

wood, while inferior and less stringent than the best cinchona, is yet superior to the inferior kinds. This extract contains all the tonic properties, while the simple resin is merely a stimulant. Professor Barton says "that it may be asserted with entire safety that as yet there has not been discovered within the limits of the United States any vegetable so effectually to answer the purpose of Peruvian bark, in the management of intermittent fevers as the *Cornus florida*." It may be looked upon as our best native tonic. In some respects, however, it differs from quinine, as the powdered bark quickens the pulse, and sometimes produces violent pain in the bowels. On this account the preparations employed are the sulphate of cornine and the extract. Dr. O'Keefe of Augusta, Georgia, has prepared a valuable alcoholic and watery extract of the bark, which seems to possess all its medicinal properties. (See Trans. of Amer. Med. Association, vol. II., p. 671.) This may be used in intermittent and remittent fevers, also in typhus and all febrile disorders. In cases of debility, Dogwood is a valuable corroborant, for which purpose it may be combined with Colombo, Gentian, Chamomile, or Seneca root. Country people often use it as a decoction, or chew the twigs as a prophylactic against fevers. Drunkards sometimes employ a tincture of the berries to restore the tone of the stomach, and combat the pains of dyspepsia. Many have recommended a decoction of equal parts of Dogwood and Wild Cherry barks, as a remedy in dyspepsia, and the debility in convalescence from fever. The flowers have similar properties, and a warm infusion of them was often employed by the Indians in cases of chills and indigestion. They named the plant *Mon-ha-can-ni-min-schi*. The powdered bark of the plant makes one of the best tooth powders with which I am acquainted, as it preserves the gums hard and sound, and at the same time, renders the teeth extremely white. Rubbing the fresh twigs on the teeth has this effect, and the Creoles of the West Indies, the pearly whiteness of whose teeth is universally acknowledged, use another species in this way.

There are yet other uses to which Dogwood has been put. A sort of inferior ink may be made with the bark, using it instead of galls. A warm decoction of the bark with sassafras is a valuable wash for foul ulcers, and in veterinary medicine a decoction of the bark has been used with very good effect in a malignant disease called yellow water, Canada distemper, &c., very fatal among horses.