

Therapy—The older physicians spoke very highly of the action of this remedy within the limits of the above indications. It is valuable in the treatment of **erysipelas** and **scrofulous affections**. It inhibits excessive action of the mucous membranes, giving tone to the mucous, tissues. In **chronic bronchitis** and **asthma**, and in the earlier stage of **consumption**, it was especially advised. All authors agree, however, that its influence is most direct upon the kidneys, correcting imperfect elimination through these organs. It corrects chronic inflammatory conditions, and relieves general irritability. **Excessive mucous discharges** are promptly relieved by agrimony. The atonic and relaxed mucous membranes which secrete excessively, are restored to normal tone and normal functional activity by its use. **Bronchorrhea** and **leucorrhoea**, chronic **ulcerative gastric catarrh**, as well as **colitis**, **ileocolitis proctitis** and **cystitis**, all come within the range of its influence.

In **ulcerative stomatitis**, with foul smelling breath, it may be used alone or in conjunction with astringent alteratives, as *quercus alba*, *alnus* or *geranium*.

Agrimony is useful in a form of dysuria which affects women and girls, especially those who are suffering from some form of **dysmenorrhoea**; or those in which there is difficulty in having a normal menstrual function established, this function being accompanied with much pain and general distressing symptoms.

With this there is often an **irritable** condition of the **bladder**. At the same time there may be hysterical symptoms, which result from **uterine or ovarian congestion**, which on its part, may be increased by the urinary irritation. This remedy seems to soothe the nervous system while it quiets the local irritation of the bladder. It was used by the older physicians for this purpose. **Pain** due to chronic **renal** or **cystic inflammation** is relieved by it through its direct influence upon the pathological processes. There must be more general observation of the action of this remedy, as it certainly possesses important properties.

We would be inclined to combine *cimicifuga* or *gelsemium* and *pulsatilla* with *agrimony*, but the old doctors believed the latter remedy would cover the entire group of symptoms. However, a combination of the above agents, properly adjusted, could not fail to be of service.

BUCHU.

***Barosma betulina,*
*B.crenulata, B.serratifolia.***

CONSTITUENTS—

Volatile oil, rutin, resin, gum, albumen.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Buchu Fluidum, Fluid Extract of Buchu. Dose, from ten to sixty minims.

Therapy—The agent acts directly upon the **urinary apparatus**, stimulating the kidneys, and increasing both the watery and solid constituents by its tonic and restorative influence. It is also valuable when there is greatly increased action from debility, as it lessens the quantity of water secreted in such cases. It relieves irritation of the bladder and urethra, and is valuable in **catarrh** of the **bladder, pyelitis** and **gonorrhoea**. In chronic cases of irritable bladder it has long been used, especially if caused by persistent excess of **uric acid**. It controls the irritation, reduces the excess of acid, and relieves the urinary incontinence depending upon it. It relieves irritation of the bladder sphincter, increases the tone of the muscular structure and overcomes any existing paralysis.

It has been advised as a general tonic, a stomachic and an anti-dyspeptic, but we would hardly depend upon it for any positive curative influence in these cases.

UVA URSI.

Arctostaphylos uva ursi.

Synonym—Bearberry.

CONSTITUENTS—

Gallic acid, tannin, resin, sugar, arbutin, ericalin.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum uvae ursi fluidum, fluid extract of uva ursi. Dose, from ten to sixty minims.

Physiological Action—*Uva ursi* has long been in general use as a diuretic and sedative to the general urinary apparatus. It exercises both an astringent and tonic influence also, and it is prescribed when there are calculi present.

Specific Symptomatology—Its direct influence is upon relaxed conditions of the bladder walls, to which it imparts tone and induces normal contraction. It restrains excessive mucous discharges.

Therapy—It is curative in **ulceration** of the **bladder** wall, in **cystitis**, in **pyelitis** and in **pyelonephritis**. It is of much benefit also in the general treatment of **gonorrhoea**. It has been prescribed with much confidence in **diabetes**, in which condition its influence is more general than specific. It exercises a soothing influence upon the urinary apparatus, and for that reason, is a common constituent of very many prescriptions for diseased conditions of these organs.

TRITICUM.

Agropyron repens.

Synonym—Couch Grass.

CONSTITUENTS—

Triticin, silica, glucose, inosite, mucilage.

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Triticum. Dose, from one to sixty minims.

Physiological Action—The action of this agent is solely upon the **urinary apparatus**. It exercises a soothing, diuretic influence, greatly increasing the flow of the watery portion of the urine without to the same extent influencing the actual renal secretion. It is bland, mild, unirritating, and is used whenever urine, having a high specific gravity, causes irritation of the kidneys or bladder, more especially of their mucous surfaces.

Therapy—It is a useful agent in **pyelitis** and in **catarrhal** and **purulent cystitis**. It is of value also because of its soothing properties in **gonorrhoea**. In the treatment of **lithemia** it will relieve the constant ache in the back, which is due to precipitation of the crystalline secreted

products within the tubules of the kidneys, by furnishing abundant water for their solution. It flushes the kidneys, as it were, to an admirable extent, when renal sand has accumulated within the pelvis. Under these circumstances it is one of our most useful remedies. Whether the deposit consists of phosphates, uric acid, or the salts of calcium, it seems to act equally well. It relieves **dysuria** and **tenesmus** and has been beneficial in the treatment of both sub-acute and chronic **prostatitis** with enlargement, **strangury** and **haematuria**.

In gout, chronic **rheumatism** and jaundice with the above complications, it is of much value as an eliminant. One of our authorities speaks of it as a drink in fevers. The infusion may be iced, or given with lemon juice as lemonade.

It not only quiets the thirst, but it accomplishes the important purpose of keeping up free secretion from the kidneys. In the treatment of **fever** it is most important that the excretory functions should not be retarded and it is but seldom that sufficient attention is paid to the function of the kidneys. A free flow of urine is often a most effectual sedative, materially assisting in the reduction of excessive temperature. There are but seldom, unpleasant effects observed from mild stimulation of the kidneys, under these circumstances. It assists in the elimination of heat, and waste products, and greatly lessens the danger of auto-intoxication, acting more effectually in many cases, than free evacuation of the bowels.

While the demulcent effect of this agent is not as great as that of other diuretics, its influence under the circumstances above named is often more satisfactory.

EPIGAEA.

Epigaea repens.

Synonym—Trailing Arbutus.

CONSTITUENTS—

Arbutin, urson, ericolin (identical with those found in uva ursae), formic acid, gallic acid, tannin.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Epigaea Fluidum, Fluid Extract of Trailing Arbutus.

Dose, from thirty to sixty minims.

Specific Epigaea. Dose, from five to thirty minims.

Specific Symptomatology—This agent should be freely employed where there is excess of uric acid; where the “brick dust” deposit is marked; where the extreme and nauseating **backache** suggests that the crystalline constituents of the urine are not well dissolved and washed out of the tubules; or where there is renal sand or **gravel** in the **bladder**; where the urine is dark and heavy, and there is irritation, causing **congestion** of the **kidneys**, which in some cases induces **hemorrhage**; where precipitated solids irritate the bladder, and induce **cystitis** with thickening of the walls, and formation of pus. An infusion of *epigaea* freely drunk in these cases will relieve the entire train of symptoms, inducing a grateful sense of relief from irritation and distress.

Any of the preparations in sufficient doses will accomplish satisfactory results in the above conditions, but the infusion is more immediately active. Fifteen drops of specific *Epigaea* in an ounce of hot water, drunk hot, will act most promptly.

If the patient is closely confined and constipated, with dark, sallow skin, and inactive liver, add thirty grains of sodium phosphate and note the most gratifying results. This latter agent is itself a renal tonic and stimulant, with a soothing action. Its specific influence upon the liver greatly facilitates its effects on the kidneys when there is a fault in the hepatic conversion of the nitrogenous waste. In addition to its influence upon the kidneys, *epigaea* is a carminative of much value. It is a stomach tonic, and it soothes gastric irritation. It will quickly relieve persistent **eructations of gas**, and will cure many chronic cases that have resisted other treatment. When there is noisy **rumbling in the bowels** so distressing to ladies, when present, this agent may be successfully administered.

ALTHEA.

Althea officinalis.

Synonym—Marshmallow.

Solvent, water. Dose, from a half to one dram.

CONSTITUENTS—

Asparagin, mucilage, pectin, fixed oil, sugar, starch, salts.

PREPARATIONS—

Syrupus Althaea. Syrup of Althaea. Dose, ad libitum.

Physiological Action—*Althaea* is the most mucilaginous of the **diuretics**. It has but little influence beyond its local, soothing, emollient effect; it also soothes **irritation** in the **mucous membranes** of the stomach and intestinal canal, as well as those of the entire urinary apparatus.

Therapy—In its soothing influence upon the intestinal structures, it is of service when there is **inflammation** of the **bowels** or irritation from any cause, and it is often administered as an enema in dysentery, and if a few drops of laudanum be added it will often cause prompt relief from the tenesmus and general distress. When **irritation** of the **bladder** exists from decomposed urine, this agent is of much service, especially if taken in conjunction with benzoic acid or benzoate of sodium. An infusion which contains five or six grains of the above salts to the ounce is of most excellent service in these cases. Acute painful **cystitis** with much mucus, ammoniacal urine, great pain in urinating, and tenesmus, should be relieved in twelve hours with this method.

In conditions where simple irritation is induced either from the presence of uric acid or other precipitated crystalline bodies, a strong infusion of *Althaea* will greatly enhance the influence of other indicated remedies.

ERYNGIUM.

Eryngium aquaticum.

Synonym—Button Snakeroot.

CONSTITUENT—

Volatile oil.

PREPARATION—

Specific Eryngium. Dose, from one to ten minims.

Physiological Action—Diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic.

Specific Symptomatology—Irritation of the bladder and urethra, dysuria, atonic dropsy, gravel, chronic nephritis, chronic bronchitis with profuse expectoration, chronic gonorrhoea, nymphomania and satyriasis, phthisis with profuse expectoration, chronic laryngitis, mucous diarrhea and summer complaint, epidemic influenza, scrofulous ophthalmia, hemorrhoids and prolapsus ani.

Therapy—*Eryngium* is a general stimulant, being diaphoretic and diuretic, with a special affinity for the mucous membranes. It has been given in infusion as a diaphoretic, in **dropsy, gravel and jaundice**, and in the commencing stage of catarrhal inflammation, such as occurs in the upper air passages in **epidemic influenza**. It must be given early in acute cases as a diaphoretic.

In chronic disease of the respiratory organs, with a relaxed condition of the mucous membranes, it acts as a stimulating expectorant like *senega*.

It is especially valuable in chronic irritation and inflammation of the mucous membranes; and on the urinary passages it has been shown to possess specific powers, as in **dysuria** from stricture, and in **gleet** and **chronic gonorrhoea**.

It also acts as a tonic upon the reproductive function, and is a very positive remedy in **nymphomania** and **satyriasis**.

It may be given as a tonic in cases of weak **digestion**, and to promote the appetite in general debility, and in convalescence from fevers.

GALIUM.

Galium aparine.

Synonym—Cleavers.

CONSTITUENTS—

Gallotannic, citric and rubichloric acids: starch.

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Galium. Dose, from five to sixty minims.

Therapy—A sedative remedy in acute inflammation or irritation of the urinary tract. Given in fever it impresses the temperature favorably, stimulates the excretion of all urinary constituents and the fever is shortened by its use. It is given for its general tonic influence upon the urinary tract.

An infusion is the most active form. It is useful in **dysuria** if from acute inflammation, and it is an excellent remedy for **suppression** when **nephritis** has occurred from septic causes. It is useful in **strangury** in vesical irritation from **uterine** disorder and in the **cystic** and **prostatic irritation** of old men.

GROUP VII.
Agents Acting Upon the Genitourinary Organs.

CHAPTER II.
Renal Stimulants.

PETROSELINUM
BLATTA
BETULA
PAREIRA
ANEMOPSIS
OXYDENDRON.
ALFALFA

PETROSELINUM. ***Carum petroselinum.***

Synonym—Parsley.

CONSTITUENTS—

Apiin, apiol, volatile oil, crystallizable and fatty matter.

Apiol—This is a yellowish, oily liquid, not volatile, heavier than water, odor peculiar and distinct from that of the plant, taste acrid, pungent. Dose, from five to ten drops.

Preparations—

Infusum Petroselini. Infusion of Parsley. Dose, from two to four ounces.

Therapy—An infusion of *parsley* is beneficial when, with **nephritis** or cystitis, the specific gravity of the urine is high, and the urination painful and irritating to the mucous membranes. It is useful in **gonorrhoea** and strangury, with great irritation of the parts, with heat, or a scalding sensation on passage of urine, and can be given during the inflammatory stage. It has also been given in dropsy with good results.

Apiol is a specific in **amenorrhoea**. Five or six minims in a capsule, three times daily, for six or eight days before the menstrual epoch will restore the flow in many stubborn cases. It has no marked abortive influence. In **persistent dysmenorrhoea** it has cured many cases intractable to other agents.

Active anti-periodic properties have been ascribed to apiol. It is a nerve stimulant. It controls excessive night sweats, either from phthisis, or following protracted malarial disease.

BLATTA.

Blatta orientalis.

Occurrence—This is the powder of the dried bodies of the common cockroach.

CONSTITUENTS—

A native chemist separated an alkaloid which he called antihydrophen, which he believed to contain in a concentrated form all the therapeutic properties of the remedy.

This has been a common remedy in Russia for dropsy. It produces an immense flow of the urine. At the same time it also acts freely upon the skin as a diaphoretic. It so influences the functional activity of the circulatory organs, and of the kidneys, that -the entire character of the urine is changed and a normal condition obtained. It will reduce the quantity of albumen in the urine, often very quickly. With children from five to ten grains are given during the course of the day. From five to ten grains may be given three times a day to an adult.

BETULA.

Betula alba.

Synonym—White Birch.

This agent has been quite extensively used in Europe from the time of the Middle Ages. One of the old writers—Dragendorff—says the bark is given in malarial fevers, in dropsy, gout, disease of the lungs; also in abscesses, and in skin diseases and itch, and where there is excessive sweating of the feet. The juice or sap from the tree is used in kidney and bladder trouble.

The following facts were furnished me by Dr. Isenburg of Hamburg, Germany:

The bark contains betulin, a resinous substance, and betulalbin. The bark of the black variety contains glucosides, gaultherin, and an essential oil. Winternitz and Jenicke both recommend the remedy for its **diuretic effect** and for its influence in dissolving **kidney stones**.

Winternitz made an infusion of the dried leaves in the preparation of one part to six or eight parts of water by weight. Of this he would give from four to six ounces at a dose for albuminuria. He claimed that albumin epithelial scales and casts would disappear entirely. The quantity of the urine would increase to from six to ten times its bulk. Jenicke used it in **nephrolithiasis**. In one case, a stone had been discovered in the kidney by an X-ray. The urine was concentrated, sometimes bloody, contained pus cells, and uric acid in large quantities with three and one-half per cent of albumin.

This tea reduced the quantity of albumin, relieved the pain, improved the general health of the patient so that in twelve weeks' time he was entirely cured, the urine being normal. There has been passed from time to time with the water tiny pieces of stone from the kidney. We have had reports from a number of writers in this country concerning the action of this remedy in a similar manner, and all confirm the observations made by the German writers.

PAREIRA.

Pareira brava.

Synonyms—Pareira Root, Pareira Brava.

CONSTITUENTS—

Starch, gum, tannin, and a very small quantity of an alkaloid, which was first obtained in 1838, by Wiggers. Subsequently an alkaloid has been obtained from the root which is thought to be identical with beberine of the nectandra. This has been called Pellosine.

PREPARATIONS—

The remedy is used in **infusion**; dose, from two to four drams.

The **tincture** of the bark and the **fluid extract**. The dose of the tincture is from one to ten drops.

Specific Symptomatology—This remedy is of value in the treatment of chronic diseases of the kidneys or bladder, where the urine is scanty, and contains a large quantity of the earthy salts, or urates. Where with these irritating substances there is ulceration of the kidneys or bladder.

Therapy—Irritation, frequent desire to urinate, and pain in the organs during urination are relieved by this remedy. It is thought to be useful, especially in chronic inflammations of the urinary passages.

Pyelitis, pyelonephritis, and cystitis, with large secretion of pus and mucus are benefited by it. It should be used in mild infusion, in the treatment of **phosphaturia**, or the condition sometimes known as **phosphatic diabetes**. It is a good auxiliary remedy in the treatment of all forms of **lithemia**.

ANEMOPSIS.

Anemopsis californica.

Synonym—Yerba Del Manza.

This is highly valued by the native Indians of Southern California and Mexico. The California observers have used it extensively.

The remedy possesses tonic astringent and antiseptic properties.

The dose of **anemopsis specific medicine** is from five to thirty drops. The root is the part used in medicine.

It is a tonic not only to the gastro-intestinal tract, but also to the respiratory and renal organs. It has an aromatic warming and astringent taste, not at all unpleasant. It seems to possess properties very much like those of ***piper methysticum***, and it can be used in the same conditions, as a tonic; combined with very small doses of specific ***nux vomica*** it is very efficient. In tuberculosis, it has repute among the natives, and especially in **tuberculosis** with great weakness, and tendency to **hemorrhage**. If it be added to ***specific medicine lycopus***, it will give good results.

For feebleness of the mucous membranes, with a tendency to breaking down of the tissues, given internally and as far as possible applied

locally, it gives good results. In **gonorrhoea** and such urinary troubles where *cubebs* are given, *anemopsis* is good. In painful **diarrhea** and **dysentery** with passages of blood and mucus, also in bad cases of typhoid, Dr. Oliver spoke very highly of it. The doctor in these cases used it in decoction, and so prepared it can be given freely.

In bad bruises, in **tibial ulcers**, and also in **syphilitic sores**, it makes a good local application.

Dr. Munk of Los Angeles used it for some time in nasal catarrh. He adds from ten to thirty drops of the, fluid medicine to a two-ounce prescription, consisting of glycerin, one dram, aqua dest. to make two ounces. This is used as a spray in the head and the throat every two to four hours. He has had considerable success with it.

The specific indications for its use in catarrh are, “a full, stuffy sensation in the head and throat.”

It is a mucous membrane remedy, and whenever we have cough with expectoration, or wasting discharges from the bowels, or urinary tract, it is indeed a good remedy. When using it locally, as in catarrh, be sure and give it internally. The compound syrup of the hypophosphites makes a splendid vehicle in which to administer it.

OXYDENDRUM. *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

Synonyms—Sour wood, Sorrel tree, Elk tree.

PREPARATIONS—

Pills are made of the **solid extract** containing from three to six grains.

Specific oxydendron, dose from one to twenty minims.

The Wm. S. Merrell Co. make a **normal tincture** of which from one to ten minims may be given in water.

Specific Symptomatology—It is indicated where there is dropsy, especially in aged people, or general dropsical effusion, accompanied with loss of vital tone. Also where there is deficient renal action, accompanied with painful urination. Urinary irregularities of the aged.

Therapy—This agent has been used in **dropsy** in a few cases with marked results. It is not only used in **anasarca** and **ascites**, but also in **pleuritic effusion**, **hydropericardium** and **hydrocele**. It improves the general condition on which the dropsy depends, increasing the action of the heart and arterial tension. Dr. A. W. Smith reports several cases in which the general dropsy was relieved in a very short time. The remedy improved the general nutrition in each of the cases, overcame **difficult breathing** and increased the power of the heart.

In the **dropsy of the aged**, that follows prostrating disease, *oxydendron* is indicated. It is indicated where there is **deficient renal action**, especially if there is some painful urination, and in the **urinary irregularity** of old people. It is not easy to define that class of cases of dropsy in which it is specific as in some it works beautifully and in others it is ineffective.

Dr. N. A. Graves says that where there is general edema from **dropsy of the heart**, liver or kidneys—**general dropsy**—he has had good results. He gives from twenty to thirty drops of the specific medicine every four hours and could give even larger doses. He uses it with *aralia*, occasionally. Where there is dropsy of the serous cavities, he thinks it is not the best remedy.

Dr. Manley gives *sour-wood* with other remedies in the dropsy of **diabetes**, and believes that it improves the general condition of the patient. One of our doctors said his grandfather, an old botanic physician, gathered the leaves and boiled them in water for three hours. He would then strain the decoction and reduce the fluid until it was entirely evaporated. He would roll it up in form of pills and give one of them three or four times a day, improving his cases of dropsy very generally.

This remedy is considered valuable in the treatment of **prostatic disease**, chronic enlargement of the prostate, with irritation at the neck of the bladder, urinary irritation from other causes, especially the urinary difficulties of the aged. It is a diuretic, more or less active in proportion to the size of the dose. It promotes the absorption and elimination of dropsical effusions in a characteristic manner, especially those of the abdominal cavity. Given to patients suffering from protracted fever, it will make a cooling and pleasant drink, which promotes the elimination of all of the excretions and restores secretion.

Felter and Lloyd state that when a frequent desire to urinate is accompanied with a burning pain at the urethral outlet, the urine passed in drops and mixed with a little blood, it is an especially valuable remedy.

ALFALFA.

Medicago sativa.

Synonyms—Alfalfa, Spanish Clover, California Clover, Lucerne.

Physiological Action—On taking large doses of an infusion of the leaves of *alfalfa* as one would drink tea or coffee, there is a sensation of warmth in the stomach with fullness of the blood vessels of the head. (A sensation which *gelsemium* removes.) The stool early in the morning is mushy, and dark green, much like after taking bismuth, but without pain or tenesmus. A large dose at night, other symptoms calling for it, produces a good night's rest and decreases any burning sensation on micturating as seen in cases of early gonorrhoea. The above are observations that were made on ten men and five women who took this drug, *alfalfa*. They were in usual good health and free from any organic trouble. Some took it for two months, and some only for ten days to two weeks.

There is an increased secretion of the kidneys from this agent and in the female, of the milk glands; increased peristaltic action of the bowels; increased appetite; increased assimilation of food, and increased weight. In one case, there was a disappearance of swelling of the milk glands. There is a sensation of weight in the female genitalia with bearing down sensations. (In the males, the scrotum feels heavy and there is distress in the spermatic cord as if strained. Neutralization of acid urine occurs with itching of the corona glandis, found in some cases of enlarged prostate.)

These observations were made by Dr. Ben A. Bradley of Hamlet, Ohio.

From the fact that *alfalfa* increases the flow of milk in cows while they are yet gaining in flesh, Dr. Bradley gave the remedy freely to mothers who were insufficiently nourished, and secreted but little milk, or milk devoid of its nutritious properties, for the child.

In every case so administered, the patient showed a satisfactory

increase in flesh and strength. The digestive apparatus, whatever the disorder, assumed its normal function, and in some cases the patients took on a fair increase in flesh.

He believes that a tea made of *alfalfa* will readily take the place of ordinary tea and coffee, and as a beverage for certain periods, he has found it to take away the taste for these commoner beverages and preserve an excellent condition of the stomach.

With one woman who in three previous births had had kidney complications with uremia he preserved with this agent a normal condition of all tile functions, through the pregnancy and labor.

He finds in alfalfa a **superlative restorative tonic**, but it does not act as a stimulant, after the manner of alcohol, cocaine or other habit-forming drugs. It rejuvenates the whole system by increasing the strength, vim, vigor and vitality of the patient. In all cases, the ever-marked condition calling for the remedy is despondency, along with loss of flesh, whether the case is one of stomach trouble, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, anemia, marasmus, loss of appetite and poor assimilation, as shown by loss, of flesh and constipation, with the always accompanying condition, depression. *Alfalfa*, administered in the dose one or two drops in a bottle of milk three times daily, is especially useful with bottle-fed babies. One physician prescribed it where there was dropsical effusion where the kidneys were inactive, and the skin dry, and in every case so administered, it gave satisfactory results.

In old men, it relieves prostatic irritation. It relieves irritable conditions of the urinary apparatus.

Dr. Houts cured backaches where the patient was passing a small quantity of urine with high specific gravity, especially where there were rheumatic indications, with much muscular aching with excessive quantity of urates and uric acid.

Dr. Bradley reports one family where seven children had died at the age of eighteen from some undefined disorder with great emaciation. The eighth child, a daughter, exhibiting the same symptoms was kept on a tincture of *alfalfa seed* fully saturated, ten drops four or five times a day. The condition disappeared, the patient increased in weight from

99 to 133 pounds, and recovered her health.

In a concentrated form, this will be probably found nutritional, occupying in some particulars a position like that of *avena*, improving the functional action of the brain and spinal cord. We have introduced this remedy here because it promises well for the future, and must not be overlooked.

GROUP VII.
Agents Acting Upon the Genitourinary Organs.

CHAPTER III.
Renal Stimulants and Sedatives.

STIGMATA MAIDIS
SCOPARIUS
EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM
CUCURBITA CITRULLUS
NITROUS ETHER
EQUISETUM

MAIZE ***Stigmata maidis.***

Synonym—Corn silk.

PREPARATIONS—

A **fluid extract** from the ear terminals of the common field corn prepared when yet green. Dose, from one to two drams.

Specific Medicine Stigmata Maidis. Dose, from twenty drops to two drams, in water.

Therapy—The agent is a diuretic and demulcent. It apparently has antiseptic properties, due probably to the presence of maizenic acid which has a desirable influence in neutralizing excessive alkalinity of the urine, and in the cure of phosphatic gravel.

It is of value in **catarrhal cystitis**, soothing, and neutralizing the strong ammoniacal odor, and decreasing the mucous secretion. In lithemia it increases the flow of water, and decreases the excessive proportions of uric acid and the urates. It is specific in relieving **bladder irritation** in these cases.

In painful urination from any cause, it is beneficial, and is a good auxiliary in the treatment of **gonorrhoea**. It influences all **catarrhal** conditions of the **urinary passages**.

Dupont advised its use in **dropsies** due to heart disease. He says it reduces the **edema**, and as the edema disappears there is a better

regulation of the blood supply throughout the system; the pulse beats more regularly, the action of the heart is slower and the rhythm is improved. While this fact is true, there is not much improvement in dyspnea, nor in the actual condition of the heart when hypertrophy, contraction, or inefficiency are present. The agent is well tolerated by all patients.

Dr. Pruitt of Arkansas in 1893 reported the use of a distilled extract of **Corn Husks** in the treatment of **malaria**. He had observed its use in many cases of chronic intermittent fever. In no case had he known it to fail in giving relief to the entire train of symptoms, often intractable to other remedies. It controls the persistent temperature, quiets irritability of the stomach, regulates the action of the liver and kidneys and reduces enlarged spleen. It has a mild, diuretic effect in many cases, relieving dropsical conditions not dependent upon actual kidney lesion.

Dr. Fledderman of Nebraska following the above suggestions, treated a boy who had long been having **malarial fever**. He secured some tablets from a Homeopathic pharmacy that were made from a tincture of **corn husk**. With this he cured the boy in a short time of the malarial condition. In another case of chronic malaria with cirrhosis and dropsy with the same remedy, and succeeded in relieving the condition in a few weeks, and ill curing the patient in a fairly reasonable time.

SCOPARIUS.

Cytisus scoparius.

Synonym—Broom.

CONSTITUENTS—

Scoparin, sparteine, volatile oil, fatty matter, wax, tannin, mucilage, albumin, sugar.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Scoparii Fluidum, Fluid Extract of Scoparius. Dose, from twenty to forty grains.

Physiological Action—Poisonous doses of sparteine cause sweating, vomiting, dimness of vision, staggering gait, dizziness, a sense of weight in the limbs, slowing of the pulse, convulsions, paralysis of the motor

and respiratory centers, and death by asphyxia. The preparations of *scoparius* are non-toxic.

Administration—The best form of the remedy is infusion, half an ounce of broom tops to half a pint of boiling, water, to be taken in divided doses in twenty-four hours, till it acts on the kidneys or moves the bowels.

Therapy—**Asthenic dropsies, dropsy** with feebleness and loss of appetite, **hydrothorax** without inflammation, dropsy from, heart disease. It has cured diabetes, mellitus.

It should not be given in acute kidney troubles, or in dropsy from disease of the liver or spleen.

EUPATORIUM. *Eupatorium purpureum.*

Synonyms—Queen of the Meadows, Gravel Root.

CONSTITUENTS—

Eupatorin, resin, volatile salt, tannin.

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Gravel Root. Dose, from five to thirty minims.

Specific Symptomatology—Irritation of the bladder in women from displacement and chronic inflammation of the uterus; and **suppression** of urine, partial or complete, during or after pregnancy.

Therapy—The agent is of service in **dropsy, strangury, gravel, hematuria, disease of the kidneys and bladder** from an excess of uric acid, in chronic **endometritis**, leucorrhœa, chronic uterine disease, insufficient labor pains, threatened abortion, ovarian and uterine atony, dysmenorrhœa, painful affections of the kidneys and bladder, much cutting pain and smarting in the urethra while urinating, constant desire to urinate, suppression of urine, either partial or complete, burning distress or dull aching in the bladder, urine mixed with mucus, pain in the kidneys. It has been frequently used in enormous distension of the limbs and body from **dropsy**. Also in **intermittent fever**, chills in the lumbar region, when there is violent

shaking with little perspiration, severe bone pains, frontal headache, weak, tired feeling, paroxysms every other day, hectic fever with night sweats.

Eupatorium Purpureum is a remedy for the diseases of the **uric acid diathesis**, irritation of the urinary tract being the chief symptom; while it is a positive remedy where it is necessary to increase the flow of the urine. It increases retrograde metamorphosis and eliminates the poison causing rheumatism. It stimulates the female reproductive organs, and may be employed in labor and as a tonic in chronic uterine disease. In intermittent fever it has effected cures. It acts on the ganglionic system of nerves, and may be given to improve digestion. It stimulates waste, and may be employed in any case where an alterative is required.

Dr. Andrews for many years has treated **scarlet fever** with *gravel root*. He adds two drams of it to four ounces of water and gives a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours for its active influence in stimulating excretion.

CUCURBITA.

Cucurbita citrullus.

Synonym-Watermelon.

CONSTITUENTS—

Fixed oil, mucilage, sugar.

PREPARATION—

Fluid Extract of Watermelon Seed. Dose, one dram.

Therapy—The juice of the fruit is a **diuretic** with many individuals, producing a cooling sense of relief from heat or **aching** across the kidneys, or throughout the **urinary apparatus**. The seeds in the form of an infusion act promptly with children, relieving **pain** in the **passage of urine** and stimulating the flow of water. When male infants cry with every urination and the diaper is stained yellow, this remedy will correct the condition promptly. In those conditions accompanied with a general sense of constriction, or **backache** from the passage of urates and phosphatic gravel, this remedy exercises a direct soothing influence, not only upon the renal organs, but upon the **bladder**,

especially when the **irritation** persists, warding off subsequent **inflammation**. It is also very useful during the active stage of **cystitis**.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS NITROSI.

Synonyms—Spirit of nitrous ether. Spiritus nitri dulcis. Sweet spirit of nitre.

When aged and exposed, it assumes an acid reaction. It mixes freely with water and alcohol in all proportions.

Administration—The dose of this remedy is from ten drops to one dram, freely diluted with water. In childhood a small dose frequently repeated will be more satisfactory.

Therapy—This agent is an **anesthetic** although not used for that purpose. Its common use is that of a **stimulating diuretic** and if the conditions are favorable, it will produce the discharge of a very large quantity of water. It is the domestic remedy for **retention** or **suppression** of urine in children. If it be given with hot tea or with *watermelon seed* tea, it is of value in mild dropsies,. If the glands of the skin are active, the skin being warm and moist, its diaphoretic influence may be greater than its diuretic effects. The agent is antispasmodic and stimulant in **continued fevers** with much prostration and nervous irritability. It may be given in fifteen or twenty drop doses four times a day in water with very good results. It soothes the irritation, reduces the temperature and encourages elimination.

It is a remedy for **nervous irritation** of the **stomach** with nausea, and flatulence.

Its diuretic influence is of advantage in certain forms of **Bright's disease**, if there is congestion with deficiency of urinary secretion. It is of temporary benefit only and its use can not be greatly prolonged.

It will relieve **pain** in **urination** in many cases, especially if there is an alkaline reaction to the urine. It is of value in urethral spasm and in some forms of spasmodic stricture.

Pain on urination in childhood in the larger proportion of cases will be benefited by its use.

EQUISETUM.

Equisetum hyemale.

Synonym—Scouring rush.

CONSTITUTENTS—

Silex, resin, wax, sugar, starch, salts, fixed oil.

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Equisetum. Dose, from five to thirty minims.

Therapy—A diuretic useful in suppression of urine from any cause. Useful in **dropsy** and in **lithemic** conditions, where the urine is scanty, of high specific gravity, and dark-colored. It is advised in **hematuria**, and is of much service. in both **gonorrhoea** and **gleet**. In cases of **irritable bladder** with much tenesmus, it is soothing in its influence. It is valuable in the treatment of nocturnal **incontinence of urine** in children, and in incontinence induced by cystic irritation.

An infusion made from the green stalks of the plant, is sometimes of more service than other forms, a fact which is true of a large number of diuretics.

Some authorities have advised the powdered ashes of this agent in the treatment of certain forms of **acid dyspepsia**. This influence is probably due to the presence of the potassium or sodium hydrate, or their compounds, in these, ashes, and these substances are readily supplied from more available sources.

Equisetum is used where there is suppression of urine or scanty urine, or where there is irritability of the mucous surface of the urinary tract. Boskowitz' Review says that it has been found of value in **prostatitis**. It should be given where there is stinging pain in the glands. There is pain at the base of bladder and in the prostate, and there is irritability of the nervous system. The dose is from five to ten drops.

Dr. Jedlicka of Wisconsin thinks that it influences **morbid enlargements** within the **urinary apparatus**. It is primarily astringent, and tonic. He used it in prostatic enlargements combined with *salix nigra*. He finds it to act favorably also in gastric ulcer.

GROUP VII.
Agents Acting Upon the Genitourinary Organs.

CHAPTER IV.
Renal Sedatives and Correctives.

JUNIPER
KAVA-KAVA
HYDRANGEA
PICHI
XANTHIUM
BENZOIC ACID
HEXYMETHYLENAMINE
SODIUM BENZOATE
LITHIUM BENZOATE
AMMONIUM BENZOATE
PIPERAZINE

JUNIPER. *Juniperus communis.*

Synonym—Juniper berries.

CONSTITUENTS—

Volatile oil, resin, gum, wax, starch, sugar, salts.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Juniperi Fluidum. Fluid Extract of Juniper. Dose, from one to two drams.

Oleum Juniperi. Oil of Juniper. This is a volatile oil obtained from juniper berries by distillation, and is of a pale greenish or yellowish color, and of a warm, terebinthinate taste. Dose, from five to twenty minims.

Oleum Cadinum-Oil of Cade. This is an empyrheumatic oil obtained from the wood of *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, a shrub resembling common juniper, by dry distillation, and is a dark-colored, thick liquid with a tarry odor, and a burning, bitter taste. Dose, from three to five drops.

Therapy—*Juniper* has long been in use as a general diuretic and soothing kidney remedy. It is indicated in feeble or aged patients with

persistent dragging or weight across the kidneys. In chronic disease it is especially beneficial. In **pyelitis**, **pyelonephritis** and **cystitis**, all of a chronic form, it is of value.

It will quickly relieve many cases of simple **renal hyperemia**, preventing the development of structural change, or the advancement of nephritis. After acute **nephritis**, whether from direct causes, or subsequent to scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other severe disease, when active inflammation has subsided, it will restore the secretory power of the epithelium of the renal tubules and readjust the secretory function to the blood pressure, restoring normal action. It is useful in strangury, and in some dropsies where there is absence of acute inflammation.

The oil of cade is applicable to skin diseases, especially **moist eczema**. It may be applied directly, but is quite severe upon an irritable or sensitive surface. It can be incorporated with an ointment base to excellent advantage. It is a useful agent in **psoriasis**, and as a parasiticide it will destroy psora and cure favus.

It was at one time in common use as an application to skin diseases and parasites in domestic animals.

KAVA-KAVA.

Piper methysticum.

Synonyms—Yakona, Ava Ava, Ava Kava, Kawa, *Macropiper Methysticum*.

CONSTITUENTS—

An active resin, or two resins of similar character, and a yellow, volatile oil. The resinous principle is permanent and probably contains the active principle of the plant.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Kava-Kava Fluidum. Fluid extract of Kava-Kava. Not miscible with water. Dose, from ten to sixty minims.

Solid extract of Kava-Kava, one part equals ten of the root. Dose, from two to six grains.

Specific Medicine Kava-Kava. Dose, from five to twenty minims.

Physiological Action—Dr. David Cerna made extensive experiments

upon the action of the drug, which were published in The Therapeutic Gazette in January, 1891. His conclusions were as follows:

Kava-kava produces general anesthesia, and is an active local anesthetic, in that it diminishes, and finally destroys, the function of the afferent nerves, by affecting, their peripheral ends.

Kava-kava diminishes, and eventually abolishes, reflex action, by influencing the spinal cord, and probably also the sensory nerves. The paralysis produced by Kava-kava is of spinal origin, and is due to direct action upon the cord.

Kava-kava, while increasing the force of the heart, diminishes the number of pulsations, by stimulating the cardio-inhibitory centers and ganglia, chiefly the former,

The drug lowers arterial pressure through an action upon the vagi. It afterwards elevates it, however, especially after previous division of the pneumogastrics, by a direct action on the heart.

Kava-kava at first stimulates, afterwards depresses and finally paralyzes, the respiration. The primary stimulation is due to excitation of the pulmonary peripheries of the vagi; the latter effect, to an influence exercised on the respiratory centers of the medulla oblongata.

Kava-kava, in small doses, increases slightly, and in large quantities diminishes the bodily temperature.

The drug increases notably the salivary secretion.

Specific Symptomatology—Its specific therapeutic value depends upon its influence upon the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary apparatus. It is profound in this influence, as it is probably eliminated by the kidneys to a certain extent unchanged. Its influence in reducing the quantity of blood in the capillary circulation is probably the cause of its action in reducing the inflammation in the mucous membranes of this apparatus. The writer has used it since 1882, and his experience confirms, other enthusiastic reports. It will cure gleet where all other remedies have failed. It will cure chronic **gonorrhoea** more quickly and more satisfactorily than many other better known

remedies.

Therapy—The agent was first introduced for the treatment of all forms of **gonorrhoea**, but it will probably give better satisfaction, will show its prompt influence to a better advantage in the treatment of sub-acute forms or in the slow, persistent, and otherwise intractable forms, than in the acute variety. It is best given in full doses of from fifteen to thirty minims every two or three hours, in cold water. In the old, protracted gleet cases there will be no necessity of an injection or auxiliary treatment, but in the more acute or sub-acute cases, a mild injection or irrigation is needed, which with auxiliary agents, such as *gelsemium* or *cimicifuga*, to act upon the fever and nerve elements of the disease, will greatly facilitate its action.

It increases the tone and power of the sexual and urinary apparatus, and improves the general health and vigor of the patient. It is a mild but efficient diuretic, stimulating both the excretion and the secretion of the urinary constituents. It is of much value in **catarrh** of the **bladder**, in old and enfeebled cases relieving the symptoms promptly; in some cases restoring the strength and tone of the urinary organs. It relieves painful urination, overcomes strangury, and increases the power to expel the urine.

Morrill of Lincoln, Nebraska, is authority for the following statement as to the uses of this remedy: It is specially indicated where there is **atony** of the **bladder**, with a large quantity of residual urine, where the **uric acid diathesis** is pronounced. In prostatic troubles of old men, where the urine burns, and scalds, where there is hyperesthesia of the urethra and where the testicles and scrotum are pendulous, greatly relaxed and drag down upon the cord, which is tender, where the masseteric reflex is pronouncedly diminished, and where there is soreness or tenderness in the perineum.

The agent should be given well diluted, although it is not unpleasant in any vehicle. It will, however, derange the stomach, in some few cases, although it soothes the stomach usually, and is an active stomachic tonic.

The doctor gives it as routine treatment in gonorrhoea, in combination with an alkali, usually the citrate of potash. In the treatment of urinary disorders he gives the following **symptomatology**: Uneasy sensation in

the region of the bladder; an inclination to pull up or hold up the parts, and the symptoms relieved by wearing a suspensory. Pain in the urethra extending to the perineum, urine highly acid, causing smarting and burning, acute and chronic **cystitis**, **prostatitis**, with hypertrophy, and **epididymitis**, and other conditions depending upon atony of the genito-urinary organs.

Dr. Cleary has treated several cases of intolerable **itching of the vulva** with *kava-kava* one part, glycerine two parts, applying this freely. The results were very satisfactory. In a diabetic case, he obtained just as good results. I shall experiment with this for further local anesthetic effects.

I have recently had an experience in the treatment of an exaggerated case of **pruritus of the vulva and anus**, which remained persistently after repeated poisoning from *rhus tox*, had been finally cured. The patient avers that an extemporaneous dilution made at my direction, of one part of *kava-kava* in from two to six parts of water, as the occasion demanded, has been an ideal application for immediate— almost instantaneous relief—when the itching was unbearable. The nervous system had become so involved in this case that nerve sedatives internally were demanded.

In the **nocturnal enuresis** of the aged and feeble, and in children from temporary muscular weakness, it is a most satisfactory remedy, curing often when other remedies fail. It acts in perfect harmony with *belladonna* and strychnine in such cases.

Its diuretic influence has rendered it an important remedy in many cases of **dropsy**, the entire train of symptoms being quickly and satisfactorily relieved with its use. In those cases where the heart seems feeble and irregular in its action, its power and strength has increased and a cure resulted.

It **increases** the **appetite** actively, and improves digestion and assimilation to a satisfactory extent with a large percentage of the patients taking it, and may be given for this purpose in gastric atonicity. In some cases, in which the author has prescribed it, the agent has induced an almost inordinate appetite. It stimulates the entire function of digestion, in certain cases, to a satisfactory degree, correcting torpidity and functional inactivity of the glandular organs of

the entire intestinal tract, increasing the peristaltic action of the intestines, overcoming constipation, and inducing normal and satisfactory bowel movement. It is curative in intestinal catarrh and in hemorrhoids.

Dr. Sherman, of Ohio, confirms the statements I have made, in previous editions of this work, concerning the influence of *kava-kava* upon the **stomach** and digestive apparatus, which I first observed in 1882, and adds to that the benefit of his own experience in the treatment of **intestinal indigestion**. There is a train of symptoms present when this condition has been of long standing which is promptly met with *kava-kava*.

He gives the following symptoms as immediately benefited with this remedy: There is scantiness and irregularity of the flow of urine, the patient's face looks full, sometimes pale, all the tissues seem to be slightly edematous, the feet and the legs more so than other tissues. The tongue is full and pale, the bowels regular or slightly constipated, with loss of appetite, and poor gastric or gastro-intestinal digestion. The patient feels languid, claims that he must force himself to do anything, and presents many of the appearances of Bright's disease, and yet the analysis of urine fails to find evidences of that disease. If this patient be put upon *kava-kava*, from twenty to thirty drops in water, four times a day, an improvement of all of the symptoms will be observed within the course of perhaps ten days. This improvement will continue until the patient is restored to perfect health.

The agent will relieve **cerebral hyperemia**, **arterial sclerosis**, and **hematogenous jaundice**. It will be found valuable in atony of the intestinal tract, especially if nervous phenomena seem to depend upon that condition.

The following is Dr. Morrill's treatment for acute **rheumatism**: *Kava-kava* five drams, *cimicifuga* three drams, citrate of potassium, four drams, elixir of pepsin, sufficient quantity to make four ounces. Give one dram well diluted every three hours. If there is profuse sweating, he includes *hyoscyamus*, two drams in the prescription, instead of the citrate of potassium. He wraps the joints in cotton, and insists upon rest in bed and an extreme non-nitrogenous diet. He gives no salicylates in acute rheumatism. He claims that this course will prevent all cardiac complications.

He believes much of the severity of the condition depends upon gastrointestinal faults, and these must have constant attention.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens.

Synonyms—Wild Hydrangea, Seven Barks.

PREPARATION—

Extract of Hydrangeae Fluidum. Fluid Extract of Hydrangea.
Dose, from ten to thirty minims.

Specific Medicine Hydrangeae—Dose, from five to thirty minims. Thirty minims in two ounces of water, a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, will quickly relieve acute, quick, cutting, urethral pains, especially immediately after labor.

Specific Symptomatology—Frequent urination with heat, burning, accompanied with quick, sharp, acute pains in the urethra; partial suppression of urine with general irritation and aching or pain in the back, pain from the passage of renal sand are direct indications for this agent.

I am convinced after a lifetime of experience that it is more specifically, more universally a sedative to **pain** and distress in the kidneys and urinary bladder than any other one remedy.

Therapy—This agent is a soothing diuretic, exercising a mild, but permanent tonic influence upon the entire mucous structures of the genito-urinary system. It is an important remedy in acute nephritis. I have for many years combined it with *gelsemium*, or *gelsemium* and *cimicifuga*, and have obtained most satisfactory results. In lithemia with permanent backache from the kidneys irritation from the presence of uric acid and phosphatic crystalline precipitates, the continued use of this agent is usually curative. In urinary irritation of an acute character, or that induced by local causes, as that following confinement, this agent is often curative in a few hours. Any excess of acidity or alkalinity, however, should be corrected by other agents.

About the year 1830 experiments were conducted to prove its influence in relieving pain caused by the presence and passage of

urinary calculi, and favorable reports were made of its direct usefulness. Its influence controlled the pain in a satisfactory manner, relieved general distress, and soothed irritation. Enthusiasts claimed that it dissolved the stone in the bladder.

Infusions, in some cases, are more satisfactory than exact pharmaceutical preparations. The fluid extract in hot water is often more prompt in its action. The agent is soothing, also, to the mucous surfaces of the respiratory passages.

PICHI. *Fabiana imbricata.*

Part Employed—The leaves.

CONSTITUENTS—

A fluorescent glucoside, crystalline; a crystalline neutral resin, paven, fraxin and an essential oil.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Pichi, Extract of Pichi. Dose, from two to ten grains.

Extractum Pichi Fluidum. Fluid extract of Pichi. Dose, from ten to sixty minims.

Administration—This agent being a terebinthinate and markedly resinous in character, readily precipitates in water, the precipitate separating in masses or curds. The solid or powdered extract may be given in capsules. The fluid extract may be prescribed in glycerine without precipitation. It should not be combined with saline constituents. It will remain in temporary suspension in a heavy syrup, or mucilage.

Specific Symptomatology—The agent has specific properties in relieving **irritation** and **inflammation** of the **bladder** due to mechanical causes. In **gravel**, especially of the uric acid variety, it is prompt and satisfactory. In phosphatic or calcareous deposits, it is of great benefit.

This agent gives tone to the whole genito urinary tract. It is especially valuable in cases where old people are troubled with inactivity of the kidneys with a tendency to feebleness of the muscular structure of the bladder. It acts in those cases of **gravel** where the irritation is marked. It is thought to assist in the disintegration of the stone until it is

reduced so that it may be passed through the urethra. The urine will assume the characteristic odor of the drug, especially if it be given in overdoses. It may be given with other common remedies of this character. Its best field is in those cases of chronic **inflammation** of the **kidneys** or **bladder**, where there is a persistent discharge of large quantities of blood, pus, mucous and calculi in the urine. It should be given in full doses, from twenty to forty-five minims of a strong fluid extract.

Therapy—It relieves **general distress** or discomfort in all the urinary organs, and in the prostate gland. In **vesical tenesmus** and in **dysuria** from any cause it is almost specific. In **lithemia** or the uric acid diathesis, it stimulates the liver to more perfect action, greatly increases the action of the kidneys, reduces the specific gravity of the urine, and permanently reduces the excess of uric acid. This influence renders it of value in **rheumatism**, either acute or chronic.

It has been used in **gonorrhoea** and in acute and **chronic cystitis** of all forms with excellent results. It acts as a gastric tonic, like *kava-kava*, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting digestion. It has a direct action upon the function of the liver.

It stimulates the kidneys, too actively in those cases where there is structural degeneration, but it will quickly overcome simple recent cases of **renal hyperemia**. It is contra-indicated in Bright's disease, as in some protracted cases the albumen has been increased by the use of this remedy.

It is also useful where there are **biliary calculi**, as well as in the renal and vesicle forms. It allays **urinary tenesmus**, in those cases of **cystitis**, which are of mechanical or traumatic origin. In acute **urethritis** it has accomplished some good results.

Fifteen minims of the fluid extract every three hours has proved serviceable in the treatment of acute **prostatitis**, **seminal vesiculitis**, and in the subsidiary stage of **orchitis**, and **epididymitis**. In some cases the remedy is best given with an alkali. In those cases where the urine smells foully and is alkaline in reaction, it may be given in conjunction with borax and benzoic acid, with excellent results. Some forms of painful disease of the pelvic organs have been relieved by it. It is useful in **dysmenorrhoea**, and acts in harmony with *viburnum*.

XANTHIUM.

Xanthium spinosum.

Synonyms—Cocklebur, Clotbur.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Xanthii Fluidum; Fluid Extract of Xanthium. Dose, from ten to twenty minims.

Specific Medicine Xanthium. Dose, from five to fifteen minims.

Physiological Action—The agent has mild diuretic, diaphoretic and sialagogue properties. *Xanthium* is mentioned as a remedy influencing the blood in malarial conditions, tending to overcome periodicity. As an alterative some enthusiastic writers give it high rank, even claiming that it will cure hydrophobia. It is advised in hemorrhages of a passive character, to be relied upon even in post-partum hemorrhage. In the writer's hands it has an influence which would seem to be advantageous in **hematuria** of a passive character, as it has a soothing influence upon the urinary apparatus.

Therapy—Dr. Homsher suggested its use in irritable bladder troubles; specifically in **chronic cystitis**, with thickening of the bladder walls, with frequent urination, painful tenesmus, constant sensation of weight in the region of the bladder, with the continued passage of minute calculi, cases in which there are doubtless sand or gravelly deposits in the folds of the bladder, perhaps imbedded in the mucous structure, a condition not uncommon in females.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Synonym-Benzoic Acid.

Physiological Action—A solution taken into the stomach produces warmth and slight irritation. It is nontoxic, is decomposed in the presence of hippuric acid. It is of considerable power as an antiseptic and germicide.

This acid acts, directly in neutralizing alkalinity throughout the system, upon the urea in the processes of conversion of that substance

into hippuric acid, robbing it of its nitrogen. There is thus a reduction of the amount of urea where this acid is administered in large quantity. If there is a lessened quantity of uric acid it is because of the appropriation of nitrogen by the benzoic acid, and not because of any solvent properties the agent has upon the uric acid.

Therapy—Its direct action is exercised upon the urinary apparatus. It is specifically indicated in conditions where the urine is alkaline, inducing **frequency of urination** with more or less irritation and pain in **nocturnal enuresis**.

It is a good remedy in excessive excretion of the phosphates exhibited by phosphatic sediment—insoluble phosphates in the urine—a deposit of phosphatic gravel. Its influence is chemical and does not persist after the withdrawal of the agent. **Incontinence of urine** depending upon the irritation caused by the presence of this gravel is cured by it.

Incontinence in cases where the urine is excessively alkaline, from whatever cause, is quickly cured by it, as it is one of our best agents for the **neutralization of excessive alkalinity** of the urine. It has been used by the writer for nearly twenty-five years in the treatment of **cystitis** where there was **ammoniacal urine**. Its influence is prompt and satisfactory, rapidly promoting the processes of healing.

It is useful in **gonorrhoea** where the urine is alkaline, and in general **urethral irritation** from the presence of an excess of alkaline constituents. It is readily dissolved by the addition of sodium borate, decomposing the acid, but not interfering with, but rather enhancing the beneficial results of its action. It requires three parts of the borate of sodium to effectually dissolve two parts of the acid in thirty parts of water.

SODIUM BENZOATE.

Therapy—Klebs, of Prague, originally advised this agent in **infectious fevers** and inflammations. It produced no unpleasant after effects and antagonized the causes of disease and the disease processes. Its antiseptic powers are sufficient to destroy many disease germs, and fevers so induced slowly subside. Direct antipyretic powers cannot be attributed to it.

It was one time quite generally used in **diphtheria**, in **scarlet fever** and other **exanthematous** or **eruptive fevers**, and in **typhoid** and **malarial fevers** with much success. It is a good remedy in the treatment of **rheumatism**. It combats the processes, neutralizes the uric acid wherever found, hastens its excretion and abates the inflammatory fever. It promptly relieves irritation of the kidneys in these cases.

It is not as active as the salicylate of sodium, but is permanent in its influence and almost as efficacious, if persisted in.

It is of value in **catarrh** of the **bladder**, either acute or chronic, if the urine is strongly alkaline, or much mucus is present.

In line with this influence, I have in late years secured prompt and highly satisfactory results from a **Nascent Sodium Benzoate** which is superior in its action to the stable drug. With old men, especially where **chronic catarrh of the bladder** results in the discharge of a heavy sediment of pus and blood, where there is constant **urinary irritation** with **tenesmus**, the pain, in some cases being excruciating, and remaining after the unsatisfied effort has passed, I have found this to be so prompt in its action as to give almost complete relief in a few hours.

It is prepared by dissolving four drams of benzoic acid and six drams of sodium borate in six ounces of boiling *cinnamon water*. When this cools, the solution should be perfect, but if a little excess of the acid should remain undissolved, it may be filtered. Of this a tablespoonful is given every two hours during the period of distress and pain. These two agents can be compressed into tablets of correct dosage and dissolved in water as needed.

The atomization and inhalation of sodium benzoate is beneficial in **catarrh**, **bronchial** and **phthisical fetid discharges**, ameliorating, in each case, the progress of the disease while correcting the feter. It was lauded in the treatment of consumption, but failed to accomplish but little. It is not now in as general use as it was twenty years ago.

LITHIUM BENZOATE.

Therapy—This agent is accredited with the ability to **reduce** the amount of **uric acid** excreted in the urine, by the actual reduction of the quantity in the blood. It is said to retard, also, the formation of **hepatic calculi**, and to prevent the recurrence of **hepatic colic**. If this influence is present it is probably due to its action upon the secretory function of the liver. When urinary irritation is present with hepatic colic, both conditions will be benefited by the use of the remedy. **Cystic irritation** from the presence of renal sand is materially benefited by the use of this benzoate. **Ammoniacal urine** will be corrected by its influence.

AMMONIUM BENZOATE.

Therapy—The benzoate of ammonium is principally used in **catarrh** of the **bladder**. It is given largely for the influence of the benzoic acid with which it is combined. It is especially indicated where there is alkaline urine. Because of the rapid elimination of the hippuric acid from the benzoic acid, and because of the fact that the ammonium salt is convertible into nitric acid within the system the elimination of these products neutralizes the alkalinity of the urine. It is useful in ammoniacal urine and in phosphaturia with precipitated earthy phosphates, also in excess of uric acid.

It stimulates the kidneys also in those conditions of the system in which there is general feebleness, resulting in deficient elimination, both of the solids and watery portion of the urine.

The agent is not injurious in its effects upon the system and is easily eliminated.

PIPERAZINE.

Formula- $C_4H_{10}N_2$.

Synonyms—Piperazidine. Diethylendiamine.

Administration—It absorbs water so rapidly and is so prone to decompose in solution that it should be prescribed in aqueous solution

only and should be prepared fresh every two or three days. The crystals should be kept hermetically sealed in a cool place. Three grains every three hours, or five grains three times daily, is about the proper dose, given in a glass of water.

Specific Symptomatology—The agent is indicated where there is **persistent, excessive excretion** of uric acid and the urates with constant backache, dry skin and scanty urine, or where there is a brick dust sediment in the urine. It is a good agent for the **uric acid diathesis** in many cases.

Therapy—In the writer's experience when given in five grain doses in a large quantity of water, three times daily, to patients passing urine with a specific gravity of 1022 to 1028 which deposits a heavy brick dust precipitate as soon as cooled, with constant backache and general muscular aching, it will relieve the backache in one day, and reduce the specific gravity to 1018 or 1020 within a short time.

It acts more rapidly than other better known agents, and is direct and positive. It is soothing to the irritated passages, and prevents the formation of uric acid calculi. If given with a bland mucilaginous stimulating diuretic its general influence is greatly widened, and its solvent powers are increased correspondingly. The sickening ache across the kidneys terminates more promptly.

The agent has been quite widely used in the treatment of **chronic rheumatic arthritis**, and **gout**, and good results are ascribed to it. It has been applied in strong solution to the joints and injected into them with varying results in these conditions, usually with favorable results. It is useful in **acute rheumatism** and in **rheumatic pericarditis**, especially if there be excessive uric acid formation. Further experience should broaden its field of usefulness.

HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

Synonyms—Urotropine; uritone; helmetol (proprietary).

This compound is the result of a chemical action between ammonium hydrate and formaldehyde. It is crystalline, colorless and odorless; dissolves in one and one-half parts of water. The influence of the agent

within the system depends upon the fact that the formaldehyde is liberated and is dispersed throughout the entire system. It is found in the blood, in the spinal fluids, and in all the secretions, especially in the urine.

If its influence upon the stomach is desired, it can be given in a crystalline form, as the normal gastric acids will produce the desired chemical change. If its influence upon the intestinal tract or upon the bladder is desired, it must be given in some form in which the stomach acids will not immediately act upon it. The dose is from five to thirty grains, three times daily in a little water. From five to fifteen grains is about the ordinary dosage.

Therapy—The agent acts directly upon any infections within the system as would be inferred because of its invariable, active, antiseptic influence. In its elimination, through all the secretory glands, it thus influences the mucous membranes, and among the first of these are those of the urinary apparatus and bladder. Its first effect is thus seen in inflammation of the bladder or in pyelitis, where the urine is heavily charged with ammonium; where there is an abundance of uric acid and amorphous urates, with triple phosphates and pus. Alkaline urine in the aged, seems to be its most conspicuous indication.

Any irritation of the mucous membranes, either functional or of the glands themselves, is met with this agent. In typhoid fevers and in fact in all form of septic fevers, the agent is now being used with good results because of this antiseptic action. It acts upon the mucous lining of the gall bladder, and of the bile ducts as well, and upon the mucous surfaces of the entire intestinal tract. In **typhoid fever** above referred to, if given early, it destroys and prevents the action of the typhoid bacillus. Given later to an extent it will destroy the germ within the system, and at the same time promote normal functional action of the mucous glands and restore their normal condition.

Urotropine has been found in the cerebro-spinal fluids persistently as long as the agent is given. Because of this fact a number of prominent prescribers have used the remedy in the treatment of **meningitis**, especially that of children with excellent results. It is regarded with much favor in **poleomyelitis**. It will certainly be advisable to try it in conjunction with our vegetable anti-toxins and anti-spasmodics, such as *echinacea*, *lobelia*, and *gelsemium*.

GROUP VII.
Agents Acting Upon the Genitourinary Organs.

CHAPTER V.
Renal Correctives.

APIS

ARALIA

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS

HYGROPHILIA

SOLIDAGO

APIS.

Apis mellifica.

Synonym—Honey bee.

Preparations—

Tincture of Apis. Dose, from one-half to five drops.

Specific Medicine Apis. A superior preparation, used by physicians generally; administered from ten to twenty drops in four ounces of water, a teaspoonful every two to four hours.

Specific Symptomatology—Acute swelling-edema of the cellular tissues, local or general swelling, without the formation of vesicles; urinary irritation from atony; incontinence from feebleness; retention from irritation, with dark, heavy, scanty urine.

Therapy—The agent is prescribed in **dropsy** which appears suddenly. Old standing dropsies are not so readily influenced by it. **Edema glottidis** is subject to its influence, and it quickly relieves the edema of the throat and nasal passages which accompany **diphtheria** and **scarlet fever**. It is also curative in the dropsy, which follows these two closely related diseases, from sudden suppression of urine. It influences the kidneys at the same time, causing an increase of the urine; it soothes the irritability of these, organs and relieves the congestion present. When effusion from **pleuritis**, **peritonitis**, or other acute serous inflammation, is present, it is given with confidence.

In **retention** and **suppression of urine** in children, and the aged, from

atonicity or general feebleness, it is a useful agent.

It is also useful in **irritable bladder** with teasing tenesmus, where the urine is scanty and high colored, when micturition is frequent and accompanied by much soreness and burning.

In the urinary incontinence of the aged and feeble it is prompt in its action.

In doses of two drops of the specific apis four or five times daily, many cases of passive **haematuria** intractable to other remedies, will yield promptly.

Apis has been used to excellent effect in **angeoneurotic edema** in a case where the patient was threatened with death from asphyxiation, the difficulty of breathing being very great. Five drops of the *specific apis* in four ounces of water, a teaspoonful every ten minutes for an hour, then every hour, produced immediate effects.

It is especially useful for the dropsy following peritonitis, and pleurisy, and will act directly if with the dropsy there is an entire absence of thirst.

ARALIA.

Aralia hispida.

Synonym-Dwarf Elder.

CONSTITUENTS—Has not been analyzed.

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Aralia. Dose, from five to twenty minims.

Specific Symptomatology—It is prescribed in dropsies of serous cavities, and diffuse anasarca from hepatic or renal inefficiency.

Therapy—A valuable, but infrequently used, remedy in **dropsy**. In **anasarca**, if given in active doses, it produces catharsis as well as diuresis, greatly augmenting the flow of urine and causing an excretion of water to a most serviceable extent. An infusion of *aralia*, given with other agents suggested for dropsy, will exercise a most immediate influence in the removal of the fluid. In **suppression** of

urine it is an unirritating stimulant of much value. In **gravel** It is of some benefit, and may be given freely in combination with remedies directly indicated for other existing conditions.

SWAMP MILKWEED. *Asclepias incarnata.*

Synonym—Flesh-colored *Asclepias*.

CONSTITUENTS—

Asclepiadin (the emetic principle), volatile oil, two acrid resins, an alkaloid, fixed oil, albumen, pectin, starch, glucose.

PREPARATION—

Specific Swamp Milkweed. Dose, from one to twenty minims.

Physiological Action—Emetic, diuretic, anthelmintic, stomachic. *Swamp milkweed* affects the heart and arteries like *digitalis*, and is a speedy and certain diuretic.

Specific Symptomatology—*Asclepias Incarnata* strengthens the heart and is given in small doses, instead of *digitalis*, as a **diuretic** in **dropsy**. It often promptly relieves the general distress from extreme infiltration of the tissues especially the dyspnea.

Therapy—It may be given in coughs and colds, rheumatism from cold, painful stitches in the chest with threatened inflammation of the lungs and pleura, asthma, chronic gastric catarrh, diarrhea, dysentery, dropsy, worms, erysipelalous diseases.

It improves digestion, and is a good remedy in chronic catarrh of the stomach, and in catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory organs.

It is both emetic and cathartic and may be used with advantage in the early stages of dysentery and diarrhea.

In rheumatic and catarrhal inflammations it should be given to produce slight nausea.

In doses of ten to twenty grains it acts as a vermifuge.

It is also beneficial as a local and internal remedy in erysipelas and

erysipelatos diseases.

SAMBUCUS.

Sambucus canadensis.

Synonym—Elder

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Sambucus. Dose, from two to ten drops.

Therapy—The strong infusion is diaphoretic and stimulating. The agent has also alterative, cathartic and diuretic properties which are of value in urinary inactivity, with excretion of renal sand, accompanied with muscular aching, stiffness, or rheumatic pains.

A strong infusion is sometimes of great service in removing **dropsical effusions**. Cases are reported in which extreme general dropsy seemed to threaten immediate death, where relief was quickly and permanently obtained by the use of this remedy.

HYGROPHILIA.

Hygrophilia spinosa.

The above named agent is a native of Ceylon where it is used as a remedy for all dropsical conditions. It is but little known in America, but may be received on the reliable authority of the native physicians of Ceylon, who use an infusion of the plant, two ounces to the pint, the entire quantity to be given within twenty-four hours. The remedy produces **active diuresis**, but the reports are as yet so meager that we have no way of knowing in what way the agent acts upon the organs to produce its desired effects.

It is a powerful diuretic and is a stimulant and tonic to the sexual apparatus.

SOLIDAGO.

Solidago odora.

Synonyms—Sweet Golden Rod, Fragrant Leaved Golden Rod, Sweet Scented Golden Rod, Blue Mountain Tea.

CONSTITUENTS—

The plant contains a volatile oil.

PREPARATIONS—

An **infusion** may be given in doses of one ounce.

The **oil** is given in from one to three drops.

There is a **homeopathic mother tincture**.

Therapy—This agent has been used as a domestic remedy for **backaches** and **diseases** of the **kidneys** for centuries in Germany. Radmacher spoke highly of its properties. Homeopathic physicians prescribe it where there is pain in the kidneys, from any cause, extending forward toward the abdomen. **Pain** in circumscribed spots over the **kidneys**. **Difficult** and **scantyurination**, where the urine is of dark color, and contains a heavy sediment. Where there is **nephritis**, either acute or chronic. It is useful where there is **suppression of urine in infants**, or retained urine, which causes general depression, with headache. **Urinaryobstructions**, from any character, in the early stage of dropsy, depending upon kidney disease.

The oil is carminative, and may be given in flatulent colic, cramps or pains in the stomach, from **flatulency**, with or without nausea.

In **dysentery**, **diarrhea** and in **cholera morbus**, an infusion or a few drops of the oil in hot water, given in conjunction with other indicated remedies, will be found of service. Hot infusions should be tried in **amenorrhea**, especially that form resulting from a cold of recent occurrence.

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Agents Acting Upon the Genitourinary Organs.

CHAPTER VI.
Renal Correctives.

RHUS AROMATICA
JAMBUL
POTASSIUM NITRATE

FRAGRANT SUMACH. *Rhus aromatica.*

Synonym—Sweet Sumach.

CONTSTITUENTS—

 Volatile oil, several resins, fat, tannin, gum.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Rhus Aromaticeae fluidum, fluid extract of Rhus Aromatica. Dose, from ten to thirty minims.

Specific Medicine Fragrant Sumach. Dose, from five to thirty minims.

Therapy—The direct influence of this agent is exerted in certain cases of polyuria. It is said to be specific also to **nocturnal enuresis** in children, and yet our knowledge is not sufficient to define the exact cases, consequently its use is more or less empirical. Benefit is claimed for its use in full doses in all cases where there is *much urine*, without sugar.

This is the case in **interstitial nephritis** as well as in **simple diabetes insipidus**. It is not contraindicated in diabetes mellitus, but is only occasionally of service. Active astringent properties are claimed for it, and yet in this exercise it is different, from ordinary astringents.

In many cases of **urinary incontinence** both in children and in the aged, it will produce satisfactory cures. It apparently acts as a tonic and sedative to the muscular structures of the urinary apparatus, as old people who suffer from a general debilitated condition and are troubled with **dribbling**, have the power to control the urine restored. It

should be used freely in such cases, and its influence when specifically defined will give it an important place in the therapeutics of **enuresis**.

It has an influence not to be overlooked in **passive hemorrhages** from the urinary apparatus—**haematuria**, controlling most satisfactorily many cases. It is useful in passive **uterine hemorrhage** and in **pulmonary** and **bronchial** hemorrhage. It is also useful in controlling **night sweats** and the diarrhea of phthisis. The hemorrhage often present in **chronic diarrhea** and **dysentery** is restrained by it, when it checks the action of the bowels also, improving the tone and restoring normal function.

If satisfactory results are not obtained from small doses it may be pushed until sixty-drops are given to an adult.

In **purpura hemorrhagica** it has worked nicely and will often be found useful. It has cured many cases of **leucorrhoea** and of **gonorrhoea** and other passive discharges of a catarrhal character.

JAMBUL.

Syzygium jambolanum.

Synonyms—Eugenia Jambolana, Java Plum, Jamboo.

PREPARATIONS—

Jambul seeds in powdered form. Dose, three to ten grains, two or three times a day.

Fluid extract jambul seed, miscible with water. Dose, five to ten minims.

Physiological Action—The exact influence of this agent upon the system is not well known. It is a stomachic astringent and carminative, a remedy of value in diarrheas. It is non-toxic and non-irritant.

In the diarrheas of children the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used by the native physicians, though all parts of the plant are astringent. In the preparation of astringent injections and gargles the bark is quite active. The root and seeds have the same influence.

The taste is at first bitter, afterwards distinctly pungent, and decidedly

astrigent. Experiments have been conducted to determine the influence of *jambul* upon diastatic fermentation. It is proven to have an inhibitory influence. A fixed amount of malt extract converted 22.4 grains of starch into sugar. *Jambul* was added, and only 6.3 grains were converted under exactly similar circumstances. This experiment was suggested by the characteristic influence of the agent when taken by diabetic patients.

According to Morse, the agent augments the vaso-motor and reflex functions of the spinal cord by augmenting the blood pressure of the renal arterioles. It diminishes the quantity and density of saccharine urine. It increases peristaltic action of the intestines, and causes deeper and more frequent inspiratory movements. Wounds and ulcers, or syphilitic sores in diabetics, cicatrize rapidly, and heal during the administration of this agent.

Therapy—Its specific therapeutic application lies in the fact that the bark and the seeds possess the property of arresting excessive formation and excretion of sugar in diabetes, the seeds being the most active.

Inasmuch as the pathology of the disease is obscure, and the physiological action of the agent is comparatively unknown, it is impossible to make other than an empirical use of this remedy in these cases. Given in from five to ten grains of the powdered seeds, three times daily, it gradually overcomes the thirst and weariness and diminishes the quantity of urine. After two or three weeks the strength and spirits will return, and wandering and distressing pains and cramps abate, bleeding from the nose or gums, and night sweats will cease, and the quantity of sugar will gradually decline. The dose may be increased until forty grains are given in a day, and the probabilities are that large doses would produce no serious results.

The agent has been widely used in the treatment of this disease, and is as efficient as any other single remedy. The writer's experience proves that it acts best in those cases that have been long continued, with a comparatively small amount of sugar present, where the slow progress of the disease has not materially influenced the general health of the patient.

Among the qualified, observing physicians of India, it is believed that

its use will prevent the conversion of starches into sugar to any excessive extent, and that starchy diet can be eaten with impunity during its administration.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.

Formula— KNO_3 .

Administration—Five grains in solution every three hours is the usual dose. Ten grains three times daily is advised in chronic rheumatic conditions.

Physiological Action—If there be a free determination of blood to the skin, the body surface being warm and moist, it acts immediately as a diaphoretic, otherwise it acts upon the kidneys as a diuretic. Its influence varies also with the size of the dose, and with the quantity and temperature of the water in which it is dissolved.

Physicians of fifty years ago depended upon this remedy as a **sedative** to control fevers, but large doses are necessary to accomplish this result. It tends to keep the bowels relaxed, does not greatly irritate the stomach, and acts as an intestinal antiseptic. The drug is an active eliminating agent. It neutralizes excess of acidity in the blood and urine, and rapidly relieves the blood of morbid material.

Therapy—It has long been used in **rheumatism**, both of an acute and chronic character, in **myalgia**, **lumbago**, **tic douloureux**, **sciatica**, and other forms of neuralgia. Two or three grains every two hours will accomplish satisfactory results in acute cases.

Although antispasmodic properties are attributed to it, its influence in the above described conditions is probably due to its neutralizing and eliminative action.

It is sometimes given in **tonsillitis**, which, if given in large doses, it will abort.

If this salt be burned and the vapor inhaled, it will relieve the paroxysms of uncomplicated spasmodic asthma. Bibulous paper—

blotting paper—should be saturated with a solution of the salt in the proportion of one dram to an ounce of hot water, and then be carefully dried, when it is ready for use. Of this from ten to twenty square inches should be burned and the fumes inhaled. It should burn with white fumes without smoke or explosive action, and not too fast. When burned in a pitcher or in a narrow mouthed jar the fumes are more conveniently inhaled.

GROUP VII.
Agents Acting Upon the Genitourinary Organs.

CHAPTER VII.
Special Genitourinary Remedies.

STAPHYSAGRIA
CORALLORHIZA
SALIX NIGRA
SALIX ALBA
SAW PALMETTO
DAMIANA
POLYTRICHUM
CUBEBA
COPAIBA
SANDALWOOD

STAPHYSAGRIA. ***Delphinum staphysagria.***

Synonym—Stavesacre.

CONSTITUENTS—

Delphinum, Delphinidine, Delphisine, Staphysagrine, fixed oil, volatile oil, malic acid, mucilage.

PREPARATIONS—

Tinctura Staphysagriae, Tincture of Staphysagria. Dose, from five to fifteen minims.

Specific Staphysagria. Dose, from one-sixth to three minims.

Physiological Action—This has not been definitely determined. Taken internally it acts as an irritant, causing vomiting and purging. Absorbed into the circulation it causes convulsions and loss of sensation and motion; the action of the heart and respiration is lessened and death is caused by paralysis of the spinal cord and asphyxia. It first contracts and then dilates the pupil. The agent is a permanent stimulant, resembling *nux vomica* somewhat and acting in harmony with *avena sativa*, *cactus* and *zanthoxylum*. It will act in harmony with *hydrastis*, which agent will intensify its influence. It relieves **mental depression**, and should be given in **hysteria** and

hypochondriasis, where there is melancholia, despondency, and a general depression, Scudder says, especially if accompanied with violent outbursts of passion.

Specific Symptomatology—This agent exercises a stimulant and tonic influence upon the central nervous system, and is especially valuable in sexual disorders accompanied with melancholia, hypochondria, and hysteria, especially if there be outbursts of passion and a tendency to moroseness.

Therapy—Specifically considered this agent is a remedy for **prostatic disease**. It is not curative in the entire range of disease of the prostate, but is of much importance in assisting other indicated remedies. **Prostatorrhoea** is within the direct sphere of its influence. It should be used and persisted in in this condition. While not alone curative in **spermatorrhoea**, the complete cure depends upon the action of this remedy in many cases, combined with others. In **gleet**, the agent must not be omitted.

It relieves irritation of the **prostate gland**, **testicles**, and **vesiculae seminales**, overcomes **impotency**, and increases sexual power. It arrests the excessive prostatic discharge and muco-purulent discharges from the urethra and is valuable in old standing cases of **gleet**, often curing otherwise intractable cases, and in **dysuria**, especially if accompanied with feebleness in expelling urine, with the above specific indications. It may be given alternately with *kava-kava*.

It soothes the nervous excitement consequent upon these genito-urinary or uterine disorders and is prompt and permanent when prescribed directly.

I have used it to good advantage with *avena* and *saw palmetto* in **impotence**, especially that occurring in men who have been excessive and dissipated in their habits, appearing usually about the age of forty-five.

Blake has used this remedy in **prolapsus of the bladder walls**, where a radical operation was impossible and where the long train of symptoms were exceedingly distressing. The remedy was given internally and used externally in the form of a saturated glycerole on tampons.

The agent has been advised in **facial** and **cervical neuralgia**, and has been given in scrofulous disease of the eyes, in **amaurosis**, **ophthalmia**, and in those conditions of the eyes, accompanying neurasthenia, where black spots or floating particles appear before the eyes.

The agent must be persistently used, to be appreciated.

Five drops of *specific staphysagria* in two ounces of water, a teaspoonful every two hours it is said, corrects many cases of **night sweats** in phthisis. If the symptoms should increase after its use, the dose should be decreased.

King recommends *staphysagria* to be used externally for the destruction of lice. Equal parts of the fluid extract and cologne water have been used successfully in cases of *pediculus pubis* and *pediculus capitis*.

CORALLORHIZA *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.*

Synonyms—Crawley; Coral Root.

This agent stood very high in the estimation of the fathers of the botanical school as a powerful diuretic and safe eliminative agent. It was considered the most active of all sweat producing remedies and so kindly was its action and so devoid of prostrating influences that it has later been considered superior to jaborandi. It was used in the early stages of prostrating fevers, and inflammatory troubles whatever the character. It was used in night sweats and hectic fever without debility. It acts well in the early stage of acute **pneumonia** and **pleurisy**, and given at the onset of a cold it is most prompt in its action in eliminating all the symptoms.

In the first stage of consumption where there is hacking cough, loss of weight, deficient appetite, while it acts slowly it overcomes the marked prostration and improves all the functional operations of the glandular organs.

Dr. Baker depended upon this remedy for the treatment of **meningeal inflammation**, nervousness, restlessness, and general feverish symptoms, as the agent is an active sedative as well as a powerful

diaphoretic. It relieves bronchial irritation with wheezing and tightness in the chest.

Now at the present time when the importance of elimination is well understood and when its valuable effects are so plainly apparent, when properly conducted, this remedy should be freely used in order to determine by scientific means the amount of elimination secured and the actual substances removed, and the influence of such removal. The depressing effect of *jaborandi* or pilocarpine prevents to an extent such observations which can be safely made with this agent.

NIGRA. *Salix nigra* aments.

Synonym—Black Willow.

CONSTITUENTS—

Salicin, a glucoside, tannin, wax, gum.

PREPARATIONS—

The **tincture of the aments**, or catkins, of the black willow, have increased medicinal properties over any other part of the tree.

Specific Salix Nigra Aments. Dose, from ten to sixty minims. Specific Salix Nigra Aments is a unique preparation and contains the full properties of the drug.

The agent was brought to the attention of the profession through its influence in controlling **sexual hyperesthesia** and undue sexual excitement. It is a remedy for **satyriasis**, **erotomania** and **nymphomania**, more particularly from local irritation.

It relieves **spermatorrhea** when dependent upon these or similar causes, and quiets the general nervous system. It is a remedy for **ovarian congestion**, ovarian neuralgia and hyperesthesia, also for **ovarian irritation** in hysteria. It will exercise a direct and satisfactory influence in many cases of **hysteria**, overcoming the extreme excitability and nervousness, headache and the **globus hystericus**, and will permit quiet, restful sleep. It will serve an excellent purpose in these cases in combination with general nerve tonics and restoratives, greatly enhancing their influence.

SALIX

Salix alba.

Synonym—White Willow.

CONSTITUENTS—Salicin, wax, fat, gum.

Specific Symptomatology—Sexual irritability with lascivious dreams, sexual erethrism, libidinous thoughts, extreme sexual excitability with uncontrollable desire; erotomania, nymphomania, and satyriasis, prostatitis, with cystic irritation; acute prostatic enlargement, with cystitis, ovaritis, orchitis and other sexual disorders resulting from excess and abuse.

Therapy—This to an extent is antimalarial and like the other agents of this class it improves the tone of the gastro-intestinal tract and the glandular organs. It corrects impaired conditions of all mucous membranes and is thus of value in excessive catarrhal discharges from these membranes, being freely given in **bronchorrhea**, **gastric catarrh**, **catarrhal diarrhea** and in **leucorrhoea**, in all cases acting more promptly if malarial conditions have caused the existing debility. It has antiseptic properties, of course, if antimalarial, and is a good remedy in protracted fevers.

It has a mild influence in controlling **passive hemorrhages**, but cannot be depended upon if they are severe.

Its antiseptic properties are apparent in its ability to correct the fetor of wounds and offensive discharges when locally applied.

Felter and Lloyd, in the American Dispensatory, make the following statement concerning the action of this remedy, which is important. Its field of action in those functional wrongs of the reproductive organs is due most largely to undue irritability of the parts and thought to be less due to mental or emotional causes. However, sexual passion from any functional cause is moderated by it, and it is especially adapted to the disorders of the sexually intemperate male or female and of the youth, subject day or night to libidinous suggestions and lascivious dreams terminating in pollutions, while for those extreme forms of **sexual perversion**, **satyriasis**, **erotomania**, and **nymphomania**, it is more nearly specific than any other agent. Not only does *salix nigra* act as a check to sexual passion and misuse, but it proves a useful tonic and

sedative to many conditions following in the wake of sexual intemperance, among which may be mentioned **spermatorrhea**, in its varied forms, **prostatitis**, **cystitis** and **ovaritis**.

SAW PALMETTO. *Serenoa serrulata.*

Synonym—*Sabal serrulata.*

Specific Medicine Saw Palmetto. Dose, ten drops to one dram.

Physiological Action—The attention of the profession was called to this palm by Goss and others, from its superior fat producing properties in animals. It was observed as soon as the berries matured that the animals which fed upon them grew very sleek and fat. Read noticed the marked healthfulness of these animals, and concluded to try the berries as a medicine. As a result he found them to improve the digestion, increase the flesh, strength and weight, and steadily relieve irritation of mucous structures, especially those of the nose and air passages. Subsequent observation has proven the remedy to be a tonic of much power in stimulating the nutrition of the nerve centers, upon and through which it operates.

It relieves irritability of the entire nervous system and soothes local irritation. It stimulates digestion, greatly improves the appetite, and encourages assimilation.

As stated, it influences the mucous structures of the nose, throat and bronchi in a remarkable manner, overcoming catarrh and restoring normal function.

Specific Symptomatology—The direct influence of this agent is exerted upon the entire **reproductive apparatus**, especially upon the prostate gland of the male. It is demanded in **enlarged prostate**, with throbbing, aching, dull pain, discharge of prostatic fluid, at times discharge of mucus, also of a yellowish, watery fluid, with weakened sexual power, **orchialgia**, **epididymitis** and **orchitis**, when associated with enlarged prostate. In women, **ovarian enlargement**, with tenderness and dull aching pains, weakened sexual activity, and small, **undeveloped mammary glands**, are much benefited by its continued use.

Therapy—It is a sedative to all irritable conditions of these organs, and is a profound nutritive tonic, operating much like phosphorus. It **increases the size** and secreting power of the **mammary glands** where they are abnormally small and inactive. It improves the tone, and overcomes irritability of the ovaries, relieving **dysmenorrhea** when due to atonicity. It may be given with confidence in wasting of the testes in the early stages, and the author has retarded the development of varicocele and has developed the growth and nutrition of the testes materially by its use.

To this agent is ascribed considerable power in reducing the size of **hypertrophied prostate** in old men, and in quickly relieving cystic and other disorders incident to this condition. In the writer's hands it has produced no marvelous cures of this disorder, but it has been of assistance to other measures and could not be well dispensed with. It relieves irritation of the bladder to a satisfactory extent, correcting the irritable character of the urine, increases the muscular power of the patient to expel the urine and produces a sense of relief, that is in every way gratifying and satisfactory.

In the treatment of **impotence** in young men who have been excessive in their habits, or have masturbated, it can be relied upon with positiveness. It will overcome the excitability from exhaustion and increase sexual power in those newly married who, having been anxious concerning their sexual strength or ability, have become suddenly almost entirely impotent after marriage. If the patient is instructed to abstain, for from four to six weeks, and to have confidence in his ultimate recovery, this agent in doses of from twenty to thirty drops three or four times daily, combined with a direct nerve tonic, such as *avena sativa* in doses of fifteen drops, or the one one-hundredth of a grain of phosphorus, will establish a cure. It will relieve any undue irritation, due to excess and exhaustion, that may be present in any part of the genito-urinary apparatus.

This agent is a remedy for **sexual neurasthenia** or sexual perversion with nerve exhaustion, a condition often overlooked in diagnosis, but quite common, one which follows onanism more often than any other habit. Its use should be persisted in for weeks, in the treatment of this form of nerve exhaustion, and if combined with *avena sativa*, the phosphates, strychnia, or the tonic gold salts, and abstinence enforced,

a cure will result more readily than with all the rest without it.

An exceedingly important use for this remedy that I have not been able to find in the books, is its use for **sterility**. In simple cases where there is no organic lesion on the part of the patient, this agent has an excellent reputation for restoring the ovarian action properly and assisting in putting the patient into an excellent condition. One conscientious reliable lady physician assures me that in five definite cases, pregnancy has followed the use of this remedy where sterility was pronounced previously, and thought to be incurable.

The, late Dr. E. M. Hale in his little work on this remedy said:

“I consider saw palmetto one of the most effectual uterine remedies.”

“I believe it will be found, if administered early, to be the chief remedy in **metritis**, pelvic **cellulitis** and **peritonitis**, **salpingitis**, **ovaritis**, **puerperal fever**, appendicitis (giving first teaspoonful doses of pure olive oil every half hour until the pain is relieved, which seldom requires more than five or six doses.) It is also valuable in perityphlitis and proctitis, especially if the prostate gland is involved.”

In its influence upon the **nasal** and **bronchial mucousmembranes** this agent has been given with excellent advantage in the treatment of **acute catarrh**, **chronic bronchial coughs** of all characters, including **whooping-cough**, **laryngitis** and the **cough of phthisis**. It is credited also with cures in the treatment of aphonia.

DAMIANA.

Turnera aphrodisiaca.

Synonym—*Turnera diffusa*.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Damiana Fluidum, Fluid Extract of Damiana. Dose, from one-half to one dram.

Specific Damiana. Dose, from two to ten minims.

CONSTITUENTS—

Essential oil, chlorophyl, two resins, albuminoids, tannin.

Therapy—A mild nerve tonic claimed to be valuable in the treatment of **sexual impotence**. Some of our physicians praise it highly for its influence in **sexual neurasthenia**, and it is said to correct **frigidity** in the female.

It had long enjoyed a local reputation as a stimulant **tonic** of the **sexual apparatus** among the natives of Mexico, before it attracted the attention of the profession. Besides its peculiar action on the sexual appetite and function, it is a general tonic, somewhat cathartic, and is slightly cholagogue.

The midwives and women of loose morals of Western Mexico also attribute **emmenagogue** properties to it.

Dr. Reid uses *Damiana* in all conditions where a general tonic is needed, especially if there be enfeeblement of the central nervous system. He esteems it most highly, prescribing it constantly for this purpose.

It is valuable in **renal** and **cystic catarrh** and in general irritation of the urinary passages, through its influence in soothing irritation of mucous membranes.

This latter property renders it valuable in the treatment of **respiratory disorders**, especially those accompanied with profuse secretion.

In the line of the action of this remedy in its influence upon the reproductive organs, Dr. Reid mentions **dysmenorrhea**, **headache**, at the **menstrual epoch**, **bad complexion**, rough or discolored patches on the skin with acne, especially of a severe type, depending upon uterine irritation. Eruption resembling **eczema**, from insufficient menstruation.

Dr. Watkins gives as its further indications, **delayed** or **suppressed menstruation** in young girls, irregularity at the beginning of menstruation, **amenorrhea** in very young girls. It will certainly allay sensitiveness of the sympathetic nervous system to irritations caused by disorders of the womb and ovaries. The remedy must be given in full doses, to accomplish these results. From five to ten grains of the extract is necessary three or four times a day, and persisted in. The writer has been using it as suggested, and has been very well satisfied with it.

In one most severe case of acne, with discoloration of the skin, due to uterine irritation, the results were satisfactory, both to the patient and physician. I am satisfied that it relieves hyperesthesia of the sympathetic nervous system and prevents many of the results of reflex irritation from uterine or ovarian disorder.

POLYTRICHUM. *Polytrichum juniperum.*

Synonym—Hair-cap moss.

CONSTITUENTS—Not analyzed.

PREPARATIONS—

Specific Polytrichum. Dose, from five to sixty minims.

Specific Symptomatology—The agent is used in anasarca, ascites, urinary obstruction, suppression of urine in children, febrile and inflammatory diseases, uric and phosphatic acid gravel, acute gonorrhoea with severe burning pain on passing urine, irritation of the bladder, difficult micturition of pregnancy, and often occurring during parturition.

Therapy—The agent is a **hydragogue diuretic** and causes a very large evacuation of urine when administered in **dropsy**, while it promotes the absorption of the fluid at the same time. It tends to relieve the pain of **urinary calculi** and to prevent their formation.

Though it is not always effective, probably on account of using a spurious article, the genuine has been known to remove forty pounds of urine from a dropsical patient in twenty-four hours.

CUBEBA. *Piper cubeba.*

Synonym—Cubeb.

CONSTITUENTS—

Volatile oil, fixed oil, wax, resin, cubebin, gum, malates, cubebic acid.

PREPARATIONS—

Extractum Cubebae Fluidum, Fluid Extract of Cubeb. Dose, from five to thirty minims.

Oleum Cubebae, Oil of Cubeb. Dose, ten minims.

Oleoresina Cubebae, Oleoresin of Cubeb. Dose, from five to thirty minims.

Specific Cubeb. Dose, from five to twenty minims.

Physiological Action—Stimulant, carminative, expectorant, stomachic. It stimulates the intestinal tract like black pepper, and, in excessive doses, causes nausea, vomiting, burning pain, griping and purging. The active principle being absorbed causes general stimulation and a feverish condition, and sometimes redness of the skin.

Therapy—Cubeb is in common use in the treatment of **gonorrhoea**. Its best results are obtained when the active stage has passed, being especially useful in gleet, and also useful in the discharge present after acute prostatitis, especially if purulent in character, where the parts are greatly debilitated and there is **catarrh** of the **bladder** with nocturnal incontinence of urine, or in **spermatorrhoea** with enfeeblement, it is a useful remedy.

A snuff of Powdered cubeb is of much benefit in **acute coryza** if there is free secretion. It is beneficial also in some chronic cases.

A cigarette is prepared of cubeb, which is smoked to relieve **hoarseness**. It serves a good purpose in this form in sub-acute or chronic bronchitis or in any case of general relaxation with debility of the mucous structures of these parts.

COPAIBA.

Copaiba langsdorffii.

Part Employed—The oleoresin.

Oleoresin of Copaiba is obtained by boring holes into the trunk of the tree near its base, from which the oleoresin is collected. It is a translucent, viscid liquid, of a pale or brownish-yellow color, having a characteristic odor and a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste. Solvents, alcohol, ether, chloroform. Dose, from five to sixty grains.

Oleum Copaiba—Oil of Copaiba. The volatile oil, which is obtained by distillation, is a limpid, pale-yellow liquid, with the odor of copaiba, and a pungent, aromatic, bitter taste. Dose, from ten to fifteen drops.

CONSTITUENTS—

Volatile oil, copavic acid, bitter principle, resin.

PREPARATIONS—

Massa Copaibae, Mass of Copaiba. Dose, from ten to sixty grains.

Mistura Copaibae Composita, Compound Copaiba Mixture. Dose, from a half to one dram.

Therapy—This agent is used in the treatment of **gonorrhoea**. It is best used after active inflammation has subsided where the mucous structures of the urinary tract are debilitated. It is useful in **gleet** or **chronicurethritis** with much relaxation and debility, and if anemia be present, it should be given in conjunction with iron. It is given in general irritation of the urinary passages from debility, and in **pyelitis** and **cystitis**, increasing the urinary discharge and relieving painful urination. In inflammation of the **respiratory tract** with excessive expectoration of thick and tenacious mucus, it may be employed to good advantage if the *balsam of copaiba* be given in ten drop doses three times a day. It is of assistance in curing eczema, urticaria, and other itching skin disorders. For persistent backache, Dr. Whitford combined two drams of the above with two ounces of the spirit of nitric ether, and *tincture of black cherry* to make three ounces. Of this he gave a dram once or twice daily.

SANDALWOOD.

Santalum album.

Synonyms—Yellow Saunders, White Saunders.

Part Employed—The wood.

PREPARATIONS—

Fluid Extract of Sandalwood, not miscible with water. Dose, one-half to two fluid drams.

Sandal Oil, dose, ten minims.

Administration—The *oil of sandalwood* is administered in doses of from

ten to fifteen or even twenty minims three times daily. It is best given in a capsule, and soft gelatine capsules are prepared filled with the oil. It is also given in emulsion, but there are objections to this method of administration.

Therapy—The oil *of santal* is of service in the treatment of sub-acute and chronic inflammations of mucous surfaces, especially those wherein there is excessive secretion. In **catarrhal bronchitis** it is beneficial, quickly allaying irritation and reducing the excessive discharge.

It is in more general use in the treatment of **gonorrhoea** after the subsidence of the acute or active inflammatory phenomena. It will be found of service in the treatment of protracted cases, and in gleet.