

WOLFF (L)

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A REVIEW

— OF —

NEW DRUGS AND REMEDIES

INTRODUCED

DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

REPRINT OF A PAPER

PRESENTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

BY

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N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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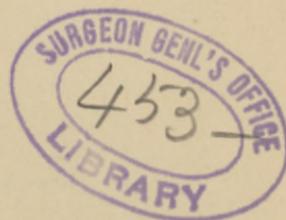
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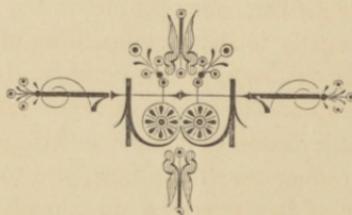
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A REVIEW

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NEW DRUGS AND REMEDIES.

BY L. WOLFF, M. D.

The last ten years, perhaps more than any other similar period in the history of medicine, have been very prolific in the introduction of new remedies; this is due partly to sharp competition of pharmacists in their endeavor to make their art useful to medicine, and also to the scientific desire to further develop and learn the value of substances in the treatment of disease and alleviation of human sufferings.

The tendency to produce something new, and to further develop and extend the knowledge of the remedies we already possess, laudable as it is, has been, no doubt, overdone by some who have tried to outrival their fellow workers in this way, and has caused much harm in bringing every thing new into discredit.

Like all evils and abuses, however, that have crept in our ways, this has done some good, and though only one of the remedies out of the thousands presented proves of value in saving life and combatting disease, it will repay for the many disappointments suffered. Therapeutics of this day are no longer the promiscuous use of odd substances in the treatment of disease in an empirical manner, but consist in the application of the physiological action of certain substances to the pathological process. The first and foremost condition to this purpose must be the true knowledge of the drug, its composition, and its classification, for from it alone we can form an approximate idea what we can expect from it. Shepherds and witches, thanks to modern science, are no longer considered the sages of the curative art. The researches amongst the aborigines and uncivilized races have developed little new in therapeutics, in comparison to the results of the scientists of civilized countries. With the knowledge and comprehension of a pathic con-

dition, the scientific physician must know from what class of remedies alone he can expect curative results. Though medicine as yet smacks largely of empiricism, it must be borne in mind that rational medicine is in its infancy, and that only with a more intimate knowledge and comprehension of pathological conditions can we count upon a suitable and scientific application of therapeutics.

It is for the pharmacist to weed out superstitions, by making known the intimate composition of remedies, to present them in their true light, rather than by a collection of traditions based upon superstition and accidental facts to further encumber and mystify our already overloaded armamentarium medicum.

In answer to the query accepted by me, I have perused the pharmaceutical and medical literature of the last ten years, and present to you in very brief notes the new remedies mentioned therein. Many of them, and especially those that have secured themselves the foremost positions, are amongst us already as so many household words, and have here been omitted. Those that are not so well-known have been commented upon without prejudice and according to the information I have been able to obtain regarding them. Many of them have so little value as to scarcely merit recognition and have been omitted entirely, and those that have been thought worthy of closer investigation have been thus reported.

All the articles subjoined have been arranged in the alphabetical order of their best known names, as follows:

ABRUS PRECATORIUS—*Gunjah, jequirity seeds, jumble beads, love peas, crab's eyes, prayer beads, pois d' Amerique, Paternoster-Erbsen, licorice bean.*

In India, when reduced to a paste, the seeds are used locally in sciatica, stiffness of shoulder joints, paralysis, and other nervous diseases.

An infusion of the crushed cotyledons has been used to advantage in chronic granular conjunctivitis. The infusion is made from 10 gms. decorticated and powdered seed, to 500 gms. of water, macerated for twenty-four hours, and filtered.

The roots of this plant have been used for same purpose as licorice.

ABSORBENT COTTON.

Absorbent Cotton has obtained a great reputation and usefulness for itself, and is certainly one of the most valuable substances introduced within the last few years.

ABSTRACTA.

These officinal pharmaceutical preparations were, no doubt, well in-

tended, but do not seem to fill entirely the place they were intended for, as some of them are even impracticable.

ACETO-TARTRATE OF ALUMINIUM.

This salt has been used as a mild astringent and antiseptic, in place of carbolic and salicylic acids.

ACIDUM ATROPICUM—*Atropic Acid.*

A decomposition product of Tropic Acid. According to investigations, Atropia exists in Belladonna Root as a salt of Tropic Acid.

ACIDUM CATHARTINICUM—*Cathartic Acid.*

This acid was discovered, by Prof. Dragendorff, in Senna, of which it is said to be the purgative principle. It has not the unpleasant secondary effect of the leaves. It is easily administered, being readily soluble in water, and almost tasteless. Dose for adults is 0.25–0.4 gms.; for children, 0.12–0.2 gms.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM—*Chrysophanic Acid.*

The Chrysarobin of Lieberman, a constituent of Goa Powder, is a secretion of *andira araroba*. It is used as a remedial agent in herpes tonsuraus, and specially psoriasis.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM—*Hydrobromic Acid.*

This acid has been much and successfully employed for producing the characteristic effects of the bromides, without the inconvenience of their saline bases. It acts almost specifically in tinnitus aurium. It has been recommended to be prepared by decomposing Potassium Bromide with Tartaric Acid, but is better prepared by decomposing an aqueous Bromide solution with Hydrogen sulphide.

ACIDUM OLEICUM—*Oleic Acid.*

Derived from the oil of sweet almonds, is now officinal in the new Pharmacopœia. It is an excellent vehicle for dermic medication, with substances dissolved therein.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM—*Salicylic Acid.*

This well-known antiseptic is probably one of the most reliable and active remedies in articular rheumatism, in doses of 10–15 grs. every 3–4 hours. It is also a powerful antipyretic.

ACIDUM SCLEROTINICUM—*Sclerotinic Acid.*

This acid was isolated from ergot of rye, by Prof. Dragendorff. It is used subcutaneously in hemorrhages, etc., in place of *secale cornutum*. Dose, 2–5 grs.

ACIDUM TROPICUM—*Tropic Acid.*

This acid is of scientific interest as a product of the splitting up of Atropine, Hyoscyamine, etc.

ACONITINE.

Aconitine, from *Aconitum Napellus*, discovered by Geiger and Hesse, in 1833.

Aconitine, from Japan Aconite Root.

Aconitine, from Himalaya Aconite Root, *Aconitum Ferox*.

These three alkaloids are different in their action, and cannot be substituted for one another. It is the custom in Japan and China to subject the root to a peculiar process, by which the alkaloid is altered.

ACONITINE ARSENICUM.

A salt of the above, which is soluble in water and alcohol.

ADONIS VERNALIS.

This plant contains a glucoside (adonidin) which seems to have identical properties with Digitalin, but claimed to be more powerful than the latter.

ADONIDIN.

This is the glucoside from the above, *Adonis vernalis*. It is an amorphous, odorless, and bitter powder, soluble in alcohol, and also slightly soluble in ether and water. It has been substituted for Digitalin. It has been claimed to possess more energetic properties than this, and also non-cumulative. Dose, uncertain as yet.

AFRICAN PEACH ROOT—*Sarcocephalus esculentus*.

This root has been used as a bitter tonic in indigestion, etc., on the west coast of Africa.

AGARICIN.

Agaricin, obtained from *Agaricus albus*, or *Polyparus officinalis*, is used like its source was long ago for hectic nightsweats. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

AJOWAN SEED—*Ptychotis ajowan*.

These seeds, which have an odor like thyme, yield a volatile oil, from which ajowan-camphor, or thymol, is obtained. The oil has been used for flatulency, colic, atonic dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and also in cholera. In moderate quantities it increases the flow of saliva, augments the secretion of gastric juice, and acts as a stimulant, carminative, and tonic. It has also been used with astringents in relaxed sore throat, and for disguising the taste of disagreeable drugs. Dose of oil, 1 to 3 drops.

ALGAROBILLA, *Chili*.

The pods of a brush, Ingæ Martha, contains 70% of Tannin. They are not used medicinally.

ALOIN.

Aloin is the bitter principle of Aloes, and was discovered by T. and

H. Smith, in 1851. It acts as a purgative. A warm aqueous solution, or a solution in glycerine, is used for subcutaneous injection. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA—*Bitter Bark of Australia.*

This bark is recommended as an antiperiodic.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS—*Dita Bark.*

Dita Bark has been used in dysentery.

ALSTONINE.

The alkaloidal principle of *Alstonia Constricta* has not been used medicinally as yet.

ALUMINIUM OLEATE.

Aluminium Oleate is used in ulcers, intertrigo, abscesses, and pustular eczema.

AMCHER.

A new antiscorbutic of India, made from green mangoes, and highly commented on by India military officers.

AMMONIUM PICRATE.

Ammonium Picrate has been used in intermittent fevers, with good success; but its most valuable effect it manifests in whooping-cough. Its bitter taste is, however, a disadvantage. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. for children, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 gr. for adults.

ANDROGRAPHIDES HERB—*Kariyal Andrographis pandulata.*

This herb has been used as a tonic and stimulant in dyspepsia, when accompanied by constipation, but is of doubtful value.

ANDROMEDA JAPANICA.

A native of China and Japan, of toxicological interest only. It contains a poisonous glucoside, asebotoxin.

ANTIHYDROPIN.

The active principle of cockroaches, (*Blatta orientalis*.) It is said to be an active remedy in albuminuria, diminishing albumen and casts in urine, and dispelling the accompanying œdema. It seems to have fallen into disuse since its introduction.

ANTIMONY OLEATE.

Antimony Oleate is of service as a counterirritant in place of the Tartaric emetic ointment,

APIOL.

A complex substance of the volatile oil and resin of parsley seed. This name has also been given to the parsley camphor. As an emenagogue it is claimed to be very effective, while it is also said to be a non-

abortive. It is used largely and dispensed usually in capsules. Some of the capsules in this market are filled merely with an oleoresin of parsley seed, and as the Apiol only exists therein about 12.5 per cent., their effect has often been reported as negative. Dose, 4-5 grains three times daily.

APOMORPHINA HYDROCHLORATE.

A derivative of Morphia, which has proved itself, in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, a valuable emetic, and in small doses, $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{64}$ grain, a valuable expectorant.

ARARоба TREE.

This tree, *Angelim amargosa*, produces Goa powder, and is either an *Andira* or *Cæsalpinia*.

ARARоба — *Goa Powder.*

A pulverulent substance found in the trunk of *Andira Araroba*, Augiar, of Brazil, and used in skin diseases externally only.

ARECA OR BETEL NUT.

The fruit of *Areca catechu*, used as an adstringent and anthelmintic, especially for dogs, as which it is largely employed and reliable. It is the favorite masticatory of the Hindoos and Burmese. Its anthelmintic and tæniifuge properties have been much lauded.

ARSENICUM OLEATE.

Arsenicum Oleate is used in cancer, lupus, horns, and old granulations.

ASARON.

Asaron, the crystalline camphor of *Asarum canadense*, is used instead of the latter.

ASPIDOSPERMA QUEBRACHO.

Quebracho bark has proved itself efficacious in diseases involving shortness of breath, as emphysema, bronchitis, phthisis, and pleuritis, the patients experiencing alleviation of the dyspnoea, and a decrease of cyanosis and the number of inspirations.

ASPIDOSPERMIN.

The active principle of Quebracho bark is used in asthma, emphysema, phthisis, etc., in doses of about $\frac{1}{3}$ grain. (Dose of bark, 3 ss.)

ASTRAGALUS MOLLISSIMUS.

The Loco weed of our western country is of toxicological interest, principally as cause of poisoning of horses and cattle. Its active principle is a powerful mydriatic.

ATEES.

The root of *Aconitum heterophyllum* has tonic and anti-periodic

properties. No aconitia or poisonous principle being present, it is of value in convalescence after debilitating diseases, and in intermittent and paroxysmal fevers. It is not used to any extent.

ATHERASPERMA MOSCHATA.

Australian sassafras is a diaphoretic and diuretic, with sedative action on heart. It is used in asthma, etc. It contains an essential oil. Dose of oil, 1-3 drops every 6-8 hours. This plant deserves further investigations.

ATROPINE SALICYATE.

This is recommended in place of some of the other salts of atropine as less irritant.

AUSTRALIAN PEPPER.

Piper Novæ Hollandiæ is said to be a powerful stimulant tonic to mucous membranes, used in gonorrhœa, etc. It has not been tried in this country.

AUDA AND THE OIL OF ITS SEED.

The seeds are obtained from *Auda Braziliensis*. These as well as the expressed oil therefrom are prompt purgatives. It is not used in this country.

AZODIRACHTA BARK.

This bark is used in intermittent and other paroxysmal fevers, general debility, convalescence after febrile and other diseases. It is of doubtful value.

BAEL FRUIT.

This is a fruit which is obtained from East India, is used as an astringent in diarrhœa. It is of some value.

BAI-MO.

The corm of *Fruitillaria Thunbergii*, which is about as large as a filbert, is used in China for rheumatism and aching joints. In Japan it is said to cure an ulcer called *nin-meucho*. The corm is not used in this country.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

This plant is said to possess antiseptic and antipyretic properties. Has not yet been sufficiently tested to entitle it to attention.

BAPTISIN PURUM.

This is a resinoid from *Baptisia tinctoria*, and acts as a purge and a bile secretive substance. It is a yellowish white powder, which is almost tasteless, and is soluble in diluted alcohol.

BAUCHEE SEEDS.

The seeds from *Psoralea corylifolia* are used in skin diseases, especially scaly eruptions and leprosy. The expressed oil therefrom is also used, but not in this country.

BEBEERINE.

The alkaloid of the so-called Greenheart Bark, *Nectandra Rodiœi*, is used as a febrifuge. The pure alkaloid and the hydrochlorate are employed.

BELLADONNA ROOT, JAPANESE.

Dr. Langgard extracted two alkaloids from *Scopolia Japonica*. One of them he called "Ratoïne," a few drops of an aqueous solution of this alkaloid when dropped into the eye of a rabbit produced dilatation. The other alkaloid he called "Scopoleïne," which seems to act like atropia. It also contains solanin. The root is probably of interest for further investigation.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

This California plant is a valuable tonic and cholagogue, containing berberine and oxyacanthine. It is claimed also as an antiperiodic. Its consume is a very large one at present.

BERBERINE HYDROCHLORATE.

This is an alkaloidal salt of the former.

BISMUTH OLEATE.

Bismuth oleate has been much used of late in the treatment of sycosis, acne, rosacea, sun-burn, etc. It is best prepared by decomposing a solution of sodium oleate with a glycerine solution of crystallized Bismuth Nitrate.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS.

The Russian cockroach was used in powder form. Dose, 15 grs. t. D. in albuminuria and dropsy, but has not sustained its reputation.

BOLDO LEAVES.

The leaves of *Peumus Boldo* are employed in atony of various organs, when quinine could not be tolerated, or when there existed chronic hepatic torpor. They are beneficial in rheumatism, gonorrhœa, and dyspepsia, and favorably spoken of in chronic catarrh of the bladder. It has balsamic and carminative properties, and is an important auxiliary in hepatic abscesses whenever febrile symptoms have been overcome. Dose, 8-16 grains.

BANDUC SEEDS OR NICKERNUTS—*Casalpinia Bonducella*.

These seeds possess tonic and antiperiodic properties; pounded and

mixed with Castor Oil they are used externally for hydrocele. In Ambogna they are considered anthelmintic, and the root used as a tonic in dyspepsia. In Cochin China the leaves are reckoned as deobstruent and emenagogue, and the root as astringent. The oil of the seeds is used in convulsions, palsy, etc. Dose, 10-15 grains, twice a day.

BOROGLYCERIDE.

A chemical combination of Glycerine with Boracic Acid, to which is attributed most valuable antiseptic powers without being poisonous.

BOTAN.

The bark of *Pæonia Mautau* is used in China for congestion, hemorrhages and menstural disorders, it is also considered abortive. Analysis yielded an aromatic crystalline substance, apparently a fatty acid, allied to caprinic acid, but has a higher melting point than the latter. The bark is not used here.

BROMOCHLORAL.

This is as yet not employed therapeutically to any extent.

BUTYL OR CROTON CHLORALHYDRATE, $C_4 H_3 Cl_3 O + H_2 O$.

Croton chloralhydrate is an anæsthetic, and very valuable in certain cases of neuralgia, especially of the fifth pair of nerves. Dose, 5-10-20 grains.

CADMIUM OLEATE.

This oleate is applied to enlarged glands, nodes, ulcers, etc. It has proved itself useful.

CAFFEINE HYDROBROMICUM.

Caffeine hydrobromicum is a true combination, and the formula $C_8 H_{10} N_4 O_2 H Br$.

CALABAR BEANS.

Eserine, the active principle of the calabar beans, *Physostigma venosum*, has been used for contracting the pupil of the eye.

CALCIUM BENZOATE.

This salt has been used in doses of 5-10 grains.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE.

Calcium sulphide is much valued in acne and other skin affections, and also for arresting the tendency to pus formation in the system. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

CALABARINA.

Another alkaloid of Calabar bean which has often been confounded with Eserine, the other alkaloid. Only of late their discordant effects have been chemically illustrated.

CALADIUM SEGUINUM.

The fresh juice of this plant, the dumb cane of South America and West Indias, is an active poison and powerful irritant. The tincture prepared by macerating 10 parts of the buised plant with 12 parts alcohol of 90%, is a useful remedy in 10-15 drop doses in uterine affections.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM.

The oil of udilo seeds is used in Fiji Islands for rheumatism. It has not been used here.

CAMPHOR MONOBROMATE.

Camphor Monobromate is a most useful remedy as a nervous sedative in hysteria and hyperæsthesia. Dose, 3-5 grains.

CAÑA AGRIA.

The juice of this plant, the bitter cane of Brazil, is valued by the natives as a remedy for diabetes. It is not used in this country.

CANNABIN TANNATE.

The tannate of the glucoside contained in Cannabis Indica. It is narcotic, quietening and producing sleep without the secondary action of the opiates. In a few cases the patient became insensible, but which insensibility lost itself after application of acetic ether. Dose, 0.1-1.5 gms., the usual dose though 0.2-0.5 gms.

CANTHARIDIN.

Cantharidin is the active principle of cantharides, *Lytta vesicatoria*. Its action as compared to that of the beetle is as 30-1.

CAOBA FRUIT.

The fruit of the mahogany tree, *Swietenia mahogani*, is not used in medicine to any extent.

CARNAUBA ROOT.

The root of *Corypha cerifera* is a valuable diuretic as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

CAROBA LEAVES.

The leaves of *Jacaranda procera* of Brazil are alterative, diuretic, and sudorific and is a tonic used in syphilis and syphilitic eruptions. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss in $\frac{3}{4}$ x decoction.

CASCARA AMARGA.

This bark is claimed as a valuable alterative tonic especially of service in syphilis, which, however, has yet to be proven.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

The bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* of California is a very valuable laxative and purgative, especially valuable in habitual constipation. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss- $\frac{3}{4}$ j of the fluid extract.

CASTANEA VESCA.

The chestnut leaves are of great value in whooping cough in doses of i-ʒij of fluid extract.

CASTELA NICHOLSONI.

This shrub is found in tropical India, Africa, and America. It has been claimed for it that it and its active principle, termed Amargosin, are valuable antiperiodics, which, however, needs further confirmation.

CAYAPONIN.

Cayaponin from *Cayaponia globulosa* is said to be in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ grains a prompt purgative, acting without griping.

CERCIS CANADENSIS.

The Judas Tree is an astringent of value, and recommended in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery, also as an injection in leucorrhoea and gleet. Dose of fluid extract 15-30 drops.

CEREUS BONPLANDII.

This plant is a cardiac sedative of some value.

CEREUS, OR CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

The root and stem of the night blooming cereus were recommended as cardiac sedatives.

CHAMELIRIUM LUTEUM.

Some value has been claimed for this plant in leucorrhoea, amenorrhoea, and dysmenorrhoea, and also for preventing threatened abortion. It contains a glucoside chamælerin.

CHAULMUGRA OIL.

This oil is a valuable alterative in Leprosy, Psoriasis, and internally in syphilis and consumption.

CHEKEN.

Eugenia cheken of Chili has been recommended in affections of the mucous membranes and especially in chronic bronchitis, but has after many trials made little headway amongst medical men.

CHIAN TURPENTINE.

This old remedy, a resinous exudation of *Pistacia Terebinthus*, has been again brought forward and made some stir as a cancer cure, but speedily proven of no effect as such.

CHINESE GALLS.

These excrescence of *Rhus semialata*, Nat. ord. anacardiaceæ, are found in China and Japan. They contain about 70% of Tannic acid, whiter than from the Aleppo galls.

CHINOLIN AND ITS SALTS.

Pure chinolin has the boiling point at 230-234° C.

Besides the tartrate, the salicyate, sulphate, and other salts have been used. Chinolin was originally produced by distilling quinine with Potassium hydrate. It is now synthetically prepared as a coal tar product. It was much recommended as a substitute for quinine, but failed to realize the expectations of its manufacturers, though no doubt it has valuable properties as an antipyretic and antiperiodic.

CHLORODYNE.

A valuable anodyne mixture of chloroform, morphia, hydrocyanic acid, etc. It is prepared according to various formulæ. Dose, 10–20 drops after well shaking the mixture.

CHLOROGENINE—*Alstonine*.

An alkaloid from the bark of *alstonia constricta*. It was discovered by Hesse.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.

This well-known and most valuable hypnotic needs no comment here.

CHLORAMYL.

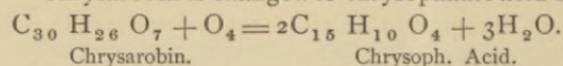
A compound of Amyl Nitrite and Chloroform is recommended as preventing the syncope of Chloroform.

CHLORINATED OIL.

This oil, which is made by saturating fat oil with chlorine gas, has been found efficacious in itch and other skin affections.

CHRY SAROBIN.

Chrysarobin is changed to chrysophanic acid by absorption of oxygen.



CINCHONA CUPREA.

A new Cinchona bark brought into the market, which is said to contain about 1.75% Quinine.

CINCHONAMINE.

A new Cinchona alkaloid, obtained from Cinchona Cuprea.

COCA.

Erythroxyton Coca is used as a nerve stimulant, and has a peculiar stimulating power over the digestive organs. In doses of 2–3 drachms it excites the whole system. It has been used to restrain tissue metamorphosis in typhoid fever.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORICUM.

An alkaloidal salt of Coca, which is easily soluble in water, while the pure alkaloid is only difficultly soluble therein.

COLA NUT.

The fruit of *Cola Acuminata* is claimed as an antidote for alcohol,

but has probably little merit more than coca or tea and coffee, as it contains about 2% of Theine.

COLOCYNTHITIN.

Colocynthisin or Citrullin is the resinoid from the colocynths, *Citrullus Colocynthis*. Doses from .005-.010 gm. taken internally produces copious passage. This happens likewise if given as a hypodermic injection, but frequently the puncture will become painful. Rectal injections of small doses have proved successful.

CONDURANGO.

This much-vaunted cancer-cure, which at one time was thought worth its weight in gold, has fallen into merited disrepute.

CONIINE HYDROBROMATE.

This crystallized alkaloidal salt, from *Conium Maculatum*, has been recommended as a substitute for the pure alkaloid, on account of easier administration, greater stability, and uniform composition.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

The leaves, stems, and root of the common Lily of the Valley have proven valuable agents as cardiac sedatives, both to reduce the overaction and to impart tone to the impulse. The plant contains two glucosides—Convallarin and Convallamarin—the former of which seems to represent simply purgative properties, while the latter has emetic and cardiac sedative properties, like Digitalin.

CONYDRINE.

Conydrine, also found in *Conium* and *Coniine*, is said to be less poisonous than the latter.

COPPER OLEATE.

Copper Oleate was found to be of great service in chronic ulcers, ringworm, and especially tinea versicolor.

COSMOLINE.

A petroleum product, of great value as an ointment body. It has found a place in the National Pharmacopœia, under the name of *Petrolatum*.

COTO BARK.

The bark of a tree of Bolivia, of unknown botanical origin. Similar and closely-allied barks have come into the market, the most important of which is the *Paracota* bark. It is of aromatic odor, and a valuable remedy in diarrhœas, cholera morbus, and especially the diarrhœa of Phthisis. In large doses it is decidedly irritant. Dose, 5-10 grains in substance or fluid extract or tincture.

COTOIN AND PARACOTOIN.

These two principles were discovered by O. Hesse, in Coto bark. They are used in diarrhœa, and also in cholera. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Three grains of Paracotoin have been used hypodermically in Asiatic cholera.

CUMARIN.

The aromatic principal of Tonca beans is used to subdue the smell of Iodoform.

CURARE OR WOORARE, (OUARI.)

An arrow-poison extracted by the Indians of South America, from *Strychnos Toxicifera*. It is a powerful poison, paralyzing the nerve centers. It has proved a valuable remedy in Tetanus and Hydrophobia. It is also used in epilepsy and chorea. Dose, hypodermically, $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.

CYCLAMIN.

A glucoside from tuberous roots of *Cyclanin Europæum*. It is recommended as a substitute for Curare in Tetanus. In its action it resembles Saponin. This glucoside is not in use as yet.

DAMIANA.

Turnera Aphrodisiaca, at one time a much-vaunted remedy, has by this time passed out of sight, and earned well-merited oblivion as a medicine, and especially as an aphrodisiac agent.

DIALYZED IRON.

This preparation of iron, which was considered as a desideratum when first introduced, has so far disappointed the expectations for it, that it has now fallen into disuse.

DITAINÉ AND ECHYTAMINE.

Two alkaloids from Dita Bark. The physiological effect of Ditaine corresponds with that of Curare. Further investigation on this subject seems desirable.

DIVI DIVI.

The fruits of *Cæsalpina Coriaria*, rich in tannin, containing about 20 to 40 %. They are used in tanning.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Grain doses of the alcoholic extract of the recent herb, Sundew of Australia, have been recommended in Phthisis and Bronchitis. Its efficacy, though, is doubtful.

DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES, (Australia.)

The alkaloid Duboisine, as also the extracts of the leaves, are powerful mydriatics. It is very valuable, and is much employed. The alka-

loid is claimed to be identical with atropia, but acts much quicker than the latter, and is more evanescent in effect.

DUGONG OIL.

This oil is obtained from several species of Halicon, and is much recommended as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil, over which it has the advantage of being more palatable.

ELATERIN CRYST.

Elaterin, the active principle of Elatarium, is of more definite strength and more reliable than the latter. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

EMETIN.

The active principle of Ipecacuanha. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, and repeated for emesis.

ERGOTININE.

One of the active principles, if not the active principle, of Ergot. As yet it is not employed therapeutically.

ERYTHROPHLEINE HYDROCHLORATE.

An alkaloidal salt from Sassy bark, Erythrophlæum Guineense. It is a heart poison, having a similar action to Digitalin and Scillitoxin, but as yet not employed therapeutically.

ETHYL BROMIDE— $C_2 H_5 Br$. *Hydrobromic Ether.*

This most valuable anæsthetic was brought to the notice of the medical profession a few years ago, and was received with marked favor as possessing properties far superior to ether, and fully superceding chloroform, for anæsthesia. It was tried promiscuously, in all cases, and before its purification had been sufficiently understood. While in itself it was ascertained to be less dangerous than chloroform, it contained, as then manufactured, other heavier Bromine compounds and Hydrocarbons, which, on experiment, were found very poisonous and dangerous. The indiscriminate use of the not well purified article soon led to fatal accidents, and condemned the most valuable anæsthetic known. For its purification the same process should be adopted as for chloroform.

ETHYL IODIDE.

Ethyl Iodide, when inhaled, produces the effect of Iodine on the system, and is an excellent remedy for bronchial catarrh and asthma, if about fifteen drops are inhaled.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE.

A new anæsthetic which has been used to some advantage, but its indiscriminate use does not seem advisable.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

The leaves of a tree indigenous to Australia. Though the expectations of this drug as a remedial agent have not been realized, it is, no doubt, a most valuable addition to our stock of botanic remedies. The exhalations from the fresh plant have certainly reclaimed many malarial districts. The oil is much used for antiseptic and disinfecting purposes, and also for stimulant inhalations.

EUCHEUMA SPECIOSA.

The Jelly plant of Western Australia is used for invalids, as it makes an excellent stock for jelly.

EULACHON OIL.

The oil of *Thaleichthys Pacificus* is used as a substitute for Cod Liver oil.

EUONYMITE.

Euonymite is obtained from *Euonymus Atropurpureus*, and is identical with Dulcite. It is of no therapeutic value.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

This Australian plant is said to be a certain cure for asthma and nearly all bronchial affections. It is used in the form of a decoction, about a handful to two quarts of water, boil, allow to simmer until reduced to one half; add a teaspoonful of spirits, and bottle. Dose of the decoction is a wineglassful on retiring at night, on rising, and one hour before dinner. The plant being poisonous, the decoction is not to be taken oftener than as stated above. This *Euphorbia* needs further investigation.

EXTRACT OF WHITE POMEGRANATE.

The extract of the bark of the root of the White Pomegranate tree of Java has been used with good effect for tapeworms.

FICUS DOLIARIA.

Dr. Moncorvo, of Rio Janeiro, ascribes the drastic and vermifuge properties to the presence of dolianin, a sort of vegetable pepsin, analogous to, perhaps identical with, the papain of *Carica Papaya*. The anæmia due to the presence of *Anchylostoma Duodenale*, has long been known by the name of "Intertropical Hypoheemia," and is best treated by the administration of the juice of *Ficus Doliaria*, or *F. gamellaria*. This is another subject for further investigation.

FIR LEAF OIL AND WOOL.

The oil and fiber wool of *Pinus Sylvestus* is recommended in Germany for rheumatic affections. The oil has also been used for inhalations in the London Throat Hospital.

FUCHSINE, ROSANILINE HYDROCHLORATE.

This aniline derivative has been used successfully in albuminuria, in doses of 1-8 grains.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Bladder Wrack has been much lauded as a remedy against obesity, but with the novelty of the drug, or rather its use, the efficacy of it seems to have ceased.

FURFURINE NITRATE.

This is a principle separated from wheat bran, and is claimed to have a good effect against neuralgia, in doses of from 2-3 grains.

GELSEMININE.

This alkaloid, found by Sonnenschein in the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, is as yet not used medicinally.

GENTIANA QUINQUEFLORA.

This is one of the many proposed substitutes for Quinine, which have failed to fill its place.

GLYCERITE OF LEAD SUBACETATE.

This is best prepared by mixing solution of lead subacetate with an equal part of Glycerine and evaporating to one part. It is very serviceable in skin affections, especially in *eczema rubrum*.

GLYCYRRHIZIN.

The sweet principle of Licorice root is perhaps the best medium to disguise the bitter taste of Quinine and other bitters, and has received a place in the new Pharmacopœia.

GOKHRU OR GOCRAW.

The fresh leaves of *Petalium Murex*, indigenous to Madras, are highly prized in India as an infusion in gonorrhœa and dysuria. They have not been used in this country.

GOLD ARSENIATE.

This salt is much recommended to be used internally in lupus and cancer.

GO-SIU-JU.

Evodia Rutæcarpa is used in China as a purgative, emenagogue, sudorific, and stimulant. It seems to possess virtues very similar to those of common rue, but as yet it needs confirmation.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

The leaves of this plant from California have enjoyed a great reputation as a remedy for bronchial asthma, and seem to have some good effect in that way. Dose, ʒ ss ʒ j of fluid extract. It is also recommended as a remedy against the effects of poison oak.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

This California plant has been greatly lauded as an antiperiodic, with the usual negative result.

GUACHAMACA,

An undetermined species of the Apocynaceæ, the aqueous extract of which, like Curare, has the property of controlling convulsions of the motor apparatus, and will come of use in tetanus, epilepsy, and toxic spasms. The plant seems to be of interest for further research.

GUACO.

Mikania Guaco is said to have been used in South America for snake bite and cancer, and the juice and tincture for intermittent fever, rheumatism, gout, hydrophobia, syphilis, and cholera. These properties have not yet been physiologically determined.

GUAYCURU OR BAYCURU.

The root of *Statice Braziliensis* is an astringent, but not used in this country.

GULANCHA.

Tinosperma Cordifolia has been used in mild forms of intermittents, general debility after fevers, and other exhausting diseases; also in syphilitic affections and chronic rheumatism.

GUM THAPSIA.

The resin of the bark of *Thapsia Garganica* L. is used largely as a revulsive and counter-irritant when spread as a plaster. Internally it is a powerful and dangerous purgative.

GURJUN BALSAM.

This balsam is obtained from different species of *Diptarocarpus* of East India, and used like and for the same purposes as *Copaiba*, besides being used externally in skin diseases.

HÆMORRHAGE PLANT.

Aspilia Latifolia is used in Western Africa to stop bleeding from veins and arteries. It is probably an astringent of some interest.

HAK-TAU-AU.

Anemona Cernua probably possesses properties similar to those of *Anemone Pulsatilla*, to which it is closely allied, but as yet it has not been investigated.

HAN GEE.

The action of *Pinella Tuberifera* is similar to that of *Colchicum*. The corms are at first tasteless, but a powerful pungency is perceptible after the drug is chewed. Further research on this subject is needed.

HELLEBOREIN.

This glucoside, the active principle of the family Helleborus, discovered by Huseman and Marme, can be employed for same purposes as Digitaline, but is not extensively used.

HOANG-NAN.

Strychnos Gautheriana has been used in leprosy and rabies, but on no reliable authority for its results or as to its components.

HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA.

Conessi Bark is used in dysentery and as a tonic febrifuge. An infusion of the roasted seeds is a gentle and safe astringent in bowel complaints, and is given to allay the vomiting in cholera, if reports are reliable.

HOMOTROPINE AND ITS SALTS.

This valuable substance is a veritable victory of synthetic chemistry, in producing it artificially from the atropen base. It is one of the most valuable mydriatics, acting promptly, and, if applied in sufficient strength, completely paralyzing the muscles of accommodation. It is claimed to be less irritant and less poisonous than atropia.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

A popular saline laxative water, from a spring near Buda Pesth, in Hungary. Its laxative dose is a wine-glassful, taken fasting.

HYDRANGEA AZISAI.

This plant, the Zu-hats-seu of the Chinese, has some reputation as an antiperiodic, but is in no way as reliable as Peruvian Bark and its derivatives.

HYDEARGYRUM FORMAMIDATUM SOLUTUM.

The solution of Mercury Formamidate was introduced by Professor Liebreich for subcutaneous injections in treatment of syphilis. This solution contains 1 per cent. of oxide of mercury. It is not precipitated by albumen, but as light easily affects it, it is to be kept in brown glass bottles. Professor Liebreich uses $1^{\text{cc}}=0.01\text{g}$ m. oxide of mercury every other day.

HYDRASTINE.

An alkaloid from the rhizome of *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It is used in fever cases, especially in typhoid. It has also been recommended as of service as an injective in gonorrhœa. Dose, 0.12–0.6 gm.

HYDROCHINON OR HYDROQUINON.

Comparative experiments for antiseptic properties, which have been made with the three Dihydroxybenzoles, have shown that Hydrochinon

occupies a high place, and is to be preferred to Resorcin. A smaller dose of Hydrochinon is necessary to lower the temperature of the blood than is the case with Resorcin.

HYDROCOTOIN.

This is another principle from Coto Bark, and has the same action as Cotoin.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

This is prepared by decomposing Barium Peroxide $Ba O_2$ with $H_2 S O_4$. Hydrogen Peroxide is a most effective disinfectant and deodorant, used for wound dressings, not being poisonous or destructive. It is much used to bleach hair to a golden flax hue.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE AND HYDROIODATE.

The salts of an alkaloid of Henbane, which is of great value as a mydriatic.

ICHTHYOL.

A product of the distillation of bituminous rock, resembling tar, and containing sulphur in considerable quantities. It is used and recommended in skin diseases, especially in eczema, and also in acute and chronic rheumatism.

IODINE ALBUMINATE.

Iodum Albuminatum is a compound insoluble in water, and to be used internally.

IRON AND POTASSIUM ALBUMINATE.

This is much recommended as a mild and easily absorbed chalybeate, and suitable for hypodermic use. It is made by precipitating 100 parts white of egg with 36 parts ferric tersulphate, which is dissolved by the addition of 2 parts caustic potassa, dissolved in 50 parts of water, forming a double albuminate of iron and potassium.

IRON OLEATE.

Iron Oleate is used in anæmia, scrofula, and also for local arsenical sores.

IRON SALYCYLATE.

Ferrous Salicylate is a chalybeate of value.

IRON SUCCINATE.

A ferric salt recommended for the relief of catarrhal jaundice, in which it is used with good success.

ISPAGHUL OR SPOGEL.

The leaves of *Plantago Decumbens* Forsk of India are demulcent, yielding mucilage. The seeds are used in gonorrhœa and renal affec-

tions, but principally in diarrhœa and dysentery as decoction $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to oij water, boiled down to one pint, and taken in broken doses during 25 hours. This remedy has great repute, and is worthy of further trials.

JABORANDI.

Pilocarpus Pennatifolius is perhaps one of the most, if not the most important of the new remedies introduced within the last ten years. It is now too well known to necessitate entering into a minute description of it. Its principal active ingredient is Pilocarpine, which is described elsewhere. Its action is that of a powerful sialogogue and sudorific. Dose, in infusion, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss- $\frac{3}{4}$ j, fluid extract $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

JUNCUS ACUTUS L.

This plant from Algeria is said to be an active diuretic in ascites, and its dose is stated to be an ounce in a quart decoction. It needs further research.

KAIRINE OR KAIROLINE.

Two new coal tar derivatives obtained synthetically. In doses of 15 grains it is claimed as the antipyretic *par excellence*.

KAVA-KAVA.

The root of Piper Methysticum contains an essential oil, an acrid resin, a crystalline neutral principle called kavalin or methysticin, and starch. It is highly recommended in inflammatory conditions of urinary apparatus, especially to overcome the pains at micturition in gonorrhœa, and also as a sudorific agent, and said to be a sialogogue, diuretic, and also have blennostatic properties. Although Kava-Kava has been tried extensively it is not much used now. Dose of fluid extract, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss- $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

KOROMIKO.

Koromiko is a new remedy derived from two New Zealand species of veronica, and claimed as a most effective and prompt cure for dysentery and diarrhœa, which, however, has yet to be confirmed.

KOUMYS.

This celebrated milk-wine, prepared by subjecting milk to vinous fermentation, has established for itself a well-merited reputation as a valuable nutritive, well borne by the stomach.

KOUSSEIN AND KOSIN.

The active principle of Kouso flowers, *Brayera Anthelmintica*. Koussein is amorphous, while Kosin is the crystallized principle in its purest form.

KUH-SHING.

Kusam has a bitter taste, and is used in Japan as an anthelmintic ;

contains a well-defined bitter alkaloid, soluble in 10 parts of alcohol and 50 parts of water. It is not poisonous.

LEAD OLEATE.

Lead Oleate is of service in eczema, acne, and rosacea.

LEPTANDRIN.

Leptandrin is a glucoside from the root of *Leptandra Virginiana*.

LIATRIS ODORATISSIMA.

The leaves of this plant are well known as a perfume. It is recommended against the bites of venomous snakes. The leaves are said to be diuretic, tonic, stimulant, and emenagogue, and useful as a decoction in doses of 2-4 fluid ounces, 3-4 times daily, in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, and gargle in a sore throat.

LIBERIAN FEVER PLANT.

Ocymum Viride is used in infusion in doses of wineglassful, until perspiration is established. It is not used in this country.

LIPPIA MEXICANA.

This plant is claimed as an anodyne, demulcent, and expectorant, which, however, has yet to be proven. Dose of fluid extract, ʒss-ʒj.

LITHIUM SALICYLATE.

A new officinal agent combining the virtues of its two components, and while more soluble than either, is less irritating.

LOBELINE SULPHATE.

A salt of the alkaloid of *Lobelia Inflata*, which has been used against catarrh, whooping-cough, and mostly for asthma. The action of Lobeline is similar to that of Nicotin and Coniin, and is, therefore, poisonous. The sulphate is a yellowish-white crystalline powder, is very soluble in water, and can, therefore, be used for hypodermic injections.

LYCOPERDON GIGANTEUM.

The giant puff-ball is a fungus of the natural order Trichogastres. It has been recommended as a hæmostatic, but is probably of little value.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA.

This plant, indigenous to Southern France, has been recommended as a tonic and adstringent, useful in dysentery and diarrhœa. It is not used in this country.

MAGNESIUM BOROCITRATE.

This salt is used in renal affections, especially in gravel.

MAGNESIUM RICINOLEATE.

A compound of Ricinoleic Acid and Magnesia; is given as a purgative, in doses of 1-4 drachms.

MAHNG DAH-RAH-GAY.

Datura Alba, the fruits of which are smaller than those of *Datura Stramonium*, are used by natives of India for poisoning. It is not used in this country.

MANACA.

Francisca Uniflora of Brazil has been used as an alterative in syphilis and chronic rheumatism. It is of doubtful value.

MATÉ, OR PARAGUAY TEA.

The leaves of *Ilex Paraguayensis* of South America, are used by the natives of that country as a refreshing nerve stimulant. It owes its properties to a peculiar acid and theine. The leaves are not used in medicine.

MENTHOL.

The stearopten from the oil of Peppermint is a powerful counter-irritant, and employed with much success in neuralgia.

MERCURY OLEATE.

Mercury Oleate is of great merit in syphilis, parasitic affections, and enlarged glands, etc.

METHYLCHLOROFORM $CH_3 C Cl_3$.**MONOCHLORETHYLENCHLORIDE** $CH_2 Cl CH Cl_2$.

Both of these substances are substitutes for chloroform, and in smaller doses act as narcotics. They produce no secondary ill effects, as chloroform.

METHYLENE BICHLORIDE.

An anæsthetic which is claimed both more rapid and less dangerous than chloroform.

MONIMIA POLYSTACHIA.

The recent leaves and bark of root of this South American plant are used. The leaves are said to be expectorant, while the bark of the root is astringent. Dose, 10 to 12 grammes per diem. It is of doubtful value.

MUDAR BARK.

The natives of India use this bark, *i. e.*, of *Calotropis Gigantea*, as a remedy for epilepsy, paralysis, bites of poisonous animals, worms, etc. It has also been frequently employed in leprosy. Mudarin, the active principle, discovered by Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, possesses the property of congealing by heat and liquifying when cooled. It is said the milky juice is efficacious in leprosy, venerea, herpes, dropsy,

rheumatism, hectic and intermittent fevers. The remedy is not sufficiently known to be of use with us.

MULANGEE BARK.

The bark of *Erythrina corallodendrum* of Brazil is claimed to contain sedative and hypnotic properties. Further investigation is needed on this subject.

MUSCARINE.

The alkaloid of *Amanita muscaria* has been extolled as a remedy for night sweats.

MYDRIATIC ALKALOIDS.

Prof. Ladenburg, of Kiel, states that in the family Solanæ three isomeric alkaloids occur of the general empirical formula $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.

Atropine, which occurs in *Atropa Belladonna* and in *Datura stramonium*, (called heavy Daturine,) was discovered by Geiger and Hesse in 1833, and is known to dilate the pupil of the eye. Both pure alkaloids are used, as also the salicylates and the sulphates.

Hyoscyamine, which occurs in *Atropa Belladonna*, (light Atropine,) in *Datura Stramonium*, (light Daturine,) in *Hyoscyamus niger*, and in *Duboisia myoporoides*, (Duboisine.) Discovered by Hesse in *Hyoscyamus niger* in 1833, and by Gerrard and Geiger simultaneously in *Duboisia myoporoides*, an Australian scrophulariaceous plant. The Duboisine sulphate is used.

Hyoscine was discovered by Prof. Ladenburg in *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is recommended as a remedial agent in asthma, whooping cough, and in colic.

NAPHTALIN.

This is well known and used as a specific in whooping cough, has been found to possess valuable antiseptic and disinfectant properties.

NAPHTHOL.

This is the β product of substituting one H in Naphthalin by HO. The ordinary product in the market is markedly disagreeable in odor, whereas no odor should be attached to it, to make it serviceable in medicine. It is an excellent topical remedy in itch, in excessive sweating, and recent experiments have proven it to be a most powerful disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic surpassing by far carbolic acid in this respect, over which it has the advantage of price and absence of odor.

NARANJILLO.

The leaves of *Xantoxylum Naranjillo* of the Argentine Confederation,

resembles Jaborandi in its action, and yields both an alkaloid and hydrocarbon. So far it is not sufficiently known or experimented with.

NERINJI FRUIT.

All parts of the plant, *Tribulus lanuginosus*, of which the above is the fruit, have been used in southern India as diuretics, but are probably of little use.

NERIUM ODORUM.

This is a plant of India where the bark of the root has been used in skin diseases. It contains two glucoside principles which are powerful cardiac poisons. Before it is to be used it needs to be better known.

NEURINE.

An alkaloid derived from yolks of eggs. It has been recommended in diphtheria, but has as yet not obtained much recognition.

NITROGLYCERINE—*Glonoïn.*

A 1 per cent. solution has found use in place of Amyl nitrite in Angina pectoris in doses of 2 drops; also neuralgia, asthma, and headache. It is a most powerful remedy in cerebral anæmia either in solution or in tablet form.

OCYMUM BASILICUM.

This plant is claimed to have anthelmintic properties, and has a tendency to relax the bowels, but is not sufficiently known to be used medicinally.

OENANTHE CROCATA.

Oenanthe crocata, which is obtained from England, is an active poison which produces effects similar to those of hemlock. It is used in consumption and bronchitis, but is not in general use.

OH-REN.

Coptis anemonæfolia contains a quantity of berberine, but is not used medicinally.

OIL OF AUDA-ASSA.

The expressed oil of *Johannesia princeps* is a valuable hydragogue cathartic in doses of 10 grammes and above.

OIL OF ATHEROSPERMA MOSCHATA.

This essential oil is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic and sedative, lowering cardiac action in doses of 1-2 drops every 6-8 hours.

OLEATES OF ALKALOIDS.

These preparations are well-intended to take the places of the unsightly ointments prepared from the extracts, which are often inert. As oleates they are of a definite strength, and can readily be controlled.

OLEUM INFERNALE.

The expressed oil of the seeds of *curcus purgans* of Cuba and New Granada, is a powerful drastic purgative. It is employed at times to adulterate Croton oil.

OZONIZED ETHER.

An ethereal solution of Hydrogen peroxide, is used with good effect in Diabetes mellitus.

PANCREATIN.

The active principle of the pancreatic juice is used as a digestive ferment, to render fats assimilable and to convert starch into sugar.

PAPAW TREE.

The juice of *Carica Papaya*, the Papaw tree, is very penetrating, and has been used in splenic and hepatic enlargement. Papin, the active principle, has been used in cases of diphtheria, and as a peptonizing agent instead of Pepsin.

PAPAYIN OR PAPAIN AND PAPAYOTIN.

These two active principles from the leaves of *Carica Papaya* have proven themselves as valuable digestive agents, though their value in comparison to Pepsin seems inferior.

PARALDEHYDE $C_6 H_{12} O_3$.

This polymeric form of Aldehyde resembles chloral in its action, while it has the advantage over this in strengthening cardiac action while diminishing its frequency. It is also used as an anæsthetic. Dose, 2-3 grammes.

PAYTINE.

Paytine is one of the alkaloids from *Quebracha* bark, but is not used medicinally as yet.

PELLETERINE AND ITS SALTS.

This alkaloid of the bark of Pomegranate root, also called Punicine, is an oleaginous, colorless, and volatile liquid, boiling at about $180^{\circ} C$. The tannate of the alkaloid is the salt which has been most employed. It is a safe and effectual tæniifuge in doses of 5 grains.

PENTHORUM SEDOIDES.

This has been recommended in catarrhal conditions to arrest the secretions, but can well be dispensed with.

PEPPERMINT—*Japanese*.

The essential oil of *Mentha Avernensis* var. *Javanica* is used by the Chinese as an external application for sun-stroke, with excellent results, the oil being rubbed on the head. The oil contains a large amount of Menthol.

PEPTONE.

Peptone is albumen and fibrin converted by means of Pepsin into a readily diffusible state. They are of the greatest value as nutrients, and deserve more attention than they have heretofore received.

PERSEA.

The fluid extract of the seed of the Alligator pear of Southern Mexico is used in doses of 30-60 drops in intercostal neuralgia, but has found no extensive application.

PETROLATUM.

Petrolatum, the well known unctuous substance composed of different hydrocarbons, obtained from Petroleum and sold largely under the names of cosmoline, vaseline, etc., is a most useful bland ointment, when intended as vehicle for ointments, the medicinal substance of which are not intended for deep penetration.

PETROLEUM MASS.

This, a complex mass of Paraffine derived from the rods and pumps of coal oil wells, has been much used and highly recommended in phthisis and bronchitis. Dose, 3-5 grains 3-4 times daily.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.

Physostigmine has been obtained in crystals, which seem to be of the rhombic series, and also in a crystalline powder. Both forms are easily affected by light, which turns them red. The alkaloid is difficult of solution in water, which becomes of a red color after a few hours. The salicylate is the most stable and efficacious of its salts.

PICROPODOPHYLLIN.

One of the active principles of Podophyllin, which has found as yet, however, but little application in medicine.

PICROTOXIN.

The active principle of *Coculus Indicus* has been found a valuable agent in spinal troubles, but its greatest and most valuable merit is its almost specific control over the night sweats of phthisis. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. t. d.

PILOCARPINE.

An alkaloid principle of *Jaborandi*, represents its sudorific action, and is undoubtedly one of the most valuable additions to modern therapeutics. Its dose is from $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, either internally or hypodermically. Besides the pure alkaloid, the hydrochlorate, the nitrate, and the valerianates are used.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Jamaica Dogwood is a native of the West Indies. The bark of its root is used medicinally, and claimed as a substitute for opium and morphia to produce sleep, with many advantages over this as a sedative for the nerve centers, in doses of about 5 minims of the fluid extract. Its value as a hypnotic has been disputed, however.

PITURY.

Pitury, the leaves of *Duboisia Hopwoodii* of Australia, is claimed to act similar to coca. It is not used in this country.

PODOPHYLLOTOXIN.

The active principle of *Podophyllum*. It can be further sub-divided into picropodophyllin, the true active principle, and picropodophyllic acid. Podophyllotoxin is given in doses of about $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.

POLYPODIUM INCANUM.

Polypodium Incanum, a native of this country said to be an emenagogue.

PONGAMINA GLABRA.

This plant, of natural order Leguminosæ, is indigenous to Southern India, China, and North Australia. An oil called Pongamia or Kurmig oil, expressed from the seeds, of red color, is used as an external remedy in skin diseases, especially in pityriasis versicolor. It is little known and not used here.

POTASSIUM XANTHOGENATE.

This combination is prepared by treating carbon disulphide with an alcoholic solution of Potassium hydrate, yielding it as a crystalline substance. It is claimed as a powerful antiseptic, and devoid of disagreeable or poisonous properties.

PTOMAINES.

The cadaver alkaloids are highly poisonous, but are of no medicinal value.

QUININE AND UREA BIHYDROCHLORATE.

This double salt is used for hypodermic injection for which it seems well suited.

QUININE ARSENIATE.

This salts of Quinine is recommended in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ grains in neuralgia.

QUININE SALICYLATE.

This is much vaunted as an antipyretic, but containing probably not sufficient of its acid principle to increase the value of the Quinine.

QUININE FLOWER.

Sabbatia Elliotii. Stend. Natural Order, Gentianaceæ, habitat Florida.

The flower is used as an antiperiodic, and is said to produce physiological effects similar to those of quinine. It is taken in the form of decoction and extract ad libitum. It is not used extensively.

QUINOLINE—Chinoline.

A derivative of quinine by destructive distillation now synthetically prepared from coal tar. Though not a substitute for quinine as an antiperiodic, it is a valuable antipyretic.

RESORCIN.

Resorcin has been claimed as a valuable antiseptic and disinfectant, and is also used internally in place of carbolic acid but does not seem to supersede that article. Resorcin is obtained by chemical manipulation of certain resins, and also from coal tar derivates.

RHINOCANTHUS COMMUNIS.

The root of a Chinese plant, called Tong Pang Chong, is employed in skin diseases, and seems to possess similar properties to Goa Powder. Dr. Liborius found a quinone-like body, resembling chrysophanic and frangulic acids in antiseptic and antiparasitic properties, and phlobaphene in some of its decomposition products. Dr. Liborius called this principle Rhinocanthin.

ROSIN WEED.

Sylphium Gummiiferum is indigenous to our country. The resin which exudes abundantly on this plant is said to be diuretic. The root is an emetic in decoction, and in fluid extract it is claimed as a useful expectorant.

RUSOT.

The extract from the bark of Berberis Lycium is considered a remedy for ophthalmia.

SABBATIA STELLARIS.

This plant is a tonic of little importance.

SABBATIN.

Sabbatin is the glucoside from Sabbatia Ellioti Gentianeæ.

SANG-SHIH SEE, (*Gardenia Florida.*)

The leaves are supposed to possess emetic, stimulant, and diuretic properties. The fruit is also used as a dye, due to a body named crocin, which appears identical with polychroite of saffron.

SANGUIS BOVINIS EXSICCATUS.

Dried bullock's blood is claimed as a powerful nutrient, but is not generally accepted or proved as such as yet.

SASSY, OR CASCA BARK.

The bark of *Erythrophloeum Guinense* has been recommended by Dr. Brunton in diseases of the heart. It is not known sufficiently.

SCILLIPICRIN AND SCILLITOXIN.

These, active principles of *Scilla Maritima* L., are heart poisons, especially Scillitoxin. Both are used as diuretics.

SCOPARINE AND SPARTEINE AND THEIR SALTS.

Two alkaloidal principles of broom, *Sarothamnus Scoparius* W., are diuretics when injected under the skin or taken internally in doses of from one to ten grains.

SIDA RETUSA.

Sida Retusa is used by natives of India in consumption and rheumatism. It is given as an infusion, and is said to promote perspiration. The leaves are much used as poultices for snake bites, stings of wasps, and other insects. Not used in this country.

SIERRA SALVIA.

Artemisia Frigula is another of the would-be substitutes for Quinine, which have never established their reputation.

SILVER OLEATE.

Silver Oleate is used in powder form on chronic ulcers, bed-sores, granulations, etc.

SODIUM BENZOATE.

Although not new, had received a puff as a cure for consumption, which also has not been fulfilled.

SODIUM CHOLEATE.

Sodium Choleate has been used in hepatic troubles, jaundice, and intestinal catarrhal conditions with good effect, by supplying to the food the necessary biliary elements.

SODIUM ETHYLATE.

This combination is obtained by the action of Sodium metal on alcohol. It is a valuable and much used caustic, when used in solution.

SODIUM ETHYLATE, DRY.

Dissolved in three parts of alcohol it produces Richardson's caustic. It is applied by means of a glass rod. The action begins immediately, which can be stopped at any time by dropping some chloroform on the spot.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.

This salt has obtained for itself a standard place in medicine, and is used with excellent results in rheumatism, in doses of 15 grains every 2-3 hours.

SODIUM SANTONINATE.

This article was made officinal in the last Pharmacopœia, but the wisdom of this is much doubted, as it is thought to manifest more the poisonous properties of Santonin, to the detriment of its vermifuge power.

SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE.

This has been recommended internally in doses of up to ʒij in 24 hours, in conjunction with the usual tonics, nutrients, and stimulants. It has not found extensive use as such.

SOPHORA SPECIOSA BARTH.

Sophorine, the active principle from the bean of this plant, which is found in Texas, is very poisonous, but as yet is not used medicinally.

STIGMATA OF MAIZE.

The corn silk of our common corn, gathered fresh, is a valuable diuretic, and is efficacious in cystitis and urinary troubles. Preparations of this agent, which are used mostly, are syrup and fluid extract.

STYRONE.

Styrone is obtained by heating styracin with caustic alkalies; has proven a valuable antiseptic, but has not found general introduction.

SPERGULA MEDIA.

Spergula Media has been mentioned as a remedy in gonorrhœa, cystitis, etc.

TAKOUT.

Takout or Tamarisk galls are found on different species of Tamarix in Morocco and Algeria. The percentage of tannin in them is stated to be from 32 to 43.

TAMBOR.

Tambor, the seed of a species of Omphalra of Central America, contains a purgative oil similar to castor oil. It is said not to gripe. Further information on this subject is wanting.

TANNIN ALBUMINATE.

The albuminate has been recommended as a safer astringent than pure tannin.

TAYUYA.

The root of Dermaphylla Pendulina of Brazil is an alterative in syphilis and skin diseases. A tincture containing 1 part in 3 parts alco-

hol, 80 %, diluted with three times its weight of dilute alcohol, is given in doses of 2-12 drops 3-4 times daily, or the strong tincture may be applied to indurated glands. As a lotion it is applied to the inflamed sphincter ani.

TEREBENE.

An ethereal liquid derived from the oil of turpentine after treating it with sulphuric acid. It is used as an antiseptic for dressing wounds, etc., in place of thymol, carbolic acid, etc.

TERMITE EARTH.

Termite Earth is used in West Africa for ulcers and boils, and where gangrene appears in wounds.

THUJA OCCIDENTALLIS.

Thuja Occidentalis is much used in powder on venereal warts and malignant growths, and also to check pulmonary hemorrhages.

THYMOL.

Thymol, a homologue of carbolic acid, as derived from the essential oil of thyme, is a powerful antiseptic, with less poisonous or caustic properties than carbolic acid, and has a pleasanter odor. It has been also used with good effect in skin diseases.

TIMBO.

Paullinia Pinnata Nat. Ord. Sapindaceæ, Brazil. The bark of the root of this plant has an agreeable aromatic odor. In Brazil it is used only externally as poultice. An alkaloid termed timborine represents its active properties. It is not used in this country.

TONGA.

A complexus of unknown composition from the Fiji Islands, which is said to be of value in neuralgia.

TO-SAI-SHUN—*Asarum Sieboldii* Mig. fol. coriaceis.

Taste is aromatic, then powerfully pungent, and causing a flow of saliva like pellitory. It is not much known.

TO-YAK—*Pleurogyne Rotata* Griseb.

It is a powerful, bitter tonic. The flowers are similar in size to those of *Chlora Perfoliata*. It is interesting because the stigma is prolonged downward over the edges of the valves of the ovary; otherwise the plant is of no interest.

TRICHLORPHENOL.

This substance, developed by a mixture of Phenol with Chloride of Lime, is possessed of greater healing power and antiseptic effect than

either chlorine or phenol, but its persistent odor makes it undesirable as a remedial agent.

TRIMETHYLAMINE OR PSEUDO PROPYLAMINE.

This compound, manufactured from beet root mash, is at times a useful remedy for acute rheumatism.

TSA-TSIN.

A remedy much lauded in amenorrhœa and dismenorrhœa was found to be a quack preparation and mixture of various herbs, instead of a distinct plant called *Rhynchosia excavata*, which does not exist.

TUPELO TENTS.

The wood of *Nyssa aquatica* of the Carolinas seems valuable for dilating purposes if used and prepared like sea tangle.

VANDELLIA DIFFUSA.

The fresh plant, as found in Tropical America, is emetic in doses of 1.5 gramme, in smaller doses purgative. It is not used with us.

VASELINE.

See Petrolatum.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

The high cranberry or crampbarck is a valuable uterine sedative in dismenorrhœa and other uterine diseases. The abstract is a good preparation in doses of about 10-15 grains three times a day.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Black haw is recommended as a remedy for preventing miscarriage, but of undecided effect as such. Dose, of fluid extract ʒi.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

This old remedy has again been recalled and found of service in eczema, probably owing to the salicylic acid contained therein.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE.

A bitter mixture of complex composition containing about 9 grains quinine sulphate in each ounce. It is much used now.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM.

This plant has been much lauded as a specific against Hydrophobia, but various negative results seem not to confirm this reputation. The preparation used is the fluid extract.

XYLOL.

Xylol, one of the byproducts in the manufacture of Benzol, has been highly recommended as a specific for smallpox, but is not as much used as formerly, probably from want of efficacy.

YARKASURA NUTS.

The natives of Columbia say these nuts cure the worst cases of ring-worm, but nothing of this has been proven here.

YERBA BUENA.

A California remedy, perhaps not as useful as Peppermint or Pennyroyal.

YERBA DE FLECHE.

Collignaja or Arrow Weed, habitat Arizona and northern Mexico. The botanical name as yet not ascertained. It is said to be actively cathartic, and in large doses poisonous. This is a subject for further investigation.

YERBA MANSA.

Anemopsis Californica of California and northern Mexico, is recommended as an application to venereal sores. It is adstringent in its effect, and contains gum and essential oil. It is of little consequence.

YERBA REUMA.

Frankenia Grandifolia is used locally in catarrhal conditions, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, etc. It is not important.

YERBA SANTA.

The leaves of Eriodictyon Californicum from California and Mexico have been much lauded as a stimulant, balsamic expectorant in bronchitis and phthisis, also for catarrhal aphonia, and is much used, though recent reports from naval surgeons deny its good effect. Dose, 20 drops to 1 teaspoonful.

ZINC OLEATE.

A combination of zinc oxide with oleic acid which is best prepared by decomposing sodium oleate with zinc sulphate. It is of a pulverulent consistence, and is very valuable as a dusting powder in eczema, herpes, seborrhoea, erythema, and excessive sweating, and also dissolved in Petrolatum or other fatty basis as an adstringent ointment.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE.

A valuable nerve tonic combining both the effects of zinc and phosphorus, and better borne by the stomach than the latter. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain. It is much used in neuralgia, loss of memory etc.

ZINC SALICYLATE.

This salt is used as an antiseptic adstringent in gonorrhoea, in the form of an injection, the strength of which is about 1 part to 100 parts of water. It is serviceable.

