

Pharmaceutical Department.

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PLANTS INDIGENOUS TO OR NATURALIZED IN NORTH AMERICA.

[The names in *italics* denote such plants as are introduced from other countries, and have either become entirely naturalized, or are at least extensively cultivated. Some, like *Lycopodium*, *Uva Ursi*, etc., are probably indigenous to all northern countries.]

Abies bals.—*Abies Canad.*—*Ailanthus*.—*Ab-sinthium*.—*Achillea*.—*Aletris*.—*Apocynum* (andros. and cannab.).—*Aralia*.—*Asarum* (Can.).—*Arum* (triph.).—*Asclepias* (Corn., incar., tub.).—*Azedarach*.—*Baptisia*.—*Belladonna*.—*Berberis*.—*Buxus*.—*Calamus*.—*Cannabis sativa*.—*Carota*.—*Carthamus*.—*Cassia* (Maril.).—*Cataria*.—*Caulophyllum*.—*Chelidonium*.—*Chelone*.—*Chenopodium*.—*Chimaphila*.—*Chondrus crisp.*—*Cimicifuga*.—*Citrus* (Aur., Lim., vulg.).—*Conium*.—*Coptis*.—*Corydalis*.—*Cotula*.—*Cypripedium*.—*Disopyros*.—*Dracontium*.—*Drosera*.—*Eri-geron* (het., Phila., Canad.).—*Eriodictyon* (Yerba Santa).—*Euonymus*.—*Eupatorium*.—*Euphorbia*.—*Filix Mas*.—*Frasera*.—*Galium* (Apar.).—*Gaultheria*.—*Gelsemium*.—*Gentiana* (Catesb.).—*Geranium*.—*Geum* (riv.).—*Gillenia*.—*Grindelia*.—*Hamamelis*.—*Hedeoma*.—*Helianthemum*.—*Helonias* (dioica).—*Hepatica*.—*Heuchera*.—*Humulus*.—*Hydrangea* (arbor.).—*Hydrastis*.—*Inula*.—*Iris* (vers.).—*Jef-fersonia* (diph.).—*Juglans*.—*Juniper* (comm.).—*Juniperus* (Virg.).—*Lappa*.—*Leptandra*.—*Lin-um*.—*Liriodendron*.—*Lobelia*.—*Lycopodium*.—*Lycopus* (Virg.).—*Magnolia*.—*Marrubium*.—*Melissa*.—*Mentha* (pip., vir.).—*Monarda*.—*Pan-ax* (Ginseng).—*Pepo*.—*Petroselinum*.—*Phytolac-ca*.—*Pinus* (pal., Teda).—*Podophyllum*.—*Prinos*.—*Prunus* Virg. —*Quercus* (alb., tinct.).—*Ranunculus* (bulb.).—*Rhus* (glab., Toxic.).—*Rosmarinus*.—*Rubus* (vill., Canad.).—*Rumex*.—*Ruta*.—*Sabbatia*.—*Sabina*.—*Salix* (alb.).—*Sal-via*.—*Sambucus*.—*Sanguinaria*.—*Sarracenia* (purp.).—*Sassafras*.—*Scutellaria*.—*Senega*.—*Serpentaria*.—*Sinapis*.—*Solidago*.—*Spigelia*.—*Spiræa*.—*Statice*.—*Stillingia*.—*Stramonium*.—*Tabacum*.—*Tanacetum*.—*Thuja* (occ.).—*Thymus* (vulg.).—*Trillium* (erect., pend.).—*Triosteum*.—*Ulmus*.—*Uva Ursi*.—*Valeriana* (off.).—*Ver-bascum* (Thaps).—*Viburnum* (prunif.).—*Vera-trum viride*.—*Viola* (ped.).—*Vitis* (vinif.).—*Xanthorrhiza*.—*Xanthoxylum*, etc.

PLANTS INDIGENOUS TO OR NATURALIZED OR CULTIVATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[There being much diversity of opinion, in the case of many of these plants, whether they are really natives of Great Britain, no distinc-tion is made between them.]

Achillea.—*Aconitum*.—*Anethum*.—*Angelica*.—*Anthemis*.—*Armoracia*.—*Asarum* (Eur.).—*Bel-ladonna*.—*Carum*.—*Chondrus*.—*Colchicum*.—*Conium*.—*Coriandrum*.—*Digitalis*.—*Dulcamara*.—*Ecballium* (from this: *Elaterium*).—(*Ergota*).—*Filix Mas*.—*Foeniculum*.—(*Galla*).—*Humu-lus*.—*Hyoscyamus*.—*Lactuca* (from it: *Lactu-carium*).—*Larix*.—*Lavandula*.—*Linum*.—*Lau-rocerasus*.—*Mentha* pip., *Mentha* vir. —*Meze-reum*.—*Origanum*.—*Papaver*.—*Quercus* (ped.).—*Rhamnus* cath. —*Ramnus frang.* —*Rheas* (Pap. Rh.).—*Rosa*.—*Rosmarinus*.—*Ruta*.—*Sa-bina*.—*Salix*.—*Salvia*.—*Sambucus*.—*Scoparius*.—*Sinapis*.—*Stramonium*.—*Taraxacum*.—*Thymus*.—*Tormentilla*.—*Tussilago*.—*Ulmus*.—*Uva*.—*Ursi*.—*Valeriana*.—*Verbascum*.—*Viburnum* (*Opulus*).—*Viscum album*, etc.—*New Remedies*.

ALBUMINATE OF IRON.—It is not quite certain in what chemical form iron is assimilated, when taken either in a native state or through ferrous or ferric salts. It is generally believed that it is first formed into an albuminate. It is certain that in the blood it always exists in the state of ferric oxide, but whence is derived the oxygen necessary for the superoxydation of the native iron or the ferrous salts is not clear. Possibly it is furnished by the air introduced into the stomach with the food. Some observers, how-ever, maintain that the labor of this chemical process should not be imposed on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. Treize claims to have obtained some-marrowless results with a solution of ferric albuminate produced by treating the white of eggs with perchloride of iron, washing the pre-cipitate until the excess of chloride and hydro-chloric acid is eliminated, and then dissolving it in distilled water, acidulated by hydro-chloric acid. The process has been slightly modified by M. Kobligk, of Berlin, thus:—Mix the white of one egg, with 10 grammes of liquid perchloride of iron. Collect on a filter the red-dish-brown precipitate which forms, and wash it in distilled water until the liquid passes per-fectly transparent. The precipitate is then dis-solved in 500 grammes of distilled water, acidu-lated by twelve drops of hydrochloric acid.

Albuminate of iron should be freshly pre-pared, or it becomes insoluble, and it should be administered in solution (a tablespoonful three times a day). 100 grammes of this solution contain ferric albuminate equal to .028—.056 of metallic iron, varying according to the size of the eggs. This is not a strong dose, but is suffi-cient, and is easily assimilated. The albuminate itself contains 2.80 per cent. of metallic iron.

Dr. Treize has employed this preparation with great success in pulmonary diseases, add-ing to 250 grammes of albuminate, 12 drops of a solution of 0.05 of phosphorus in 30 grammes of sulphuric ether.

This compound has some analogy with the