

hemorrhoids, inflammations, and sores. Drug is regarded as an antiseptic and antiphlogistic. In China, the leaves are used as a depurative. The oil is said to be helpful for apostemes of the breast. A plaster made from the flower is used for indurations. The hot aqueous extract of the whole plant is said to cure tumors of the digestive tract.⁴ In South Africa alone, camomile is used for colic, convulsions, croup, diarrhea, diphtheria, gout, hyperacidity, hysteria, insomnia, lumbago, ophthalmia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore throat. It is mixed with buchu for pains in the bladder and colic. Costa Ricans take manzanilla to alleviate dysmenorrhea and insomnia. Dieting Costa Ricans take manzanilla tea to curb the appetite.⁴² The juice is said to have healed lesions produced by the war gas dichlorodiethylsulfide (no better or worse than chloramine).³

It contains azulene, bisabolol, cadinene, choline, farnesene, furfural, paraffin hydrocarbons, sesquiterpenes, sesquiterpene alcohols, triacontane, methyl ether ($C_{10}H_8O_3$), and umbelliferone. German camomile oil contains apigenin ($C_{15}H_{10}O_5$), apigetrin (apigenin-7-D-glucoside), apiin (apigenin-7-apiosylglucoside), rutin (quercetin-3-rutinoside), luteolin, and quercimeritrin (quercetin-7-D-glucoside); coumarins including umbelliferone (7-hydroxycoumarin) and its methyl ether (herniarin); proazulenes (matricin, matricarin, etc.); plant acids and fatty acids; a polysaccharide containing D-galacturonic acid; choline; amino acids; etc. The volatile oil contains chamazulene, farnesene, alpha-bisabolol oxide A, alpha-bisabolol oxide B, alpha-bisabolone oxide A, and en-yn-dicycloether.²⁹