed by eminent writers that oils should not be given after this agent, as they facilitate the absorption of its toxic principle.

Indications.—Symptoms of tapeworm.

Male fern is a specific for tapeworm. It is supposed to cause the removal of the parasite through its power as a gastro-intestinal irritant.

Aspidium Felix-Mas is anthelmintic, tonic and astringent.

AVENA SATIVA.

Common name.—Oat.

Natural order.—Graminaceæ.

Part used.—The seed.

Description.—This is the common oat. It has a small stem from two to three feet high, rough leaves with loose sheaths, is two-flowered, and has a fibrous root. Its seeds when stripped of all of its coverings constitutes groats, and when ground into fine meal, prepared groats.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Avena, ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Paralytic tendencies; pain in head, extending along spine and down the lower extremities; lack of control over the urinary organs; alcoholism; spermatorrhœa; nervous prostration due to mental strain; opium and morphine habit; sleeplessness, with irritability; pain in occipital region, extending into the neck and downward along the spine; vagary of thought and manner; neurasthenia; melancholia; hysteria; impotence from sexual abuses.

Avena Sativa is a nerve stimulant of great power, diuretic, laxative, tonic, antispasmodic and resolvent.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Common name.—Wild Indigo.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—Baptisia is a small perennial shrub, with a blackish, woody root which sends off many rootlets. The shrub grows two or three feet in height. It has bright yellow flowers, in small, loose clusters at the ends of the branches.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 15 drops; specific medicine, ¼ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Baptisia, gtt. x to xx, water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Dusky coloration of the tongue and mucous membranes; full and purplish face, like one who has been long exposed to severe cold; in typhoid conditions with a continued moist, pasty coating on a tongue of natural redness; slick tongue, looking much like raw beef; stools looking like "prune juice or meat washings;" dark, tar-like, fetid discharges, mixed with decomposed blood; livid or blanched mucous membranes; putrid secretions.

Indications for baptisia are frequently seen in continued and remittent fevers, scarlet fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and in many other abnormal conditions. It is one of our most useful remedies.

Baptisia Tinctoria is antiseptic, tonic, stimulant, alterative and emmenagogue. In very large doses it is cathartic and emetic.

BAROSMA CRENATA.

Common name.—Buchu.

Natural order.—Rutaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This slender, smooth, upright perennial shrub grows to between two and three feet in height. It has twiggy, somewhat angular branches, of a brownish-purple color, and flat, spreading opposite leaves of about an inch in length. The flowers are pinkish, or white, and are on short, leafy branches.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 15 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 15 drops in water every two or three hours.

Indications.—A constant desire to urinate, with but little relief from micturition; catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs; uric acid diathesis; chronic affections attended with excessive secretions; gravelly conditions characterized by the deposit of a pinkish-colored sediment in the urine.

Buchu is a valuable tonic for the kidneys under all circumstances. In the treatment of hematuria the specific tonic effect of the remedy is always unmistakably manifested. In dropsy, when the kidneys from want of tone are tardy in the elimination of the absorbed fluid, this agent is of marked value.

Barosma Crenata is diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, tonic, stimulant and antispasmodic.

BENZOINUM.

Common name.—Gum Benzoin.

Natural order.—Styracaceæ.

Part used.—The concrete balsamic exudation of styrax benzoin.

Description.—The styrax benzoin tree grows to a height of from fifty to seventy-five feet. The tree is also known as the Benjamin tree. The balsam is obtained by making incisions into the bark.

Dose.—Tincture, 60 drops; fluid benzoin, 5 to 15 drops.

Usual dose.—Tincture, 30 to 60 drops, suspended in glycerin.

Indications.—Chronic bronchial catarrhs; chapped hands and cracked nipples.

The tincture is used locally to saturate the dressings of unhealthy wounds and sores, and as an application to chapped hands and cracked nipples. Ten grains of the gum to the ounce of prepared lard constitutes benzoinated lard.

Benzoin is expectorant, stimulant and disinfectant.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

Common name.—Mountain Grape.

Natural order.—Berberidaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This shrub has erect stems about six feet high, very ornamental evergreen leaves, and numerous small yellowish-green flowers. It bears clusters of purple berries, which are known as Oregon grapes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Berberis Aquifolium, ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two, three or four hours.

Indications.—Catarrhal affections of the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes; incipient dyspeptic affections, with loss of appetite; facial eruptions; chronic catarrh; skin eruptions.

Berberis Aquifolium is alterative and tonic.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA.

Common name.—Kosso or Kousso.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ.

Part used.—The flowers.

Description.—This tree—a native of Abyssinia—grows to about twenty feet in height. It has round rusty branches, crowded alternate leaves and small, greenish flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 drachms to 1 ounce.

Usual prescription.—℞ Brayera, ʒi, simple syrup, ʒi. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful before meals.

Indications.—Symptoms of intestinal worms.

The "Usual prescription" of this remedy will act efficiently in removing intestinal worms from children. For a few days previous to taking the medicine for the removal of tapeworm, the patient should live on a spare meat diet, avoiding eggs, vegetables and fruit. On the evening before commencing the treatment but little food should be taken, and on the morning of the day when the medicine is to be taken, nothing but a cup of well-sweetened black coffee. Then three drachms of the fluid extract should be administered, and in one-half hour another dose of the same amount. The medicine may be given in lemonade or sweetened water. The patient should keep very quiet to prevent vomiting, and a few drops of lemon juice should be taken for the same purpose. If the bowels do not move within three hours after the last dose, half an ounce of castor oil should be administered.

BRYONIA ALBA.

Common name.—Bryony.

Natural order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—Bryonia Alba is a vine. It climbs by means of tendrils to several feet above hedges and under-shrubs. Its root is from two to four inches in diameter and about two feet in length. It has white flowers and black berries. Bryonia Alba must not be confounded with Black Bryony.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Bryonia, gtt. iii to x, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Difficult breathing, with painful, harrassing cough, which is made worse by coughing; pneumonia when there is tensive, tearing or sharp, lancinating pain; hacking cough; pleurisy when there is sharp and lancinating pain; diseases of serous membranes when there is tensive, tearing or cutting pain; rheumatism when the pain is of a tensive and cutting character, and aggravated by motion; inflammation of the mammary glands when there is costal pain and soreness; headache on right side, extending from the forehead to the occiput, when the pain is constant and severe, but without sharpness; rheumatism about the joints, characterized by stiffness, soreness and swelling; paralysis following rheumatism; profuse diarrhœa when the discharges are of a clay color; catarrhal conditions, with acrid, burning, watery discharges from the nose; frothy bronchial expectoration, streaked with blood; muscular pains about the chest.

Bryonia is one of our most valuable remedies. Many physicians fail to get good results from it for the reason that they use it in too large doses. In very small doses it is a remedial agent of great value, but in large doses it is worse

than useless—it is decidedly harmful. In pleurisy or pneumonia, when effusion has taken place, bryonia, in small doses, will bring about absorption of the fluid in many cases which, without this remedy, would prove hopeless. Pleuritis, peritonitis, pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, and all diseases of the serous membranes, are among the most prominent abnormal conditions which usually present indications for bryonia.

Bryonia is sedative, diuretic, antirheumatic and nervine. In large doses it is a drastic cathartic and a depressant to the heart. In long continued medium doses it sometimes causes nose-bleed.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Common name.—Night-Blooming Cereus.

Natural order.—Cactaceæ.

Part used.—The flowers and stems.

Description.—Cactus Grandiflorus is a rooting, creeping, fleshy shrub. Its stems are branching, and have clusters of small spines arranged in radiated forms. Its flowers are large, beautiful, and possessed of a delightful odor. When the flower has withered the ovary enlarges and becomes pulpy, forming an acid, juicy fruit, somewhat resembling a gooseberry.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 to 5 drops; specific medicine, ½ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Cactus Grandiflorus, gtt. v to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Irregular action of the heart; uneasy sensations in the region of the heart; intermittent pulse; sensation as if a band was tightly bound around the chest or head; palpitation; shortness of breath on slight exertion; fear of impending danger.

Cactus is our most valuable remedy in diseases of the heart, whether functional or organic. It gives speedy relief, and when continued for a reasonable length of time, effects a cure in many cases. In the treatment of so-called "nervous women," it is frequently of great usefulness. It tones up their weak hearts, and in this way removes many of their most distressing troubles. It also fills a most important place in the treatment of old people, and my experience teaches me that if anything will keep the old, weary heart in a condition to perform its duty, cactus will do it. Excessive users of tobacco, who suffer from a weakened and irritable condition of the heart—the "tobacco heart"—should be given cactus. It will relieve many of their most unpleasant symptoms.

Cactus Grandiflorus is tonic, sedative and diuretic. In very large doses it causes gastric irritation, confusion of the mind, hallucinations and slight delirium.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Garden Marigold.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and flowers.

Description.—This common garden herb has a fibrous annual root, and a stem from one to three feet in height. Its flowers are of a rich, golden-yellow in color, and the flower-heads are large and solitary upon each branch.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Calendula, ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Enfeebled condition of the capillary blood vessels; varicose veins. Locally: Lacerated wounds; ulcers; leucorrhœa; burns.

CAMPHORA.

Common name.—Camphor.

Natural order.—Lauraceæ.

Description.—Camphor is a white, tough, elastic, crystalline substance obtained by boiling the wood, root, etc., of a large tree known as Laurus Camphora and by other names. This substance can be easily pulverized when a few drops of alcohol are added to it. Freely soluble in alcohol and in oils, but very slightly soluble in water.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains; emulsion, 1 to 8 drachms; compound mixture, 1 to 4 drachms; spirits, 5 to 60 drops; tincture, 1 to 10 drops; oil, 2 to 3 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 5 grains, in pill, powder, solution or emulsion.

Indications.—Depression of the nervous and vascular systems; cold and clammy state of the surface; low muttering delirium; irregular muscular contraction; collapse, occurring in the course of acute fevers; narcosis from opium, alcohol or belladonna poisoning; chordee in gonorrhœa. Externally: Sluggish granulations, local swellings, bruises and sprains, when accompanied by inflammation.

Camphor in small doses is stimulant (especially to the brain and spinal cord), expectorant, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic and anthelmintic. In large doses it is a narcotic irritant.

Description.—This chemical is camphor in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by an atom of bromine. It occurs in white scales. It is soluble in alcohol and in oil, but insoluble in water.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

Usual dose.—1 to 4 grains in pills or powder every hour until the desired effect is obtained. The amount used should not exceed thirty grains in twenty-four hours.

Indications.—Convulsions of teething children; hysterical convulsions; cold extremities; neuroses and neuralgia, especially when associated with irritable conditions of the genito-urinary organs; palpitation of the heart; sexual irritation; diseases showing mental excitation; difficult breathing caused by asthma and cardiac diseases; spasm of the glottis; nymphomania; satyriasis; spermatorrhœa; and chordee.

In paralysis agitans, chorea, hysteria and delirium tremens this agent is extensively used, and in all conditions presenting the above indications it is employed with the most gratifying results.

Monobromated camphor is sedative, antispasmodic and a cardiac stimulant when used in small doses.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Common name.—Indian Hemp.

Natural order.—Urticaceæ.

Part used.—The dried flowering tops of cannabis sativa.

Description.—Cannabis Sativa is an annual herbaceous plant, growing about three feet high. Its branched stems are erect, and its leaves taper into long, smooth points. Its flowers are in axillary clusters.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 3 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Cannabis Indica, gtt. v to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

Indications.—Irritation of the urinary organs; frequent desire to urinate, accompanied by a burning sensation; lascivious dreams; irritation of the reproductive organs of females; spasmodic affections; chronic alcoholism.

In the diseases of women, when hyperæsthesia of the genitals is a marked feature, cannabis is especially indicated. Hysteria, dysmenorrhœa and uterine hemorrhage, when caused by neurotic excitement, are controlled by this agent. It is also a good remedy in cystitis and in gonorrhœa.

Cannabis Indica is sedative, hypnotic, anodyne and antispasmodic. In large doses it is a very dangerous and a very unreliable drug. A preparation of the herb is sold in eastern countries under the name "hashish," and used as an intoxicant.

CAPSELLA BURSA PASTORIS.

Common name.—Shepherd's Purse.

Natural order.—Cruciferæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This common weed has a stem which is usually erect and about one foot high, but it is sometimes reclining and more than two feet long. Its leaves, from three to six inches long, are mostly in a thick cluster at the base of the stem. It has small white flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 15 drops every two or three hours.

Indications.—Atony of the vascular system of the pelvic viscera; chronic menorrhagia when the menstrual discharge occurs too frequently or continues too long, or when the discharge is almost constant, but colorless; uterine hemorrhage with uterine colic; frequent desire to pass urine and a deposit of phosphates; hemorrhage from miscarriage,

hemorrhoids, diarrhœa and dysentery; hematuria.

Capsella Bursa Pastoris is diuretic, astringent and stimulant.

CAPSICUM ANNUM.

Common name.—Cayenne Pepper.

Natural order.—Solanaceæ.

Part used.—The fruit.

Description.—Capsicum is an annual plant, dark-green in color, and growing one or two feet high. The stems are herbaceous and branched, and the leaves are oblong on long petioles. Its flowers are white and solitary, and its fruit is of various forms. There are several species of this plant, but they all agree in producing a similar vesicular berry, most generally of a scarlet color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 15 drops; tincture, 1 to 2 drachms.

Usual dose.—1 to 5 drops.

Indications.—Sudden prostration, with tendency to congestion; atonic dyspepsia, especially that of drunkards; delirium tremens; pains in the region of the kidneys, indicating sluggish capillary circulation.

Capsicum is much used as a local stimulant and irritant. The following constitutes a good application in muscular rheumatism: Add an even teaspoonful of powdered capsicum to one-half pint of cider brandy and one half pint of water, and steep the mixture over gentle heat for one hour. Then allow it to cool and carefully pour off the liquid, which may be applied hot four or five times a day.

Capsicum Annum is stimulant and rubefacient. In large doses it causes purging, vomiting and inflammation of the stomach.

CASTANEA VESCA.

Common name.—Chestnut.

Natural order.—Cupuliferæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This large tree is common to the greater part of the United States. Its greenish, coarsely-toothed leaves taper to a slender point. It has small flowers. Its fruit is in the form of a burr, covered with stiff bristles, and usually contains three edible nuts.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Spasmodic coughs; paroxysm of whooping-cough; catarrhal conditions.

Castanea Vesca is tonic and astringent.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES.

Common name.—Catalpa.

Natural order.—Bignoniaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—The Catalpa tree is very ornamental. Its leaves are large and heart shaped, and the flowers are in large, showy panicles. Its fruit is a slender capsule, about a foot long and a quarter of an inch thick. On account of the peculiar shape of its fruit it is sometimes called the cigar tree.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, ½ to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 3 drops.

Indications.—Irritation of bronchial tubes; asthma and chronic bronchitis; difficult respiration; functional diseases of the heart.

Catalpa Bignonioides is alterative, antispasmodic, anthelmintic and anodyne.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

Common names.—Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root.

Natural order.—Berberidaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This handsome perennial plant has a round stem from one to three feet in height, growing from a knotted and matted root-stalk.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Caulophyllum, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Uterine irritation; as a parturient, to relieve false pains; spasmodic after pains; chronic uterine diseases; hysteria; dysmenorrhœa; amenorrhœa.

As a measure preparatory to confinement, caulophyllum, when used for two or three weeks previous to labor, is of

much service to child-bearing women.

Caulophyllum Thalictroides is antispasmodic, tonic, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, parturifacient and anthelmintic.

LEONTIN. *Description.*—This preparation is an aromatized liquid, containing one per cent. of the isolated glucoside derived from the root of caulophyllum. It is the emmenagogue principle of the root.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 drops in water every hour, to 60 drops four times a day. The latter dose is not often necessary.

Usual prescription.—℞ Leontin, ʒiii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours. At bedtime three teaspoonfuls may be taken.

Indications.—Amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, especially when due to congestion, as from exposure to cold; amenorrhœa of young girls.

I have used this remedy in my practice for several years, and seldom find it necessary to employ any other in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. It is especially valuable in the amenorrhœa of girls.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

Common name.—Red Root.

Natural order.—Rhamnaceæ.

Part used.—The bark of the root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a large root and slender stem, from two to four feet in height. Its leaves are smooth above, and downy, with soft, reddish hairs beneath. The flowers are white and in long crowded panicles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, ½ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Ceanothus Americanus, gtt. x to to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes, with profuse secretion; enlarged spleen; sallow skin and expressionless face; inflammation of the spleen; chronic bronchitis.

Ceanothus Americanus is astringent, expectorant, sedative and antispasmodic.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS.

Common name.—False Bittersweet.

Natural order.—Celastraceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This climbing shrub has a woody, twining stem, which ascends to a great height. Its leaves are thin and alternate. The flowers are greenish-white, or yellowish-

CETRARIA ISLANDICA.

Common name.—Iceland moss.

Natural order.—Lichenaceæ.

Description.—This perennial, foliaceous plant, or lichen, is from two to four inches high. When dry it is crisp, cartilaginous, and convertible into grayish-white powder. It swells up in water, and absorbs more than its own weight of fluid. When boiled in water the decoction becomes a firm jelly on cooling. It is without odor, and has a bitter and astringent taste.

Indications.—Used mainly as a food for infants having weak digestive organs. It may be boiled in water or in milk.

Cetraria Islandica is demulcent, tonic, astringent and nutritive.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.

Common name.—Great Celandine.

Natural order.—Papaveraceæ.

Part used.—The herb and root.

Description.—This evergreen perennial plant has a stem from one to two feet in height. The leaves are smooth and of a deep shining green color. The flowers are bright yellow.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 10 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 5 drops.

Indications.—Skin pale and sallow; full, pale and sallow tongue and mucous membranes; greenish-yellow skin; pain under right shoulder-blade; bloating in the region of the liver, with pain on pressure; stools slimy and light-colored or scybalous.

In diseases of the liver and digestive organs, chelidonium is a remedy of decided merit.

Chelidonium Majus is stimulant, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic and cathartic.

CHELONE GLABRA.

Common name.—Balmony.

Natural order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This herbaceous, perennial plant has an erect stem about two or three feet high. The leaves are shining green, and its flowers are large, white, rose-colored and purple, varying in color according to the variety of the plant.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Chelone Glabra, ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Gastro-intestinal debility; torpidity of the bowels; atonic state of the digestive organs; chronic diseases attended with debility; jaundice, with loss of appetite; debility of the nervous system from exeessive use of quinine.

In hepatic disorders chelone has long been deemed a curative agent. It is said to stimulate the secretive power of the liver, and at the same time give tone and regularity of action.

Chelone Glabra is tonic, anthelmintic and laxative.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM.

Common name.—Wormseed.

Natural order.—Chenopodiaceæ.

Part used.—The seeds.

Description.—This plant has a perennial and branched root, and an erect, furrowed stem, from one to three feet high. Its leaves are yellowish-green in color, and its flowers are small, numerous and of a color similar to that of the leaves. Its essential oil imparts an unpleasant odor to the whole plant.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; oil, 5 to 10 drops.

Usual dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; oil, 5 to 10 drops, on sugar, every night and morning for four or five days. This treatment should be followed by a medium dose of some mild cathartic.

Indications.—Lumbricoid worms.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum is anthelmintic and antispasmodic.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA.

Common name.—Pipsissewa.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The whole plant.

Description.—This small perennial herb is an evergreen, frequently called Prince's Pine and Ground Holly. It has a creeping rhizoma, which sends up several stems from four to eight inches in height. Its leaves are of a dark-green color, and its flowers are light purple.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops every two to four hours.

Indications.—Chronic vesical and renal affections, with muco-purulent sediment; smarting pain and frequent urination.

Chimaphila Umbellata is alterative, tonic, diuretic and astringent.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

Common name.—Fringe Tree.

Natural order.—Oleaceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This ornamental shrub is usually from eight to twenty-five feet in height. In some sections it is known as Old Man's Beard. Its leaves are oblong and commonly smooth: The flowers are dense, white, and in clusters.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Skin resembling copper in color, but shading a little more on green; pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium; yellowish or greenish discoloration of the eyes.

In jaundice and chronic inflammation of the liver, spleen or pancreas, chionanthus is a superior remedy.

Chionanthus Virginica is alterative, diuretic and laxative. In very large doses it is slightly narcotic.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS.

Common name.—Irish Moss.

Natural order.—Algaceæ.

Part used.—The entire dried plant.

Description.—Irish moss has a root-disk which throws up tufts of flat and slender fronds from two to twelve inches high. It is cartilaginous in substance, and dissolves in boiling water, forming a jelly on cooling.

Dose.—In decoction can be given freely.

Indications.—Irritable states of the larynx and intestinal canal; irritable conditions of the kidneys and bladder.

A decoction may be made as follows: Macerate half an ounce of Irish moss in water (cold or warm) for ten minutes; then boil in three pints of water or milk for fifteen minutes. Strain through linen. Sugar and flavoring may be added to suit the taste of the patient. Thus prepared it constitutes a good food for young children suffering from intestinal irritations.

Chondrus Crispus is demulcent and nutritive.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA.

Common names.—Macrotys, Black Cohosh.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—Black cohosh is a tall, leafy perennial herb. It has a large, knotty root, with long, slender fibres. The stem is from three to nine feet high, and its leaves are large and alternate. The flowers are fetid, small, and in long, terminal, slender racemes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Cimicifuga (Macrotys), gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Muscular pains in the back, loins and thighs; sense of soreness, with dragging pains in the uterus; deep-seated muscular pains, with hot skin and sweating; ovarian pains; dull, tensive, intermittent pain, as if dependent upon a contracted state of muscular fibre; soreness of muscular tissue; slow, irregular, scanty or protracted menstruation; dysmenorrhœa, when evidence of a rheumatic diathesis is shown; afflictions incidental to pregnancy; chronic muscular rheumatism; soreness of the respiratory apparatus, giving a sensation of being bruised.

Cimicifuga is a remedy of great value in the treatment of many abnormal conditions of the reproductive organs of females. The influence of the drug on these organs is toward normal functional activity. It is very useful in the afflictions incidental to pregnancy, and its continued use greatly modifies the many aches, pains and other unpleasant sensations of the child-bearing woman during gestation.

Cimicifuga Racemosa is diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, alterative, tonic, stimulant and nervine.

CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM.

Common name.—Cinnamon.

Natural order.—Lauraceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—The cinnamon tree is usually from fifteen to twenty feet high. It has a rough bark. Its leaves are from six to nine inches long. A valuable oil is obtained from the leaves by distillation.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 30 drops; tincture, 1 to 3 drachms; oil, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Post-partum hemorrhage; hemorrhage threatening or following miscarriage; diarrhœa; flatulence.

Specific cinnamon (an alcoholic solution of the oil) is an efficient remedy in post-partum hemorrhage. Thirty drops should be given every fifteen minutes. In addition to this treatment, the right hand should be introduced into the uterus, and the abdomen over the organ firmly kneaded with the left hand.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum is tonic, stimulant, carminative and astringent.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA.

Common name.—Virgin's Bower.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The bark, leaves and blossoms.

Description.—This climbing, perennial plant has a stem from eight to fifteen feet, or more, in length. Its leaves are

deep green in color. Its flowers are large and in clusters.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Nervous symptoms associated with diseases of the reproductive organs; epileptiform diseases; albuminuria, accompanied with anasarca; dropsy following intermittent fever.

Clematis Virginiana is nervine, diuretic and diaphoretic.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

Common name.—Cocculus.

Natural order.—Menispermaceæ.

Part used.—The fruit of Anamirta Cocculus.

Description.—The Anamirta Cocculus is a climbing shrub, with large, smooth, shining leaves. Its fruit is a roundish nut about one-half an inch in diameter.

Usual prescription.—℞ Cocculus, gtt. ii to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Nausea and vomiting when accompanied by vertigo and giddiness; paralytic stiffness and loss of power in lower limbs; nausea and vertigo with pains in the head.

Cocculus Indicus should never be used in large doses. It is parasiticide and nervine tonic.

PICROTOXINUM. *Common name.*—Picrotoxin.

Description.—This is an intensely bitter and poisonous principle obtained from the fruit of Anamirta Cocculus. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain two or three times a day, in pills or solution. Must be used with great care.

Indications.—Night sweats of phthisis.

COFFEA ARABICA.

Common name.—Coffee.

Natural order.—Rubiaceæ.

Part used.—The seeds.

Description.—This small tree or shrub which produces coffee is extensively cultivated. It has smooth and glossy oblong leaves, and flowers which are sweet-scented and white. Its deep purple berries each contain a pair of seeds, which have a longitudinal fissure on their flat side, and form the commercial coffee.

Dose.—Tincture, 10 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Coffee, gtt. x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half-hour to an hour.

Indications.—Lack of nervous and vascular activity.

In a strong decoction, coffee is used in the stupor of acute alcoholism, narcotic poisoning and as an antidote in poisoning with various alkaloids.

CAFFEINA. *Common name.*—Caffeine.

Description.—This is the active principle of coffee. It is white, odorless, slightly bitter, and in needle-shaped crystals. Caffeine is also prepared from tea. It is soluble in ten parts of boiling water, and in sixty parts of cold water.

Dose.—1 to 6 grains; citrate, 1 to 6 grains.

Usual dose.—$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of the citrate.

Indications.—Difficult breathing of asthma; depression of the circulation, headaches and neuralgias, with enfeebled circulation; stupor of uremia; opium narcosis; diarrhœa of phthisis; chronic catarrh of the stomach; cardiac affections.

Caffeine is much used as a substitute for digitalis. Its action is more rapid and it possesses no cumulative effects. It regulates the heart's action and causes the removal of the œdema through increased diuresis.

Caffeine is stimulant, diuretic and anti-emetic.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.

Common names.—Colchicum, Meadow Saffron.

Natural order.—Melanthaceæ.

Part used.—The bulb and seeds.

Description.—This plant has a large, solid and fleshy bulb. Its leaves are dark-green in color and very smooth. It has bright purple flowers and whitish seeds. It may be annual or perennial, according to the manner in which it is propagated.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 to 8 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Colchicum, gtt. xx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

Indications.—Acute gouty conditions; sudden, sharp, shooting, tearing pain, or dull aching from the back to hips and down the limbs.

Rheumatism and gout are the most prominent diseases likely to present indications for this remedy.

Colchicum Autumnale is sedative, diuretic, emetic and cathartic. In very large doses it is an acro-narcotic poison. The seed is much stronger than the root.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.

Common name.—Stone Root.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This plant has a stem from two to four feet in height, and a knobby root. Its leaves are thin and large. The whole plant has a lemon-like odor.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Collinsonia, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Irritation, with a sense of constriction in the larynx; oppression, with tightness in the epigastrium; painful constriction in the rectum; hemorrhoids, with a constriction of the sphincter, and a sense of a foreign body in the rectum; functional diseases of the heart; chronic laryngitis; cough arising from excessive use of the voice, and the cough caused by diseases of the heart; catarrhal conditions of the respiratory mucous membranes; catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary organs; spasmodic conditions of the stomach and intestines; hemorrhoids in the pregnant female.

Collinsonia is one of our most frequently indicated remedies. Minister's sore throat, heart diseases, diseases of the kidneys, chronic gastritis, diarrhœa and dysentery are among the most common abnormal conditions calling for its exhibition.

Collinsonia Canadensis is tonic, stimulant, astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic and alterative. In very large doses it is irritant and emetic.

COLOCYNTHIS.

Common names.—Colocynth, Bitter Cucumber.

Natural order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Part used.—The fruit of Cucumis Colocynthis.

Description.—The Cucumis Colocynthis is an annual plant with whitish root and prostrate stems. It has alternate leaves and yellow flowers. The fruit in the fall assumes a yellow or orange color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 to 5 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{20}$ to 3 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Colocynth, gtt. i to v, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Spasmodic constrictive pain; cutting pain in the bowels, with tormina and straining at stool; torpor of the abdominal organs.

In very small doses colocynth is frequently indicated in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Colocynthis is tonic, alterative, resolvent, cholagogue and cathartic. In very large doses it is a dangerous irritant cathartic.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

Common name.—Poison Hemlock.

Natural order.—Apiaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and seeds.

Description.—Poison Hemlock has a biennial, whitish, fleshy root, and an erect stem from three to five feet high. Its leaves are bright green, and its flowers are white, small and numerous. The whole plant has a disagreeable odor.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 3 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Conium, gtt. v. to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Excitation of the nervous system; low grades of inflammation, especially when the glandular system is involved; neuralgic pains; excess in motor activity.

Conium is frequently indicated in chorea, paralysis, tetanus, asthma and whooping-cough.

Conium Maculatum is sedative, nervous and vascular stimulant and narcotic. It should be used with caution. If given too frequently or in too large doses it causes gradual paralysis of the motor nerves. Preparations from the seeds are much stronger than those from leaves. Large doses of this drug should never be used.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

Common name.—Lily of the Valley.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ.

Part used.—The whole plant.

Description.—This small plant is much cultivated on account of the odorous principle possessed by its flowers. The flowers are small and white.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, ¼ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Convallaria Majalis, gtt. x to ʒiii, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every one or two hours.

Indications.—Pain and oppression in the region of the heart; difficult breathing caused by cardiac disease; excited action of the heart; nervous palpitation of the heart; diseases of the heart and kidneys, accompanied by dropsy. Locally: Nasal catarrh; vaginal leucorrhœa.

Convallaria Majalis is diuretic, tonic and sedative to the nervous system.

COPAIBA.

Common name.—Copaiva Balsam.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—The oleo-resinous juice obtained from the Copaifera Officinalis.

Description.—Copaifera Officinalis is the most important species of the Copaiba tree. It is tall and handsome. Its leaves are large and alternate. The flowers are small and in terminal spikes. The juice is obtained by cutting deeply into the trunks or stems.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains; oil, 10 to 15 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 15 drops in pill form or in capsules.

Indications.—Muco-purulent discharges from mucous surface of respiratory organs and of urinary tract after acute symptoms have disappeared; chronic catarrh of the bladder.

Gonorrhœa after the disappearance of the acute inflammatory symptoms, gleet, leucorrhœa, bronchitis, chronic catarrh, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and piles, are among the diseases in which this remedy is sometimes used.

Copaiba is stimulant, diuretic and cathartic. In large doses it is an irritant.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

Common name.—Dogwood.

Natural order.—Cornaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This small indigenous tree is usually from twelve to thirty feet high, and covered with a rough, brownish bark. Its branches are spreading. Its leaves are opposite and dark green in color. The flowers are of a greenish-yellow color, and small.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Cornus Florida, ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Relaxed or enfeebled states of the system; general exhaustion; miasmatic fevers; pyrosis; indigestion with stupor, headache and acid eructations; chronic intermittent fever, when nausea and diarrhœa attend the paroxysms; convalescing stages of acute diseases.

Cornus Florida is tonic, stimulant and astringent.

CORYDALIS FORMOSA.

Common name.—Turkey Corn.

Natural order.—Fumariaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant rises from six to ten inches in height from a tuberous root. Its leaves are from ten to fifteen inches high. The flowers are reddish-purple. This plant must not be confounded with Corydalis Cucullaria.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 40 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 40 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Derangements of the stomach, attended with profuse secretion of mucus, a constantly-coated tongue, fetor of the breath and loss of appetite; chronic inflammation of the urinary passages; chronic diarrhœa; erosions and ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; syphilitic diseases, especially in the secondary stage.

Corydalis Formosa is tonic, diuretic and alterative.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA.

Common names.—Hawthorn, English Hawthorn.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ.

Description.—This thorny shrub or small tree is found throughout most of the north temperate regions of the world. Its leaves have from three to five lobes, are irregularly toothed and narrowed at the base. The flowers are white or pink, and have a pleasantly sweet odor. Its fruit is globular, red in color and contains a single, hard, bony nut.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Cratægus Oxyacantha, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Cardiac neuralgia; palpitation; vertigo; irregular and intermittent pulse, with increased rate; despondency and anxiety; extreme dyspnœa on slight exertion, usually accompanied with pain in the region of the heart; mitral regurgitant murmur; nervous indigestion with constipation from atonic condition of the lower bowel; great exhaustion from slight mental or physical exertion; albumen and excess of phosphates in the urine; swelling of hands and feet, with a feeling of prostration; affections of the heart following attack of inflammatory rheumatism; valvular deficiency with or without enlargement.

Cratægus is a remedy of great power in both functional and organic wrongs of the heart. In angina pectoris and in valvular deficiency, with and without enlargement, most wonderful results have been obtained from its exhibition after the failure of some of the best known heart remedies. In cardiac dropsy its action is promptly curative, and in dropsical conditions not of cardiac origin it is said to be efficient. The best results are usually obtained from doses not exceeding two to five drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) every two to four hours. Very large doses frequently cause nausea and a sensation of fullness in the head.

Cratægus Oxyacantha is tonic, stimulant, solvent and restorative.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.

Common name.—Yellow Ladies' Slipper.

Natural order.—Orchidaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a fibrous and fleshy root. Its round leafy stems are from twelve to eighteen inches in height. The flowers are large, showy and scentless.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Nervousness and sleeplessness from atony; restlessness and twitchings; typhomania, and tremors of patients in low fevers; nervous excitement of hysteria.

Cypripedium Pubescens is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

DATURA STRAMONIUM.

Common name.—Stramonium.

Natural order.—Solanaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and seeds.

Description.—This annual bushy weed is usually from two to three feet in height. Its root is large and gives off many fibres. The leaves are given off from the forks of the branched stem. The flowers are white, large and erect.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 4 drops; specific medicine, ¼ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Stramonium, gtt. v to x, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Sense of constriction in the throat with difficult deglutition; acute or chronic mania; delirium attending fevers; delirium tremens; puerperal insanity, when there is noisy raving, red or bloated face and dilated pupils.

Stramonium leaves are smoked in asthma. Sometimes they are mixed with sage, in equal parts, and smoked, using about fifteen grains of the mixture each time.

Datura Stramonium is anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic and a narcotic poison.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA.

Common names.—Staphisagria, Stavesacre.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The seeds and root.

Description.—This herb is stout, upright, and from a foot and a half to two feet high. Its flowers are bluish-gray, and the seeds are blackish-brown.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 4 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 3 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Staphisagria, gtt. xxx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Sensation of fullness in the perineum and along the urethra; mucoid discharges from the urethra; irritation of the prostate; diseases of the sexual organs of females when there is despondency, moroseness, hypochondriasis, or hysteria; chronic gonorrhœa and gleet; prostatorrhœa and spermatorrhœa; leucorrhœa; chronic vaginitis; chronic cystitis.

When clearly indicated, staphisagria can be used with confidence, for it is a most certain remedy.

Delphinium Staphisagria is diuretic, emmenagogue and vermifuge. In very large doses it is a violent cathartic and acrid poison.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA.

Common name.—Wild Yam.

Natural order.—Dioscoreaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This slender vine is found twining over bushes and fences. It has a perennial root and a stem from five to fifteen feet feet long. It has small greenish-yellow blossoms.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 40 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Dioscorea, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Abdominal muscles contracted, when there is constant pain; colic, with sharp, cutting pains; pains in the abdomen, relieved by pressure or by supporting the abdomen; hepatic disorders, accompanied by irritability of the stomach; typhoid fever when there is tenderness on pressure and tympanitis.

Indications for this remedy are frequently seen in bilious and other forms of colic, and in cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery. In bilious colic fifteen drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) should be given in a little hot water every thirty minutes until relief is obtained. The remedy should then be continued in doses of ten drops each every hour as long as needed.

Dioscorea Villosa is antispasmodic, diaphoretic and expectorant. In large doses it is emetic.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Common name.—Sundew.

Natural order.—Droseraceæ.

Part used.—The whole plant.

Description.—This low, small perennial plant has a fibrous root, from which the leaves arise. They are abruptly narrowed into spreading, hairy petioles. The flowers are white, very small, arranged on one side, and open only in sunshine.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Drosera, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Cough of measles; whooping-cough; bronchial irritation with cough similar to that of measles; coughs showing dryness of the air passages and nervous irritation.

Drosera Rotundifolia is tonic, expectorant, antispasmodic and nervine.

DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES.

Common name.—Duboisia.

Natural order.—Solanaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This is a large shrub. Its leaves are narrowed into a short leaf-stalk, which is articulated to the

branches. The flowers are small, white, and in large terminal panicles. From the leaves of this shrub is obtained:

DUBOISINÆ SULPHAS. *Common name.*—Sulphate of Duboisia.

Description.—This is a soft, gummy substance of a pale yellowish color.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ of a grain two or three times a day. Maximum single dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ of a grain.

Usual dose.—$\frac{1}{300}$ of a grain hypodermically.

Indications.—Colliquative sweats of phthisis; poisoning by mushrooms or pilocarpine. Locally: As a mydriatic.

This drug possesses properties similar to those of belladonna. A one-quarter to a one-half per cent. solution is used as a mydriatic. Dilatation commences in a few minutes after the solution has been instilled into the eye.

ECHINACEA AUGUSTIFOLIA.

Common name.—Hedgehog Cane Flower.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a thick root and a slender stem, from one to two feet in height. Its leaves are narrow and chiefly alternate.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops every three or four hours.

Indications.—Tongue coated black; putrescent odor from excess of broken-down material being eliminated from the system, as in scarlet fever, diphtheria, spinal meningitis and typhoid fever; strumous diathesis; old sores and wounds; snake-bites and bites of rabid dogs; tendency to boils and carbuncles.

In poisonous stings of insects and bites of snakes and animals this agent should be used locally and internally. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, remittent and intermittent fevers, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cholera infantum, erysipelas, syphilis and typhoid pneumonia are among the prominent diseases likely to present indications for this medicament.

Echinacea Augustifolia is alterative, stimulant, tonic, sedative and antiseptic.

EPIGÆA REPENS.

Common name.—Trailing Arbutus.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a woody stem from six to twenty inches in height. Its leaves are evergreen. The flowers are white, or tinged with various shades of red.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 20 drops every two to six hours.

Indications.—Irritation and increased secretion of mucus in affections of the genito-urinary organs; purulent discharge from urinary organs; lithic acid gravel.

Epigæa Repens is diuretic and astringent.

EPILOBIUM AUGUSTIFOLIUM.

Common name.—Willow Herb.

Natural order.—Onagraceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and root.

Description.—This perennial plant has an erect stem from four to six feet in height. Its leaves are from two to five inches long. The flowers are numerous, very showy, and pinkish-purple in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Diarrhœa of a watery character; diarrhœa with colicky pain; feculent discharges with tenesmus; chronic diarrhœa, with harsh, dirty appearing and contracted skin; cholera infantum, with greenish discharges; diarrhœa of typhoid fever.

Epilobium Augustifolium is tonic, astringent, demulcent and emollient.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE.

Common name.—Scouring Rush.

Natural order.— Equisetaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This perennial plant has a stout, erect, jointed

and hollow stem, from two to three feet high, bearing a terminal ovoid spike. Frequently two or more stems unite at the base from the same root.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Suppression of the urine; dysuria; irritability of the surfaces of the urinary tract; dropsical conditions; gravel and irritation of the urinary organs.

Equisetum Hyemale is diuretic and astringent.

uterine hemorrhage; excessive lochial or catamenial discharges; hydatids or polypi in the uterus; accumulation of blood-clots in the uterus; retained placenta from want of uterine contraction.

Ergot is indicated as a parturient when the contractile power of the uterus is not sufficient to expel the fœtus; *always* provided, however, that the presentation is such as to permit natural delivery, that there is no deformity of the pelvis or soft parts, that the os uteri is dilated, and that the head has descended into the pelvis. The labor pains (contractions), when the uterus is brought fully under the influence of ergot, are violent and unceasing—tonic—so that there is in some cases danger of their causing rupture of the uterus and death of the child. As soon as the uterus responds to the action of the ergot, the natural intermittent (clonic) contractions cease. The claim of some writers that ergot does not influence the uterus unless labor has actually commenced, is not in accord with the experience of most practitioners of medicine.

Ergota promotes muscular contraction. As a stimulant it acts chiefly upon the muscles of the uterus. Very large doses cause acute poisoning, and sometimes death. Its long continued use may result in gangrene of the extremities.

ERIGERON CANADENSE.

Common name.—Canada Fleabane.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The whole plant.

Description.—This indigenous annual herb has a branching and furrowed stem, which is sometimes nine feet in height. The flowers are white, small, numerous, and constitute large terminal panicles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; oil, 5 to 10 drops, on sugar; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Erigeron, ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Abnormal conditions of mucous membranes, attended with free discharge; painful diseases of the kidney and bladder; passive hemorrhages from any organ.

Erigeron Canadense is tonic, stimulant, diuretic and astringent.

ERIODICTYON GLUTINOSUM.

Common name.—Yerba Santa.

Natural order.—Hydrophyllaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This shrubby plant has a stem from two to four feet in height, covered with a glutinous resin. The leaves are alternate, evergreen and dark green in color. The flowers are bluish, and are borne in terminal clusters.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Eriodictyon, gtt. xx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Bronchial affections and coughs, with abundant and easy expectoration; chronic catarrhal gastritis; catarrh of the bladder; atonic condition of the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs.

Eriodictyon Glutinosum is expectorant and stimulant.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

Common name.—Water Eryngo.

Natural order.—Umbelliferæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a stem from two to five feet in height. Its leaves resemble corn leaves, and are frequently two feet in length. The flowers are pale.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 40 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Eryngium, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Frequent desire to urinate; burning sensation or burning pain in the urethra or bladder; pain in the bladder, extending to the loins; catarrh of the bladder; scanty urine; uterine irritation accompanying uneasiness in the bladder; irritable condition of the bladder and urethra in old people.

Eryngium lessens irritation of the reproductive organs of both sexes, and is frequently indicated in gleet, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, when of nervous origin or due to reflex irritation. In acute or chronic nephritis, urethritis, whether simple or originating in gonorrhœa, passive dropsy and mucus or pus deposits in the urine, it is an efficient remedy.

Eryngium Aquaticum is diuretic, stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant. In large doses it is emetic.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

Common name.—Blue Gum Tree.

Natural order.—Myrtaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This tree frequently exceeds two hundred feet in height. Its flowers are large and in axillary clusters. The leaves are from six to twelve inches in length, of a firm texture, and have a strong aromatic odor and a warm, bitterish aromatic taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops; oil, 1 to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Eucalyptus, gtt. xxx to ʒi; water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Nervous affections with coldness of the surface and cold perspiration; sensation of coldness and weight in the bowels; coldness of the extremities; chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs, genito-urinary organs and the gastro-intestinal tract.

The oil or tincture of eucalyptus, well diluted, may be used as a deodorizing application in foul smelling ulcers and wounds. The oil is used locally as a lotion, inhalation or gargle.

Eucalyptus Globulus is tonic, stimulant, diuretic and antiseptic. In large doses it is a mild antiperiodic.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS.

Common name.—Wahoo.

Natural order.—Celastraceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This bush has smooth branches rising from five to ten feet in height. The leaves are opposite and from two to five inches in length. Its flowers are dark purple in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Yellowish discoloration of the tongue; chronic malarial poisoning; hepatic and gastro-intestinal abnormal conditions, when there is depression of function.

Euonymous Atropurpureus is tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic, cholagogue and expectorant.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM.

Common name.—White Snakeroot.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous perennial plant has a rough stem about two feet in height, and leaves from two to four inches long. Its flowers are white.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 20 drops every two to six hours.

Indications.—Restlessness and morbid watchfulness in the advanced stages of fevers; debility and irritation of the nervous system.

Aphthous diseases, stomatitis, hysteria, chorea, pleurisy and pneumonia are likely to present indications for this remedy.

Eupatorium Aromaticum is antispasmodic, nervine, diaphoretic and expectorant.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Common name.—Boneset.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The tops and leaves.

Description.—Boneset is an indigenous perennial plant, with a horizontal root and round, rough stems from one to five feet high. The leaves are opposite, and each pair resembles a single leaf centrally perforated by the stem. The flowers are white and very numerous.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Eupatorium Perfoliatum, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Deep-seated soreness of the muscles of the back and limbs; sweating during fever; severe cough associated with deep-seated muscular soreness.

This agent is frequently indicated in rheumatism, inflammations, remittent, intermittent and other fevers.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum is tonic, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent and laxative. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Common name.—Queen of the Meadow.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a perennial root which sends up one or more stems five or six feet in height, with a purple band at the joints. Its leaves are in whorls, and eight to twelve inches in length. The flowers are tubular, and in color purple, varying to whitish.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Eupatorium Purpureum, ʒii to ʒiv, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Pain in the region of the kidneys; urine scanty and passing a few drops at a time; smarting and burning in the urethra; ovarian and uterine atony; renal dropsy.

In ovarian and uterine atony, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and in functional derangements of the kidneys and bladder, this agent is of frequent usefulness.

Eupatorium Purpureum is diuretic, tonic, stimulant and astringent.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

Common names.—Large Flowering Spurge, Milk Weed.

Natural order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Part used:—The bark of the root.

Description.—Euphorbia Corollata is an indigenous perennial plant. It has a slender, erect stem, one or two feet high, and a yellow, branching root. Its leaves are scattered and from one to two inches long. The flowers are white, large and showy. All parts of the plant contain a milky juice.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Euphorbia Corollata, gtt. x to xx, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Bloody stools with tenesmus; colliquative diarrhœa of typhoid fever and consumption; profuse watery diarrhœa and profuse watery vomiting; debility of mucous tissues; constipation and irregularity of the bowels.

This remedy relieves irritation of the mucous surfaces and promotes their functional activity. In cholera infantum it is a curative agent of value.

Euphorbia Corollata is diaphoretic, expectorant, cathartic, emetic and epispastic. In very large doses it causes inflammation of mucous membranes and prostration.

EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIA.

Common name.—Large Spotted Spurge.

Natural order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This indigenous annual plant has a branching stem from one to two feet high. The leaves are opposite and heart-shaped at the base. Its flowers are white, small and numerous.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 2 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Euphorbia Hypericifolia, gtt. x to xx, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Intestinal irritation of infants; diarrhœa when the discharges are greenish and irritating; vertigo

with constipation; menorrhagia from debility.

This is a valuable agent in cholera infantum, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

Euphorbia Hypericifolia is astringent, tonic and, in very large doses, slightly narcotic.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Eyebright.

Natural order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This annual plant has a downy stem from one to five inches in height. Its leaves are opposite, ribbed and furrowed and have a bitter, astringent taste. The flowers are numerous, inodorous, and have a brilliant variety of colors.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Euphrasia Officinalis, gtt. x to ʒiii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Acute rheumatic, catarrhal or scrofulous inflammation of the eyes; all diseases of mucous membranes attended with increased discharges; profuse secretion of mucus from the eyes and nose, especially when there is heat and pain in the frontal region.

In acute "cold in the head," this remedy, when given in doses of ten drops every two or three hours, will soon effect a cure. It is especially adapted to the colds of young children, and is promptly effective in the snuffles of infants.

Euphrasia Officinalis is tonic and astringent.

FRASERA CAROLINENSIS.

Common name.—American Columbo.

Natural order.—Gentianaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a long triennial root and an erect, dark purple stem from four to nine feet high. The leaves are smooth and from three to twelve inches in length. Its flowers are yellowish-white or greenish-white, with brownish-purple dots.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 20 drops, well diluted, every two to four hours.

Indications.—Chronic constipation; atonic dyspepsia; chronic gastric catarrh.

Frasera Carolinensis is a mild and simple bitter tonic.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.

Common name.—White Ash.

Natural order.—Oleaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This forest tree is from fifty to eighty feet in height. It frequently rises to forty feet without a branch, and then expands into a regular summit of many additional feet. The trunk is covered with gray, furrowed bark. Its leaves are opposite and a foot or more long. The flowers are whitish-green.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 drops to 4 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops.

Indications.—General debility and cachectic conditions; dropsical conditions; enlargement of the spleen; constipation; atonic dyspepsia.

Fraxinus Americana in small doses is tonic, alterative and astringent. In large doses it is an active purgative.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Common names.—Sea Wrack, Bladder Wrack, Bladder Fucus.

Natural order.—Algaceæ.

Part used.—The whole plant.

Description.—This marine plant is found growing upon the sea shores. It is flexible and tough, and has a strong odor and a disagreeable taste. In color it is a dark, glossy-green, and black when dried. In some sections the farmers use it as a manure.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Fucus Vesiculosus, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

Indications.—Scrofulous enlargement of glands; menstrual derangements, with atonic and flabby condition of the uterine tissues; obesity.

The long continued use of this agent is said to be beneficial in obesity.

Fucus Vesiculosus is alterative and diuretic.

GALIUM APARINE.

Common name.—Cleavers.

Natural order.—Rubiaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—The root of this annual plant consists of a few hairlike fibres of a reddish color. The stem is hairy at the joints, and from two to six feet in length. Its leaves are tapering to the base and rough on the margins. It has numerous small white flowers. There are several varieties of this plant, all possessing similar medicinal properties.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Galium, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Suppression of urine; strangury in young children from colds, and in women from uterine irritation; irritability of the bladder from prostatic disease in old men; nodulated growths or deposits in the skin or mucous membrane.

Galium is not adapted to passive conditions, but is a remedy of merit in fevers and acute diseases. In rheumatic and other fevers it markedly increases the flow of urine, and in dysuria its action is promptly curative. It relieves the suffering from scalding urine accompanying gonorrhœa, and in calculous affections it is efficient.

Galium Aparine is sedative, diuretic and refrigerant.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Common name.—Wintergreen.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This native plant has a woody horizontal root, from which several stems ascend to about three inches in height. The leaves are alternate near the extremities of the branches, and each terminates in a bristle. It has a few white drooping flowers on round downy stalks.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops; oil, 2 to 6 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Irritation or inflammation of the bladder, prostate and urethra; excitement of the sexual organs from abnormal conditions of the reproductive organs, and not from the mind; irregular forms of rheumatism.

The oil of gaultheria has been quite extensively used in rheumatism. It is believed to possess all the valuable properties of salicylic acid. It has a more agreeable taste, and the unpleasant effects of overdosing are no greater. It is less depressing, and relapses under its use are less frequent. In chronic and irregular forms of rheumatism it is an efficient palliative.

Gaultheria Procumbens is stimulant, astringent, antiseptic and aromatic. Large doses of the oil has caused death by producing inflammation of the stomach. The oil is frequently used to render unpleasant medicines more agreeable.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

Common name.—Yellow Jessamine.

Natural order.—Apocynaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This ornamental vine has a twining stem, which climbs from tree to tree. It has opposite perennial leaves, and fine yellow flowers, which give off a rich perfume. The root is several feet in length.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Gelsemium, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Flushed face, unnaturally bright eyes and contracted pupils, with increased heat of the head; pain in the entire head; restlessness and indisposition to sleep; urine passed with difficulty and in small quantities, with sense of irritation of the urinary organs; child rolling head from side to side; irritation and determination of blood to the brain; sudden movements of extremities or facial muscles; rigidity of the os uteri, it being thin, sharp and

unyielding; neuralgia and nervous headache; sense of constriction in the loins, with tensive or drawing pain seemingly in the spine.

Gelsemium is a valuable remedy in all fevers when there is irritation of the nerve centers. It prevents determination of blood to the head and spinal cord, and checks spasmodic action. In convulsions it is a superior remedy. It may be administered hypodermically in doses of five to ten drops of the specific medicine when the condition of the patient is such as to make this method desirable. In labor, when there is a constricted or pinched condition of the lower segment of the uterus, vagina and perineal tissues, accompanied by a rigid os uteri, gelsemium exerts a most gratifying influence. In the condition here referred to, ten drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) should be added to five drachms of water, and a teaspoonful of the mixture given every ten minutes until the entire amount has been administered. In chorea it is used with beneficial results.

Gelsemium Sempervirens is sedative, antispasmodic, alterative, relaxant, emmenagogue and nervine. In very large doses it has caused death.

GENTIANA LUTEA.

Common name.—Gentian.

Natural order.—Gentianaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a long and thick perennial root and a stout, hollow and erect stem, from three to four feet in height. Its leaves are bright green in color. The flowers are bright yellow, large and semi-transparent.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 40 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Gentiana, ʒi to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful three times a day.

Indications.—Atony of the stomach and bowels, with feeble or slow digestion; diarrhœa, with relaxation of mucous membranes; chronic malarial poisoning; atonic dyspepsia, with mental and physical depression; general debility and exhaustion.

Gentiana Lutea is tonic and stomachic. In very large doses it irritates the stomach and bowels, and causes vomiting. It is contra-indicated where there is gastric irritability.

GERANIUM MACULATUM.

Common names.—Geranium, Cranesbill.

Natural order.—Geraniaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This native plant has a thick and tough perennial root and greenish-gray erect stems, from one to two feet high. The leaves are spreading, hairy, and have deeply-cleft lobes. It has large flowers, usually purple, and mostly in pairs. There are several varieties of this plant, but they all have similar medicinal properties.

Dose.—Fluid extract 20 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 60 drops.

Usual prescription.— ℞ Geranium, gtt. xxx to ʒiv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Diarrhœa, with constant desire to go to stool; chronic diarrhœa, with mucous discharges; conditions attended by profuse mucous discharges; relaxation of the mucous surfaces of the pharyngeal cavity; hemorrhages; diarrhœa of the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis; vomiting of cholera infantum; leucorrhœa and gleet. Locally: Bruises of various kinds, and especially "black eyes."

Geranium is an efficient remedy locally as well as internally. As an application to bruises it should be largely diluted with water. A thick piece of absorbent cotton applied to a "black eye," and kept saturated with the dilution, will soon remove the unpleasant discoloration and swelling.

Geranium Maculatum is astringent, styptic and antiseptic.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM.

Common name.—Cotton plant.

Natural order.—Malvaceæ.

Part used.—The filamentous matter surrounding the seeds and the inner bark of the root.

Description.—The cotton plant has a tapering root which gives off small radicles, and a branching stem about five feet high. The leaves are heavy and palmate. Its flowers are yellow in color. The white downy substance contained in the matured capsule is known as cotton. A fixed oil is contained in the seeds.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Delayed menstruation, when there is backache, with sense of dragging in the pelvis; lingering labor, resulting from atonic condition of the uterus; sense of weight and fullness in the bladder, with difficult micturition; gastric disturbances occurring during menstruation or early pregnancy.

In small and medium doses this agent influences the female reproductive organs toward normal functional activity, and is therefore indicated in atonic conditions of the female genitalia, externally and internally.

Cotton, when cleaned of oil and foreign substances, is extensively used, and known as absorbent cotton. Gun-cotton is also made from it. Antiseptic cotton is prepared by dipping cotton into a solution of either salicylic or benzoic acid, castor oil, resin and alcohol, and then drying it.

A refined oil of cotton seeds is frequently used as a substitute for or an adulterant of olive oil.

Gossypium Herbaceum is diuretic, emmenagogue and parturient.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Common name.—Hardy Grindelia.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Part used.—Leaves and flower-heads.

Description.—This perennial plant has a stem which divides into branches, terminating in large yellow flower-heads. Its leaves are alternate, tapering and ascending, and have broad clasping bases. The flowers are large, spreading, and yellow in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 5 drops.

Indications.—Difficult breathing of a spasmodic character; chronic catarrhal conditions of respiratory, renal and cystic surfaces; poisoning from rhus toxicodendron.

In the spasmodic variety of asthma and in bronchorrhœa this agent has decided curative power. Largely diluted with water, it is valuable as a local application in rhus poisoning.

Grindelia Robusta is expectorant and antispasmodic.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

Common name.—Scaly Grindelia.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Part used.—The leaves and flower-heads.

Description.—This plant is similar in appearance to Grindelia Robusta. It has a perennial root-stalk which sends up from its head a cluster of erect branches from one to two feet high. The stem leaves are alternate, slightly clasping at the base, and attached to the stem in an erect position. The flower-heads resemble those of Grindelia Robusta, but are smaller.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Pains in the hepatic and splenic regions; puffiness of tissues; pallidity of the skin and mucous membranes; soreness of the eyeballs and of the muscles.

Chronic agues, asthma, chronic bronchitis and pertussis are likely to present indications for this remedy.

Grindelia Squarrosa is expectorant, antispasmodic and sedative to the nervous system.

GUAIACUM OFFICINALE.

Common name.—Guaiacum.

Natural order.—Zygophyllaceæ.

Part used.—The wood and resin.

Description.—This tree is from fifteen to fifty feet in height. Its trunk is usually crooked, and the branches are crowded and spreading. The bark is grayish, spotted and furrowed. It has opposite leaves and light blue flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa when due to atony of the pelvic viscera; inactivity of the skin; chronic muscular rheumatism; obstinate skin eruptions.

Guaiacum is of value in inveterate forms of syphilis, gout, rheumatism, lupus and dropsy. It is not well borne when there is a tendency to congestion.

GUAIACI RESINA. *Common name.*—Guaiac.

Description.—This resin is obtained from the wood of Guaiacum Officinale by natural exudation and by artificial means. It is friable, has an aromatic odor, and a sweetish, faintly bitter taste. It is readily reduced to a grayish-white powder, and freely dissolves in alcohol. Water dissolves about nine parts in one hundred.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 grains.

Indications.—Same as for Guaiacum.

Guaiacum Officinale is diuretic, diaphoretic and stimulant.

GUARANA.

Common names.—Guarana, Uabano.

Natural order.—Sapindaceæ.

Part used.—Seeds of Paullinia Sorbilis.

Description.—The drug known as Guarana was named after a tribe of South American Indians who first prepared it. The plant from which the seeds are obtained is now called Paullinia Sorbilis. It is a climbing, shrubby vine. Its flexible stem is very long and takes root readily wherever it touches the ground. The leaflets have the same shape and dentation as those of Rhus Toxicodendron, and look very much like them. The flowers are small, numerous and in erect, axillary close panicles. Its fruit is pear-shaped and generally has a single brownish seed attached to the base.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Guarana, gtt. xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Severe headache, with anæmia; headache resulting from dissipation; mental exhaustion and mental depression; pain in the head which is increased by movement or noise; pain in the head accompanied or followed by nausea or vomiting; headache with pallid face and feeble pulse; sick-headache.

Sometimes the continued use of this remedy causes palpitation. In such cases it should be at once discontinued. It is contra-indicated in neuralgia, neuralgic headache, chronic headache, and in all cases where it is not desirable to excite the heart.

Guarana is diuretic, excitant of the cerebro-spinal centers, astringent, and nervine tonic. Its administration in large doses is frequently followed by dysuria.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM.

Common name.—Logwood.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—The wood.

Description.—This tree is usually from twenty to twenty-five feet in height. Its bark is rough and ash-colored. The leaves are alternate, and two to four grow from the same irregular rough prominence. Its flowers are yellow and slightly fragrant. The wood consists of a yellowish alburnum, and a dingy cherry red inner wood. The latter is the part used in medicine, and extensively as a dye-stuff.

Dose.—Extract, 10 to 30 grains; fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Diarrhœa and dysentery of long duration; hemorrhages from the lungs, bowels and uterus; summer complaint of children; night sweats.

The late Prof. A. J. Howe used a strong watery solution of the extract of logwood in chronic diarrhœa, and claimed for it a success far superior to that obtained from any other remedy.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum is tonic and astringent. It should never be combined with chalk or lime-water, as they are incompatibles.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

Common name.—Witch Hazel.

Natural order.—Hamamelaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and leaves.

Description.—This indigenous shrub has several crooked branching trunks. They arise from the same root and are from ten to twelve feet in height. They are covered with a smooth gray bark. The leaves are alternate, and have minute elevated spots beneath. It has yellow flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—Specific medicine (or any good distillate), 5 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Fullness of mucous membranes; pallid mucous membranes; relaxation of perineal tissue; hemorrhoids, when the venous circulation is enfeebled; passive hemorrhage; fullness of veins inclined to dilatation; pains in the testicles and ovaries, when produced by congestion; excessive secretion of mucus; engorgement and hemorrhage of the venous system, especially of the mucous membranes and skin; ulceration of the stomach and intestines; gastro-intestinal irritability of the later stages of phthisis; abraded and inflamed mucous surfaces. Locally: Various forms of ezcema and other cutaneous diseases; bruises and wounds; piles; aphthous sore mouth.

Hamamelis is frequently indicated in diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, gleet, hematemesis, hemoptysis and hematuria. As a local application or injection it should be diluted with from three to ten parts of water.

Hamamelis Virginica is astringent, tonic and sedative.

HELLEBORUS NIGER.

Common name.—Black Hellebore.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a perennial root, which gives off numerous long fleshy brownish-yellow fibres. These root fibers are the officinal part. The leaves are long and on cylindrical stalks. Its flowers are large and rose-like.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 to 5 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 3 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Helleborus, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Flashes of heat; burning of the surface and sensitiveness of the perineal and pelvic structures, with delayed menstrual flow; jellylike mucous discharges from the bowels; hypochondria and melancholia; screaming and starting in sleep; uncomplicated anasarca following scarlet fever; dullness of intellect, indifference and stupor.

Some writers claim that this agent increases virility in the male, and cures sterility when dependent upon torpor.

Helleborus Niger is diuretic, stimulant to the spinal and sympathetic nervous systems, anthelmintic and emmenagogue. In large doses it is a drastic cathartic. Very large doses have caused death.

HELONIAS DIOICA.

Common names.—Helonias, False Unicorn.

Natural order.—Melanthaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a bulbous, tapering root, from which arises a smooth stem from one to two feet in height. Its leaves are of two kinds—small leaves some distance from each other, and broad leaves from four to eight inches in length. The flowers are greenish-white, numerous, and so arranged as to resemble a plume.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Helonias, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Indications.—Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhœa; atonic conditions of the reproductive organs of women; mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia, due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhœa, arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and an anæmic habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdo-

men, whether due to uterine trouble in the female or cystic wrong in the male.

The most marked effect, or special action, of helonias is on the uterus, and it is a remedy of curative power in all abnormal conditions caused by loss of tone in that organ. In sterility from uterine atony it is without doubt the most efficient remedy known. It many times prevents miscarriage through its tonic action on the uterus and the general system. The general health is improved by its use, as a result of its influence on the digestive organs, increasing digestion and promoting assimilation.

Helonias Dioica is tonic, alterative, diuretic, vermifuge and emmenagogue. In large doses it is emetic.

HEPATICA AMERICANA.

Common name.—Liverwort.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This perennial plant has a root consisting of numerous strong fibres. The leaves are evergreen, and on long hairy petioles. The new leaves appear later than the flowers. Its flowers are single, generally blue, but sometimes white or flesh-color, and appear almost as soon as the snow leaves the ground in the spring. By cultivation they become double.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Irritation of mucous membranes, especially of the air passages; cough, when there is tickling, itching or scraping sensation in the fauces; bronchitis, with purulent, or bloody expectoration; excessive secretion of mucus.

Hepatica Americana is tonic, diuretic, astringent, demulcent and deobstruent.

HUMULUS LUPULUS.

Common name.—Hops.

Natural order.—Urticaceæ.

Part used.—The cones.

Description.—This plant has a perennial root, which gives off many annual stems. They twine around surrounding objects, and climb to a great height. The leaves are opposite, on long winding petioles, and deep green in color. It has numerous greenish flowers. It has cones consisting of scales, which are glandular at their base, near which they develop two small nuts covered with grains called lupulin. The cones are called hops.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Impairment of the digestive organs, resulting from abuse; exhaustion and irritability of the stomach; flatulent colic; incontinence of urine; priapism and involuntary seminal emissions; deranged conditions of the brain and nervous system.

Hops (the cones) are used locally as an application in the form of a poultice, or enclosed in a bag and moistened with hot water or vinegar. Their anodyne effect when thus used in inflammatory and painful local affections are a source of relief.

Humulus Lupulus is sedative, hypnotic, febrifuge, anthelmintic, diuretic and tonic.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS.

Common names.—Wild Hydrangea, Seven-barks.

Natural order.—Saxifragaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—The root of this indigenous shrub is formed of numerous radicles, and sends up many divergent branches from four to six feet in height. The leaves are opposite and nearly smooth. Its flowers are white, small and numerous. Each layer of the bark is of a different color, and it is probably owing to this fact that it is frequently called seven-barks.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Irritation and malnutrition of the urinary mucous membranes; functional derangement of the kidneys, tending to the formation of calculi and urinary deposits; deposits in the bladder which are small enough to pass through the urethra; spasmodic stricture of the urethra;

painful micturition arising from catarrhal inflammation of the urinary tract.

Hydrangea Arborescens is tonic, diuretic, sialagogue and cathartic. Very large doses cause dizziness of the head and oppression of the chest.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Common names.—Hydrastis, Golden Seal.
Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.
Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a perennial, creeping root which has numerous long fibres. The stem is erect, from six to twelve inches high, and bears two unequal terminal leaves. It has a small, solitary terminal flower, usually of a rose color. The plant bears a red fruit somewhat resembling a raspberry.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; colorless hydrastis, 5 to 40 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Colorless Hydrastis, ʒii, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Chronic catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes, which are relaxed, and the secretion profuse, thick, yellow or greenish-yellow, and tenacious; relaxed and atonic conditions of the mucous surfaces of the mouth and throat; ulceration or erosion of mucous surfaces; irritation, with enfeebled circulation; imperfect recoveries from diarrhœa and dysentery.

In all diseases characterized by sub-acute or chronic catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, whether of the stomach, intestines, bladder, vagina, urethra, uterus, bronchi or conjunctiva, the well-directed use of hydrastis, both internally and locally, will always give good results. In convalescing it improves the appetite and nutrition, and acts as a good tonic when given in doses of five to twenty drops, in water or milk, three times a day. When there is acute inflammation, with arrest of secretion, it is contra-indicated. I use colorless hydrastis, and deem it fully equal to either the fluid extract or the specific medicine, and it has the additional merit of being pleasant to both the sight and taste.

Hydrastis Canadensis is alterative, tonic, diuretic, laxative, resolvent, cholagogue and antiseptic. In very large doses it produces excessive secretion from the mucous membranes of the mouth and nose, deranges digestion and causes constipation.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

Common name.—Henbane.
Natural order.—Solanaceæ.
Part used.—The leaves and seeds.

Description.—This biennial plant has a long spindle-shaped root, and a stem from six inches to two feet in height. The stem is covered with hairs, and is tipped with a minute black gland. Its leaves are alternate, oblong and stem-clasping at the base. It has numerous flowers embosomed in the uppermost leaves. The whole plant has a fetid odor.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 5 drops.

Indications.—Delirium with hallucinations; sleeplessness from cerebral hyperæmia or excitement, and dreamful sleep from the same cause; spasmodic movements of hysterical origin; spasmodic dry cough; morbid sensitiveness of any

This remedy has a soothing influence over the nervous system, and in the treatment of persons of a highly nervous and irritable habit it is frequently indicated. Large doses are sometimes given for their hypnotic effect, but such use of the drug is not here advised.

Hyoscyamus Niger is stimulant to the sympathetic nervous system, anodyne, antispasmodic, diuretic, sedative and laxative. In very large doses it is powerfully narcotic and dangerously poisonous.

IGNATIA AMARA.

Common names.—Ignatia Bean, Bean of St. Ignatius.
Natural order.—Apocynaceæ.
Part used.—The seeds.

Description.—This tree has long smooth branches, and

veiny, smooth leaves. Its flowers are white, very long and nodding. The fruit is smooth, pear-shaped, and as large as a medium-sized apple. The seeds are about the size of olives and imbedded in a pulp.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 3 drops.

Usual prescription.— ℞ Ignatia, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Deep-seated and dull pain in the epigastrium; weak, empty feeling in the stomach; pain shooting from the right hypochondrium to the shoulders; sexual frigidity in women; epileptiform diseases of women and children; hysteria, with mental depression or excitement; acute pain in the head, and pressure in the medulla; general hyperæsthesia of all the tissues; convulsions of children from intestinal irritation, when there is no cerebral irritation; dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa.

Ignatia is a most efficient remedy in all conditions showing atony of the nervous system. General and local paralysis, facial twitchings, neuralgia, mental depression, choreic, epileptic and neurasthenic affections are prominent among the wrongs which receive benefit from its exhibition. In atony of the reproductive organs, whether it takes the form of impotence in the male, or sterility and sexual frigidity in the female, evidence of the curative power of this medicament is promptly shown. In order to meet the indications here given it must be administered in small doses.

Ignatia Amara is a nerve tonic and a nerve stimulant. Its action in some respects resembles that of nux vomica. In very large doses it is a poison.

INULA HELENIUM.

Common name.—Elecampane.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—Elecampane has a perennial, thick and branching root. Its branched, furrowed stem is from four to six feet in height. The leaves are smooth, and some of them from one to three feet in length. The flower-heads are solitary at the summits of the branches, and of a bright yellow color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Gastric atony, with catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane; bronchial affections, with profuse secretion, but without fever.

Inula Helenium is tonic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, diuretic and diaphoretic.

IPECACUANHA.

Common name.—Ipecac.

Natural order.—Cinchonaceæ.

Part used.—The root of Cephælis Ipecacuanha.

Description.—Cephælis Ipecacuanha is a small plant with a perennial root and a stem from two to three feet in length, ascending and often rooting near the ground. It is smooth at the base and downy near the apex. The leaves are roughish with hairs; those at the top of the stem are opposite, and those toward the base alternate. It has small white flowers.

Dose.—Extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (the latter is emetic); fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops (the latter is emetic); specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 30 drops (the latter is emetic); wine, 10 to 30 drops; syrup, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Ipecac, gtt. v to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Irritation of the stomach, large or small intestines; irritation of the bronchial mucous membranes and air-cells; irritation of the mucous membranes with increased secretion, when the tongue is narrow and pointed; profuse menstruation; passive hemorrhage; nausea and vomiting when the tongue is narrow and pointed; hoarsenes following coughs and colds.

Ipecac, in small doses, is a frequently indicated remedy. Acute bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera infantum are among the abnormal conditions likely to call for its exhibition. Ipecac and aconite are many times the only needed medication in cholera infantum, and

the same prescription will cure most cases of ordinary summer diarrhœa. Hemorrhages from the lungs and nose are well treated with nauseant doses of this drug, and passive hemorrhage from the stomach many times yields to minute doses of ipecac after all other remedies have failed to make the least impression on the alarming condition. In doses of from ten to thirty drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) it is a valuable specific emetic; that is, a valuable emetic which produces emesis when introduced into the circulation from any part of the system. Its mild action makes it especially useful in the treatment of children. As an emetic the dose should be given in warm water and repeated every ten to thirty minutes until the desired result is obtained.

Ipecacuanha is tonic, stimulant, alterative, expectorant and diaphoretic.

IRIS FLORENTINA.

Common names.—Florentine Orris, Orris Root.

Natural order.—Iridaceæ.

Part used.—The root-stalk.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a violet-scented root-stalk and a stem one or two feet in height. The leaves are very broad. Its white flowers are faintly sweet-scented and bluish veined.

Indications.—The root of this plant in powder is added to dentifrices as a flavor and stimulant to the gums. It is also used to conceal an offensive breath. When triturated with finely powdered alum in sufficient quantity to give the alum a pleasant odor, the combination constitutes a good treatment for foul-smelling and excessively sweating feet. The compound should be dusted over the feet and in the stockings once a day.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Common name.—Blue Flag.

Natural order.—Iridaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a fleshy and fibrous root and a stem two or three feet in height. Its leaves are erect, about a foot long, and sheathed at the base. It has blue or purple flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops; specific medicine, ¼ to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Iris, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Enlargement of the thyroid gland; irritable conditions of the mucous membranes of the digestive tract with an altered secretion which causes a burning distress as though from an acid liquid; vomiting acid liquid, with a burning distress in the œsophagus or stomach; enlargement of the spleen; enlargement of lymphatic glands; chronic disease of the pancreas, with sodden, lead-colored tongue; constitutional syphilis.

The curative action of Iris is believed to depend upon its power of directly stimulating the glandular system, lymphatics and skin. This influence is especially marked on the salivary glands, pancreas and glands of the upper part of the gastro-intestinal tract, including the liver. As an agent for the promotion of waste and elimination of impurities from the blood, it is very highly esteemed by the most eminent members of the Eclectic school of medicine.

Iris Versicolor is diuretic, alterative, laxative, resolvent and antisyphilitic. In very large doses it causes distressing nausea and prostration.

JALAPA.

Common name.—Jalap.

Natural order.—Convolvulaceæ.

Part used.—The root of Ipomea Jalapa.

Description.—Ipomea Jalapa has a tuberous root, with numerous tubercles. The stems are smooth, and twine about surrounding bodies. The leaves are long, smooth and deeply incised at their base. The powdered root is of a pale grayish color.

Dose.—Powdered root, 15 to 30 grains; extract, 5 to 20 grains; fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops; resina (containing the active principles of the root), 4 to 8 grains. For children, as a cathartic, from 1½ to 5 grains of the root, in powder or pill.

Usual dose.—Specific medicine (or a good fluid extract), 5 to 20 drops every two to four hours.

Indications.—General torpor of the gastro-intestinal canal; torpor of intestinal glands; dropsical effusions.

In large medicinal doses jalap is an efficient remedy in ascites and anasarca. Ten to thirty grains of powdered jalap, two drachms of bitrartrate of potassium, one drachm of sugar, and one ounce of water, constitute a pleasant and good hydragogue cathartic dose in many dropsical affections. Jalap is contra-indicated in all inflammatory conditions of the intestines.

Jalapa is hydragogue, cathartic and irritant. In very large doses it causes violent vomiting and hypercatharsis, sometimes terminating in death.

JANIPHA MANIPOT.

Common name.—Tapioca.

Natural order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Part used.—The fecula of the root.

Description.—This South American plant has a long tuberous root, and jointed pithy stems, six or seven feet in height, covered with smooth white bark. Its leaves are on long petioles, and divided near their base into five spreading lobes. The flowers are in axillary and terminal racemes. This plant furnishes a large amount of food to the inhabitants of South America.

As found in the market, tapioca is a very pure starch, in the form of irregular warty grains, seldom larger than a pea. It is white, tastless and odorless. Boiling water dissolves it almost entirely, or if in small proportion to the tapioca it forms a tastless jelly.

Indications.—Tapioca is used as a light and agreeable nourishment, especially for the sick. It makes a good nourishment for infants about the time of weaning, as it is not very apt to turn sour. It may be flavored to suit the taste.

Janipha Manipot is nutritive and demulcent.

JATEORHIZA PALMATA.

Common names.—Columbo, Calumba.

Natural order.—Menispermaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This is a herbaceous vine which climbs over trees in the forests of tropical Africa. It has a perennial root composed of a short rhizome from which issue a number of large fleshy roots. The leaves are alternate and palmately lobed. Its flowers are borne in pendulous axillary panicles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific calumba, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops every four hours.

Indications.—Atony of the stomach; debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels; chronic malaria with intermittent fever; intestinal flatus; chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; muscular debility of young children; sympathetic vomiting, as in pregnancy.

Jateorhiza Palmata is a pure non-astringent bitter tonic.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

Common name.—Butternut.

Natural order.—Juglandaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and inner bark of the root.

Description.—This indigenous tree is usually from thirty to fifty feet high. Its trunk is about four feet in diameter, and eight or ten feet from the base divides into numerous branches, which form a large and tufted head. The leaves are alternate, and from twelve to twenty inches long. The fertile flowers grow in short spikes at the end of the new shoots.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; juglandin (a black brittle-like starch prepared from Juglans), 2 to 5 grains.

Usual prescription.—℞ Juglans, gtt. x to xv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Indications.—Intestinal diseases, with symptoms indicating irritability and a tendency to inflammation; chronic skin diseases; irritation of mucous membranes.

Dysentery and diarrhœa frequently present indications for this remedy.

Juglans Cinerea is tonic, alterative, diuretic, laxative and cholagogue. In large doses it is cathartic and emetic.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Common names.—Sheep Laurel, Mountain Laurel.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This very attractive shrub has a crooked stem from four to eight feet in height. The leaves are alternate and evergreen. It has numerous beautiful flowers, which are sometimes white or variously colored with red, but usually of a beautiful rose color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 15 drops; specific medicine, ½ to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Kalmia, gtt. xx, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours to four times a day.

Indications.—Atonic chronic inflammations; hypertrophy with excessive action of the heart; obstinate chronic irritation of mucous surfaces; febrile and inflammatory diseases.

This remedy is deemed an efficient agent in syphilis, hypertrophy of the heart, diarrhœa and dysentery, as well as in inflammatory fevers.

Kalmia Latifolia is sedative, astringent and antisyphilitic.

KINO.

Common name.—Kino.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—The concrete juice of Pterocarpus Marsupium and other analogous plants.

Description.—Pterocarpus Marsupium has a lofty, erect trunk. Its leaves are eight or nine inches long, and dark green in color. The flowers are white, with a small tinge of yellow, and very numerous. The juice is obtained by making incisions into the bark. It is red in color. When dried in the sun it cracks into irregular angular masses.

Dose.—Tincture, 1 to 2 drachms; powder, 5 to 20 grains.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Excessive urination in diabetes; catarrh of the stomach with pyrosis; hemorrhages; diarrhœa and dysentery.

This is an efficient remedy in some forms of diarrhœa and dysentery. It is also useful in hemorrhages. Externally it is used as a styptic powder and in tooth powders. Dissolved in dilute alcohol it is used for application on compresses, injections, mouth washes and enemas. The powder applied on lint will suppress many severe hemorrhages.

Kino is styptic and astringent.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA.

Common name.—Rhatany.

Natural order.—Polygalaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a long-branched root, covered with a thick bark, and a round, branched and tapering stem. The branches are from two to three feet in height. Its leaves are alternate and oblong. The flowers are red and solitary.

Dose.—Powder, 10 to 30 grains; fluid extract, 15 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops; powder, 5 to 15 grains. May be given in pills.

Indications.—Passive hemorrhage, with relaxation and debility; profuse mucous discharges, with atony of the part affected. Locally: As an injection in leucorrhœa and dysentery.

Krameria Triandra is an astringent containing about twenty per cent. of tannic acid.

LAPPA OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Burdock.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The root and seeds.

Description.—This plant has a root from eight to fifteen inches in length, and an erect, furrowed stem of about three feet in height, with many wide-spreading branches. The leaves are large, alternate and heart-shaped. Its flowers are purple.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Lappa Officinalis, gtt. xxx to ʒiv, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Glandular engorgement; dropsy of renal origin; obstinate chronic cutaneous eruptions; scrofulous, syphilitic, gouty and rheumatic difficulties of long standing; irritation of the urinary apparatus, with lessened secretion of urine.

Lappa Officinalis is alterative, aperient, diuretic and sudorific.

LAVANDULA VERA.

Common name.—Lavender.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The flowers.

Description.—This is a small shrub, usually one to two feet high, but sometimes growing to six feet in height. The leaves are entire and opposite. Its flowers are of a lilac color, small and in terminal spikes.

Dose.—Oil, 1 to 5 drops; spirits, 30 to 60 drops; compound, 5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Nervous depression and hysteria; palpitation; flatulency.

Lavandula Vera is tonic, stimulant and carminative.

LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA.

Common name.—Culver's Root.

Natural order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial plant has a woody, horizontal root, six to twelve inches in length, which gives off many slender fibers. Its stem is simple, straight, and from two to five feet in height. The leaves are whorled in fours to sevens. It has numerous white flowers, in long terminal and subterminal spikes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; extract, 2 to 4 grains; leptandrin, ½ to 2 grains.

Usual dose.—2 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Functional diseases of the liver; dull, heavy pain in the right hypochondrium; fullness of the abdomen; chronic diarrhœa and in cachectic diseases.

In diarrhœa and dysentery this agent has proved very beneficial as a cathartic, one active dose frequently effecting a cure. Leptandrin triturated with sugar of milk constitutes a convenient form for the administration of the remedy. The third trituration is efficient, and but slightly unpleasant in taste.

Leptandra Virginica is tonic, alterative, laxative and cholagogue. In very large doses it causes vomiting, vertigo and bloody stools.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM.

Common names.—Flaxseed, Linseed.

Natural order.—Linaceæ.

Part used.—The seeds.

Description.—This annual plant has a slender, fibrous root and one or more straight stems a foot or more in height. The leaves are alternate and small. Its flowers are large, blue, erect, and in a terminal panicle on long foot-stalks. The seeds are brown, smooth and glossy.

Linseed oil is obtained by expression from the internal portion of the seed. The seeds finely ground form a dark ash-colored powder called flaxseed meal. The officinal linseed meal has had the oil removed by expression.

Indications.—An infusion of flaxseed, or of flaxseed meal, forms an excellent laxative injection, and the meal added to boiling water makes a frequently indicated poultice. Linseed oil mixed with equal parts of lime-water, forms "carron oil," an excellent application to burns.

Linum Usitatissimum is demulcent and emollient.

LOBELIA INFLATA.

Common names.—Lobelia, Indian Tobacco.

Natural order.—Lobeliaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and seeds.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a yellowish-white, fibrous root, and an erect, branched stem, from six inches to three feet in height. The leaves are alternate, veiny and hairy. It has numerous small pale blue flowers. The seeds are numerous, small, oblong, and brown in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops (the latter is emetic); specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops (the later is emetic).

Usual prescription.—℞ Lobelia, gtt. x to xv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Pneumonia, when there is short, labored breathing; sense of fullness and oppression in the region of the heart; oppression of the chest, with difficult respiration; short lancinating pain, apparently starting in the heart and radiating to the left shoulder and arm; angina pectoris; rigid os uteri; obstinate convulsions, especially when of hysterical origin.

Lobelia, in doses of ten to thirty drops, is an efficient remedy in angina pectoris, neuralgia of the heart, and spasm of the bronchi. In rigidity of the os uteri, vagina or perineum, it should be given in doses of one to three drops every fifteen minutes until nausea results, when the dose should be decreased and the interval between the doses lengthened. In whooping-cough, bronchitis and asthma this remedy is also highly esteemed by many physicians.

Lobelia Inflata is antispasmodic, sedative, diaphoretic, and, in medium doses, nauseant, expectorant, relaxant and emetic. In very large doses it causes great relaxation of the muscular system, and a sense of impending death.

PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS. *Common names.*—Compound Powder of Lobelia, Emetic Powder.

Description.—This compound is made by thoroughly mixing the following: Lobelia *seed*, in powder, six drachms; blood root and skunk cabbage, in powder, each three drachms; ipecacuanha, in powder, four drachms; capsicum, in powder, one-half drachm.

Dose.—As an emetic, ½ drachm in tepid water every fifteen minutes until two drachms have been taken.

Indications.—This compound was the favorite emetic of the older Eclectics. Locally it is a most valuable application in acute diseases of the chest. A piece of flannel, large enough to cover the affected part, should be spread with lard or vaselin, and dusted with as much of the powder as the greasy substance will retain. This should be applied to the skin and renewed every day.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ COMPOSITA. *Common names.*—Compound Tincture of Lobelia, King's Expectorant Tincture.

Description.—This tincture is composed of lobelia herb, blood root, skunk cabbage root, wild ginger root, pleurisy root, water and alcohol, and sometimes vinegar.

Dose.—10 drops to 4 drachms.

Indications.—Cases requiring an emetic or expectorant.

This old Eclectic compound is a good emetic for children. In croup the dose for children one year of age is half a tablespoonful in a tablespoonful of molasses every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced. The dose for a child from two to six months old is half a teaspoonful; less than two months old, from fifteen to twenty-five drops every ten minutes until vomiting occurs. Children from three to ten years of age may take a tablespoonful in molasses, or warm water, every ten minutes until vomiting is produced. As an expectorant in coughs, asthma and tightness across the chest, the dose for adults is from one to two teaspoonfuls three to five times a day.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM.

Common name.—Club Moss.

Natural order.—Lycopodiaceæ.

Part used.—The sporules.

Description.—Lycopodium Clavatum has a long and leafy running stem, with erect, cord-like branches. The branchlets are thickly covered with awl-shaped and bristle-tipped leaves. The spores are contained in solitary spore-cases, borne in the axils of the leaves.

Dose.—Specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Lycopodium, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Extreme sensitiveness of the surface; slow, painful boils, nodes or swellings; derangements of digestion, with loss of appetite, flatulence, acidity and constipation; chronic catarrh; urinary incontinence, vesical catarrh, or painful urination; uric acid gravel, or "red sand" in the urine.

A powder made of the fine sporules of lycopodium is extensively used pure, or with about one-fourth part of oxide of zinc, as a dusting powder for chappings, moist eczemas herpes zoster, intertrigo, and many other eruptions, especially for children. It is also used as a covering for pills.

Lycopodium Clavatum is alterative, laxative and stimulant to the nervous system.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

Common name.—Bugleweed.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This indigenous perennial plant has a fibrous root and a smooth, straight stem from ten to twenty inches in height, which gives off slender runners from the base.

Its leaves are opposite, oblong and toothed. Its flowers are small, purplish in color, and in dense whorls.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Lycopus, gtt. x to xx, water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Chronic cough, with frequent pulse and high range of temperature; hemorrhage, with frequent pulse; chronic diseases, with frequent feeble pulse; irregular, rapid and labored action of the heart, the skin being blanched and the extremities cold; passive capillary congestion, involving either the lungs, with a tendency to spitting blood, the kidneys, with profuse urination and the urine containing sugar, the liver, with various bilious symptoms, or the mucous surfaces, with catarrhal conditions; albuminuria, with frequent pulse.

Lycopus is a frequently needed remedy in functional diseases of the heart, hæmoptysis, incipient phthisis, diabetes and menstrual derangements, with a tendency to puffiness or swelling of the limbs on exertion, when the pulse is feeble and frequent.

Lycopus Virginicus is sedative, astringent, tonic and narcotic.

MANGIFERA INDICA.

Common name.—Mango.

Natural order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Part used.—Inner bark of the root and tree.

Description.—This tall tree is native of the East Indies. Its leaves are alternate, entire, and borne in clusters near the end of the branches. The flowers are small, yellowish, and in large terminal panicles. Its fruit is reddish-yellow, about the size of a quince, and kidney-shaped.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Mangifera, gtt. xxx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Passive hemorrhages from the uterus, bowels or lungs; muco-purulent discharges from the bowels or uterus; profuse menstruation.

As a remedy in catarrh, leucorrhœa, gleet, diarrhœa, dysentery, vaginitis and urethritis, this agent has been used with curative results. In diphtheria it is said to have proved useful. Locally it is used as a spray, as an injection and as a gargle. Two drachms of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) added to four ounces of water constitutes a good gargle. In diseases of the throat it may be applied full strength, with a camel's hair brush.

Mangifera Indica is astringent to mucous membranes, but it does not constipate the bowels.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE.

Common name.—Hoarhound.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This plant has a perennial fibrous root, and numerous annual, bushy, erect stems from one to two feet in height. The leaves are supported in pairs on long petioles. Its flowers are small, white, and in dense whorls.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Chronic catarrh; colds, coughs and pulmonary affections.

Marrubium Vulgare is stimulant to mucous surfaces, tonic, expectorant and diuretic.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Yellow Melilot Clover.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—The blossoms.

Description.—This plant has an erect stem about three feet in height, with spreading branches. The leaves are trifoliate and smooth. Its flowers are in axillary paniculate racemes, and yellow in color. The whole plant is pleasantly sweet-scented.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 to 10 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Melilotus, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Hacking, tickling cough; smothering sensations, when the respiratory tract is involved; neuralgia, when associated with debility; sense of fullness of the throat or chest; capillary congestions of all kinds.

Melilotus Officinalis is tonic and stimulant.

MENTHA PIPERITA.

Common name.—Peppermint.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This perennial herb has ascending, branched, reddish stems from two to three feet in height. The leaves are rounded at the base, on ciliated petioles, and deep green in color. It has small purplish flowers.

Dose.—Oil, 1 to 5 drops; spirits, 5 to 40 drops; fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms.

Indications.—Abdominal and gastric pains accompanying flatulence, cholera morbus and diarrhœa; nervous disturbances caused by difficult digestion. Locally the oil is indicated in neuralgic headaches, rheumatic affections and toothache.

Mentha Piperita is antispasmodic, carminative, diffusive stimulant and stomachic.

MENTHOLUM.

Common name.—Menthol.

Description.—Menthol is the solid constituent, or so-called camphor, of the oil of peppermint. It forms white crystals, which are soluble in alcohol. It is to this principle that the pungency and odor of the oil are due.

Dose.—3 to 8 grains, in pills, five or six times a day.

Indications.—Gastric and intestinal catarrh; abdominal fermentation occurring in the stomach or intestines; cardialgia; colicky pains and vomiting. Locally: Facial neuralgia and migraine; pruritus; vulvo-vaginismus; toothache.

Locally menthol is used in alcoholic solutions, ointments, liniments, pencils and cones.

Menthol is antineuralgic, antispasmodic, sedative and local anæsthetic.

MEZEREUM.

Common name.—Mezerean.

Natural order.—Thymelaceæ.

Part used.—The bark of Daphne Mezereum.

Description.—The Daphne Mezereum is a shrub with a large root and bushy stem four or five feet in height, and with upright alternate branches. The leaves are terminal on the branches, and appear after the flowers. Its flowers are very fragrant and of a pale rose color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Mezereum, gtt. v to xv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Sticking, transient or flying pains, worse at night; low grades of inflammation, as of the periosteum, with bone pains.

This remedy has given favorable results in syphilis, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and in obstinate diseases of the skin.

Mezereum in small doses is stimulant, alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing hypercatharsis and renal irritation. It causes vesication of the skin when left in contact with it.

MITCHELLA REPENS.

Common name.—Partridgeberry Vine.

Natural order.—Rubiaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This indigenous evergreen plant has a perennial root, and a smooth creeping stem. The leaves are opposite, heart-shaped and usually variegated, with whitish lines. It has fragrant white flowers, frequently tinged with red.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Mitchella, gtt. v to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of the female reproductive organs; tardy menstruation; uneasy sensations in the pelvis with dragging, tenderness and pressure; frequent desire to urinate, and difficulty of evacuation.

This remedy has an affinity for the uterus, and is beneficial in many uterine derangements. In amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia and chronic congestion of the uterus its curative power has long been recognized. It is also used in dropsy, suppression of the urine, and in diarrhœa with good effect.

Mitchella Repens is tonic, alterative, diuretic, parturient and astringent.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM.

Common names.—Wild Cucumber, Elaterium.

Natural order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Part used.—The feculence of the juice of the fruit.

Description.—This plant has several stems arising from the same root. They are cylindrical, prostrate and without tendrils. The leaves are very rugose and on long stalks. It has yellow flowers. Its fruit is oblong and obtuse at each end, and has black seeds. The officinal part of the plant is the juice around the seeds. When prepared it forms the elaterium of commerce.

Dose.—Elaterium, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Elaterium, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Chronic cystitis, with violent cramping pains; inflammation of the neck of the bladder, with deep soreness and passage of pus or muco-pus; dropsies in the plethoric and vigorous.

In medium doses, this agent is principally used in dropsies. The best effects in these cases are obtained from the $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, repeated with caution at intervals of four to six hours, until free watery discharges from the bowels are secured. Then smaller doses should be used. In small doses it possesses a power positively curative in inflammation of the neck of the bladder, especially when there are more or less constant painful sensations in the region of the neck of the bladder, and when after micturition there is a violent cramp-like aching in the parts, often extending over the whole pelvic region and thighs.

Elaterium is hydragogue, cathartic and diuretic. In very large doses it causes dangerous irritation of the mucous membranes, and even fatal inflammation.

MONESIA.

Common name.—Monesia.

Natural order.—Sapotaceæ.

Part used.—Bark of Chrysophyllum Glyciphlœum.

Description.—This is a very tall Brazilian tree. The leaves are alternate and entire. Its flowers are small and in the axis of the leaves.

Dose.—Monesia, 2 to 15 grains; extract, 2 to 10 grains; monesin, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain.

Usual dose.—Monesia, 1 to 10 grains, in pills.

Indications.—Hemorrhages from the lungs, stomach and kidneys; profuse menstruation; catarrhal affections and winter cough of old people.

Monesia is stimulant, astringent, tonic and alterative.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

Common name.—Barberry.

Natural order.—Myricaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and wax.

Description.—This branching, half-evergreen shrub is usually from one to twelve feet in height, and covered with a grayish bark. Its leaves are generally twisted, and dotted on both sides. The flowers appear before the leaves are fully expanded. When matured, the fruit is covered with a greenish-white wax.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Increased secretion from the mucous membranes, they being full and relaxed; imperfect circulation in the surfaces and in the extremities; catarrhal affections of long standing, characterized by a tenacious discharge, which is often offensive and irritating.

This remedy aids the processes of digestion and blood-making.

Myrica Cerifera is stimulant, astringent, diuretic, alterative and antispasmodic.

MYRRHA.

Common name.—Myrrh.

Natural order —Burseraceæ.

Part used.—Concrete, gummy, resinous exudation from the Balsamodendron Myrrha.

Description.—The Balsamodendron Myrrha has a shrubby stem, with spinescent branches. The leaves are ternate and on short petioles. Its fruit is smooth, brown, and somewhat larger than a pea. The juice flows naturally upon the bark, and when dry constitutes the medicinal gum myrrh.

Dose.—Myrrha, 10 to 30 grains; fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; tincture, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 10 grains of the third trituration.

Indications.—Muscular atony; vascular enfeeblement; profuse secretion from mucous membranes when there are no symptoms of inflammation. Locally: Unhealthy ulcers of the skin and mucous membranes.

Indications for this agent are sometimes met with in gastric and intestinal diseases, bronchial and pulmonary catarrhs, catarrhs of the nasal passages and throat, and in discharges from the genito-urinary surfaces. It is also a useful remedy in menstrual derangements characterized by debility of the muscular fiber. Externally it is used in tooth-powders, mouth washes and gargles, and also as a mildly stimulating application to sluggish ulcers. The tincture is used more especially as a dentifrice and mouth wash. The addition of water precipitates the myrrh.

Myrrha is stimulant, antiseptic, expectorant and emmenagogue.

NEPETA CATARIA.

Common name.—Catnip.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The tops and leaves.

Description.—Catnip has an erect, branching stem from two to three feet in height. The leaves are opposite and covered with soft hoary down. It has white or purplish flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription. — ℞ Nepeta Cataria, ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every hour.

Indications.—Flatulent colic of children; nervous irritability, especially in children; flexing the thighs upon the abdomen and persistent crying of children.

In the treatment of children indications for this remedy are frequently seen. Ten to thirty drops added to five teaspoonfuls of hot sweetened water, and given freely, constitutes a good treatment for colicky and fretful infants.

Nepeta Cataria is diaphoretic, tonic, antispasmodic, diuretic and carminative.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI.

Common name.—Oil of Cajeput.

Natural order.—Myrtaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves of the Melalenca Cajuputi.

Description.—The Melalenca Cajuputi is a small tree, with scattered branches and twigs, often drooping as completely as the weeping willow. The leaves are alternate and from three to five inches long. Its small white scentless flowers are in terminal and axillary spikes. Cajeput oil is obtained by distillation of the leaves. It is transparent, limpid, of a grass-green color, a strong penetrating odor and a camphor-like taste.

Dose.—2 to 10 drops on a little sugar.

Indications.—Cholera morbus; cholera; flatulent colic; vomiting; hiccough and dyspnœa of nervous origin. Locally: Diseases of the skin of a scaly character; rheumatic and paralytic conditions of the muscles; local neuralgia; toothache and earache.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM.

Common names.—Sour Wood, Sorrel Tree, Oxydendron.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This indigenous tree is usually from fifteen to forty feet in height. The leaves are smooth, oblong and on slender petioles. It has white flowers in long, one-sided racemes, clustered in a loose panicle at the end of the branches.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Oxydendron, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Derangements of the portal circulation; dropsy, especially ascites.

Oxydendrum Arboreum is diuretic, tonic and refrigerant.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM.

Common name.—Ginseng.

Natural order.—Araliaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a perennial, thick and fleshy root. Its stem is about a foot high, and regularly divided at the top into three petioles, with a flower-stalk in their center. The leaflets are smooth on both sides, with scattered bristles and veins above. The flowers are small and greenish in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Panax, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Nervous debility; gastric derangement of nervous origin; loss of appetite.

Panax Quinquefolium is a mild tonic and stimulant.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

Common names.—Passion Flower, May-pop.

Natural order.—Passifloraceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—The stem of this indigenous plant trails on the ground, and also climbs upon high-growing surrounding objects. It has a woody stalk, woody branches, and tendrils are produced from their sides. These tendrils enable the branches to easily support themselves. Its flowers are usually purple, but sometimes lighter. It bears an edible yellowish berry as large as a small apple. In some sections its berries are known as May-pops.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Passiflora, gtt. xxx to ʒiv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Delirium, especially that characterized by low muttering; sleeplessness following the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants; fretfulness of teething children; pelvic engorgement, attended with severe pain; pain in the stomach, which comes on an hour or two after taking food; pain in the head, with a sensation of great weight pressing upon the brain; pains in the abdomen and pelvis peculiar to pregnant women; cholera infantum, when there is great restlessness and spasmodic conditions; distressing insomnia caused by cardiac disturbance.

Indications for this agent have been frequently found in neuralgia, lockjaw, epilepsy, convulsions of various forms, dysmenorrhœa, and many other abnormal conditions.

Passiflora Incarnata is sedative, nervine and antispasmodic. It can be safely used in large doses.

PENTHORUM SEDOIDES.

Common name.—Virginia Stone Crop.

Natural order.—Crassulaceæ.

Part used.—The whole herb.

Description.—This perennial herb has a smooth stem about a foot in height. The leaves are thin, and from two to three inches in length. Its small flowers are supported on short peduncles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Penthorum, ʒi to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

Indications.—Irritation of the mucous membranes, especially when they have suffered from inflammatory action.

Diarrhœa, chronic nasal catarrh, chronic pharyngitis, chronic bronchitis with increased secretion, and chronic vaginitis with or without leucorrhœal discharge, are among the prominent wrongs likely to present indications for this remedy.

Penthorum Sedoides is astringent and demulcent.

PEPO.

Common name.—Pumpkin Seed.

Natural order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Part used.—The seed of Cucurbita Pepo.

Description.—The Cucurbita Pepo is an annual plant with a prostrate stem and branching tendrils. Its leaves are large and palmately five-lobed. The flowers are yellow, large and axillary. The fruit, called pepo or pumpkin, is very large, roundish or oblong, and when ripe yellow in color. Its seeds somewhat resemble those of the watermelon in form, and are known by the pharmacopœial name of pepo.

Dose.—Expressed oil, 6 to 12 drops; fluid extract, ½ to 2 ounces; seed, 1 to 2 ounces.

Indications.—Scalding of urine; spasmodic affections of the urinary passages; tapeworm.

The following has been found an efficient treatment for tapeworm: From one hundred and sixty to two hundred pumpkin seeds are deprived of their outer covering and rubbed up into a powder, with sugar, and taken with copious draughts of milk or water in the morning, the patient having fasted for a day previously; then about noon of the same day a large dose of castor oil is taken.

Pepo is mucilaginous, anthelmintic and diuretic.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

Common names.—Phytolacca, Poke Root.

Natural order.—Phytolaccaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a very large and fleshy perennial root, and an annual stem from five to nine feet in height. The leaves are scattered, entire, and about five inches long. It has numerous small, greenish-white flowers on long pedunculated racemes. The berries are a very dark purple in color, and in long clusters.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 3 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Phytolacca, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. **M.** Sig: Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Enlargement, inflammation or pain in glands; mucous surface of the fauces full and of dark color, the tonsils swollen, throat dry or covered with patches of tenacious secretion or ash-colored exudation; depressed function or imperfect secretion; fatty degeneration of the heart. Locally: Threatened abscesses in glands.

This is one of our most valuable remedies in tonsillitis, diphtheria, parotitis, threatened abscesses of mammary, parotid and submaxillary glands, fatty degeneration of the heart and rheumatism. All diseases of the glandular organs, periosteal, fibrous and cutaneous tissues come within the range of its curative power. In fatty degeneration of the heart the extract of the berries is said to be the most efficient preparation of the drug. Six grains is the dose usually employed.

Phytolacca Decandra is alterative, diuretic, laxative, resolvent, antiscorbutic and antisyphilitic. In large doses it is emetic, cathartic and narcotic.

PICRÆNA EXCELSA.

Common name.—Quassia.

Natural order.—Simarubaceæ.

Part used.—The wood.

Description.—The erect stem of this tree is from fifty to a hundred feet in height, and three or more feet in diameter at the base. The leaves are alternate and the leaflets opposite. The flowers are small and pale or yellowish-green in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 15 drops; tincture, 1 to 2 drachms.

Indications.—Debility during convalescence from exhausting diseases. Locally: Ascarides. This agent is occasionally used as a tonic, but owing to its unpleasant taste but few patients are willing to take it. A decoction of quassia used as an injection will remove ascarides (thread-worms).

Picræna Excelsa is tonic, febrifuge and anthelmintic.

PILOCARPUS PENNATIFOLIUS.

Common name.—Jaborandi.

Natural order.—Rutaceæ.

Part used.—The leaflets.

Description.—This shrub is usually from four to six feet in height. The leaves are alternate, with two or three pairs of opposite leaflets and an odd one. The leaflets, as found in the market, are thick, leathery, and of a bright brown color. The flowers are small and in terminal racemes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, ¼ to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Jaborandi, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Indications.—Muscular pains; pain with enlargement or puffiness of surrounding tissues; muscular spasm; fevers not marked by great debility; ptyalism and stomatitis; inflammation of the respiratory organs; albuminuria of pregnancy; inflammatory rheumatism, when the parts are swollen and painful; subacute rheumatism, with some pain and swelling about the joints, rendering them sore and stiff; profuse perspiration resulting from a relaxed condition of the cutaneous vessels; belladonna poisoning.

In small and medium doses this agent exerts a curative influence in many abnormal conditions. In acute inflammatory conditions of the respiratory organs it is a good remedy.

Pilocarpus Pennatifolius is sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic and sialagogue. Large doses should never be long continued, and the results of even a few large doses should be watched with extreme caution. Very large doses may arrest the heart's action.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM.

Common name.—Anise.

Natural order.—Apiaceæ.

Part used.—The fruit.

Description.—This perennial plant has a spindle-shaped root, and an erect, branched stem ten or twelve inches in height. Its leaves are petioled, and part of them heart-shaped. The flowers are small, white, and on long stalks. Its fruit is ovate, dull brown and slightly downy.

Dose.—Powder, 10 to 20 grains; oil, 2 to 6 drops.

Indications.—Flatulency; flatulent colic of infants; nausea.

This agent is sometimes added to other medicines to improve their flavor, prevent griping and other unpleasant effects. In infusion it is frequently used by mothers and nurses for colic and restlessness in infants.

Pimpinella Anisum is carminative and stimulant.

PIPER AUGUSTIFOLIUM.

Common name.—Matico.

Natural order.—Piperaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This is a tall shrub, with segmentary stems and branches. The leaves are short-stalked, and very rough on the upper side on account of the sunken veins. It has hermaphrodite flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Matico, ʒi to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Chronic mucous discharges, such as leucorrhœa, gleet and catarrh; hemorrhages. Locally: Cuts, wounds and indolent ulcers.

Piper Augustifolium is aromatic, stimulant and urinary tonic.

PIPER CUBEBA.

Common name.—Cubebs.

Natural order.—Piperaceæ.

Part used.—The berries.

Description.—This perennial plant has a climbing stem and smooth, ash-colored and rooting branches. The leaves are oblong, or ovate-oblong, and from four to six inches long. Its flowers are arranged in spikes at the end of the branches opposite the leaves. The fruit or berries are globular, rough, grayish, of a pleasant aromatic odor and a hot, bitter taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops, in a tablespoonful of water, every two or three hours.

Indications.—Excessive discharges, especially from the urethra; dyspepsia due to an atonic condition of the stomach; scalding of urine in women, and burning and irritation of the vulva; cystitis, after the acute symptoms have passed away.

This agent is frequently indicated in old gonorrhœa and gleet, leucorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, abscesses of the prostate, chronic inflammation of the bladder, chronic laryngitis and chronic bronchitis.

Piper Cubeba is stimulant, expectorant, stomachic and carminative.

PIPER METHYSTICUM.

Common names.—Kava Kava, Ava.

Natural order.—Piperaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This shrub is usually about six feet high. The leaves are alternate and have a wavy, entire margin. The flowers are small and arranged on slender spikes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops, in a tablespoonful of water, every three to six hours.

Indications.—Irritation of the surfaces of the genito-urinary tract; chronic catarrhal affections of the various organs; chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder; acute vaginitis and acute urethritis; pain during urination.

In medicinal doses this agent acts upon the stomach similar to the bitter tonics, and markedly by increasing the appetite.

Piper Methysticum is tonic, stimulant, sialagogue and diuretic. Large doses produce an intoxication of a reserved and drowsy character.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Common name.—Jamaica Dogwood.

Natural order.—Leguminosæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This small tree has unequally pinnate leaves and entire, oval leaflets. The flowers are in lateral clusters, and appear in profusion before the leaves. The bark of the tree is very astringent, and acts as a narcotic poison. It is employed in the West Indies as a fish poison.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops, the quantity taken not to exceed three drachms a day.

Indications.—Spasmodic coughs, especially cough of phthisis; bronchial catarrhs; excessive restlessness and insomnia; cranial neuralgia; pain of dysmenorrhœa and ovarian or uterine neuralgia. Locally: Aching carious teeth.

Indications for this agent are sometimes seen in asthma, bronchitis, chorea, tetanus and nervous cough. In doses of sixty drops it usually produces a quiet, deep sleep.

Piscidia Erythrina is sedative, hypnotic and narcotic.

PIX LIQUIDA.

Common name.—Pine Tar.

Description.—This substance is obtained by the destructive distillation of several species of Pinus. It is a viscid liquid of a blackish-brown color, peculiar odor and sharp taste. By long boiling tar is deprived of its volatile ingredients and converted into pitch, and known as Resina Nigra or Pix Nigra.

Dose.—Glycerite, ½ to 1 drachm; wine, 1 to 2 drachms.

Indications.—Locally: Scaly eruptions of the skin, especially when itching is a marked symptom; scrofulous sores and suppurating burns.

This agent corrects fetor and promotes healing. In skin diseases, after cleansing the surface by a warm bath, the glycerite should be thoroughly applied. Aqua Picis, or tar water, is useful in bronchitis, phthisis (when hectic symptoms are absent), in vesical catarrh, gleet and leucorrhœa. It is made by stirring one part of tar with ten parts of water, and macerating several days. It may be used internally, by inhalation, or locally, as a wash or by atomizer.

Tar is stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic.

PLANTAGO MAJOR.

Common name.—Great Plantain.

Natural order.—Plantaginaceæ.

Part used.—The root and tops.

Description.—This perennial plant has a flower-stalk from

one to three feet in height, arising from a fibrous root. The leaves are ovate and somewhat toothed. Its flowers are white, numerous, very small, and on spikes from five to twenty inches long.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Plantago Major, gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Diseases of the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces, when there are pinching or colicky pains; inflammatory affections of the skin, when there is pricking, itching or burning pain; toothache and earache.

This agent is employed internally and locally in erysipelas, inflammation of glands, especially the mammary glands, erythematous skin diseases, earache, toothache, cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhœa. In toothache, the carious tooth should be cleansed, and the medicine applied on cotton. Locally it is applied diluted to accessible parts.

Plantago Major is alterative, diuretic, antiseptic, astringent, anodyne and demulcent.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

Common names.—Mandrake, May-apple.

Natural order.—Berberidaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous perennial herb has a long, jointed root, giving off fibers at the joints. The stem is about a foot high, erect, and dividing at the top into two petioles from three to six inches long, each petiole supporting a leaf. The leaves are large and in wedge-shaped lobes. It has a white, solitary flower in the fork of the stem, about two inches in diameter.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 drops.

Usual dose.—$\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 drops.

Indications.—Full face, full, oppressed pulse or full tongue with yellowish or pasty coating; dizziness of the head; portal engorgement, with tendency to hemorrhoids; hypogastric pain with a sensation of weight; sluggish venous circulation, shown by fullness of superficial veins; constipation from want of sensibility of the rectal mucous membrane; dull, passive headache, with sorenes of the eyeballs; torpor of the portal circulation.

This agent increases the activity of the liver and upper intestines, influences the ductless glands in a curative direction, and favors blood making.

Podophyllum Peltatum is diuretic, diaphoretic, resolvent, alterative, cholagogue, emmenagogue and vermifuge. In large doses it is emetic and drastic cathartic. In very large doses it is an irritant poison.

RESINA PODOPHYLLI. *Common name.*—Podophyllin.

Description.—This resinous body is extracted when the root of Podophyllum Peltatum is powdered and digested in alcohol. As found in the market it is of a yellowish color. It is mostly soluble in alcohol, and to an extent it dissolves in hot water.

Dose.—Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain; podophyllin triturated (1 to 100), 1 to 20 grains.

Usual dose.—$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain, every two hours, as a drastic cathartic, until the desired effect has been produced. For other purposes, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5 grains of podophyllin triturated (1 to 100).

Indications.—Irritable conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract causing diarrhœa of profuse, watery and offensive stools, with severe cutting pains; dysentery, with a mucous or bloody discharge of a bad odor; gastric and intestinal dyspepsia, with atony of the digestive apparatus, as indicated by fullness of abdomen, full, expressionless tongue and impaired activity; diarrhœa, when the discharges are light in color and contain mucus or undigested food.

Fullness of tissue is a prominent feature of cases benefited by this agent. It is not a suitable remedy for pinched appearing patients. To meet the indications given above, it should be used in very small doses, and preferably in trituration or in pill form.

Podophyllin in very small doses is a powerful stimulant to the processes of digestion. In large doses its action is much the same as that of podophyllum.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS.

Common name.—American Greek Valerian.

Natural order.—Polemoniaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial plant is sometimes known as Jacob's Ladder. It has a creeping root and an erect, branched stem from twelve to twenty inches in height. Its leaves are alternate, entire, smooth, and an inch long by one-half inch in width. The flowers are numerous, terminal, on short petioles, and blue in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Bronchial and laryngeal affections; coldness of the surface; dry and constricted skin; internal venous congestion; general languor.

In febrile diseases and in inflammation of the respiratory apparatus this agent is an efficient diaphoretic and expectorant. It also constitutes a desirable means of producing determination of blood to the surface.

Polemonium Reptans is astringent, alterative, diaphoretic and expectorant.

POLYGALA SENEGA.

Common names.—Senega, Seneca Snake-root.

Natural order.—Polygalaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a perennial, branching root which sends up several annual, erect stems from eight to fourteen inches high. The leaves are alternate, and from one to three inches long. The flowers are white, on short pedicels, and in a close terminal spike.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Senega, gtt. xx to ʒiv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Relaxed conditions of mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract; sense of tightness and oppression across the chest, with a dry and irritating cough; chronic catarrh and commencing stages of croup.

Polygala Senega is diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, stimulant and sialagogue. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic. In active inflammation its use is contra-indicated.

POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM.

Common name.—Giant Solomon's Seal.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a perennial root, with a recurved, smooth stem from one to four feet in height. Its leaves are alternate, and from two to six inches long by one to two inches broad. The flowers are small, and greenish-white in color. It has a globose berry which is dark blue or blackish when ripe.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Irritated and relaxed mucous membranes; leucorrhœa and menorrhagia; debility, especially in females; irritable conditions of the intestines, especially when attended with burning sensations; congestion of the liver, spleen or intestines; inactive portal circulation; hemorrhoids.

This agent exerts a direct action upon the circulation, and especially upon that of the venous system.

Polygonatum Multiflorum is tonic, mildly astringent and mucilaginous.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM.

Common names.—Smart Weed, Water Pepper.

Natural order.—Polygonaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This annual plant has a branched stem from one to two feet high. The leaves are alternate, and two to three inches long. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and in erect spikes or racemes. The whole plant has a biting, pungent and acrid taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Polygonum Punctatum, gtt. x to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Tensive pain in back and legs; harsh, inactive skin;. suppression of perspiration; suppression of menstruation from cold; amenorrhœa due to atony.

This agent favors normal activity of the pelvic viscera, including the reproductive and urinary organs. In suppression of menstruation twenty drops in hot water should be given, four times a day.

Polygonum Punctatum is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic and vesicant.

POLYMNIA UVEDALIA.

Common name.—Bearsfoot.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial plant has erect, branched stems from three to six feet in height. The leaves are opposite, thin and large. Its flowers are bright yellow in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Polymnia, gtt. xxx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Enlargement of the spleen, with sensation of weight and dragging; flabby and sallow tissues, as in chronic splenitis; splenic enlargement from malarial influence.

Polymnia Uvedalia is antispasmodic, anthelmintic, antirheumatic, stimulant and alterative.

Unguentum Polymniæ is made by adding eight troy ounces of fresh polymnia root, in small pieces, to sixteen troy ounces of lard or mutton suet, heating the mixture until water ceases to evaporate, and then straining while hot. It is of a light greenish color and a somewhat disagreeable odor.

This ointment has been successfully employed in splenic enlargement from malarial influence. It is a stimulating discutient.

POLYTRICHUM JUNIPERINUM.

Common name.—Haircap Moss.

Natural order.—Polytrichaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This indigenous, perennial, evergreen plant has a slender stem from four to seven inches in height. The leaves are entire and closely set on the stem about one-half its length, above which the stem is naked and terminates in a capsule covered with a white, hairy hood.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops, well diluted, every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Suppression of urine from cold; uric acid diathesis; dropsical conditions; irritable conditions of the bladder; scanty urine.

This agent, in large doses, markedly increases the flow of urine. In dropsical conditions it may be used alone or in connection with hydragogue cathartics.

Polytrichum Juniperinum is diuretic.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

Common name.—Wild Cherry.

Natural order.—Amygdaleæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This tree is usually from fifty to eighty feet in height, and from two to four feet in diameter. The bark is black and rough. Its leaves are from three to five inches long and about half as wide. The flowers are white, and in long terminal racemes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Prunus, gtt. xx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Irregular or intermittent action of the heart; heart irregularities in chronic bronchitis and anæmia; convulsive action of the heart in men who are overworked; irritation of the stomach, with cough; lack of muscular tone in patients recovering from fevers and other exhaust-

ing diseases.

Prunus Virginiana is tonic, astringent, stimulant, expectorant and, in large doses, sedative.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

Common names.—Wafer-ash, Swamp Dogwood.

Natural order.—Xanthoxylaceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This shrub is from six to eight feet in height. The leaves are trifoliate, and from three to four inches long. Its greenish-white flowers have a disagreeable odor.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Chronic diseases, when there is a sense of constriction in the thorax and short respiration; reflex nervous disturbances due to derangements of digestion and assimilation; fullness and aching in the hepatic region; mental confusion and despondency; scanty red urine, depositing a red sediment (urates) on cooling; asthma, especially when originating in disorders of the stomach.

This is a valuable agent in asthma. It does not give immediate relief, but its continued use exerts a decided influence in a curative direction.

Ptelea Trifoliata is a pure unirritating tonic.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

Common name.—Pulsatilla.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Part used.—The plant.

Description.—This plant has a simple, erect stem from three to five inches in height, and radical downy leaves. Its flowers are solitary, pendulous, terminal, and deep purple in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Pulsatilla, gtt. x to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Irritation of the nervous system, associated with wrongs of the reproductive organs of both men and women; menses scanty or tardy; sense of fullness and weakness in the back and hips of women; nervousness, despondency and fear of impending danger; conditions in which the patient is frequently moved to tears (even in sleep in extreme cases), and still she is unable to give any sufficient reason for doing so; nervousness, with sleeplessness; head symptoms common to functional affections of the reproductive organs of both men and women; nervous conditions caused by over-mental exertion, masturbation, or the excessive use of tobacco.

This is one of our most useful and most frequently indicated remedies. In the treatment of the abnormal conditions peculiar to females it occupies a place which can not be filled by any other drug.

Pulsatilla Nigricans is sedative, nervine, emmenagogue and alterative.

PUNICA GRANATUM.

Common name.—Pomegranate.

Natural order.—Myrtaceæ.

Part used.—The rind of the fruit and the bark of the root.

Description.—This is a small tree or shrub. Its leaves are oblong, either opposite or scattered, and two or three inches long. The flowers are large, dark scarlet in color, on somewhat terminal branchlets. The fruit is about the size of a small musk-melon.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms; decoction, 2 to 4 ounces, every half hour or hour, until a pint has been taken.

Indications.—Symptoms of tapeworm; chronic mucous discharges; passive hemorrhages; aphthous conditions of the mouth; night sweats; colliquative diarrhœa.

For the removal of the tapeworm (tænia) a decoction is used. It may be made by placing two ounces of the bark in a pint and a half of cold water, macerating over night, boiling down to one pint and straining. From two to four ounces of the decoction should be administered every half hour, or hour, until one pint has been taken. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the doses several mornings before

they take effect, and it is well to repeat them occasionally for four or five days after the joints have ceased to come away. Laxatives should also be given from time to time. For twenty-four hours previous to taking the medicine the patient should be kept on a low diet.

Punica Granatum is anthelmintic.

QUERCUS ALBA.

Common name.—White Oak.

Natural order.—Corylaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This forest tree is frequently from sixty to ninety feet high and from three to six feet in diameter. It is covered with a whitish bark. Its leaves are oblong, and divided into from three to five lobes. The flowers are amentaceous. The acorns are large and solitary, or in pairs, upon long peduncles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Acute and chronic diarrhœa; profuse night-sweats; relaxed mucous membranes with profuse discharges; passive hemorrhage; relaxed uvula; bleeding hemorrhoids; leucorrhœa, menorrhagia and hæmoptysis.

This agent has proved curative in many cases of epidemic dysentery after the failure of many other approved remedies.

Quercus Alba is tonic, astringent and antiseptic.

RESINA.

Common names.—Resin, Rosin.

Description.—This is a concrete, brittle, translucent and sometimes transparent substance obtained after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine of Pinus Palustris and other species of Pinus. In color it varies from dark red-brown to a light amber. It is freely soluble in alcohol.

Indications.—Resin is used as a constituent of plasters, to render them adhesive. It is not employed internally.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

Common name.—Chittem Bark.

Natural order.—Rhamnaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This small tree has round, pubescent branches. Its leaves are obtuse, entire at the base, and from three to five inches in length. It has small white flowers. They appear after the leaves have matured.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops, two or three times a day.

Indications.—Habitual constipation, with atonic condition of the intestinal tract.

Rhamnus Purshiana is a mild laxative.

RHEUM PALMATUM.

Common name.—Rhubarb.

Natural order.—Polygonaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—The root known as rhubarb is supposed to be obtained from Rheum Palmatum and other species of Rheum from Chinese Tartar, China and Thibet. The rhubarb trade is so guarded by the Chinese government that it has been impossible to correctly determine the source of this important root.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; syrup, 30 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual prescription.—℞ Rheum, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

Indications.—Irritation of the stomach, with nausea and vomiting; tongue elongated and reddened at tip and edges; diarrhœa, when the abdomen gives evidence of tenderness on pressure; sour smelling discharges from the bowels; weak digestion and dyspepsia, with tendency to diarrhœa, especially in children; jaundice, especially when the digestive power is weak.

Rheum Palmatum is tonic, astringent, cathartic and carminative. In small doses it is constipating by reason of the tannic acid which it contains, and stomachic through a bitter principle. In large doses it is laxative in consequence of the cathartic acid which is one of its chief constituents.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

Common names.—Great Laurel, Rose Bay Tree, Mountain Laurel.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This tall evergreen shrub has thick and leathery leaves, borne on short wrinkled stalks. Its flowers are large, showy, and in terminal clusters.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Rhododendron Maximum, gtt. xx, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Severe and obstinate coughs, especially when there is little or no expectoration; coughs accompanied by a sweetish odor of the breath, and a tremulous pulse; cutaneous diseases characterized by dry and scaly conditions.

Rhododendron Maximum is alterative, expectorant, diaphoretic and astringent.

RHUS AROMATICA.

Common names.—Fragrant Sumach, Sweet Sumach.

Natural order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Part used.—The bark of the root.

Description.—This indigenous shrub is usually from two to six feet in height. The leaves are stalked, about an inch in length, and composed of three leaflets. They are entire, tapering at the base, and when young covered with a velvety pubescence. The flowers are in stalked clusters, greenish-yellow in color, and before flowering have the appearance of an unexpanded catkin. Its fruit is red in color, about the size of a pea, and is produced in clusters on stalks about one-half inch in length.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops, every three or four hours; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops, on sugar, every three or four hours.

Usual prescription.—℞ Rhus Aromatica, ʒss to ʒi, glycerin, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Diabetes, when the urine is pale colored, of high specific gravity, with sugar in it, and the patient debilitated; diarrhœa, with profuse and painful discharges, mucous and hemorrhagic, from the mucous surfaces of the kidneys, bladder, gastro-intestinal canal, uterus, lungs and bronchi; incipient albuminuria; hypertrophy of the prostate, with great pain during micturition; enuresis of children and aged persons; chills, thirst and constipation, with sugar in the urine; chronic diabetes, when no sugar is found in the urine and a large quantity of urine is passed, and there is great thirst; chronic catarrh of the bladder and chronic cystitis; chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

This is an efficient remedy in all cases of excessive activity of the urinary organs when there is no inflammation. It should not be used when there is active inflammation, and it is contra-indicated in acute cases. In phthisis it exerts a favorable influence over the hemorrhage, diarrhœa and night-sweats. Glycerin, mucilage and sugar constitute good vehicles in which to exhibit the agent. Water should not be used.

Rhus Aromatica is stimulant, diuretic and astringent.

RHUS GLABRUM.

Common names.—Sumach, Upland Sumach.

Natural order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and fruit.

Description.—This shrub consists of many straggling, glabrous branches, with pale gray bark, having occasionally a reddish tint, and is from six to fifteen feet in height. The leaves are alternate, acutely serrate, green above and whitish beneath. During the fall they become red. Its flowers are greenish-red and in terminal, dense panicles. The fruit is red, hangs in clusters, and when ripe is covered with a crimson down. It is very sour to the taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Putrescence of excretions, with tendency to ulceration, as in typhus and typhoid fevers; diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa. Locally: As a gargle or local application to soft, spongy gums, aphthæ and pharyngitis.

Rhus Glabrum is diuretic, antiseptic, refrigerant, tonic and astringent.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Common name.—Poison Oak.

Natural order.—Anacardiceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This is a creeping shrub from one to three feet high, with long cord-like shoots. The stems are either erect or bending down. The bark is brownish-gray. The leaves are on long petioles. The leaflets are smooth and shining above, slightly downy beneath, and from two to six inches long. Its flowers are in axillary panicles on the sides of the new shoots, and greenish-white in color. The fruit is a roundish, smooth dry berry, green in color, and contains a solitary seed. Rhus Radicans, or poison ivy, and Rhus Venenata, or poison sumach, are varieties of the above species, and are equally poisonous.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 6 drops; specific medicine, ½ to 2 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Rhus Toxicodendron, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Bright flushing of the surface; burning sensations, especially in the urinary and genital passages; nervous excitement causing children to start up in a frightened manner from sleep; bright red flush of the left cheek; pains in the frontal region and orbits, which are most severe on the left side, especially when giving a burning sensation; pains in the back and thighs, accompanied by a burning sensation, and sometimes numbness in the parts; pains in the lumbar and sacral regions, extending down the thighs, and accompanied by a sense of burning in the parts; diarrhœa of typhoid fever, when the tongue has red spots on the upper surface of its tip; erysipelas, when the part affected shows vivid redness, vesicles form, there is burning pain, and the pulse is small and sharp.

In the treatment of acute diseases, and especially those of children, rhus toxicodendron is a frequently indicated remedy. Its curative power is unmistakable.

Rhus Toxicodendron is diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative and stimulant to the nervous system. In large doses it is a powerful irritant. When externally applied it produces, in most persons, swelling and severe vesication.

RUBUS VILLOSUS.

Common name.—Blackberry.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ.

Part used.—Bark of the root.

Description.—This is a perennial, half-shrubby plant. Its root is woody, knotty and sends up a branching, slender, prickly, furrowed and angular stem from three to six feet high. The leaves are mostly in threes and on a channeled, hairy petiole. Its flowers are large, in erect racemes, with a hairy, prickly stalk. It has a large fruit, at first green, then red and, when matured, black.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 30 drops, in water, every two to four hours.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract, accompanied by excessive discharges; passive hemorrhage from the stomach, bowels or uterus.

Indications for this agent are frequently seen in cholera infantum, diarrhœa and dysentery.

Rubus Villosus is tonic and astringent.

RUMEX CRISPUS.

Common name.—Yellow Dock.

Natural order.—Polygonaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a deep, spindle-shaped yellow root and a furrowed, angular and leafy stem. The leaves are crisped at the edges, and of a light green color. Its flowers are pale green, drooping, in a large panicle consisting of many wand-like racemes of half whorls, interspersed with leaves below.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Chronic diseases of the skin; asthenic forms of diarrhœa and dysentery; diarrhœa of phthisis; scrofula and syphilis; coughs, accompanied by increased sensibility of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, trachea or larynx; feeling of irritation behind the sternum, accompanied by a

cough which is increased by cold air and at night.

Rumex Crispus is alterative, mildly astringent, tonic, detergent and, in large doses, laxative.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Common name.—Rue.

Natural order.—Rutaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and unripe fruit.

Description.—This perennial, evergreen plant has branching stems two or three feet in height. They are woody below, with a grayish rough bark, and herbaceous and smooth above. The leaves are alternate and pinnately divided. Its flowers are in terminal racemes, and yellow or pale greenish-yellow in color. The fruit is a roundish capsule, warted, four-lobed, each lobe opening into two valves.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; extract, 2 to 4 grains; oil, 2 to 5 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Amenorrhœa, resulting from inactivity of the ovaries and uterus; uterine hemorrhage following miscarriage, when there is a lack of tone of the vascular system; flatulent, hysterical and uterine colic; amaurotic conditions causing dimness of vision.

Ruta Graveolens is emmenagogue, ecbolic, anthelmintic and antispasmodic. In large doses it is a dangerous narcotico-acrid poison.

SABAL SERRULATA.

Common name.—Saw Palmetto.

Natural order.—Palmæ.

Part used.—Fruit and berry.

Description.—This is one of the most common palms found on the southern coast of the United States. The leaves are circular in outline, fan-shaped, and bright green in color. The slender leaf-stalks are spiny-edged, and from these its common name is derived. Its trunk is creeping and rooting on the under side, but when growing in shady hammocks the trunk frequently assumes an upright position and grows to a height of eight or ten feet.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 10 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops, in water, three times a day.

Indications.—Enlarged prostate; functional inactivity of the reproductive system of both male and female; atrophy of the mammæ, uterus or testes; prostatic troubles of all kinds; chronic laryngitis and chronic pharyngitis; chronic bronchitis.

The most marked action of this agent is on the prostate gland, and it is successfully employed in both enlargement and atrophy of that gland. It improves functional activity of the reproductive system through its power to reinvigorate and balance the nervous system.

Sabal Serrulata is tonic, diuretic, and an invigorator of the nervous system.

SABBATIA ANGULARIS.

Common name.—American Centaury.

Natural order.—Gentianaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This plant has a yellow, fibrous, biennial root and an erect, smooth stem with many opposite branches. The leaves are opposite, ovate, entire, and clasp the stem. Its flowers are numerous, of a rich rose color, greenish or whitish in the center, and terminal on elongated peduncles. The whole plant has a very bitter taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of the alimentary canal, especially when characterized by increased mucous secretion; periodic febrile diseases.

This agent is a good prophylactic remedy in autumnal intermittent and remittent fevers.

Sabbatia Angularis is tonic and antiperiodic.

SABINA.

Common name.—Savine.

Natural order.—Pinaceæ.

Part used.—The tops and leaves.

Description.—This shrub is known as Juniperus Sabina. It is evergreen, very compact, and from four to sixteen feet in height. Its branches are slender, round and tough. The leaves are very small, dark green, erect and opposite. Its

fruit is a deep purple ovoid berry.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Uterine hemorrhage and menorrhagia, when the blood is dark and clotted; leucorrhœa, when in large quantity and accompanied by severe sacral and pelvic pains; piles, with pain from back to pubis; inflamed urethra, when the urine seems scalding hot; discharge of dark, bloody urine, with tenesmus in abdominal region.

Sabina is emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, and a stimulant to the generative organs of women. It should be used in small doses, and never when there is vascular excitement. In large doses it will produce gastro-enteritis. Caution should be exercised in its administration, as it has caused death. It should never be given during pregnancy, nor when there is any inflammation.

SALEP.

Description.—This farinacious powder is made from the root of the Orchis Morio. It constitutes a light and nutritious food, somewhat like tapioca.

Dose.—8 to 20 grains, up to two drachms a day, in powder, or more commonly in decoction.

Indications.—Diarrhœas of children, as a nutrient material.

Mucilago Salep may be readily made in the following way: A teaspoonful of the salep powder, moistened with two or three drops of alcohol to prevent lumping, is stirred up with a little cold water and on it is poured about half a pint of hot water, meat broth or milk, allowed to come to a boil, and then flavored with sugar or cinnamon.

Dose.—A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful. May be used in enemata.

SALIX ALBA.

Common name.—White Willow.

Natural order.—Salicaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This tree is of very rapid growth and thirty to eighty feet in height, with widely spreading branches. Its leaves are alternate, on short petioles, and tapering toward each end. The flowers and leaves appear at about the same time.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract, especially when there is increased mucous secretion and a tendency to fetor or fermentation; passive hemorrhage; chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

Diarrhœas of children, typhoid conditions and intermittent fever are among the diseases most likely to present indications for this remedy.

Salix Alba is tonic, antiperiodic and astringent.

SALIX NIGRA.

Common name.—Black Willow.

Natural order.—Salicaceæ.

Part used.—The ament.

Description.—This is a tree growing fifteen to twenty-five feet high. It has a rough, blackish bark, and narrow leaves pointed and tapering at each end. The aments are sometimes called catkins, on account of their resemblance to a cat's tail.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Inflammation of the bladder, ovaries and prostate gland; an irritable condition of the genito-urinary organs of either sex; nocturnal emissions; excessive sexual desire of either sex; spermatorrhœa.

This remedy is highly recommended in almost all forms of excitement of the genital organs, and in spermatorrhœa it has been found to possess most decided curative power.

Salix Nigra is a powerful sexual sedative, tonic and astringent.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Garden Sage.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This plant has a pubescent, four-sided stem with erect branches. Those bearing flowers are a foot or more in length. The leaves are opposite, entire and petioled. Its flowers are in long terminal racemes, and blue in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Excessive sweating, when the circulation in the skin and extremities is enfeebled, the tissues being soft, relaxed and feeling cool; relaxed conditions of mucous surfaces, which secrete profusely; flatulence connected with gastric debility; excessive venereal desire.

Sage tea is a common domestic means of drying up the secretion of milk. The oil of sage is frequently used in tooth-powders and confections.

Salvia Officinalis is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, aromatic and antaphrodisiac.

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS.

Common name.—Elder.

Natural order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Part used.—The flowers and berries.

Description.—This plant is usually from five to twelve feet in height, and has a shrubby stem filled with a light and porous pith, especially when young. The leaves are nearly bipinnate. Its flowers are white, numerous, and have a heavy odor. It bears numerous purplish-black berries.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Hepatic diseases, especially of children; dropsies of all kinds, and especially those following scarlet fever and other febrile exanthematous diseases; œdema of the tissues, with evident excess of water in the part; eczematous eruptions, with abundant discharge from the eruption; ulceration with free serous secretion; nocturnal asthma, coming on suddenly, the perspiration being suppressed during sleep, and returning as the paroxysm subsides.

This agent increases the functional activity of excretory glands, especially of the skin and mucous surfaces, and causes profuse diuresis. It should be taken to the extent of keeping the bowels loose.

Sambucus Canadensis is diuretic, alterative, deobstruent and purgative. In very large doses it is emetic.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

Common names.—Blood Root, Red Puccon.

Natural order.—Papaveraceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous perennial plant has a creeping root covered with scattered fibers. When cut or bruised it emits an acrid, orange-colored juice. From each bud of the root-stalk there springs a single leaf and a round, erect flower-stalk about six inches high, with a single flower, and as they arise the folded leaf incloses the flower-bud and rolls back as the latter enlarges. The leaf is on a long petiole, and has large, roundish lobes separated by rounded sinuses. Its flowers are white, odorless and elegant, but of short duration.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 to 5 drops (the latter is emetic); specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops (the latter is emetic).

Usual prescription.—℞ Sanguinaria, gtt. v to xxx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours.

Indications.—Tickling sensation in the throat, or irritation of the throat with cough; bronchitis, with increased secretion; atonic conditions of the stomach and bowels, with increased secretion of mucus; throat and air passages dry, hot and swollen; harsh and dry cough; sense of uneasiness and burning in the stomach, with nervousness; laryngitis, with cough and tickling or dryness of the throat; respiratory diseases, when the inspiration is difficult and the throat and air passages dry, hot and swollen; sense of constriction in the throat, with difficulty in deglutition.

Sanguinaria is one of our most efficient remedial agents in diseases of the throat and air passages. As a cough medicine it has but few equals, and when specifically indicated will alone cure many unpleasant coughs. It also constitutes an important part of many cough mixtures which have been found useful in coughs presenting no marked specific indications. The patient coughs, but can not give any particular reason for so doing. In order to meet these cases I have had manufactured the following tablet: ℞ Specific Sanguinaria, gtt. $\frac{1}{8}$; powdered cubebs, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$; sulph. morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; benzoic acid, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$; liquorice and sugar, *aa* q.s.,

gr. 5. M. Sig. Dose one tablet dissolved on the tongue every hour or two, or as often as necessary.
lent ulcers, fungous granulations, etc., as it is more soluble than other preparations of the drug.

Sanguinaria Canadensis in small doses is a stimulant and tonic. In large doses it is sedative, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. In very large doses it acts as a harsh emetic and narcotic. Excessive doses have caused death.

SANTONINUM.

Common name.—Santonin.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Description.—Santonin is a white, crystallizable substance obtained from Artemesia Santonica and some other sources. It is odorless, somewhat bitter to the taste, and turns yellow by exposure to light.

Dose.—2 to 3 grains, up to eight grains per day.

Usual dose.—$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain, in tablet form or trituration.

Indications.—Intestinal worms, especially lumbrici and ascarides; white line around the mouth and frequent itching about the nose, which are marked symptoms of intestinal worms; retention of urine, especially in the advanced stages of acute disease of children; irritation, pain and scalding sensations during and after micturition; enuresis, dysuria and chronic cystitis; intermittent fever of infants simulating that caused by worms.

Santonin is anthelmintic, tonic and, in large doses, narcotic. It imparts a green or yellow color to the urine.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

Common names.—Sarracenia, Side-saddle Flower.

Natural order.—Sarraceniaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial plant has a strange appearance. The root is in the form of fibers five to eight inches in length. The stem rises direct from the root, and bears an elegant reddish-purple, nodding flower. The leaf is from six to nine inches in length, and springs from the root. It is formed by a hollow tube swelling out in the middle, curved and diminishing downward till it ends in a stem, contracted at the mouth, and furnished with a spreading, heart-shaped appendage at the top.

Dose.—Specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 5 drops.

Indications.—Sluggish or torpid condition of the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys or uterus.

Sarracenia Purpurea is stimulant, tonic, diuretic and laxative.

SCILLA MARITIMA.

Common name.—Squill.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ.

Part used.—The bulb.

Description.—This perennial plant has a large, roundish bulb which is half above the ground, and gives off fibrous roots. The leaves are spreading, and proceed from the bulb. They appear long after the flowers. Its flowers are spreading, and yellowish-green in color.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (not to exceed fifteen grains per day), in infusion; fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; acetum scillæ, 10 to 30 drops, in sweetened water.

Indications.—Dropsies of an asthenic character; congestive dropsy; chronic catarrh, humid asthma and chronic bronchial affections.

Squill is extensively used in combination with digitalis, opium and other remedies, but we have medicinal agents which better fill the indications given for this remedy.

Scilla Maritima is emetic, cathartic, expectorant, diuretic and irritant. In large doses it is an irritant poison, and has proved fatal.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA.

Common name.—Skull-cap.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The whole herb.

Description.—This indigenous plant has a small, fibrous, yellow perennial root, and an erect, branching stem from

one to three feet in height. The leaves are on petioles about an inch long, entire and nearly membranous. Its flowers are in long, lateral, axillary racemes, and of a pale blue color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Scutellaria, gtt. x to ʒiv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Hysteria, with inability to control the voluntary muscles; nervousness, manifesting itself in muscular action; incoördination of muscular movements; tremors; twitchings; restlessness; agitation; sleeplessness; muttering delirium; subsultus tendinum; cerebral irritation from teething; delirium tremens.

Scutellaria Lateriflora is tonic, nervine and antispasmodic.

SENECIO AUREUS.

Common names.—Life Root, Squaw Weed.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Part used.—The root and herb.

Description.—This indigenous perennial plant has an erect, simple stem from one to three feet in height. Its leaves are simple, in different varieties of shape, and on slender petioles. The flowers are golden-yellow in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Senecio, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Enlargement of the uterus, with uterine or cervical leucorrhœa; diseases of the reproductive organs of women, characterized by a sense of fullness, weight and dragging in the pelvis; soreness, pain and bearing-down in the region of the uterus; suppressed menstruation; atonic conditions of the ovaries and uterus, with impaired function; vicarious menstruation; defective action of the uterus; fullness and weight in the perineum, with dragging sensations in the testicles; difficult and tardy urination in the male; painful micturition, with tenesmus; dyspepsia, attended with flatulence after meals; excessive secretion of gastric juice, with acidity, and cardialgia.

Senecio is one of our most reliable remedial agents. Chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, sterility, and dyspepsia are among the most prominent abnormal conditions likely to present indications for its employment.

Senecio Aureus is tonic, emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic and alterative.

SENNA.

Common name.—Senna.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—The dried leaves of Cassia Acutifolia and other species of the cassia plant are known as senna. Cassia Acutifolia is a perennial shrub from two to ten feet in height. The leaves are alternate and narrow, and each leaf has from four to eight leaflets, in pairs. The flowers are in erect, stalked, axillary and terminal racemes somewhat larger than the leaves, and bright yellow in color.

Dose.—Senna leaves, ½ to 2 drachms; fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Senna, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Irritation of the gastro-intestinal canal, producing colic; cases requiring purgative effects.

In large doses senna is a safe and efficient cathartic. When used in doses sufficient to produce its purgative effects it is usually associated with other substances, such as manna, etc., to correct griping. In small doses it gives speedy relief in flatulent and bilious colic. A domestic tea is made by adding one-half to one tablespoonful of senna leaves, with a teaspoonful of fennel or caraway seeds, to a cupful of boiling water.

SERPENTARIA.

Common name.—Virginia Snakeroot.

Natural order.—Aristolochiaceæ.

Part used.—The root of Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Description.—Aristolochia Serpentaria is a perennial, herbaceous plant with a fibrous, brown root sending up numerous stems. The stems are erect, simple or branched, and usually less than a foot in height. Its leaves are alternate, on short petioles, entire, heart-shaped, and of a slightly yellowish tint. The flowers grow close to the ground, curve downward, and are of a dull brown-purple color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—1 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Sensation of weight and dragging in the loins, with scanty urine; sense of fullness in the chest, with difficult respiration; enfeebled stomach following exhausting diseases.

Serpentaria in small doses is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic.

SINAPIS ALBA.—SINAPIS NIGRA.

Common names.—White Mustard (Sinapis Alba), Black Mustard (Sinapis Nigra).

Natural order.—Brassicaceæ.

Part used.—The seeds.

Description.—White mustard is an annual plant from tow to five feet in height. It has smoothish, pale green leaves and large yellow flowers. Its seeds are globose, large and pale. Black mustard is also an annual plant, with a round, smooth, branching stem from three to six feet in height. Its lower leaves are large and rough, and the upper leaves smooth and pendulous. Its flowers are sulphur-yellow in color. The seeds are blackish-brown, small and globose. Both kinds of seeds yield a fixed oil, of the consistence of olive oil, and known as the oil of mustard.

Dose.—Sinapis (as an emetic), 1 to 2 drachms, in from four to eight ounces of warm water.

Indications.—Poisoning by narcotics, and to aid other emetics in fulfilling their indications. Externally (in the form of a plaster): To produce counter-irritation in syncope; colicky and other pains.

Mustard is used internally in small quantities as a condiment and as an excitant of the organs of digestion. A good mustard plaster may be made by mixing equal quantities of ground mustard and common flour, with sufficient hot water to constitute a mass of the consistence of "mush." This may be applied on a towel so folded as to prevent the mustard from coming in direct contact with the skin. One drachm of the oil of mustard dissolved in two ounces of alcohol constitutes a good rubefacient liniment.

Sinapis is stimulant, rubefacient, vesicant, irritant, diuretic and, in large doses, an emetic.

SMILAX OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Sarsaparilla.

Natural order.—Smilaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This is a climbing plant of which there are many species. Honduras sarsaparilla is the kind most commonly used. The sarsaparilla of commerce consists of long roots covered with a thick bark. They have very little odor, but a mucilaginous, acrid and nauseous taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; powdered extract, 4 to 10 grains.

Indications.—Abnormal conditions requiring elimination of morbid matters from the system through the skin and kidneys.

Smilax Officinalis is alterative, stimulant and diaphoretic.

SOLANUM DULCAMARA.

Common name—Bittersweet.

Natural order.—Solanaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This is a woody vine, having a woody root. It has a shrubby, branching stem several feet in length. The leaves are alternate and generally smooth. Its flowers are on branching peduncles from the side of the stem, drooping, in spreading clusters, and purple in color. The fruit is a scarlet, oval, bitter and poisonous berry.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Dulcamara, gtt. xx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

Indications.—Suppression of secretions, caused by exposure to cold; bronchial and nasal catarrh; acute bronchitis; cold and purplish extremities; feeble circulation; fullness of tissues; scaly condition of the skin; pustular eczemas; abnormal states of the skin caused by scrofula and syphilis; irritation of the nervous system accompanied by great depression; suppression of the menses, with headache and nausea; acute ovarian congestion; catarrh of the bladder; great excitement of the venereal functions.

Dulcamara is an efficient remedy in scrofula, syphilis and all diseases characterized by an impairment of the blood. In rheumatism, resulting from long continued exposure to cold and dampness, it is also a remedial agent which should not be neglected.

Solanum Dulcamara is alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, discutient and narcotic. In very large doses it causes vomiting and severe prostration.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA.

Common name.—Pinkroot.

Natural order.—Rubiaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a perennial, fibrous root which sends up several erect and nearly smooth stems from six to twenty inches in height. The leaves are opposite, entire, and from three to four inches in length. Its flowers are somewhat club-shaped, in terminal spikes, and in color scarlet externally and yellow internally.

Dose.—30 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual dose.—1 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Functional diseases of the heart; catarrhal derangements of the intestinal canal, indicated by nervous depression and irritability, with fever, resembling that caused by worms; conditions resembling infantile remittent fever, and which are produced by worms; facial neuralgia on left side, when the pains are burning, throbbing or tensive; headache, commencing in the back of the head and spreading over the left side of the head, causing violent and pulsating pains in the left temple and over the left eye.

Spigelia Marilandica in medium doses is a powerful anthelmintic. In large doses it is narcotic.

SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA.

Common name.—Hardhack.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This is a small shrub from three to four feet in height, with several simple stems. Its leaves are alternate, one to two inches long, simple, crowded, and on short petioles. The flowers are small, very numerous, light purple or rose colored, in a dense terminal spike or pyramidal cluster.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Mucous, serous and hemorrhagic discharges from the intestinal tract.

Spiræa Tomentosa is tonic and astringent. It seldom disagrees with the stomach.

STATICE CAROLINIANA.

Common name.—Marsh Rosemary.

Natural order.—Plumbaginaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This is a perennial, maritime plant common in salt marshes. It has a large, fleshy root, from which arises annually a flower-stalk and leaves. The leaves are smooth and veinless. The flower-stalks are terminated by a panicle of numerous branches which bear the flowers on the upper side only. Its flowers are erect, and a pale bluish-purple in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Ulcerated, aphthous and catarrhal conditions of mucous surfaces; diarrhœa and dysentery after the acute symptoms have subsided.

A decoction of this agent is useful as an injection or wash in all cases requiring an efficient astringent.

Statice Caroliniana is astringent and tonic.

STICTA PULMONARIA.

Common name.—Sticta.

Natural order.—Lichenes Parmeliaceæ.

Part used.—The entire plant.

Description.—Sticta is a lichen which is found growing on rocks, and trunks of old trees.

Dose.—Specific medicine, 5 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Sticta, gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Short, hacking cough; cough of acute bronchitis; asthmatic cough, accompanied by quick, sharp pains; pain in the shoulders extending to the neck and back of the head; sharp pain, with soreness above the scapulæ; rheumatism, when the muscles of the chest are involved, and also when the muscles of the shoulders are sore and tender; hay fever.

This is a good remedy in irritation of the base of the brain, but its most important use is as a cough medicine.

Sticta Pulmonaria is demulcent and mucilaginous.

STIGMATA MAIDIS.

Common name.—Corn Silk.

Natural order.—Graminaceæ.

Part used.—The green pistils or stigmata.

Description.—The annual plant from which this medicine is obtained is commonly known as Indian or field corn. Its stem is tall, erect, stiff, has a spongy central portion, and is from five to fifteen feet in height. The leaves are large, numerous, and have a tuft of hair at the apex. Its fruit is roundish, usually bright yellow, densely packed in rows and forming a cylindrical blunt spike. The fruit when ripe is sometimes white, red, purple or even black in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 20 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual dose.—30 to 60 drops every two to three hours.

Indications.—Chronic inflammation of the bladder; uric acid and phosphatic gravel; excessive alkalinity of the urine; catarrhal cystitis; irritation of the bladder; dropsies caused by disease of the heart; painful urination.

In all catarrhal conditions of the urinary passages this agent exerts a curative power which is unmistakable.

Stigmata Maidis is diuretic, antiseptic and demulcent.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

Common name.—Queen's Root.

Natural order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This indigenous perennial plant is usually from two to four feet in height. It has a smooth, somewhat angled stem, which contains a milky sap. The leaves are tapering at the base, and somewhat leathery. Its flowers are yellow in color, and on terminal spikes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Stillingia, gtt. x to ʒii, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Chronic sore throat; irritation of superior pharynx and just behind the fauces; causing cough; paroxysmal cough accompanied by laryngeal irritation; skin diseases showing marked irritation, with thin acrid discharge; ozæna; syphilis.

Stillingia Sylvatica is alterative, resolvent, diuretic, tonic and stimulant.

LINIMENTUM STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITUM. *Common name.*—Compound Liniment of Stillingia.

Description.—This liniment is peculiar to the Eclectic practice. It is made by mixing one fluid ounce oil of stillingia, half fluid ounce oil of cajeput, two fluid drachms oil of lobelia, and two fluid ounces of alcohol. When less strength is desired it may be made by mixing a half fluid ounce of oil of stillingia, half fluid ounce oil of cajeput, one fluid drachm of lobelia, and three fluid ounces of alcohol.

Dose.—½ drop to 5 drops, on sugar.

Indications.—Obstinate coughs caused by irritation of the respiratory passages; croup; asthma.

This is a very efficient remedy in the first stages of croup. In this disease it is used both internally and applied externally to the throat. A good way to apply it is to wet

a piece of flannel with the liniment and bind it around the neck. A child two years old should be given from one-half of a drop to two drops of the medicament on a little sugar every fifteen minutes to every hour or two, according to the urgency of the case. As a remedy in chronic coughs, and, in fact, in almost all kinds of coughs arising from irritation, it is of the greatest value. It is also used with good effect in asthma.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA.

Common name.—Nux Vomica.

Natural order.—Apocynaceæ.

Part used.—The seeds.

Description.—Nux Vomica is a moderate sized tree. It has a small, yellowish-white flower, and fruit about the size of a large apple. The fruit is covered with a smooth, hard rind of a rich orange color when ripe, and has seeds nearly an inch in diameter.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 3 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Nux Vomica, gtt. i to v, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

Indications.—Difficult breathing when asleep; nausea and vomiting, when the tongue is broad and pallid; yellowish discoloration about the mouth; diarrhœa, when the tongue is broad and pallid, and there are colicky pains; pain in the region of the liver; pain around or pointing to the umbilicus; hypogastric pain resembling colic; want of power in the bladder to void urine; inability to command the voluntary muscles.

Nux vomica is a remedy for atony, either general or local, and should only be used in that class of conditions. When there is irritation of the nerve centers or of the organs of digestion, it is contra-indicated. It is a valuable agent when the tongue is broad and pallid—showing atony; but when the tongue is narrow and pointed, with red tip and edges—showing irritation—its exhibition will only add to the patient's sufferings. In the latter condition minute doses of ipecac are indicated. In constipation, when the tongue is broad and full, one or two drops of nux vomica in one-half glass of water three times a day will give the most gratifying results. In cases of severe shock from burns or surgical operations it is a medicament of great sustaining power.

Nux vomica is a spinal stimulant, tonic, laxative, diuretic and diaphoretic. In large doses it is a powerful poison.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE.

Common name.—Comfrey.

Natural order.—Boraginaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has an oblong, fleshy perennial root, and an herbaceous stem three or four feet high. Its leaves are pointed and rough-edged, the lower ones tapering into a petiole. The flowers are white or rose colored, and in terminal racemes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Indications.—Pulmonary and other diseases in which the mucous tissues are involved, such as diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa; scrofulous and anæmic conditions. Locally: As a poultice in sarcoma.

Eminent physicians claim that poultices of comfrey root will remove sarcomatous tumors. They do not slough away but simply, with unbroken covering, disappear.

Symphytum Officinale is astringent, tonic and demulcent.

TAMARINDUS INDICA.

Common name.—Tamarind.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—Pulp of the pods.

Description.—This tree has spreading branches, a stout trunk and a rough, ashy-gray bark. It is usually from thirty to forty feet in height. Its leaves are alternate and its leaflets opposite, and of a greenish-yellow color. The flowers are yellow, veined with red, and in terminal and lateral racemes. Its seeds are covered with a smooth, hard brown shell. The pulp is generally brought to this country as a kind of preserve.

Indications.—Tamarind pulp, in the proportion of one-half to one ounce to a quart of water, is useful as a cooling and agreeable drink in febrile and inflammatory

diseases, and for persons recovering from sickness, to keep their bowels regular. It may form a portion of their diet.

Tamarindus Indica is nutritive and refrigerant and, in large quantity, laxative.

TANACETUM VULGARE.

Common name.—Tansy.

Natural order.—Asteraceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This plant has a perennial, creeping root. Its stem is from one to three feet in height, erect, smooth and branched above into a handsome corymb of flowers. The leaves are smoothish and dark green in color. Its flowers are golden-yellow and in dense terminal corymbs. The plant has an unpleasant aromatic odor and a bitter taste.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Indications.—Atony of the female organs of reproduction; gastro-intestinal atony; tardy labor pains.

Tanacetum Vulgare is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, anthelmintic and emmenagogue.

TARAXACUM DENS-LEONIS.

Common name.—Dandelion.

Natural order.—Compositæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial herb has a tap-shaped, milky root. Its spreading leaves are numerous, quite smooth, and in color a bright, shining green. The flowers are in round heads an inch and a half in diameter, and of a uniform golden-yellow in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract; torpor or engorgement of the liver or spleen; chronic diseases of the skin.

Taraxacum Dens-Leonis is tonic, hepatic, stimulant, diuretic and laxative.

THEA CHINENSIS.

Common name.—Tea.

Natural order.—Ternstromiaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This evergreen shrub when uncultivated reaches thirty feet in height, but under cultivation it seldom attains a height of more than seven feet. There are two varieties of this plant—Thea Virdis (green tea), and Thea Bohea (black tea). Thea Virdis has many alternate brown and smooth branches, green and downy when young. Its leaves are alternate, bright deep green, shining on both sides, and blistered when old. The flowers are small, white, and have a heavy odor. Thea Bohea is very much like Thea Virdis, but the leaves are flatter, darker green in color, and not so pleasant in taste and odor.

Indications.—When made into a weak infusion, tea is very agreeable to invalids, and may be used by others as a harmless and refreshing beverage.

Thea Chinensis is a mild stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic and astringent. Taken in large quantities, or very strong, it exerts an injurious effect. The essential oil of tea is powerfully stimulating and intoxicating.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Common name.—Arbor Vitæ.

Natural order.—Pinaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This indigenous tree somewhat resembles the white cedar. It frequently grows to a height of from thirty to fifty feet. Its trunk rapidly diminishes in size upward, and has flat and broad recurved branches from base to summit. The leaves are evergreen, and have a pleasant benzoinic odor. Its cones are oblong, nodding and terminal.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Thuja, gtt. x to ʒiv, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Indications.—Syphilitic and other diseases of bad blood,

with warty excrescences or ulceration; catarrhal diseases of the female generative organs; enuresis; seminal emissions; vesical irritation, especially in aged women; atonic conditions following dysentery; incontinence of urine in children; chronic diarrhœa and chronic troubles of the prostate gland; dribbling of urine in the aged, when not of a paretic nature; eczema, especially of the dry variety. Locally: Senile and other forms of gangrene; hemorrhages caused by malignant growths; fissured anus and hemorrhoids; warts, whether of the face, hands or genitals; syphilitic eruptions; bulging nævi; balanitis, or abrasions or excoriations on the head of the penis, or around the corona glandis; catarrhal ulceration of the uterine neck (by means of tampon of thuja and glycerin); urethral caruncles (diluted and applied on absorbent cotton or painted on with camel's hair brush).

Thuja is a remedy of varied usefulness. Its best effects are obtained from doses of from one to ten drops. Locally it is used extensively and with good success in many cases. In hydrocele, after thorough evacuation of the sac, two drachms of a solution consisting of one drachm of a non-alcoholic preparation and one ounce of warm sterilized water, is injected into the tunica vaginalis testis, and squeezed into every part of the sac. It causes some pain and inflammation, but effects a permanent cure. The drug has also been used for this purpose in full strength. Usually not more than two injections are required in order to cure hydrocele.

Thuja Occidentalis is anodyne, stimulant, antiseptic, alterative, tonic and astringent. Its principal action is on the skin, mucous membranes and generative organs. It is contra-indicated in inflammatory states of the urinary tract.

THYMUS VULGARIS.

Common name.—Garden Thyme.

Natural order.—Lamiaceæ.

Part used.—The herb.

Description.—This is a small undershrub, with numerous erect, branched stems. It has oblong-ovate leaves and small, bluish-purple flowers in terminal, leafy, whorled spikes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Thymus Vulgaris, gtt. v to x, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Abnormal conditions of the gastro-intestinal canal and genito-urinary surfaces, caused or aggravated by the presence of fermenting or decomposing secretions.

Thymus Vulgaris is tonic, emmenagogue and antispasforms a smooth, transparent film which is, however, not as enduring as collodion, and must be more frequently renewed.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.

Common name.—Red Clover.

Natural order.—Fabaceæ.

Part used.—The blossoms.

Description.—This biennial plant has several stems arising from the same root, and varying much in their height. The leaflets are oval, entire, nearly smooth, and often notched at the end. Its flowers are fragrant, in short dense spikes or heads, and red in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Trifolium, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every one to three hours.

Indications.—Irritable states of the larynx and pulmonary organs, with spasmodic cough.

Whooping-cough, measles and phthisis are among the diseases most likely to present indications for this remedy.

Trifolium Pratense is alterative, deobstruent, antiseptic and antispasmodic.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM.

Common names.—Bethroot, Birthroot.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This perennial plant has an oblong, tuberous root, from which arises a stem from ten to fifteen inches in height. The leaves are whorled at the top of the stem, and from three to five inches in diameter. Its flowers are white,

solitary, and terminal on a recurved peduncle from an inch to two and a half inches long.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Hemorrhages from mucous surfaces, especially of the uterus, after confinement, abortion, or when due to relaxation; catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the air passages or genito-urinary tract, when due to vascular engorgement.

Trillium Erectum is astringent and tonic.

TRITICUM REPENS.

Common names.—Couch Grass, Quick Grass.

Natural order.—Graminaceæ.

Part used.—The rhizome.

Description.—Triticum is a perennial plant with a long, jointed rhizome which has a tuft of roots at each joint. It spreads so extensively by its vigorous, long, running root-stalks that it becomes a pest in cultivated fields, as it is too coarse and hard for meadow grass.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 4 drachms; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Catarrhal and purulent cystitis; irritation of the urinary apparatus; aching in the back which accompanies lithæmia; dysuria and tenesmus; acute and chronic prostatitis; strangury and hæmaturia; lack of free secretions from the kidneys; excessive irritability of the bladder from any cause.

On account of its demulcent and emollient qualities this agent is especially recommended in cystic irritation. In gonorrhœa its curative power is promptly manifested, and in leucorrhœa it is a useful remedy. In incontinence of urine, with a constant desire to urinate, accompanied by an intense burning sensation, it is also an efficient medicament.

Triticum Repens is diuretic, aperient and demulcent.

TURNERA APHRODISIACA.

Common name.—Damiana.

Natural order.—Turneraceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and tops.

Description.—The true Damiana is said to be an undescribed species of Turnera. As found in the market, the drug consists of broken leaves mixed with fragments of branches and seed pods. The branches have a reddish-brown bark. The leaves are less than an inch long, wedge shape, and taper at the base to a short, slender leaf-stalk.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Damiana, ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Indications.—Irritation of the urinary mucous membranes; atonic conditions of the nervous system; constipation.

The claim that this drug possesses great aphrodisiac power has not been substantiated by practical experience.

Turnera Aphrodisiaca is stimulant, tonic, diuretic and laxative.

URTICA DIOICA.

Common name.—Nettle.

Natural order.—Urticaceæ.

Part used.—The root and leaves.

Description.—This perennial, herbaceous plant is armed with prickles which transmit a venomous fluid when pressed. Its branching stem is from two to four feet high, and arises from a creeping and branching root. The leaves are opposite, three or four inches long, and armed with stings. Its green flowers are small, and in clustered axillary spikes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 40 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Urtica, gtt. xxx to ʒi, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

Indications.—Profuse mucous discharges; urticaria, when the skin is elevated and attended by stinging and burning.

Diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, chronic inflammation of the bladder, and hemorrhoids are among the pathological conditions which frequently present indications for this medicament.

Urtica Dioica is astringent, tonic and a powerful diuretic.

USTILAGO MAYDIS.

Common names.—Corn Smut, Corn Ergot.

Part used.—The fungus.

Description.—Ustilago Maydis is a parasitic mushroom found growing on corn (Zea Mays). It forms as a black excrescence on the end of defective ears of corn, and gives a dry powder much like lampblack.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Ustilago Maydis, gtt. x to ʒi, water, ʒiv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every three hours, as required by the indications.

Indications.—Atony of the uterus, accompanied by menorrhagia, the blood being dark and forming stringy clots; profuse leucorrhœa during intermenstrual periods; cervical and uterine enlargements; atony following labor; subinvolution of the uterus; impairment of the cerebral circulation, accompanied by dizziness, inability to command the voluntary muscles, or the activities of the brain; fibroid tumors and allied affections; spermatorrhœa; psoriasis; eczema.

The action of ustilago on the uterus is very powerful, but it is different from that of ergot. It causes regularly intermittent contractions. The contractions produced by ergot are tonic.

Ustilago Maydis promotes muscular contraction.

UVA URSI.

Common names.—Uva Ursi, Bearberry.

Natural order.—Ericaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves.

Description.—This plant is known as Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, Bearberry, Uva Ursi, and by other names. It is a perennial shrub, with a long, fibrous root and woody, trailing and rooting stems. The leaves are alternate, entire, and evergreen. Its flowers are terminal and clustered. Its fruit is a small, globular, succulent berry which is almost scarlet in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 15 drops.

Indications.—Irritation of the renal, cystic and urethral surfaces; catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary tract; excessive mucous discharges with the urine; lithic acid deposits in the urine; gonorrhœa, accompanied by bloody and mucous discharges, and pain in the vesical region; intestinal catarrh.

Uva Ursi is astringent, tonic, diuretic and antilithic.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS.

Common name.—Valerian.

Natural order.—Valerianaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This is a large herb, with a perennial, somewhat creeping root. Its leaves are all pinnate and opposite, and the leaflets are in from seven to ten pairs. The flowers are flesh-colored, small, fragrant, and in terminal panicles.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Nervous palpitation of the heart with dyspnœa or cough; hysterical dyspepsia; temporal and frontal headache; coldness of the extremities; restlessness or sleeplessness.

Indications for this remedy are frequently seen in typhoid conditions, hysteria, hypochondriasis and neurasthenia.

Valeriana Officinalis is stimulant, tonic, calmative and antispasmodic. In very large doses it causes mental excitement, giddiness, spasmodic movements and other unpleasant conditions.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Common name.—White Hellebore.

Natural order.—Melanthaceæ.

Part used.—The rhizoma.

Description.—This perennial herb has a fleshy, oblong rhizoma with numerous fibers or true roots. Its stem is straight and from one to four feet in height. The leaves are plaited and alternate. Its flowers are yellowish-white, and in a terminal panicle.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 4 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Veratrum Album, gtt. x to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every four hours.

Indications.—Persistent vomiting; large watery evacuations; coldness and blueness of the surface; sunken, pinched features; spasmodic, suffocative coughs and whooping-cough. This remedy is frequently indicated in cholera infantum.

Veratrum Album is a vasomotor depressant. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing severe vomiting, with profuse diarrhœa. Even medium doses should be used with great caution.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Common name.—American Hellebore.

Natural order.—Melanthaceæ.

Part used.—Rhizoma.

Description.—This indigenous plant is known in some sections of the country as Indian Poke. It has a perennial, thick and fleshy rhizoma, which gives off many large roots. Its stem is from three to five feet in height, and closely invested with the sheathing bases of leaves. The leaves are from six inches to a foot long and half as wide, and the lower part of their edges meet round the stem. It has numerous green flowers.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 3 drops. In convulsions the specific medicine may be given in doses of from 10 to 15 drops.

Usual prescription.—℞ Veratrum Viride, gtt. v to xx, water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Indications.—Full and frequent pulse; pulse full, strong and intense, the carotids pulsating forcibly, with cough, headache and weight in the epigastrium; full pulse, with such rapid action of the heart that sleep is prevented; convulsive conditions, when the pulse is full and indicates great vascular excitement; sthenic fevers and inflammations.

This remedy is frequently indicated in spasmodic and convulsive diseases, pneumonia, erysipelas, rheumatism, the eruptive fevers, and malarial fevers. When the pulse is full and frequent, veratrum will do all that aconite will do when the pulse is small and frequent. It has been used in many cases of puerperal convulsions with a wonderful degree of success. In this condition ten drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract), hypodermically administered, will constitute an efficient initial dose. In some cases it may be necessary to repeat this large dose; but five drops, repeated as the severity of the case requires, will usually control the convulsions after a single dose of ten drops has been employed, and keep the pulse down to sixty per minute. A single dose of ten drops is more effective than several doses of five drops each. The necessary dose may be repeated every hour, or more frequently if the case demands it.

Veratrum Viride in medium doses is sedative, antispasmodic, resolvent, muscular relaxant and nervine. In large doses it is expectorant, emetic and cathartic. In very large doses it produces dangerous symptoms of a narcotic character.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS.

Common name.—Mullein.

Natural order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Part used.—The leaves and flowers.

Description.—This biennial plant has a straight woody stem from three to five feet in height. Its leaves are alternate, rough and indented at the margin. The flowers are in a dense, spiked, club-shaped raceme, and golden-yellow in color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual dose.—5 to 10 drops.

Indications.—Irritable and catarrhal conditions of the pulmonary, intestinal and genito-urinary tracts; nocturnal enuresis; irritable states of the nervous system; sleeplessness.

An aromatic liquid, prepared from the bloom of mullein, and usually called mullein oil, is an efficient preparation. It is said that it will cure difficult hearing, especially in cases in which there is a feeling of fullness in the ears. In

these cases three or four drops of the liquid should be placed in the ears three times a day.

Well packed in the ear on a pledget of cotton, it relieves the earache of children; and otorrhœa is also benefited by the same treatment.

Verbascum Thapsus is demulcent, diuretic, anodyne and antispasmodic.

VERBENA HASTATA.

Common name.—Vervain.

Natural order.—Verbenaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This tall, erect perennial plant has a four-angled stem three or four feet in height. Its leaves are opposite and rough. Its flowers are small, in long, erect, terminal and axillary panicled spikes, and purplish-blue in color. There are several varieties of this plant, but they all possess similar properties.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops.

Usual dose.—10 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Epilepsy; obstructed menstruation; acute catarrhal conditions.

It is said that this agent has cured cases of epilepsy which had been unsuccessfully treated for a long time by many other methods. These reports deserve attention, for it is possible that the remedy may reach a class of cases in which the physician now has but little success.

Verbena Hastata is tonic, sudorific, expectorant and emetic.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

Common name.—High Cranberry.

Natural order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Part used.—The bark.

Description.—This handsome upright shrub or tree is from five to twelve feet in height, and has several stems from the same root. The leaves are three-lobed, and broader than long. Its flowers are white, or reddish-white, and in rayed, pedunculated cymes.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Cramps and spasms of all kinds, and especially cramps of the legs or other parts of females during pregnancy; spasmodic dysmenorrhœa.

Viburnum Opulus is antispasmodic, tonic and alterative.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Common name.—Black Haw.

Natural order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Part used.—The bark of the root.

Description.—This is a shrub or tree from ten to twenty feet in height. Its leaves are about two inches long and nearly as wide, and its white flowers are very handsome.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Indications.—Cramps of muscles; threatened abortion; painful menstruation, resulting from unnatural contraction of the pelvic muscles.

This agent has long been employed as a remedy for habitual abortion, and with most satisfactory results. In order to get the most beneficial influence of the drug in these cases, small doses of the medicament should be given from soon after conception until the end of the fifth month of pregnancy. Cramps in the legs are promptly removed by administering ten drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract), in a tablespoonful of water every three to six hours, for two or three days. If the annoying cramps return the treatment should be repeated.

Viburnum Prunifolium is tonic, astringent, diuretic, alterative and antispasmodic.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM.

Common name.—Prickly Ash.

Natural order.—Xanthoxylaceæ.

Part used.—The bark and berries.

Description.—This indigenous shrub is from ten to twelve feet in height. It has alternate branches, which have strong brown prickles. The leaves are alternate and pinnate. Its flowers are small, greenish in color, and appear before the leaves.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual dose.—2 to 10 drops, every hour to every three hours.

Indications.—Relaxation and hypersecretion of mucous tissues; atonic conditions of the muscular, glandular and circulatory systems; atonic conditions of the digestive organs; flatulence and pain in the stomach and bowels; tympanitis.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and alterative.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.

Common name.—Ginger.

Natural order.—Zingiberaceæ.

Part used.—The root.

Description.—This plant has a biennial, tuberous root. Its stem is from two to three feet in height, erect, round and invested by the smooth sheaths of the leaves. The leaves are from four to six inches long, alternate, and on long sheaths. Its flowers are small, and of a dingy yellow color.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Indications.—Flatulence, caused by ingesta in a state of decomposition; relaxed states of the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces; spasms of the stomach and intestines.

Zingiber Officinale is stimulant, sialagogue and errhine.

ALTERNATE NAME INDEX

NOTE: Current botanical names, where they differ substantially from Fyfe's listings, are **CAPITALIZED** and in **BOLD**

Aconite - see Aconitum
ACTAEA PACHYPODA - see Actaea alba
Agaric - see Agaricus albus
AGATHOSMA - see Barosma
AGERATINA ALTISSIMA (or A. aromatica) - see Eupatorium aromaticum
Agrimony - see Agrimonia
AGROPYRON REPENS - see Triticum
Alder - see Alnus rubra
American Centaury - see Sabbatia angularis
American Columbo - see Frasera carolinensis
American Ginseng - see Panax quinquefolium
American Greek Valerian - see Polemonium
American Mandrake - see Podophyllum
American Wormseed - see Chenopodium ambrosioides
ANAMIRTA COCCULUS - see Cocculus
ANEMONE PATENS - see Pulsatilla
Anemone hepatica - see Hepatica americana
Anise - see Pimpinella
Arbor Vitae - see Thuja occidentalis
Arbutus, Trailing - see Epigea
ARCTIUM LAPPA - see Lappa
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI - see Uva Ursi
ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM - see Arum
ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA - see Serpentaria
Ash, Prickly - see Xanthoxylum fraxineum
Ash, Wafer - see Ptelea
Ash, White - see Fraxinus americana
Balmony - see Chelone
Baneberry - see Actaea alba
Bayberry - see Myrica cerifera
Bearberry - see Uva Ursi
Bearsfoot - see Polymnia
Bethroot - see Trillium
Bitter Cucumber - see Colocynthis
Bittersweet - see Solanum dulcamara
Bittersweet, False - see Celastrus
Black Cohosh - see Cimicifuga
Black Haw - see Viburnum prunifolium
Black Hellebore - see Helleborus niger
Black Mustard - see Sinapis
Black Willow - see Salix nigra
Blackberry - see Rubus villosus
Bladderwrack - see Fucus
Blood Root - see Sanguinaria
Blue Cohosh - see Caulophyllum
Blue Flag - see Iris versicolor
Blue Vervain - see Verbena
Boletus - see Agaricus albus
Boneset - see Eupatorium perfoliatum
Bryony - see Bryonia
Buchu - see Barosma
Buckeye, Ohio - see Aesculus glabra
Bugleweed - see Lycopus
Burdock - see Lappa
Butternut - see Juglans cinerea
Cajeput Oil - see Oleum Cajuputi
CAMELLIA SINENSIS - see Thea
Canadian Fleabane - see Erigeron canadense
Canadian Hemp - see Apocynum cannabinum
Cascara Sagrada - see Rhamnus purshiana
CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA - see Senna
Catnip - see Nepeta
Cayenne - see Capsicum
Celandine, Greater - see Chelidonium
Centaury, American - see Sabbatia angularis
CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA - see Ipecacuanha
Cereus, Night-Blooming - see Cactus grandiflorus
CHAMAELIRIUM - see Helonias
CHAMAESYCE HYPERICIFOLIA - see Euphorbia hypericifolia
Chamomile, Roman or Noble - see Anthemis nobilis
Chestnut - see Castanea
Chestnut, Horse - see Aesculus hippocastanum
CHRYSOPHYLLUM - see Monesia
CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA - see Camphora
Cinnamon - see Cinnamomum
CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS - see Colocynthis
Cleavers - see Galium aparine
Clover, Red - see Trifolium
Clover, Sweet - see Melilotus
Club Moss - Lycopodium
Coffee - see Coffea
Colophony - see Resina
Columbo - see Jateorhiza
Columbo, American - see Frasera carolinensis
Comfrey - see Symphytum
COMMIPHORA - see Myrrha
CONYZA CANADENSIS - see Erigeron canadense
COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS - see Copaiba
Corn Silk - see Stigmata maidis
Corn Smut - see Ustilago
Cotton - see Gossypium
Couchgrass - see Triticum
Cramp Bark - see Viburnum opulus
Cranesbill - see Geranium
Cubebs - see Piper cubeba
Cucumber, Bitter - see Colocynthis
Cucumber, Wild or Squirting - see Momordica elaterium
Cucurbita pepo - see Pepo
Culver's Root - see Leptandra
Damiana - see Turnera
Dandelion - see Taraxacum
DAPHNE MEZEREUM - see Mezereum
DICENTRA CANADENSIS - see Corydalis formosa
Dogbane - see Apocynum cannabinum
Dogwood - see Cornus
Dogwood, Jamaica - see Piscidia
Dwarf Elder - see Aralia hispida
ECBALLIUM ELATERIUM - see Momordica elaterium
Elaterium - see Momordica elaterium
Elder - see Sambucus
Elder, Dwarf - see Aralia hispida
Elder, Tag - see Alnus rubra
Elecampane - see Inula
ERYNGIUM YUCCAFOLIUM - see Eryngium aquaticum
Eryngo - see Eryngium aquaticum
EXOGONIUM PURGA - see Jalapa
Eyebright - see Euphrasia
False Bittersweet - see Celastrus
False Hellebore - see Veratrum viride
False Unicorn - see Helonias
Fireweed - see Epilobium angustifolia
Flax - see Linum
Fleabane, Canadian - see Erigeron canadense
Flowering Spurge - see Euphorbia corollata

Fragrant Summach - see Rhus aromatica
Fringetree - see Chionanthus
Garden Sage - see Salvia officinalis
Ginger - see Zingiber
Ginseng, American - Panax quinquefolium
Golden Seal - see Hydrastis
Gravel Root - see Eupatorium purpureum
Greater Celandine - see Chelidonium
Greek Valerian, American - see Polemonium
Green Hellebore - see Veratrum viride
Gum Arabic - see Acacia arabica
Gum Benzoin - see Benzoinum
Gumweed - see Grindelia squarrosa
Gumweed, Shore - see Grindelia robusta
Haircap Moss - see Polytrichum
Hardhack - see Spiraea
Hawthorn - see Crataegus
Hellebore, Black - see Helleborus niger
Hellebore, False - see Veratrum viride
Hellebore, Green - see Veratrum viride
Hellebore, White - see Veratrum album
Hemlock Spruce - see Abies canadensis
Hemp - see Cannabis
Hemp, Canadian - see Apocynum cannabinum
Henbane - see Hyoscyamus
HEPATICA NOBILIS - see Hepatica americana
Hop Tree - see Ptelea
Hops - see Humulus
Horehound - see Marrubium
Horehound, Water - see Lycopus
Horse Chestnut - see Aesculus hippocastanum
Horsetail - see Equisetum hyemale
Iceland Moss - see Cetraria
Indian Hemp - see Apocynum cannabinum
Indian Turnip - see Arum
Indigo, Wild - see Baptisia
Ipecac - see Ipecacuanha
Ipomea Jalapa - see Jalapa
Irish Moss - see Chondrus
Jaborandi - see Pilocarpus
Jack-in-the-Pulpit - see Arum
Jacob's Ladder - see Polemonium
Jamaica Dogwood - see Piscidia
Jasmine, Yellow or Night-Blooming - see Gelsemium
Jimson Weed - see Datura
JUNIPERUS SABINA - see Sabina
Kansas Snakeroot - see Echinacea angustifolia
Kava - see Piper methysticum
Kousso - see Brayera
Ladies' Slipper - see Cypripedium
Lavender - see Lavandula vera
Life Root - see Senecio aureus
Lignum Vitae - see Guaiacum
Lily of the Valley - see Convallaria
LIMONIUM CAROLINIANUM - see Statice
Linseed - see Linum
Liverwort - see Hepatica americana
Logwood - see Haematoxylon
Lungwort Moss - see Sticta
Macrotys - see Cimicifuga
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA - see Berberis aquifolium
Male Fern - see Aspidium
Mandrake, American - see Podophyllum
Mango - see Mangifera
MANIHOT ESCULENTA - see Janipha manihot
Marijuana - see Cannabis
Matico - see Piper angustifolium
Meadow Saffron - see Colchicum
MELALEUCA - see Oleum Cajuputi
Milkweed, Swamp - see Asclepias incarnata
Monkshood - see Aconitum
Moss, Club - see Lycopodium
Moss, Haircap - see Polytrichum
Moss, Iceland - see Cetraria
Moss, Irish - see Chondrus
Moss, Lungwort - see Sticta
Mountain Laurel - see Kalmia latifolia
Mullein - see Verbascum
Mustard, Black - see Sinapis
Mustard, Yellow - see Sinapis
Nettles - see Urtica
Night-Blooming Jasmine - see Gelsemium
Night-blooming Cereus - see Cactus grandiflorus
Nux Vomica - see Strychnos nux vomica
Oak, Poison - see Rhus tox
Oak, White - see Quercus alba
Oats - see Avena sativa
ORCHIS SPP. - see Salep
Oregon Grape - see Berberis aquifolium
Orris Root - see Iris florentina
PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA - see Ampelopsis
Partridgeberry - see Mitchella
Pasque Flower - see Pulsatilla
Passion Flower - see Passiflora
PAULLINIA - see Guarana
Peach - see Amygdalus persica
Peppermint - see Mentha piperita
Pheasant's Eye - see Adonis
PICRASMA EXCELSA - see Picraena
Pine Tar see Pix liquida
Pinkroot - see Spigelia
Pinus canadensis - see Abies canadensis
Pipsissewa - see Chimaphila
Pitcher Plant - see Sarracenia
Pituri - see Duboisia
Plantain - see Plantago major
Pleurisy Root - see Asclepias tuberosa
Poison Hemlock - see Conium
Poison Oak - see Rhus tox
Poke - see Phytolacca
Polyporus - see Agaricus albus
Pomegranate - see Punica granatum
Prickly Ash - see Xanthoxylum fraxineum
PRUNUS PERSICA - see Amygdalus persica
PTEROCARPUS - see Kino
Pumpkin - see Pepo
Quassia - see Picraena
Queen of the Meadow - see Eupatorium purpureum
Queen's Root - Stillingia
Ragweed, Wormwood-leaved - see Ambrosia
Rattlesnake Master - see Eryngium aquaticum
Red Clover - see Trifolium
Red Root - see Ceanothus
Rhatany - see Krameria
Rhubarb - see Rhamnus purshiana
Rose Gentian - Sabbatia angularis
Rosin - see Resina
Rue - see Ruta graveolens
SABATIA ANGULARIS - see Sabbatia angularis
Sage, Garden - see Salvia officinalis
SAMBUCUS NIGRA - see Sambucus
Sarsaparilla -see Smilax
Saw Palmetto - see Sabal serrulata
Scouring Rush - see Equisetum hyemale

Seawrack - see Fucus
SELENICEREUS GRANDIFLORUS - see Cactus grandiflorus
Senega Snakeroot - see Polygala senega
SERENOA REPENS - see Sabal serrulata
Seven Barks - see Hydrangea
Shepherd's Purse - see Capsella
Shore Gumweed - see Grindelia robusta
Skullcap - see Scutellaria
Smartweed, Water - see Polygonum punctatum
Smooth Sumach - see Rhus glabrum
Snakeroot, Kansas - see Echinacea angustifolia
Snakeroot, Senega - see Polygala senega
Snakeroot, Virginia - see Serpentaria
Snakeroot, White - see Eupatorium aromaticum
Solomon's Seal - see Polygonatum
Sourwood - see Oxydendron
Spikenard - see Aralia racemosa
Spotted Spurge - see Euphorbia hypericifolia
Spurge, Flowering - see Euphorbia corollata
Spurge, Spotted - see Euphorbia hypericifolia
Squaw Vine - see Mitchella
Squaw Weed - see Senecio aureus
Squill - see Scilla
Staphisagria - see Delphinium staphisagria
Stavesacre - see Delphinium staphisagria
Stone Root - see Collinsonia
Stonecrop, Virginia - see Penthorum
Stramonium - see Datura
STRYCHNOS IGNATII - see Ignatia Amara
STYRAX BENZOIN - see Benzoinum
Sumach, Fragrant or Sweet - see Rhus aromatica
Sumach, Smooth - see Rhus glabrum
Sundew - see Drosera
Swamp Milkweed - see Asclepias incarnata
Sweet Clover - see Melilotus
Sweet Sumach - see Rhus aromatica
Tag Elder - see Alnus rubra
Tamarind - see Tamarindus
Tansy - see Tanacetum
Tapioca - see Janipha manihot
Tea Tree - see Oleum Cajuputi
Thyme - see Thymus
TOXICODENDRON PUBESCENS - see Rhus tox
Trailing Arbutus - see Epigea
Tree of Heaven - see Ailanthus
Turkey Corn - see Corydalis formosa
Turtlehead - see Chelone
Unicorn root - see Aletris
Valerian - see Valeriana
Valerian, American Greek - see Polemonium
VERONICASTRUM - see Leptandra
Vervain, Vlue - see Verbena
Virginia Snakeroot - see Serpentaria
Virginia Stonecrop - see Penthorum
Virgins Bower - see Clematis
Wafer Ash - see Ptelea
Wahoo - see Euonymus
Water Eryngo - see Eryngium aquaticum
Water Horehound - see Lycopus
Water Smartweed - see Polygonum punctatum
White Ash - see Fraxinus americana
White Hellebore - see Veratrum album
White Oak - see Quercus alba
White Snakeroot - see Eupatorium aromaticum
White Willow - see Salix alba
Wild Cherry - see Prunus virginiana
Wild Indigo - see Baptisia
Wild Yam - see Dioscorea
Willow Herb (Greater) - see Epilobium angustifolia
Willow, Black - see Salix nigra
Willow, White - see Salix alba
Wintergreen - see Gaultheria procumbens
Witch Hazel - see Hamamelis
Wormseed, American - see Chenopodium ambrosioides
Yarrow - see Achillea
Yellow Dock - see Rumex crispus
Yellow Jasmine - see Gelsemium
Yellow Mustard - see Sinapis
Yerba Santa - see Eriodictyon
ZANTHOXYLUM AMERICANUM - see Xanthoxylum fraxineum
ZEA MAIS - see Stigmata maidis