

*high reputation, therefore, of Scullcap, perhaps surpassing that of any other remedy, practitioners ought to resort to the use of it on any occasion which may offer, either in relieving mankind from this awful malady, or in arresting the devastation among the brute creation."*

TREATMENT.—The following is the manner in which Mr. Lewis and Dr. Van Derveer respectively prepared and administered the remedy:

"The leaves of Scutellaria should be gathered when in flower, carefully dried, reduced to a fine powder, and put into bottles, well corked, for use. When a person has received a bite by a mad dog, he must take of a strong infusion of the leaves or powder, a gill four or five times a day, every other day. The day it is omitted he must take a spoonful of the flowers of sulphur in molasses, in the morning, fasting, and at bedtime in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three weeks. For cattle or horses, use four times that prescribed for a man.—*Thacher.*"

THE DISCREDITING OF SCUTELLARIA.—Between the date of the discovery of the properties of scutellaria in 1773, by Dr. Van Derveer, who experienced nearly half a century of quiet, neighborhood practice of medicine, and the charlatanism methods of the weaver, Lewis, who knew nothing of medicine, but was an advertising "*mad-dog doctor,*" scutellaria passed into offensive notoriety, several causes uniting to discredit the drug.

1. The hostility of the leaders of the medical profession, largely by reason of its newspaper popularity, through which the drug had come to be dominated by non-medical men.