

Now made with Alcohol (90 p.c.) in place of Rectified Spirit.

**Dose.**—20 to 60 minims.

This Spirit of Juniper contains two and a half times the proportion of Oil of Juniper present in the Spirit of Juniper of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Fr. and Jap., 1 in 50; Russ., 1 in 100; all by weight; U.S., 1 in 20; Austr., Ger. and Swiss, 1 fruit in 4, by distillation; Span., 3 fruit in 19 by distillation; Dutch, Port. and U.S., have a compound spirit; not in the others.

Not Official.

### KAMALA.

*Syn.*—GLANDULÆ ROTTLERÆ.

A fine, granular, mobile, brick-red powder, consisting of the minute glands and hairs obtained from the surface of the fruits of *Mallotus Philippensis*.

**Solubility.**—Scarcely mixing with water, but about 60 p.c. of a sample (containing 6 p.c. of ash) was soluble in, and formed a red-coloured solution with Absolute Alcohol, Chloroform, or Ether; and was for the most part soluble in Liquor Potasse; sparingly in Petroleum Spirit.

**Medicinal Properties.**—Anthelmintic and purgative. Successfully given in tænia. *Pr.* lii. 373.

**Dose.**—30 to 120 grains.

**Prescribing Notes.**—The powder is usually given suspended in Gruel, Mucilage, Treacle, or Syrup; it will of itself expel the worm, or it may be prescribed along with Liq. Ext. of Male Fern. A purgative should, however, follow.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Austr.; Dutch; Ger., Hung.; Jap. (10 p.c. of ash); Russ. and Swiss (6 p.c. of ash); Hung. has also Kamala Depuratum; Ital.; Mex.; Port.; Swed.; U.S. (8 p.c. of ash); not in the others.

**Test.**—On ignition in air it should yield 4 or 5, or at most 10 p.c. of ash.

The pure drug does not yield more than 2 p.c. of ash, but most commercial samples give from 20 to 50 p.c.—*P.J.* (3) xv. 654; (3) xviii. 678; (3) xxii. 394, 894.

Six commercial samples examined showed a variation in ash from 6.1 to 69.2.—*C.D.* '95, i. 274.

Preparation.

**TINCTURA KAMALÆ.**—Kamala, 1; Alcohol (60 p.c.) 5; macerate seven days, and strain.

**Dose.**—1 to 2 fl. drm.

### KAOLINUM.

KAOLIN.

[NEW.]

*N.O. Syn.*—CHINA CLAY; PORCELAIN CLAY.

A native aluminium silicate, powdered, and freed from gritty particles by elutriation.

A fine white clay, derived from the decomposition of the felspar of granitic rocks; extensive tracts of it occur in Cornwall. When finely ground and washed it is used as a form of Fuller's Earth.

Has been used in Germany for many years as an **excipient for pills** of the easily

reduced salts of metals, such as Gold Chloride, Silver Nitrate, and Potassium Permanganate; but a mixture of Paraffins answers better. See MASSA PARAFFINUM, p. 463. It is also employed for clarifying Wine, Beer, and Syrups.

**Official Preparation.**—Contained in Pilula Phosphori.

**Not Official.**—Massa Kaolini and Unguentum Kaolini.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Austr., Ger. and Hung., Bolus Alba; Belg., Argilla; Dan. and Norw., Kaolinum; not in the others; Swiss has Alumina.

**Description.**—A soft, whitish powder, insoluble in Water or in diluted acids.

**Test.**—The product of its fusion with alkalis, digested in Water, and neutralised with Hydrochloric Acid, affords the reactions characteristic of Aluminium, a gelatinous precipitate of Silica being formed.

**Not Official.**

**UNGUENTUM KAOLINI.**—Soft Paraffin, 1; Hard Paraffin, 1: melt, and add Kaolin, 1; stir till cold.

This has been proposed as a basis for pills containing Silver Nitrate or Potassium Permanganate.—*P.J.* (3) xv. 60.

A very great improvement upon it is the following:—

**MASSA KAOLINI.**—Soft Paraffin, 2; Hard Paraffin (m.p. 120° F.), 1; Kaolin, 1. This will make a good mass with three times its weight of Potassium Permanganate.

A mixture of Hard Paraffin (m.p. 120° F.), 1; with Soft Paraffin, 1½; answers even better, and will make a good mass with four times its weight of Permanganate, see MASSA PARAFFINUM, p. 463.

**Not Official.**

#### KAVA-KAVA.

The root of *Piper Methysticum*.

Used by the inhabitants of the Polynesian Isles in the preparation of an intoxicating liquor.

Tonic and diuretic; used in chronic catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary organs.

An alcoholic extract used as a hypnotic, dose ½ grain to 1 grain.—*L.* '87, i. 105.

Lewin has separated an oily green substance (a resin), soluble in Alcohol and Petroleum Spirit, having the characteristic smell of Kava. It produced a marked and prolonged insensibility of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and of the conjunctiva.—*L.* '86, i. 658; *P.J.* (3), xvi. 918.

**Not Official.**

#### KERATINE.

A substance introduced by Dr. Unna for coating pills which are intended to pass the stomach and act in the small intestine. It is made by digesting horn shavings, first in artificial gastric juice (acidified Pepsine solution) until all the albuminous substances have been dissolved, and treating the residue with Ammonia Solution. The Ammoniacal Solution, when evaporated, yields a gum-like liquid, which can be used for coating pills. The coating although unaffected by Hydrochloric Acid is soluble to some extent in Acetic and Citric Acids, which should therefore not be given at the same time.—*P.J.* (3) xv. 422.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Ger.; not in the others.

**Preparation.**

**LIQUOR KERATINI.**—Prepared Keratine, 1; Alcohol (90 p.c.), 5; Strong Solution of Ammonia, 5; mix the Alcohol and Ammonia and dissolve the Keratine.

This makes a good coating, and dries quickly. It is better to give the pills a thin coating of Oil of Theobroma, two coatings of Keratine and then varnish.

**KINO.****KINO.**

The juice obtained from incisions in the trunk of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, evaporated to dryness.

Of 100 grains Tellicherry Kino, only 88 grains are dissolved by cold Water, and 35 grains of Isinglass will precipitate the whole of the astringent matter from the solution. Compared with Pale Catechu it is more soluble in Water, and the solution is more astringent.

**Medicinal Properties.**—A powerful astringent. Employed in obstinate diarrhœa and dysentery in form of compound powder or with chalk; also in passive hæmorrhage and chronic mucous discharges. Externally, as a styptic, and in powder to indolent ulcers.

**Dose, in powder,** 5 to 20 grains.

**Prescribing Notes.**—Generally given in the form of the **compound powder**, and may be administered in **cachets**. The Tincture is useful in gargles and tooth washes, the Lozenge for throat affections.

**Incompatibles.**—Mineral Acids, Alkalis and Carbonates, Metallic salts and Gelatin.

**Official Preparations.**—Pulvis Kino Compositus, and Tinctura Kino. Contained in Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

**Not Official.**—Trochisci Kino.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Belg., Fr., Jap., Port., Russ., Span. (Quino), Swed., Swiss and U.S.; not in the others.

**Description.**—In small angular glistening opaque reddish-black brittle fragments, which in thin laminae and at the edges are transparent and ruby-red; inodorous, very astringent, and when chewed tinges the saliva red.

An examination of commercial Kinos.—*C.D.* '96, i. 460; '98, ii. 57.

**Tests.**—Partially soluble in cold Water; almost entirely soluble in Alcohol (90 p.c.). Yields little or nothing to Ether. Not less than 80 p.c. should be soluble in boiling Water.

**Preparations.**

**PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.** COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

Kino, in powder, 15; Opium, in powder, 1; Cinnamon Bark, in powder, 4. = (1 Opium in 20).

This powder contains 5 p.c. of Opium.

Keep it in a well-closed vessel.

**Dose.**—5 to 20 grains.

(Not in the other Pharmacopœias.)

**TINCTURA KINO.** TINCTURE OF KINO. (MODIFIED.)

Kino, in powder, 2; Glycerin, 3; Distilled Water, 5; Alcohol (90 p.c.) a sufficient quantity. Mix the Glycerin and the Distilled Water; rub the Kino in a mortar with a sufficient quantity of the mixture to form a smooth paste, gradually adding the remainder of the mixture; transfer to a closed vessel; add 10 of the Alcohol; set aside for 12 hours, frequently agitating; filter through a plug of cotton wool; pass sufficient of the Alcohol through the filter to produce 20 of the Tincture. = (1 in 10).

Now made with Alcohol (90 p.c.) instead of Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fl. drm.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Fr., Russ., and Swiss, 1 in 5, by weight; U.S., 1 in 10; not in the others.

Not Official.

**TROCHISCI KINO** (*T.H.*).—Containing 2 grains in each lozenge, with Black Currant paste.

Not Official.

**KOLA.**

The seeds of *Cola acuminata*, a tree whose habitat is the Western Coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and the Congo. The seeds contain 2 to 2.5 per cent. of Caffeine, to which it owes its virtues. Various preparations have been made from them, *i.e.*, **Kola-chocolate**, **Kola elixir**, **Kola wafers**, **Kola wine**, also **Fluid Extract**.

A tincture of Kola (1 to 5 of Alcohol 60 p.c.) has been made Official in Fr. Codex. Supp.

**KOUSSO.** See CUSO.**KRAMERIÆ RADIX.**

KRAMERIA ROOT.

*B.P. Syn.*—RHATANY ROOT.

The dried root of (1) *Para Rhatany*, a species of *Krameria*, attributed to *Krameria argentea*; or of (2) *Peruvian Rhatany*, *Krameria triandra*.

It was pointed out by Holmes (*P.J.* (3) xvi. 878), that the *Savanilla Rhatany* in the London market was really the *Para Rhatany* of the 'Pharmacographia,' and that the Pharmacopœia (1885) description was somewhat mixed. The error has been corrected in *B.P.* '98.

**Medicinal Properties.**—A powerful astringent; tonic. Used in chronic diarrhœa; in passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges, as menorrhagia and leucorrhœa; and generally where Tannin and Catechu are beneficial. The infusion is used as a **gargle** in relaxed sore throat; one teaspoonful of the tincture in a wineglassful of water is an excellent wash for spongy and inflamed gums, or stomatitis due to Mercury. Locally, in form of suppository with Morphine, it is used in prolapsus ani and anal fissure.

**Dose.**—Not in B.P.; 20 to 60 grains, in powder.

**Incompatibles.**—Alkalis, Lime Water, Iron and Lead salts, Gelatin.

**Official Preparations.**—Extractum Kramerie, Infusum Kramerie, Liquor Kramerie Concentratus, Tinctura Kramerie, Trochiscus Kramerie, and Trochiscus Kramerie et Cocainae. Contained in Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

**Not Official.**—Extractum Kramerie Fluidum, Gossypium Kramerie, Suppositorium Kramerie, Syrupus Kramerie, and Trochiscus Kramerie et Boracis.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Austr., Belg., Dan., Dutch, Fr., Ger., Mex., Crameria; Norw., Russ., Swed. and Swiss, Ratanhia; Hung., Ratanha; Ital., Port. and Span., Ratania; U.S., Krameria.

**Description.**—(1) Para Rhatany occurs in cylindrical pieces, and is characterised by its purplish-brown colour and smooth, thick bark, marked at intervals by deep transverse cracks, and adhering firmly to the wood, which is of a pale reddish-brown colour. Fracture short. (2) Peruvian Rhatany is characterised by its dark reddish-brown colour and its yellowish woody axis, from which the bark readily separates. The bark is thinner than that of Para Rhatany, bright reddish-brown internally, and rough and scaly except in the smaller pieces. Fracture splintery.

The barks of both kinds of Rhatany have a strongly astringent taste, and when chewed tinge the saliva red.

#### Preparations.

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE.** EXTRACT OF KRAMERIA. *B.P. Syn.*—  
EXTRACT OF RHATANY.

Macerate coarsely powdered Krameria Root in twice its weight of Distilled Water for twenty-four hours; pack in a percolator; and percolate with more Distilled Water until the Krameria Root is exhausted. Evaporate the liquid to dryness.

**Dose.**—5 to 15 grains.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Austr., Belg., Dan., Dutch, Fr., Mex., Port., Russ., Span., Swed., and U.S.; Hung., crude extract purified with warm Water; Swiss, made with boiling Water; Mex. and U.S. have also a **Fluid Extract**. Not in Ger. or Norw.

**INFUSUM KRAMERIE.** INFUSION OF KRAMERIA. *B.P. Syn.*—INFUSION OF RHATANY.

Krameria Root, bruised, 1; Distilled Water, boiling, 20. Infuse in a covered vessel for 15 minutes; strain. = (1 in 20).

Time reduced from 30 to 15 minutes.

**Dose.**— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fl. oz.

This Infusion should be freshly prepared, as it deposits when kept.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Fr., and Mex., Tisane, 1 in 50; not in the others.

**LIQUOR KRAMERIE CONCENTRATUS.** CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF KRAMERIA. (NEW.)

Krameria Root, in No. 40 powder, 10; Alcohol (20 p.c.) 25, or a sufficient quantity. Moisten the Krameria with 5 of the Alcohol; pack in a closed percolator; set aside for three days; percolate with

the remaining Alcohol, added in 10 equal portions at intervals of twelve hours; continue percolation with more Alcohol until the product measures 20.  
=(1 in 2).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fl. drm.

**TINCTURA KRAMERIEÆ.** TINCTURE OF KRAMERIA. *B.P.Syn.*—TINCTURE OF RHATANY. (ALTERED.)

Krameria Root, in No. 40 powder, 4; Alcohol (60 p.c.), a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with 2 of the Alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting Tincture should measure 20.  
=(1 in 5).

Now 1 in 5 instead of 1 in 8; and Alcohol (60 p.c.) used in place of Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fl. drm.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Austr., Belg., Dan., Dutch, Fr., Ger., Hung., Mex., Norw., Port., Russ., Swed., Swiss and U.S., 1 in 5; all by weight except U.S. Not in Ital., Jap. or Span.

**TROCHISCUS KRAMERIEÆ.** KRAMERIA LOZENGE. *B.P.Syn.*—RHATANY LOZENGE. (NEW)

Extract of Krameria, 1 grain. Mix with the Fruit Basis to form a Lozenge.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in U.S.; not in the others.

**TROCHISCUS KRAMERIEÆ ET COCAINEÆ.** KRAMERIA AND COCAINE LOZENGE. *B.P.Syn.*—RHATANY AND COCAINE LOZENGE. (NEW.)

Extract of Krameria, 1 grain; Cocaine Hydrochloride,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain. Mix with the Fruit Basis to form a Lozenge.

Not Official.

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIEÆ FLUIDUM (U.S.).**—Rhatany Root, 1; exhausted with Diluted Alcohol and Glycerin, to produce 1 of fluid extract.

**GOSSYPIUM KRAMERIEÆ (T.H.).**—Tincture of Rhatany,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.; Glycerin, 10 minims; mix and saturate evenly with it Cotton Wool, 60 grains, and dry.

**SUPPOSITORIUM KRAMERIEÆ.**—Extract of Rhatany, 8 grains; Morphine Hydrochloride,  $\frac{1}{10}$ th grain; Stearin, 10 grains.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Fr. and Span., 1 gramme in each.

**SYRUPUS KRAMERIEÆ (U.S.).**—Fluid Extract of Krameria, 45; Syrup, 55.

**Foreign Pharmacopœias.**—Official in Swiss, Extract of Rhatany, 2; Water, 5; Syrup, 98; concentrate to 100 by weight.

**TROCHISCUS KRAMERIEÆ ET BORACIS.**—Useful for relaxed throat.

Not Official.

**LACTUCA.**

Lettuce is the flowering herb of the wild indigenous plant, *Lactuca virosa*.

Has been found to contain a minute quantity of a mydriatic alkaloid recognised as Hyoscyamine, but in commercial Lactucarium not a trace could be detected. *P.J.* (3) xxii. 449.

**Medicinal Properties.**—Sedative and slightly hypnotic; said also to be