

Powder: Leaves, stem, pods, bark, thorns powdered may be applied to fungal infections and infected wounds, and to stop bleeding of wounds and prevent subsequent infection.

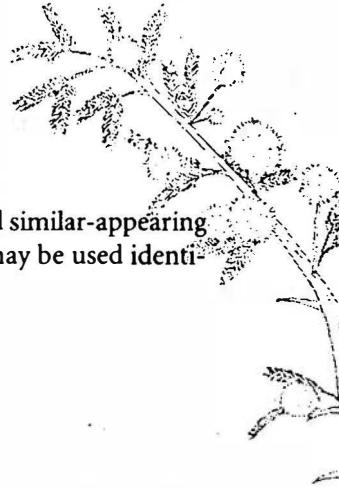
Gum preparation: Combine 1 part by weight of acacia gum with 3 parts by volume of distilled water. Place in well-stoppered bottle, shake occasionally, let dissolve, keep refrigerated. (It becomes a slimy goo.)
Dosage: 1 to 2 tablespoons (15 to 30 ml) as often as needed for sore inflammations in the gastrointestinal tract from mouth to anus. Especially useful during acute throat infections, ulceration of the mouth, painful gastrointestinal tract from dysenteric disease. The mucilage will coat and soothe and provide antimicrobial action.

Side Effects and Contraindications

None.

Alternatives to Acacia

Mesquite (*Prosopis julifera*, *P. pubescens*), a relative and similar-appearing plant with a much broader range in the southwest, may be used identically: same preparation, same dosage, same results.



ALOE (*Aloe vera* and other species)

Family: Liliaceae.

Part used: Usually the fresh juice; in some instances, the dried plant for internal use.

Collection: The fresh plant leaves at any time. The fleshy stems are cut open, and the mucilaginous, jellylike juice, the gel, is used directly on wounds and burns.

Actions: *External use:* antibacterial, antimicrobial, antiviral, wound healing accelerator, anti-inflammatory, antiulcer. *Internal use:* purgative, stimulates smooth muscle contractions.

Active against: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, herpes simplex 1 and 2.