JACARANDA.

The leaves of ***Jacarandaprocera***, Sprengel (Nat. Ord. Bignoniaceae). A tree of Guiana and Brazil.

Common Names: Carob Tree, Caroba, Caaroba.

Principal Constituents.—***Carobin***, ***carobic acid***, several resins, a balsam, and tannin.

Preparation.—***Specific Medicine Jacaranda***. ***Dose***, 5 to 20 drops.

Action and Therapy.—In its native habitat carob is reputed antisyphilitic, but has attained no such reputation in this country. A few, however, have used it for the late manifestations of syphilis, as eruptions and ulcerations. Watkins suggested its use in the epilepsy of masturbators and in those of feeble mentality with voracious appetite.

JALAPA (Ipomea jalapa)

The dried tuberous root of ***Ipomoeajalapa***, Nuttall; (***Ipomoea purga***, Hayne; ***Exogoniumjalapa***, Baillon; ***Exogoniumpurga***, Bentham). Nat. Ord.Convolvulaceae. A vine of Eastern Mexico. ***Dose***, 10 to 30 grains.

Common Name: jalap.

Principal Constituents.—A resin (***ResinaJalapae***) composed chiefly of ***Jalapurgin*** ($C_{62}H_{100}O_{32}$) (convolvulin or jalapin) and a soft acrid resin.

Preparations.—1. ***Resina Jalapae***, Resin of jalap. Yellowish-brown or brown masses or fragments, or a yellowish-gray or yellowish-brown powder, permanent, of a faint but peculiar odor, and somewhat acrid to the taste. Soluble in alcohol. ***Dose***, 2 grains.

2. ***Pulvis Jalapae Compositus*** (U. S. P.), Compound Powder of jalap. (jalap, 35; Potassium Bitartrate, 65.) ***Dose***, 20 to 60 grains. (Locke advises Ginger, 3 drachms, in 8 ounces of this preparation to prevent griping.)

3. ***Pulvis Jalapae Compositus*** (Eclectic), Compound Powder of jalap (Eclectic), or ***Antibilious Physic***. (Senna, 2 ounces; Jalap, 1 ounce; Cloves or Ginger, 1 drachm.) ***Dose***, 60 grains (in hot water allowed to cool and then sweetened).

4. ***Specific Medicine Jalap***. ***Dose***, 5 to 20 drops.

Specific Indications.—Intestinal torpor and constipation from deficient secretion of the intestinal glands; pain and griping in the lower bowel.

Action and Therapy.—Jalap is an irritant cathartic operating energetically and producing large liquid stools. It gripes considerably and sometimes causes nausea and vomiting. Large doses produce violent hypercatharsis, sometimes resulting in death. It is a safe and thorough cathartic when no inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract exists, and may be used where a derivative action, with full stools, is indicated. In small doses (5 grains daily) it may be employed to relieve constipation due to inactivity of the intestinal glands or where hard fecal masses are impacted in the rectum. Movements are facilitated by the secretion induced. It is a useful revulsive in cerebral congestion, and may be used in hemorrhoidal conditions with constipation when a stimulating cathartic cannot be employed.

The chief use of jalap is for the relief of dropsy from any cause. It is commonly used with cream of tartar, which increases both the cathartic and diuretic effects. It should not be given for any great length of time, for the depletion finally has a depressing effect upon the heart. Though contraindicated in inflammation of the intestinal tube, it may be used when there is inflammation of the biliary apparatus, and when a cathartic is needed at the onset of fevers. The Antibilious Physic and that modification of the compound powder as advised by Locke are desirable forms in which to use jalap. Jalap alone purges in about 3 to 4 hours.

JEFFERSONIA.

The rhizome of ***Jeffersoniadiphylla***, Barton (Nat. Ord. Berberidaceae). A handsome, vernal, flowering plant throughout the eastern half of the United States.

Common Names: Twinleaf, Rheumatism Root.

Principal Constituents.—A large proportion of an undetermined white alkaloid, saponin, and a trace of berberine.

Preparation.—***Tinctura Jeffersoniae***, Tincture of Jeffersonia. (jeffersonia, 8 ounces; Alcohol (76 per cent), 16 fluidounces.) ***Dose***, 10 drops to 1 fluidrachm.

Action and Therapy.—As indicated by one of its trivial names this plant has been used in chronic forms of rheumatism. Its exact status is not well determined, but it is undoubtedly alterative and has some effect upon the general nervous system, allaying excitability and

irritability. Watkins declared it efficient in pain in the head with dizziness and feeling of tension. Locke mentions it as useful where rheumatism is located chiefly in the muscles of the back, and in bronchitis and constitutional chronic catarrh, especially in the aged.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

The bark of the root of ***Juglans cinerea***, Linné, collected in the autumn (Nat. Ord. juglandaceae). A forest tree of North America.

Common Names: Butternut, White Walnut.

Principal Constituents.—A fixed oil, and orange-yellow ***juglandic acid***, a body closely resembling chrysophanic acid.

Preparations.—1. ***Specific Medicine Juglans***. ***Dose***, 1 to 30 drops.

2. ***Extractum Juglandis***, Extract of Butternut. ***Dose***, 1 to 30 grains (usually 1 to 5 grains).

Specific Indications.—Chronic constipation; gastro-intestinal irritation, with sour eructations, flatulence, and either diarrhoea or constipation dependent thereon; diarrhoea and dysentery with tenesmus and burning and fetid discharges; hepatic torpor; chronic pustular or vesicular skin disease, discharging freely; eczema.

Action and Therapy.—In small doses juglans is a mild intestinal stimulant and laxative; in large doses it is emeto-cathartic. It also possesses alterative properties. As a laxative its action is kindly, rarely producing griping or after-debility, and resembling that of rhubarb, but it does not produce subsequent constipation. Being a mild gastric stimulant it is often of service in gastric irritation and atonic dyspepsia, and in indigestion with deficient glandular secretion, sour eructations and flatulent distention. These conditions are often accompanied by a burning and tenesmic diarrheal or dysenteric discharge. Laxative doses of juglans relieve the latter annoyances. A full laxative dose of extract of butternut was a favorite early-day treatment of malarial infection or “ague” in the western States, where the pioneers also used it successfully for rheumatic pain in the back-probably lumbago due to overloaded intestines. For these purposes it is now a neglected medicine.

Juglans has a specific action upon skin disorders of a pustular or

vesicular type, and especially those that are eczematous or related in any measure to a strumous diathesis. The dose need not be sufficient to produce free bowel action, but should be large enough to induce some intestinal secretion. Small doses of the specific medicine (1 to 5 drops) are best for this purpose. As a laxative the extract is preferable, in doses of 1 to 5 grains; sometimes up to 30 grains.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS.

The fruit (berries) of the ***Juniperuscommunis***, Linné (Nat. Ord. Cupressaceae). An evergreen tree of Europe and America.

Common Names: Juniper, Juniper Berries.

Principal Constituents.—A volatile oil (***OleumJuniperi***) and an amorphous body, ***juniperin***.

Preparations.—1. ***InfusumJuniperi***, Infusion of Juniper (Berries, 1 ounce; Boiling Water, 16 fluidounces; let stand one hour). ***Dose***, 2 to 4 fluidounces.

2. ***OleumJuniperi***, Oil of Juniper. Colorless, faintly green or yellow oil of the juniper taste and odor. It should be kept protected from light in amber-hued bottles and in a cool place. Dose, 2 to 15 minims.

3. ***Spiritus Juniperi***, Spirit of juniper (5 per cent oil). ***Dose***, 5 to 60 minims.

4. ***Spiritus Juniperi Compositus***, Compound Spirit of Juniper (Oils of juniper, Caraway, Fennel, Alcohol, and Water). ***Dose***, 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Specific Indications.—Renal atony with catarrhal and pus discharges; non-inflammatory irritability of the neck of the bladder.

Action and Therapy.—Juniper is a gastric stimulant and a stimulating diuretic to be used in atonic and depressed conditions, usually in chronic affections of the kidneys and urinary passages with catarrhal or pus-laden discharges. It is especially valuable in renal atony in the aged, with persistent sense of weight and dragging in the lumbar region. In uncomplicated renal hyperaemia or congestion, when the circulation is weak and no fever or inflammation is present, the careful use of juniper will relieve, and if albumen is present it may disappear under its use. It is often of great value in chronic nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, and chronic pyelitis to stimulate the sluggish epithelia and cause a freer flow of urine to wash away the unhealthy secretions. It is sometimes of value after scarlet fever or in the late stages when the kidneys are not yet inflamed, and after acute nephritis when the renal tone is diminished and secretion of urine is imperfect. Under no

circumstances should it be used when there is active inflammation. The infusion is extremely useful in irritation of the bladder with recurrent attacks of distressing pain and frequent urination in women during the menopause and apparently due to taking cold. The infusion of juniper is the best preparation for most purposes. A pint may be taken in a day. When an alcoholic stimulant is needed in the above-named condition the spirit or compound spirit may be used. The oil is often efficient in non-inflammatory prostatorrhea and gleet. Juniper preparations are frequently exhibited in chronic structural diseases of the heart, liver, and kidneys, to stimulate the sound tissues to functionate and relieve the attendant dropsy. Usually they are combined with agents like citrate or acetate of potassium or with spirit of nitrous ether. In these conditions they must be used with judgment and caution. No preparation of juniper should be given in doses larger than recommended above, as suppression of urine, strangury, hematuria, or even uremic convulsions may result from its use.

KALMIA.

The leaves of ***Kalmialatifolia***, Linné (Nat. Ord. Ericaceae). A beautiful shrub of mountains and damp situations in the United States.

Common Names: Mountain Laurel, Laurel, Sheep Laurel, Lambkill, etc.

Principal Constituents.-A neutral, poisonous principle, ***andromedotoxin*** ($C_{31}H_{51}O_{10}$), ***arbutin***, resin, and tannin.

Preparation.—***Specific Medicine Kalmia***. ***Dose***, 1 to 20 drops.

Specific Indications.—Fugitive rheumatic pains; aching pain in the back; pain upon movement of the eyeballs; excited circulation; cardiac palpitation reflex from gastro-intestinal irritation; chronic syphilitic cachexia.

Action and Therapy.—King valued kalmia in constitutional syphilis, with excited heart-action and rapid circulation. Being a sedative it is said to allay fever and inflammation, and it is credited with power to relieve symptoms due to cardiac hypertrophy. It is also a remedy for aching pain, shifting rheumatic pain, aching pain in the back during menstruation, and ocular pain upon movement of the eyes. Palpitation of the heart excited reflexly by gastro-intestinal disturbances is

sometimes relieved by it. It is said to be most valuable when the disorders above mentioned are associated with a syphilitic taint. Kalmia has never obtained a very important place in medicine, though it possesses strongly toxic properties.

KAMALA (Mallotus philippiensis).

The glands and hairs from the capsules of ***Mallotus philippiensis*** (Lamarck), Müller Arg. (Nat. Ord. Euphorbiaceae). A small Asiatic, African, and Australian tree. ***Dose***, 30 to 60 grains.

Common Names: Kamala, Kameela, Spoonwood.

Principal Constituent.—***Rottlerin*** or kamalin, a crystalline principle.

Preparation.—***Specific Medicine Kameela***. ***Dose***, 30 to 60 drops.

Action and Therapy.—In doses of 2 to 4 drachms kamala purges, with griping, nausea and vomiting, and the production of four to fifteen evacuations. The alcoholic preparations act more kindly and uniformly. Its chief use is that of a taenicide expelling the tape-worm entire, but with such force that the head sometimes remains. Full doses of the specific medicine should be given every three hours until five or six doses have been taken. It also expels lumbricoids and ascarides.

KINO.

The self-dried juice of ***PterocarpusMarsupium***, Roxburgh (Nat. Ord. Leguminosae). A tree of the mountains of the Malabar coast of Hindustan. ***Dose***, 10 to 30 grains.

Common Names: Kino, Gum Kino. Synonym: Resina Kino.

Principal Constituents.—***Kinotannicacid*** (75 per cent), ***kinoin***, ***Pyrocatechin***, ***kino-red***, and gum.

Preparation.—***Tinctura Kino***, Tincture of Kino. ***Dose***, 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Action and Therapy.—***External***. Sometimes used as an astringent wash in soreness and relaxation of the uvula and the pharynx, and as an injection in leucorrhea and gonorrhea also as a stimulating application to indolent ulcers.

Internal. A good astringent for pyrosis and chronic serous diarrhoea and that occurring in opium habitues, and in the diarrhoea of phthisis.

KOLA (Cola spp.).

The seeds of ***Cola verticillata, C. anomala and C. nitida*** (Nat. Ord. Sterculiaceae). A tree of western Africa. ***Dose***, 5 to 30 grains.

Common Names: Kola, Kola Nut, Female Kola, Cola, Bissy-Bissy.

Principal Constituents.—***Caffeine*** (theine) 3 per cent, and a small amount of ***theobromine***, ***kola-red***, and ***kolatannic acid***.

Preparation.—***Fluidextractum Kolae***, Fluidextract of Kola. ***Dose***, 5 to 30 drops.

Specific Indications.—Nervous and muscular depression with cerebral anemia.

Action and Therapy.—The physiological action of kola closely duplicates that of caffeine and the caffeine-bearing drugs. It is, therefore, a remedy for muscular and nervous depression due to cerebral and spinal anemia. It is useful in hysteria, mental gloom, neurasthenia, and the diarrhea of debility. It may be used in acute alcoholism, but is of no value in chronic inebriation, and it sustains one attempting to break away from the tobacco-habit. It relieves nervous irritability of the stomach, often checking the nausea of pregnancy and the vomiting of seasickness. Its action in chronic diarrhea must be due to its power over irritation, as there is not sufficient tannin in the drug to cause much astringency. Like caffeine it is useful in the neuralgia of debility, in migraine, smoker's heart, and cardiac irritability. These are all cases needing stimulation and of the cerebral anemic type. The chief indications for it are difficult breathing, irregular heart action, and valvular insufficiency. After long spells of illness it may be used when there is mental depression, tendency to faint, poor appetite and digestion, great nervous irritability, and profound muscular debility.

KRAMERIA.

The root of ***Krameria triandra***, Ruiz et Pavon, and of ***Krameria ixina***, Linné (Nat. Ord. Krameriaceae). Small suffruticose plants of South America and the West Indies.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Common Names: Rhatany, Ratanhia.

Principal Constituent.—***Ratanhia-tannic acid*** (krameria-tannic acid), an amorphous red powder present to the extent of 8 to 18 per cent.

Preparations.—1. ***Specific Medicine Krameria***. ***Dose***, 10 to 60 drops.

2. ***Extractum Krameriae***, Extract of Krameria (Extract of Rhatany). ***Dose***, 10 to 20 grains.

Action and Therapy.—***External***. Astringent and hemostatic. A splendid agent alone or with myrrh, for spongy and bleeding gums and to preserve the teeth. In ointment it is a good application for bleeding piles, and in ulcer of the rectum and fissure of the anus.

Internal. Tannin-bearing drugs often act better as astringents than tannin itself. Rhatany is one of these agents. It is powerfully astringent and somewhat tonic. Immoderate doses may induce constipation with slight dyspeptic symptoms. Internally it has been used in passive hemorrhage, mucous and serous diarrheas, incontinence of urine, leucorrhea, prostatorrhea and colliquative sweating. It has been advised in the diarrhea of opium habitues and in dyspepsia and gastric catarrh with full, relaxed skin.

monographs extracted from

The Eclectic Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics by Harvey Wickes Felter, M.D. (1922)

NOTE: Throughout these monographs are references to “Specific Medicines”. In some respects Specific Medicines are the single reason that Eclecticism survived so long in the face of “Organized Medicine” and were still being manufactured for the surviving Eclectic M.D.s as late as the early 1960s. Using up to eight organic solvents and the Lloyd Extractor, Specific Medicines represented the strongest possible concentration of the bioactive aspects of botanicals that would stay in a colloidal solution.

Perfected over four decades by John Uri Lloyd, each Specific Medicine was prepared according to the nature of THAT specific plant. You cannot translate a Specific Medicine into “tincture” or “fluidextract”. The latter are GENERIC or standard strengths applied across the board to ALL botanicals. A Specific Medicine represented the greatest strength, without degradation, for a PARTICULAR plant, using anywhere from several to all of the solvents to achieve this. The Eclectic physician was trained to use botanicals in an oftentimes rural setting, and these medicines had to resist breakdown in the deepest winter and the hottest summer. Since they needed to contain even the most ephemeral constituents of a plant remedy, Lloyd approached each plant separately.

The amazing quality of these preparations assuredly maintained the Eclectic Movement long after others had faded. Lloyd’s recipes were Patent Medicines, were not “official”, and when relatives finally closed down the Lloyd Brother’s Pharmacy in Cincinnati, these formulae disappeared. One of the hottest topics for many years amongst professional herbalists in North America and Europe has been “So who has the Lloyd Formulas, already?” Since we cannot access them, the best approach is the use of well made tinctures, capsules or tea. I might suggest the preparations and doses recommended in my Herbal Materia Medica 5.0 as a starting place...in many respects I am perhaps a “Neo-Eclectic” at heart, and have tended to follow the later Eclectics in my approach to plants and dosages.

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