



- Nardost.*, suppurations. Serous effusions.
- Natr. m.*, hang-nails.
- Natumb. spec. fl.*, lachrymal-nasal fistula.
- Nepet. saliv. lib.*, ozæna.
- Nerium ant.*, ulcers, ♀. m. and e.
- Nigella sat. sem.*, fistula of the bladder, after lithotomy.
- Nitric. ac.*, ulcers, ♀. on the mouth, or on the scrotum.
- Numul. Shudnuf.*, corneal ulcers.
- Stimulating suppuration.
- Onosm. macr. rad.*, ulcers.
- Opop.*, unhealthy ichor.
- Oxal. amm.*, purulent discharge, in gonorrhœa.
- Oxal. corn.*, ozæna.
- Pastinaca Sacaoul.*, ozæna. Dental fistula. Ulcers of the feet.
- Pavia*, fistulous ulcer of the chest.
- Persic. nucl.*, fistulous ulcer of the anus, ♀. Ulcer of the bladder. 12 times.
- Phosph.*, ozæna.
- Phosph. mel. v.* Females—diseases of.
- Phosph. sodæ*, fistula of the chest.
- Phys. Alkekengi*, ulcer of the bladder, in Indian leprosy. r.
- Phys. flex. sem.*, fistula of the anus.
- Picryh. kurrooa*, caries. Ulcers of the joints.
- Piscin.*, ulcers of the nose & throat. r.
- Plant. maj.*, scrofulous ulcers, also ♀.
- Pæonia corall.*, ulcer, after a fall.
- Polyg. linifol.*, whitlow. r. Ulcer of the soles. r.
- Polyg. macr.*, ulcer, ♀.
- Punic. lap.*, fistulous ulcer of the spine. m. 15.
- Querc. cort. dec.*, atonic ulcers of the feet, and varicose ulcers. n. (Used as a lotion, and the powder to be sprinkled.)
- Ranunc. lan. fl.*, ulcers.
- Rheum.*, ulcer of the sole, from a sting in the foot.
- Rheum. A. lod.*, cancerous ulcer.
- Rhus Cor.*, fistula of the kidney.
- Rhus Kahrasiaghæa*, ozæna.
- Rhus Toxic.*, lachrymal fistula. Hang-nails.
- Sahansabad.*, nasal ulcers. r.
- Salv. off.*, suppurations.
- Sapind. emarg.*, purulent discharge, in gonorrhœa.
- Sarcoc.*, fistulous ulcer, after an inflammation of the throat. m. 30. Caries. m. 30. Ulcers (applied with honey).
- TOFF.
- Sars. A. Smil. China*, caries, with general pains. m. and e.
- Saxifr. Peshant*, caries (application). n.
- Scorp.*, corneal ulcer. Ozæna.
- Scorp. carb. (R.)*, urinary fistulous sore.
- Selen.*, suppurations. Fistulous, phagedenic ulcers.
- Senec. Jacquem.*, anal fistula.
- Sep. succ.*, whitlow.
- Serp. ex.*, dental fistula. r. e. Fetid ulcer, from a dog's bite; at the same time *ol. serp. ex.* was applied locally.
- Acrid, corrosive ichor. In combination with *Ammon. mur.*, caries.
- A. Arsen.*, fistulous caries, with burning sensation.
- A. Coloc. sem.*, ozæna.
- A. Thuja*, carious ulcer, with Ind. leprosy.
- Sil.*, lachrymal fistula. r. e. Herpetic ulcer. Suppurations of every kind. Periodical ulcers. Whitlow. Cancer of the chest. Herpes crustacea on the shin. ♀. (T. 3.) m. 15. Affections of nails; soft, curved, cracked nails. (30th dilution.) n.
- Small.*, ozæna.



Smil. China A. *Hemid.*, ozæna. (v. *Sor-sap*.)

Solan. u., suppuration.

Spong. u., external ulcers of the ears.

Stann., lachrymal fistula. Hang-nails.

Staphisagr., fistula of the rectum. Fistulous ulcer on the back. r. Suppuration of the bladder and bowels. ToHE.

Stech. Ar., ulceration of the sole, after a sword-cut.

Strych. n. vom., ulcer of the soles.

Styloph. Nep. rad., caries.

Stypticum. Alum, sulphates of copper and zinc, equal parts, pounded and fused, and kept for use. This was formerly one of my principal remedies, which I administered externally (with or without the addition of camphor, opium, &c.) dissolved in rose-water. I used it in inflammations of the eyes as a collyrium, as also for injections in discharges from the ear, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. I also applied it in substance as an impalpable powder in chronic affections of the eyes, suppurating wounds, ulcers, herpes, &c.

Sulph. citr., hang-nails. With magnesia (administered in large doses) anal fistula. r.

Tale. a., ulcers of the nose, and ears. Itching herpetic ulcers on the feet.

Tarax., ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat. r. Ulcers of the feet, ♀.

Thym. Serp., caries. Discharge of blood and pus in fistula of the chest.

Ultram., cancerous and other ulcers, even caries (applied internally and locally, after having been triturated with sugar).

Umbell. Butazori, carious ulcers of the cheek-bone.

Vaccin., ulcers. ♀. Ulcer (like that from small-pox) in the face.

Verbasc., fistula of the cheek.

Verbena Lah., whitlow. Anal fistula.

Vespar. fav., cancerous phagedenic nasal ulcer. In endemic ulcers (lasting for years) the application of its charcoal. n.

Vitex Neg., nasal ulcer. r. e. Ozæna.

Xanthoxyl. arom. sem., fistula of the fauces, with arthritis.

Zinc., irritable ulcer, ♀. Nasal ulcer. Anal ulcer, ♀.

Zinci chlor. (sol. appl.) chronic ulcers. Scirrhus. *Noti me tangero* (malignant tubercle on the face), &c. Applied with gypsum to cancerous ulcers. n.

Zinci sulph., lymphatic, purulent and bloody discharges.

Zyz. Jujub., anal fistula. Ulcers of joints.

URINARY DISORDERS, AS :

DIABETES (morbidly increased discharge of urine).

DIURESIS (abundant secretion of urine, without morbid affection).

DYSURIA (difficulty of voiding urine).

HÆMATURIA (bloody urine).

ISCHURIA (retention of urine), and

also: DIURETICS (remedies promoting the flow of urine), WITH SOME OTHER DISEASES OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

Abelm. mosc. sem., dysuria.

Acac. sem., scalding urine. r.

Acanthac. Ootungun, dysuria and tenesmus, with inflation.

Achyr. asp. sem., increased discharge of clear urine.

Agar. a., profuse micturition (discharge of urine) at night. n. and e.



Ajowan, dysury. Diuretic. Tour.
Alcanna, dysury. P. (applied on a sore place).

Allium sal., red urine.

Alth. fl., diuresis with indigestion.

Amaranth. Soliara, dysury, in ♀. P.

Anm. guami, dysury P. & Red urine with spinal pain.

Amygd. dulc., scalding urine with dysury (Almond emulsion).

Amygd. am., dysury. Diuretic.

Anac. Or., redness of urine. Incontinence of urine. M. and E.

Aneth. Souca, diuretic. Tour.

Ant. tart., redness and scalding of urine, with fever.

Apti rad., hæmaturia.

Apis mellif., ischury. (Two or three dried bees administered with some wine.) R.

Araneum, hæmaturia.

Argem. Mex. sem., urine white (like milk). P.

Arg. nitric. f., scalding, muco-purulent urine, which can be drawn out, like a thread.

Armor., hæmaturia. P. & (Doses every third hour.)

Arnica (E) discharge of matter and blood with urine.

Arsen., v. *Smil. China*, & *Pesp. fav.*

Arsen. pot., dysury, with scalding. ♀.

Arsen. sod., frequent micturition, with faintings, in old men.

Arim camp., scalding urine. P. & 12 times.

Arim Coloc., hæmaturia. Dysury, with redness of the urine.

Aspar. Halio on sem., incontinence of urine. Ischury, with costiveness.

Asphall. Pers., weakness of the bladder (frequent micturition).

Asphall. Selajit., incontinence of

urine. Diuresis when cold, and dysury when hot.

Astelat, discharge of blood with urine and stools. Dysury with hæmaturia. P.

Aterneæ, dysury. Hæmaturia in injury from a fall.

Aur. nitro-m., ischury. Scalding urine, with gonorrhœa. Redness of urine. P.

Aur. nitro-salamm., lancinating pains on voiding the urine, with gleet. Ischury from stone in the bladder (a single dose had been administered after *Lanes. in.*)

Baryt. ac. (1. sol.) diuresis in old men.

Baryt. carb., dysury from stone in the bladder.

Bellad., incontinence of urine. Spasmodic ischury. (Local application, as also injections.) R.

Berthel., hæmaturia, in ♀. P.

Bezoard. an., dysury. 8 times 24.

Bign. Ind. sem., hæmaturia. P. &.

Bistorta, hæmaturia. P.

Bombac. hept. gummi, excessive micturition, with incontinence of urine.

Butea fr. fl., itching from stone in the bladder. Diuretic. Tour.

Butea fr. sem., hæmaturia. P.

Calcar. carb., redness of urine. P. &.

Dysury.

Calumb. rad., scalding and redness of urine, with dysury. P.

Caloph. inaph., diuretic. R.

Camph., micturition in sleep, (incontinence of urine when in bed).

Dysury. P. M. and E. Administered with almonds, hemp seed, opium and sugar, in the form of emulsion, removed ischury with catarrhal fever, and rheumatic pains. This remedy may also be used in affections produced by a too large dose of cantharides.



Cannab. Ind. hb., urine of a milky appearance. Discharge of blood, with urine and stools. Noxious to the bladder. **TOUR.**

Cannab. Ind. sem., dysury with acute gonorrhœa. *Hæmaturia*. **P.**
(Small or large doses.)

Canthar., inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Micturition in sleep. Purulent urine. *Hæmaturia*. **P. G.**

Capill. Ven., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Capsic. sem., redness of urine.

Carbo Veg., incontinence of urine.

Cardam. min., dysury. *Hæmaturia*.
4 times 28.

Carota., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Carpobals., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Cass. Fist. pulpa, dysury. **P. G.** Redness of urine with heat.

Cass. Kharnab N., discharge of pus with the urine. **P.** Discharge of blood with urine and stools. **P.**

Cass. lign. cort., dribbling of urine. Scalding urine. **P.** Diuretic. **TOUR.**

Cass. lign. fol., pricking pain in micturition. **P.**

Catechu, redness and heat of urine. **P.**

Cepa, catarrh of the bladder. **P.**

Diuretic. **N.**

Chenop. a. sem., dysury and tenesmus. Dysury and incontinence of urine. **TOUR.**

Cherayta, ischury. Dysury. Incontinence of urine. Diuretic. **TOUR.**

Chin. sulph., scalding urine with gonorrhœa. **M. and E.**

Churru, scalding urine, with dysury. **P. G.** Diuresis, with catarrh.

Cicuta, incontinence of urine.

Citri succ., **v. Nat. m.**

Cleom. pent. sem., redness of urine, with fever. 8 times 24.

Coccul., **v. Females**—diseases of,

Coffea Ar., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Colech. aut., urine of a milky appearance. Dysury and tenesmus, with calculous affections.

Coloc. pulpa, diuresis, with constipation.

Coloc. rad., diuretic, at night.

Commel. nud., scalding urine and dysury. **P.**

Camp. Pokermool, scalding urine. **P. G.**

Concha fluvi., red, scalding urine, with dysury.

Convolv. arg., profuse, and red urine, with incontinence. **M. and E.**

Copais. bals., chronic inflammation of the bladder. Purulent urine, removed by eruption. Diuretic.

Corchor. frut., pricking in passing urine. Dysury and tenesmus. **P.**

Cornu v. a. u., diuresis. **P.**

Costus n. Cashm., burning pains with the urine.

Cratœva Merm., redness of urine, with scalding and dysury, **♀. M. and E.**

Creos., diabetes.

Croc. sat., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Crustac. Mahee roobeean, ischury with inflation.

Crustac. Djin ge, dysury and tenesmus, with abdominal pain and fever.

Cucum. ut. sem., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Cucurb. Citrull., diuretic. **TOUR.**

Cucurb. Lagen., red urine. **P.** Diuretic. **TOUR.**

Cucurb. Lag. sem., scalding urine, and ulcer of the bladder. **TOUR.**

Cucurbitulas imponere (on the inside of the thighs) discharge of urine. **P.**

Cupr. amm., frequent and scanty discharge of urine, with costiveness.

Curc. longa, dysury. **P. G.** Dysury and tenesmus.

Cusc. mon., hæmaturia. **M. and E.**

Cusc. mon. sem., dribbling of urine.



- M. and E. 30.* Pricking in micturition. *P.* Diuretic. *TOHF.*
Cycad. rev. sem., scalding urine.
Cyper. long., dribbling of urine. Redness, with heat of urine.
Dactyl. nuch., diabetes.
Daron., diabetes.
Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., profuse flow of urine.
Datur. Stram. fl., redness of urine.
Deals. Root for fever, hæmaturia.
Deals. Root for Sersum, scalding urine. *P.*
Digit. purp., red urine, with expectoration of blood.
Diosma eren., in ischury as diuretic. *N.* Chronic inflammation of bladder. *N.*
Dol. prur. faba, dysury, with and without stone or gravel. Incontinence of urine. Hæmaturia. *M. & E.* (*v. Children—diseases of*)
Doodaea, dysury. *P. Q. C.*
Hæmaturia.
Dracon. sangv., dysury. *P. C.*
Embryopt. glut. sem., hæmaturia, with spinal pain. Diuresis. *P.*
Eugen. Jambol. cort. exoc. (R.) dysury, with spermatorrhœa.
Euphorbiac., stoppage of urine, with dribbling. Purulent discharge, with dysury.
Euphorb. Agrar. (aff. spec.) dysury and tenesmus, *Q. C.* Dysury. *P.*
Evolv., redness of urine. Scalding urine. *P.*
Fagon. Ar., diuretic. Ischury. *TOHF.*
Ferri hydroc., urinary disorders. *N.*
Ferri mur. (R.) diabetes. *N.* With or without camphor and Valer. (*R.*) with cold baths. Micturition in sleep, especially in hysteric females. *N.* Hæmaturia.
Fenic. rad., diuretic. Redness of urine. *P.*
Fenic. sem., dysury. *TOHF.*
Ficnagr. sem., ischury. *P.*
Fumar., diuretic.
Galanga, redness of urine. *P.* Dysury. *TOHF.*
Galla T., diuretic.
Garden. dum., diuretic. Ischury.
Gentian. am. rad., diuretic.
Gossyp. sem., diuretic. Frequent, increased, and painful micturition.
Granat. ac. rad. cort., diuretic.
Graphit., hæmaturia. *P.*
Guiland. Bond., increased, scalding, red and purulent urine.
Gundel. Zulm sem., dribbling of urine. Diuretic, and strengthening the bladder. *TOHF.*
Hedysar. Deiterdane, incontinence of urine, at night.
Helict. Isora, diuretic. *TOHF.*
Hemidesm. Ind., hæmaturia. *P.*
Heracl. div., yellow urine. Dysury. *P.*
Hermod. am., ischury and stoppage of bowels, with colic.
Hirudo med., inflammatory spasmodic ischury (application on the perinaeum). *N.*
Hordeum, diuretic.
Hyosc. n., dysury.
Hyosc. n. sem., dysury, with discharge of blood and fleshy coagula.
Hyssop., diuretic.
Ichthyoc., ischury, from calculous affections. (Dose every quarter of an hour.)
Inula Hel., diuretic. Diuresis.
Iod., free discharge of urine in calculous affections. *P.*
Ipom. cusp., diuretic.
Ipom. dasysp., redness of urine. Diuretic.
Jal. Conv., dribbling of urine.
Jaspis, free discharge of urine, in gonorrhœa. *P.*



Jatr. Curc. sem., flow of white urine. *r.*

Hæmaturia. r.

Judaic. lap., pricking pains in micturition.

Jugl. reg. ligni cort., ischury. *r.*

Junip. bacc., diuretic.

Just. Nas., dysury. *r.*

Kali Sals. f., scalding of urine. *r. g.*
Dysury. Hæmaturia.

Kali Sals. m., incontinence of urine,
with costiveness.

Kali reg., stricture of the urethra. *r.*

Lactuc. sem., ischury and stoppage of
stools in calculous affections. *Dys-*
ury. with scalding. *Diuretic.*

Lamin. sacch., scalding of the urine.
u. and v. 12.

Lavr. nob. bacc., scalding of the urine.

Lavs. in., v. Aur. nitro-salamm.

Ledum pal., dysury.

Lens sat., ischury. *r. ToHF.*

Leporin., free discharge of blood with
the urine. Painful micturition.

Dysury (in the afternoon). *r.*
(*v. Children—diseases of*)

Lich. ed., incontinence of urine. *Di-*
uresis. Diuretic.

Lim. Laur., dysury.

Lini sem., diuretic. *Dysury.*

Lippia nodifl., ischury and stoppage of
bowels; also after a fall.

Liquir. rad., dysury.

Lithanthr., diuresis, with dysury and
sensation of soreness.

Locust., scalding urine, with dysury.
m. and v. Dysury. ToHF.

Luffa am., ischury and stoppage of
bowels, from *Churru.* *Dysury.*
(*Extr.*)

Lupin. a., hæmaturia.

Lyc. hb., hæmaturia. *Blood-red*
urine. r.

Lyc. sem., yellow urine, with dysury.

Macis (with honey) red urine.

Magnes. carb., ischury, and stoppage
of bowels. *Hæmaturia. Dysury.*
Scalding urine, with insensibility
in some parts of the integument.
(With nutmeg) diabetes.

Major., diuretic. Frequent and scanty
micturition.

Malic. ac., incontinence of urine in old
men. (The dried sour apples.) *r.*

Malva., diuretic, scalding of urine and
ulceration of the bladder. *ToHF.*

M. montana., scalding urine.

Malvac. Todree., scalding urine. *r. g.*
4 times 12.

Mameera Cashm., hæmaturia. *r.*

Mango nucl. sem., diuresis, with inconti-
nence of urine.

Marrub. a., diuretic. Chronic catarrh
of the bladder and the urethra. *r.*

Meccan. bals., scalding urine, with
dysury. *Diuretic. ToHF.*

Melia Azed. fol., increased, frequent
and painful micturition.

Melong. sem., dysury from cantharides.
Diuretic.

Melon. sem., diuresis; incontinence of
urine.

Menisp. gl., scalding urine. *r. g. Dys-*
ury. and redness of the urine. *r.*

Menisp. hirs., dysury, ♀. Scalding
and pricking in micturition.

Merc. viv., redness of urine. *Purulent*
urine.

Mesua ferr., ischury, and stoppage of
stools, with colic and inflation.
12 times.

Methon. gl., urine bloody, or yellow-
ish red. Frequent and scalding
passage of urine, with dysury.

Mimos. Pud. sem., wheyey urine.

Moring. Soh. gummi., dysury.

Moring. Soh. rad., red urine. *Dysury. r.*

Mosch. max., with magnesia, diabetes. *r.*

Muriat. ac., red urine. *r.*



- Murinaum* (?) Incontinence of urine, excrements of mice, prepared with honey (as an application over the umbilicus.) R.
- Myrrh. gummi*, discharge of pus and mucus from the bladder. R.
- Myrob. citr.*, abundant white deposit from the urine. R.
- Myrob. citr. nucl. sem.*, dysury in calculous affections.
- Myrob. n.*, diuretic.
- Myrt. bacc.*, diuretic. Wounds of the bladder. TOUR.
- Myrt. fol.*, ischury and stoppage of bowels. 4 times.
- Narc. bulb.*, diuresis.
- Nardost.*, red urine, and pricking pain in passing it.
- Natr. mur.*, thick urine, in gonorrhœa. Salt, with lemon-juice and sugar, is said to produce discharge of blood and mucus from the bladder. (v. Poisoning—Cantharides.)
- Ner. Od. rad. mont.*, scalding of urine and dysury.
- Nigell. sem.*, diuretic.
- Nitric. ac.*, offensive urine.
- Numul. Shudnuf*, dysury, with calculous diseases; also with gonorrhœa. Dribbling of urine, with impotence.
- Nyctericid.*, ischury.
- Nymph. a. sem.*, pain of the bladder. TOUR.
- Ocim. a.*, dysury and tenesmus, with burning sensation of the glans penis. M. and E. Dysury in tenesmus. R. Hæmaturia. E. One drachm of the herb, prepared with syrup into an electuary; this quantity taken every morning, removed in a fortnight a diabetes with hæmorrhoidal complication. It was followed by febrile agitation, which was cured by blood-letting. (From my earlier practice.)
- Ocim. Bas. sem.*, dysury. TOUR.
- Ocim. sanct. rad.*, dysury. R.
- Ocim. sanct. sem.*, dysury. R.
- Olîb. Ind.*, dysury in gonorrhœa.
- Onosm. macr. fl.*, diuresis, with pains in the joints. Frequent, red and scalding urine.
- Op. pur.*, ischury and stoppage of bowels. Diabetes. Dysury, with itching herpes.
- Op. sulph. sod.*, dysury, with scalding urine.
- Opop.*, diuresis. Incontinence of urine.
- Ovi membrana*, diabetes. R.
- Pareira brava*, catarrh of the bladder. R.
- Persic. fol.*, irritation in the bladder and the urinary organs. R.
- Persic. nucl.*, ulceration of the bladder, with pain in the umbilical region. 12 times. Hæmaturia. R.
- Petrol.*, stricture of the urethra. Diuretic. Dysury, in ♀. R. (R.)
- Phas. radiat.*, diuretic.
- Phosph.*, diabetes.
- Phys. flex. sem.*, ischury.
- Phys. flex. Lah.*, diuretic.
- Pierorrh. kurr o o a.*, dysury.
- Pini fr. nucl.*, diuretic. TOUR.
- Piper a.*, scalding urine. Diuretic.
- Piper n.*, diuresis.
- Pistac. jr. put.*, scalding urine, with fever.
- Pisum sat.*, scalding urine.
- Picis liqu.* (R.) thick and red urine. M and E.
- Plantago maj.*, diuresis. Dysury. R.
- Plantag. maj. sem.*, diuretic.
- Plumbum*, diabetes.
- Podoph. Emodi fr.*, hæmaturia, when walking.
- Pæonia corall.*, dysury, with diabetes.



Dysury and tenesmus. (Doses every half hour, 15.)

Polygonum tub. sem., scalding of the urine. *p. g.*

Polyg. linifol., scalding urine. *p. g.* Diuresis.

Polyg. macr., red urine. *p.*

Polyp., dysury, in *♀*. *p.*

Portul. Oler. sem., dysury. Diuretic. Red urine, with constipation. 3 times 21.

Prunella veris, diuretic. (*v. Mat. Med.*)

Prunella v., dysury. *p.*

Psylli sem., frequent gouty, purulent micturition.

Puls. (H.) red, purulent, bloody urine.

Punic. lap., urine like oil, with burning sensation in the body. *m. and n.*

Pyreth., diuresis. Diuretic.

Ran. lan. fol., hæmaturia.

Ran. lan. rad., ischury and stoppage of bowels, with an abscess of the bladder.

Rapa Brass. dec., dysury. *n.*

Rapa Brass. rad., scalding urine.

Raphani sem., diuresis, with coldness of the scrotum. Diuretic.

Rheum, pain of the bladder. Diuretic.

Rhus Coriar., hæmaturia. Diuresis.

Rhus Toxic., scalding urine, *♀*. Ischury. Redness of urine, with fever.

Provoking the discharge of a quantity of blood by the urethra.

Rottlera tinct., dysury.

Rubia Munjista, diuretic at night.

Rumex ac., ischury. Scalding urine of a red color, like blood. *p.*

Rumex Beejbund, dysury. *p. g.*

Rutha gr., diuretic. Dysury.

Sago, diuresis.

Sahansehed, pricking pains in micturition, and a red colour of the urine. *p.*

Saley (species like figs) dysury, and scalding urine.

Salvia off., dysury and tenesmus. *p.*

Sandarac., diuretic. Toar.

Santon. sem., urine becoming thick, when let stand. Micturition during sleep. *n.*

Sapindi em. ligni cort., diuresis. Hæmaturia, with fever.

Sapindi em. nux, dysury or retention of urine, with tenesmus. Dysury, in gonorrhœa.

Sapii Ind. nuc. cort., red urine and pricking in the perinæum. *p.*

Sarsap., dysury and scalding of the urine. *p. g.*

Scammon., dysury. *p. g.* Dysury and tenesmus.

Scorpion., dysury. *p.*, frequent, bloody urine. *g.* Red urine. *p.*

Secale c., hæmaturia. Ischury. Diuretic. (The decoction) *n.*

Selen., red urine.

Senec. Jacquem. rad., red urine.

Senec. Mus., red urine.

Senna fol., red urine.

Sepia succ., micturition of red urine. Dysury. *p.*

Serpent. exuv., diuretic. *Ol. (H.)* dysury, with constipation. *n.*

Sialikand, scalding urine. Dysury, with or without fever.

Sida fol., red urine and heat. *p.*

Sinapis, diuretic.

Sinap. n. pluc. (*H.*) scalding urine.

Smilax China, hæmaturia. *p. g.*

A. Ars., scalding urine, with discharge of pus. *m. and n.*

Soda sal, red urine and heat. *p.*

Solan. Jacqu. fr., hæmaturia.

Solan. Jacqu. rad., scalding urine and dysury.

Solan. n., wheyey urine. Dysury.

Sphæranth. Ind., incontinence of urine. *p.*

Spigel. anth. (H.) dysury and tenesmus.



Staphisag., dysury. Purulent discharge. *r.*
Stachas Ar., dysury. *r.*
Stor. cal. & liq., diuretic.
Strontian., dysury.
Strych. f. St. Ign., frequent micturition, with dysury and sensation of weight in the bladder.
Strychn. n. com., yellow, purulent urine, as also frequent micturition. *r.* (*v.* Children—diseases of)
Strychn., *v.* Children—diseases of,
Sulph. Auliasar, discharge of milk-like urine. *r.*
Sicertia pet., abscess of the bladder.
Talcum a., discharge of pus with urine, and constipation.
Tamarind., dysury and heat. *r.*
Tereb. sp., diabetes.
Thuja occ., frequent purulent micturition. Hæmaturia and tenesmus. *r.*
Trianth. pent. a., diuresis. *m.* and *z.*
Trianth. pent. n., hæmaturia.
Tribul. terr., scalding urine. Diuretic.
Unguis odor., incontinence of urine.
Acrid scalding urine. *m.* and *r.*
Dysury and scalding of the urine. *r.*
Urtica dioica, diuretic.
Uva ursi, catarrh of the bladder. Diabetes. Incontinence of urine.
Valer. sylv., scalding urine. Diuresis.
Vanill., ischury. *r.*
Verbasci Cashm. rad., dysury, with hæmaturia.
Verben. Lah. sem., diuretic.
Vespar. mel., dribbling of urine.
Vespar. fav. A. Ars., bloody coagula or clots with the urine. *r.*
Villars. nymph., increased and repeated micturition, with burning sensation in the body, and insensibility of parts of the surface.
Vinca min. fl., diuresis. *r.*
Vinca min. fol., diuresis, with dysury. *r.*

Viola rep., hæmaturia, pains in calculous affections.
Vitex Negund., incontinence of urine.
Discharge of milky urine. *r.*
Xanthoxyl. arom. fr., scalding urine, *♀.*
Hæmaturia. *r. c.* Red urine. *r.*
Zinc. (l. sol.) redness of urine. *r.*
Zinci iod. amygd., ischury, in *♀.*
4 times 24.
Zinci sulph., redness of urine. *r.*
Zingib. off., with fennel seed, serous (whiey) urine. *r.*
Zyz. Sujub., hæmaturia and red urine. *r.*
Zyz. vulg., pains of the kidney and bladder.

URTICARIA, *v.* Fever, &c.

UTERINE-DISEASES AND HÆMORRHAGE,
v. Females—diseases of,

UVULA—AFFECTIONS OF, *v.* Affections of the throat, &c.

VARICOSE-VEINS (*tumors, resulting from dilatation of a vein*).

Abrus prec., varicose veins on the feet.
Aneth. Sooa (ashes application) Tonn.
Cauticum, varicose veins. *r.*
Iod., varicose veins.
Spong. mar. usta, varicose veins.
Sulph., varicose veins.

VENEREAL DISEASES, *v.* Syphilis.

VERMIN, AS LICE, CRABS, &c.

PHTHIRIASIS (*morbid production of lice on the human body*), &c.

Ajuga decumb., crabs.

Behen alb. & rubr., killing lice. Tonn.
Conyza anthelm., and sulphur are macerated during one night in urine of cows, and boiled with four parts of bitter oil until the watery parts are entirely evaporated; some drops of this Hindoo remedy rubbed on



the places occupied by vermin, is said to produce immediate relief.

Cucum. sat., v. Mat. Med.

Daron., crabs. r.

Heileb. alb., phthiriasis. r.

Iod., phthiriasis.

Jugl. reg. (v. Mat. Med.)

Leites (applied with the white of an egg) destroys lice. ToHF.

Lepid. sat. sem. (applied with honey) destroys lice. ToHF.

Mercurialis, application.

Mulged. rapunc., applied, is a remedy used in Cashmere, to destroy lice.

Phosph., application (v. Mat. Med.)

Staphisagria is a well known remedy for killing lice.

Vanill. (R.) crabs. 4 times 28. Perhaps it might also prove beneficial applied locally? (v. Worms.)

VERTIGO, v. Giddiness.

VIOLENCE, EXTERNAL--CONSEQUENCES OF, AS: CORNS, FRACTURES, PAINS (from blows, crushes or falls); EXTRA-VASATIONS, DISLOCATIONS, INCISIONS, CONTUSIONS, &c.

Absinth., (boiled with oil applied) vulnerary. r.

Acanth. Ootungun, wound upon the nose, from a blow. r. and n.

Ajouain, dispersing blood congested under the skin (Repellent). ToHF.

Alth. fol., fractures. ToHF.

Alth. rad., contusions and lacerations. ToHF.

Amygd. d., loss of speech from a fall. r.

Amm. caro., pains in the wrist from a previous sprain. r.

Amm. mar., chronic spinal pain from a fall. m. 30. Sal ammoniac, dissolved in water, mixed with some vinegar, serves as a cold fomentation

and lotion, in recent external injuries. (v. Foment. fr.)

Aranea diad., injury of internal blood-vessels. (v. Vol. I., page 85.)

Araneum (applicat.) incised wounds. r.

Argent. nitric. f., cauterization in hard, thick skin (callosity) as corns.

Arn. (R.) contusions. G. N.

Asa f., internal injuries, from external violence. r.

Asph. Lab., contusions. G. N.

Asphalt. Pers., wounds and fractures. (v. Vol. I., pages 38, 46, 66, 134.)

Bebeerine, ulceration of the soles, after contusion.

Behen r., painful swelling of the knee, after a blow.

Berber. Lyc., dessicative. ToHF.

Bolus Arm., expectoration of blood, after external incised wounds.

Calamin. lap., dental fistula, after extraction of a tooth.

Calc. chlor. sol., painful wounds and contusions (applied with lint). r.

Calc. v., applied as powder, is said to have cured a chronic ulcer of the toe, caused by a crush.

Canthar., sensation of soreness in diseased parts. r. Cantharides, either boiled in honey, or the tincture mixed with clarified honey, may be used in malignant wounds, fistulous ulcers, &c. as a stimulant (Application).

Corniol. u., (application) as a styp-tic. r.

Carpes. ric., in Cashmere, as a vulnerary. r.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, ulceration of the toes, after a sword cut. Fistula of the perinæum, sometimes bursting (with swelling of the testicles) after lithotomy.

Cass. Fist. sem., sequelæ of palsy, with



pain of the spine and knee, the consequence of a fall.

Ceretaum, recent wounds. (Application) κ .

Cherayta, pain in the hip, after a fall. (Spinal pain, from a fall. κ .) External injuries and fractures. Tohf.

Chin. cort., emaciation, following a fall and fright.

Chitraca, injuries from crushes and falls (pounded, and boiled with vinegar, applied). Tohf.

Chloroform, ν . *Gutta percha*.

Coccin., pain of the arm, from a fracture. κ . 7. To be applied for wounds and fractures, with flour. Tohf.

Collod. (application) recent incised wounds. κ .

Conium, chronic pains, from a fall. (ν . Females—diseases of)

Corchor. frut., swelling of the eyes, after a blow.

Costus Arab., dessicative. Tohf.

Creosot., wounds. Pains, as if from a blow.

Cubeb., strengthening fractured limbs. Tohf.

Cupr. ac., pain of the chest, from a blow. Plaster of verdigris, with sal ammoniac, &c. applied to corns. κ .

Cupr. sulph. (*sol. appl.*) bed-sores. κ .

Circumba longa, dessicating remedy. Tohf. External injuries (the application). κ .

Cynar. Dub. ν . *Mulged.*

Darunica, pain from a blow.

Euphorbia., injuries from violence.

Euph. nervifol., fresh wounds. Tohf.

Euph. serr., dislocation of the upper-arm (humerus). Numbness and stiffness of the arm, from bandages. (R. sol.)

Fistul. rad. D., pain and suppuration

of the lobe of the ear, from a blow.

Foment. frigid., by the continued application of cold water, by means of blotting-paper, linen, or in a bladder, violent inflammations from external violence, as a crush, fall, &c., might be prevented. (ν . *Ann. mur. sol.*)

Fritill. cirrh., injuries from external violence.

Glinus diet., painful inflammatory swellings, from external violence.

Gossyp., carded cotton, applied half-an-inch thick, on blisters; for example, those from blistering plaster. κ .

Gutta percha, dissolved in *Chloroform*, or in *Sulph. carb.*, vulnerary. κ .

Gypsum carb., pain of the knee, from a blow.

Hyssop., extravasations of blood.

Ichthyos., injury from a fall.

Kali sulph., spinal sprain. The remaining part (residuum) obtained by the preparation of nitric acid, dissolved in water, applied, cured in a short time an extensive wound, caused by the saddle, in a horse.

Kino gumm., pain, after a fall.

Lepid. sat., local injuries. κ .

Lithanthr., pain from wounds.

Lycop. lib., pain from a fall.

Maguel. lap., wounds. Tohf.

Manna Cal., injury from a fall.

Meliss. Azed. fol., vulnerary. Tohf.

Meliss. samper., injury from a fall. κ .

Menisp. hirs., fractures. Tohf.

Mulg. rap. with *Cyn. Dub lign.* as a vulnerary (in Cashmere). κ .

Mumiai Pers., ν . *Asph. Pers.*

Nitric. ac., dislocations.

Oliban., injury from a fall. κ .

Opop., pain after blows. σ . κ .

Ovi pell., applicat. on slight wounds. κ .



- Petrol.*, tendency to dislocation of the jaw-bone. R.
Phosph. mel., injury from a fall.
Plumbago Zeyl., vulnerary. ToHF.
Portul. Oler. sem., swelling of the testicles, after lithotomy.
Pyrethr., is a substitute for *Costus*. ToHF.
Ruphan. sat. sem., vulnerary. ToHF.
Ricini sem., v. *Sinap. sem.*
Rottl. t., desiccative. (Application of the powder.) R.
Sarcoc., fractures. ToHF. In wounds, granulations. P. ToHF.
Secale c., palsy of the lower parts, after a fall.
Selen., pain of the joints and tenesmus, in consequence of an injury arising from lifting heavy weights. (L.) M. and R.
Sep. succ., soreness on the breech, the genitals, and behind the ears, from scratching.
Sinap. n. sem. & sem. ricini vulg., each pounded separately, mixed with *ol. Susam. Or.*, applied as cataplasm, in injuries from external violence, even with emaciated limbs. R.
Solan. Jacqu. fr., injuries from external violence. G. N.
Spong. u., decoction, sweetened with honey, administered for wounds of long standing. ToHF. Prepared with vinegar or spirit, to be applied on recent wounds. ToHF.
Stann., sensation of soreness, externally from the neck to the groin, on one side.
Staph., tendency to dislocation of the lower jaw. R.
Stach. Ar., evils from external violence. G. N.
Strych.f. St. Ign., incised wound, painful on the finger. Spinal pain from a fall. Incised wounds (the application). ToHF.
Sulph., corneal speck and epiphora after a puncture in the cornea. (R.) v. Children—diseases of.
Tereb. ol. appl., gangrenous wound, from a dog's bite.
Urtica dioica (cataplasms) in injuries from falls, crushes, blows, &c. R.
Urt. dioic. fl., evils from external violence.
Vesica, an oiled bladder filled with air may be used as a cushion in bed-sores.
Vitex Neg., injuries from a fall. R.

VOICE—AFFECTIONS OF, v. Speech, &c.
VOMITING—BLOOD, v. Blood—expectoration of.
VOMITING, NAUSEA, &c.
—
Absinth., nausea, with salivation. Vomiting. P.
Acac. cort., vomiting. P.
Acanth. Octungun, vomiting, with fever.
Agar. u., vomiting.
Ajowan, nausea, and vomiting.
Ajuga dec., vomiting bile.
Allium sat., nausea, and salivation.
Aloes, v. *Oalumba*.
Amurant. Jountcha, vomiting, with pain in the stomach.
Ammon. gummi, nausea. P. G.
Angel. sem., vomiting. P.
Anguin., nausea and vomiting. P.
Antimonialia, nausea and vomiting.
Apii grav. rad., vomiting, in cough.
Araneum (application on a wound) vomiting. P.
Argent. Merc. fl., vomiting. P.
Argent. nitr. fus., vomiting, with abdominal pain (after indigestion of twenty days duration) 8 times-D.



- Ars. sod.*, vomiting.
Arum camp., vomiting. P. G.
Aspar. Halloo sem., vomiting. P. G.
Aterrac., vomiting.
Beberme, vomiting.
Berb. Lyc., vomiting.
Berö. Lyc. Res., nausea and vomiting.
Bezoard. an., vomiting. Tour.
Bignon. Ind. sem., nausea. P.
Bolus Arm., vomiting.
Borac., vomiting. P.
Caleb. opp., vomiting. P.
Celotr. gig., vomiting. P. G.
Calsab. A. Aloës, chronic vomiting, with costiveness.
Capvic., sea-sickness (as much red pepper in a cup of soup, as can be taken). R.
Cardam. maj. & min., nausea and vomiting. Tour.
Carissa Car. fol., vomiting of bile. P.
Caryoph. ar., nausea and vomiting.
Carpobals., nausea. P. Vomiting. G.
Cassia al., vomiting, in retention of urine or stools.
Cass. Fist. pulpa, nausea, in hæmorrhoids.
Cass. lign. fol., vomiting. P.
Celastr., vomiting of bile, with fever.
Bitter vomiting with cough. M. & U.
Chautilmoogra od., vomiting.
Chelid. maj., vomiting and diarrhoea.
Cherayta, vomiting and purging. P.
Chin. cort., vomiting, with indigestion and acidity.
Chin. sulph., vomiting. P.
Chloroform, vomiting. P. (Chronic.) G.
Churrus, vomiting.
Cichor. rad., vomiting.
Cicut., extract, dissolved in lime-water, is said to have proved beneficial in a chronic vomiting, with consumption.
Clemat. erecta, vomiting.
Clerod. inf., vomiting and purging. P.
Coscul., nausea and vomiting. P.
Cocos Soch., vomiting. P. G.
Coff. Ar., vomiting with cough. P.
Comp. Zerbabri, vomiting, with a subsequent eruption of patches. P.
Convolv. arg., vomiting.
Cop. bals., nausea and vomiting.
Corch. frut., vomiting. P.
Cratoge. Marm., vomiting and fever. P.
Creas., chronic vomiting, with headache.
Croc. sat., nausea and vomiting. In sea-sickness the application of saffron (externally on the epigastrium). R.
Crot. Tigl., vomiting. P.
Cucum. acidang. P., nausea and salivation. P.
Cucum. sat. (the essence of salted cucumbers), nausea. P.
Cumini sem., vomiting. P.
Cuscuta mon., vomiting.
Cyper. long., vomiting. P. G.
Daph. Sunnarkat, vomiting.
Dalisc. Cann. sem., nausea and vomiting.
Datura Stram., vomiting.
Delph. Ghafese succ., nausea, with costiveness.
Dolich. pr., vomiting and purging.
Dodeca, vomiting. P.
Dulcam., nausea and vomiting. P. G.
Elatcr., vomiting in cough.
Eugen. Jambol. fr. (preserved in vinegar) vomiting.
Evolvul., vomiting. P.
Fici glomm. (R.) vomiting.
Fanic. sem., vomiting.
Gagerin g., vomiting.
Geum el., vomiting, with cough.
Glia. diet., nausea and vomiting. P.
Gossyp. fulm., nausea. P.
Granat. ac. rad. cort., vomiting. P.
Granat. Pun. succ., vomiting. A.
Gratiol. (R.) vomiting.
Hernod. am., vomiting. P. G.



Hordeum (indigestion from new barley roasted) nausea, with vomiting and dysentery. p.

Indig., nausea and vomiting.

Ipecac., nausea and vomiting. p. (the genuine) g.

Jatroph. Curc., vomiting. p.

Jugland. reg. cort. int., emeto-cathartic (producing vomiting and purging at the same time.)

Kali bichrom., vomiting. p.

Kali hydroc., vomiting. p. g.

Kali Sals. fam., vomiting at night. r., in chronic, periodical. g.

Lauri bacc., vomiting. p.

Lawson. in., vomiting. p.

Leonur. Royl., vomiting. p.

Lepid. sat. rad., vomiting. p.

Leucas ceph., vomiting. p. g.

Lichen od., vomiting. p. g.

Limon. Laur., nausea. p.

Lini sem., vomiting bile. p.

Lupin. a., vomiting. p.

Lyc. sem., vomiting. p.

Mucis, nausea and giddiness. p.

Myagres. mur., vomiting. p.

Mameer a Khutai, vomiting, with sore-throat.

Manna Cal., vomiting.

Mastix, vomiting.

Mellie Azed. fol., nausea and vomiting. p.

Mellie Azed. sem., vomiting. p.

Menisp. gl. floc., recurrence of vomiting. r.

Menth. pip. (R.) vomiting. p.

Methon. glor., vomiting. p. g.

Mimosa abst., nausea and vomiting.

Momord. Guggersch., vomiting. p.

Moschat. nux., with roasted barley and large raisins, administered as pills. One pill four times daily, removed in one week constant vomiting of whatever food was eaten.

Mutella Antig., nausea or vomiting. p.

Myrob. Beller., chronic vomiting.

Myrob. Embl., vomiting.

Nardost., vomiting. p. g. Mucous vomiting.

Nelumb. specios. fl., vomiting. p.

Nelumb. spec. sem., vomiting. The germ is said to produce vomiting.

Nerium antid., vomiting. p. g.

Nigell. sat. sem., nausea.

Numul. Shudnuf., vomiting. Vomiting blood.

Ocimum a., nausea, vomiting, and purging. p.

Ocimum sanct. sem., vomiting.

Oxal. ac., vomiting. p.

Papav. cap., vomiting (excessive use). p.

Papav. rh., vomiting. p.

Pareira brava, vomiting, purging and thirst. p.

Physal. flex. sem., vomiting. p., bilious. g.

Piper. long. rad. stip., vomiting. p. g.

Piper n. tostum, vomiting.

Piscin., vomiting. p. g.

Pisum sat., vomiting. p.

Plantago maj., vomiting.

Plumbi ac., with *Opium*, vomiting of excrements. r.

Paeonia corall., bilious vomiting. p.

Polygon. linifol., vomiting.

Polyg. macr., vomiting.

Prunella Cassm., vomiting with indigestion. Vomiting and purging. p.

Pyrethr., vomiting, with expectoration of mucus. p.

Quass. (R.) vomiting, with dysentery, &c. 12 times.

Ramunc. lan. fl., vomiting.

Raphan. sat. sem., vomiting, with diarrhoea.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, vomiting with thirst.



Rubia Munjistia, vomiting, with fever. Nausea. *r.*

Sabad., vomiting. *r.*

Sacchar., sugar water, cold, and profusely administered, is said to have arrested vomiting.

Salic. Egypt. fl., vomiting, with diarrhoea.

Sapind. sap. fr., vomiting.

Scammon., nausea, with vomiting. *TOHF.*

Scorpion., vomiting. *r.*

Sennæ fol., vomiting. *r.*

Sepia ossa, vomiting. *TOHF.*

Serp. cap., nausea and vomiting. *r.*

Silic., green vomiting.

Simar. cort., (large doses) vomiting. *r.*

Sirop. n., vomiting. *r.*

Smilax China, nausea. (Worm-eaten powder of) vomiting. *r.*

Solan. n., vomiting, in cough.

Sphar. Ind., vomiting, with indigestion. 3 times *r.*

Spigel. anth. (*R.*) vomiting. *r.*

Staph. sem., fifteen pieces (administered with honey) vomiting. *r.* *TOHF.*

Stæch. Ar., vomiting and diarrhoea. *r.*

Strychnine, vomiting. *r.*

Strych. f. St. Ign., vomiting.

Succin., vomiting (half a drachm, administered with water). *TOHF.*

Sung e Busree, vomiting with diarrhoea.

Tamaric. Ind. galla, vomiting. *r.*

Tamarind., vomiting. *TOHF.*

Tamar. serum, vomiting and purging, with loss of blood, so as to cause syncope. *r.* (*v.* Vol. I., p. 40.)

Thuja occ. (*R.*) vomiting, in fever. *r.*

Turment., periodical vomiting, with headache.

Tuber cib., nausea and vomiting.

Unguis odor., vomiting. *r.*

Vanilla (*R.*) vomiting. *r.*

Verbena Lahu, vomiting and purging. *r.*

Viol. rad., vomiting. *r.*

Vitæ Neg., vomiting.

Vitri. fel., vomiting, with purging.

Zedoar. Zer., vomiting, with swelling.

Zincum, vomiting.

Zinci iod., vomiting. *r.*

Zingib. rec., vomiting.

WALKING—DELAYED IN CHILDREN, *v.*

Children—diseases of.

WARTS, EXCRESCENCES, &c. *v.* Skin-diseases.

WEAKNESS, *v.* Debility.

WEEPING WITH DISTRESS, *v.* Melancholy, &c.

WEN, *v.* Skin-diseases.

WHITES—THE, *v.* Females—diseases of.

WHITE-SWELLING (*arthrospongus*).

Antim. crud., white swelling of the knee.

Chelid. maj., white swelling of the elbow. *r.*

Clem. erecta, white swelling.

WHITLOWS, *v.* Ulcers, &c.

WINTER-SEASON—AFFECTIONS, AGGRAVATED DURING THE.

Arnica, podagra (gout of the feet).

Cercul. orchiod., gout of the head.

WORMS—DEVELOPMENT OF, EITHER IN THE INTERIOR OF THE HUMAN BODY, EX: IN THE BRAIN, OR IN THE BOWELS, AS:

ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES (*common round-worm*).

ASCARIS VERMICULARIS or OXYURIS (*thread-worm*).

ENTOZOA (*intestinal worms*).

TENIA (*tenia or tape-worm*).

OR BELOW THE SKIN (*in the cellular*



(issue) as: DRACUNCULUS (Guinea-worm) &c.—(v. Vol. I. p. 63), and also: ANTHELMINTICS OR VERMIFUGA (worm-medicines, i. e., to expel worms).

Aloes with *extr. cichorei*, administered as pills, is said to destroy the disposition to Guinea-worm and to radically cure the disease.

(v. *Merc. subl. corr. Ind.*)

Asa fœt., v. *Merc. subl. corr. Ind.*

Bebevine, worm fever.

Calebr. opp., intestinal worms, with herpes.

Cass. Fist., v. *Nigella*.

Conyza anth., intestinal worms. R.

Corall. r., intestinal worms. TOUR.

Cotyl. lac., intestinal worms.

Oroton. Tigl. sem., with juice of lemon, formed into a paste, and applied, upon the first appearance of the Guinea-worm, and when the worm has been broken. R.

Cucum. Madr., thread-worms.

Cuscuta Epithym., tenia. *Ascarides lumbricoides*. G. N.

Dolich. pr., is a well-known anthelmintic.

Dulcam., thread-worms. G. N.

Elatér., intestinal worms. P. G. M. & E.

Embel. Rib., tenia. TOUR.

Equi lac., tenia. R.

Fenic. sem., crawling from thread-worms, with subsultus of the stomach.

Goolehsen fol., thread-worms. G.

Granat. ar. rad. cort., is used (in large doses) to expel tenia; as well as *Musenna* or *Koussou*.

Hollow. pill. sol., crawling from thread-worms. P.

Hyssopus, vermifugum.

Ipom. corr., expels intestinal worms. TOUR.

Jal. mir. rad., intestinal worms. P.

Jal. mir. sem., intestinal worms. G.

Jasm. fl., administered with honey, expels the tenia. TOUR.

Juglans nux., unripe walnuts (the size of gall-nuts), are recommended as anthelmintic in tendency to Guinea-worms. It is advised to swallow every year one of the nuts, and to repeat this plan seven years. The effect is ascribed to its acidity. Powdered and applied, they are said to produce blisters.

Junip. bacc., three drachms taken at once expels intestinal worms. TOUR.

Lapul. Hua., vermifugum.

Melandr. tr., tenia.

Mellae Azed. fl., vermifugum. M. and E.

Melin semp. cort. & sem., are anthelmintics. TOUR.

Melissa, tape-worm.

Merc. sol., v. *Serp. exuv.*

Merc. subl. corr. Ind. (solution of) or *aloës* and *opium*, prepared with vinegar, to be spread, on the first appearance, over the inflammatory swelling or abscess, from whence the guinea-worm will protrude. At the same time *asafoetida* is administered internally in doses of half an ounce daily. This method is said to prevent the growing of the worm.

Mexer., tenia.

Mori a. rad. cort., anthelmintic. R.

Malged. rap. fol., anthelmintic.

Myrob. n., anthelmintic. G. N.

Nardost., *ascarides lumbricoides*.

Nigell. sat. sem., roasted, pounded, and made with vinegar into a paste, or boiled with *Cass. Fist.*, applied, in three days, will expel the broken guinea-worm. R.



Nemul. Shud'naj, anthelmintic.

Onim. a., tape-worm.

Opium, v. Merc. subl. corr. Ind.

Opop., tenia. (*Ascarides lumbricoides. n.*)

Portul. Oler. sem., tenia. Тонф.

Raphan. sat. sem., crawling in the rectum. p. a.

Rottl. t., tenia.

Rutha gr., thread-worms.

Sabad., intestinal worms. n.

Scap., intestinal worms. Тонф.

Scorp., thread-worms, with fever and anal crawling. *Dracunculus*. (A living scorpion, held with its sting close to the worm, it is said will kill it, and thus permit its easy extraction. This induced me to try the virus of the scorpion internally for Guinea-worms; and I am happy to state, that I obtained many favorable results, so that I can confidently recommend this simple remedy.)

Serp. cucu. a. Merc. sol., affections from Guinea-worms, with inflation. m. and n. 14.

Sitærad., anthelmintic. n.

Silic., scrofulous worm-fever. Rising of water from the stomach (chronic, produced by worms).

Sol. Jacqu. fr., anthelmintic.

Spig. anth. (R.) worm-fever. *Ascarides lumbricoides*, and *ascarides vermicul. o. n.*

Spong. m. u., expulsion of thread-worms, with crawling about the anus.

Stann., convulsions, from irritation of worms.

Stroct. n., affections from worms, with hæmorrhoids.

Strych. n. vom., thread-worms.

Sulph. fl., administered daily in a dose of two drachms, till the tenia detaches itself, then followed by another dose, is said to expel the worm. This is a remedy of European practice, which, however, I now would not recommend for horses, much less for men; because the worm may be expelled much easier, without harm to the health of the patient.

Ultramar., tenia. *Ascarides lumbricoides*. (Thread-worms. n.)

Urt. dioic. sem., anthelmintic. n.

Uva ursi, vermifugum. o. n.

Vanill. (R.) intestinal worms. p.

YAWNING—EXCESSIVE.

Bryon., excessive yawning.

Coriand., yawning with pain in the joint of the lower jaw.

Creos., yawning with drowsiness.

Lepor., yawning with hæmorrhoids.

Santon. sem., yawning with intestinal worms.

Sung. a. Buerce, yawning.

Viola rep., yawning in the morning with running from the eyes.

Zyz. Jaj. gummi, yawning. p.



CSL

Materia Medica.



NOTICE.

As many medicines have many names, references are made, in this *Materia Medica*, from one appellation to another.

Such articles only as have been used by the Author, are introduced herein, for the purpose of explaining their substance, locality, whence procured, the Classes under which they were administered, and the diseases in which the Eastern doctors generally use them, with the additional notice of a few of the recently introduced medicaments, merely to gratify the curiosity of the general reader.

The Plants marked with * are indigenous of the British Isles.

The three Classes of medicines are marked (I.) (II.) (III.) and one of these marks is annexed to every *tested* medicine. The diseases following these numbers are extracted from the foregoing Medical part. For further particulars the reader is referred to the pages whence the Extracts have been taken.

As a good thing can hardly be too often noticed, those medicines are repeatedly mentioned which particularly merit the attention of the reader.



Not hill, nor vale, as far as ship could go,
Nor margin of the gravel-bottomed brook,
Escaped thy rifling hand; from stubborn shrubs
Thou wrung'st their shy retiring virtues out,
And vexed them in the fire: nor fly, nor insect,
Nor writhy snake, escaped thy deep research.

ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS (HIBISCUS)—is indigenous in Hindostan; nevertheless, I could not procure the seeds in Lahore, and had to order them from Calcutta. In Arabia they are used for giving a perfume to Coffee. The Hakims attribute cordial properties to them.

Abelmosch. moschat. sem. (L.)

ABRUS PRECATORIUS—is a plant growing in the botanical gardens of India, still better on the hills; it is therefore supposed that it would vegetate in Europe in the open air. Its seeds, enclosed in a pericarp, are of the size of small peas, exceedingly hard, glossy, and of two colors, red and white, differing also in quality; both are considered as stimulants. The Hakims rank the white ones, which are the stronger, with arsenic; and the Midwives of the Punjab use them in combination with other drugs to effect abortion, for which purpose they introduce them into the womb as a suppository. The others, of a bright-scarlet color with a black spot, formerly employed for necklaces and rosaries, are said to be eaten like the seeds of other leguminous plants, in Egypt. Linnæus describes them as poisonous (probably he means the white ones) and Gmelin, on the authority of Sloane,



says, that, when swallowed, they induce violent vomiting, pains, convulsions, and even death. These seeds called *rutty* in Hindostanee, are used throughout India by the natives as the smallest weight, representing the grains of Europeans. Its roots, called Indian liquorice, being cylindrical and sweet, are used in the West and East Indies, like those of the common liquorice in Europe. How different the qualities of the root and the seed; the one on a par with *arsenic*, the other with *liquorice*!

Abrus prec. rad. (I.)

Abrus prec. sem. (III.) Cholera-morbus. Diarrhoea. Pains in the arms, chest, and shoulders.

* **ABSINTHIUM (ARTEMISIA)** *Artemisia Indica*—is less used in Lahore, than the Wormwood of Cashmere, which the Hakims administer in protracted fevers, affections of the bile, atony of the liver, &c.

Absinth. herba (I.) Fever. Nodes. Pains of the shoulders.

Salivation at night, with indigestion. Itch.

ACACIA ARABICA—is one of the most useful trees, vegetating all over Hindostan; its gum is the Indian Arabic-gum; its bark is used in tanning, and in promoting the fermentation of saccharine substances for making spirit. The Hakims use not only the gum and the bark, but also the leaves and the seeds of this tree in their medicines.

Acac. Arab. cortex, gummi, folia & semina (I.)

Fol. Diarrhoea with or without fever.

Sem. Sensation of burning and pricking.

ACACIA CAROLICA—is a species of Acacia tree in Lahore, probably brought from Cabul.

Acac. Cabul. flores & folia (I.)

ACACIA FARNESIANA—is one of the most elegant Acacias in the East Indies. In Lahore I reared some trees from seeds which were sent from the botanical garden of Calcutta. I observed that a balsamic liquid, in abundance, is contained in the dried husk which envelopes the seeds; the latter I have frequently used with advantage, and have communicated their effects in the preceding Medical part, but, the former I regret



never having tried; yet, I recommend the juice of the pods as deserving of the attention of those physicians who have the opportunity of experimenting upon them.

Acac. Farn. folia & semina (I.)

ACACLE VERE SUCCUS—is a product of Arabia, and imported into India as formerly into Europe. Probably the speculative spirit of dishonest Druggists, led them, instead of the real drug, to substitute inspissated sloe-juice, which (failing to produce the anticipated effect) caused the disuse in European practice—like many other valuable substances. In Arabia and India the Hakims make much use of the Acacia-juice; and I am convinced that it is one of the most effective drugs that can possibly be desired.

Acac. ver. succ. (II.) Costiveness. Diarrhoea. Giddiness with sensations of internal burning. Rheumatic-inflammatory swellings. Swellings of the female genitals, or, womb.

ACANTHACEA (?) OOTUNGUN—is a seed procurable in all the bazaars in India; and, according to Dr. Royle's opinion, obtained from an *Urtica* (*nettle*), while the botanists of Vienna deem it an *Acanthacea*.

Acanth. Ootungun (I.) Boils.

ACANTHIA, v. *Cimiceum*.

* ACETOSELLA, v. *Ovalis Acetosella*.

ACETUM. At Lahore Vinegar is of various qualities and descriptions. Genuine French and English Vinegars are to be met with; but, by far the greater portion of those sold in the shops, ready bottled and with European labels, is manufactured in Delhi, and other parts of Hindostan, from the sugar-cane. The natives of Lahore make Vinegar from the raw-sugar, adulterated with different drugs, as alum, &c. On the adulteration of Vinegar with sulphuric acid in England, see Art. *Cuprum*.

* ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM, v. *Millefolium*.

ACHYRANTES ASPERA—is cultivated in the gardens of Hindostan. The seeds are used by the natives against hydrophobia



and the pernicious consequences of the bites of serpents. To an infusion of the root is ascribed a mild astringent virtue.

Achyr. asp. semina (I.) Cutaneous diseases, after a serpent's bite. Eruption in patches. Ophthalmia. Pleurodynia. Salivation.

ACONITUM DISSECTUM. *Don.*—is to be met with on the hills of Cashmere; but, is not in use.

ACONITUM FEROX—grows in the Himalayah. The root is officinal with both English physicians and the natives. The latter report, that, in its natural state, the root is white; and that when immersed in the urine of cows, it becomes black; it is lustrous when broken, as it is met with in the bazaars.

It is used in leprosy, fever, cholera, rheumatism, &c. It is supposed that the natives poison animals with it. When at Lahore, I received from the English cantonment, for analysis, a vegetable compound, which had been discovered in the artillery department, in the form of a ball, where it, probably, had been deposited for the purpose of destroying the cattle. I ascertained the presence of this root in that mass. The collected coarse pieces were white, of the like texture and pungency with this root. The pungency of this drug differs from that of capicum, which is felt immediately on the tongue during mastication, and is of shorter continuance; whilst that of this root is not felt until after a few minutes, when it is more intense, and affects extensively both the mouth and throat.

Aconit. feroc. albi et nigri radices (III.)

ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM—is found in the Himalayahs. The roots are officinal, but seldom used; neither are they so poisonous as the foregoing. The Hakims administer them as tonic and aphrodisiac; also in pectoral affections, as cough, &c.

Aconit. heteroph. radix (II.)

* *ACONITUM NAPELLUS*—is a well-known officinal plant of the European mountains, cultivated also in gardens; and is used by European physicians in gout, &c. The oriental Doctors are not acquainted with it. I procured some of the extract of this plant



Aconitum heterophyllum.

Ajuga decumbens.

SL



Alternanthera sessilis.

Anagallis coerulea.



from a druggist at Agra, which had, probably, been prepared in Europe.

Aconit. Napell. extractum (III.) Giddiness. Pain of the liver. Tenesmus.

* *ACORUS CALAMUS*, v. *Calamus aromaticus*.

* *ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS*, v. *Capillus Veneris*.

ADIANTUM SAXIFRAGA, v. *Saxifraga*.

ÆGLE MARMELOS, v. *Crataeva M.*

AERUGO, v. *Cuprum acetieum*.

AGALLOCHUM, v. *Aquilaria Agallocha*.

AGARICUS ALBUS, *Agaricus muscarius*—In our day it is but little used in Europe; the Eastern doctors continue to employ it as much as in former times. For instance—in indurations of the liver or spleen, ague, epilepsy, bilious and mucous disorders, stoppage of urine and menstrual discharge, pain from the stings of scorpions, etc. They conceive that it may be injurious to the stomach, and to the bowels, provoking colics and even apoplexy.

Agaric. alb. (I.) Diarrhœa.

AGARICUS CHIRURGICORUM, v. *Fungus igniarius*.

AGAT (lapis) v. *Carniolus*.

AGATHOTES CHERAYTA, v. *Cherayta*.

* *AGRIMONIA—composita* (Royle)—the agrimony is probably what the Hakims denominate *Ghafes*, and what some botanists of Vienna believe to be a species of *Delphinium*; consequently, I have inserted it under both names. It is procurable in the bazaars of India, and is stated to be a product of Persia, probably from the mountains of Shiras. The red-flowered is esteemed more powerful than the blue, and the inspissated juice of either of them, which is also to be had at the bazaars, is considered as one of the most effective drugs.

Agrimon. Ghafes flores (I.) Costiveness.

Agrimon. Ghafes succus inspissatus (II.)

AJOUAIN. Ajwain (*Levisticum—Ligusticum—Ptychotis Ajouain*) *Sison Ammi*, Lin.—It is cultivated all over India and extensively used, principally by the natives. The Hakims



administer it in flatulent colic, and stoppage of urine, even when it may arise from stone in the bladder.

Ajouain (I.) *Diarrhœa*. General pains.

AJUGA DEALSINGII—uncertain whether *Ajuga reptans fruticosa*, or *Ajuga Chamæpytis*, or another species. I received this plant from the lower range of mountains, where it is given as a remedy for the quartan ague.

Ajug. D. herba (I.) Boils. Gastralgia. Headache.

Excessive sneezing.

AJUGA DECUMBENS, *Don.*—What I used, had been gathered in the hills of Cashmere. This plant, from its manifold virtues, is called in Cashmere *djan i adam*, i. e., the life of man. There are two sorts, distinguished as *narr* (masculine) and *mada* (feminine); the former, which has red stalks and blue flowers, is considered stronger than the latter, which bears white flowers.

Ajug. dec. herba Cashmereana (I.) Gripes.

Herpes labialis. Inflammation of the gums.

ALCALI CAUSTICUM, v. *Causticum*.

ALCALI MINERALE & VEGETABILE, v. *Kali m. & v.*

ALCALI VOLATILE, v. *Ammonia*.

* *ALCANNA (ALKANNA) VERA ORIENTALIS*, v. *Lawsonia inermis*.

ALCANNA VULGARIS—is the well-known root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, *L.* In former times it was used internally, as an astringent; but, now, in India as in Europe, it is employed merely as a coloring substance to syrups, pomades, &c.

Alcann. v. radix (I.) Expectoration of blood. Psoriasis tropicus. Ulcers of the mouth, nose, and ears.

ALEXIPHARMACUM, RADIX. PUNDET'S—is a root from the hills, which the astrologer to the late Court of Lahore (P. R.) presented to me as an antidote to animal poisons; some of its effects, which I discovered while testing it, I have stated in the former part of this work.

Alexipharm. radix (I.)

ALHAGI, v. *Hedysarum Alhagi*.



* *ALISMA PLANTAGO*, v. *Plantago*.

ALKEKENGI, v. *Physalis Alkekengi*.

* *ALLIUM CEPA*, v. *Cepa*.

* *ALLIUM SATIVUM*—is cultivated everywhere, and is more used in the kitchen than in the apothecary's shop; nevertheless, garlic, like every other culinary vegetable, has its own medicinal properties. It promotes urine, aids expectoration, etc.

Allium sat. (I.)

ALOE—is the well-known inspissated juice, from various species of aloes. In India, as in Europe, Aloes is much in use, and is the principal ingredient in the manifold sorts of purging-pills.

Aloes socotrina (II.) *Tenesmus*.

ALOEXYLON AGALLOCHUM, *Aquillaria Agallocha*—this fragrant aloe or eagle-wood was formerly used in Europe against gout, rheumatism, giddiness, vomiting, cholera, diarrhoea, palsy, etc. The Hakims administer it profusely in their *majoons* (electuaries) in combination with spices, ambergris, pearls, and precious stones.

Alöexylon (I.)

ALPINIA GALANGA, v. *Galanga*.

ALSINE MEDIA—the root is recommended as a Hydragogum.

ALTERNANTERA SESSILIS—is a plant of the Punjab.

Altern. sess. herba (I.) Carious toothache.

Altern. sess. radix (I.) Headache.

ALTHEA ROSEA—is cultivated both in India and Cashmere.

Althææ flores, folia, radix & semina (I.)

Flores. Thirst.

Folia. Syphilitic Gonorrhœa. Anomalous symptoms, after Gonorrhœa. Thirst.

Semina. Pain in the knee.

ALUMEN CEUDUM, *Supersulphas Kali et Argillæ*, *Aluminis sulphas*—is as extensively used in Asia as in Europe. In the bazaar at Lahore there are two qualities; the Hakims prefer the white for medicines, but I used the red (Roche Alum), which is principally employed in dying. v. *Tannat. Alum. & Crocus*.

Alum. crud. (I.)



AMARANTUS CRUENTUS—is one of the dozen Amaranths described in the Bengal Dispensatory. Some of them are used for culinary purposes, some for medicines.

Amarant. cruent. semina (I.)

AMARANTUS Jountcha seeds—are met with in the bazaar of Lahore, being used by the natives.

Amarant. Jountcha semina (I.) Spinal pain.

AMARANTUS Soliara seeds—are similar to the former, and used by the natives.

Amarant. Soliara semina (I.)

AMBRA GRISEA—was formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and aphrodisiac, but its use is now restricted in Europe to that of a perfume; in Asia it still constitutes a principal ingredient in electuaries.

Ambra gris. (II.) Diarrhoea with swellings. Giddiness.

Mania. Pains in the calves of the legs.

AMMANIA VESICATORIA—an annual plant, growing in India, employed by the natives to raise blisters in rheumatism; but, as the pain produced is said to be agonizing until the blister rises, this mode of blistering is not recommended.—(v. B. Disp.) The plant which I administered at Lahore, I received from the hills. It is reported to drive ants away.

Ammon. vesic. (II.) Boils.

AMMONIACUM (*Dorema*)—is a well-known gum, used externally and internally. The Hakims administer it in epilepsy, stoppage of urine and menstruation, as also in hard tumors. It is said to be injurious to the stomach and liver, and provokes abortion.

Ammon. gummi (II.) Dyspepsia with acidity of the stomach. Dysury. Inflammation of the ear, with or without discharge from the ears.

AMMONIÆ ACETATUM. *Spiritus Mindereri.* (I.)

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM with hot milk is recommended, as an injection in *Amenorrhoea*. (II.)

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM LIQUIDUM (III.)

These three are not used by the Hakims of Lahore.



AMMONIUM MURIATICUM, *sal ammoniacum*—is extensively used both in Asia and in Europe, in arts and trades, as well as in medicines.

Ammon. mur. (I.)

AMMONII SUCCINATI, *liquor ammonii succinici, eau de lucc*, or *succinate of ammonia*—is a compound of ammonia, soap, spirit, and essence of amber, used by Europeans for headaches, faintings, bites of vipers, etc.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM, v. *Cardamomum*.

AMOMUM ZEDOARIA, v. *Curcuma Zedoaria*.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER, v. *Zingiber*.

AMYDUM, v. *Amylum*.

AMYGDALA AMARA—is a well-known article. The Hakims use bitter almonds against the effects of intoxication from spirituous liquors, in obstructions, agues, pain from decayed teeth, calculous affections, etc. They say, bitter almonds are poisonous to wild beasts; and an almond tree twig kept in a room, is said to dispel flies.

Amygd. am. (I.)

AMYGDALA DULCIS—the oil is much esteemed among the people of the East, who make an essential distinction between the two oils extracted from the bitter and sweet almonds, notwithstanding both of them yield an oil that is sweet.

Amygd. dulc. (I.)

AMYGDALUS PERSICA, v. *Persica*.

AMYLUM, *Amydum, Fæculæ amylacea*—the Starch used in preparing the lozenges mentioned in this work, is made from wheat. Whatever quantity is necessary must be made thin with water, and stirred, with a silver-spoon, over a slow fire, until it becomes a pulp. It must, invariably, be fresh made, as often as it may be required. Starch applications have been lately recommended in various cutaneous diseases.

AMYLUM MARANTÆ, v. *Marantæ fæculæ*.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE—is cultivated in both the Indies, seldom used by Europeans, never by the Hakims; consequently, I could not procure the fruit at Lahore, but was under the



necessity of sending for it to Calcutta. The fruit is about an inch in length, and kidney-shaped, containing a black juice.

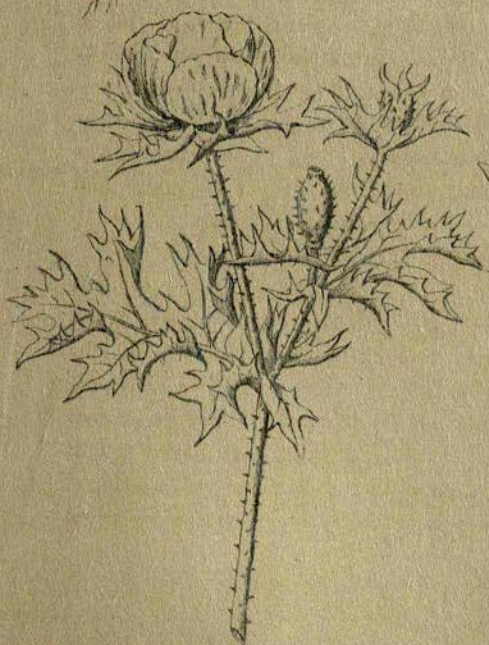
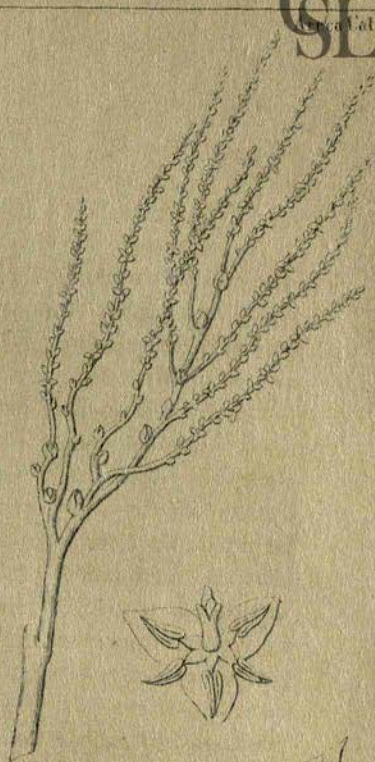
Anac. occ. (II.) Enlargement of the spleen. Gravel.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE, *Semecarpus Anacardium* — is now officinal in the East only, though formerly used in Europe also. It is kept in all bazaars. The Hakims administer it for weakness (shortness) of memory, epilepsy, catalepsy, etc. They are of opinion that it is injurious to the liver, inflames the blood, and can produce melancholy, insanity, frenzy, etc. The black corrosive juice of the nut, they apply in ringworm, rheumatic pains, dislocations, etc. It is used for marking woollen cloths; for this purpose it is mixed with lime-water, partly to heighten the color, and partly to prevent the marks running. For the information of English physicians, it may not be superfluous to notice a trick which the natives sometimes play, by making themselves unfit for labor, through temporary indisposition of body, brought about by the use of this drug: for instance—In the jail, at Lahore, I discovered that some of the prisoners had rubbed the juice of this nut on their eyes; others had rubbed it on their bodies; the former were apparently suffering from incurable ophthalmia, the latter from a kind of ringworm; by this means they contrived to remain on the sick-list, eating and drinking without being necessitated to work.

Anac. or. (II.) Diarrhœa. Diseases of the mucous membrane. Intoxication. Pain in the head of the thigh, extending to the groin. Pneumonia and Peripneumonia. Soreness of the mouth.

ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM, v. *Pyrethrum*.

* *ANAGALLIS PHENICEO FLORE*. *A. arvensis*, *Lin.* — is a most common species in Europe. *A. cœrulea* (blue-flowered) grows in Cashmere as in Europe, during the summer; during the winter in the Punjab. *Anagallis arvensis* (das rothe Gauchheil, Germ.) is said to possess noxious (?) properties. At the present time, pimpernel is not in use either in Europe or Asia; yet, it was once in vogue as a remedy against a variety of disorders: for instance—epilepsy, mania, melancholy, hysteria, delirium



Anemone Mexicana

Arisaema
oracile



with fever, weakness of vision, enlargement of the liver and spleen, bloody-fluxes, emaciation, dropsy, gout, stone in the bladder, the plague, bites of serpents and enraged animals, ulcers, etc.

What a pity that such a remedy should have been suffered to pass into oblivion !

Anagal. cær. (I.) Epistaxis. Headache with fever.
Pain of the spine and hip-joint.

* *ANCHUSA OFFICINALIS*, v. *Buglossa*.

* *ANCHUSA TINCTORIA*, v. *Alcanna*.

ANDROPOGON IWARANCHUSA—this grass yields, by distillation, a volatile oil, well-known to both the natives and English physicians in India; and, by the wealthy, is used, principally, in chronic rheumatism. As it increases the flow of urine and promotes sweat, it ought to be tried in cases of cholera, internally as well as externally.

ANEMONE CORONARIA, L.—is (according to Dr. R. Seligman's "*Liber Fundamentum Pharmacologiæ*," etc.) *Schakajik* of the Arabs; and is used for dying hair. I am of opinion that *Schakajik* is the *Paeonia offic.*, v. *Med. vocab.* in this volume.

ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, as in Europe; but, neither in Europe, India nor Cashmere is it used.

* *ANEMONE PULSATILLA*, v. *Pulsatilla*.

* *ANETHUM FENICULUM*, v. *Feniculum*.

* *ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS*—is cultivated in India, Africa, and Europe. The Hakims administer the dill seeds in flatulency, and believe that they stimulate the secretion of milk.

Anethi. grav. semina. (I.)

ANETHUM SOWA, v. *Sowa*.

* *ANGELICA*—has not been discovered in the Indian mountains, and is unknown to the inhabitants. In Europe, principally in France, Angelica pills are used and recommended in mucous and bilious complaints, as also in habitual costiveness, flatulency,



congestions, etc. The seeds I used at Lahore, were procured from a druggist at Agra.

Angelic. semina (I.) Pain in the bowels. Spermatorrhœa.

ANGUINEUM—(*Serpentis virus præparatum*) i. e., the prepared serpent-poison. On one occasion, I prepared it from the virus of the *Aspis Naja*; another time I procured it from that of *Aspidoclonion*, a sketch of which may be seen on Plate 31 of this volume; from whichever obtained, there appeared to me but little difference in the effects produced. I prepared it as follows—the man who brought the serpents to me, having wrapped his hand in a cloth, took them by the back of the neck, and, with a small stick, forced open the mouth, when by means of a pair of forceps, I held a small lump of sugar under the tooth, above which is the bladder containing the poison, and, on his pressing the bladder with the stick, a drop of limpid fluid fell through the tubular tooth on to the sugar, which I instantly deposited in a porcelain mortar, moistening it with a few drops of spirit, and commenced trituration; I then put the powder into a small phial containing one drachm of proof-spirit, shaking them together—when it was fit for use. I kept it in a box, secluded from light; and before administering it, shook it well up; one drop constituted a dose.

Anguin. (III.) Rumbling in the bowels.

ANGUSTURA—this bark is not in use among the natives of Lahore; what I administered, came from Calcutta.

Angust. cortex (I.) Pain of the knee.

ANISUM STELLATUM, *Illicium anisatum*—from China, is well known in Asia and Europe, and is readily procured. The Hakims use star-anise principally as a stomachicum and in cases of flatulency, as a carminative.

Anis. stell. (I.)

* ANTHEMIS NOBILIS, v. *Chamomilla*.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, v. *Pyrethrum*.

ANTHRACOKALI—is a medicine of late date; prepared from



coals and caustic ley. The chief effects of this remedy, are said to be itching, sweating, purging, increased secretion of urine, etc. I never tested it, but, conceive that in small doses it is likely to be productive of benefit.

ANTIMONIUM—there are two different kinds of antimony in the trade, at Lahore; a black and a red one. The former is indigenous and of various kinds; the latter is imported from Persia, and is called *Soorma Hispahanee*, or, *Hamadanee*.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURETUM NIGRUM—is kept in the bazaars at Lahore, in the lump as well as powdered. It is used by the Mahomedans, chiefly, as a local application to the eyes. Rich and poor, old and young, male and female, make daily use of it; either for preservation's sake, as a preventative against ophthalmia (having a cooling effect, as they pretend) or, for the blackening of the eyelashes, for beauty's sake. The application of the finely triturated antimony is by means of a small metallic bar (the wealthier using bars of silver or gold, the poorer bars of zinc or lead), which they dip into the powder and roll between the eyelids. It is highly recommended to those who are subject to periodical ophthalmia. Other dry *collyria* (eye-powders) they apply in a similar manner.

In the bazaars at Lahore, they frequently give Galena (sulphuret of lead) instead of Antimony, which answers the same purpose for blackening the eyelashes.

Antim. sulph. nigr. (II.) Colic. Boils.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. (II.)

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM, *Tartarus emeticus*—is known to the Indians through its introduction by Europeans. The Eastern people are ignorant of the good effects of vomiting; and as they are unacquainted with good vomitives (as emetic tartar, ipecacuanha, etc.) they use them but seldom, even in cases of poisonings, when they use mustard in preference. The Hakims of Lahore know ipecacuanha from books only.

Antim. tart. (III.) Expectoration of blood. Fever with headache, thirst, &c. Pain (rheumatic or gouty) in the side of the chest, spine, and joints.



* *APIUM GRAVEOLENS*—is cultivated in India. The Hakeems use the seeds of this plant for the removal of fetid breath, flatulency, stoppage of urine or of the menstrual discharge. They think it injurious in cases of epilepsy.

Apii grav. semina (I.)

AQUA FORTIS, v. *Nitricum, acidum*.

AQUA PHAGEDENICA—is a combination of corrosive sublimate and lime-water; known as yellow-wash.

AQUILARIA ACALELOCHA, v. *Aloënylon*.

AQUILEGIA MOORENSTENIANA—grows in the Cashmerean mountains, but is not officinal, nor have I experimented with this plant.

ARABICUM, GUMMI—as found in the trade at Lahore, is a mixed gum of *Acacia Arabica*, *Feronia*, Mango, Melia, etc.

Arabic. gummi (I.)

ARANEA DIADEMA—I have never seen at Lahore; and as I had only a preparation from Europe, which was not fresh, I relied not on its efficacy, and, therefore, discontinued using this valuable medicine.

Aran. diad. (III.)

ARANEUM—I tried in place of the preceding, and discovered its great virtues. It is prepared by cutting, with the scissors, a clean spider's-web, which is then triturated with sugar, moistened with spirit, etc.

Aron. (I.) Diarrhoea. Giddiness, with obscuration of vision.

* *ARBUTUS (ARCTOSTAPHYLOS) UVA URSI*, v. *Uva ursi*.

ARCTOPODIS ECHINATI L. RADIX—newly introduced from the Cape, is recommended as a substitute for Sarsaparilla, and used in venereal, leprous, and other cutaneous diseases.

ARECA CATECHU—is cultivated in Bengal. The nuts of this tree are somewhat like the nutmeg; they have not any odor, are very hard, and possess an astringent flavor, containing a great deal of tannin and gallic acids. It is an article of importance in India. There are two kinds, one of a light, the other of a dark color; the former is in its natural state, and is used by



the natives, as a masticatory, for cleaning and strengthening the teeth and the gums, and also as a stomachic. The latter is a prepared drug, used only in medicines. (*v. Piper Belle*)

Arec. Cat. nux a. & n. (I.)

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. *Papaver spinosum*—this yellow thistle grows abundantly in Bengal. I planted the seeds, which I procured from Calcutta, at Lahore, and found that the plant withered during the hot season, and again flourished in winter. Throughout the plant a yellow juice is contained, which flows when any part is cut or broken; this juice, as also the root of the plant, may have their peculiar properties; the former is a substitute for ipecacuanha (Ainslie's Mat. Med.) My experiments were confined to the seeds only.

Argem. Mex. semina (I.) Sensation of roughness of the teeth, and bleeding from the gums.

ARGENTUM FULMINANS—I prepared by pouring proof-spirit upon a boiling solution of silver in nitric acid, allowing the mixture to deposit its fulminating crystals while cooling. I kept them in paper, inclosed in a box. The care to be taken in the preparation of such articles, has already been noticed, in the Introduction to the Medium System, page viii.

Argent. fulm. (III.) Blackish hue of the skin. Inflammation of the mouth, tongue, fauces, and throat. Pre-disposition to early death in childhood.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM—is much used by the Hakims, in the form of silver-leaf, for coating pills, covering electuaries, etc.

Argent. met. (I.)

ARGENTUM NITRICUM FUSUM, *Argentri nitras. Lapis infernalis*—is administered internally by European physicians only, excepting those natives who have been instructed by Europeans. It is used in angina, cardialgia, epilepsy, chlorosis, chorea, phthisis, &c. As an ointment in erysipelas and inflammation of the skin; as lotion in itching of the genitals, psoriasis diffusa, &c.

Argent. nitr. fus. (III.) Blackish hue of the skin. Inflammation of the mouth, &c.

ARGENTUM VIVUM, *v. Mercurius vivus.*



ARGILLA—of different sorts are found in the Panjab; some imported from Mooltan, etc. others indigenous. Some of them are sold, in a prepared state, in the bazaars, to satisfy the longings of females in pregnancy, etc. Clays, as well as cordled milk, (like eggs, by Mahomedans) are used for cleaning the hair.

ARISEMA (ARHIZOMA) GRACILE—has a tubercular root, varying in size from a pigeon's to an ostrich's egg; the flavor is exceedingly acrid, and so corrosive, that, on putting a small piece of the fresh root on the tongue, an immediate burning sensation, accompanied with an inflammatory swelling, is the consequence; this, however, is of short duration. The plant is abundant in the Himalayas; I saw it on my route from the Panjab to Cashmere (by way of Peember) from the bottom of the hills to the top of the Peer-Punjal, but not on the other (north) side. The roots are considered to be an excellent remedy against every description of animal poison; and are also useful in asthmas, ulcers, indurations, etc. I never tested their properties.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA—this cylindrical root is used by the Hakims in affections of the gums, diseases of the womb, in ulcers, etc.: they conceive it to be injurious to the head. It is a product of Cashmere, found in the market of Lahore.

Aristol. long. (I.) Spinal pain.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA—is likewise a product of Cashmere, and thought to be more powerful than the long species. It is used by the natives in the treatment of itch, leprosy, etc. in drying up ulcers, destroying lice and intestinal worms; also for promoting the renal and menstrual secretions; and is reputed as being an antidote to poisons.

Aristol. rot. (I.)

ARMENIACUM MALUM—the dried apricots are brought from Cabul to Lahore, and are used by the Hakims in skin-diseases, flatulency, and putrid fevers.

* **ARMORACIA (COCHLEARIA) *Raphanus rusticanus***—the horse-radish was introduced into Lahore by the English, who are of opinion that the root of the *Moringa (Hyperanthera) Sihinjuna* is a good substitute for it.

Armorac. (I.) Carious toothache. Hæmaturia.



ARNICA MONTANA—is unknown to the Hakims, being a product of Europe only. European physicians are acquainted with it, as a remedy for flatulency, rheumatism, amaurosis, fevers, dysentery, debility of the womb, contusions, etc.

Arnic. mont. tinctura (I.) Giddiness. Nasal ulcers.

ARSENICUM ALBUM, *Acidum arsenicum*—is to be found all over the globe, and is generally admitted as a useful remedy; but, when abused, it is one of the most formidable poisons. In former times, and probably at the present day, any one could purchase arsenic at Lahore, from the druggists, on simply stating that he was in the habit of eating it, or, that he wanted it for the destruction of rats. Cases of persons being poisoned at Lahore, are less frequent with arsenic than with opium.

Arsen. alb. (III.) Enlargement of the spleen with fever. Expectoration of blood. Obscuration of vision with headache. Soreness of the mouth, after fever. Uterine hæmorrhage. (v. *Dulcamara* & *Thuja*.)

Arsen. potassæ (III.) Eruptions. Pains (arthritic, rheumatic, syphilitic).

Arsen. pot. nitratum (III.)

Arsen. sodæ (III.) Thirst. (Alternately *Chinae cort.*)
Anasarca.

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM FLAVUM ET RUBRUM, v. *Auripigmentum*.

*ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM, v. *Absinthium*.

ARTEMISIA AUSTRIACA—is brought from Cabul to Lahore, notwithstanding it grows in the lower parts of Hindostan as well as in Cashmere.

Artem. Austr. herba (I.)

ARTEMISIA CONTRA, v. *Santonica*.

ARTEMISIA INDICA, v. *Absinthium*.

ARTEMISIA LEPTOPHYLLA, grows in Cashmere, and is officinal.

*ARTEMISIA VULGARIS (*affinis species*)—grows in Cashmere; both plant and root are used by the Hakims.

Artem. vulg. radix (I.) Pains; gouty, rheumatic, syphilitic.



ARUM CAMPANULATUM — grows on the hills, and is brought to the vegetable market at Lahore, during the cold season. This tubercular root is occasionally as large as a man's head, and knobby. For culinary purposes it is prepared variously, and is also converted into a pickle. In its crude state, this root possesses an acidity, to which the many medical properties it possesses are attributable.

Arum. camp. (II.) Boils. Cholera-morbus. Fever with or without eruptions. Flatulency. Ophthalmia. Pain in the umbilical region. Scalding urine. Vomiting.

ARUM COLOCASIA. *Colocasia esculenta* — this tubercular root is cultivated in India as well as in America, Egypt, and Greece. When boiled, it constitutes as staple an article of food in India, as Potatoes in Ireland. *Arum triphyllum*. Pectoral phthisis. a.

Ari Colocas. radix (I.) Catarrh. Colic.

ARUM GRACILE, v. *Ariscema*.

ASA DULCIS, v. *Benzoes*.

ASA FETIDA, or **ASSAFOETIDA** (*Ferula*) — is cultivated in Affghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and Thibet; and as all these are hilly and cold countries, this important plant, probably, would grow in Europe also. Besides the well-known gum-resin, which is a drug of importance in trade, the root of this plant, having a similar odor with the gum, is used, medically, in Cashmere, Thibet, etc., and is said, when prepared with vinegar, to be one of the best stomachics. The Hakims consider the gum also as a stomachic, and use it to disperse indurations, to carry off urine, and to promote menstruation.

Asae fet. gummi (II.) Diarrhoea.

ASARUM — of India (according to Dr. Royle, is a species of *viola*?) grows in the Cashmerean mountains, whence it is exported to India. It is a fact, well-known to European physicians, that the volatile acidity of the asarabacca roots (rhizoma) diminishes with age, and finally disappears. Therefore, in the fresh state, it acts merely on the stomach and cutaneous system, producing vomiting and perspiration; but, when old, it operates simply



on the lower organs (namely, on the intestines, bladder, and penis) producing urinal discharges, intestinal evacuations, and aphrodisiasm. It may be, that owing to this peculiarity, the root which I had from Europe, produced effects differing from those purchased at Lahore; the former being old, the latter fresh. The Hakims, as did European physicians formerly, employ the leaves as well as the root; the leaves are used for snuff, to excite sneezing; the root, however, they do not administer as an emetic, but to strengthen the brain and remove obstructions; they pretend it is injurious to the bladder.

Asari Cashm. radix (L.) Diarrhœa. Nasal obstruction.

**Asari Europ. radix* (L.) Impotency with or without spermatorrhœa.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA, v. *Calotropis gigantea*.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM, v. *Vincetoxicum* & *Cynanchum*.

ASCLEPIAS VOLUBILIS, *Hoya viridiflora*.

ASELLI JECINORIS (JECORIS) OLEUM, *Morrhœæ oleum*—what I used, I had from Bombay. Cod-liver oil has been lately recommended in pectoral diseases, catarrh, scrofula, nursing sore-mouth, as also in *Ichthyosis* and *Phthisis*.

Aselli jecin. ol. (L.)

ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS—is a product of Hindostan, used only by the natives, who, call it *Setaver*, or, *Sittavair*? The stalks I procured at the bazaar at Lahore, were as long as a finger, and as thick as a quill, rather spiral and longitudinally indented, of a horny yellow semi-transparent appearance, of a mucilaginous, sweet, and astringent taste. It is worthy of remark, that the Tamool name of the *Pavonia Zeylandica*, *Sittamootie* or *Sittavayr*, borders very closely on *Sittavair* or *Setaver*.

Asparag. asc. (L.) Cough. Epistaxis. Fever. Pains (wandering) of the chest, sides, joints, and knees. Soreness of the mouth.

ASPARAGUS HALILOON—it is said, that the seeds so called, are from the common *Asparagus* which is cultivated in the North West of Hindostan. The Hakims use them in debility of the stomach, in liver, spleen, and renal disorders; they also attribute to them



diuretic and aphrodisiac properties. They believe that the cultivated is more effective than the wild plant.

Asparag. Halion semina (L.) Vomiting.

ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS—is a product of East India, used by the native doctors only.

Asparag. sarm. (L.)

ASPHALTUM PERSICUM. Mumiai Persica—is a certain specific in fractured bones, deserving the name of *Osteocolla*. It is a solid, hard, heavy, black, glistening mass, without any particular odor. Only the genuine possesses the peculiar properties, and is but seldom to be met with even in Persia itself, the place of its origin; for the King of Persia is reported to collect the whole product, yearly, and to inclose it in small silver boxes, which are distributed as presents to his family, friends, etc. In all Eastern bazaars may be found, under the name of *Persian Mumiai*, a compound resembling the genuine in appearance. Professor R. Seligmann, of Vienna, published a Pamphlet, as a Supplement to the *Oriental Materia Medica*, containing extracts from three rare Persian manuscripts, giving information respecting this point, which information coincides with what I heard in Persia. For the gratification of the reader, I here present an extract from Dr. Seligmann's pamphlet—*Mum* in Persian signifies wax. *Jai* or *Ajin* is the name of the village in the vicinity of which the Spring of water containing *Mumiai* or *Mumiajin* is found. The *Mumiai* was discovered in the time of *Feridun*, and in the following manner. On one of King *Feridun*'s hunting parties, one of his attendants shot a Gazelle with an arrow, but it escaped in the darkness of the night, passing into a cavity of the rock, where it drank from that Spring and was healed; but, before it was perfectly healed or had left that place, it was accidentally discovered by some of the villagers, secured, and brought to King *Feridun*, to whom they communicated the particulars. *Feridun* demanded of his doctors the cause of the cure and ordered an investigation into the matter. They broke a foot of the animal, put a bandage on, and gave it of that same water to



drink; when a cure was speedily effected. By the King's order, the place of the Spring was so enclosed, as to allow the water to run out, while the floating Mumiai is retained on the surface. It is reported that about one hundred drachms annually are collected and delivered to the king's order. Perhaps, research among the various kinds of asphalt in Europe, might lead to equally wonderful discoveries. See Vol. I. p. 38.

Besides the two cases given in Vol. I. pp. 66, 133, wherein I used this article in an unprepared state, I also tried it in conformity with my own System, and have noticed in the foregoing medical part, under different diseases, the effects produced by it.

Asphalt. Pers. Mum. (I.) Fractures. Wounds.

ASPHALTUM SELAJIT. *Asphaltum Punjabinum*—is an officinal article at Lahore, brought from the hills. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors use it, instead of the Persian Mumiai, in cases occurring from exterior violence.

Asphalt. Punj. (I.)

ASPIS NAJA. *Naja tripudians*—is a Serpent common at Lahore, and noticed in Vol. I. p. 138, and in this volume under *Anguineum*.

ASPLENIUM RADIATUM—this plant was brought to me from the hills, where it was said to be officinal.

Asplen. radiat. folia (I.) Thoracic pain.

ASTETAT— is a root from the hills, reported to be officinal.

Astetat (I.)

ASTRAGALUS (versione Tragacanthoides) DRAB— is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows in the mountains.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA, v. *Tragacanthum*.

ATERNEE— is a root from the hills, where it is officinal.

Aternee (I.) Abscess.

ATIS, v. *Patis*.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, v. *Belladonna*.

ATROPA MANDRAGORA, v. *Mandragora*.

ATROPINA, v. *Belladonna*.

AURANTIUM AMARUM, POMUM—bitter, sweet, and other oranges grow plentifully during the cold season at Lahore, and



the peel is there used by the Hakims, as it is by physicians in Europe.

Aurant. cortex & tinctura (I.)

Aurant. dulcium flavedo. i. e. the thin yellow peel (outer rind) of the sweet oranges. (I.)

Sweet Oranges are said to be an excellent remedy against Influenza.

AURIPIGMENTUM CITRINUM. *Arsenicum sulphuratum flavum*, &c.

AURIPIGMENTUM RUBRUM. *Arsenicum sulphuratum rubrum*, *Realgar*—are to be met with in all the Eastern bazaars, being used by artists as well as doctors.

Auripigment. citr. & rubr. (III.) The latter: Nasal bleedings. Scabs.

AURUM—the Eastern doctors use gold, both in leaf (for covering pills, electuaries, etc.) and in a fine powdered state, mixed with spices and precious stones; but, never in solution.

Aurum metallicum (I.)

Aurum nitrico-muriat. (III.) Salivation.

Aurum nitrico-salammoniac. (III.)

*AVELLANA, NUX. *Corylus Avellana*—the Hazel-nuts grow in the Himalayas, whence they are brought to Lahore, but, are little used by the Hakims.

AZADIRACHTA MELIA, v. *Melia Azadirachta*.

AZADIRACHTA SEMPERVIRENS, v. *Melia sempervirens*.

AZURUM, v. *Smalt*.

BACCÆ ALKEKENGİ, v. *Physalis Alkekengi*.

BACCÆ ZELEMICÆ, v. *Zelemicæ baccæ*.

BALANOPHORA GIGANTEA, v. *Delphinium pauciflorum*.

BALAUSTA vel BALANISTUM, v. *Granatum*, *Punica*.

BALSAMODENDRON, FRUCTUS, v. *Carpobalsamum*.

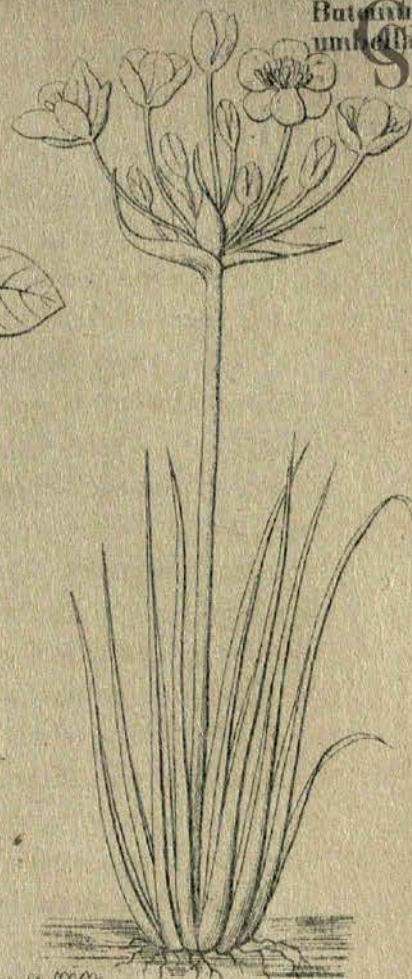
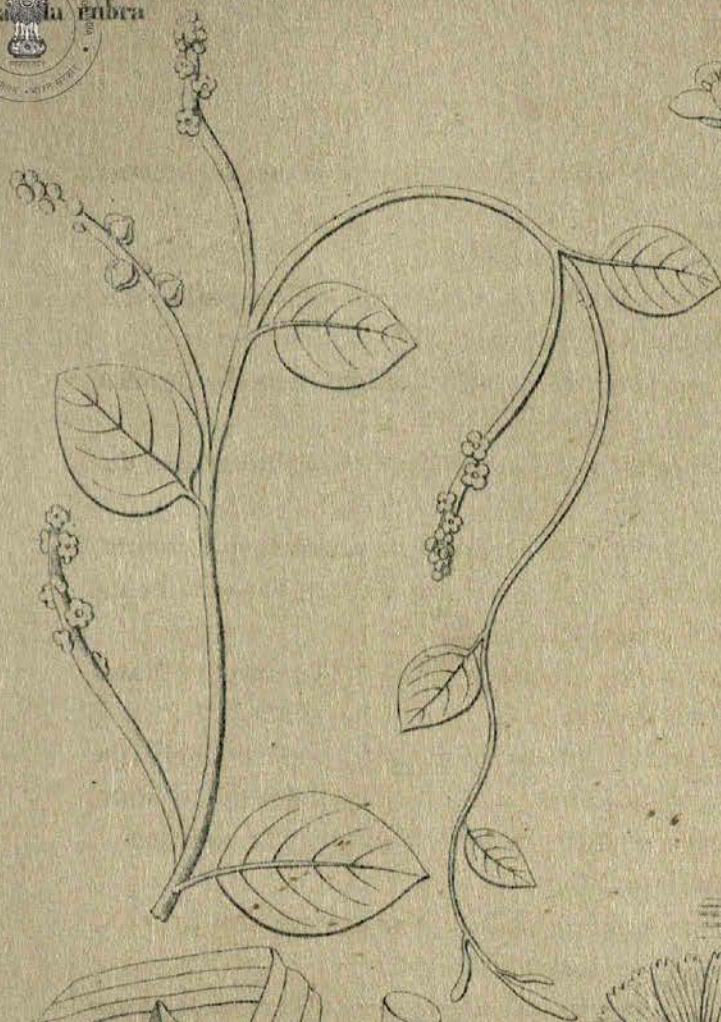
BALSAMODENDRON, GUMMI, v. *Myrrha*.

BALSAMUM COPAIBÆ, v. *Copaiba*.

BALSAMUM DE MECCA, v. *Meccani balsamum*.

BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, v. *Tabashir*.

BAROSMA CRENULATA, v. *Diosma crenulata*.



Calamus aromaticus (Acorus Calamus)

Calendula officinalis.



BARRINGTONIA ACTUANGULA—a tree growing in the north-west provinces of Hindostan, principally about Saharanpore. The seeds are officinal and used by the Indian doctors.

Barringt. Acutang. sem. (I.)

BARYTA. Terro. ponderosa—Protoxide of barium is unknown to the Eastern doctors. That which I used, was from Europe; as also,

Baryta acetica (II.) Abscess of the gums.

Baryta nitrata (II.) Dimness of sight.

BASELLA RUBRA—is cultivated in the gardens of India: and, as I was informed, is used in the lower provinces, as a vegetable. It is also reported to grow among the hills.

Basell. rubr. folia (I.) Costiveness. Difficulty of hearing, with tingling in the ears. Syphilitic ulceration in the fauces.

BASILLICUM, v. Ovium Basillicum.

BASSIA LATIFOLIA—is the name of a mountain tree, the petals of which have a sweet odor, and contain a saccharine substance, from which the natives distil a very intoxicating spirit. The nuts of this tree contain a great deal of oil, which is used as butter; and in the manufacture of candles, soap, &c.

Bassia latifol. fructus (I.) Pains of the humerus.

BATATAS CONVOLVULUS, v. Convolvulus Batatas.

BATIS (SPINOSA?)—*Butees* is sold in the Lahore Bazaar, called *Atees* also; both of them seem to be *Aconitum heterophyllum*. They are used by the Hakeems in cases of Cough.

BAUHINIA VAHLII—is a tree which grows in the north-west provinces of India, near the mountains. The kernels of the large and broad pods have a sweet astringent flavor, and are eaten, like almonds, by the natives. When the husks are fresh, the natives roast them, to get at the kernels; when old, they open of themselves: it is said the kernels possess tonic and aphrodisiac properties.

BAUHINIA VARIEGATA buds are sold fresh in the bazaar at Lahore, as a vegetable, which, when prepared with animal food, constitutes an excellent dish.



BDELLIUM—is the well-known gum-resin of *Commiphora Madagascarensis*, used in Europe as in Asia.

Bdellium (II.) Restlessness with cough. Thoracic pain.

BEEBERINE—is a vegetable salt used by Europeans only. I received, from an English physician at Lahore, some of the reddish crystals of this recently discovered medicine, for trial; it was given to me as a substitute for quinine in agues; I, however, in using it in small doses, according to my system, discovered different properties in it.

Bebeerine (II.) Diarrhoea. Obscurity of vision. Worm-fever.

***BECCABUNGA**, v. *Veronica Beccabunga*.

BEDELBISH—is unknown at Lahore. I received a sample of this root from the hills. It resembles, and probably is no other than, *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

Bedelbish (II.) Diarrhoea, with or without colic. Spentorrhoea.

BEHEN (BEEN) ALBUM ET RUBRUM—are imported into India from Arabia (probably from Syria) and much used by the Hakims. European physicians are well acquainted with both of them, from books, but have long since given up using them. The red ones were formerly used by Europeans as astringents, in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage. The white roots were used as an astringent aromatic. The Hakims, however, attribute to both of them, cordial effects, the power of removing tremors and of increasing the spermatric secretion, consequently, acting aphrodisiacally. The roots are not of different colors merely, but of different plants, and, therefore, it seems rational to suppose they possess different properties; but, experience has taught me that these are somewhat similar: for instance, both of them proved very efficacious in removing itching. The white root must not be confounded with the French *béhen blanc*, the *Silene infesta* of modern British Botanists.

Behen alb. & Beh. rubr. (I.) Prurigo.

BELENIA PRACALSA, v. *Hyoscyamus pracalsus*.

BELEMNITES—are officinal in Arabic medicine. The sample



of this stone which I got at the bazaar of Lahore was as long and as thick as a finger, and of a reddish color. When analysed, it proved no other than carbonate of lime.

Belemnites (I.)

* *BELLADONNA* (*Atropa*)—I procured plant and extract from Calcutta. I used the extract to effect the dilatation of the pupil, in the operation of cataract; as also, in form of an ointment, in fissures of the anus; as powder, in traumatic tetanus. *Atropina*, epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia, ague. *Sulphat. Atrop.* application, recommended in protrusion of the iris. See *Tabacum*.

Belladonnæ extr. (III.) Paralysis. Rheumatic toothache.

Belladonnæ herba (II.)

BENZOË, RESINA, Benzoinum. Styrac Benzoin. Asa dulcis—is officinal in India as well as in Europe. The acid Benzoic, or

Benzoës, flores (acidum benzoicum) vel tinctura (II.)

BERBERIS LYCIUM—grows in the Himalaya. Its yellow wood, as also the condensed juice (known under the name *Res* or *Resout*) is much used by the natives, but principally the latter, which is esteemed as an invaluable remedy in ophthalmia, and in inflammatory swellings, piles, etc.

Berber. Lyc. (lignum) (I.) Pains.

Berber. Lyc. (succus inspissatus) Res (II.) Fever with eruption.

BERBERIS CHITRA (FRUCTUS)—is imported into India from Cabul and Cashmere. The fruit is much used by the natives.

Berb. chitræ fruct. (I.)

BERTHELOTIA LANCEOLATA—is a plant which grows in the Punjab, but is seldom used by the Hakims.

Berthel. lanc. (I.) Syphilis.

BETA BENGALENSIS, v. Spinacia.

BETULA BHOJPATTRA—The bark of this tree, indigenous in Cashmere, is there applied to many purposes; thus, garden-walls are covered with it, for the purpose of resisting humidity. The Shawl merchants use it to envelop and secure their goods from humidity, when sent abroad. The druggists use it instead of paper, in packing; and corks not being known there,



was, until recently, the case, as too, in Lahore; the cotton which is stopped into the bottle neck is covered with this bark. But, for what use? since the spirits evaporate and even the water is dried up by the excessive heat of Hindostan.

BEZOARDICUM ANIMALE—is still held in reputation by the Hakims, as an antidote to poison. The yellow is esteemed the best.

Bezoard. an. (I.)

BEZOARDICUM MINERALE of the Eastern doctors (Padzuhr seeah, Pers. kanee, Zuhr mohra, Ind.) is dark green serpentine.

Bezoard. min. (I.)

BIGNONIA INDICA—is a tree which grows more luxuriantly in the cold regions of the Himalaya than in the botanical gardens of Hindostan; and might, probably, grow in the open air of Europe also. At Lahore, I received from the hills a gigantic pod, not less than half-a-yard in length and four inches in breadth; on opening which, I found numerous thin white seeds, not thicker than ordinary writing-paper, and about three inches in diameter. On holding a seed up to the light, I perceived, in the centre, a kernel not larger than a lentil (*Ervum lens*) I cut, with a pair of scissors, such a seed up very fine, then triturated it with sugar, and dissolved it in spirit. I prepared lozenges with it in the usual way.

Bignon. Ind. semina (I.) Gonorrhœa. Hamaturia.

BILIS, v. *Fel.*

BISMUTHUM (*Marcasita*)—is unknown to Arabic and Indian doctors. I took with me, from Europe, some *Bismuthum nitricum precipitatum*, or, the so-called *Bismuthi (tris) nitras*.

Magisterium Bismuthi (II.)

* BISTORTA (*Polygonum*)—is now seldom used by European practitioners, but much by the Hakims. In all probability, the root of this plant sold at the Lahore bazaar, is a Persian product. As *Tormentilla* and *Bistorta* are both of them called *Unjbar*, in some dictionaries, it is very likely that the one is mistaken for the other.

Bistort. radix (I.) Borborygmi. Diarrhœa. Gravel.



BITUMEN JUDAICUM, v. *Asphaltum*.

BITUMEN LIQUIDUM, v. *Petroleum*.

BIXA ORELLANA, v. *Rukia tinctoria*.

BLUMEA AURICULATA—grows at Lahore, but is seldom used.

Blum. aur. herba (I.)

Blum. aur. semina (I.) Syphilitic pains.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, v. *Fungus igniarius*.

BOLUS ARMENIUS. *Bolus Armeniacus*. *Lapis Armenius*—

The Hakims prescribe it in cases of melancholy and falling off of the hair consequent on morbid affection.

Bolus Arm. (I.) Gonorrhœa. Inflation. Soreness of the mouth.

BOMBACIS MALABARICUM (*heptaphylli*) *gummi & radices*—are official in India and used only by the natives.

Bombac. heptaphylli gummi & radix (I.)

BOMBAX GOSSYPIUM, v. *Gossypium*.

*BORAGO OFFICINALIS, v. *Rob antisiphiliticum*.

BORAX. *Sub-boras sodæ*. *Sodæ biboras*—is much in vogue in the East by both doctors and artists. In diarrhœa after measles recommended.

Borax (I.) Soreness of the mouth.

BORRERA ASHNEH, v. *Lichen odoriferum*.

BORUSSICUM ACIDUM, v. *Hydrocyanicum acidum*.

BOSWELLIA, v. *Olibanum*.

BOVIS, SANGUIS—has been lately recommended, dried and pulverized, in *anæmia infantilis*.

BOVISTA (*Lycoperdon*) *Crepitus lupi*—grows in the Punjab during the rainy season, but is not used by the Hakims.

Bovist. (II.) Consumption with diarrhœa in children.

Humid psorophthalmia. Thoracic pain.

*BRASSICA OLERACEA—is cultivated in the Punjab. The Hakims use cabbage-seeds to expel intestinal worms. Cabbage poultices, as also fresh cabbage-leaves, are well-known applications in Gout and Rheumatism.

*BRASSICA RAPA, v. *Rapa*.

BROMELIA ANANAS (*Lin.*)—ananas, is said not to agree with



every stomach, and occasionally to produce Cholera morbus. The syrup of ananas is used in France for colds, coughs, asthma, &c.

BROMHYDRIC ETHER—is another new anæsthetic.

*BRYONIA DIOICA—is used by European doctors only; consequently, not met with in the bazaar at Lahore. For my experiments, I took a supply of *Bryonia dioica* with me from Europe.

Bryon. fæcula, radix & tinctura (H.)

BUCHU, v. *Diosma crenata*.

BUGLOSSUM HIMALAJANUM, v. *Onosma*.

BUGLOSSUM INDICUM, v. *Cacalia Kleinia*.

*BUGLOSSUM VULGARIS. *Anchusa officinalis*—is quite different from the preceding two Indian plants.

*BUGLOSSUM LATIFOLIUM, v. *Sarsaparilla* (comp.)

BUTEA FRONDOSA—is an Indian tree of which I have made particular mention in Vol. I. p. 163; the juice of the seed is said to be anthelmintic.

Buteæ frond. flores (I.) Restlessness with pain. Sub-acute ophthalmia.

Buteæ frond. gummi (H.) Diarrhœa, with or without bloody discharge.

Buteæ frond. semina (I.) Fever.

* BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS—is a plant, growing in the valley of Cashmere, but, as far as I know, not used in medicine.

* BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—the leaves of the box-tree are said to be poisonous, especially to camels; and may, probably, prove a remedy in their diseases. They are used as one of the many adulterations of beer. The tincture was formerly a popular febrifuge in Germany. An infusion of the root has lately been recommended against chronic Arthritis, which often remains after acute articular rheumatism.

CACALIA KLEINIA—is much used in Hindostan, both by Hakims and Hindoo doctors, very little by English physicians. Besides the leaves, which resemble the ox-tongue in form, there is a water distilled from them, kept for use.

Cacaliæ Kl. folia (I.) Pain in the bowels. Syphilis.

CACTUS COCCINELLIFERA, v. *Coccinella*.

CACTUS TOR, v. *Euphorbia nerifolia*.



CESALPINIA BONDUCELLA, v. *Guilandina Bonducella*.

CESALPINIA SAPPAK, v. *Campechianum lignum*.

CALAMINARIS, LAPIS. *Calamina præparata*—is not used by the Hakims; the calamine I used, I had from Europe.

Calamin. lap. (I.)

*CALAMINTHA, v. *Melissa Calamintha*.

*CALAMUS AROMATICUS. *Acorus Calamus*—is brought into the Punjab from Cashmere. The Hakims use it in hæmorrhages and intestinal ulcerations, also in suppression of urine and menstrual evacuations, &c. Sweet-flag is recommended in that distressing complaint to which sailors are liable, well known by the name *wind-colic*.

Calam. arom. (I.) Giddiness.

CALAMUS DRACO, v. *Draconis, Sanguis*.

CALCAREA—are used by the Eastern people, as well as *Silicea*, in a variety of forms, without their knowing what they use, being totally unacquainted with chymical analysis.

Calcarea carbonica (I.) Dysentery. Redness of urine. Spinal pain.

CALCULI CYSTICI, v. *Bezordicum animale*.

CALEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA—the root of this plant was sent to me from the mountains, where, it is said to be officinal.

Calebr. oppos. radix (I.) Impotency with spermatorrhœa.

*CALENDULA OFFICINALIS—grows in Europe as well as in the valley of Cashmere, but, is not used medicinally in either place. (I.)

CALOMELAS, v. *Mercurius dulcis*.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM—is said to be met with in every part of Hindostan, yet, I could not find it at Lahore, and, therefore, procured some from Calcutta. From these seeds, it is stated, a fragrant oil is expressed, which is recommended for external use in Rheumatism; and that the roots yield a resin similar to Myrrh in appearance, but, in effect, like *Tacanahaca*.

Caloph. Inoph. semen (I.)

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. *Asclepias gigantea*—grows profusely in all parts of Hindostan and the Punjab; in some countries it attains the size of a small tree. Amongst the ruins of the old city of Lahore, nearly the whole vegetation



consists of *Calotropis* and *Harmala Ruta*. The native doctors use the leaves, the buds, the bark of the root, as well as the milky juice of the *Calotropis*. The charcoal made from this root was usually employed in the gunpowder manufactories of the Punjab. The root is used in Cancer.

Calotrop. gig. folia, radices & semina (II.) The former in hectic fever. Inflammation of the throat. Vomiting. Fever. Opacity and specks on the cornea. The latter in Diarrhoea.

Calotrop. gig. succus recens (III.) Specks on the cornea.
CALUMBA, v. *Columbo*.

CALX, v. *Calcarea*.

CALYPTANTHES JAMBOLANA, v. *Eugenia Jambolina*.

CAMBOGIA CUTTA, v. *Gutti, gummi*.

CAMELINUM, COAGULUM—is a remedy highly esteemed by the Arabian doctors, especially when the Rennet is taken from an Arabian camel, to which is attributed aphrodisiac effects.

Camel. coag. (I.) Enlargement of the spleen.

CAMPECHIANUM LIGNUM. *Hæmatoxylin campechianum*—is used as a dye in Lahore, as well as in Europe. The Hakis make no use of it; yet, in former times, an Extract was medicinally employed in Europe, in chiefly diarrhoea.

Campech. lign. (I.) Diarrhoea. Giddiness. Ophthalmia. Pain from external violence.

CAMPHORA (DHYABALANOS)—is officinal in the East, as in Europe.

Camphora (II.)

CANELLA ALBA—is to be met with in the bazaar at Lahore, but, is little used. The *Wintera aromatica* is frequently used as a substitute.

Canella alba (II.)

CANNABIS INDICA CASHMEREANA—grows more luxuriantly in the valley of Cashmere than on the plains of India. (See Vol. I. p. 153.)

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. cortex radicis, flores, herba, & semina (I.) The former in pulmonic, pleuritic



and syphilitic erratic pain. The latter (Lah. seeds) in acute gonorrhœa. Acidity of the stomach, from dyspepsia.

CANTHARIDES. *Cantharis vesicatoria*—the blistering flies I saw in Cabul, feeding in swarms upon Ash-trees (*Fraxinus*). In Hindostan the *Meloe Telini* is substituted, and is more active on account of the abundance of Cantharidine, which is the effective part of both of them; the fresher they are, the more powerful their effect; and as they lose their virtue by being kept in a dry state, I prepared a concentrated essence from the fresh flies, which are abundant at Lahore. The essence of them is so powerful, that the simple application with a feather, immediately raises a blister. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors never use blistering flies as blistering agents; but use *Cantharides* against itch and leprosy; and conceive that they destroy lice, and are obnoxious to the urinary bladder. The tincture has lately been recommended internally for obstinate ulcers. A blister applied over the stomach, removed ague. In Phlebitis, and especially in Phlegmasia dolens, blistering is recommended.

Canthar. (II.) Hæmaturia. Rheumatic toothache. Salivation. Sore-throat.

***CAPILLUS VENERIS**—vegetates in the Himalayas, as in Europe; and is used by the Hakims chiefly in gall diseases.

Capill. ven. (I.)

CAPPARIS SPINOSA—is probably imported from Arabia. The Hakims administer this root for debility of the stomach, and distention of the spleen.

Cappar. spin. radia (I.) Pastules.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. *Capsicum frutescens.* *Piper Indicum*—is much used in India by both natives and foreigners, less for medicinal than for culinary purposes, being found in nearly all dishes, in which it is a wholesome ingredient, congenial to the climate, creating appetite. Its vinegar is a rubefacient.

Capsici semina (II.) Carious toothache, with or without swellings. Gripes. Pain of the kidneys.

CARBO ANIMALIS—Instead of the common animal charcoal,



I generally used black burned hartshorn (*i. e.* *Cornu cervi ustum nigrum*); where I used the charcoal of the porcupine, or white burned hartshorn, it is specified.

Carbo an. (I.) Borborygmi. Tormina.

CARBO FOSSILIS, v. *Lithanthrax*.

CARBO VEGETABILIS—the vegetable charcoal I used in medicine was always the burned root of the *Calotropis Gigantea*, as used in the gunpowder mill.

Carbo veg. (I.) Tormina.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS—as also

CARDAMOMUM MINUS—are much used in India; the latter not only medicinally, but for gratification's sake, the natives chewing them to sweeten the breath; it is a common practice in the Punjab among Druggists and Faqueers to present these spices (instead of money) on their visits. The Hakims administer them in cases of flatulency and calculous affections.

Cardam. min. (I.) Splenic pain.

**CARDUUS FULLONUM*, v. *Dipsacus Fullonum*.

CARICA, v. *Ficus Carica*.

CARISSA CARANDAS—vegetates at Lahore and in Hindostan. The acidulous fruits of this tree are pickled, and jellies made from them. In medicine, so far as I know, they are not used.

Carissæ Car. folia (I.) Diarrhoea. Earache. Soreness of mouth and throat. Syphilitic pains.

Carissæ Car. fructus (I.) Diarrhoea. Spinal pains.

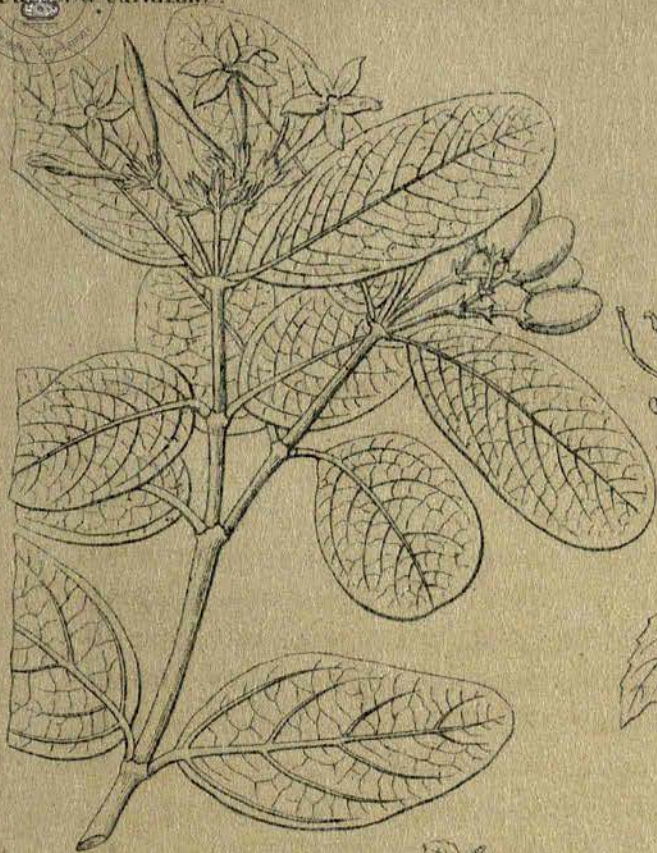
CARNIOLUS & AGAT—like many other precious stones, are used by the Hakims in the form of an impalpable powder, either burned or not, in their electuaries. In most of these stones, flint (*Silica*) is the principal agent.

Carniol. ustus (I.) Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Rheumatic toothache.

**CAROTA (DAUCUS)*—Carrots are cultivated all over India, but, they do not grow so large nor so sweet as in Europe; there is, however, a great consumption of English carrots, by the English in India, whither they are sent hermetically packed, and may be had, at all seasons. At Lahore, carrots are in the

Capissa Carandas.

Cleome pentastachya.



Carchorus fruticosus.

Cotula anthemoides.



cold season so abundant, that animals are fed with them, and it is believed that when a horse has been fed upon carrots for a month, it will remain free from disease for a year at least.

Carot. semina (I.)

CARPESIUM—*Purgas* of Cashmere, is not officinal; and from the sample I have brought with me to Europe, botanists have not been able to classify it.

CARPESIUM RACEMOSUM—is but little used in Cashmere.

Carpes. rac. radix (I.)

CARROBALSAMUM—is officinal in Arabian practice. The Hakims use the seeds in epilepsy, complaints of the stomach, liver, and intestines; as in colic and hernia.

Carpobals. (I.) Vomiting.

CARPOPOGON PRURIENS, v. *Dolichos pruriens*.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS.—The bastard saffron is officinal at Lahore. Its active principle (which is an acid resinous substance of a superb red color) or its salts—*Carthamates*—are deserving of trial in medicine. The fixed oil prepared from this plant, is, externally applied, useful in rheumatic pains, and paralytic affections. The seeds are laxative. The dried flowers cure jaundice. (Ainslie.)

Cartham. tinctor. semina (I.) Diarrhœa.

CARVI SEMINA—which are brought from Cashmere to Lahore are a good substitute for *Carum nigrum*. The Hakims use these seeds as a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. It is believed they possess vermifuge properties, and are able to destroy the poison of serpents. They are also administered in neuralgia.

Carvi sem. (I.)

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS.—Cloves are considered by the Hakims as strengtheners of the stomach (tonic) and liver, and as sweeteners of the breath.

Caryoph. arom. (I.) Diarrhœa. Spinal pains.

CASCARILLA—is not officinal at Lahore. What I used was procured from a druggist's shop at Agra.

Cascar. cortex (I.) Accumulation of mucus in the throat. Costiveness. Pain of the joints.

*Cascar. extractum* (II.)

CASSIE ABSUS SEMINA. *C. Akakalis*, Royle—have many improper names, as *Fructus Tamaricis*; *Semen Spinæ nigrum*, *orbiculare*, &c. (v. Dr. R. Seligmann's *Pharmacologia* and Meninski's *Lexicon*.) At Deyra Dhoon, in India, the seeds can be had in abundance. They are much used by the Hakims; especially in ophthalmy and mucous discharges from the genitals.

Cass. Abs. semina (I.)

CASSIA ALATA—official at Lahore.

Cass. al. semina (I.) Boils. Burning sensation with itching and eruption. Impotency. Flatulency. Tenesmus. Thin spermatic discharge.

CASSIA CINNAMOMUM, v. *Cassia lignea*.

CASSIA ELONGATA, v. *Senna*.

CASSIA FISTULA. *Cathartocarpus*.—The pulp is used both in Europe and India, but more by the natives than by Europeans. On the effects of the external pod, see p. 69 of this volume.

Cass. Fist. pulpa (I.) Bleeding piles. Dysury. Inguinal pain. Orchocoele. Ulcers.

Cass. Fist. semina (I.) Indian leprosy. Nasal bleeding scabs. Pain of the spine, knee and ankles. Tenesmus.

CASSIA KHAENOOR NOOBTEE, or *Khirnob* (Khurnoob) *Nabathi*—is said to be a pod of a siliquose plant in Syria, which grows about a yard high, called *Jambut*, *Janbut*. Ainslie, erroneously says, in his *Materia Indica*, *Khirnoob nubti* is the fruit of the Carob tree (see p. 364 of Vol. I.) The sample I brought with me from India, was a pod, rather curved, about an inch long, and, in diameter, about two-thirds its length; one end round, the other narrower, and finishing in a nipple. It was of a light and spongy texture, externally of a dark brown color, internally reddish. The pod contained but four kernels, not larger than apple-pips. Some of the Botanists at Vienna were of opinion that they were pods of a



Lagonichia. Be they what they may, they are decidedly very useful in medicine; and it is lamentable, that even our so-called *naturalists* and *learned physicians*, do not know, nor can they agree as to what it is, but leave its use to the natives.

Cassia Kharn. N. (I.) Affections of the throat. Inflammation of the cervical glands. Inguinal pain. Pain in the renal region. Swelling of the face. Wandering pain.

CASSIÆ (LAURUS) CORTEX. *Cassia lignea. Cassia Cinnamomum. Laurus Culilawan. Laurus Malabathrum.*—These different Cassia-barks, vary but little from each other, and are used one for the other, and are to be had everywhere.

Cass. lign. cortex (I.) Costiveness. Squamæ.

CASSIÆ (LAURUS) FOLIA, or *Cassice Tamala fol.*—are used by Eastern doctors.

Cass. Laur., or Tamal. folia (I.) Cholera morbus. Œdematous swellings. Salivation.

CASSIA TORA—its seeds are officinal at Lahore, where the Hakims use them in cases of external violence, gout, pain in the joints, sciatica, &c.

Cass. Tora semina (I.) Itching eruption of patches.

CASTOREUM—is well-known to the Hakims, but very seldom used by them; I could not find it in the bazaar at Lahore, but, procured it from Calcutta.

Castor. (II.)

CATARACTEUM—I prepared from a fresh opaque crystalline lens, cut from a human eye (in an operation for cataract) triturated with ten grains of white sugar, and dissolved in one drachm of proof-spirit. This essence I preserved, like other animal preparations, in a closed box, renewing it from time to time.

Cataract. (I.)

CATECHU. *Terra Japonica*—improperly called; for, it is not an *earth*, but the extract of *Acacia Catechu* of East India. It is much used by Eastern doctors and by European physicians.

Catechu extractum (II.) Tenesmus.

CARTHARTOCAEPUS, v. *Cassia Fistula.*