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MATERIA MEDICA.

THE NATIONAL
BOTANIC PHARMACOPŒIA

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL
AS A TEXT BOOK OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MEDICAL HERBALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
LIMITED.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

JAMES WILLIAM SCURRAH

(Fellow of the National Association of Medical Herbalists)

FOUR SHILLINGS.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

BRADFORD

PREFACE.

The publishing committee of the Association have aimed at producing a concise up-to-date Botanic Pharmacopœia, in a moderate compass, and, above all, at a price which puts it within the reach of all members of the fraternity.

It contains all that the modern well-informed practitioner needs to know, together with the guidance that a student requires. For its successful completion our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to our respected President, Mr. JAMES PARKINSON, to our colleague, Dr. JOHN MARLOW, and to Messrs. POTTER & CLARK for the ready manner in which they placed at our disposal their various publications.

In the production of the present work, pains have been taken to bring the matter up to the existing state of knowledge.

Several new remedies have been noted, viz., *Sarracena* or *Indian Cup*, *Rhamnaceæ*, *Viola Odorata*, etc.

That there are defects, we are quite conscious, and under all the circumstances it will be obvious that they were inevitable, we must therefore crave the indulgence of our readers.

J. W. SCURRAH.

Bradford, July 1st, 1905.

INTRODUCTION.

TO THE READERS,

Never since the days of Gerarde, Parkinson, Culpepper, Lyte, Salamon, and other old Herbal writers, has the attempt been made by an Association of Medical Herbalists in our country to put forth a work of this character. Although the National Association of Medical Herbalists has a past, dating back over fifty years, it has been content to accept the favourite formulæ and modes of preparation of various individual writers on Medical Botany. This has naturally involved the student in considerable expense, owing to the information required, having to be culled from so many sources. That this was a drawback was evidently apparent in

the Council days of such men as Crick, Blunt, Fox, Ogden, Parker, Goodwin, and others, when a suggestion was entertained that a text book on Botanic Pharmacology should be issued, but unfortunately the initiatory steps were not carried out owing to certain difficulties standing in the way.

Much as this necessity was felt formerly, it has been doubly intensified in these later days. One of the constant demands by those desirous of joining the ranks of the National Association of Medical Herbalists, has been for a pharmacopœial text book. The Council keenly agitated by these frequent appeals, again took up the matter some twelve months ago, and were pleasantly relieved when a member of the Council was induced to undertake the work, and the result has been the issue of the present volume. The author, and the Council of the Association desire it to be thoroughly understood that this text book is not put forth with any idea of financial gain nor with a desire to usurp the place of many valuable herbal works, which have been published by various individual authors, containing many of their original

choice Botanic preparations and recipes, but rather to supplement them, and provide at a reasonable sum, a work within the reach of all. Thus in keeping down the cost of the issue the reader cannot naturally expect that he is obtaining an exhaustive treatise on every item contained herein, and if in some cases the information may be considered fragmentary, by the condensation required to keep it in small compass, we must remember this is an unavoidable defect of all similar publications intended only as manuals or handbooks of study.

One of the aims of the work has been to bring order out of chaos, discard the heterogeneous, incompatible lengthy formulæ, adorned with astrological and superstitious fancies, and give to Herbalists rational and practical preparations. This endeavour has been aided by modern progress, which has completely changed the fundamental theories and nomenclature of science. A new language has come to replace the old order of things which sufficed for the needs of their time. The proximate principles of many plants have been ascertained in the laboratory, guided by the light of

modern scientific methods of research, consequently the economic properties of plants are better appraised, and therefore when applied, more certain and constant in their results. This advance is bound to continue and our volume, presented for the first time, however humble its pretensions may be now, will be lifted on this onward tide. As new discoveries of therapeutic agents are revealed to us from amongst the tens of thousands of known plants, this little work may grow rapidly old, like pharmacopœias do, but should this be the case, the work in the future, of filling up vacuities, and rectifying errors as they present themselves, and adding the new discoveries will be rendered easier by the inception of this effort.

In conclusion it may also be said that the publication of safe herbal preparations has come at a very opportune time, for there seems to be a desire amongst a section to get further away from nature's harmless vegetable products in seeking out agents for various ailments. The most potent, subtle, irritating and poisonous mineral products, serums and coal-tar derivatives; are the new thera-

peutic weapons of to-day. As opponents of such armamentaria—for the true Herbalist eschews poisons—we cannot too widely disseminate the principles of our faith, and so pave the way to attaining that just recognition in medicine which our Herbal system ought to occupy.

JAS. PARKINSON,

President.

July 1st, 1905.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

PART I.

AGRIMONY.—*Agrimonia eupatoria.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*A mild astringent, tonic and diuretic.*

Useful in coughs, diarrhœa, and relaxed bowels. In jaundice and other diseases of the liver it has been found especially useful, its excellent tonic action upon this organ being noticeable in a high degree. It may be given in infusion or decoction. Agrimony is also a very useful agent in skin eruptions and diseases of the blood, pimples, blotches, etc.

ANGELICA.—*Angelica archangelica.*

Also the Root and Seed.

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, expectorant.*

A good remedy for colds, coughs, pleurisy, wind, colic, gout, rheumatics, and diseases of the urinary organs. Is generally combined with other expectorants, the action of which is facilitated, and to a large extent diffused, through the whole pulmonary region. Angelica must in no case be given to patients who have a tendency towards diabetes.

ANISEED.—*Pimpinella anisum.*

The Fruit

Properties—*Aromatic, carminative and pectoral.*

A good remedy for flatulent colic, and useful also to flavour medicines. The infusion may be given, but is not so speedy in operation in this form as when given in substance.

The powder is given for colic and similar complaints, to the best advantage in hot water.

In convulsions it may be given with perfect safety, except in their most severe forms.

It also enjoys considerable reputation as a medicine in coughs and pectoral affections; in hard, dry cough where expectoration is difficult, it is of much value.

ACONITE.—*Aconitum Napellus.*

Nat. Ord. Ranunculacæ.

A familiar garden plant known as Monk's-hood and Wolf's-bane. Its showy flowers make it a favourite in cottage gardens, although it is poisonous in the highest degree.

It contains the alkaloid Aconitine, and is used medicinally as an anodyne.

Characters.—A brownish-black tapering root, whitish internally, marked with the bases of broken rootlets.

Dose of the Extract— $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 grain.

Dose of the Tincture—5 to 15 minims.

ARNICA.—*Arnica montana.*

Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

The flowers and leaves are used externally for chilblains and bruises.

The rhizome and roots of the plant are used medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers and other conditions of debility.

Dose of the Tincture- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

ARRACH.—*Chenopodium olidum*.

The Plant.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue.*

Used principally for promoting and regulating the menses. It is sometimes called Stinking Arrack and Stinking Goosefoot. It is used in infusion for colic, weakness of the stomach, and similar indications.

In prolapsus, uteri, and leucorrhœa it is used as a fomentation to the uterine region, and, when necessary, as an injection also. It seems now to be falling into disuse, probably on account of its unpleasant odour and taste.

ASPARAGUS.—*Asparagus officinalis*.

Properties —*Diuretic, stomachic, nervine, and antiscorbutic.*

A tender succulent plant when cultivated, although coarse and prickly when growing wild. Few vegetables act more directly or effectually on the heart, liver, kidneys and bowels. The late Dr. Younger informed us that the water in which asparagus has been boiled is an excellent drink in cases of rheumatism and dropsy, and as a preventative against various disorders it is invaluable, and is very highly recommended for those of a gouty tendency.

AVENS.—*Geum urbanum*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Astringent, antiseptic, tonic.*

Useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, bleeding of the

stomach or lungs. Makes a good wash for spots on the face.

The form of infusion is the most suitable one for its administration. This preparation is valuable as a beverage in dyspepsia, liver complaints and nervous disorders. It is also a mild astringent, and is useful in some skin affections. It is frequently employed as a substitute for tea and coffee.

BALM.—*Melissa officinalis*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative, tonic, diaphoretic*

Good for fevers, colds, headache and nervousness. It forms a useful medicine for a cold condition of the system, debility of the stomach and digestive organs. When taken into the system while warm, its effects are felt more quickly, and its action appears to better advantage.

The warm infusion is admirably adapted as a vehicle for the administration of emetics. It is useful to expel wind and for pain generally.

BALM OF GILEAD.—*Populus balsamifera*.

The Buds.

Properties—*Stimulant and Expectorant*.

The fragrant brown buds of balsam poplar tree are by many highly prized as a remedial agent, their medicinal properties being due to their fragrant resinous constituents. Are considered very useful in old coughs where the lungs are feeble and unable to throw off accumulations in the air passages, but should not be used where there is irritable conditions of the lungs.

Half-an-ounce of the buds in the ordinary alcoholic tincture is sufficient to add to a pint of cough syrup.

An infusion cannot be made, as the resinous substance is not acted upon by water alone.

BALMONY.—*Chelone glabra.*

The Herb.

Properties.—*Tonic, detergent, antibilious.*

Used largely in constipation, dyspepsia, debility, and jaundice. In all diseases of the liver it will be found valuable, and for worms in children it is almost a certain remedy.

Should any over-activity of the bowels be induced, it may be necessary in some cases to combine Tormentil with this agent. Tormentil is particularly suitable for this purpose, as it does not in any marked degree interfere with the action of Balmomy, except in relation to the bowels. It has been used with the utmost satisfaction and success in indigestion, flatulence, weakness, and debility of the stomach and adjacent organs.

Dose—Powder 5 to 10 grains. Infusion (made by pouring 1 pint of boiling water on 1 oz. of herb) a wineglassful frequently.

BAYBERRY.—*Myrica cerifera.*

The Bark.

Properties.—*A powerful stimulant also astringent.*

If not absolutely the most useful article in the Botanic practice, it is certainly nearly so. It enters largely into many of the compound powders and forms the basis of the celebrated Composition Powder. In cases of coldness of the extremities, chill, clamminess, etc., combined with cayenne it will produce that action in the system which generates heat, and will cause perspiration. For canker of the stomach and bowels it is invaluable, being an effectual deobstruent and cleanser. The powdered

bark is generally used in an infusion of 1 oz. to 1 pint boiling water. To promote heat it should be drunk warm. The powder may also be added to poultices, as it has a very healing and cleansing action on scrofulous ulcers, sores, etc.

Its best form of employment, however, is that of a decoction, containing one ounce of the bark in each pint, of this, two fluid ounces should be taken every two hours, unless a sense of nausea is produced; should this symptom occur, the dose is to be diminished in quantity rather than frequency.

When indicated in fevers, Bayberry bark is to be given in a weak form, not more than half an ounce of the bark being employed to the pint of decoction.

Dose of Fluid Extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram. Infusion: A wineglassful,

BETH ROOT.—*Trillium Pendulum.*

Properties—*Astringent, expectorant, tonic and alterative.*

As an expectorant it has obtained a reputation equal to that earned for its astringency, and receives an extensive employment in the treatment of pulmonary consumption.

The infusion is generally given in hemorrhage either of the lungs, stomach, or bowels, and in leucorrhœa, it is of immense value, the bleeding being brought to a speedy cessation.

A favourite combination for leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri is formed of equal parts of beth and cranesbill, from which an infusion or decoction may be prepared.

BENZOINUM.—*Benzoin, styracœæ.*

Synonym. Gum Benjamin. A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*.

Characters.—Mottled masses of tears, flat or curved; yellowish or light brown internally.

On breaking they show a milk-white or sometimes a reddish brown appearance, balsamic odour and slight taste, very soluble in ether or potash, and 1 in 5 of alcohol. Tincture Benzoini Co., or Friar's Balsam is made by macerating two ounces benzoin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of storax, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce balsam of tolu and 160 grains socotrine aloes in sufficient alcohol to make 1 pint.

BISTORT.—*Polygonum bistorta*.

The Root.

Properties—*Strong astringent, and styptic.*

Excellent in diarrhœa, bleeding piles, and hæmorrhage from the lungs and stomach. It is a most effectual remedy for bleeding from the nose; it is also used with advantage in incontinence of urine.

The decoction, in which form it is generally administered as a medicine, except when given in substance, is useful also as an injection in profuse menstruation, also provides a useful wash for ulcerated mouth and gums.

BITTERSWEET.—*Solanum dulcamara*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, sudorific and mildly narcotic.*

Bittersweet or Felonwood as it is commonly called is recommended for skin diseases, ulcers, scrofula, jaundice and obstructed menstruation. It is sometimes used for rheumatism and cutaneous affections. It was in great repute so far back as the time of Theophrastus.

It produces bunches of pretty red berries, which are very poisonous.

It was in use in this country in the thirteenth century. Used in infusion of one ounce to one pint of boiling water.

BLACK COHOSH.—*Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Properties—*Astringent, diuretic, alterative emmenagogue, and expectorant in a high degree.*

The dried rhizome and roots, brownish-black, nearly cylindrical rhizome, two to six inches long, half to one inch thick. In the earlier stages of consumption it is given with benefit, in fact, it is very beneficial in all chest complaints. It assists in throwing off the fever, and in allaying the cough and excitement. It reduces the force and frequency of the pulse, inducing at times a gentle perspiration and strengthens the whole system.

The infusion and decoction have each been given, with most satisfactory results, in rheumatism, in uterine disturbance, spasm of the uterus, retention of the menses and painful menstruation it is employed to great advantage.

In many infantile disorders it is given in the form of syrup, and is useful in ordinary coughs, and also for whooping cough.

BLACK BEER.

A beverage possessing diuretic and anti-scorbutic properties. A concentrated essence is formed from the young branches of the black spruce (*Abies nigra*) which enters into the preparation known as spruce or black beer. Two ounces of black beer and a tablespoonful of jelly dissolved together in a tumbler of hot water, sweetened, forms a stimulating and nourishing beverage.

BLACK ROOT.—*Leptandra Virginica*.

Properties—*deobstruent, diaphoretic, cathartic, tonic.*

Prof. A. Wood brings the genus *Leptandra* into the genus *Veronica*, (*Speedwell*) and gives it the technical name *Veronica Virginica*.

This is botanically correct; but the medical profession is so used to the name leptandra (often incorrectly put leptandria), that it will probably be best to retain the old generic title. It is used in typhus and bilious fevers, in dropsical complaints and obstructions, and in dyspepsia, liver disorders, and jaundice. Its action on the liver is that for which leptandra is most valued; and its mildness, persistency, and reliability, make it superior to almost any agent of its class, where hepatic relaxants are needed. Its action is mild and slow. Water, diluted alcohol, and alcohol, extract its virtues.

The usual cathartic dose is about twenty grains, which may be given in substance or infusion. It is sometimes combined with golden seal, in equal parts, and an infusion made. Dose, two fluid ounces every four hours.

BLOOD ROOT.—*Sanguinaria canadense*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, expectorant and emmenagogue.*

One of the earliest and most beautiful of American Spring flowers. The rhizome yields a red latex from which the name of the plant originates. It is given generally in combination with other remedies, and is of great value in chronic bronchitis, asthma, and croup. It is also of use in atonic dyspepsia.

It is also used for its alterative, stimulant and tonic properties. It contains Sanguinarin and several other alkaloids.

In pulmonary consumption it is of the highest value, assisting expectoration, calming nervous irritation, and in the case of an abnormally high pulse, restoring its normal condition. In heart disease, and weakness and palpitation of the heart, it is very useful.

In small doses it forms a valuable stimulant, tonic and expectorant. In large doses it produces vomiting, vertigo, confusion of vision, and fainting. It is best given in a decoction of half-an-ounce of the root in each pint. Dose, two fluid drachms every two hours.

BLUE FLAG.—*Iris versicolor*.

The Root

Properties—*Cathartic, emetic, diuretic, alterative.*

Of much utility in rheumatism, dropsy, constipation, impurity of the blood, etc. It may be administered in substance or decoction. In large doses it produces vomiting and purging; in smaller doses it is a laxative, and has a useful action upon the liver, and circulatory system.

Its principal employment is in skin diseases, for which it is well adapted, exercising in these cases a powerful alterative influence.

BLUE COHOSH.—*Caulophyllum*.

The Root.

Properties—*Nervine, stimulant.*

Blue Cohosh is a valuable agent in the cure of cramps and colic. It is also usefully employed in the menstrual difficulties of women—promoting the flow and affording relief. It is also a valuable agent to use in promoting labour pains.

For nervous and sluggish coughs it will act as an expectorant. For spasms it may be given freely. A strong infusion may be made by steeping an ounce of the root in a pint of boiling water.

Dose—Two tablespoonfuls every three hours.

BONESET.—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

The Whole Plant.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, laxative, febrifuge
and expectorant.*

Splendid medicine in all fevers; also in catarrh and skin diseases. In small doses it offers a mild tonic combined with a thorough diaphoretic action; in large doses it is an emetic and aperient. Where a diaphoretic impression is desired, the warm infusion will be most suitable; this is also the proper form of administration in fever.

In dyspepsia, flatulence, and similar affections of the digestive organs, Boneset, or Thoroughwort, by which name it is also known, is employed with great benefit. The warm infusion also offers a valuable adjuvant to, and vehicle for, the exhibition of emetics.

BROOKLIME.—*Veronica beccabunga*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Alterative and diuretic.*

Brooklime given in infusion is useful in scurvy, poorness and impurities of the blood, and is sometimes used in the medicines for backache when the trouble arises from the kidneys or bladder, of course it is not as popular or as effective as the two following.

BROOM.—*Spartium scoparium*.

The Tops, Leaves and Flowers.

Properties—*A certain diuretic.*

Used in dropsy, gravel and bladder affections.

It is employed very extensively, almost exclusively in fact, in dropsical complaints, being a most suitable

and valuable medicine. It is given in the form of a decoction, and will be found very useful in all cases of suppression or deficiency of urine. It increases the discharge of urine, and acts somewhat powerfully upon the bowels producing watery evacuations.

It is given in the form of decoction.

BUCHU.—*Barosma betulina*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant.*

Used in all affections of urinary organs, gravel, and inflammation, and is also useful in chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, and debility of the digestive organs. Perhaps its best action is noticed in debilitated conditions of the bladder, accompanied with mucous discharges from that organ.

The infusion is the most suitable mode of administration. The active ingredient is a volatile oil from the oil glands, of an aromatic odour and minty taste.

BURDOCK.—*Arctium lappa*.

The Root, Leaves, and Seeds.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, and tonic.*

In all skin diseases a certain remedy.

The principal part of this valuable plant which is used in medicine is the root, while the leaves and the seed are equally valuable in the botanic practice.

The root is anti-scorbutic and very useful for boils, scurvy, and rheumatic affections, and is best given in decoction.

The leaves are useful to impart strength and tone to the stomach, and also used as a poultice for inflamed surfaces.

The seed is administered in infusion and in the usual quantities, its properties are very similar to those possessed by the root. Its principal employment is in dropsical complaints, more especially in cases where there is co-existing derangement of the nervous system. We found an extra fine specimen of this plant in the neighbourhood of Blackpool during the sittings of the Annual Conference of 1904, and this was produced along with about 50 other botanical specimens at the examination of candidates for membership of the National Association of Medical Herbalists.

BUCKBEAN or BOGBEAN—*Menyanthes trifoliata*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Bitter tonic*.

A very valuable remedy in rheumatism, scurvy, indigestion, fevers, dropsy, etc.

It may be employed in decoction or infusion. It finds its principal field of employment in rheumatism and obstruction of the circulatory system. In the ordinary doses of two fluid ounces of the infusion, it will, in most cases, be found to act as laxative, in larger doses as a purgative, and in smaller as a gentle astringent.

BURNET.—*Sanguisorba officinalis*.

The Herb and Root.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic*.

Used in diarrhoea, hemorrhage, etc.

Both herb and root of this plant are useful astringents. As an astringent, burnet root is employed with advantage in all abnormal discharges, especially when accompanied with loss of blood.

In diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, and profuse menstruation it is of the utmost service. The root, however, possessing the greater amount of the medicinal principle, and being therefore capable of producing more efficient results,* has caused the herb to have fallen somewhat into disuse. It is used largely in Herb, Beer.

BUTTERNUT.—*Juglans cinera*.

The Bark.

Properties—*Cathartic, tonic, vermifuge.*

A good general aperient. Should be given in fluid or solid extract.

A decoction of the root of Butternut together with the herb Angelica is said to be of some service in cases of bronchitis and asthma, and the powdered root is serviceable in old standing wounds or sores.

CAFFEINA.—*Theina, guaranina*.

Obtained from the dried leaves of (*Camellia thea*) common tea, or from the dried seeds of (*Coffea arabica*) common coffee. In silky, colourless, inodorous crystals. Largely prescribed in headache powders.

Dose 1 to 5 grains.

CALUMBA.—*Cocculus palmatus*.

The Root.

Properties—*A bitter tonic without astringency.*

Valuable in all cases of dyspepsia, weakness of stomach, etc.

One of the most valuable tonics, and as such may be in most cases substituted for peruvian bark, when the latter article is not at hand. It is best given in

infusion, and in this form presents an excellent remedy for weakness of the digestive organs. In convalescence, the infusion offers one of the finest tonics possible for the low and weak condition in which the system is generally found at this period. In pulmonary consumption also it is one of the most useful tonic medicines, as possessing neither stimulant nor other action upon the bowels, it leaves no tendency to purging or other debilitating process, and consequently it is frequently combined with pulmonary medicines. It is usually obtained from the wholesale dealers in flat circular slices about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness; a brownish yellow in colour, musty odour, and bitter taste.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—*Anthemis nobilis*.

Properties—*Duretic, tonic, emetic, and diaphoretic.*

Camomile Flowers are used largely for nervous or bilious headache, indigestion, spasms and female disorders. But from its tendency, when taken in large or frequent doses, to produce an emetic action, we recommend the following method of employment:—Infuse *two or three flowers* (according to the quality of the flowers) but not more than half a dozen at once, in half a teacupful of boiling water, this forms one adult dose, repeat the process every two or three hours. In the slighter forms of indigestion and disordered stomach, with the disturbance usually attendant upon these conditions, where a prolonged course of treatment is uncalled for, the simple infusion of Camomile is employed with benefit.

The infusion should in all cases be prepared in a covered vessel, in order to prevent the escape of steam, as the medicinal virtue of the flowers is to a considerable extent impaired by any evaporation.

Camomile flowers are recommended as a tonic, where such is desired, in dropsical complaints, as combining in themselves both diuretic and tonic properties; they are also combined with diaphoretics and other stimulants with advantage.

Camomile flowers are also extensively employed by themselves, or with an equal quantity of broken poppy heads, as a poultice and fomentation for external swelling and pain, especially of the face.

In neuralgia, a poultice of the flowers is employed with a view to relieve the pain, and is intended to discuss swellings, and not to bring them to suppuration.

CAMOMILE HERB.—*Anthemis nobilis*.

Properties—*Diuretic, tonic, emetic, diaphoretic.*

Used for indigestion, female disorders, spasms, etc.

CAMPHOR.—*Camphora lauracæ*.

It is obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* and purified by sublimation. A colourless, solid, translucent, tough crystalline mass, pungent bitter taste, will dissolve readily in alcohol or chloroform.

Dose—Spirit of Camphor, 5 to 10 drops on lump sugar.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—*Rhamnaceæ*.

The Bark.

Properties—*Laxative, alterative, anti-bilious.*

The dried bark of *rhamnus purchianus* in quilled, channelled, or nearly flat pieces 4 inches long and one sixteenth inch in thickness, smooth, purplish-brown, more or less covered with silvery-grey lichen. Characteristic odour and bitter taste. It is the bark of a tree growing abundantly on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

As a gentle laxative, the dose of the fluid extract should be from fifteen to twenty-five drops three times daily; but for prompt and reliable action, half to one drachm should be taken.

It is most beneficial in all cases of habitual constipation complicated in many cases by various forms of dyspepsia. In cases of hæmorrhoids or piles it is also of much service.

The best way to secure lasting results is to take a moderately large dose at once, and then the smaller ones three times a day for some time, until a regular, healthy and normal condition is obtained.

CARAWAY SEEDS.—*Umbellifereæ.*

The dried fruit of *carum carui*, divided into two pericarps, each about one-quarter to one-sixth inch long, tapering at each end, brown in colour, and aromatic odour, sweetish taste, used in medicine as a carminative and pleasant stomachic, possessing some amount of tonic property. The seeds contain from four to five per cent. of volatile oil, on which their properties depend.

This oil is nearly colourless when new, but age turns it a pale yellow, and finally a redish brown. It is obtained by distillation. Is lighter than water, and freely dissolved by alcohol. It is seldom employed alone.

Dose—1 to 5 drops. The seeds may be infused.

CASCARILLA BARK.—*Croton Eluteria.*

Properties—*Tonic and Digestive.*

Given in infusion it forms one of the most admirable tonics for employment during convalescence from fevers which can possibly be desired, and may always for this purpose be given with certainty of beneficial results; it is also useful in flatulence and colic.

Owing to a pleasant aroma it possesses, it is much used by smokers and manufacturers of tobacco; it is obtained in quills, a dull brown, having a silvery covering of lichen with black spots. Aromatic odour and warm bitter taste.

CASTOR OIL—*Oleum ricinus*.

The Castor Oil of commerce is obtained from the bean or seeds of the *ricinus communis*. The plant being quite showy as a lawn ornamentation, growing with spreading leaves, even ten feet or more in height during a single season.

Castor Oil is an extremely valuable physic, a large dose securing a movement of the bowels in about four hours. The dose for an adult is one large teaspoonful, and for a child a teaspoonful mixed with warm milk and a few drops of peppermint to disguise the odour. By injection it may be used to clean out the lower bowel; and should be thoroughly mixed with powdered slippery elm. A dose may also be given in a glass of strong lemon soda water.

CATECHU GUM.—*Cinchonaceæ*.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic*.

Redish brown in colour, odourless, bitter taste, in hard cubes, being an extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, entirely soluble in boiling water, it offers a good medicine in diarrhoea, debilitated state of the stomach and bowels, of the urinary and generative organs.

It may be administered in substance or infusion, the latter form being preferred in diarrhoea, leucorrhœa, and hemorrhages. In discharges from the uterus and bladder it forms one of the most reliable medicines in employment.

CAYENNE.—*Capsicum annum, solanaceae.*

The Fruit.

Properties—*Stimulant, cathartic, rubefacient.*

One of the finest stimulants which can be employed, it is administered in cramp, colic, pain in stomach and in the bowels, and also in constipation. It is an efficient diaphoretic, and well adapted to the treatment of colds, catarrhal affections, lung diseases, and for all cases in which it appears desirable to raise the temperature of the body.

The most suitable method of administering Cayenne, when not combined with any other medicine, is the infusion sweetened.

A weak infusion, given in small and repeated doses of about two fluid drachms every half hour, or oftener when necessary, is useful in colds relaxed throat, cold conditions of the stomach, dyspepsia, spasms, palpitation, etc. In the more acute forms of these affections it will be found to be one of the most successful remedies in the botanic practice of medicine.

For an external application, Cayenne is a valuable rubefacient, producing a rapid and durable effect without possessing strong tendency to vesication.

It is used to bruises, swellings, tumours, sore throat, and is, indeed, suitable in all indications for a stimulating liniment where the skin is in an unbroken condition; in quinsy and diphtheria it should be applied with considerable friction upon the outside of the throat, and a flannel bandage, moistened with the same preparation, kept in constant contact with the affected part.

During its external application it is always to be remembered that a copious internal employment of Cayenne will materially aid in the removal of inflammation,

CENTAUREA.—*Centaurea benedicta*.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and emetic.*

All these properties may be produced by the different modes of employment adopted to secure the different actions desired.

The warm infusion scarcely ever fails to procure a proper supply of milk in the breasts of mothers and nursing women, and it is chiefly used for this purpose.

The cold infusion is extremely valuable in weak and debilitated conditions of the stomach, and as a tonic.

CENTAURY.—*Erythraea centaurium*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Bitter Tonic.*

This herb is an excellent general tonic, used extensively in dyspepsia. It is of great value in cases of jaundice and liver complaints.

In cases of biliousness it will be found advisable to administer either a warm infusion or decoction of Centaury herb about half an hour before taking food, in order to better prevent the over secretion of bile, and its consequent results.

It is generally used in severe cases in combination with other herbs, such as Barberry and Dandelion. Sometimes it will be found necessary to add a little Mandrake, when a sufficiently active condition of the bowels is not produced by its use alone.

CHARCOAL.—*Carbon*.

Properties.—*Antiseptic, disinfectant.*

It is a well-known fact that powdered charcoal acts as a disinfectant on account of its power of absorbing gases,

Charcoal is frequently employed as an arrester of putrefaction in the stomach and bowels. The powdered willow charcoal is the kind most used. Sprinkled over, or mixed with powdered slippery elm poultices applied to degenerate ulcers or sores is very useful. It is also an excellent application for gangrene, mixed with a small quantity of very finely powdered Gum Myrrh. It will also afford relief in cases of heartburn and other forms of dyspepsia, taken in teaspoonful doses after meals.

CELANDINE.—*Chelidonium majus*.

Properties—*Alterative, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic.*

The whole herb gathered while flowering is used in jaundice with good results. In the treatment of the worst forms of scurvy it has at different times attracted considerable attention, having been given with benefit. An ointment for piles is also some times prepared from the leaves and flowers, and forms a suitable external application.

The juice of the plant, which is acrid, is unsuitable for internal use, but is sometimes applied to the removal of corns and warts, for which purpose it is considered suitable, but it should not be allowed to come in contact with any other part of the skin.

CHIRETTA.—*Gentianaceæ*.

The dried plant "*ophelia chirata*" collected when in flower. The unbranched root is two to three inches in length, the stem is three feet long, smooth orange-brown or purplish; leaves opposite entire. Panicked flowers, inodorous and bitter taste. It is one of the gentian family, and grows plentifully in India. It has a peculiar influence on the liver, correcting it when deranged, and restoring healthy

evacuations in cases of habitual costiveness. Given in infusion of one ounce to one pint of boiling water.

CINNAMON.—*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

The Bark.

Properties—*Aromatic, carminative, and mildly astringent.*

It is of service in spasms, flatulence, colic and generally used in conjunction with other drugs in cases of diarrhœa, more especially, perhaps, in the diarrhœa of children. Cinnamon forms a most useful adjunct to astringents.

The following formula has received a most successful employment. Take of Cinnamon, Tormentil, and Marshmallow, all in fine powder, each a quarter of an ounce; make an infusion of one pint; of this, half a fluid ounce, or more, according to the age of the patient, is given after each evacuation.

Cinnamon is of very great service in spasmodic attacks of wind, whether occurring in stomach, bowels, or elsewhere. It is of extreme value in cold states of the stomach and debility of the digestive organs, and has been found very useful in flatulence and dyspepsia.

CLIVERS.—*Galium aparine*.

The whole Herb.

Properties—*Diuretic, tonic, and alterative; it is also slightly aperient.*

As an alterative it is given to advantage in scurvy and skin diseases and eruptions generally. Clivers being a rather powerful diuretic, care must be taken that it is not given where a tendency to diabetes is manifested, but it is used in dropsical complaints

with a great amount of success, operating with considerable power upon the urinary secretion, and the urinary organs, and capable in sufficiently large doses, of producing copious diuresis, and watery discharges through the bowels.

A wash made from Clivers is said to be useful for sunburn and freckles, decoction or infusion of the fresh herb being used for this purpose, applied to the face by means of a soft cloth or sponge.

CLOVES.—*Caryophyllum aromaticus.*

Properties—*Aromatic, diuretic, tonic, and alterative.*

The dried unexpanded flower, buds of eugenia caryophyllata, a wrinkled subcylindrical angular calyx tube a little more than half an inch in length, odour strong and aromatic, generally used with other herbs for flatulence, nausea, vomiting, and as a flavouring agent, it is the most valuable aromatic stimulant in medicines, and is eligible for exhibition in all the indications for aromatics, anti-spasmodics, and stimulants. It is used as an adjuvant to unpleasant medicines, to correct any griping or nausea attendant upon their operation, and as a combination with other medicines designed to relieve sickness and vomiting.

In the vomiting of pregnancy, it is both effectual and safe, for this purpose it may be combined with White Poplar Bark, the powdered articles being used in equal quantities, the dose of the compound powder is twenty grains, which is given upon the appearance of the first symptoms of vomiting or internal disturbance.

COCA LEAVES—*Erythroxyloaceæ.*

The dried leaves of Erythroxyton Coca and other species. Smooth green oval leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches

long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, shortly stalked with a faint odour of tea, has a ridge above the midrib and curved line on either side of midrib on the under surface; taste bitter, the plant grows abundantly in Bolivia and Peru, chewing the leaves will appease hunger, thirst, and fatigue. It is said to be an excellent remedy for dipsomania, and the opium and chloral habits. It diminishes the amount of urea excreted; valuable in wasting diseases and in the convalescent stages of fevers; a tonic of very wide range of action, it promotes cohesion of nerve force, and especially useful in nerve tire, worry, or exhaustion.

COCHINEAL.

Insect.

The dried fecundated female insect coccus cacti, reared on *Opuntia coccinellifera* and other species of *Opuntias*.

Cochineal is an insect which yield the well-known colouring fluid carmine. Is brought from Mexico, being gathered from various cacti, on which it feeds.

It is used chiefly as a colouring agent; but has been employed, especially as a domestic remedy, in whooping cough. Its powers as a remedy however are somewhat doubtful.

COLTSFOOT—*Tussilago farfara*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Demulcent, emollient, and expectorant.*

A popular and reliable remedy for coughs, used in cases of asthma, whooping cough, and pulmonary diseases. Asthmatical patients sometimes smoke the leaves as tobacco, it is of service also in cases of dropsy, it is used in the form of infusion. A tincture may also be made of the root, a very popular tonic is made from the flowers.

COMFREY.—*Symphytum officinale*.

The Root and Leaves.

Properties—*Demulcent and astringent*.

A gentle remedy in cases of diarrhoea or dysentery. The root is the part usually used in cases of coughs and female debility. It is very highly esteemed for all pulmonary complaints, consumption and bleeding of the lungs, excessive expectoration, and all abnormal discharges of mucus. A more useful demulcent can hardly be used. It is very similiar in its action to Marshmallow, in many cases it is even preferred to it.

Comfrey leaves are of much value as an external remedy, both in the form of fomentation and poultice; as a fomentation for sprains, swellings, and bruises, and as a poultice to severe cuts, to promote suppuration of boils and abscesses, and gangrenous and ill-conditioned ulcers.

CORIANDER SEEDS.—*Coriandrum sativum*.Properties—*Aromatic and stimulant*.

It is employed almost entirely as an adjuvant to unpleasant and griping medicines. As a corrigent to senna it is considered superior to other aromatics. They contain a small portion of volatile oil, which is mildly penetrating.

Alcohol and diluted alcohol act on them freely; but water extracts only a portion of their virtues. They enter into compounds with angelica, senna, gentian, jalap, quassia, lavender, etc.

CONDURANGO.—*Gonolobus cundurango*.Properties—*Alterative, diuretic and tonic*.

The bark of the white condurango possesses valuable properties for blood diseases, cancer, neuralgia and some forms of rheumatism.

It is a native shrub or vine of South America, there are several species on the market, but the true condurango when submitted to a simple test with ammonia, will give a fine orange yellow tint, and has an odour something resembling nutmeg, while the inferior kind will give a greenish yellow.

CRAMP BARK.—*Viburnum opulus.*

The Bark of the Root.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, nervine, tonic.*

It is employed with benefit in all nervous complaints and debility. Very effective in removing cramp, spasms, hysteria, wind at the stomach and in the region of the heart, and the nervous disturbance common to many women during pregnancy, sickness, dizziness, fainting, and their attendant disorders. It has been used with much success in convulsions, fits, lock-jaw, palpitation, rheumatism, neuralgia at the heart, and heart disease. It may be administered either in decoction or infusion.

CRANESBILL.—*Geranium maculatum.*

The Root and Leaves.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and tonic.*

The root of this plant is much stronger than the herb or leaves, which possess somewhat similar properties to those of the root, but in a far inferior degree. The root is a powerful astringent, valuable in cases of hemorrhages, either internal or external, as well as being a styptic it is also astringent and tonic, imparting an excellent tone to the whole system, strengthening and invigorating the stomach, kidneys, and entire viscera. It produces no unpleasant symptoms. To the earlier stages of diarrhoea, dysentery, and infantile cholera and colic it is not so well adapted; but in the more advanced and

chronic forms of these complaints, Cranesbill offers a most effective remedy. It is also a valuable agent in diabetes, and incontinence of urine, both as a separate remedy and in combination with other medicines.

In leucorrhœa it forms a trustworthy and valuable medicine, answering to the fullest extent the indications for which it is given.

It is also used in quinsy, sore or inflamed throat, and ulceration of the mouth, with eminent success, both as a medicine and in the form of a gargle. It may be given in either decoction or infusion.

CRAWLEY ROOT.—*Corallorhiza odontorhiza*.

Properties—*Relaxing, stimulating and demulcent.*

This root is invaluable in low typhoid fever, intermittent, night sweats, and pleurisy. Very diffusive in action, and perhaps unsurpassed for the promptness with which it secures a profuse perspiration.

As a diaphoretic, it is of the first value in all febrile cases, relieving arterial excitement and abating nervous irritability.

Dose—10 to 20 grains every two hours or oftener; usually given in water, but not often made in infusion because of the loss of strength by heat.

CUBEBS.—*Piper cubeba*.

The Fruit.

Properties—*Aromatic, diuretic, mildly stimulant, expectorant, and carminative.*

The dried unripe full grown fruit of *piper cubeba*, the size and colour of black pepper, has a short stalk attached to it, and so is called Tailed Pepper. Their action is on the mucous tissues, arresting discharges of the urinary organs, a powerful remedy in gleans, gonorrhœa and scalding of urine, it is an

excellent remedy for fluor albus, or whites. The action of Cubebs is much increased when combined with White Pond Lily and Podophyllum.

CUDWEED OR COTTONWEED.—*Gnaphalium uliginosum.*

Properties—*Astringent, discutient.*

Very useful in quinsies, mumps, also a good gargle for ulcerated and sore throats, it will cure bloody flux and all inward bleeding, it is good for the whites in women, and will stay too free menstruation, it is also a good herb for the disease called tenesmus, which is a desire often to have a motion of the bowels and cannot pass anything.

It may be given in half tea cup doses, three times a day, sweetened.

CUSSO.—*Brayera anthelmintica.*

The Flowers and unripe Fruit.

Properties—*Anthelmintic.*

The dried panicles of the pistillate flowers of the brayera anthelmintica, in clusters or cylindrical rolls, 1 to 2 feet long, the flowers are reddish-brown on hairy stalks with veiny calyx five parted, the active principle is Kosin, it is a valuable anthelmintic and is chiefly used for the removal of the tape worm, it is given in warm infusion, of half a pint at bed time. It does not possess, in itself, any aperient action, but appears to act upon the worms as a poison, it is therefore, in all cases, well to follow its use by a mild cathartic, the patient should fast for a period of six hours at least, previous to taking this medicine, which should be followed with a moderately strong dose of the infusion of senna.

DANDELION.—*Leontodum taraxacum.*

The Root

Properties—*Diuretic, tonic, and aperient.*

The medicinal properties of the root are the same as the herb, and generally preferred to the latter. In dropsical complaints and urinary difficulties dandelion forms a medicine of extreme efficacy, especially if Parsley Piert or Pellitory be added in equal quantities. The young leaves are sometimes used as a salad, being found to possess, while fresh, valuable alterative properties, the flowers are used as well as the leaves and roots in the manufacture of the ever popular dandelion beer. The root washed, roasted and crushed, makes a most palatable beverage, we have used it for breakfast continuously during the past ten years in place of coffee.

DAMIANA.—*Turnera aphrodisiaca.*

A general tonic, largely prescribed on account of its aphrodisiac qualities, the fluid extract is no doubt the best mode of administration.

DEVIL'S BIT.—*Scabiosa succisa.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, demulcent and febrifuge.*

A decoction made of Scabious or Devil's Bit, sweetened with honey, is a good remedy for coughs, fevers or inflammations, and if taken hot will produce perspiration freely. It is known by its stumpy root, which superstition says, "The devil bit off a portion in his rage, because he envied all herbs which prolonged the life of mankind."

DOCK.—*Rumex crispus*.

Yellow Dock Root.

Properties—*Alterative, deobstruent and mildly tonic.*

Prescribed largely for diseases of the blood, from the more common cases of spring eruptions, to the more various ones of scurvy, scrofula, and chronic skin diseases. It is also useful in jaundice, and as a tonic to the stomach and system generally. It has an action upon the bowels very similar to that of rhubarb, being, perhaps, only a little less active, but operating without pain or uneasiness; it is therefore well adapted for any condition of the bowels, especially when there is a tendency to constipation.

DOCK ROOT.—*Rumex Aquaticus*.

Water Dock, Red Dock.

The properties of this plant are very similar to those of the Yellow Dock. Its power as a tonic is perhaps rather more marked. It is used in decoction as a medicine, and it is also used as an application for eruptive and scorbutic diseases, ulcers and sores. A useful ointment is sometimes made of the docks.

DIGITALIS.—*Digitalis purpurea*.

The Leaves. Foxglove, or Purple Foxglove.

Properties—*Narcotic, irritant, sedative and diuretic.*

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* are large, wrinkled, downy, 4 to 12 inches long, up to 6 inches broad, having bluntly serrated edges, faint odour, unpleasant taste, collected from plants beginning to flower. Preparations, infusion and tincture.

Being poisonous these preparations must be employed only under the direction of competent medical practitioners.

An infusion or decoction is useful as an outward application for swellings and for piles.

ELDER FLOWERS.—*Sambucus niger*.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, sudorific, and emollient*.

The infusion of elder flowers is somewhat extensively used as a wash in weakness and inflammation of the eyes, dimness of vision, and twitchings of the eyelids, they are employed with advantage for fomentations and poultices, in the earlier stages of boils, abscesses, and gatherings, a cooling and emollient ointment is also prepared from the flowers, and is very serviceable for sore nipples, cracks and chaps in the hands and lips and similar purposes.

ELDER BERRIES.—*Sambucus*

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, and aperient*,

Elder Berries are considered of some service in rheumatism, gout, and dropsical complaints. The ever popular "Elder Wine" is made from these berries.

ELDER DWARF.—*Sambucus ebulus*.

Known also as Ground Elder, of which the leaves only are used medicinally, they are actively diuretic and are suitable for suppression of the urine, the infusion may be used either externally or internally the same as the flowers.

ELECAMPANE.—*Inula helenium*.

The Root.

Properties—*Expectorant, carminative, diaphoretic and tonic*.

We have employed it for many years with good results in chest affections for which it is a valuable

medicine, as it is in all chronic lung diseases, asthma, and bronchitis. It gives relief to the respiratory difficulties, and assists expectoration.

Its principal employment as a separate remedy is in acute catarrhal affections, given in small warm and frequently repeated doses. It is however seldom given alone, but most frequently preferred in combination with other medicines of a similar nature. It is best given in decoction. It is sometimes employed in the form of a confection for piles, one ounce of the powdered root to two ounces of honey.

Dose—A small teaspoonful three times a day.

ERINGO.—*Eryngium maritimum*.

Sea Holly.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, and expectorant.*

It promotes a free expectoration, and possessing an aromatic principle, is very serviceable in debility attendant upon coughs of chronic standing in the advanced stages of pulmonary consumption, it has been used with great benefit, it grows upon the sea coast. Some years ago it was our privilege to visit Penzance, Cornwall, and were very much surprised to see the large quantities of Sea Holly growing in the sands of Mount's Bay, near to Mount St. Michael. It is useful in paralysis and chronic nervous diseases, useful alike in simple nervousness and in delirium produced by diseases.

EUCALYPTUS GUM.—*Myrtaceæ*.

An exudation from the bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata*, and some other species of eucalyptus, small garnet coloured masses, very tough, and somewhat difficult to powder, astringent taste, the leaves are a pale yellow, feather shaped, from which the popular eucalyptus oil is made by distillation.

from the fresh leaves of eucalyptus globulus and species, it is supposed to be a powerful antiseptic, and is used largely as a preventative of infectious diseases, and in the manufacture of antiseptic pastiles. During our holiday last year, we saw a number of very fine specimens of the eucalyptus tree on the banks of the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland.

EYEBRIGHT.—*Euphrasia officinalis*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Tonic and mildly astringent*.

Sometimes called Brighteye, Birdeye. For use externally it is one of the most valuable applications to which resort can be had for weakness of sight, defects of vision, and inflammation of the eyes. An infusion of one ounce of the herb to a pint of water should be used, and the eyes bathed three or four times a day. When there is much pain it is desirable to use a warm infusion rather more frequently in the latter disorder until the pain is removed. In ordinary cases, however, the cold application will be found sufficient.

EUONYMUS.—*Celastrineæ*.

The Bark.

Wahoo Bark as it is called commercially, is the dried root bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. It is in quilled or curved pieces one-twelfth to one-sixth inch thick. Outer surface gray, inner surface tawny white and quite smooth. Taste, first sweetish then becoming acrid. Useful in torpid liver, constipation, dropsy, and some chest affections. The bark in syrup, fluid extract, or tincture. The seeds are purgative and emetic,

FEVERFEW or **FEATHERFEW**.—*Pyrethrum parthenium*.

Properties—*Aperient, carminative, bitter stimulant, and emmenagogue.*

As a stimulant it is useful in obstruction of the urine and irregular menstruation, it is especially useful in the latter disorder. It is also employed in hysterical complaints, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, and is supposed to possess a general tonic power. In painful menstruation, when the adjacent parts are affected, producing vomiting, dizziness, and other symptoms of nervous derangement, it is employed with much benefit. The cold infusion is the usual mode of employment.

FERN.—*Aspidium Filix-Mas*.

The Root.

Properties—*Vermifuge, astringent, and tonic.*

Male Fern Root has long been held in high esteem for expelling worms, perhaps no other medicine has been so extensively used for the extermination of worms of all kinds. The dose varying from two to four drachms of the powdered root in honey or syrup, or infused in half a teacup of boiling water. It is advisable to follow up a dose of this medicine with a dose of senna tea. It is usual to administer the worm medicine last thing at night, and the purgative first thing in the morning; but we think it will be found to be more satisfactory to give the two medicines in one dose, in the proportion of two drachms of the Male Fern Powder to one of the Powdered Senna. Male Fern should not be used after one year as its virtues are said to some what deteriorate after the first year.

FENNEL.—*Fœniculum vulgare.*

The Seed.

Properties—*Aromatic, carminative, and stomachic.*

Used as a combination with purgative medicines, especially with senna and rhubarb to correct the tendency to griping, for this purpose it is one of the ingredients in the ever popular Compound Liquorice Powder.

The infusion of fennel seed is used in cases of flatulence, and difficulty in digestion, for wind and other infantile complaints. The root is a powerful carminative.

FIGS.—*Urticæ moracææ.*The dried fleshy receptacles of *Ficus Carica.*

Properties—*Laxative, anti-scorbutic and splendid blood cleansers.*

An excellent fruit, eaten either, fresh or dried. A small piece of split fig applied to a boil will quickly bring it to a head. A split fig applied to a wound is an old Biblical remedy.

“And Isaiah said, take a lump of figs, and they took and laid it on the boil, and he recovered.”
II. Kings, chap. xx.

FIGWORT.—*Scrophularia nodosa.*

The whole Herb.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic.*

Used principally as a fomentation for sprains, swellings, inflammation, wounds and diseased parts. There are three or four varieties of this plant, but that known as the Knotted-rooted Figwort is much used in scrofulous sores, abscesses, and gangrene. The decoction, one ounce to the pint, is the usual

mode of employment, the part effected to be bathed with the liquor, and cloths wrung out of the same to be applied to the surface acted upon, or the menstrum may be applied in the form of a poultice. An ointment is sometimes made of the herb for scrofulous sores and to prevent gangrene. The infusion has been employed as an alterative, with some little benefit, but it is not of paramount importance as an internal remedy.

FIR.—*Abies Balsamea*.

This tree furnishes us with a juice known as Canada Balsam, Balsam of Fir, Canada Turpentine, etc., used in urinary secretions and other diseases where a mild form of turpentine is required. *Abies Canadensis*, another North American variety of the Fir, the bark of which is sold under the name of Hemlock Bark. *Pinus Canadensis*, the juice is called gum-hemlock; the essential oil, oil of hemlock (*pinus*); every part of the tree is medicinal, the bark astringent and tonic, the leaves sudorific and emmenagogue. *Abies Excelsa*, the Norway Spruce Fir; this tree gives us the Burgundy pitch. *Abies Larix*, the Larch Fir, from this we have the product known as Venice turpentine. From the young branches of the black spruce, *Abies Nigra*, a concentrated essence is found which enters into the beverage known as spruce, or black beer.

FLEA BANE.—*Erigeron Canadense*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, astringent.*

There are several varieties of this plant, and they are known by many names—Butter Weed, Blood Staunch, Pride Weed, etc., in all the varieties the medicinal virtues are the same. Useful in diarrhoea,

gravel, diabetes, incontinence of urine in children, and some diseases of the kidneys. The common Flea Bane of this country, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, is a fine tonic, and well known to many for its virtue in curing dysentery.

Linnæus states that he gave it this name on account of its being a specific in this disease.

FOXGLOVE.—*See Digitalis* (page 30).

FRINGE TREE.—*Chionanthus Verginica*.

Old Man's Beard, Poison Ash, etc. A beautiful ornamental tree found in Pennsylvania; the bark of the root is aperient, alterative, and diuretic, with some narcotic properties. An excellent remedy in bilious and typhoid fevers.

FROSTWORT.—*Helianthemum Canadensis*.

Properties—*Tonic, anti-scorbutic and astringent*.

This is known in America as Rock Rose or Frostweed. A valuable Remedy in scrofula, syphilis, cancerous diseases, etc. As a gargle in scarletina, sore throat, etc., it is useful; also as a wash for the eyes.

FUMITORY.—*Fumaria officinalis*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, aperient, alterative*.

Given in decoction or infusion for disorders of the liver and costiveness of the bowels. In large doses it acts as a laxative and diuretic, but in ordinary doses it is an alterative and useful in skin diseases, scurvy, and some forms of gout. The whole plant is used in medicine, but the leaves contain the most virtue.

GALANGAL.—*Alpina Galanga.*

The Root.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant and astringent.*

It also possesses considerable tonic power, and is exceedingly useful in weakness of digestion and debility of the stomach. This aromatic and stimulating root has been used as snuff in headache and cold in the head. It is also useful in wind, spasms diarrhœa, cholera, and pain in the stomach and bowels. It is used either in decoction or infusion, two ounces of the root to one pint of water.

GALLS.—*Cupuliferæ.*

An excrescence on the oak (*Quercus infectoria*) caused by the puncture and deposit of an egg or eggs of *Cynips gallæ tinctoræi*, hard, heavy, subglobular, half to threequarters of an inch in diameter, tuberculated on the surface with smooth intervening spaces, dark olive-green externally, yellowish-white internally. Astringent taste, active ingredients, Gallo-tannic acid and gallic acid, used in the manufacture of gall ointment for piles, made by triturating one ounce of powdered galls with four ounce benzoated lard.

GARLIC.—*Allium sativum.*

The Fruit.

Properties—*Stimulant, diuretic and expectorant.*

Cultivated in this country, but it is a native of Sicily, it yields a large quantity of juice by pressure, and when diluted with water and formed into a syrup, it can be taken in coughs, asthma, catarrh and hoarseness, with good effect, its only objection is its strong smell, producing offensive breath. It is very largely used in the manufacture of relish or sauce.

GELSEMIUM ROOT.—*Gelsemium nitidum*.

Yellow Jasmine.

Properties—*Aromatic, tonic, bitter and sedative.*

The root is yellowish-brown, nearly cylindrical, about six inches long and half an inch broad, often small rootlets attached to the longer pieces, thin bark and splintery fracture, it is a valuable remedy in neuralgia. The best mode of administration is the tincture made by percolating two ounce Gelsemium Root, cut small, with alcohol sufficient to make one pint. (Alcohol 60 per cent.)

Dose 5 to 15 minims.

GENTIAN.—*Gentiana lutea*.

The Root.

Properties—*Tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic and vermifuge.*

It is useful in all cases of debility of the digestive organs, and whenever a tonic is desirable. It is of extreme value in jaundice and is prescribed very extensively. The cold infusion is considered the most suitable method of employment, it is however advisable to add a small proportion of some aromatic agent, as sometimes a little uneasiness and occasionally pain is produced if employed in large and frequent doses alone. One ounce of the root to one pint of water is the usual quantities.

Dose—A wineglassful three or four times a day.

GERMANDER.—*Teucrium chamaedrys*.

The Whole Herb

Properties—*Stimulant, aromatic, tonic and emmenagogue.*

This herb is used largely by females for suppressed menstruation, for this purpose it is given in infusion, but it is not so much in demand now as

was formerly the case. It has also received attention for rheumatic and skin affections, having at one time been used with benefit in the treatment of these affections.

GINGER.—*Zingiber officinale*.

The Root.

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative and expectorant.*

The scraped or dried rhizome of *zingiber officinale*, in flattish, irregularly branched, yellowish-white pieces three to four inches long, short fibrous fracture, aromatic odour and pungent taste, useful in cold states of the system, debility of the digestive organs and flatulence. Ginger is used principally as a corrigent to bitter, aperient, and other medicines capable of producing pain and other symptoms of an unpleasant nature. The infusion from the bruised ginger is usually the best form of employment, and it will be found to be of advantage to give it as warm as can be conveniently taken into the system.

GLYCERINE.—*Glycerol*.

A transparent oily thick fluid, miscible in water and alcohol in any proportion, very sweet taste and inodorous, it is made by the interaction of alkalis or superheated steam with fats and fixed oils, it is anti-septic, and used largely for sweetening and preserving extracts of herbs, etc. Glycerine suppositories are made by soaking gelatin half ounce in a little water till thoroughly softened, then dissolving in two and a half ounces of glycerine and evaporating till the mixture weighs 1563 grains, when it is poured into moulds of the desired size and shape.

GUAIACUM.—*Guaiacum officinalis*.

Properties—*Stimulant, diaphoretic.*

Guaiacum wood, chips, or more commonly known as raspings. When given in infusion, produces warmth in the stomach, and stimulates. It is useful in scurvy, scrofula, and diseases of the blood of a chronic nature, it is usually given in combination with other alterative medicines.

GUAIACUM GUM.

The properties of the concrete juice or gum are the same as those of the wood, but in a higher degree, it has acquired an extensive reputation in the treatment of rheumatism, more than in any other direction, it is usually given in the form of tincture, in from half to one dram.

The dose of the powdered gum resin is from five to fifteen grains, but when given in substance the pill form will be found most convenient, it possesses but slight action upon the bowels, although in large doses it will have a purgative action.

GOLDEN ROD.—*Solidago virgaurea*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and diuretic.*

It is used in cases of fever, rheumatism, diarrhoea bleeding of the bowels, spitting of blood from the lungs.

Only one species of this plant is native of England. It is used in infusion of one ounce of the whole herb to a pint of water.

GOLDEN SEAL.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*.

The Root.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic and laxative.*

The root of this plant has a special action on the mucous membrane. Used in dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, loss of appetite, and liver troubles. As a tonic, Golden Seal is of extreme value in cases of habitual constipation, a dose of from one to two drachms of the powder is given in any convenient vehicle, combined with any aromatic; it provides an efficient remedy in sickness and vomiting, especially the vomiting peculiar to pregnancy. It is sometimes used as a wash for ulcerated mouth. Golden Seal is eligible for combination with almost any medicine, where indications for its use exist. May be given in infusion or decoction.

GRAVEL ROOT.—*Eupatorium purpureum*.Properties—*A valuable diuretic, stimulant, and mildly tonic.*

Useful in all urinary diseases, gout, and rheumatism. It is an American plant known as Trumpet Weed, Joe Pie, Queen of the Meadow, but must not be confounded with the English plant of the same name, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, Queen of the Meadow or Meadow Sweet.

GROUND IVY.—*Glechoma Hederaceo*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, pectoral.*

An excellent cooling beverage or medicine is made from this plant, one ounce of the herb to a pint of water sweetened with honey and drank ad lib. As a medicine it is useful in pulmonary com-

plaints, where a tonic for the kidneys is required it would appear to possess peculiar suitability, and is well adapted to all kidney complaints. The infusion is also used with advantage as a wash to sore and weak eyes.

GROUND PINE.—*Ajuga Chamæpitys*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Stimulant, diuretic and aperient.*

Used in several urinary complaints, dropsy, jaundice, and all visceral obstructions. It is occasionally used in rheumatic and gouty affections and obstructions of the circulatory system, it is also said to be useful in retarded or suppressed menstruation. It may be given in infusion, but the best form of administration is in powder, one drachm, in any convenient vehicle, three or four times a day.

GUM ARABIC.—*Acacia Senegal*.

Exudation.

A valuable demulcent, used in coughs and inflamed conditions of the mouth, throat, and other organs, and all indications for demulcent preparations, being of the utmost suitability in inflammation, or in any tendency to this condition, throughout the entire system, extending to inflammation of the bladder, kidneys, and urinary passages. It exerts a soothing influence upon all the surfaces with which it comes in contact. It is given in the form of mucilage, prepared by dissolving one ounce of the gum in four ounces of boiling water, care being taken that the best white gum only is used. In low stages of typhoid fever, this mucilage sweetened is highly recommended.

GUM MYRRH—*Balsamodendron Myrrha*.

Exudation.

Properties—*Tonic, antiseptic and vermifuge.*

A gum resin, or juice of an East Indian Shrub, in roundish or irregular formed tears, or masses of agglutinated tears, varying very much in size; reddish-brown externally, dry and brittle, odour agreeable, taste aromatic, bitter and acrid. It forms an excellent gargle for sore and relaxed throats, and spongy gums, it is useful in debilitated conditions of the system, and in some affections of the chest and lungs, it strengthens the stomach, aids digestion, it is highly useful in malignant, putrid, and all low forms of fever. A tincture prepared from it is good for external and internal use. It is said to be the chief ingredient in Thompson's Celebrated No. 6 Drops.

HAIR-CAP-MOSS—*Polytrichum Juniperum*.

Hair-Cap-Moss is a valuable diuretic, valuable in all dropsical cases. Given in infusion either alone or in combination with Broom, Wild Carrot and other remedies, it is said to be one of the most valuable diuretics in the botanic practice.

HEMLOCK.—*Conium maculatum*.

Poisonous.

Also known as Stinking Hemlock, and Spotted Hemlock. The herb is used as an external application, and should not be employed internally, as narcotic poisoning may be produced. As an external application applied as a poultice it is serviceable for abscesses and ulcers, the decoction forms an efficient fomentation in painful wounds, and appears to possess a peculiar suitability for bleeding wounds and ulcers. We prefer, however, on account of the

objectionable properties in this plant, to use Marsh-mallow Leaves, Ragwort, and Slippery Elm, for open or bleeding wounds.

HELLEBORE^v (Green).—*Veratrum viride*.

Poisonous.

Properties—*Expectorant, emetic, diaphoretic and nervine.*

It is given in tincture, in doses from two to ten drops, as an arterial sedative in typhoid fever and pneumonia. It should only be used by a skilled practitioner, and with very great caution. It has been known to reduce the pulse one half, and an overdose may cause a cessation of the hearts action.

HENBANE.—*Hyosциamus niger*.

Poisonous.

Henbane is a powerful nervine, used in neuralgia, rheumatic, gout, asthma, and other painful ailments, for the purpose of allaying nervous excitement and so producing sleep. It is a plant possessing poisonous properties, though not so powerful as Hemlock and should be used with great care.

HOLLYHOCK.—*Althæa rosea*.

The Whole Plant.

Hollyhock is a valuable remedy for coughs and inflammation of the bladder, retention of urine, and kidney affections. It is usually made into a conserve with honey or sugar,

HOLY THISTLE.—*Centaurea benedicta.*

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and emetic.*

Also known as Blessed Thistle and Spotted Thistle. All these conditions may be produced by the different modes of employment. In large doses it acts as a strong emetic, producing vomiting with little pain and inconvenience. The cold infusion is valuable in weak and debilitated conditions of the stomach, and as a tonic. The warm infusion forms one of the most useful diaphoretics to which employment can be given. A friend of ours has used it with the best results for a great number of years for back-ache. It is however chiefly used to promote the secretion of milk in the breasts of women, and it is considered one of the best medicines which can be used for the purpose. The warm infusion scarcely ever fails to procure a proper supply of milk.

HOPS.—*Humulus lupulus.*

The Flowers

Properties—*Tonic, nervine, and anodyne.*

In cases of sleeplessness, nervousness, delirium, and inflammation it produces a most soothing effect, frequently procuring for the patient sleep after long periods of sleeplessness, in overwrought conditions of the brain. An infusion of half-an-ounce of hops to one pint of water will be found the proper quantity for ordinary use. It is of great service also in heart disease, fits, neuralgia and nervous disorders; it is also useful in indigestion, jaundice, and stomach and liver affections generally.

As an external remedy it is very much in demand in combination with camomile flowers or poppies as a fomentation for swellings of a painful nature,

inflammation, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, boils, and gatherings, it removes the pains and allays inflammation in a very short time.

HOREHOUND.—*Marrubium vulgare.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Expectorant, diaphoretic and tonic.*

For chronic cough, asthma, and in some cases of consumption it is given with benefit, it is usually given in infusion, of one ounce of the herb to one pint of water sweetened with honey or glycerine.

Horehound is sometimes combined with Hyssop, Rue, Liquorice Root and Marshmallow Root, half an ounce of each boiled in two pints of water down to one and a half pint, strained, and given in half tea full doses every two or three hours.

For children's coughs, croup, and other effects of cold, it is given to advantage in the form of syrup, and is a most useful medicine for children, not only for the complaints mentioned, but as a tonic and corrective of the stomach.

For ordinary cold, the simple infusion of Horehound is generally sufficient in itself to secure its removal.

HYSSOP—*Hyssopus Officinalis.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, tonic, carminative and gently stimulating aromatic.*

Useful in colds, coughs and catarrhal complaints. Given in warm infusion in frequent and copious doses, in colds accompanied with coughs and pectoral difficulty, it is a very serviceable remedy especially if combined with Horehound in equal quantities. The weak infusion of Hyssop is valuable as a remedy in

fevers, measles and other eruptive diseases of childhood, but its value is enhanced by the addition of Marigold Flowers, which covers somewhat the objectionable flavour of Hyssop, which in some cases is nauseating.

In chronic catarrh its diaphoretic, stimulant and tonic properties combine to render it of especial value, and satisfactory results follow its employment.

ICELAND MOSS.—*Cetraria landicus*.

A Lichen.

Properties—*Mucilaginous and demulcent*.

Iceland Moss is one of the lichens, and the whole plant is used medicinally. It is usually given in the form of decoction, which is made by boiling one ounce of the moss in a pint and a half of water for fifteen minutes, strained while hot, then allowed to cool. It is useful both as a medicine and a diet drink.

In febrile diseases, coughs, pulmonary complaints, blood spitting, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and other debilitating complaints, the decoction is of the utmost value. It is extensively and successfully used in pulmonary consumption.

Milk may be added when the decoction is required as a diet drink.

IRISH MOSS.—*Chondrus Crispus*.

A Lichen.

Irish Moss has similar properties to Iceland Moss. An ounce of the plant when boiled in one and a half pints of milk, or milk and water, is highly recommended for pulmonary diseases. It is also said to be useful in scrofula and rickets; in consumption of the bowels it is extremely useful, it is so perfectly safe that no restriction need be placed upon the amount consumed,

INDIAN PINK.—*Spigelia marilandica*.

The Whole Plant.

Indian Pink is anthelmintic. The whole plant is used as a remedy against worms of all kinds, but more especially against the round worm. Large doses are in most cases required, and should be repeated night and morning until the worms are expelled. It is recommended that Senna and Indian Pink be given in equal proportions, as the continued use of Indian Pink alone is liable to produce symptoms of vertigo, narcotic poisoning, faintness and nervous sensations, especially in the head. This is entirely obviated by the use of a purgative agent such as Senna, it may be given in infusion, decoction or in powder, the latter being preferred as the most effective, given in honey or treacle of from half to a teaspoonful as the age and constitution of the patient indicates.

INDIAN HEMP.—*Cannabis Indica*.

The dried fruiting or flowering tops of the female plant of *Cannabis Sativa*, from which the resin has not been removed.

It is usually seen in compressed bundles of dusky green masses, in which may be recognised the flowers, leaves, and a few ripe seeds, commonly called Hemp Seeds.

IPECACUANHA.—*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

The Root,

Properties—*Diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative and stimulant.*

Ipecacuanha Root in large doses is emetic. It is given in small doses in coughs, colds, and catarrhal affections, asthma, bronchitis, in hæmorrhage from the lungs, the uterus, and other organs, also in diarrhœa and dysentery.

In very minute doses, ipecac is of value in febrile complaints of childhood, and in croup, whooping cough, sore throat and measles. The usual dose for an emetic is from fifteen to twenty grains, and is assisted by a free use of a warm infusion of Chamomile.

The dose for asthma and bronchitis is from one to three grains, for which complaints it is given with the utmost benefit. Perhaps the greatest value of Ipecac lies in its efficiency in uterine hæmorrhage, in very small and often repeated doses, it rarely fails in producing complete cessation of the bleeding very quickly, whether in the pregnant state or otherwise.

IODINE.—*Iodium*.

A non-metallic element, in rhombic prisms or octahedrons, with a peculiar odour and dark colour. Obtained from the ashes of sea weeds and from mineral iodides. Used as a paint or liniment as an outward application in swellings, etc.

JABORANDI.—*Pilocarpus Jaborandi*.

The Leaves.

Jaborandi leaves are a powerful sudorific and sialagogue, aromatic when bruised and bitter taste, they are of a dull green on the upper side and rather paler underneath, very shortly stalked and slightly hairy, may be used either in a decoction, infusion, or fluid extract, and is useful in bronchitis, pneumonia, diabetes, and rheumatism. Dose of the infusion one ounce, fluid extract one drachm.

JALAP.—*Ipomœa Purga*.

The Root.

Jalap Root is a powerful cathartic and purgative of great power and efficacy in chronic constipation

of the bowels and in dropsy, producing copious watery evacuations, it is advisable that its action should be somewhat modified by the presence of some other compatible substance, such as Cream of Tartar or Rhubarb, to prevent the griping and pain which, especially in obstinate cases, is apt to be felt during its action. The dose is from ten to thirty grains for adults, and three to five grains for children.

JUNIPER.—*Juniperus Communis.*

The Berries.

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.*

Useful in all urinary difficulties, retention of urine, gravel, and dropsical complaints, and may be given with benefit in the most advanced stages of these complaints, for pains in the lumbar region, rheumatic pains, mucus discharges from the bladder, whether acute or chronic, Juniper is a very suitable remedy.

It also forms an excellent adjunct to other diuretics, and to medicines for rheumatism, sciatica, and lumbago. An infusion of Juniper Berries is the usual and proper mode of administration. The Oil of Juniper is also of service in drop doses of from four to six drops.

An excellent medicine is obtained by a combination of half an ounce of Juniper Berries, Marsh-mallow Root, Poplar Bark, and Buchu Leaves, boiled in three pints of water down to two pints and given in wineglassful doses three or four times a day.

KAVA KAVA.—*Piper Methycticum.*

The Root

Kava Kava Root is a warm sweetish aromatic, yielding its virtues to boiling water. It is used largely

in gleet, gonorrhœa, gout and rheumatism. The infusion warms and stimulates the stomach. It is seldom used alone, but in combination with other similar remedies. Forms a good medicine for the cases mentioned.

KIDNEYWORT.—*Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

The Herb.

Kidneywort is sometimes called Wall Pennywort, and Common Navelwort, hence the scientific term umbilicus. It is used in the form of infusion for inflammation of the liver and spleen. The leaves bruised into a pulp and applied as a poultice is said to quickly cure the piles.

KINO.—*Pterocarpus marsupium*.

Gum Resin.

Gum Kino is obtained by incisions in the trunk of the tree pterocarpus, and the juice thus obtained is evaporated to dryness, and is sold in the form of small dark red angular glistening pieces. The active ingredient is Kino-tannic Acid. It is used chiefly in the form of tincture which is made by dissolving powdered Kino two ounces, in glycerine three ounces, water five ounces, and one pint of alcohol.

KNAPWEED.—*Centaurea nigra*.

The Whole Plant.

Knapweed contains astringent properties, and is useful in cases of flux, purging of blood, bleeding piles, and dysentery. An infusion of Knapweed drank freely will relieve backache, but on account of its astringent properties it is advisable to combine some gentle purgative with it. It is recommended as a gargle for sore and inflamed throats.

LADIES' MANTLE.—*Alchemilla vulgaris*.

The Whole Herb.

Ladies' Mantle, so called on account of the formation of the leaves, which when pulled through the hand like a feather, generally fold themselves together like an umbrella. It is also known as Nine Hooks, the leaves having nine points. It is found abundantly in Yorkshire, especially in the Dales. It is of a very drying and binding character, and is of service in excessive menstruation. A strong decoction of the root is recommended in flux or bloody discharges. Dr. Marlow states that in Sweden a tincture of the leaves is highly valued in cases of convulsions and spasmodic diseases.

LAVENDER.—*Lavandula vera*.

The Flowers.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, also carminative and nervine.*

It is used largely as a flavouring agent to certain medicines (Tinct. Red Lavender Co.), it is not much used as a medicinal agent, although it is said to be useful in hysteria, nervousness, headache, and similar disorders.

LIQUORICE.—*Glycyrrhiza Glabra*.

The Root.

Properties—*Demulcent, expectorant, nutrient and slightly laxative.*

Liquorice Root is a very popular ingredient in almost all cough medicines on account of its valuable soothing properties. It is well adapted for sore throat, and affections of the chest, coughs, hoarseness and pectoral complaints generally.

The extract of Liquorice, or Spanish Juice, may be used for the same purpose as the root.

The usual method of employment is the decoction of two ounces of the root to a pint of water, and is useful as a cover for unpleasant medicines.

Dose—A wineglassful ad. lib.

LINSEED.—*Linum Usitatissimum*.

The Seed.

Linseed, sometimes called Flax Seed, is emollient, demulcent and laxative, it is a very popular remedy, along with Liquorice Root, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, chest and pulmonary affections. It may also be used as an injection in constipation of the bowels. For this purpose it is employed in the form of mucilage as thick in consistence as can be injected with ease. It acts with certainty, is moderately quick in action, and produces neither pain nor undue purging, procuring simply a natural evacuation, and leaving the bowels in a healthy condition. As a demulcent drink the decoction of three or four ounces of Linseed to each pint of boiling water, with the juice of a lemon squeezed into it, is probably equal to any other agent as a beverage in the sick room. In urinary, calculus, gravel, and bloody urine, decoction of Linseed is productive of excellent results.

Crushed Linseed is largely used for poulticing boils, abscesses, and swellings to promote suppuration. For all these purposes, the Linseed poultice is very much improved by the addition of Slippery Elm Powder in the proportion of one part of the Elm to two of Linseed.

In cases of inflammation of the lungs, as a local application for pain, and to give relief in respiratory difficulties, the Linseed poultice is of the highest value, and the addition of Ginger Root Pulv. is a distinct aid in its operation. Mustard is commonly used to impart warmth in the poultice, but

ginger is certainly to be preferred, as it may be used with perfect freedom for any length of time, without any unfavourable symptoms, an advantage not possessed by mustard.

LOBELIA.—*Lobelia inflata*,

Properties—*Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, and in large doses a powerful emetic.*

It is usually employed either in tincture, pill, or syrup. The whole plant may however be used in infusion. It is said to be one of the most valuable plants known for domestic ailments when administered by experienced hands. It is known as Indian Tobacco, Emetic Weed. It is a common plant found in most parts of the United States of America, very highly commended by progressive physicians in asthma, cough, croup, spasms, the early stages of inflammation and fever. In spasmodic asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough and other affections of the chest and respiratory organs it is of immense value. It is considered one of the most valuable expectorants in the botanic practice, but in consequence of its strong emetic properties, it is only given in small quantities, and is generally combined with other medicines of a similar nature.

LIVERWORT.—*Hepatica Triloba*.

Properties—*Deobstruent, pectoral and slightly astringent.*

Liverwort has been considered of great service in cases of jaundice and obstructions of the liver, but, although it may possess some slight action as a tonic, it is only in the milder disorders of the liver that any real success may be expected from its use.

The infusion is of service in coughs, colds, indigestion and slight liver disorders, and has been

of some success in bleeding from the lungs. It is also used in cases of flux and looseness of the bowels.

LUNGWORT.—*Pulmonaria officinalis*.

Properties—*Pectoral, demulcent, emollient, and slightly astringent.*

Lungwort, or Oaklungs as they are sometimes called, has long been held in high esteem for the relief and cure of consumption in its early stages. It certainly is a useful remedy in chronic chest complaints, spitting of blood and catarrhal affections. It is given in decoction, one ounce of the lichen to one pint of water, sweetened with honey, forms an excellent demulcent drink in disease and convalescence. As a medicine it is very slow in its action, requiring at times a prolonged employment to obtain satisfactory results.

MACE.—*Myristica officinalis*.

The Arillus of the Fruit: Nutmeg, the Kernal of the Fruit.

Properties—*Carminative and stimulant.*

In small doses Nutmeg is a valuable agent in flatulence and atonic conditions of the stomach, but in large doses is capable of producing symptoms of a dangerous nature, dizziness, stupor, and other symptoms of narcotic poisoning. It is largely employed as a flavouring agent in the preparation of many articles of diet, and in this way is useful in promoting digestion, and in preventing the accumulation of wind in the stomach. Nutmeg is a suitable agent in medicine as a carminative to prevent griping and other unpleasant effects. Mace possesses similar properties to the fruit, Nutmeg, only of somewhat weaker action, and rests much better on many stomachs.

Spirit of Nutmeg 1 in 10, Oil of Nutmeg 1 ounce,
Alcohol, 10 ounces.

Dose—5 to 20 minims.

MANDRAKE.—*Bryonia alba*.

White Bryony. Root.

Properties—*Cathartic, active hydragogue.*

White Bryony must not be confounded with the American Mandrake (*podophyllum*). As an external application a black Bryony is used for bruises, black eyes, etc., to remove the blackness or extravasation of blood. The fresh root being scraped to a pulp and applied in the form of a poultice.

MANDRAKE (American)—*Podophyllum peltatum*

May Apple.

Properties—*Cathartic, hydragogue, alterative, anthelmintic and antibilious.*

Mandrake Root is a medicine of most extensive service, its greatest power lies in its action upon the liver and bowels. It acts upon the bowels in a manner so complete and thorough in cases of constipation producing large alvine evacuations, as to effectually remove any obstruction in its passage through the system, without any danger of producing looseness of the bowels or hæmorrhoids, unless it be used to an undue extent. It may be given either in infusion, decoction, tincture, or substance, but is not to be given warm. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting, and forms indeed a useful emetic; in smaller doses it acts admirably upon all secretions, removing obstructions, and producing a healthy condition of all the organs in the system; in still smaller doses it is a valuable remedy in skin diseases. A convenient form is to take Mandrake

one drachm, Cloves half a drachm, each in powder, given as an adult dose in treacle, the addition of the aromatic is to prevent any tendency to griping.

In congested states of the liver it is employed with the greatest benefit, and for all hepatic complaints it is eminently suitable, and the beneficial results can hardly be exaggerated.

MARIGOLD.—*Calendula officinalis*.

The Petals of the Flowers.

Properties—*Antispasmodic, deobstruent, diaphoretic*

Marigold Flowers are in large demand for children's ailments, measles, low fever, wind disorders of the stomach and liver, in some forms of headache, and in jaundice, and in eruptive diseases more especially in children. In febrile and eruptive complaints it may be given in any quantity, the patient being allowed to drink it at any time, being in fact used rather as a beverage than as a medicine. It brings out the eruption, while thoroughly cleansing the entire system of morbid humours and secretions, leaving every organ in a perfectly healthy condition.

The infusion is the most convenient form for its employment, and no difficulty is experienced in its operation, even infants may drink it freely.

MARJORAM.—*Origanum marjorana*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, and mild tonic.*

Marjoram has an extensive use for culinary purposes as well as medicinal. In the commencement of measles it is useful in producing a gentle determination to the skin, and bringing out the eruption. It is also useful in spasms, colic, and to give relief from pain in dyspeptic complaints.

It is given in infusion, which is administered to the greatest advantage while warm.

MARSHMALLOW.—*Althæa Folium.*

The Leaves.

Properties—*Demulcent, diuretic and slightly expectorant.*

Marshmallow Leaves are chiefly used for external application in the form of fomentation in all cases of swellings, pain, inflammation, abscesses, gatherings, sores, ill-conditioned ulcers. Hot flannels wrung out of the decoction should be applied to the seat of injury. The application should be as hot as can be borne by the patient, very few cases of inflammation are met with which do not yield readily to this treatment. A very popular remedy in cases of gathered breasts, gumboils, and neuralgic pains, is a fomentation of Marshmallow Leaves, Poppies and Camomile Flowers, sometimes Hops and a few Cayenne Pods are added with advantage, with a pint of boiling water and half a pint of boiling vinegar poured on to them, and the hot vapour inhaled until the preparation is cool enough to be applied to the part affected.

MARSHMALLOW.—*Althæa Radix.*

The Root.

Properties—*Demulcent, diuretic and expectorant.*

Marshmallow Root possesses all the properties of the herb but in a far larger degree. In pulmonary complaints, whether chronic or recent, it is a reliable agent, healing and soothing to the lungs, assisting expectoration, relieving difficulty of breathing and spasms of coughing. It is also a valuable agent in dysentery, gravel, and kidney affections, and all inflamed conditions of the mucous surfaces. It is

very extensively employed in urinary complaints, stone, gravel, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, and where any difficulty is experienced in the passing of urine. The action of Marshmallow Root upon the bowels is unaccompanied by any astringency. In hæmorrhage from the urinary organs it is a most effectual remedy, for this purpose it has been recommended to use the powdered root boiled in milk. It is also useful in this form for dysentery either in adults or infants.

Marshmallow Root is best administered in decoction. In pulmonary complaints it is frequently given in the form of a syrup which is best adapted in the cases of infants and children.

MEADOWSWEET—*Spirœa Ulmaria*

The Herb.

Properties—*Astringent and sub-tonic.*

Meadowsweet Herb possesses a pleasant taste and flavour, and forms a valuable medicine in diarrhœa, imparting to the bowels some degree of nourishment as well as of astringency, it is also considered of some service as a corrector of the stomach, and is not without some power as an alterative, and is frequently used in affections of the blood common to the spring of the year. The infusion is the usual mode of administration, sweetened with honey it forms a very pleasant diet-drink, or beverage both for invalids and ordinary use.

MEZEREON—*Daphne Mezereum.*

The Bark of the Root.

Properties—*Stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative.*

Mezereon has acquired considerable reputation in rheumatism and circulatory obstructions, skin

diseases, scurvy, scrofula, abscesses and other states of the system arising out of a diseased and vitiated condition of the blood. Although it of the utmost value as a medicinal agent, it is apt in its separate employment, to produce purging and nausea to an undesirable extent ; and should only be used with other alteratives, it is one of the ingredients in the popular decoctiun Sarzæ Compositum.

MISTLETOE—*Viscum Album*.

The whole Plant.

Properties.—*Antispasmodic, nervine*.

It has been supposed that the Mistletoe growing upon the oak is of greater efficacy as a medicine than that growing elsewhere ; but in actual practice it is found that no difference exists whatever between them. It is given in infusion with much benefit in epilepsy, fits, paralysis, and other diseases of the nervous system. The properties of Mistletoe become considerably impaired by exposure to the air. After it has become dried it should be preserved as air-tight as possible,

MOTHERWORT—*Leonurus Cardiaca*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, tonic, emmenagogue, nervine and antispasmodic*.

It would perhaps be difficult to indicate a remedy of greater usefulness than Motherwort. As a tonic it acts without producing febrile excitement, giving tone to the organs and changing the conditions of secretions. In fevers, attended with nervousness and delirium, it is extremely useful ; it calms the nervousness and induces a quiet and passivity of the whole nervous system, ending generally in a healthy sleep,

from which the patient awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is also useful in spinal diseases, in uterine spasms and disorders, irregularities in the menstrual evacuation, also heart disease, palpitation, neuralgia and other affections of the heart.

It is usually given in the form of infusion of one ounce of the dried herb to one pint of boiling water, in the usual doses, if the desired action is not sufficiently quick it may be given in larger and more frequent doses.

MOUNTAIN FLAX—*Linum Catharticum*.

Properties—*Tonic and Cathartic*.

Mountain Flax administered in infusion is a valuable medicine in constipation of the bowels, torpid state of the liver and in certain forms of rheumatism.

It is advisable, generally, to combine with it a carminative, so as to lessen the chances of pain or uneasiness, especially in obstinate cases of constipation, peppermint will be found useful for this purpose. After a regular action of the bowels has been established, it will only be necessary to administer small doses occasionally, until ultimately its employment is unnecessary.

In liver complaint and jaundice, Mountain Flax has been employed with benefit, the dose to be regulated according to its action on the bowels.

MOUSE-EAR—*Hieraceum Pilosella*.

The Herb,

Properties—*Sudorific, tonic and expectorant*

The chief employment of Mouse-ear is in the whooping cough of children, in which the form of syrup is the best. It may be given in decoction,

but is usually administered in infusion or syrup. Besides being of much service in cough and lung affections, it is useful for complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels. The infusion is serviceable in jaundice, indigestion, and other disorders of the liver and stomach; also in gravel and stone in the bladder. In combination with other expectorants, it is found useful in other pectoral affections than those peculiar to childhood.

A good combination for old standing coughs, lung diseases, and consumption is composed of the following formula: Mouse-ear two ounces, Liquorice one ounce, Linseed and Slippery Elm, of each half an ounce; boil in four pints of water to three, strain and sweeten if desired, take a wine glassful every two or three hours.

MUGWORT.—*Artemisia vulgaris*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, emmenagogue, nervine.*

Its chief employment is in suppressed, obstructed and painful menstruation. As a nervine it is valued in palsy, fits, epileptic and similar affections.

It is also useful as a diaphoretic in the commencement of cold, and is well adapted for the suppression of urine from cold. It is given in infusion, which should be prepared in a covered vessel, one ounce of the herb to one pint of water, and given in half teacupful doses while warm.

MULLEIN.—*Verbascum thapsus*.

The Leaf.

Properties—*Astringent, demulcent, emollient, and gently anodyne.*

Mullein is said to be of much value in diarrhoea from its combination of demulcent with astringent

properties, by this combination strengthening the bowels at the same time at which it exerts upon them its astringent action. In diarrhoea, the ordinary infusion is generally given, but when any discharge of blood accompanies the evacuations, it is advisable to employ a decoction with milk after boiling in the proportion of one ounce of Mullein to one pint of milk, strained and given in half teacupful doses after each evacuation of the bowels. It is also most useful as an agent in the treatment of piles employing the decoction of milk as already described. Mullein leaves are sometimes used as a poultice for piles.

MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba*.

The Seeds.

Properties—*Stimulant, emetic*.

Mustard is sometimes given with Buckbean or Bogbean in rheumatism, a combination of exceptional value in all forms of this disease, procuring relief in its worst forms, and generally in a very short period. Mustard should not be given in too great quantity or frequency, owing to its capability of producing symptoms somewhat alarming. When swallowed whole, Mustard Seeds produce a laxative influence upon the system. In dyspepsia and flatulence also they are administered in the same manner. In baths and for fomentation Mustard offers an admirable agent; for coldness of the extremities, and in pain in the stomach and abdomen arising from chill or a cold condition of the system. Its addition to the hot bath is attended with the happiest results. The ground seeds are sometimes used as a poultice for local pain, but ginger is more suitable, as it does not produce any vesication nor even tenderness of the skin.

A popular emetic is a mixture of powdered Mustard, one spoonful to one tumbler glassful of water.

NETTLES.—*Urtica dioica*.

The Plant.

Properties—*Astringent and stimulating tonic*.

As a local arrester of bleeding, it has few equals, and its infusion or tincture is of much power, used inwardly, for bleeding from the nose, lungs, or stomach, and may also be used to excellent advantage in bleeding from the bowels and passive menorrhagia.

It is said to act well upon the kidneys, but this is doubtful, except as a tonic.

A tincture may be made with two ounces to a pint of proof spirit.

Dose of the Powder 5 to 10 grains.

OAK BARK—*Quercus Alba*.

White Oak Bark.

Properties—*Astringent and somewhat tonic*.

The decoction of Oak Bark forms a remedy of great efficacy in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, dysentery, spitting and vomiting of blood, and in weakness and prolapsus of the bowels and uterus; in these cases it is given in small and often repeated doses, in diarrhœa and dysentery, after each evacuation, in other cases every half hour if necessary.

It exerts considerable action as a tonic upon the urinary system in addition to that of an astringent, it is also employed as an injection in leucorrhœa and diarrhœa, and forms a useful astringent wash for scorbutic and suppurating sores.

The powdered bark is also applied to surfaces of wounds for a similar purpose, and is also used as a poultice to prevent gangrene. Water extracts its qualities fully, alcohol less fully.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—*Cissampelos Pareira*.

The Root.

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, and aperient.*

Pareira Brava is of great value in urinary complaints and debility of the urinary system, in chronic catarrh of the bladder, with a discharge of a thick, ropy nature, it is used with marked success, carrying away the discharge and preventing its further secretion.

In the treatment of stone and gravel it is one of the most reliable and valuable of medicines.

In dropsy it produces copious diuresis, removing very quickly the dropsical symptoms, and acting at the same time with great power as a tonic, imparting strength to the system. It is given in decoction in copious draughts, from one to two pints being taken during the twenty-four hours.

PARSLEY PIERT.—*Alchemilla arvensis*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Diuretic and refrigerant.*

Its chief employment is in gravel, kidney complaints, dropsy, and urinary difficulties; when used alone it forms a useful remedy in all these complaints. Its best action is seen however when compounded with other diuretics such as Broom, Wild Carrot, Juniper Berries, and Pelletory-of-the-Wall. The infusion given in half tea cupful doses three or four times daily is the proper mode of administration.

PELLITORY-OF-THE-WALL.—*Parietaria officinalis.*

The Herb.

Properties—*Diuretic, refrigerant and slightly demulcent.*

It is given for stone in the bladder, gravel, stricture, and other urinary complaints. It is extremely useful in all cases of pain in the bladder, or any part of the urinary system, its action upon the urinary calculus is perhaps more marked than any other simple agent at present employed. It may be given in infusion or decoction.

PENNYROYAL.—*Mentha Pulegium.*

The Herb.

Properties—*Emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant and carminative.*

It is useful in colds, fevers, measles, eruptive diseases, in suppressed and retarded menstruation. It may be used in the place of peppermint for wind and spasms. It is occasionally employed for coughs in children, and although not an expectorant it is a valuable addition to cough medicines. It is as an emmenagogue, however, that its reputation has been established. It is highly valued as one of the most efficacious remedies in suppression or obstruction of the menstrual discharges and in painful menstruation.

PEPPERMINT.—*Mentha Piperita.*

The whole Herb.

Properties—*Sudorific, anti-spasmodic and aromatic.*

Peppermint should be infused in a covered vessel, so as to prevent the escape of steam, and should

be kept warm during its administration. In sudden attacks of wind, dizziness, fainting, head pain and similiar disturbance it is given as freely as the patient can accept it. It is usefu^l in cases of fevers, measles, griping, convulsions, and similar infantile complaints. Peppermint is of service in obstruction of the catamenia, accompanied with hysteria and nervous disorder. For this complaint its usefulness is augmented by the addition of equal quantities of Wood Betony. It is hastened in its operation by the addition of a few Carraway Seeds to the infusion or a few drops of the tincture of Carraway.

PERUVIAN BARK.—*Cinchona Rubra*.

Properties—*Tonic, febrifugent and aperient.*

A useful mediciné for general weakness and debility, and the nervous derangements arising out of these conditions, also in jaundice and other complaints arising from the digestive organs, Peruvian Bark is very serviceable and the happiest results have followed its use in scrofulous affections, dropsy, confirmed indigestion, amenorrhœa, and nervous disorders.

A very good Compound is made in the following manner—take of Peruvian Bark, Gentian Root, Orange Peel, Calumbo Root and Liquorice, of each one quarter ounce, about six Cayenne Pods, boil in two pints of water, cool and strain. Dose, half-a-teacupful every three hours during the day.

PIMENTO—*Eugenia Pimenta*.

The Dried Unripe Fullgrown Fruit.

Allspice, Jamaica Pepper.

Properties—*A warm aromatic stimulant.*

Its action is similar to Cloves, and is of some service in flatulence, colic, spasms, and similar

affections arising from debility and cold conditions of the stomach and digestive organs. It is however, not so much in use as a medicine, as a condiment for food, for which it is well suited. Sometimes it is used to cover unpleasant medicines and to prevent griping and nauseating tendencies.

An infusion is a popular remedy in colic, infantile diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bleeding from the lungs, and even excessive and painful menstruation. Dose—a drachm of the crushed berries may be digested in a pint of hot (not boiling) water, and given freely.

PINUS.—*Pinus Canadensis.*

The Bark.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and diuretic.*

Pinus is one of the principle medicines of the old Thompsonian practice, and one upon which great reliance was placed. It is a most strengthening agent, promoting a healthy condition of all the organs with which it comes in contact in its passage through the system. It is of value in liver complaints complicated with urinary difficulty, but its greatest benefits are found in dropsy, gravel, pain and inflammation of the urinary passages, in incontinence of urine and painful and difficult micturition it is given with the greatest benefit.

PITCHER PLANT.—*Sarracena, Indian Cup.*

Root and Leaves.

Properties—*Stimulating tonic, diuretic and laxative.*

The entire therapeutic action of *Sarracena* is not yet fully ascertained.

The plant owes its name to the curious pitcher-shape leaves, of which there are generally six to each plant. The mouth of the pitcher is turned upwards so as to catch the rain. The leaves hold nearly half a wineglassful, and are generally filled with water and dead insects, which undergo decomposition or a sort of digestion, and serve as nutriment to the plant.

As a remedy in the treatment of zymotic disease, *Sarracena* has been used with good results. It is given freely during the course of scarlet fever, measles, and small pox, and it is claimed that in every case it protects and modifies the character of these diseases, shortens its course and prevents sequelæ.

The powder may be given in doses from 20 to 30 grains, and the infusion one ounce to one pint of boiling water.

Dose—Two tablespoonfuls or more three or four times a day.

PLEURISY ROOT.—*Asclepias Tuberosa*.

The Root,

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, tonic,*

As its name implies, for pleurisy it is an invaluable medicine, in all chest diseases, consumption, bronchitis, chronic cough, catarrh, it is one of the most efficient medicines in use. Exerting a gentle but efficient stimulus upon the excretory organs, at the same time producing a fine tonic impression upon the whole system, bracing and giving strength and vigour to all the organs and tissues of the body, more especially the lungs and pulmonary region. Its chief employment, indeed, is in pectoral affections

in which it invariably produces good results. It may be given in decoction or infusion, and is perfectly safe in its action, either for infants or adults in suitable doses.

POLYPODY---*Polypodium Vulgare.*

The Root of the Fern.

Properties—*Purgative, pectoral, and anthelmintic.*

Polypody is a gentle and safe purgative, it is sometimes used in certain hepatic complaints. It is useful in coughs and catarrhal affections, and in difficulties of expectoration, in those dry coughs characterised by hardness of the expectorated mucus, necessitating, as a consequence, severe exertion in coughing to expel it. In these cases it is of great value, as besides promoting a free expectoration, it would appear to create a tonic impression upon the lungs. Against some kinds of worms it has also been used with asserted success.

It may be used in decoction, infusion, or substance. The latter being preferred when employed as an anthelmintic.

POPLAR. -*Populus Tremuloides.*

The Inner Bark.

Properties—*Tonic and slightly astringent.*

Poplar Bark is eminently adapted as a tonic, especially to the urinary system. It is useful in all weak and debilitated conditions of the system, or of any separate organ.

It is highly esteemed as a remedy in debility of the female generative system, leucorrhœa, painful menstruation, and other disorders arising from this cause.

In incontinence of urine, difficulty of voiding the urine, stricture, catarrh of the bladder, and mucous discharges from that organ it receives an extensive employment, and it is also useful in dyspepsia and similar complaints.

It is usually given in decoction.

POPPY—*Papaver Somniferum*.

The Ripe Capsule.

Properties.—*Anodyne*.

The chief employment of the Poppy Head is as a fomentation, for which the decoction is used for wounds, bruises, inflammation, erysipelas and other painful affections requiring external treatment.

If resorted to in the early formation of gatherings, boils, abscesses, etc., it will in most cases prevent the tendency to suppuration, when however, suppuration has begun the fomentation will still be of service in relieving the pain.

It should not be used internally as it is capable of producing narcotic poisoning.

PRICKLY ASH—*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*.

Bark or Berries.

Properties—*Tonic, alterative, and nervine*.

Prickly Ash Bark forms a suitable and useful tonic in debilitated conditions of the stomach and digestive organs. As an alterative, its action is similar to that of Mezerion, except that it will not produce salivation as the latter article has a tendency to do. It is however generally employed in combination with other medicines of its class.

In rheumatism it is of especial value, and has been used with most satisfactory results in chronic conditions of this disease.

The following formula has become popular of late years. Prickly Ash Bark, Guaiacum Raspings, Buckbean Herb, of each half an ounce, and six Cayenne Pods, boil in one and a half pints of water to one pint. Dose, a wineglass-full three or four times a day.

The powdered bark forms an excellent application to indolent ulcers and old wounds, for cleansing and stimulating to a healthier appearance, and drying up and healing the wound.

PRINCE'S PINE -*Chimaphila Umbellata*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Diuretic alterative, and antiscorbutic.*

Prince's Pine is given in infusion, and is used with advantage in gravel, stone, affections of the kidneys, and urinary difficulties generally. It possesses properties similar to Uva Ursi.

Prince's Pine is of good service as an alterative in skin diseases, impurities of the blood, scrofulous conditions, scurvy, rheumatism and gouty affections, and in all obstruction of the circulatory system it will give speedy relief in urinary troubles, and will ultimately cure where a cure is possible.

QUASSIA.—*Picriena Excelsa*.

The Wood or Chips.

Properties—*Bitter tonic.*

The chips, shavings or raspings of the wood, tough, dense, yellowish white, bark dark gray, taste intensely bitter, inodorous.

Being a pure tonic, without any stimulating property whatever, it is very suitable in fevers, when it is undesirable to produce a stimulant impression. It is successfully employed in weak and debilitated conditions of the digestive organs.

Powdered Quassia made into an Ointment or Pomade is of some service as a dressing for children's heads for destroying nits and lice. A strong decoction may also be used for the same purpose.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT.—*Stillingia Sylvaticum*.

The Root.

Properties—*Alterative, cathartic and emetic.*

As a remedy in liver complaint, indigestion, and constipation, it is of great value. In ordinary doses it is a valuable alterative, stimulating the secretions. It forms an exceptionally fine medicine, and receives extensive employment in skin diseases, eruptions upon the surface, disorders of the blood, hepatic complaints, scurvy, rheumatism, and scrofulous conditions of the blood, and may be given with the utmost confidence in all cases indicating a stimulating medicine, the only care requisite in its employment being with respect to its tendency, if given in large or often repeated doses, to produce vomiting.

It may be given in decoction, infusion or substance in small doses.

RASPBERRY.—*Rubus Idæus*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Astringent tonic, slightly alterative.*

Raspberry Leaves are eligible for combination with aperients in all cases. It assists in their operation by removing and collecting from the

membranes and mucous surfaces the morbid matter collected upon them, and so leaves the system in a condition more approaching the normal one, than is usually the case after the use of aperients and cathartics. It receives extensive employment in sore throat and mouth, in the form of gargle or wash; in disorders of the stomach or bowels, in diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, it forms a suitable injection. For the complaints of infants and childhood it offers one of the most useful and safe remedies. In the sore mouth of infants, and infantile colds, with its attendant disorders during teething and in diarrhœa, fevers in all their stages, measles, thrush, small pox, or chicken pox, for children as a medicine it is at once effectual and safe, and incapable of producing pain or other undesirable effect in its operation.

As a drink before and during childbirth, it is unequalled by any other agent; producing a healthy stimulus upon the uterine functions. During labour it will be found advantageous to add a few Cayenne Pods to the infusion, which should be taken in frequent and copious draughts.

It is also employed in flooding, mis-carriage, and uterine hæmorrhage, also in vomiting of blood, especially from the stomach.

RAGWORT.—*Senecio Jacobæa*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Bitter nauseous, antirheumatic.*

A poultice of the green herb applied to painful joints, inflammations, swellings, sciatica, is very beneficial. Used in rheumatism, and as a wash for sores. It also makes a good gargle for ulcerated throat and mouth.

RHATANY.—*Krameria Trianda.*

The Root.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and corroborant.*

A native of Peru, used in indigestion and similar complaints, and in weakness of the stomach and bowels. It is also used with advantage in chronic diarrhœa, internal bleedings, profuse menstruation, hæmorrhage from wounds, and other cases in which an astringent is called for. Rhatany is also of value in leucorrhœa and other discharges from the system.

It may be given in decoction or infusion, when a tonic action only is desired the ordinary dose given three or four times a day is sufficient, but in cases of hæmorrhage it is given more frequently, about every 15 minutes, in one fluid ounce doses.

RHUBARB.—*Rheum.*

Turkey Rhubarb—The Root.

Properties—*Astringent and cathartic.*

In small doses it exhibits stomachic and tonic properties, assisting digestion and creating a healthy action of the digestive organs when in a condition of torpor and debility. In large doses it produces a brisk, healthy purge, without clogging the bowels and producing the constipation too consequent upon the use of some of the more active purgatives.

RHUBARB—*Rheum Rhaponticum*

English Root Decorticated.

Properties—*Alterative, stomachic, tonic, and laxative.*

In most respects its properties are similar to those of the Turkey Rhubarb, but is of a much wider

action as a cathartic, and therefore more suitable for children. As a stomachic, it may be used in the same doses as the official Rhubarb, as satisfactory results being obtained from it as from the Turkey, but as its action upon the alvine secretion is more feeble it may be taken in larger doses when required to produce this action.

In confirmed constipation, English Rhubarb is to be preferred, as by its continued use the bowels are brought to act naturally.

It may be given in substance, or in decoction, tincture, infusion, syrup or extract. When given in substance it is best in pill form.

ROSE—*Rosa Gallica*.

Rose Flowers, the Petals.

Properties—*Tonic, astringent*.

The Rose, or Rose Leaves, as a medicinal agent has been almost entirely overlooked. The Wild, or Dog-rose, which grows so freely in our hedges is said to possess the greatest medicinal properties.

The Petals of the Rose, and even its green leaves make one of the best applications that can be had for weak or inflamed eyes; while for a poultice they are always useful. As a medicine, it is useful in passive hæmorrhage, mucous discharge, and in the slighter forms of diarrhœa.

It is given in infusion, which should be prepared in a covered vessel. A mixture of rosewater and glycerine is a popular remedy for roughness of the skin, chaps, etc.

ROSEMARY—*Rosmarinus Officinalis*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Stimulant, nervine, carminative and Astringent*.

Rosemary is useful in all nervous affections, in

dizziness, fainting and heart disease ; also in asthma and some other chest complaints. The young tops, flowers and leaves are all good when made into an infusion if taken warm, for removing headache, colic, colds, and nervous diseases, care being taken to prevent the escape of steam during its preparation. Rosemary and Coltsfoot leaves are considered good when rubbed together and smoked, for some affections of the throat and lungs.

Rosemary is extensively employed in preparations for the promotion of the growth of the hair, entering very largely into the composition of "hair washes," "hair restorers," etc. It forms, however, an effectual remedy for, and preventative of scurf, and dandriff in the hair.

RUE—*Ruta Graveolens.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Stimulant, emmenagogue and antispasmodic.*

Rue is a useful agent in coughs, croupy affections, retention and suppression of the catamenial discharge, colic, flatulence and as a mild stomachic.

Administered in small doses. the warm infusion of Rue acts admirably as an emmenagogue, exerting upon the uterus with a combined stimulant and tonic impression, promoting a healthy action of the organ, removing obstructions which may have occurred in any part of the uterine system.

It forms a useful medicine in hysterical affections especially those arising out of uterine disturbances.

The infusion should always be used, but on account of its emetic tendencies, should *not* be administered immediately after eating.

SAFFRON (American).—*Carthamus Tinctorius*.

The Petals.

Properties—*Alterative and Emmenagogue.*

The American Saffron must not be confounded with the English Saffron, *Crocus Sativa*, although they possess similar properties, the American in a much less degree than the English.

Both are used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria and are very popular as an infusion for children in cases of measles and other eruptive fevers.

SAGE.—*Salvia Officinalis*.

Garden Sage,—The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and aromatic.*

Sage tea, or infusion of Sage, is a valuable agent, in the delirium of fevers, and in the nervous excitement frequently accompanying brain and nervous diseases, and has considerable reputation as a remedy in sickness, given in small and oft repeated doses. As a gargle in inflamed and relaxed sore throat, and ulceration, it is of the utmost value. When a more stimulating effect is desirable to the throat, the infusion may be made of equal quantities of vinegar and water in a closed vessel.

SAGE.—*Teucrium Scorodonia*.

Wood Sage, Wild Sage, Wild Germander.—The whole Herb.

Properties—*Alterative and diuretic.*

While not, perhaps, possessing any decided advantage over other agents of the same class, it is yet capable of a much more extended employment

than it has hitherto received. Although Wood Sage receives little employment in regular practice, it is used in domestic practice with advantage for skin affections and diseases of the blood. In the chronic forms of rheumatism and rheumatic generally, it has also been used with benefit. It is considered a valuable tonic and restorer of the system after an attack of rheumatism, gout, etc. The infusion is the proper mode of administration.

SANICLE.—*Sanicula Europæa.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Expectorant, alterative and astringent.*

As an internal remedy Sanicle is exhibited with great benefit in all chest and lung complaints, chronic coughs and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the bronchii, spitting of blood, in pulmonary consumption, and all affections of the pulmonary organs.

As an alterative it possesses a useful reputation in the treatment of diseases requiring this class of remedy. It effectually cleanses the system of morbid secretions, and leaves the blood healthier and in better condition. Sanicle is used as a gargle in sore throat, quinsy, and to astringe the throat of mucus incident to some other diseases.

In scald head of children and all cases of rashes, the decoction or infusion forms one of the most admirable external remedies at present used as a wash.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Smilax officinalis.*

The Root.

Properties—*A powerful alterative.*

Sarsaparilla is a dried reddish-brown root, six or more feet long, slender furrowed roots, with numer-

ous^d branched rootlets, inodorous, slightly bitter acrid taste when chewed. Known as Jamaica Sarsaparilla. It is one of the best and most extensively used alteratives contained in the whole Materia Medica. It is not so well adapted for use alone, as in combination with other agents of similar properties.

In the treatment of all complaints arising out of an impure condition of the blood, scurvy, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases generally, it forms a most useful medicine, in fact, for all diseases of the blood, and in skin complaints, eruptions, spring disorders, abscesses, and boils, it is given with the happiest results.

It is also employed, in combination with other medicines, for rheumatism, gout, and dropsical complaints, but is of very little service by itself for these complaints.

It may be used either in decoction, infusion, solid or fluid extract.

SASSAFRAS.—*Laurus Sassafras.*

The Bark of the Root.

Properties—*Alterative, aromatic, diuretic, diaphoretic and stimulant.*

Sassafras receives its principal amount of attention for its alterative properties. It is used in diseases of the blood, and in obstructed perspiration, and occasionally in dropsical complaints. As a diuretic however it is not generally used alone, but in chronic cases it is nevertheless given with advantage.

It is a valuable aromatic, and may be given at any time, and in almost any condition of the system. In wind, spasms and pain in the stomach and in the region of the heart, it is very useful, it should be

given while warm for these complaints. Sassafras is one of the ingredients in the ever popular compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

SCULLCAP.—*Scutellaria galericulata*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Nervine, tonic, and anti-spasmodic.*

In nervous headache, neuralgia, and in the headache arising from incessant coughing and pain, it offers one of the most suitable and reliable remedies. Much benefit has also been obtained by its use in convulsive twitchings, of St. Vitus' dance, it soothes the nervous excitement, inducing sleep, when necessary, from which the patient arises refreshed and without any unpleasant symptoms following, as is the case when drugs are used for this purpose.

The usual and proper mode of administration is an infusion of one ounce of the herb to one pint of boiling water.

Dose—Half a teacupful every few hours warm.

SENNA.—*Cassia acutifolia*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*A safe and efficient purgative.*

Senna, while well adapted for service in its separate capacity as well as in combination with other agents, is occasionally apt to produce some amount of pain and griping; it is therefore advisable to employ some aromatic with it, as Ginger or Coriander, in order to correct such symptoms.

Senna is suitable in all cases in which medicines of this class are indicated, in combination with bitters, the effects of its exhibition are rendered more powerful. It forms in obstinate constipation

one of the most useful medicines in use. When not sufficiently active alone, the following formula will be found most useful:—Take of Senna, Mandrake, and Cloves, all in powder, equal proportions. Dose from one to two drachms in any convenient vehicle.

SNAKE ROOT.—*Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

The Root.

Properties—*Stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.*

Virginia Snake Root is employed with benefit in the chronic forms of rheumatism, and in dyspeptic complaints it is a very serviceable remedy, exhibiting a well-defined, although gentle, tonic action; it is also given in typhoid fever, and in other cases where, while a tonic is indicated, it seems desirable to promote anything like copious perspiration; for a similar reason it receives much attention in measles, small-pox, and other eruptive diseases, when the eruption is tardy in making its appearance or has received some check. It is best given in the form of infusion, as boiling to some extent impairs its properties. It forms a useful gargle for sore throat and diphtheria. It should not be given in large doses, as it has a tendency to cause nausea, griping, with vomiting and purging.

SKUNK CABBAGE.—*Ictodes fœtidus*.

The Root.

Properties—*Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, tonic.*

Skunk Cabbage has enjoyed considerable reputation in pulmonary consumption in its most advanced stages; and has been employed with remarkable

results in bronchitis, pleurisy, and other chest affections, and especially spasmodic asthma. It is a good medicine in coughs, colds, influenza, and in pectoral affections generally.

The antispasmodic and expectorant properties render it a reliable agent in affections of a chronic nature to which persons in advanced life are peculiarly subject.

It may be given in substance, infusion, or syrup. The pill form being the best in substance. The following formula has been tried with good results: Take of Skunk Cabbage, Boneset, Cherry Bark, of each half an ounce, Lobelia one drachm; infuse in one pint of boiling water for ten minutes, and strain. Dose, half a teacupful three or four times a day, to be given while warm.

SLIPPERY ELM.—*Ulmus Fulva*.

The Inner Bark.

Properties—*Emollient, diuretic, demulcent, and pectoral.*

The Slippery Elm Tree grows abundantly in various parts of North and South America. It is regarded in the United States as one of the most valuable remedies in existence.

The finely powdered bark makes an excellent gruel or food, and may be used in all cases of weakness, inflammation of the stomach, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs, consumption, etc. It has a wonderfully soothing and healing action on all parts it comes in contact with, and in addition, possesses as much nutriment as is contained in oatmeal.

Slippery Elm forms one of the best medicines in employment in urinary and bowel complaints, sore throat, and all diseases involving inflammation of the

mucous membranes, and all cases where demulcents are indicated. The powdered Slippery Elm forms one of the most valuable poultices with which we are acquainted for the removal of pain, or to allay inflammation, and induce a speedy suppuration in boils, gatherings, and other indications for the employment of a suppurative poultice.

No absolute rule as to the exact proportion to a given quantity of the infusion can be stated.

SOLOMON'S SEAL.—*Polygonatum Multiflorum*.

The Root.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and demulcent*.

The fresh root bruised, or, if this cannot be procured, the powdered root, made into the form of a poultice in the usual manner, forms a useful emollient application for piles, bruises, and black eyes; it discusses the extravasation in a remarkably short time, removing all evidence of the injury. As a medicine it is well adapted for leucorrhœa, immoderate menstrual evacuation, female weaknesses, etc. In profuse menstruation it is with advantage combined with Comfrey Root in equal proportions.

SOUTHERNWOOD.—*Artemisia Abrotanum*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic and emmenagogue*.

The chief employment of Southernwood, or Ladslove as it is sometimes called, is in menstrual difficulties. It is a good stimulant tonic, and possesses some amount of nervine principle, and is capable in large doses of producing copious diaphoresis.

Considerable success has also attended its use as an anthelmintic, being used chiefly against the worms of children. It is given in infusion, prepared in a covered vessel, the escape of steam impairs its value.

SPEARMINT. *Mentha Viridis.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Carminative, antispasmodic and stimulant.*

Spearmint besides possessing the properties of the Peppermint, possesses that of a diuretic, thus being rendered eligible for exhibition in inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, expels wind and spasms from the adjoining regions, and in inflammation of the bowels, involves reflex sympathy of the urinary system.

It is well fitted for combination with any diuretic, and is given with advantage even where no apparent uneasiness is created by the presence of wind.

ST. JOHN'S WORT.—*Hypericum Perforatum.*

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Astringent, sedative and diuretic.*

St. John's Wort has been employed with success in the treatment of hysteria, intermittent fever, dysentery, and urinary and lung complaints; also in jaundice, and against some kind of worms.

An ointment prepared from this herb was formerly used for tumors, hardness and swelling of the breasts, and for piles. Recently it appears to have fallen very much into disuse.

SWEET FLAG.—*Acorus calamus.*

The Root.

Properties—*Stimulant, aromatic, and tonic.*

Sweet Flag Root is spoken of by several writers as deserving of much more extended attention than has up to the present time been given to it. It certainly is a most useful medicine, and would seem only to require a trial in order to establish it as one among our most valuable aromatics. As a stomachic it is used with the happiest results, both alone and in combination with Peruvian Bark or Gentian Root.

In debility of the system, and more especially of the digestive apparatus, occurring as the result of long illness, and from other causes, it is found to be of the utmost utility, and one of the most effective agents in use.

TANSY.—*Tanacetum vulgare.*

The whole Herb.

Properties—*Bitter tonic, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic.*

Tansy forms an excellent and safe emmenagogue, capable of good service in painful, suppressed, and obstructed menstruation, and in low forms of fever, in ague, and hysterical and nervous affections. As a diaphoretic nervine it is very useful, and in the extermination of worms. It is given in the warm infusion. The decoction is used as a fomentation in sprains, etc.

THORN APPLE.—*Datura stramonium.*

The Herb and Seed.

Properties—*Narcotic, expectorant.*

Stramonium or Thorn Apple possessing as it does such strong narcotic properties, amounting indeed

to that of a poison, and therefore unsafe for internal use, should be used with the greatest caution. Some benefit however, may be obtained from its use in chest affections, chronic coughs, and in difficulty of breathing, by inhaling the smoke from the burnt herb, which may be done by means of an ordinary tobacco pipe, and is a perfectly safe method of employment, very great relief is afforded by this means. An ointment prepared from Stramonium has received considerable attention for piles, fistula, abscesses, and suppurating old sores, for which it is used with much satisfaction.

THYME.—*Thymus Vulgaris*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Aromatic, tonic, carminative and emmenagogue.*

Thyme is employed more extensively as a culinary agent than in medicine. Although it is useful in cases of wind, spasms, colic, and will assist in promoting perspiration in the commencement of cold, fever and febrile complaints generally. It is given in infusion.

TORMENTIL—*Potentilla Tormentilla*.

The Root

Properties—*A powerful astringent.*

Tormentil receives extensive employment in diarrhoea and other abnormal discharges. Its action is not that of an astringent only, but is found to impart nourishment and support to the bowels, and, by means of its combined action, easily and naturally produces a normal condition of the bowels, lessening the frequency of the watery evacuations.

In common with other medicines of its class, it receives employment as a gargle in sore, relaxed and ulcerated throat, and to remove those collections of purulent mucus common to certain diseases in which the throat becomes involved. It is employed with good results as an injection in leucorrhœa, giving tone to the uterus and the whole uterine region.

UVA URSI—*Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Diuretic, astringent, tonic.*

It is employed in the diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and in urinary derangements generally; for stone, gravel, incontinence of urine, and in urinary catarrh and ulcerated conditions of the urinary system, it forms a medicine of extreme value, strengthening and imparting tone to the urinary passages, and all weak and debilitated conditions of the organs.

It is given with much benefit in catarrh of the bladder, whether recent or chronic in its origin, urinary calculus, gravel, stricture and in retention and suppression of the urine it is given in infusion. The following formula is of extreme service.

Take half an ounce each of Uva Ursi, Poplar Bark and Marshmallow Root. Infuse in one pint of water for twenty minutes. The usual dose.

VALERIAN—*Valeriana Officinalis*.

The Root.

Properties—*Stimulant, antispasmodic, nervine, tonic.*

Valerian is used in nervousness, face and tooth-ache, neuralgia and nervous disorders generally.

In ordinary doses it exerts an influence quieting and soothing in its nature upon the brain and nervous system; while large doses often repeated have a tendency to produce pain in the head, heaviness and stupor. It has acquired reputation as a medicine in the treatment of hysteria, epilepsy, and heart disease and St. Vitus' Dance. It is given in infusion, one ounce every three hours.

VIOLET LEAVES.—*Viola odorata*.

The sweet Violet is one of the favourite flowers of the poets, and many pleasing passages might be collected if the occasion served, but we have to consider this plant from the medicinal standpoint. It is still found in the pharmacopœias, though many of the virtues ascribed to it in the Middle Ages have not stood the test of time and greater experience.

The expressed juice and the syrup are slightly laxative, and are largely used, along with about one-eighth its bulk of Oil of Almonds, for very young children.

Inflammation of the eyes, sleeplessness, pleurisy, jaundice and quinsy, are but a few of the ailments for which it was held potent; of late years there has been a boom in Violet Leaves for the cure and relief of cancer. In this connection we give the following from *Potter's Bulletin*, of May, 1902:

Recipe for infusion of Violet Leaves for use in cases of cancer.

“Take a handful of fresh green Violet Leaves and pour about a pint of boiling water on them, cover and let them stand about twelve hours, until the water is green, then strain off the liquid. Dip a piece of lint into the infusion, of which a sufficient quantity must be warmed, put on the wet lint where

ever the malady is, cover the lint with oilskin or thin mackintosh, change the lint when dry or cold.

Use flannel, *not* oilskin, for open wounds, and in cold weather it should be made fresh about every alternate day.

A case—A lady, aged 67, suffered for four months from a very serious affection of the throat, which no treatment relieved.

The London specialist, who was consulted, removed part of the growth, and after having it analysed, pronounced it to be undoubtedly cancer—an opinion shared by the local doctors. The analysis was made at the Clinical Research Association.

The lady became worse, and her case quite despaired of, the throat was nearly closed, nourishment only possible through artificial means. A friend suggested this recipe of Violet Leaves, as a relief from pain—not as a cure for the cancer. The relief was almost immediate, in a week the external hard swelling had gone, all pain ceased, and in a fortnight the cancer on the tonsil had entirely disappeared.”

WAKE ROBIN—*Arum Triphyllum*.

The Root.

Properties—*Acrid, stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant.*

Wake Robin Root is said to be useful when taken immediately after eating to assist digestion and promote assimilation. It is one of the finest stimulants to the lungs in consumption, asthma, and chronic forms of lung complaints. It is of the utmost value in hoarseness, coughs, asthma, rheumatism and lung diseases. In all these complaints it is given with marked success. Owing to its

acrimony it is best given in the powder, suspended in honey or syrup, or it may be given mixed with fine sugar.

WILD CARROT—*Daucus Carota*.

The Whole Plant.

Properties—*Stimulant and diuretic*.

The entire plant is generally used as a whole, without discrimination between its different parts. As a diuretic it is very highly valued, in gravel, stone, stricture, and similar obstructions of the bladder and urinary passages.

Wild Carrot is well adapted in all indications for a combined stimulant and diuretic impression. Its action, so far from being confined to the local complaints for which it is primarily given, being observed upon the stomach, removing coldness and flatulence and exerting a general stimulating influence upon the whole organism. It may be given in decoction or infusion.

WILD CHERRY.—*Prunus Serotina*.

The Inner Bark.

Properties—*Expectorant, tonic, astringent, antiseptic*.

In the nervous excitement attendant upon pulmonary consumption, coughs, bronchitis, and diseases of the chest and lungs generally, and in heart disturbances also it is of very great service, producing a diminution of the nervous and arterial irritation and excitability frequently found in these conditions. It is also one of the most suitable remedies in employment for dyspepsia and atonic conditions of the organs involved in the process of digestion. It is said to be of the best advantage

used as a cold infusion. Dr. Marlow is of opinion that the fluid extract, prepared without alcohol, is the most valuable.

WINTER GREEN—*Gaultheria Procumbens*.

The Leaves.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, astringent.*

Wintergreen must *not* be used where fever or inflammation is present, as it aggravates these symptoms by its action.

It has been used with considerable success in diarrhœa, but there are far more suitable astringents in the botanic practice. As a stimulant it has been used in some affections of the skin, principally in combination with alteratives,

Oil of Wintergreen is of very great value for deafness, dropped into the ear.

WITCH HAZEL.—*Hamamelis virginica*.

The Bark.

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, discutient.*

Witch Hazel is principally employed as an astringent, being of extreme value in hæmorrhage from the stomach and lungs, and in obstinate diarrhœa, profuse menstruation, and leucorrhœa. It is also useful in fomentation in protusion of the bowel, and the strong decoction as an injection in prolapsus and debility of the uterus. It is also said to possess sedative properties.

For inflammation of the eyes especially, and of the eyelids, it is useful both in the form of a poultice, and the infusion as a lotion.

WOOD BETONY.—*Betonica officinalis*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Nervine, tonic.*

Wood Betony is more frequently employed in combination with other nervines than alone. It is however useful in hysteria, palpitation, pains in the head and face, neuralgia and all nervous affections. The weak infusion forms a very acceptable substitute for tea, and in this capacity it is extensively used in many localities.

WORM SEED.—*Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

The Seed.

Properties—*A valuable anthelmintic.*

Worm Seed is especially adapted to the extermination of the round worm in children. It is given to the best advantage in substance, in honey or treacle, given night and morning for three or four days, followed by a few doses of Senna tea, or other cathartic. It possesses a peculiarly disagreeable flavour, and is most offensive to the taste, rendering it difficult of administration.

The dose of the powdered seed is, for a child, from twenty to thirty grains; for an adult, from one to two drachms.

The medicinal value of the plant chiefly depends upon the oil which can be extracted from the seeds.

The dose of the oil for worms for children is from 10 to 20 drops on sugar each morning.

WORMWOOD.—*Artemisia Absinthium*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Bitter tonic and anthelmintic.*

Wormwood is one of the most bitter medicines known; an excellent tonic with strong stimulant

propensities, and is useful for weak digestion, flatulence, dyspēpsia, and other complaints arising from a debilitated condition of the stomach and digestive apparatus, or accompanying general weakness and debility, as after a long illness. In some nervous affections, more especially in certain forms of headache, it is given with great advantage.

It must always be given in small doses, as it is apt to give rise to vertigo. It is sometimes given for worms in children, but its extreme bitterness is a bar to its general use for this purpose.

YARROW—*Achillea Millefolium*.

The Whole Herb.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, diuretic, astringent, tonic.*

Yarrow is one of the commonest wayside herbs, but at the same time one of the most valuable in the whole range of herbal medicines. A mild aromatic and alterative, it is well adapted to the treatment of colds, fever, hæmorrhage, diabetes, dysentery and painful and profuse menstruation. In the commencement of colds, and the earlier stages of fever, the warm infusion is given in small and frequent doses, and is well adapted for extensive employment in the fevers of children, and in measles and other eruptive diseases, especially where the eruption is tardy in making its appearance. The warm infusion if given freely produces copious perspiration, and is consequently one of the class of medicines best adapted to the expulsion of cold from the system, the addition of a small quantity of Cayenne very materially assists in its operation.

Yarrow is also successfully employed in incontinence of urine, and mucous discharges from the bladder and in other urinary difficulties.

YELLOW PARILLA.—*Menispermum Canadense*.

Root.

Properties—*Relaxant, stimulant, alterative-tonic.*

The stem is round, climbing, eight or ten feet long, leaves alternate, peltate near the edge, very dark green above, paler beneath, veins often appearing on the surface in clusters. Roots several feet long, horizontal a few inches below the surface, tough, round, and yellow.

The root is a slowly acting and rather permanent agent, moderately relaxant, but with stimulating properties predominating.

It influences the mucous membranes, stomach, gall-ducts and liver, and makes distinct alterative-tonic impression upon all the secreting organs, and slightly increases the force of the general circulation.

The root contains properties that water will not fully dissolve, therefore a hydro-alcoholic extract is a better article than the extract made from water only. The fluid extract requires a pound of the crushed roots to be macerated for two days in a sufficient quantity of 60 per cent alcohol; transferred to a percolator and treated with similar alcohol till seven fluid ounces pass, and the steps then completed as in other fluid extracts.

Dose—30 drops three times a day in syrup.

Dose of the Powder 3 to 5 grains.

YERBA SANTA.—*Eriodictyon Californicum*.Properties—*Expectorant and diuretic.*

Yerba Santa is a plant of modern discovery comparatively, but of late years it has been employed with some amount of success in cases of

chronic cough. Being an excellent expectorant it is very useful in bronchitis and laryngitis. It is frequently combined with Wild Cherry Bark or Senega, and with Grindelia Robusta in Asthma, from the experience we have had of it, we have no doubt it bids fair to become a valuable addition to the botanic Materia Medica.

VERVAIN.—*Verbena officinale*.

The Herb.

Properties—*Tonic, nervine, diaphoretic, and anti-spasmodic.*

Vervain is an excellent nervine tonic, possessing considerable power in lowness of the nervous system, and those conditions of the brain produced by over-work, anxiety, and an overstrung condition of the nerves, delirium, sleeplessness, and in some forms of fever, to which symptoms it is found to answer with the utmost satisfaction.

It has also met with considerable employment in nervous headaches, and nervous disorders generally.

The form of infusion is the usual and best form for its use, of one ounce of the herb to one pint of boiling water.

Dose—Half a teacupful of the warm infusion, sweetened every two or three hours.

ALTERATIVES.

This class of remedies change the character of the blood through their action upon organs of nutrition. They are very numerous, and in diseases of a scorbutic, syphilitic, and scrofulous character are invaluable.

Blue Flag Root.—*Iris versicolor*.

Brook Lime Herb—*Veronica beccabunga*.

Burdock Herb and Root.—*Arctium lappa*.

Beth Root.—*Trillium pendulum*.

Clivers Herb.—*Galium aparine*.

Elecampane Root.—*Inula helenium*.

Figwort Herb.—*Scrophularia nodosa*.

Golden Seal.—*Hydrastis canadensis*.

Queen's Delight Root.—*Stillingia sylvatica*.

Rhubarb.—*Rheum palmatum*.

Sanicle Herb.—*Sanicula Europæa*.

Sarsaparilla.—*Smilax Officinalis*.

Yellow Dock Root.—*Rumex crispus*.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Medicines which are administered for expelling worms from the intestines by either acting mechanically or superinducing such a healthy action of the alimentary canal as to cause their expulsion.

Wormwood.—*Artemisia Absinthium*.

Goosefoot or Wormseed.—*Chenopodium
anthelminticum*.

Male Fern.—*Lastraea Filix mas.*

Cusso.—*Brayera anthelminticum.*

Areca Nut—*Areca catechu.*

Kamala—*Mallotus Philippinensis.*

ASTRINGENTS.

Medicines having the property of rendering the solids denser and firmer by contracting the fibres. Useful in diarrhœa and dysentery, also in hæmorrhage from the stomach, lungs, and bowels. Should be used in combination with such stimulants as Cayenne and Ginger.

Bayberry Bark.—*Myrica cerifera.*

Hemlock Spruce Fir.—*Pinus canadensis.*

Raspberry Leaves.—*Rubus Idæus.*

Agrimony.—*Agrimonia eupatoria.*

Sumach Berries.—*Rhus glabra.*

Tormentil Root.—*Tormentilla officinalis.*

Avens Root.—*Geum-rivale.*

Cranesbill.—*Geranium maculatum.*

Oak Bark.—*Quercus robur.*

Bistort Root.—*Polygonum bistorta.*

Gum Catechu—*Uncaria Gambier.*

DEMULCENTS.

Demulcents are medicines that possess soothing mucilaginous properties, shielding the surface or membrane from the contact of any irritating

substance. Useful in coughs, irritation of the lungs, or inflammation of the urinary organs.

Comfrey Root.—*Symphitum officinalis*.

Gum Arabic.—*Acacia gummi*.

Hollyhock.—*Althea Rosea*.

Marshmallow.—*Althea officinalis*.

Mullein.—*Verbascum thapsus*.

Slippery Elm Bark.—*Ulmus fulva*.

Sweet Flag Root.—*Acorus calamus*.

DIURETICS.

The term diuretic is applied to that class of medicines which when taken into the system produce an increased discharge of urine, by either entering the circulation and directly stimulating the kidneys, or by indirectly operating on these organs through the nervous system.

Burdock Seeds.—*Arctium lappa*.

Broom.—*Cytisus scoparius (sarrothamnus)*.

Buchu Leaves.—*Barosma crenata*.

Burnet Saxifrage.—*Pimpinella saxifraga*.

Clivers.—*Galium aparine*.

Cubebs.—*Piper cubeba*.

Dandelion Root.—*Leontodum taraxacum*.

Juniper Berries.—*Juniperus communis*.

Parsley Piert.—*Alchemilla arvensis*.

Pellitory of the Wall.—*Parietaria officinalis*.

Tansy.—*Tanacetum vulgare*.

Uva Ursi.—*Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

Wild Carrot.—*Daucus carota*.

Wood Sage.—*Teucrium Scorodonia*.

Queen of the Meadow.—*Eupatorium purpureum*.

DIAPHORETICS AND SUDORIFICS.

Medicines which produce perspiration. They affect the glands to such a great degree that sweat is sometimes collected in drops on the surface of the skin. Useful in colds, influenza, etc.

Boneset Herb.—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Camomiles.—*Anthemis nobilis*.

Garden Sage.—*Salvia officinalis*.

Motherwort.—*Leonurus cardiaca*.

Peppermint.—*Mentha piperita*.

Pleurisy Root.—*Asclepias tuberosa*.

Rosemary.—*Rosemarinus officinalis*.

Spear Mint.—*Mentha viridis*.

Vervain.—*Verbena Hastata*.

Wood Betony.—*Betonica officinalis*.

Yarrow.—*Achillea millefolium*.

EXPECTORANTS.

Expectorants are medicines which promote the expulsion of mucus from the trachea or wind pipe, or any other accumulation of morbid matter which may have fastened upon the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Elecampane.—*Inula helenium*.
 Horehound.—*Marrubium vulgare*.
 Mouse Ear.—*Hieracium pilosella*.
 Pleurisy Root.—*Asclepias tuberosa*.
 Polypody.—*Polypodium vulgare*.
 Skunk Cabbage.—*Symplocarpus fœtidus*.

NERVINES.

These medicines act upon the nervous system generally. They have a most soothing effect, and predispose the patient to sleep.

Scullcap.—*Scutellaria galericulata*.
 Valerian.—*Valeriana officinalis*.
 Mistletoe.—*Viscum Album*.
 Hops.—*Humulus lupulus*.
 Burdock Seed.—*Arctium lappa*.
 Asafœtida.—*Narthex asafœtida*.

PURGATIVES.

Properties which are necessary to assist nature to evacuate the bowels.

Butternut.—*Juglans cinerea*.
 Cascara Sagrada.—*Rhamnaceæ*.
 Jalap.—*Ipomea jalapa*.
 Mandrake.—*Podophyllum Peltatum*.
 Mountain Flax.—*Linum Catharticum*.
 Rhubarb.—*Rheum palmatum*.

STIMULANTS.

Stimulants are substances capable of increasing the action or energy, of the body. Pure, diffusible stimulants act in harmony with the laws of life, and they therefore assist nature in her efforts to overcome disease.

Allspice.—*Myrta pimenta*.

Black Pepper.—*Piper nigrum*.

Bryony Root.—*Bryonia alb*.

Cayenne.—*Capsicum baccatum*.

Catmint or Catnip.—*Nepeta cataria*.

Cloves.—*Caryophyllata aromaticus*

Ginger.—*Zingiber officinale*.

Golden Rod.—*Solidago virgaurea*.

Horse Radish.—*Armoracia cochlearia*.

Mustard.—*Sinapis nigra*.

Nutmeg.—*Myristica fragrans*.

Pennyroyal.—*Hedeoma Pulegoides*.

Peppermint.—*Mentha piperita*.

Prickly Ash.—*Xanthoxylum fraxineum*.

Snake Root.—*Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Summer Savory.—*Satureja hortensis*.

Collecting and Preserving Herbs, Roots, Barks.

The proper time for collection varies with the different parts of the plant to be used, and also in the different plants. Roots should be gathered just at the spring or fall. After being gathered, they should be washed, then sliced and carefully dried.

Barks should be gathered in the autumn.

Leaves as early as possible after the flowering of the plant, but some are more suitable for medicine in the second or third year of the plants growth.

Flowers generally are to be gathered immediately upon opening; seeds, when perfectly ripe; and when the whole herb, stem, leaves, and flowers are required, they should be gathered like the flowers, just before the flowers burst forth.

Gathering of Herbs should take place in the morning just after the dew has been dried by the sun, and they should be thoroughly dried as soon as possible by means of air in a well ventilated room.

PREPARATIONS.

PART II

Processes for obtaining medicinal properties from their crude sources.

Boiling or Decoction--*decoquo, to boil.*

A term which is applied to vegetable preparations which are boiled till they are exhausted of their active principles. To make a decoction, place the ingredients to be boiled in a covered vessel with cold water, heat it and boil for a given time.

Bruising or Contusion—*contundo, to bruise.*

A process to break down the cohesion of porous roots, tough drugs, like Rhubarb, Cloves, Asafoetida, etc. A small portion of the drug to be bruised is placed in an iron or stone mortar, and crushed with the pestle.

Clarification or Despumatation—*despumo. to take off the scum.*

The process by which certain substances are purified, as in the case of honey, lard, wax, etc., by melting and skimming, or straining through flannel, filter cap, or jellybag.

Confections.

Confections are made by incorporating powdered medicinal substances with fine sugar, the incorporation is generally performed with the pestle and mortar.

Confections are useful as vehicles for other medicines, and as a mass for pill making.

Decorticate—*de, and cortex, bark.*

To peel of the outer skin or bark, to husk as in the case of Liquorice root.

Desiccation or Drying—*desicco, to dry.*

The drying of roots, leaves, seeds, etc., is generally performed by spreading them on shallow trays of network in a room heated by steam pipes to a uniform temperature ranging between 100° and 103° F.

Digestion—*digero, to dissolve.*

A prolonged infusion or maceration usually effected at a moderate temperature of about 100° F.

Draughts.

Draughts are small mixtures, the whole of which is to be taken for a dose. They may vary in quantity from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces ; they are prepared in a similar manner to mixtures.

When two doses are dispensed in one bottle, a strip of paper should be affixed to the back of the bottle showing the exact division of the liquid.

Essences.

This class of preparations consists chiefly of rectified spirit impregnated with the volatile principle of some of the medicinal plants, or by distillation of the plant with spirit.

Extracts.

Extracts are solid bodies, representing very strong preparations of the medicines from which they are made. The medicinal properties are first extracted from the Decoction, Infusion, or Tincture, as is best suited to the different agents from which the Extract is to be obtained.

Evaporation—*evapora, to pass of in vapour.*

The process employed to increase the strength of certain liquids, or to convert them into solid vegetable extracts, as extract Sarsœ, Gentian, etc. The vessel used should be broad and shallow so as to expose a large surface of the liquid to the air. Heat may be regulated by means of a water bath.

Filteration.

The process by which we separate the insoluble matter, or sediment, from liquid, by means of bibulous paper, flannel, felt, calico or linen, the liquid after passing through being clear and bright. Powdered charcoal is sometimes used (for alkaloids) for the double purpose filtering and decolouring the product

Infusion—*infundo, to pour upon.*

The process for extracting the active principles from herbs, roots, or barks, by pouring water, either hot or cold, upon the ingredients, and allowing them to remain in contact for a time. Hot water dissolves active principles more readily and completely than cold, but cold water is occasionally employed (*e.g.* Infusion Calumba), in order to avoid dissolving the starch contained in it; hot water, if used, would render the infusion liable to speedy decomposition.

Lotions.

Are liquid preparations used for external application and are compounded in the same way as mixtures. Solid Extracts should be placed in a mortar and rubbed down with warm water until dissolved, and then strained.

Liniments.

Liniments or Embrocations are liquid applications that are directed to be applied or rubbed over the surface of the body. Liniments must always be dispensed in coloured bottles, bearing distinctive labels, and marked "For external use only."

Maceration.- *Macero, to soak.*

Maceration is a process whereby a substance is partially deprived of its soluble constituents. The substance is steeped or soaked in a liquid capable of dissolving some of its soluble constituents *e.g. Chillies Ginger*; the liquid is called the "menstruum," and the rejected matter, which is insoluble, the "marc." Alcohol, Spt. Vin. Rec. is usually the menstruum. Agitation should be employed occasionally during maceration.

Mixtures.

A "mixture" is a word applied to every fluid compound intended for internal use with the exception of a few draughts, enemata, etc.

Mixtures are dispensed in 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 oz. bottles, and sometimes 16 or 20 oz.

In dispensing, the rule is, that all liquids are to be measured and solids weighed.

For a simple mixture the ingredients can be mixed in the order in which they are prescribed. Tinctures or spirituous fluids can be poured straight from the measure-glass into the bottle in which the mixture is to be made.

Ointments.

Ointments are prepared by simply mixing on a slab with a spatula. Fluids or Semi-Fluids should be mixed with the base in a mortar, thoroughly incorporating by adding only a few drops at a time; also Extracts, Powders, and gritty substances must be triturated to the finest possible state in a mortar,

with a minute quantity of the excipient, until a smooth paste is obtained, the rest of the basis being gradually added.

Percolation.

Percolation is not very dissimilar to Maceration. Percolation is extensively used in the preparation of tinctures, the soluble constituents of the drug are obtained by the slow filtration of a liquid through it in the following manner: by packing into a short wide tube, closed at the lower end with a piece of sponge, wash leather or flannel, the ingredient in a state of coarse powder and pouring upon this the menstruum, generally alcohol. As the spirit filters its way through the column of powder it dissolves out the soluble parts, and drops finally into the receiver below as a bright tincture.

Pulverisation.— *Pulverise, to reduce to powder from pulvis, dust.*

Pulverisation is one of the most important operations in pharmacy, and is the process of reducing solids to powder. Substances that are required in a state of coarse powder, necessary for infusion and percolation, are bruised in small quantities in an iron mortar, the particles are then pressed through sieves of varying degrees of closeness.

Dried Barks and Roots are commonly reduced to powder by grinding in iron mills or crushing by stone rollers.

Powders.

This is a method of dispensing medicines in a dry form. They consist of a single drug or a mixture of several, each dose being divided and wrapped neatly and separately in glazed white paper, and divided

accurately into equal parts, *each powder being weighed separately*; the quantity should never be guessed. Trituration must be gentle, as hard rubbing induces the powder to cake.

Standardisation.

We often see in the lists of drug houses the words "all our Fluid Extracts are now Standardised." That is to say they are made to contain a definite and uniform proportion of the alkaloidal or active principle of the herb, root, or bark, from which they are obtained.

The British Pharmacopœa directs that certain preparations shall be standardised.

TINCTURES.—*Tincturæ.*

Tinctures are liquids which, after medicinal substances have been inserted in them, become, after more or less time and operation, impregnated with the properties of the medicine so inserted.

To effect this purpose, three different menstrua receive employment, viz., spirit, ether, and acid, which gives to the preparation the distinctive names of spirit tincture, ethereal tincture, and acid tincture, one of the three menstrua being in all cases used. Unless otherwise stated, the term Tincture is in all cases understood as applying to spirit tincture, in all other instances the terms ethereal or acid being employed for the purposes of distinction.

See Percolation page 110.

Trituration.—*Tero, to rub, whence trituro.*

In pharmacy the process of trituration is that of reducing a solid substance to the state of powder by continued rubbing. The operation is generally effected with a pestle and mortar,

SPIRIT RECTIFIED.

Alcohol, $C_2 H_5 HO$ with sixteen per cent of water obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids.

Tinctures made with Rectified Spirits.

Tincture Arnica	Tincture Myrrh
„ Asafœtidæ	„ Orange
„ Benzoin Co.	„ Podophyllum
„ Capsicum	„ Tolu
„ Cinnamon	„ Veratrum
„ Cubebs	„ Ginger
„ Lavander Co.	

SPIRIT PROOF.

℞ Rectified Spirit	...	5 pints
Distilled Water	...	3 pints

Mix.

Tinctures made with Proof Spirit.

Tincture Aloes	Tincture Digitalis
„ Buchu	„ Gelsemium
„ Calumba	„ Gentian
„ Camphor Co.	„ Lobelia
„ Cascarilla	„ Quassia
„ Catechu	„ Rhubarb
„ Chiretta	„ Squills
„ Cimicifuga	„ Senna

CONFECTIONS.

Confection of Senna, B.P.

R̄	Senna in fine powder	...	7	ounces
	Coriander Fruit in fine powder,	3	„	
	Figs	...	12	„
	Tamarinds	...	9	„
	Cassia Pulp	...	9	„
	Prunes	...	6	„
	Extract of Liquorice	...	1	„
	Refined Sugar	...	30	„
	Distilled Water	sufficient to make	75	ounces

Boil the Figs and Prunes gently with twenty-four ounces of distilled water in a covered vessel for four hours, then, having added more distilled water to make up the quantity to its original volume, mix the Tamarind and Cassia Pulp, digest for two hours, and rub the softened pulp of the fruits through a hair sieve, rejecting the seeds and other hard parts. To the pulped product add the sugar and extract of Liquorice, and dissolve them with the aid of a little heat; while the mixture is still warm, add to it gradually the mixed Senna and Coriander powders, and mix the whole thoroughly, making the weight of the resulting confection seventy-five ounces, either by evaporation or by the addition of more distilled water.

Dose—60 to 120 Grains.

Confection of Roses, B.P.

R̄	Red Rose Petals, fresh	...	8	ounces
	Refined Sugar	...	24	„

Beat the Petals to a pulp in the mortar, and gradually add the sugar till the whole is thoroughly incorporated,

DECOCTIONS

Decoction of Sarsaparilla, compound

*Official.**Decoctum sarsæ.*

R̄	Jamaica Sarsaparilla, sliced	...	2½	ounces.
	Yellow Dock Root	...	2	”
	Sassafras Root, or Chips	...	¼	”
	Guaiacum Wood, Turnings or			
	Raspings	... ..	¼	”
	Liquorice Root, dried, crushed		¼	”
	Mezereon Bark	60 grains or	⅛	”
	Boiling Distilled Water	...	1½	pints

Digest the ingredients in a pint and a half of water for an hour, then boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel; strain, adding sufficient water, through the contents of the strainer, to make the strained product measure one pint.

Dose—2 to 6 Fluid Ounces.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla—*decoctum sarsæ.*

R̄	Jamaica Sarsaparilla, sliced	...	2½	ounces
	Distilled Water	... ..	1½	pints

Digest in the water for an hour, then boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, cool and strain, adding water to strained product making it measure one pint.

Dose—2 to 8 Ounces.

ESSENCES.

Essence of Aniseed.—*Spiritus anisi, B.P.*

R̄	Oil of Aniseed	...	...	1 ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	...	9 ounces

Dissolve the Oil in the Spirit.

Unofficial 1 to 15.

Dose—One or two fluid drachms in sweetened water, or on sugar.

Essence of Camphor.—*Spiritus Camphoræ, B.P.*

R̄	Camphor Flowers	...	...	1 ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	...	9 ounces

Dissolve the Camphor in the Spirit.

Dose—10 to 30 Minims

Essence of Composition.

R̄	S. V. R.	...	...	8 ounces
	Aqua	...	...	10 ounces
	Glycerine	...	...	2 ounces
	Bayberry Bark crushed			1½ ounces
	Cayenne Pods	„		1 ounce
	Poplar Bark	„		¾ ounce
	Ginger Root (Jam)	„		¾ ounce
	Pinus Canad. Bark	„		1 ounce
	Cinnamon Bark	„		2 drachms
	Cloves	„		2 drachms

Mix the S.V.R. and the Glycerine by shaking well together, then mix the water with it, and add the Barks, etc,

Macerate for seven days, shaking frequently, then transfer to percolator; when all the liquor has passed through, this percolate is set aside. Continue the percolation with water until the drugs are exhausted. Evaporate the product by gentle heat to eight ounces, add to this one ounce Saccharum Ulstum. When cold mix with the first percolate.

Essence of Peppermint.

Spiritus Menthe Piperitæ, B.P.

℞	Oil of Peppermint	...	1 ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	9 ounces

Dissolve the Oil in the Spirit.

Dose—from 20 to 30 drops in sweetened water.

EXTRACTS.

Extract of Calumba.—*Extractum Calumbæ.*

℞	Calumba Root, cut small	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
	Proof Spirit	...	2 pints

Macerate the Calumba with one pint of the proof spirit for twelve hours, strain and press.

Macerate again with the same quantity of proof spirit as before, strain and press again.

Mix and filter the liquors (the spirit may be recovered by distillation), and evaporate the residue, by the heat of a hot water bath until the extract is of a suitable consistency for the forming of pills.

Dose 2 to 10 Grains.

Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada.—Official.*Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ.*

R̄	Cascara Sagrada, in coarse powder	½ pound
	Rectified Spirit	2 ounces
	Glycerine	2 „
	Distilled Water	a sufficiency

Boil the bark in three or four successive quantities of the water until exhausted. Evaporate the strained liquors by a water bath, to twelve fluid ounces; when cold add the spirit and glycerine, allow the mixture to remain for a few hours, then filter, and make up the volume of eight fluid ounces with water.

Dose—½ to 2 Fluid Drachms.

Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.*Official.**Extractum Sarsæ Fluidum Co.*

R̄	Compound Sarsaparilla Powder ...	1 pound
	Yellow Dock Root in Powder ...	4 ounces
	Sugar	16 „
	Proof Spirit	a sufficient quantity

Moisten the powder with the spirit, pack into a percolator, and pour upon it sufficient proof spirit to exhaust it of its medicinal principle. Distil off the spirit from the product, and evaporate by a gentle heat to sixteen ounces; then add the sugar, and, by further evaporation, reduce to twenty fluid ounces.

Dose—One Fluid drachm three times a day.

Solid and Fluid Extracts are generally kept in stock by the Wholesale Drughouses, and from the fact of their being made in large quantities, the majority of them are sold at a cheaper rate than they can be prepared by the ordinary practitioner.

INFUSIONS.

Infusion of Chamomile.

Infusum Anthemidis.

R̄ Chamomile Flowers	...	Half ounce
Boiling Water	... ..	Half-a-pint

Put the flowers in a covered vessel, pour the boiling water over them, cool and strain.

Dose—From one to two fluid ounces, three times a day.

Compound Infusion of Senna.—*Infusum*

Sennæ Composita.

R̄ Senna	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Coriander Seeds, crushed	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
Boiling Water	... ..	1 pint

Infuse the whole in a covered vessel for an hour, then strain.

Dose—From Three Fluid Drachms, according to age.

LINIMENTS.

Liniment of Camphor.

Linimentum Camphoræ, B.P.

℞	Camphor	...	...	1 ounce
	Olive Oil	...	...	4 ounces

Dissolve by gentle heat.

Compound Liniment of Camphor.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum, B.P.

℞	Camphor	...	...	2½ ounces
	Oil of Lavander	...	...	1 drachm
	Strong Solution of Ammonia	...	...	5 ounces
	Rectified Spirit	...	...	15 ounces

Dissolve the Camphor and Oil of Lavander in the spirit, then add the solution of Ammonia gradually. Shake till clear.

Chilblain Liniment.

℞	Oil of Hemlock	...	...	2 ounces
	Oil of Origanum	...	...	2 ounces
	Spirits of Turpentine	...	...	2 ounces
	Spirits of Hartshorn	...	...	2 ounces
	Prickly Ash Tincture	...	...	2 ounces
	Tincture of Camphor	...	...	2 ounces

Mix and shake well before using. Keep well corked, and apply freely and frequently.

Rheumatic Liniment.

R̄	Tincture of Cayenne	...	} equal parts.
	Tincture of Camphor	... r	
	Tincture of Myrrh	...	
	Tincture of Sassafras	...	
	Tincture of Prickly Ash	...	
	Strong Ammonia	...	
	Water, 11 ounces to 6 ounces of the above.		

Mix and apply freely to the parts affected.

Simple Liniment.—*Linimentum Simplex.*

R̄	Oil of Terebinth	...	5 ounces
	Soap Liniment	...	30 ounces

Mix.

LOTIONS.**Acid Boric Lotion.**

R̄	Acid Boric	...	...	...	10 grains
	Water	...	...	...	1 ounce

Zinc Lotion.

R̄	Sulphate of Zinc	...	...	20 grains
	Spirit of Rosemary	...	...	3 drachms
	Spirits of Lavender Co.	...	...	3 drachms .
	Water	...	...	Add 20 ounces

MIXTURES.

Compound Mixture of Senna.

Mistura Sennae Composita, B.P.

Black Draught.

℞ Sulphate of Magnesium	...	4 ounces
Liquid Extract of Liquorice		1 fluid ounce
Tincture of Senna	...	2½ "
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms,		1½ "
Infusion of Senna	...	15 "

Dissolve the Sulphate of Magnesium in the Infusion of Senna with the aid of a little heat, then add the Liquid Extract and the Tinctures.

Dose—1 to 1½ Fluid Ounces.

OINTMENTS.

Ointments are substances designed for outward application, of about the consistence of lard or butter, having for their foundation, vegetable, animal, or mineral lard, petrolcum jelly, vaseline, or some other similar fatty matter.

Dock Ointment.—*Official.**Unguentum Rumecis.*

℞ Yellow Dock Root, fresh	...	4 ounces
Bees Wax	...	3 ounces
Olive Oil	...	16 ounces

Bruise the fresh root to a pulp, then simmer the product, with the oil by gentle heat until crisp,

express, strain, and then dissolve in while hot the bees wax, and stir until thoroughly incorporated.

Note.—Other Ointments, viz., Marshmallow, Pile, Figwort, Clivers, Celandine, etc., can be made from the fresh roots and herbs by the same method.

Marshmallow Ointment.—*Official.*

Unquentum Althææ.

℞	Marshmallow Leaves	...	3 ounces
	Slippery Elm Bark	...	2 ounces
	Bees Wax	... ..	4 ounces
	Lard	... ..	16 ounces

Water a sufficient quantity.

Boil the Marshmallow and Slippery Elm Bark in three pints of water for fifteen minutes, express, strain, and reduce the liquor to half a pint.

Melt together the lard and wax by gentle heat, while melted add the extract while still warm, agitate constantly, till all are thoroughly incorporated, then put in a cool place.

Simple Ointment.—*Official.*

Unguentum simplex.

℞	White Wax	...	1 ounce
	Lard	... ..	4 ounces

Melt them together with a gentle heat, agitate till cold. Useful as a basis for other ointments.

PILLS—*Pilulae.*

The advantage of Pills is that they are easily swallowed without their taste being noticed, and are therefore more acceptable to the stomach.

Aperient Pill.—*Official.**Pilula Cambogiae Composita.*

R̄	P. Gamboge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Socotrine Aloes	...	...	"
	P. Mandrake Root	...	...	"
	P. Rhubarb	...	...	2 drachms
	P. Cayenne	...	...	"
	Oil of Cloves	...	...	2 fluid drachms
	Extract of Butternut			A sufficient quantity

Form a mass and divide into four grain pills.

Dose—One or two pills two or three times a day.

Antibilious Pills. *Official.**Pilula Podophylli Composita.*

R̄	P. Aloes	...	...	1 ounce
	P. Lobelia	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Calumba	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Extract of Mandrake	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Extract of Rhubarb			A sufficient quantity

Form a mass, and divide into four-grain Pills.

Chamomile Pill—*Official.**Pilula Anthemidis.*

R̄	Extract of Chamomile	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Aloes	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Liquorice	...	...	A sufficient quantity

Form a mass, divide into four-grain pills.

Dose—From two to three pills during the twenty-four hours

Dandelion Pill.—*Official**Pilula Taraxaci.*

R̄	Extract of Dandelion	...	Any quantity
	P. Liquorice	...	A sufficiency

Form a mass and divide into four grain pills.

Dose— From three to six pills during the day.

Compound Lobelia Pill.—*Official.**Pilula Lobelie Composita.*

R̄	P. Lobelia Herb	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Cayenne	... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
	P. Ammoniacum	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
	Gum Mucilage	...	a sufficient quantity

Form a mass, divide into four grain pills.

Dose—Two Pills night and morning, or more, if necessary.

Nerve Pill.—*Official.**Pilula Asafœtida Composita*

R̄	P. Asafœtida	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Scullcap	... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
	P. Cayenne	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Ext. Valerian	... ..	I ounce
	Gum Mucilage	...	a sufficient quantity

Form a mass, divide into four-grain pills.

Dose—One Pill every three or four hours.

POWDERS.—*Pulveres.*

This form of medicine is generally given in infusion. As a rule four drachms of any simple powder is infused in half a pint of boiling water, allowed to cool, and afterwards strained; which may, however, be taken warm if a speedy action is required.

Dose—Warm or cold, two fluid ounces four times a day.

Antispasmodic Powders—*Official.**Pulvis Carui Composita*

R̄	P. Burdock Seed	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Carraway Seed	...	...	...	"
	P. Bayberry	...	...	...	1 ounce
	P. Rhubarb	...	...	...	"
	P. Ginger	...	...	...	"
	P. Lobelia Herb	...	...	...	2 drachms
	P. Scullcap	...	...	...	"
	P. Golden Seal	...	...	...	"
	P. Cayenne	...	...	...	1 drachm

Triturate and mix thoroughly

Cholera Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Angelica Root	...	...	...	1 ounce
	Cranesbill	...	...	...	2 "
	Bistort	...	...	...	1 "
	Sweet Flag Root	...	...	...	2 "
	Marshmallow Root	...	...	...	1 "
	Cinnamon	...	...	...	1 "
	Cayenne	...	...	...	2 drachms

Mix until the whole are well incorporated,

Composition Powder.—Official.*Pulvis Composita.*

1	R̄	P. Bayberry	...	...	1 pound
		P. Ginger	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
		P. Pinus	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
		P. Cayenne	...	...	1 ounce
		P. Cinnamon	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce

Pulverise and mix.

2	R̄	P. Bayberry	...	...	12 ounces
		P. Curcuma	...	...	1 ounce
		P. Ginger	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
		P. Cayenne	...	...	12 drachms

Pulverise and mix.

3	R̄	Bayberry Bark	...	...	2 ounces
		Prickly Ash	...	...	1 ounce
		P. Pinus Canadensis	...	...	1 ounce
		P. Ginger Root	...	...	1 ounce
		P. Cayenne	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm
		P. Cloves	...	...	1 drachm

Mix.

Corrective Powder.

R̄	Poplar Bark	...	...	2 ounces
	Bayberry Powder	...	...	1 ounce
	Black Cohosh	...	...	1 ounce
	Golden Seal	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Anise	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$ ounce
	Cinnamon	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—From a half teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, in a small tea-cupful of boiling water, sweetened with lump sugar, three times a day, and at bed-time.

Female Corrective Powder,—Official.*Pulvis Hydrastis Composita.***Compound Powder of Golden Seal.**

℞	P. Golden Seal ...	...	2 ounces
	P. Poplar Bark ...	...	2 ounces
	P. Bayberry ...	...	2 ounces
	P. Black Cohosh	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Cinnamon ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	P. Carraway ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

Mix.

Neutralizing Powder.—Official.

℞	Turkey Rhubarb ...	Half drachm
	Bicarbonate of Potass ...	”
	Peppermint, fine powder	”
	Boiling Water ...	Half pint

Infuse in a covered vessel and, when sufficiently cool, strain, sweeten with lump sugar, and add a small wineglassful of the best pale brandy.

Dose—One or two tablespoonfuls every quarter or half hour, or one or two hours, according to the symptoms. For children, in proportion to age.

Compound Liquorice Powder.*Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus. B.P.*

℞	P. Senna ...	...	2 ounces
	P. Liquorice Root	...	”
	P. Fennel Seed	...	1 ounce
	Flowers of Sulphur	...	1 ounce
	Refined sugar in fine powder		6 ounces

Mix them thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine seive, and finally rub lightly in a mortar.

Dose—30 to 60 grains.

Pile Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Cranesbill Root	...	2 ounces
	English Rhubarb Root	...	1 "
	Poplar Bark	... ..	Half ounce
	Bistort Root	... ..	1 "
	Marshmallow Root	... ..	1 "
	Ginger	... ..	Half "

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose one teaspoonful three or four times a day in a teacupful of hot water, sweetened.

This is a most excellent remedy, and may be used with great advantage, whether the piles are external, internal, or bleeding.

Pulmonary or Cough Powder.—*Official.*

Pulvis Inulae Composita.

R̄	Marshmallow Root	...	2 ounces
	Elecampane	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Liquorice Root	... ..	1 ounce
	Anise	... ..	1 ounce
	Lobelia Herb	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Cayenne	... ..	2 drachms
	Pleurisy Root	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Skunk Cabbage	... ..	1 ounce

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—One teaspoonful in a small teacupful of boiling water sweetened, three times a day.

In cases of extreme Debility it may be taken in new milk, boiled and sweetened, instead of water,

This is very useful in old Coughs, Debility or Weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Disease, and Consumption. It may be used as directed, or combined with Horehound, Coltsfoot, Sanicle, Hyssop, Ground Ivy, or any of the herbal preparations indicated in Pulmonary Disease,

Compound Powdered Rhubarb,

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. B.P.

Gregory's Powder.

℞	P. Rhubarb	...	...	2 ounces
	Light Magnesia	...	...	6 ounces
	P. Ginger	...	...	1 ounce

Mix them thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine seive, and preserve in a well-closed bottle, keep in a dry place.

Restorative Powder.—*Official.*

℞	Balmony	...	...	Half ounce
	White Pond Lily	...	...	"
	Bistort Root	...	...	1 ounce
	Cinnamon	...	...	Half ounce
	Tormentil	...	...	1 ounce
	Cayenne	...	...	Half drachm

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—One Teaspoonful in a small teacupful of boiling water sweetened, three times a day.

Highly valuable in excessive Menstrual Discharges, Menorrhagia, Hæmorrhage from the Uterus, Flux, Leucorrhœa or Whites, and a Lax or Debilitated condition of the system.

Compound Powder of Tormentil.*Pulvis tormentillæ composita.***Diarrhœa and Cholera Powder.**

℞	P. Tormentil	...	...	1 ounce
	P. Galangal	...	...	1 "
	P. Marshmallow	...	...	1 "
	P. Ginger	...	...	4 drachms

Mix.

A most reliable medicine in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

Dose—After infusion, one or two fluid drachms every 15 minutes, until the pain has ceased, then 3 or 4 times a day.

SPIRITS.**Spirit Camphor.**

℞	Camphor	...	...	1 ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	...	9 ounces

Dissolve

Dose—10 to 30 minims.

Spirit Cinnamon.

℞	Oil of Cinnamon	...	...	1 ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	...	49 ounces

Dissolve.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Fluid Drachm.**Spirit of Juniper, B.P.**

℞	Oil of Juniper	...	...	1 ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	...	49 ounces

Dissolve.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Fluid Drachm.

Spirit of Lavender, B.P.,, **Peppermint, B.P.**,, **Nutmég, B.P.**

℞ The Oil in each case ... 1 ounce
 Rectified Spirits ... 49 ounces

Dissolve.

Dose of each $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Fluid Drachm.**SYRUPS.****Syrup (Simple).**

Simple Syrup is the most frequently employed vehicle for the administration of fluid extract.

℞ White Sugar ... 2½ lbs.
 Water, boiling ... 1 pint.

Pour the boiling water over the sugar; place upon the fire and stir constantly until it starts to boil, when it should be instantly removed. This will make one quart of simple syrup.

One ounce of a fluid extract added to three ounces of the above simple syrup will make an average medicinal syrup.

Dose—One teaspoonful. Some agents are milder than others, and half the usual amount would be sufficient.

Syrup of Ginger—*Syrupus Zingiberis*, B.P.

℞ Strong Tincture of Ginger 6 fluid ounces
 Syrup, sufficient to produce 20 ,,

Dose—1 Fluid Drachm,

Syrup of Lobelia.

R̄	Lobelia Herb	...	2½ ounces
	Water	... ..	2 pints

Boil down to one pint, strain, and dissolve in the liquid, by gentle heat, two pounds of refined sugar.

Useful in coughs, but is emetic if taken in large doses.

Acid Syrup Lobelia. Formula No. 1.

R̄	Lobelia Syrup	...	1 part
	Malt Vinegar	...	1 part

Mix.

Acid Syrup Lobelia. Formula No. 2.

R̄	Lobelia Syrup	...	1 part
	Raspberry Vinegar	...	2 parts

Dose—¼ teaspoonful.

Useful in Asthmatic Coughs.

Syrup of Rhubarb (*Syrupus Rhei*) B.P.

R̄	Rhubarb Root, in powder	2 ounces
	Coriander Seed	2 ounces
	Refined Sugar	24 ounces
	Rectified Spirit	8 fluid ounces
	Distilled Water	24 fluid ounces

Mix the two powders, pack them in a percolator, pass the spirit and water previously mixed, slowly through them, evaporate the liquid that has been passed until it is reduced to fourteen ounces: and

in this, after it has been filtered, dissolve the sugar with the aid of heat. The product should be nearly two and a half pounds.

Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Syrup of Senna (*Syrupus Sennæ*), B.P.

℞	Senna, broken small	...	16 ounces
	Oil of Coriander	...	3 minims
	Refined Sugar	...	24 ounces
	Distilled Water	...	5 pints
	Rectified Spirit	...	3 fluid ounces

Digest the Senna in seventy ounces of water for twenty-four hours at a temperature of 120° F. Then press and strain. Digest the Marc in thirty ounces of water for six hours at the same temperature: again press and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors in a water bath to ten fluid ounces, and when cold add the Rectified Spirit, previously mixed with the Oil of Coriander, filter, and make up to sixteen fluid ounces with more distilled water, then add the sugar, and dissolve by gentle heat.

The product should weigh two pounds ten ounces.

Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Syrup of Squills *Syrupus Scillæ*.

℞	Vinegar of Squills	...	1 pint
	Refined Sugar	...	2½ pounds

Dissolve with aid of a little heat.

Dose—½ to 1 drachm.

TINCTURES.

Tincture of Aloes, B.P.

℞	Socotrine Aloes, in coarse powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Extract of Liquorice	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Proof Spirit	... a sufficiency

Macerate the aloes and extract of Liquorice in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit for seven days, in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, then filter, and add sufficient Proof Spirit to make one pint.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Tincture of Buchu, B.P.

℞	Buchu Leaves in powder	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
	Proof Spirit	... 1 pint

Macerate the Buchu for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, then filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit, if required, to make one pint.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Fluid Drachm.

Tincture of Calumba, B.P.

℞	Calumba Root, cut small	... $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
	Proof Spirit	... 1 pint

Macerate the Calumba for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to the percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining five ounces of spirit.

Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient proof spirit to make one pint.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Fluid Drachms.

Tincture of Capsicum.

R̄	Cayenne Pods, bruised	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce
	Rectified Spirit	...	1 pint

Macerate the Pods for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining five ounces of spirit.

Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make one pint.

Dose—10 to 20 minims.

Tincture of Cardamoms.

R̄	Cardamom Seeds, bruised	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
	Carraway Seeds	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
	Raisins, freed from seeds	...	2 ounces
	Cinnamon Bark, bruised	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
	Cochineal, in powder	...	55 grains
	Proof Spirit	...	1 pint

Macerate the solid ingredients for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining five ounces of spirit.

Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient proof spirit to make one pint.

Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Fluid Drachms.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.

Tinctura Gentiane Composita.

℞	Gentian Root, cut small & bruised	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
	Bitter Orange Peel	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce
	Cardamom Seeds, bruised	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
	Proof Spirit	1 pint

Macerate the solid ingredients for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolater, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining five ounces of spirit. Afterwards subject the contents of the percolater to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient proof spirit to make one pint.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Fluid Drachms.

Tincture of Myrrh.—*Tinctura Myrrhæ.*

℞	Myrrh, in coarse powder	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
	Rectified Spirit	1 pint

Macerate and percolate, etc., as for Tincture Gentian Co.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Fluid Drachm.

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark.*Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.*

R̄	Red Peruvian Bark in powder,	2 ounces
	Bitter Orange Peel, cut small and bruised	... 1 ounce
	Serpentary Rhizome, bruised	½ "
	Saffron	... 55 grains
	Cochineal, in powder	28 "
	Proof Spirit	... 1 pint

Macerate the solid ingredients for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining five ounces of spirit. Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient proof spirit to make one pint.

Dose— $\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 Fluid Drachms.

Tincture of Rhubarb.—*Tinctura Rhei.*

R̄	Rhubarb Root, in No. 20 Powder	2 ounces
	Cardamom Seeds, bruised	¼ ounce
	Coriander Fruit	¼ ounce
	Saffron	... ¼ ounce
	Proof Spirit	... 1 pint

Macerate and percolate, etc., as per Tincture Cinchonæ Co.

Dose—1 to 2 Fluid Drachms, as a Stomachic; 4 to 8 Fluid Drachms as a Purgative.

Sudorific Tincture, or Sweating Drops.*Official.*

℞ Snake Root	...	2 ounce
Crawley Root	...	1 "
Pleurisy Root	...	1 "
Valerian, American	...	1 "
Ipecacuanah in powder	...	1 "
Saffron, Valencia	...	1 "
Camphor Flowers	...	1 "
Spirit Rectified	...	a sufficiency

Reduce the roots to a coarse powder, cut the Saffron very fine, mix with the Ipecacuanah powder, place in the bottom of the percolator, and the other powders on the top of them. Macerate in thirty ounces of the spirit for fourteen days. Strain, and wash the marc with Hollands gin until forty ounces of liquid has passed, finally add the Camphor flowers, and when these are dissolved and thoroughly incorporated the tincture is ready for use.

Dose—5 drops for an adult usually given in warm Catnep Herb Tea, or other similar warm infusion.

In breaking up febrile conditions, reducing pleurisy or inflammation, this tincture is probably unsurpassed.

SELECTED REMEDIES.

PART III.

INJECTIONS.

Slippery Elm Injection.—*Fulva enemata.*

℞ Slippery Elm Powder	...	two drachms.
Sugar	... ..	one ounce

Mix well until incorporated, after which add a half pint of warm milk and water and an ounce of Olive Oil, gently stirring the whole.

This injection is useful in the majority of cases, and it is rare that any other is required.

Stimulating Injection.

℞ Anti-spasmodic Tincture	...	one drachm
Slippery Elm Powder	...	two drachms

Mix in a half pint of warm water, and sweeten with Glycerine.

This injection is indicated in all cases of fever of a low type, in colic pains, and spasmodic attacks of the bowels.

Anthelmintic Injection.

℞	Aloes Powder	...	...	half	drachm
	Common Salt	...	...	one	„
	Slippery Elm, fine powder			half	„

Mix until the whole are well incorporated, after which add a half pint of warm water, sweeten with Molasses and stir briskly.

This is a most useful injection in cases of seat worms or ascarides, or when the colon or lower bowel is impacted with entozoa of any kind.

Common Soap Injection.

This is prepared by simply making a strong lather of soap and water; and where the object is simply to act on the lower bowel it may be used with advantage.

Compound Injection Powder.

℞	Ulmus Fulva (Slippery Elm)		half	ounce
	Black Root (Culver's Physic)		half	ounce
	Ginger	...	two	drachms
	Fine Sugar	...	half	pound

Mix until the whole are well incorporated. Prepare as follows: one tablespoonful of the powder to half-pint of warm water.

This is a useful injection in all cases where the system is generally sluggish, and where it is necessary to act upon the liver.

Tea or Convalescent Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Burnet	...	...	two ounces
	Bayberry	...	...	two ounces
	Cinnamon	...	...	two drachms
	Ginger	...	...	one ounce
	Fine White Sugar	...	...	twelve ounces

Mix until the whole are well incorporated, and use as follows: Infuse one tablespoonful in a pint of boiling milk, let the powder settle, and drink cold throughout the day. Prepared in the same quantity with equal parts of boiling milk and water, it is most excellent as a beverage for invalids, used with the meals, instead of tea or coffee. A teaspoonful of the "powder," taken at bedtime, in a teacupful of Balm Wine, mulled, or hot, is very beneficial in all cases of debility and lowness of spirits.

This is an excellent preparation for Dyspeptics, Invalids, Delicate Females, and for patients during convalescence.

LOTIONS, WASHES.

Lotions are used pretty extensively in the old practice. Generally speaking, however, fomentations of hot herbs supply the place a thousand times better; nor do we know many forms of disease, apart from the eyes, where they are of any very great practical use.

Wash for Inflamed Eyes.—*Official.*

R̄	Distilled or Rose Water	one ounce
	Tincture of Golden Seal	one drachm

Mix, and apply with a fine camel-hair brush night and morning,

Compound Bistort Wash.—*Official.*

R̄	Bayberry Powder	...	half ounce
	Tincture of Bistort	...	one drachm

Infuse the Powder in eight ounces of boiling water, let it remain until cold, strain the liquor off clear, add the tincture, and use freely morning, noon and night.

In inflamed Mucous Discharges from the ears, nose, vagina, urethra, or any other part this wash is exceedingly useful.

Another Wash for Inflamed Eyes, etc.

Official,

R̄	Distilled or Soft Spring Water	one ounce
	Tincture of Myrrh (simple or compound)	two drachms

Mix and use as the last. It may be made weaker or stronger as circumstances require.

OINTMENTS.

These preparations act in the generality of cases from the protection they afford to the part affected, equally as much as from their medicinal qualities.

Eye Ointment.

R̄	Sanguinaria, in coarse powder	half ounce
	White Wax	... .. four ounces
	Olive Oil	... .. two ounces

Gently simmer the powder and wax for one hour, strain, express, add the oil, well mix, and keep in a cool place.

This is a beautiful ointment for Inflamed and Sore Eyes, Inflamed Nipples, and painful sores of every kind.

Celandine Ointment.

℞	Celandine, green herb <i>Chelidonium majus</i>	two ounces
	Spermaceti	... .. one ounce
	Beeswax	... .. four ounces
	Mutton Suet	... .. two ounces
	Olive Oil	... .. two ounces

Gently simmer the first four one hour, strain, express, add the oil, well mix, and keep in a cool place.

Excellent in Tetter, Ringworm, Scabbed Head, Pityriasis, Lichen, etc.

Compound Dock, Discutient or Scrofula Ointment.

℞	Plantain Leaves	... .. one ounce
	Bitter Sweet Root, crushed	two ounces
	Yellow Dock Root	„ .. one ounce
	White Resin	... .. four ounces
	Olive Oil	... .. four ounces
	Beeswax, yellow	... .. four ounces

Simmer the whole gently for one hour, strain, express, well mix, and keep in a cool place.

This is an excellent ointment for discussing Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, Swellings, etc.

Compound Spermaceti or Mallow Ointment.

℞	Marshmallow, young green leaves	two ounces
	White Wax	two ounces
	Spermaceti	three ounces
	Olive Oil	one ounce

Gently simmer the leaves and spermaceti for one hour, strain, express, add the oil, well mix, and keep in a cool place.

This is an excellent ointment for Chapped Lips, Sore Nipples, Fissures of the Anus, etc.

Compound Ointment of Wood Sanicle.

℞	Sanicle, green leaves	... ..	two ounces
	Beeswax, yellow	... ..	six ounces
	Resin, white	... ..	one ounce
	Olive Oil	... ..	one ounce

Prepare as the last.

Excellent in Wounds of every kind, but more particularly for Ulcers and old Gangrenous Sores.

Healing Ointment.

℞	Burgundy Pitch	... ..	twelve ounces
	Beeswax (Yellow)	... ..	eight ounces
	Lard ... ..	... ..	four ounces
	Mutton Suet	... ..	four ounces
	Olive Oil ... ..	.. ..	two ounces

Simmer until the first four are well melted, stir gently, add the oil, strain, express, well mix, and keep in a cool place.

Excellent for fresh or old Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, etc,

Pile Ointment.

R̄	Cranesbill Root, crushed or coarse powder	... ..	one ounce
	Pinus Canadensis, ditto	... ..	half ounce
	Beeswax, yellow	... ..	six ounces
	Mutton Suet	... ..	two ounces
	Lard	... ..	four ounces
	Olive Oil	... ..	one ounce

Gently simmer the whole (except the oil) for one hour, strain, express, add the oil, mix well, and keep in a cool place.

This is a most excellent remedy for almost every purpose where an ointment is necessary. As an ointment for the Piles, however, it is unrivalled.

Soothing Ointment.

R̄	Red Poppy Flowers, dry		one ounce
	Elder Flowers	... ..	one ounce
	White Wax	... ..	six ounces
	Olive oil	... ..	one ounce

Gently simmer the flowers and wax for one hour, add the oil, strain, express, well mix, and keep in a cool place.

This is a very soothing delicate ointment, and affords ready relief in Rheumatism, painful Tumours, Swellings, Inflammations, Abrasions, etc.

PILLS.

Aperient, or Antibilious Pill.

℞	Aloes, best Socotrine	...	one ounce
	Gamboge	...	two drachms
	Mandrakæ, American	..	two drachms
	Cayenne	...	four drachms
	Oil of Peppermint	...	twenty drops

Mix with sufficient gum acacia mucilage, and form into five grain pills.

Dose—Two at bedtime, or less or more as necessary.

Excellent in Constipation, Bilious Headache, etc.

Rheumatic, Renal, Leucorrhœal, and Diuretic Pill.

℞	Solidified Copaiba	...	one ounce
	Castille Soap, in powder...		two drachms
	Oil of Juniper	...	twenty drops
	Liquorice Extract	..	one drachm
	Parsley Root	...	one drachm or more

Well work up the whole in a mortar, and form into five grain pills.

Dose—From two to six daily.

Most invaluable in Rheumatism, Leucorrhœa, Obstruction of the Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc.

Digestive, or Compound Lobelia Pill.

℞	Lobelia Seed	...	one ounce
	Lobelia Herb	...	half ounce
	Anise	...	half ounce
	Cayenne	...	two drachms

Mix with sufficient gum acacia and treacle to bind the mass, and make up into five grain pills.

Dose — One or more after meals, as necessary.

In delicate patients a two-and-a-half-grain pill after meals will be sufficient.

Excellent in Dyspeptic cases, Pain or Wind on the stomach, etc.

Compound Carbon, or Antiseptic Pill.

℞	Charcoal Wood, fine powder	one ounce
	Calamus Aromaticus ..	two drachms
	Cayenne	half drachm
	Lobelia Seed	half drachm

Mix as the last, and prescribe in the same way.

Invaluable in Offensive Breath, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, etc.

Compound Motherwort Pill.

℞	Extract of Motherwort ...	one ounce
	Scutellarin	one drachm
	Cayenne	half drachm

Mix and form into five grain pills.

Dose—One every three or four hours.

Excellent in Hysteria, Palpitation of the Heart, Chorea, and Diseases of the Nervous System generally.

Hepatic Pill.

℞	Extract of Mandrake ...	half ounce
	Extract of Dandelion ...	half ounce
	Sanguinarin	twenty grains
	Oil of Caraway... ..	ten drops
	Blood Root, pulv ...	sufficient

Mix, and form into two-and-a-half-grain or five-grain pills.

Dose—One or more at bed-time, as necessary

Excellent in Chronic Disease of the Liver, Pancreas, Splæen, Jaundice, Bilious and Mesenteric Disease.

Cayenne Pill.

℞	Cayenne	...	...	one ounce
	Oil of Spearmint	...	...	twenty drops

Mix with gum acacia and treacle sufficient to form into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Dose—One or more after meals.

Excellent in Flatulency, or Debility of the Stomach and Intestines.

Alterative Pill.

℞	Mandrake, American	...	...	half ounce
	Blue Flag	..	...	half ounce
	Extract of Poke Root	...	...	half ounce
	Prickly Ash	...	...	two drachms
	Cayenne	...	...	one drachm
	Oil of Sassafras	...	...	twenty drops

Mix, and form into five-grain pills.

Dose—From four to six daily.

Excellent in Scrofulous, Strumous, Cutaneous, and Syphilitic Disease.

Neurotic, or Nerve Pill.

R̄	Extract of Valerian	...	..	half ounce
	Asafœtida	...	..	half ounce
	Scutellarin	...	..	half drachm
	Cayenne	...	..	ten grains

Mix, and form into five-grain pills.

Dose—One every three or four hours

Highly useful in Chorea, Neuralgia, or Tic Doloreux.

Lobelia, or Emetic Pill.

R̄	Lobelia Seed	...	..	half ounce
	Cayenne	...	..	one drachm

Mix into a mass with gum acacia and treacle, and divide into five-grain pills.

Dose— as an Emetic, from four to six at bedtime in Boneset, Chamomile, or Vervain Tea.

Most excellent in cases where it is desirable to act on the system without excitement.

Family Pill.

R̄	Aloes, Socotrine	...	..	half ounce
	Extract of Butternut	...	..	two drachms
	Extract of Liquorice	...	..	two drachms
	Lobelia Seed	...	..	one drachm
	Oil of Caraway	...	..	twenty drops

Mix, form into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Dose—Two at bedtime, or one after meals.

This is an excellent pill for all family purposes, and may be used with advantage in every case where an aperient medicine is necessary.

POULTICES.

These preparations are exceedingly useful, and indicated in a variety of cases. The following are sufficient for every purpose.

Slippery Elm Poullice.

℞ Slippery Elm Bark, in powder.....sufficient

Mix with hot water or infusion of Wormwood or other herb to form into a proper consistency, spread smoothly upon soft cotton cloth, and apply over the part affected.

This poultice is most excellent in suppurative Abscess and old Wounds of every kind. In Inflammation, whether phlegmonous or simple, it may be applied immediately over the part affected; in abscesses and old wounds it should be placed between two cloths.

Linseed Poullice.

℞ Linseed, in powder ... Sufficient
Prepare as the last.

This is the common poultice of the hospitals, and in the absence of slippery elm it may be made to supply its place. It is used in almost all cases, either simple or compound, as occasion requires.

Antiseptic Poullice.

℞ Slippery Elm, in powder ... sufficient
Vegetable Charcoal, in fine powder ... sufficient

Mix equal parts with warm water or an infusion of wormwood, and apply immediately over the part.

In old offensive Gangrenous Wounds this poultice is one of the best that can be employed. In the absence of slippery elm, linseed meal may be used.

Fermentative or Yeast Poultice.

R̄ Slippery Elm sufficient

Mix with brewer's yeast or barm, and new milk.

This is a most valuable poultice in all cases where it is desirable to hasten suppuration, or arrest the tendency to gangrene.

Compound Ginger Poultice.

R̄ Slippery Elm ... sufficient
Ginger ... a fourth part

Mix with water, and apply as hot as possible between layers of soft cotton.

This is one of the best forms of poultice for Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Bowels, Lumbago, or indeed for any kind of acute inflammatory attack.

Compound Bran Poultice.

R̄ Wheat Bran } equal parts
Slippery Elm }

Mix with hot vinegar to a proper consistency, and apply to the part affected.

This is most excellent in severe rheumatic and gouty affections, particularly of the joints, in Synovitis and White Swelling.

Comfrey Poultice.

℞ Comfrey Root ... sufficient

Boil in water to a proper consistency, and apply immediately to the part affected, or between cloths.

This is a most excellent poultice in cases of Hernia or Rupture, applied immediately after the protrusion is returned. If changed as necessary, kept in position, and rest enforced, it assists most readily to repair the break or loss of continuity. It was known by the synonym or name of "Knit-bone" by our Saxon forefathers, from the fact of its power of healing or uniting broken bones. Our modern scientific and over-wise modern physicians smile at this simplicity, but if they were to reflect, they might see at once that a broken bone depends for its reunion upon the integrity of the periosteum. It is because of its power in subduing the inflammatory condition of this membrane that the bone and broken part are so readily repaired.

Herbal Poultices.

These are prepared with whatever herb or herbs the medical attendant may consider best fitted to meet the indications of disease. The leaves only should be used, and these green if possible; in which case they must be bruised in a mortar, and applied alone or mixed with Slippery Elm and boiling water sufficient to give the mass consistency.

POWDERS.—*Crude.***Composition Powder, No. 1.**

℞ Poplar Bark	...	four ounces
Bayberry	... ..	eight ounces
Ginger	... ..	four ounces
Cinnamon	... ..	one ounce
Cayenne	... ..	two drachms

Mix, and pass through a sieve, until the whole are well incorporated.

This is a household remedy, universally employed by the intelligent and thoughtful, but more particularly among the working classes. As a remedy for colds it is unrivalled.

Dose—From half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful in a half pint of boiling water, sweetened, at bedtime.

It is prepared as follows, by many temperate families, particularly during the winter, and used instead of any other stimulating beverage :

Composition Powder, No. 2.

℞ Bayberry	...	six ounces
Ginger	... ..	six ounces
Poplar Bark, white	... ..	three ounces
Pinus Canadensis	... ..	two ounces
Cayenne	.. ..	two drachms

Mix and pass through a sieve, as the last.

This preparation is better calculated to meet the wants of the aged. It is prescribed, in fact, with

that object, hence it will be found most invaluable wherever there is weakness of the back and general decrepitude. It may be prepared in all respects as the last.

Composition `Cordial.

R̄	Composition Powder	...	one ounce
	Lump Sugar	... ..	one pound
	Boiling Water	... ..	one quart

Pour the latter upon the powder and sugar, mix well, let it stand from twelve to twenty-four hours, strain off the liquid and bottle.

Dose—a wineglassful to a tumblerful of boiling water, or neat, according to taste.

Among those who conscientiously object to the use of alcohol, this pure nutrient and natural stimulant may be used not only in the family circle, but at friendly home meetings; and pity it is that its virtues are not universally known.

Many who know its value supply their sick neighbours, and, like good Samaritans, assist to heal their broken spirits and wasted bodies. With them the virtues of "Composition Cordial" are properly estimated, and the poor appreciate the gift, accept it with gratitude, and experience its medicinal and nutrient qualities in the improvement and restoration of their strength.

By thousands of families the powder is used with the meals, more particularly during the cold winter months, instead of tea or coffee.

A small teaspoonful is put into a jug, and well mixed with a quart of boiling milk and water, equal

parts. It is then thrown into cups, and sweetened the same as any other beverage. As a gentle stimulant and a preventive of cold, to the working classes, who have to face all weathers in going to and coming from their work, this simple preparation is invaluable.

Cathartic Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Jalap	...	...	half pound
	Senna	...	...	one pound
	Ginger	...	...	two ounces

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—From a half teaspoonful to a small teaspoonful, in a teacupful of hot water, sweetened.

This is an excellent cathartic, and if given fasting, or an hour before breakfast, acts readily and efficiently. Given after a meal it is equally efficacious, but slower in its action.

Emetic Powder, No. 1.—*Official.*

R̄	Lobelia Inflata, herb	...	...	one ounce
	Ipecac	...	...	one ounce
	Blood Root	...	...	half ounce

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—A half teaspoonful, in Chamomile, Boneset, or weak Composition Tea, every twenty minutes, until it operates. If the first dose acts within ten minutes give another, and, if necessary, the third or fourth.

This is an excellent medicine, and may be administered in all cases where an emetic is necessary.

Emetic Powder, No. 2.—*Official.*

R̄	Boneset	...	...	one ounce
	Lobelia, herb	...	...	one ounce
	Cayenne	...	...	one drachm

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—Two drachms, in a pint and a half of hot water, sweetened with molasses, in teacupful doses, every ten minutes, until the whole is taken.

This is an efficient remedy in all cases where an emetic is indicated. It is most effective in breaking up and removing old morbid accumulations, and in calling up a healthy reaction.

Stomach Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Gentian	...	...	one ounce
	Balmony	...	...	one ounce
	Golden Seal	...	...	one ounce
	Liquorice Root	...	...	half ounce
	Cayenne	...	...	thirty grains
	Peruvian Bark	...	...	two drachms

Mix until the powders are well incorporated. Infuse one ounce in a pint of boiling water; when cool strain and bottle.

Dose—A wineglassful three times a day.

An excellent medicine to promote appetite, strengthen the stomach, and assist digestion.

Alterative or Anti-Scorbutic Powder.

℞	Queen's Delight	...	...	one ounce
	Burdock	...	...	two ounces
	Mandrake	...	...	half ounce
	Ginger	...	...	half ounce

Mix until the whole are well incorporated. Infuse one ounce in a pint of boiling water, mix well; when cool, strain and bottle for use.

Dose—One tablespoonful four times a day.

This medicine is particularly indicated in Cutaneous disease, Scrofula, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, Old Sores, Eruptions, Irritation of the Skin, etc.

Diuretic and Gravel Powder.

℞	Buchu	...	...	one ounce
	Queen of the Meadow	...	...	one ounce
	Uva Ursi	...	...	half ounce
	Parsley Root	...	...	one ounce
	Ginger	...	...	half ounce

Mix until the whole are well incorporated. Infuse two ounces in a quart of boiling water, mix well; when cool, strain and bottle for use.

Dose—A wineglassful four times a day.

This is a most efficient medicine in cases of Gravel, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It breaks up and disunites all calcareous deposit in the kidney, ureters, urethra, and bladder, and removes it by micturition. It is a sure preventive wherever the predisposition exists, but when the stone is fairly formed, particularly if of oxalate of lime, little more can be done than to alleviate symptoms and prevent its further progress.

Anti-spasmodic Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Burdock Seed	...	...	one ounce
	Scullcap	...	...	one ounce
	Caraway	...	...	one ounce
	Lobelia, herb	...	...	one ounce
	Ginger	...	...	one ounce
	Golden Seal	...	...	one ounce
	Cayenne	...	...	one drachm

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—A teaspoonful in a tumblerful or half-pint of boiling water, sweetened, at bed time, also during the day if necessary.

This is an excellent remedy in Spasm, Cramp of the Stomach, Bowels and Limbs; Neuralgia or Tic Doloieux, Rheumatic Pains, particularly of the head and face.

Hepatic or Bilious Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Golden Seal	...	...	one ounce
	Black Root, Culver's Physic	...	...	two ounces
	Dandelion Root	...	...	one ounce
	Mandrake, American	...	...	half ounce
	Burdock	...	...	one ounce
	Ginger	...	...	half ounce

Mix until the whole are well incorporated, and infuse one ounce in a pint of boiling water; when cool, strain and bottle for use.

Dose—A tablespoonful three times a day.

This is an excellent remedy for Chronic Constipation of the Bowels, Mesenteric Disease, and Disease of the Liver, Pancreas, and Spleen.

NOTE.—Ulcerated conditions of the Liver, and Mesentery, may be known by the dark, yellow, and

mottled skin, griping pains, relax, and offensive condition of the motions.

In all such cases, the powder should be taken in small doses, as follows :—

Infuse about ten grains, or a quarter of a teaspoonful, in a wineglassful of hot water, and take twice or three times a day.

Female Spiced Bitters.

R̄	Bayberry	...	...	one ounce
	Golden Seal	..	...	half ounce
	Prickly Ash	...	...	half ounce
	Balmony	...	...	half ounce
	Cinnamon	...	...	half ounce
	Cloves	...	...	two drachms
	Cayenne	...	...	two drachms
	White Sugar, in fine powder			half pound

Mix until the whole are well incorporated.

Dose—One teaspoonful, well mixed in a small teacupful of boiling or cold water, three times a day, and at bedtime.

This is highly useful in all Irregularities to which females are liable, and of great value in Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, etc.

Teething Powder.—*Official.*

R̄	Podophyllin	...	twenty grains
	Leptandrin	...	twenty grains
	Ginger	...	ten grains
	Sanguinarin	...	ten grains
	Fine White Sugar	...	one and a half drachm

Triturate, or rub up well in a mortar ; divide into fifty powders.

Dose—One powder at bedtime in a little preserve, or any other simple vehicle.

Round Worm Powder.—*Official.*

℞	Carolina Pink	...	one drachm
	Podophyllin	...	thirty grains
	Sugar, fine white	...	one drachm

Triturate as the last, and divide into fifty powders.

Dose—One powder in preserve, or any other simple vehicle, night and morning.

The same may be prepared in small cakes or nuts as gingerbread. with the addition of flour and treacle ; or as troches or lozenges, with additional sugar and gum tragacanth.

Compound Powder of Leptandrin.

℞	Leptandrin	...	...	one drachm
	Podophyllin	...	...	twenty grains
	Ginger	...	...	half drachm
	Hydrastin	...	...	half drachm

Triturate and mix well.

Dose—From two to three grains in a little roast apple three times a day immediately after meals.

This is most excellent in Diseases of the Liver, Pancreas and Spleen, Mesenteric Disease, Jaundice, and Constipation of the Bowels, .

Compound Powder of Stillingin.

R _x	Stillingin	...	...	one drachm
	Phytolacin	...	...	half drachm
	Cayenne	...	...	one drachm
	Podophyllin	...	...	twenty grains

Titurate and mix well.

Dose—From three to five grains night and morning in roasted apple or preserve.

This is an excellent remedy in Cutaneous Disease, Scald Head, Eczema, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, etc.

Remedy for Polypus.

R _x	Powdered Blood Root	...	half ounce
	Powdered Alum...	...	two drachms
	Gallic Acid	...	one drachm

Mix, and use as ordinary snuff: or, where the passage is completely obstructed, take a small camel-hair brush, wet it in cold water, dip it into the powder, and apply five or six times daily.

Remedy for Toothache through Decay.

R _x	Prickly Ash Bark, in powder	two drachms
	Camphor	one drachm
	Oil of Cloves	twenty drops
	Galbanum Gum, in powder	sufficient

Add alcohol sufficient to form into a pill mass, and divide into grain-and-half or two-grain pills.

One of these pills placed in the hollow or decayed part of the tooth will afford immediate relief.

Keep the pills free from exposure to the air.

Remedy for Dysentery.

R̄	Oil of Cinnamon	...	half drachm
	Oil of Peppermint	...	half drachm
	Paregoric Essence, <i>sini, opii</i>		half ounce
	Proof Spirits of Wine		one pint

Mix well.

Dose—A dessertspoonful every three or four hours.

This remedy may be taken with advantage in all cases where the Dysentery is accompanied with Tenesmus, or straining painful motions. The diet, in such cases, should consist of rice, tapioca, the digestive food, chicken broth, and such light food as the stomach will tolerate.

Remedy for Menorrhagia, or Immoderate Menstruation.

R̄	Beth Root, in powder	...	half ounce
	Tormentil, in powder	...	half ounce
	English Rhubarb, in powder		two drachms

Add sufficient Proof spirits of Wine to mix, let it stand twenty-four hours, put into a quart bottle, add a pint and a half of the best Port Wine, and shake up daily for a week.

Dose—A half wineglassful of the liquid only, in an equal quantity of cold water, three and four times a day.

Old Henry's Remedy for Cancer.

℞ Extract of Poke Root, and Extract of
Sharp-pointed Dock ... equal parts

Spread as ointment on white leather and apply
night and morning.

Drink at the same time a small teacupful of the
infusion of Tag Alder.

Remedy for Gout and Chronic Rheumatism.

℞ Prickly Ash Bark	...	one ounce
Sassafras Bark	...	half ounce
Betony Herb	...	one ounce

Boil the barks gently in two quarts of rain water
down to three pints. Throw the whole upon the
herb, cover, and when cold express.

Dose—a wineglassful three times a day.

At bedtime make a teacupful hot, and add a
quarter of a teaspoonful (fifteen grains) of ginger,
and sweeten with treacle.

Remedy for Old Ulcers.

℞ Prickly Ash Bark	...	two ounces
Water Dock	... ..	two ounces
English Rhubarb Root		one ounce

Crush or cut the dried roots small, and gently
simmer in five pints of distilled or rain water down

to two quarts: add two ounces of pure spirits of wine.

Dose—A wineglassful four times a day.

Wash the ulcers in an infusion of wormwood, sprinkle or cover with powdered prickly ash bark, and cover with cloths, constantly wet with the wormwood infusion until they are healed.

Remedy for Secondary Syphilis.

R̄	Prickly Ash Bark	...	four ounces
	Sarsaparilla Root, Jamaica		two ounces
	English Rhubarb Root		one ounce
	Soapwort Root	...	one ounce

Bruise or cut the dried roots small, simmer in five pints of rain or distilled water down to two quarts, when cold express.

Dose—A wineglassful four times a day.

Remedy for Hysteria.

R̄	Mugwort Herb, dry	...	two ounces
	Balm Herb, dry	...	one ounce

Infuse in three pints of boiling water, in a covered vessel, let it stand until cold, express and sweeten with lump sugar.

Dose—A wineglassful, cold, three times a day.

Old Remedy for Tapeworm.

℞ Powdered Male Fern Root one ounce

Divide into four parts, and take one part night and morning.

The patient should eat nothing from tea time, and take a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake and ginger (equal parts) mixed, two hours before taking the male fern at night, and two hours after taking it in the morning.

Remedy for Hoarseness and Loss of Voice.

℞ Horseradish Root, dry, in thin
pieces, or scraped two ounces

Simmer with two quarts of rain water, over a slow fire, in a covered vessel, down to three pints: when cold express, add three pounds of lump sugar. Prepare as a syrup, and take from one to two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours.

Remedy for Hæmoptysis or Bleeding from the Lungs.

℞ Harts-tongue Herb, dry two ounces
Beth Root, in powder ... half ounce

Gently simmer the herb in three pints of rain water, for half an hour, in a covered vessel; throw the whole off upon the powder, mix well, let it cool, express, add four ounces of lump sugar, and four ounces, or a noggin of the best pale French brandy.

Dose — a small wineglassful four times a day.

Ointment for Scalds, Burns from Fire, and Chilblains.

℞	Harts-tongue, dry leaves powdered	four ounces
	Linseed Oil	half pint
	Mutton Suet	two ounces
	Beeswax	four ounces

Boil the herb in two quarts of water for one hour, express and evaporate to the consistency of treacle ; add the beeswax, linseed oil, and mutton suet, gently simmer, and agitate or stir until the whole are well incorporated.

Remedy for removing Mucous Accumulations and Film from the Eyes.

R	Express Juice of Celandine	...	half ounce
	" Ground Ivy	...	half ounce
	Bay Salt	... ..	one drachm

Strain the juice clear, dissolve the salt, and keep in a cool place.

Gently touch the conjunctiva or surface of the eye with a small camel-hair brush, wet with this, twice or three times a day, until the obstruction is removed.

In cases where the deposit or accumulation arises from a strumous taint, alterative medicines should be prescribed internally.

Remedy for Asthma or Tightness upon the Chest.

℞	Ground Ivy Herb, dry	...	one ounce
	Angelica Herb, dry	...	one ounce

Infuse in a quart of boiling water, strain, express, and add four ounces of lump sugar and two ounces of acid tincture of lobelia.

Dose—a tablespoonful three times a day, and double the quantity at bedtime.

Remedy for Irritation of the Skin and Cutaneous Disease.

℞	Fumitory Herb, dry	...	two ounces
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Infuse in three pints of boiling water, in a covered vessel, express, and add half an ounce of the tincture of Stillingia, and half an ounce of the tincture of Mandrake.

Dose—a tablespoonful three times a day.

Remedy for Atrophy or Wasting of the Body.

℞	Eringo Root, dry and crushed	two ounces
	Comfrey Root, dry and crushed	one ounce
	Liquorice Root, dry and crushed	one ounce
	Anise Seed	... .. half ounce

Gently simmer for one hour in two quarts of boiling water down to three pints, express, add four ounces of lump sugar and one ounce of spirituous lobelia tincture.

Dose—from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful four times a day in a wineglassful of new milk.

Remedy for Scrofula.

℞	Coltsfoot Leaves, dry	...	one ounce
	Vervain Herb, dry	...	one ounce
	Dog Mercury Herb, dry	...	half ounce
	Spurge Laurel Leaves, dry		two drachms

Gently simmer the whole in two quarts of boiling water down to three pints; express, add half ounce of extract of Poke Root, and an ounce of Spanish Juice.

Dose—a tablespoonful three or four times a day,

Apply cloths saturated with a decoction of worm-wood, hot, at night, and protect the parts with flannel during the day; or if the glands are likely to suppurate, poultice with powdered white pond lily.

Remedy for Palpitation of the Heart.

℞	Motherwort Herb, dry	...	one ounce
	Balm Herb, dry	...	one ounce

Infuse in three pints of boiling water, in a covered vessel, for one hour, strain, express, add four ounces of lump sugar and one ounce of anti-spasmodic tincture.

Dose—a tablespoonful three times a day.

Remedy for Goitre (Derbyshire Neck).

℞	Burnt Sponge, finely powdered		two ounces
	Cinnamon, powder	...	one ounce

Mix well, divide into thirty-two parts, and take one part twice a day, in honey. Let the honey dissolve in the mouth, and swallow slowly.

As an external application or embrocation prescribe—

℞	Iodide of Potass	...	one drachm
	Soap Liniment	...	two ounces

Mix, and when the Iodide of Potass is dissolved, apply gently over the part affected, night and morning.

A strong infusion of Fullers' Teazel, used warm as a fomentation, before applying the liniment, will assist the cure, and if two or three wineglassfuls of the same are taken as a drink during the day, it will be useful.

It is necessary to bear in mind that when the disease is of very long standing it is rarely or never cured.

Remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

℞	Valerian Root, in powder	half ounce
	Gentian Root, in powder	half ounce
	Carbonate of Soda	... two drachms
	Compound Spirits of Ammonia	two drachms

Infuse the two powders in a pint of boiling water, mix well, let it stand until cold, strain off the liquid, and add the two latter. Dose: a tablespoonful three times a day.

Dentifrice, or Tooth Powder

℞	Bayberry	...	...	one ounce
	Tormentil	...	...	half ounce
	Sanguinaria	...	...	one drachm
	Cinnamon	...	...	one drachm

This is a most excellent preparation, and altogether harmless, which is more than can be said of the mineral preparations that compose the fashionable powders of ordinary drug shops.

Pulmonary Troches or Lozenges.

R	Sugar, fine white	...	one pound
	Tolu Tincture...	...	one ounce
	Antispasmodic Tincture		half ounce
	Oil of Peppermint	...	twenty drops
	Gum Arabic	... ..	sufficient

Form the whole into a mass, cut out and prepare in the form of lozenges.

Remedy for Seat Worms, Thread Worms, and Round Worms in Children.

R	Santonin	...	twenty-one grains
	Podophyllin	...	two grains
	Simple Syrup	...	half ounce
	Distilled Water	...	half ounce

Mix, triturate well in a mortar, divide into four parts, and give one part every second night.

Eat nothing after tea, and use injections of salt and water, wormwood, or garlic, at bedtime.

Remedy for Tapeworm.

R	Oil of Male Fern	one and a half drachms
	Gum Acacia, or Slippery Elm,	
	Mucilage	two ounces

Mix well and take fasting.

SELECTED REMEDIES.

Eat nothing after tea the night before taking the medicine, and take from a half-ounce to an ounce of castor oil upon going to bed, in order to prepare the stomach. Two hours after taking the oil and muoilage take another half ounce of castor oil, and if a tablespoonful of honey is taken in the morning before the medicine, it will act with more certainty. Toxic symptoms are frequently produced by big doses.

In delicate cases one drachm of the oil will be sufficient. The worm will most likely be expelled in an hour or two. Care must be taken, however, not to break it in its passage.

BOTANIC SNUFFS.

For Pains of the Head and over the Eyes.

℞	Asarabacca, fine powder	...	half ounce
	Betony	„	... two drachms
	Bayberry	„	... one drachm

Tirturate or rub up fine in a mortar, and use as Snuff when required.

Botanic Snuff for Offensive Catarrh.

℞	Golden Seal, in fine powder	one ounce	
	Bayberry	„	two drachms
	Borax	„	two drachms

These may be thoroughly rubbed together and sifted through a fine sieve. Should be used as ordinary snuff several times a day.

Snuff for Watery Catarrh.

℞	Witch Hazel, in fine powder	one ounce
	White Oak Bark „	half ounce
	Wild Cherry Bark „	half ounce

Mix thoroughly and sift.

Snuff for Snuffles.

℞	Lobelia, in fine powder	... one ounce
	Golden Seal, „	... one ounce
	Borax, „	... two drachms

Mix thoroughly and sift.

This preparation is most excellent where the nostrils become choked. Use as ordinary snuff several times a day.

FEVER DRINKS.**Apple Tea.**

Skin and cut up two or three large apples into thin slices, or form them into a pulpy mass with a coarse grater, pour on a quart or three pints of boiling water, cover, let it cool, strain, and sweeten with lump sugar.

This is a most excellent fever drink, and may be used either by adults or children. It is superior to almost every other, and may be used *ad libitum*.

Lemonade.

Pare two lemons as thin as possible, put half the rind of one into a pint and a half or a quart of hot water, not boiling, and cover it over for three or four hours. Squeeze the juice of the lemons out into a bowl, add the liquid from the rind, and sweeten with lump sugar.

This may be used as the others, or as an ordinary drink during the summer, neat, as prepared, or diluted to suit the taste.

Orangeade.

Squeeze the juice from a dozen oranges, and infuse the peel of four of them in a quart of boiling water. Boil sufficient water and sugar to form a thin syrup, skim it, and when the whole is cold mix with as much more water as will make a rich sherbert, strain, and cool.

May be used instead of the last, or in change if necessary.

Concentrated Lemonade.

R.	Essence of Lemon	...	One drachm
	Citric Acid	..	Half ounce
	Lump Sugar	...	Two and a half pounds
	Water, cold	...	One pint

Mix the water and sugar, gently simmer and boil, throw upon the acids, bottle and keep in a dry place.

A tablespoonful mixed with a tumblerful of water makes a very pleasant drink.

Cranberry Water.

Bruise a cupful of Cranberries and mix a cupful of cold water. Boil two quarts of water with a table-spoonful of oatmeal and the rind of a lemon, stir in the cranberries and water, add four ounces of candied or granulated sugar and a quarter of a pint of white or sherry wine, simmer for a quarter of an hour, let it cool, strain, and bottle ready for use.

Excellent in cases of fever, or to allay thirst at any time.

Raspberry Water.

Mix from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful of raspberry vinegar in a tumblerful of cold or hot water, sweeten or use unsweetened as most agreeable to the patient.

This is a very agreeable drink, and may be used in fever, either in change or instead of others.

Rhubarb Sherbert.

Skin and cut two or three stems of Rhubarb, add the rind of a lemon, and boil in three pints of water for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, strain off upon three ounces of candied sugar and when cool bottle for use.

Excellent in fever, and may be used in change with the "Apple Tea," or any of the other drinks.

Currant Jelly Water.

Dissolve a small tablespoonful of currant jelly, either black, red, or white, according to taste, in a tumbler of water, and add from ten to fifteen grains of tartaric or citric acid,

This is very grateful and refreshing, and may be used in all cases where a drink of the kind is necessary.

Pearl Barley Water.

Everyone knows the use of this, and how to prepare it; there need be nothing said, therefore, but simply to recommend it in all cases where it is necessary to combine a nutrient with drink.

CONCENTRATED POWDERS.

These preparations are highly useful in chronic disease, when it becomes necessary to completely change the character of the blood in order to remove effete or worn out matter, and supply its place with new. In all such cases the process must necessarily be slow, and whilst every attention is being paid to hygiene, the system, acted upon through food, combined or united with these medicines, gradually changes its condition. In certain cases the transition from disease to health takes place all but imperceptibly, with very little medicine, from the fact that the organ or part more immediately affected having been relieved of the morbid accumulation, nature comes to the rescue and completes the work.

Asclepin.—

The active principle of the *Aselepias Tuberosa*, Pleurisy Root. Dose: from two to five grains. Properties —Alterative, anti-spasmodic, expectorant and carminative.

Most excellent in Inflammatory attacks of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Catarrh, Asthma, Hooping Cough, and Bronchitis. It should be taken with Hyssop or Ground Ivy Tea.

Baptisin.

The active principle of the *Baptisia Tinctoria*, Wild Indigo. Dose, from one to three grains. Properties—Tonic, emetic, stimulant, alterative, anti-septic and emmenagogue.

It is an excellent remedy in Erysipelas, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, and for old Ulcers, Sore Nipples, Sore Eyes, Syphilitic Disease, Gangrenous and offensive Wounds, etc.

It is contra-indicated during gestation, as its continued use induces abortion.

Barosmin.

The active principles of the *Barosma Crenulata*, Buchu. Dose, from two to four grains. Properties—Diuretic, anti-spasmodic, stimulant and alterative.

It is highly valuable in irritable Urethra, Inflammation of the Bladder, Chronic Rheumatism, and Inflamed Mucous Surfaces generally, Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Ulceration of the Womb, Prostrate Gland, etc.

Caulophyllin.

The active principle of the *Caulophyllum Thalictroides*, Blue Cohosh. Dose: from one to five grains. Properties—Emmenagogue, tonic, alterative, diuretic and parturient.

Valuable in Parturition, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Rheumatism, and Gastrodynia, particularly during gestation.

Chelonin.

The active principle of the *Chelone Glabra*, Balmoney.
Dose: from one to three grains. Properties—Tonic and Anthelmintic.

As a tonic, the Chelonin is unsurpassed by any known remedy. It is highly useful in Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver, and diseases of Debility, used alone or combined with other remedies. Its properties as a vermifuge are confined to the *Lumbricoides* or round worm, and *Ascarides* or seat worm.

Cimicifugin or Macrotin.

The active principle of the *Cimicifuga Racemosa*, Black Cohosh. Dose: from one to three grains. Properties—Anti-spasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue, parturient and nervine.

Corydalin.

The active principle of the *Corydalis Formosa*, Turkey Pea. Dose: from one to three grains. Properties—Alterative, antisiphilitic, diuretic, tonic, and Stimulant.

Most excellent in Scrofula, Syphilis, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Skin.

Most excellent in Chorea, Epilepsy, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Spasm, Hysteria, and Parturition.

Cypripedin.

The active principle of the *Cypripedium Pubescens*, Lady's Slipper. Dose: from two to five grains. Properties - Antispasmodic, nervine, tonic, and stimulant.

Excellent in Hysteria, Chorea, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Headache, and nervous debility.

This is a most excellent medicine in all cases where a nervine is indicated, more especially in diseases of children. It is notorious that opium is uncertain in its action, and in some cases highly dangerous, hence it seldom affects two patients alike, for while some can bear it without any great disturbance, others, from some peculiar idiosyncrasy, cannot take it at all, and are so exceedingly sensitive, that the smallest quantity produces extreme distress.

Euonymin.

The active principle of the *Euonymus Atropurpureus* (Wahoo). Dose from one to three grains. Properties Alterative, tonic, laxative, expectorant and diuretic.

Highly useful in obstinate Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Cutaneous Disease, Nervous Irritation, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness of Chest, Sluggishness of the Liver, Fever, Inflammation, Pleurisy, Obstructed Perspiration, etc.

Eupatoidin—

The active principle of the *Eupatorium Ageratum*, Wood Sanicle. Dose: from one to three grains. Properties —Expectorant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, pulmonary, and aromatic.

This is a most valuable remedy in Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, and Irritability of the nervous system. It produces freedom of expectoration, induces gentle diaphoresis, and relieves tightness of the chest or difficulty of breathing.

Eupatorin.

The active principle of the *Eupatorium Purpureum*, Queen of the Meadow. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties—Diuretic, stimulant, tonic, and astringent.

This medicine is unsurpassed by any known remedy in Obstruction of the Urine, whether from Calculus, Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or General Debility of the parts. It is equally good in Hæmatemesis, Hæmoptysis, Strangury, Hæmaturia, Dysentery, and Dropsy.

Eupatorin.

The active principle of the *Eupatorium Perfoliatum* Boneset. Dose, as a tonic and alterative, from three to five grains; as a diaphoretic and febrifuge, from one to three grains.

Highly useful in Fever, Inflammation, and every form of acute disease.

Fraserin.

The active principle of the *Fraseria Carolinensis*, American Columbo. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties—Tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge.

Excellent in cases of extreme Dyspeptic Debility, Jaundice, Biliousness, Dysentery, and in the convalescent stages of Fever.

Geranin.

The active principle of the *Geranium Maculatum* Cranesbill. Dose, from two to five grains. Properties—Astringent, styptic, and antiseptic.

Highly useful in Leucorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Hæmaturia, Gleet, Dysentery, Diabetes, Diarrhœa, and Cholera Morbus.

Gillenin.

The active principle of the *Gillenia Trifoliata*, Indian Physic. Dose: as a tonic, from three to five grains. Properties— Emetic, sudorific, expectorant, cathartic, and tonic.

Excellent in obstinate Constipation, Gastrodynia, Amenorrhœa, Intermittent Fever, and Rheumatism.

Gossypin.

The active principle of the *Gossypium Herbaceum*, Cotton Plant. Dose: five grains. Properties—Parturient, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Highly prized as an emmenagogue, and very valuable in Dysmenorrhœa and in promoting Parturition.

Hamamelin.

The active principle of the *Hamamelis Virginica*, Witch Hazel. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties—Tonic, sedative, and astringent.

Most excellent in all diseases dependent upon an unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane, whether of the vagina, uterus, intestinal canal, urethra, ureter, or bladder; also in Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Hæmorrhoids, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Ulceration of the Bowels, Leucorrhœa, and Gleet.

Hydrastin.

The active principle of the *Hydrastis Canadensis* Golden Seal. Dose, from three to five grains. Properties—Alterative, laxative, antiseptic, tonic and diuretic.

A most excellent remedy in diseases of an asthenic or low type; hence its value in the convalescent stages of Typhus, Hepatitis, Enteritis, Dysentery, Gastritis, Ulceration of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the Liver, etc. It is also highly useful in all Mucous Discharges, and as a Tonic it is exceedingly beneficial. Applied externally to offensive Gangrenous Wounds it acts as an Antiseptic, and corrects their acrimony and fetor. Combined with *Geranin*, *Leptandrin*, *Podophyllin*, *Hamamelin*, and other remedies, there is scarcely a disease that it may not be employed with advantage in.

Irisin.

The active principle of the *Iris Versicolor*, Blue Flag. Dose, as a cathartic, six grains; as an alterative,

three grains. Properties—Alterative, cathartic, sialagogue, diuretic and antisyphilitic.

Highly useful in Scrofulous and Syphilitic Disease, Glandular Enlargements, Eruptions upon the Skin, Rheumatism, and Leucorrhœa.

Jalapin.

The active principle of the *Ipomœa Jalapa*, Jalap. Dose from two to five grains. Properties—Hydragogue, and cathartic.

Highly useful in Ascites, Anasarca, Pericarditis, and all dropsical effusions. It is very effectual in cases of this kind if given in quarter-grain or half-grain doses every three or four hours until active catharsis is produced. It should not be prescribed in Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels.

Juglandin.

The active principle of the *Juglans Cinerca*, Butternut. Dose, from four to six grains. As an emetic and cathartic, from ten to fifteen grains. Properties—Alterative, tonic, cholagogue, laxative, diuretic, emetic and cathartic.

This is a most valuable remedy where it is advisable to act without irritating the stomach or intestines; hence its utility in Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid, and Enteric Fever. It acts as a stimulant and tonic in Cutaneous Diseases, and is highly valuable in Eczema, Herpes, Lichen, Acne, Prurigo, and all forms of Skin Disease.

Leptandrin.

The active principle of the *Leptandria Virginica*, Black Root, Culver's Physic. Dose: from one to three or four grains. Properties—Alterative, laxative, tonic, and cholotic or hepatic.

Highly prized in Chronic Disease of the Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Mesenteric, Typhoid Fever, Ulceration of the Bowels, and in all cases where the liver, pancreas, and spleen are affected.

Lobelin—

The active principle of the *Lobelia Inflata*. Dose: from a half grain to two grains. Properties—Emetic, nauseant, relaxant, expectorant, sedative, and anti-spasmodic.

Highly prized in almost every form of Acute Disease, particularly where the stomach is at fault or an emetic is indicated.

Lupulin.

The active principle of the *Humulus Lupulus*, Hop. Dose: from one to three grains. Properties—Nervine, anodyne, sudorific, astringent, and tonic.

Excellent in Hysteria, Delirium, Nervous Dyspepsia, Tremors, etc.

Lycopin.

The active principle of the *Lycopus Virginicus*, Sweet Bugle. Dose: from two to five grains. Properties—Astringent, tonic, sedative, and anodyne.

Most excellent in Hæmoptysis, Incipient Phthisis, Dysentery, Gastric Debility, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Diarrhœa, Palpitation of the Heart, and Leucorrhœa.

Menispermin.

The active principle of the *Menispermum Canadense*, Yellow Parilla. Dose: from two to five grains. Properties—Alterative, tonic, laxative, diuretic, and stimulant.

A most excellent remedy in Strumous and Scrofulous Disease, Chronic Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema Mercuriale, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, Herpes, Erysipelas, and all forms of Glandular and Cutaneous Diseases.

Myricin.

The active principle of the *Myrica Cerifera*, Bayberry. Dose: from two to five grains. Properties—Astringent, alterative, stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Most invaluable in Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Aphthous Affections, and Ulceration of the Stomach and Intestines.

Phytolaccin.

The active principle of the *Phytolacca Decandra*, Poke Root. Dose: from one to three grains. Properties—Alterative, emetic, cathartic, and sedative.

Highly useful in Secondary, Tertiary, and Mercurio Syphilitic Affections.

Podophyllin.

The active principle of the *Podophyllum Peltatum*, American Mandrake. Dose: as an Alterative, from one-eighth to half a grain; as a Cathartic, from one and a half to two grains; and as an Emeto-Cathartic from two to three or four grains. Properties—Emetic, cathartic, alterative, hydragogue, emmenagogue, cholagogue, and anthelmintic.

This remedy is most efficient in Diseases of the Liver, Spleen and Mesentery, Strumous, Glandular Affections, Diseases of the Skin, Fever, Dysentery, Syphilis, Jaundice, Biliousness, etc.

Combined with other remedies, it meets the indication of the disease for which it is prescribed readily, and with certainty.

Populin.

The active principle of the *Populus Tremuloides*, White Poplar. Dose: from three to eight grains. Properties—Alterative, tonic, diuretic, stomachic, vermifuge, and diaphoretic.

Most excellent in General Debility, and in all cases where the pathological evidence of the disease is doubtful in its character.

Prunin.

The active principle of the *Prunus Virginicus*, Wild Cherry Bark. Dose: as a tonic, from three to four grains; as a sedative, from five to eight grains. Properties—Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and sedative.

Highly beneficial in Nervous Irritability, Hectic Fever, Colliquative Diarrhœa, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Consumption, Cough, Dyspepsia, Palpitation, etc.

Rhusin.

The active principle of the *Rhus Glabrum*, Sumach.
Dose: from one to three grains. Properties—Astringent, antiseptic, and tonic.

Highly valuable in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Aphthous Affections, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, and Mucous Discharges generally. It is also excellent in Dysentery, and Diarrhœa following Typhoid Fevers.

Sanguinarin.

The active principle of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, Blood Root. Dose: from one-fourth of a grain to five grains, the latter acting as an emeto-cathartic. Properties—Emetic, sedative, febrifuge, stimulant, tonic, alterative, expectorant, laxative and emmenagogue.

A most efficient remedy in Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Whooping Cough, Malignant or Putrid Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gastrodynia, and Inflamed Mucous Surfaces generally. It is also most valuable if applied externally to Inflamed and Ulcerated Wounds, Conjunctivitis, Iritis, Ophthalmia, etc.

Scutellarin.

The active principle of the *Scutellaria Lateriflora*, Scull-cap. Dose: from two to five grains. Properties—

Nervine, tonic, antispasmodic, slightly diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Most excellent in Chorea, Delirium, Convulsions, Tremors, Hysteria, Neuralgia, and all forms of Nervous Disease.

Senecioin.

The active principle of the *Senecio Gracilis*, Life Root.
Dose: from two to five grains. Properties—Febri-
fuge, emmenagogue, expectorant, pectoral, alterative
and tonic.

Excellent in Chlorosis, Amenorrhœa, Dysmen-
orrhœa, and Diseases peculiar to Females; also in
general Debility. It is commonly known in America
by the name of Female Regulator.

Smilacin.

The active principle of the *Smilax Officinalis*, Sarsap-
arilla. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties
—Alterative, resolvent, and detergent.

Highly useful in Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis,
Scrofula, old Ulcers, Caries, etc. Combined with
Irisin, *Stillingin*, *Podophyllin*, or *Leptandrin*, accord-
ing to the treatment indicated, it is in all respects an
invaluable adjunct.

Trilliin.

The active principle of the *Trillium Pendulum*, Beth
Root. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties

—Astringent, styptic, alterative, tonic, diaphoretic expectorant, antiseptic, and emmenagogue.

Invaluable in Hæmoptisis, Hæmaturia, Hæmatemesis, Leucorrhœa, Cancrum Oris, Chronic Vaginitis, Putrid Fever, etc.

Verbenin.

The active principle of the *Verbena Hastata*, Simplers Joy. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties—Emetic, tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue, sudorific, and alterative.

Excellent in Intermittent and Remittent Fever, Cold, Obstruction of the Menses, Scrofula, Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections.

Viburnin.

The active principle of the *Viburnum Opulis*, High Cranberry, Cramp Bark. Dose: from three to six grains. Properties—Antiperiodic, expectorant, antispasmodic, alterative, and tonic.

In Pneumonia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dysmenorrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Colic, etc., the *Viburnin* is invaluable.

Xanthoxylin.

The active principle of the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, Prickly Ash. Dose: from three to five grains. Properties—Alterative, tonic, sialagogue, and stimulant.

Highly valuable in Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Ulceration of the Stomach, and Bowels, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, Cutaneous Diseases, and General Debility.

It will be quite superfluous to add a word in favour of the active principles: their general acceptance and use, more or less, among all medical professors throughout America, and to whomever they are known in Europe, is the best evidence we can give of their utility. In clinical or bed-side practice they have great advantages over all others, particularly in cases where crude remedies are objectionable.

APPENDIX.

The New British Pharmacopœia of 1898,
and Botanic Remedies.

A GENERAL REVIEW AND CRITICISMS OF ALTERATIONS
AND ADDITIONS OF HERBAL MEDICINES.

The following Articles, with many others, have
been omitted from the Pharmacopœia:—

Aconite Leaves	Infusion Cusso
Bael Fruit	„ Jaborandi
Canella Bark	„ Linseed
Yeast	„ Matico
Iceland Moss	„ Valerian

Confection of Roses	Kamala
Decoction of Broom	Manna
„ Barley	Matico Leaves
„ Poppies	Honey
„ Pareira	Berberu Bark
„ Oak Bark	Oleo. Resin of Cubebes
„ Dandelion	Oil of Pinus Sylvestris
Squirting Cucumber	„ Rue
Extract Calumba	„ Savine
„ Colchicum Acet	Compound Conium Pill
„ Conium	Rose Leaves
„ Gelsemium	Savine
„ Logwood	Syrup Mulberries
„ Jaborandi	Syrup Poppies
„ Lettuce	Tobacco
„ Hops	Treacle
„ Mezereum	Tincture Ergot
„ Poppies	Tincture of Galls
„ Pareira	„ Lobelia
„ Quassia	„ Savine
„ Buckthorn	„ Valerian
Infusion Camomiles	„ Veratrum
„ Catechu	Essence of Ginger

The General Medical Council's reason's for omitting several of the articles are inexplicable, as some are in everyday use, and their virtues are familiar in every household. Example:—Infusion of Camomiles and Poppies; Manna; Honey; Syrup of Mulberries; Syrup of Poppies and Essence of Ginger,

Oil of Rue, Savine Tops.—The tincture and oil have been omitted for the reason that they are seldom prescribed in legitimate pharmacy.

Infusion of Broom has been introduced in place of the decoction.

Concentrated Liquors of Columba, Chiretta, &c. This is entirely a new class of preparation, and very similar to a concentrated infusion. The strength is 1 in 2.

Distilled Witch Hazel.—This is one of the many preparations introduced by medical herbalists, and owing to the success attending its use, it has been added to the Official Preparations. This addition is a feather in the cap of the medical herbalists.

Liquor Sarsa Conc. This is an old preparation under a new name, and is better known as the Concentrated Decoction of Jamaica Sarsaparilla. See page 114.

Cherry Bark (*Prunus Virginia*), Syrup and Tincture—Old and trusted remedies in the Botanic treatment,) have been made Official.

Spirits.—The old Essence of Anise has been discarded, and in future will be known as Spirit of Aniseed. It is ordered to be made by dissolving one ounce of oil in ten fluid ounces of spirit. This is about half the strength of the present Essence.

Ointments.—A new Cayenne Ointment has been introduced, which is similar to the ordinary Chillie Paste.

Tinctures.—The principal alteration is that for Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. Saffron is omitted and two ounces of glycerine added to the pint. This will cheapen the preparation and at the same time will not interfere with its activity.

Quinine Wine will be made in future by adding one grain of Quinine Hydrochloride to one ounce of Orange Wine.

Several alterations have been made in the manufacture of Fluid Extracts, Tinctures, &c.

POINTS ABOUT THE PATENT MEDICINE ACT.

(NEW READING)

Which came into operation Thursday, March 31st, 1904, and makes the following names dutiable:—
All Ailment Names, such as Cough Mixture, Indigestion Pills, etc.

Compound Names, where Organ and Adjectival names are put together, such as Tonic Liver Pills, Antiseptic Throat Pastilles.

The following is a list of titles not involving liability to duty and it will be seen that they consist largely of "Organ" and "Adjectival" names. It is not claimed that this is a complete list, but it will be found fairly comprehensive and to include most of the names likely to be required:—

NON-DUTIABLE TITLES.

Alterative Compound	Bronchial Lozenge
Antiseptic Pastilles	Chest Liniment
Aperient Pills	Chest & Lung Lozenges
Astringent Mixture	Children's Powders
Bile Pills	Cooling Powders
Blood Mixture	Digestive Candy
Blood Pills	Ear Drops
Blood and Stomach Pills	Eye Lotion
Brain and Nerve Essence	Eye Ointment

Female Pills	Nerve Mixture
Female Corrective	Nerve Pills
Powder	Nerve Powders
Female Restorative	Nervine Tincture
Powder	Nipple Lotion
Gastric Tablets	Pectoral Lozenges
Head Pills	Pulmonary Mixture
Head and Liver Pills	Skin Lotion
Head and Stomach Pills	Skin Ointment
Head, Stomach and	Stomach Mixture
Liver Pills	Stomach Pills
Hepatic Pills	Stomach Powders
Infants' Powder	Stomach and Liver
Kidney Mixture	Mixture
Kidney Pills	Stomach and Liver Pills
Kidney Plasters	Stomachic Pills
Kidney Tablets	Soothing Syrup
Laxative Mixture	Throat Gargle
Liver Lozenges	Throat Gargle and
Liver Mixture	Mouthwash
Liver Granules	Throat and Chest
Liver Pearls	Liniment
Liver Pills	Throat Lozenges
Liver and Blood Pills	Throat Mixture
Liver and Kidney	Throat Pigment
Mixture	Throat Tablets
Liver and Stomach	Tonic Mixture
Mixture	Tooth and Nerve Drops
Liver and Stomach Pills	Tooth Essence
Lung Mixture	

EXEMPTIONS.

The following goods are not affected by the Act:—

Herbs, simple or mixed.

Apparatus of all kinds.

Toilet Preparations (unless held out as a medicine).

Asthma Powders (for inhaling).

Simple Drugs, such as Phenacetin, Powdered Rhubarb, etc., may be recommended for the cure of disease without involving any liability, but in that case can only be sold by holders of a P. M. license.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

A teaspoonful is about equal to one fluid drachm.

A dessertspoonful is about two fluid drachms.

A tablespoonful is about half a fluid ounce.

Two tablespoonfuls is about one fluid ounce.

A wineglassful is about two fluid ounces.

A breakfast cup holds on an average about eight fluid ounces, equal to an ordinary medicine bottle.

A drop is supposed to be about a minim, but as the size of a drop varies considerably, it should never be used as a measure for powerful drugs.

A FEW OF THE LATIN TERMS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

<i>Ad. Lib.</i>	...	...	At pleasure
<i>Albus</i>	...	...	White
<i>Alternis horis</i>	...	...	Every other hour
<i>Alvus</i>	...	...	The bowels
<i>Applicandum</i>	...	...	To be applied
<i>Aqua</i>	...	...	Water
<i>Aqua destillata</i>	...	...	Distilled water
<i>Aqua marina</i>	...	...	Sea water
<i>Bis in dies</i>	...	...	Twice a day
<i>B.P.</i>	...	...	British Pharmacopœia
<i>Calidus</i>	...	...	Warm
<i>Capiat</i>	...	...	Let the patient take
<i>Cephalalgia</i>	...	...	Headache
<i>Charta</i>	..	...	A paper
<i>Cochlear</i>	...	...	A spoonful
<i>Cochlear Magnum</i>			A tablespoonful
<i>Cochlear Parvum</i>	...	...	A small teaspoonful
<i>Collyrium</i>	...	...	An eyewash
<i>Continuentur remedia</i>			Let the medicine be con- tinued
<i>Cortex</i>	...	...	A bark

<i>Cras</i>	...	...	To-morrow
<i>Cyatho theæ</i>	...	...	In a cup of tea
<i>Cyathus vinarius</i>	...	...	A wine glass
<i>Decubitus</i>	...	...	Lying down
<i>Detur</i>	...	...	Let it be given
<i>Deibus alternis</i>	...	...	Every other day
<i>Dolor</i>	...	...	Pain
<i>Dosis</i>	...	...	A dose
<i>Dulcis</i>	...	...	Sweet
<i>Durante dolore</i>	...	...	While the pain lasts
<i>Emesis</i>	...	...	Vomiting
<i>Et</i>	...	...	And
<i>Febris</i>	...	...	Fever
<i>Ferrum</i>	...	...	Iron
<i>Fiat haustus</i>	...	...	Let the draught be made
<i>Flatus</i>	...	...	Flatulence
<i>Flavus</i>	...	...	Yellow
<i>Fluidus</i>	...	...	Liquid
<i>Frigidus</i>	...	...	Cold
<i>Gargarisma</i>	...	...	A gargle
<i>Gutta</i>	...	...	A drop
<i>Haustus</i>	...	...	A draught
<i>Hora somni</i>	...	...	At bed-time
<i>Infusum</i>	...	...	An infusion

<i>Jam</i>	...	...	At once
<i>Jecur</i>	...	...	The Liver
<i>Levis</i>	...	...	Light ,
<i>Libra</i>	...	...	Pound
<i>Lotio</i>	...	...	A lotion
<i>Macero</i>	...	...	To macerate
<i>Mane nocteque</i>	...	...	Night and morning
<i>Mass Pilularum</i>	...	...	A pill mass
<i>Misce</i>	...	...	Mix
<i>Mistura</i>	...	...	A mixture
<i>Mollis</i>	...	...	Soft
<i>More dicto utendus</i>	...	...	To be used as directed
<i>Morbus</i>	...	...	Diseased
<i>Niger</i>	...	...	Black
<i>Oleum</i>	...	...	Oil
<i>Omni hora...</i>	...	...	Every hour
<i>Omni nocte</i>	...	...	Every night
<i>Omni trihorio</i>	...	...	Every third hour
<i>Partes æquales</i>	...	...	Equal parts
<i>Phiala agitata</i>	...	...	Shake the bottle
<i>Pilula</i>	...	...	A Pill
<i>Post cibum...</i>	...	...	After meals
<i>Quotidie</i>	...	...	Daily
<i>Radix</i>	...	...	A root

<i>Recipe</i> — <i>R</i>...	...	Take thou
<i>Redactus</i> ...	...	Reduced
<i>Secundum naturam</i>		According to nature
<i>Semen</i> ...	...	Seed
<i>Sp. g.</i> ...	...	Specific gravity
<i>Signatura</i> ...	...	Label
<i>Si opus sit</i>...	...	If required
<i>Solve</i> ...	...	Dissolve
<i>Statim summendus</i>		To be taken immediately
<i>Succus</i> ...	...	Juice
<i>Tinctura</i> ...	...	A tincture
<i>Tritura</i> ...	...	Triturate, grind
<i>Tussis</i> ...	...	A cough
<i>Tussi urgenti</i>	...	When the cough is troublesome
<i>Uncia</i> ...	...	An ounce
<i>Unguentum</i>	...	An ointment
<i>Ut dictum</i> ...	..	As directed
<i>Utendum</i> ...	...	To be used
<i>Ultimo</i> ...	...	Last
<i>Vacuo ventriculo</i> ...		On an empty stomach
<i>Venenum</i> ...	...	Poison
<i>Vinum</i> ...	...	Wine
<i>Virus</i> ...	...	Poison
<i>Vomicus</i> ...	...	Nauseating

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN PHARMACY & THERAPEUTICS.

Abdomen—The lower front part of the body.

Aromatic—Fragrant and spicy drugs, used to prevent griping of drastic purgatives.

Acidity—Sourness, acids neutralize alkalis.

Alkaline—Having the properties of an alkali, alkalis neutralize acids.

Anti—Being prefixed to any word, means against.

Antisymphilitic—Remedy for venereal disease.

Antiseptic—That which will prevent putrefaction.

Alterative—Medicines which will gradually restore healthy action and change the system.

Abscess—A cavity containing pus.

Anæmia—Without blood, or more properly speaking, blood without its proportion of iron, which gives it the bright red colour.

Alimentary Canal—The entire passage through the whole intestines from mouth to anus, which measures about 32 feet.

Albumen—An element found in both animal and vegetable substances, constituting the chief part of the white of eggs and white blood.

Apiol—Active principle from parsley root.

Abortion—A premature birth or miscarriage.

Acrid—Irritating, biting.

Adhesive—Applied to sticking plasters and parts adhering from inflammation.

Amœba—A disease germ, found in catarrh, laryngitis, asthma, bronchitis, looks like *O*, when looked at through a microscope.

Bacteria—The degraded bioplasms of nutrition, found in boils, erysipelas, wounds, etc., the most common of all disease germs.

Belladonna.—Herb, deadly nightshade, poison.

Bioplasms—Life in matter.

Bile—Secretion from the liver.

Bronchi—Air tubes of the lungs.

Bronchia—Branches of the windpipe.

Bronchitis—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes which lead into the lungs.

Calculus—Stone or gravel found in the bladder gall-ducts, kidneys and uterus, ducts which lead from kidney to bladder.

Collapse—A recession of blood from the surface, prostration.

Chronic—Of long standing.

Cancer—An aggregation of disease germs from the blood; living, growing.

Cathartic—An active purgative.

Catheter—Tube for emptying the bladder.

Coma -- Stupor.

Contagious—A disease which may be given to another by contact.

Congestion—Undue accumulation of blood in a part.

Convalescence—Recovery from disease.

Cystitis—Inflammation of the bladder.

Diaphoretics—Medicines which aid in producing perspiration.

Demulcent—Mucilaginous, as linseed and gum arabic.

Desquamation - A peeling off, a scaling.

Diagnosis—To discriminate disease.

Diathesis—A peculiar constitutional state or affection of the body.

Digitalis - Herb, foxglove, narcotic.

Drachm—Sixty grains, a teaspoonful.

Dulcamara—The bitter-sweet, or woody nightshade.

Dyspepsia—Difficult, prolonged, or imperfect digestion.

Eclectic—To choose, select. A physician who professes to be liberal in views, independent of party, and who favours progress and reform in medicine. Will use any means to ameliorate suffering and prolong life.

Emetic—Medicines which produce vomiting.

Enema—An injection by the rectum.

Epistaxis—Bleeding of the nose.

Eruption—Pimples or blotches on the skin, or pustules from small pox.

Excretion—That which is thrown off or becomes useless.

Exhalants—Vessels which throw out fluid upon the external or internal surface of the body.

Extract—An active principle obtained from vegetables.

Febrile—Having reference to fevers.

Fistula—An ulcer with a tube.

Flatulenc.—Gas in the stomach.

Formula—Medical prescription.

Gangrene—Partial death of a part, often ending in entire mortification of the part.

Gastric Juice—Secretions of the stomach.

Gland—Secreting organs, having ducts emptying into cavities.

Gonorrhœa—An infectious discharge from the genital organs, in which the venereal germ are present

Gout—Painful Inflammation of the joints of the toes or of the fingers.

Granulation—Healing up of an ulcer or wound with healthy matter.

Gravel—Crystalline particles in the urine, red gravel, uric acid crystals, white gravel, phosphate of lime.

Hæmaturia—Blood in urine.

Hæmatemesis.—Hæmorrhage from the stomach.

Hemorrhoids—Piles, bleeding piles.

Herbalism—The system or practice of treating disease with herbal preparations, *i.e.*, Infusions, Decoctions, Extracts, etc., of Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers, Berries, etc.

Herbalist—A person learned in the science and practice of curing disease with herbal preparations.

Hepatitis—Inflammation of the liver.

Humors—The fluids of the blood excluding the blood.

Hypertrophy—Enlargement.

Hysteria—An involuntary effort to repress attacks of grief, spasms, etc.

Ichor—An acrid, biting, watery discharge from ulcers, often corroding, eating the surface.

Icterus—Jaundice.

Induration—Hardening of any part of the system by disease.

Infectious—Communicable disease from to another,

Infusion—Medicine prepared by steeping in water, not to boil.

Injection—Preparations introduced by the rectum.

Itch—Psora, scabies, a parasite inhabiting the finer portions of the skin, between the joints.

Jaundice—A disease caused by the inactivity of the liver, or ducts leading from it, yellowness, itching of the skin, great drowsiness.

Larynx—The upper part of the throat.

Laryngitis—Inflammation of the throat.

Laxative—A very gentle cathartic.

Lymph—A thin colourless fluid.

Malaria—Bad gases causing disease, supposed to arise from decaying vegetable matter.

Materia Medica—The science of medicine and medical combinations.

Massage—External stimulation and vitalization, by patting, friction, kneading, and rubbing the periphery of nerves of the entire body.

Metritis—Inflammation of the womb.

Micturition—To pass the urine.

Narcotic—Stupifying, medicines producing sleep.

Nausea—Sickness of the stomach,

Nephritis—Inflammation of the kidneys.

Nervine—That which will allay or soothe nervous excitement.

Neurasthenia—Poverty of nerve force.

Normal—In a natural and healthy condition.

Ophthalmia—Discharge from the eye, inflammation of the white of the eye.

Organ—A part of the body which has a certain work to perform, called the functions of organs, as the stomach, lungs, liver and kidneys.

Organic—Bodies made up of organs.

Ostincee—Mouth of the womb or uterus.

Oxygen—One of the elements of air (a particle), or part of water.

Palpitation—Unhealthy or unnatural beating of the heart.

Paralysis—Loss of motion, numb palsy.

Paroxysm—A fit of disease occurring at certain periods.

Phthisis—A wasting away, consumption.

Penis—The male organ of generation.

Pepsin—A peculiar substance in the stomach which aids digestion.

Pericardium—Around the heart, sac containing the heart.

Piles—Tumors at or in the anus, sometimes protruding, often attended with hæmorrhage, then called hæmorrhoids.

Pleuritis—Inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy.

Pleura—The serous membrane covering the lungs and folded upon the sides.

Pneumonia—Inflammation of the lungs.

Prognosis—The art of guessing how a disease will terminate.

Puberty—Full growth, an adult perfection.

Pulmonary—Relating to the lungs.

Retrocession—Striking in the blood, or disease going to the internal organs.

Refrigerant—A cooling medicine or drink.

Rheumatism—Inflammation of the fibrous tissue, mostly confined to the large joints, acid diathesis.

Rigor—Coldness with shivering.

Rupture—Hernia, by some called breach.

Scrotum—The sac which encloses the testicles.

Sedative—To depress, to soothe, to quiet.

Stimulant—A medicine which will excite a healthy action.

Spasm—Cramp or convulsion.

Specific—A remedy having a uniform action in producing health.

Strangulation--Applied to hernia, which cannot be reduced.

Suppository—A solid medicated body in the form of a cone or cylinder, to insert in the rectum.

Suppuration—To produce pus.

Syncope—To swoon, fainting.

Syphilis—Disease germs evolved by promiscuous sexual congress.

Therapeutics—To decide upon the measures most suitable for restoring the normal condition, and the best modes for applying them, constitute science of *Therapeutics*.

Tumor—An enlargement of a portion, usually of the external parts.

Variola—Small pox germ.

Vibrions—A disease germ, degraded nerve matter, looks like a feather, found in typhoid fever and all nerve diseases.

ABBREVIATIONS AND PROPERTIES EXPLAINED.

Acr.—Acrid. Biting, caustic, sharp.

Alt.—Alterative. Changing the morbid actions of the secretions.

Ano.—Anodyne. Quieting, easing pain.

Anth.—Anthelmintic. Expelling or destroying worms.

A-bil.—Antibilious. Correcting the bile or bilious secretions.

A-scor.—Antiscorbutic. Useful in scurvy.

A-sep.—Antisepetic. Preventing mortification.

A-spas.—Antispasmodic. Relieving spasms.

A-pe.—Aperient. Opening.

Aro.—Aromatic. Agreeable, spicy.

Ast.—Astringent. Contracting the fibres or solids.

Bal.—Balsamic. Mild healing stimulant.

Car.—Carminative. Expelling wind.

Cath.—Cathartic. Purgative, cleansing the bowels.

Ceph.—Cephalic. Remedy for diseases of the head.

Dem.—Demulcent. Sheathing or lubricating.

Deo.—Deobstruent. Correcting or removing the secretions.

Dia.—Diaphoretic. Producing insensible perspiration.

Diu.—Diuretic. Increasing the discharge of urine.

Dis.—Discutient. Dissolving, discussing.

Eme.—Emetic. Causing vomiting.

Emo.—Emollient. Softening, causing warmth, and moisture.

Emm.—Emmenagogue. Promoting menstruation.

Exp.—Expectorant. Producing discharge from the lungs.

Feb.—Febrifuge. Dispelling fever, allaying fever heat.

Her.—Herpetic. Curing diseases of the skin.

Lax.—Laxative. Mild purgative.

Muc.—Mucilaginous. Glutinous, lubricating.

Nar.—Narcotic. Stupifying, causing sleep.

Ner.—Nervine. Strengthening the nerves.

Pec.—Pectoral. Useful in diseases of the lungs or chest.

Ref.—Refrigerant. Cooling, mitigating heat.

Rub.—Rubefacient. Producing heat and redness of the skin.

Sec.—Secretory. Separating substances in the body

Sed.—Sedative. Depressing the vital powers.

Sial.—Sialagogue. Promoting a flow of saliva.

Sti.—Stimulating. Exciting the action of the stomach.

Sty.—Styptic. Stopping bleeding.

Sud.—Sudorific. Causing sweat.

Ton.—Tonic. Permanently strengthening.

Ver.—Vermifuge. Destroying worms.

Vul.—Vulnerary. Medicines which heal wounds.

SCHEDULE OF POISONS.

For the guidance of those Medical Herbalists who are not also Registered Chemists, we have reprinted the Poison Schedule, with a few suggestions as to the sale of articles which are poisonous but not on the Schedule.

These poisons can *only* be sold by Registered Chemists under the following conditions :

PART I.

The poisons named in this part may not be sold by retail unless :

- (1) The purchaser be known to the seller, or be introduced by a person known to the seller also
- (2) Each sale to be entered in the poison book as follows: (*a*) Date of sale; (*b*) name and address of purchaser; (*c*) name and quantity of poison sold; (*d*) purpose for which it is stated to be required; (*e*) signature of the purchaser, and introducer, if any (*Arsenic, vide Arsenic, p. 213*).
- (3) The poison sold must be labelled with (*f*) the name of the article; (*g*) the word "Poison"; (*h*) the name and address of the seller.

Aconite and its preparations.
Arsenic and its preparations.
Atropine and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
Emetic tartar.
Ergot of rye and its preparations.
Prussic acid.
Savin and its oil.
Strychnine.
All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

PART II.

The Poisons named in this part may not be sold by retail unless labelled with (*a*) the name of the article; (*b*) the word "Poison"; (*c*) the name and address of the seller, and then only by a Registered Chemist.

Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury).

Belladonna and its preparations.

Cantharides tincture, and all vesicating liquid preparations of. 2

Chloral hydrate and its preparations.

Chloroform.

Corrosive sublimate, preparations of

Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.

Morphine, preparations of.

Nux vomica and its preparations.

Opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies.

Oxalic acid.

Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury).

Vermin killers—*i.e.*, “every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.”

Carbolic acid over 3% liquid preparations.

The following although they are *Poisons* are not *Scheduled Poisons* and therefore can be sold by *unregistered or unqualified dealers*. It is expedient, however, that dangerous drugs or chemicals should be marked “*Poisonous*,” or packed in such a manner so as to avoid any chance of accidental poisoning.

Acid Hydrochloric (Spirits of Salts)
Acid Nitric.
Acid Sulphuric.
Creosote.
Conium Leaves (Hemlock Leaves).
Digitalis Leaves.
Jaborandi Leaves.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Stramonium Leaves.
Hydrarg. Subchlor (Calomel).
Hyd. cum Creta (Grey Powder).
Iodine.
Liquid Ammonia (fort).
Plumbi Acet. (Acetate of Lead).
Potass Carb. (Salts of Tartar).
Arnica Root and Tincture.
Ipecacuanha Root.
Salts of Lemon.
Croton Seed and Oil.
Zinc Sulphate.

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