matter: and to contain malic acid, as their infusion strikes a brown colour with sulphate of iron.

Medical properties and uses.— The fresh root is cathartic, and has been recommended in dropsies; the dry is nearly inert: but in neither state does it merit a place in the list of materia medica.

JUNIPERUS. *Spec. Plant. Willd.* iv. 851.

Cl. 22. *Ord.* 13. Dicœcia Monadelphia. *Nat. ord.* Coniferæ.

G. 1841. Male. *Amentum* ovate. *Calyx* a scale. *Corolla* 0. *Stamens* 3. Female. *Calyx* three-parted. *Petals* 3. *Styles* 3. *Berry* three-sided, irregular, with the 3 tubercles of the calyx.

Species 6. J. *Sabina*. Savine. *Med. Bot. 2d edit.* 10. *t.* 5.

Species 10. J. *communis*. Common Juniper. *Med. Bot. 2d ed.* 13. *t.* 6. *Smith Flora Brit.* 1085. *Eng. Bot.* 1130.

1. JUNIPERUS SABINA.[1]

Officinal. SABINÆ FOLIA. *Lond.* JUNIPERI SABINÆ FOLIA. *Edin.* SABINA; FOLIA. *Dub.* Savine leaves.

Syn. Sabinne (*F.*) Sadebaum (*G.*) Sabina (*I.*) Sabina (*S.*)

This shrub is a native of the south of Europe and the Levant; but has been long cultivated in our gardens, flowering in May and June. It seldom rises above three feet in height; is covered with a brown bark, and divided into numerous subdivided branches; which are completely invested with very small, erect, firm, opposite, pointed leaves, of a bright green colour, that lie over each other, and terminate the branches in sharp points; giving the whole shrub a very lively aspect. The *male* and *female* flowers are on different plants. The *male* catkin consists of three opposite flowers placed in a triple row, and a tenth flower at the end: and at the base of each flower is a broad scale fixed laterally to a columnar pedicel. There are filaments in the terminal flower only; tapering and united at the base, with simple anthers, which are sessile in the lateral flowers. In the *female* flowers, the calyx is three permanent scales; the petals are stiff, sharp, and also permanent; and the germen supports three styles with simple stigmas. The fruit is a spurious fleshy berry of a blackish purple colour; marked with tubercles the vestiges of the calyx and petals, and containing three small hard seeds.

Qualities.— The leaves and tops of savine have a strong, heavy, disagreeable odour, and a bitter hot taste, with a considerable degree of acrimony. These qualities depend on an essential oil, which is obtained in considerable quantity by distillation with water. Both water and alcohol extract its active principles; and Lewis found that "on inspissating the spiritous tincture, there remains an extract consisting of two distinct substances, of which one is yellow, unctuous or oily,

1 Βραθυς Dioscoridis. There are two varieties of Savine; the variety β is our plant.

bitterish, and very pungent; the other black, resinous, tenacious, less pungent, and subastringent." [1]

Medical properties and uses. — Savine is a powerful stimulant, possessing diaphoretic, emmenagogue and anthelmintic properties. It has certainly a considerable effect on the uterine system; but, on account of its stimulating properties, is suited to those cases only of amenorrhœa which are unattended by fever, and in which the circulation is languid. In plethoric habits its use should be preceded by repeated bleedings [2]; and at all times its internal exhibition requires caution. It has been given in gout, and worm cases also, but is seldom used. As an external local stimulant or escharotic, the dried leaves in powder are applied to warts, flabby ulcers, and carious bones; and the expressed juice diluted, or an infusion of the leaves, as a lotion to gangrenous sores, scabies, and tinea capitis; or mixed with lard and wax as an issue ointment. The dose of the powered leaves is from grs. v. to grs. x. two or three times a day.

Officinal preparations. *Oleum volatile Juniperi Sabinæ.* E. D. *Extractum Sabinæ.* D. *Ceratum Sabinæ.* L.

2. JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS.[3]

Officinal. — JUNIPERI BACCÆET CACUMINA. *Lond.* JUNIPERI COMMUNIS BACCÆ. *Edin.* JUNIPERUS; BACCÆ. *Dub.* Juniper berries.

Syn. Genevrier ordinaire (*F.*) Wachholderbeeren (*G.*) Ginepro (*I.*) Embro (*S.*)

The common juniper is indigenous, growing on heaths and chalky hills, and flowering in May. It is a low, very branching, rigid, smooth, evergreen shrub; but when planted in a good soil it rises to fifteen feet in height. The leaves are very numerous, narrow, entire, sharply pointed, channelled, of a glaucous colour on the upper surface, and sessile, standing in ternaries. The catkins are axillary, sessile, solitary, ovate, small, and furnished with bractes; the male flowers yellow at first, and afterwards brown, with great abundance of pollen; the female smaller, and of a yellowish green colour. The berry is globular, in colour blackish-purple with a glaucous bloom, composed of the scales of the amentum, which become fleshy and coalesce. The seeds are three, and angular.[4]

The berries require to remain two years on the tree before they are fully ripe. The greater quantity of those which are used in Britain are brought from Germany, Holland, and Italy. The Italian berries are less shrivelled, and have a fresher and more beautiful bloom upon them than the German, and are therefore generally preferred. They are imported in bags.

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1 *Mat. Medica.*

2 Home. *Clinical Experiments*, 387. 3 Ἀρκευθος μικρα Dioscoridis.

4 The resinous substance known by the name of Sandarach, which is brought from Morocco, exudes from the stem of the juniper in warm climates.

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Qualities. — Juniper berries have a peculiar, aromatic odour, and a sweetish pungent bitterish taste when chewed. In distillation with water they yield a volatile terebinthinate oil of a greenish colour, on which their virtues depend.[1] Both water and alcohol extract their active properties. Their principal constituents are mucus, saccharine matter, and volatile oil.

Medical properties and uses. — Juniper berries are diuretic and cordial. They have been long known as a remedy in hydropic affections; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they form an excellent adjunct to foxglove and squill. The tops are also used; and as the virtues of the berries depend on the essential oil, which is found in the woody part also of the plant, they must be equally efficacious. They have been recommended in scorbutic and cutaneous affections; and Rosenstein asserts that a strong decoction of them soon clears the hands in scabies. The berries are sometimes given in substance, triturated with sugar or some neutral salt; but the best form is that of infusion, made with ℥iij of the berries bruised, and Oj of boiling water. The dose of the first preparation is from ℈j to ʒſs; that of the infusion, a tea-cupful every three or four hours.

Officinal preparations. *Oleum Juniperi.* L. E. D. *Spiritus Juniperi compositus.* L. E. D.

KINO. *Lond. Edin. Dub.* Kino.

Syn. Gomme de Kino (*F.*) Kinoharz (*G.*) Chino (*I.*) Tumble hōan. (*Tam.*)

Although the Edinburgh College has inserted kino as the inspissated juice of the *Eucalyptus resinifera* in the list of materia medica of its pharmacopœia, and the Dublin College has considered it as the product of the *Butea frondosa*; yet we believe that the plant which yields the best kino is an African tree; and from a specimen sent home by Mungo Park in his last journey, which is in the possession of Sir Joseph Bankes, it is a Pterocarpus. It is nevertheless true that kino, such as was brought from Botany Bay about twenty years ago, is the production of the above species of Eucalyptus, the brown gum-tree of that country[2]; but it differs in several of its qualities

[1] The flavour and diuretic properties of Hollands depend on this oil. English gin is flavoured by oil of turpentine.

[2] This plant belongs to the 1st order of the 12th class of the Linnean system. It is a lofty tree, exceeding an English oak in size; and bearing yellowish flowers in umbellated clusters. The calyx is hemispherical, perfectly entire in the margin, and afterwards becomes the capsule; on its top just within the margin stands a pointed calyptra, of the same colour as the calyx, and as long. This calyptra, which is the essential mark of the genus, is analogous to the corolla in other plants, but neither splits nor divides; on removing it a great number of red stamens appear, standing in a conical mass, very resinous, aromatic, and bearing small red anthers. In the centre is a simple style terminated by a blunt stigma, and rising from a transversely cut trilocular germen. The quantity of juice obtained from incisions made into the wood of the trunk amounts sometimes to sixty gallons from one tree. See *White's* Voyage, 231