

KADMIUM, ZINCUM SILESIACUM.

This is a very rare metal, and has not been very long discovered. Among its compounds, the following have been proposed to be employed in medicine.

OXIDE OF KADMIUM.

Oxydum Kadmi. (NIEMANN)

R. Kadmium, any quantity.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Let a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas pass through the cold and filtered liquor: collect and wash the precipitate, treat it with hot hydrochloric acid, and evaporate the solution nearly to dryness: add water to the residue, and mix with solution of ammonia. Wash and dry the precipitate.

The action of this oxide is not well known, nor indeed is that of the following

SULPHATE OF KADMIUM.

Sulphas Kadmi. (NIEMANN)

R. Oxide of Kadmium, any quantity.
Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Evaporate, and crystallize the liquor.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (NIEMANN)

R. Sulphate of Kadmium, from two to eight grains.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended externally, in chronic ophthalmia, by GRAAFE.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, LINN.—MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

COXE.

A plant of Carolina and Virginia. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rhodoraceae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Trew. Ehret*, t. 38, f. 1.)

The leaves are oval, oblong, firm, very glabrous, entire, and from two to three inches in length and one inch wide.

It is astringent [and poisonous, EDIT.].

DECOCTION OF MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

Decoctum Kalmie latifolia. (NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Mountain Laurel, one ounce.
Spring Water, eight ounces.

Boil down to one half, and strain.

It is recommended in chronic diarrhœa. —Dose, thirty drops, sixty times a day, till the patient becomes affected with vertigo.

KINO.

SYNONIMES:—*Gummi Kino*, *Gummi Gambiense*, *Gummi adstringens Fothergilli*.—Kino, Gomme Kino, Gomme de Gambie, FR.; Kinoharz, Kinogummi, Gambien-sergummi, GERM.; Tumble hoan, TAM.; Dummulackwayn, Kandamurgarittum, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIVOL. II.

BOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

Three principal kinds of kino are distinguished.

1. In irregular, dry, brittle masses of a deep-brown colour, opaque, inodorous, of a brilliant and nearly black fracture, and of an astringent and bitterish taste. It is supposed to be produced by evaporating to dryness, a decoction of the branches of the *Nuclea longiflora*, POIR. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rubiaceae*, JUSS.), a shrub of the Indies (*Fig. Rumph. Amb. V. tab. 34. f. 1.*)

U

2. In very small fragments of a brilliant black colour, opaque, (but translucent and a deep red when reduced to thin scales), inodorous, and of a strongly astringent taste. It is supposed to be obtained by the decoction of the wood of the *Coccoloba wri-fera* (*Octandria Digymia*, LINN.; *Polygonae*, JUSS.), a tree of Jamaica.

3. In porous masses, dull, and reddish in some spots, and shining, brilliant, and almost black in others, inodorous, and of an astringent taste. It is believed to flow from the trunk of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, IM. (*Icosandria Monogymia*, LINN.; *Myrtea*, JUSS.), a tree of New Holland (*Fig. Whit. Itin. 23*).

This substance contains much tannin and extractive, that is to say, we do not thoroughly know the nature of it. It is incompatible with the salts of iron, of silver, and of lead, and with gelatine.

It is an energetic astringent.—Dose from ten grains to half a dram of the powder.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

Pulvis Kino compositus seu stypticus seu Kino gummosus. (LOND.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE)

R. Kino, fifteen drams.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Hard Opium, one dram.

Triturate separately, and then mix the powders. (LOND.)

The same formula is given by COXE; and CADET DE GASSICOURT.

Dose, one scruple, in cases of internal hæmorrhages.

R. Kino, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram.

Make a powder, to be applied to external hæmorrhages. (AUGUSTIN)

CAMPHORATED PILLS OF KINO.

Pilule e Kino et Camphora. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Kino, two scruples.
Camphor, one scruple and a half.
Aromatic Powder, one scruple.
Oxide of Zinc, one half scruple.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, two, morning and evening; in diabetes.

ANTI-DIARRHÆIC PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Kino, twenty grains.
Opium, two grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make four pills.—Dose, one every hour.

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

Pilule stimulantæ ad Gonorrhœam. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Kino, half an ounce.
Canadian Balsam, two ounces.
Root of Tormentil, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Kino, six drams.
Alum, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, }
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—For diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and hæmorrhages.—Dose, one dram, twice or thrice a day.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (SPIELMANN)

R. Provence Roses, two drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse for two hours; strain, and add

Kino, half a dram.
RABEL'S Water, twenty drops.
Syrup of Pomegranate Bark, one ounce.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Kino, from twenty to thirty grains.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour, and strain. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Kino, one or two drams.
Alum, twenty or thirty grains.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for an hour, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)
For chronic urethritis.

TONIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura roborans. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Kino, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Astringent Electuary, two drams.

Triturate, and add gradually,

Vinegar, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon, one ounce.

Mix.—For uterine hæmorrhage.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every four or six hours.

SYRUP OF KINO. (PLANCHE)

R. Powdered Kino, six hundred and ninety grains.
Water, seven pounds.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Triturate the kino for a quarter of an hour, in a stone mortar, with four pounds of boiling water poured upon it nearly all at once. Let the liquor cool; then filter and set it aside: pour upon the residue the three other pounds of water, heated to 60 degrees. Mix the two liquors. On the other hand, boil the sugar to the consistence of an electuary. Add the kinated liquor to it, and boil to the consistence of syrup.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BELG.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Tinctura Kino.

R. Kino, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (LOND.)

R. Kino, two ounces.
Dilute Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

R. Kino, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pint and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.)

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND.—NIEMANN—the same as EDINB.—FERR.; and SWEDIAUR—two ounces of kino, one pound of alcohol (0.935) and eight ounces of cinnamon water.—BELG.—one part of kino and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees)—BRUGNATELLI—one of kino and sixteen of alcohol (0.935).—SAX.—one of kino and five of rectified spirit.—VAN MONS—one of kino and six of alcohol.—LUSIT.—two ounces of kino and one pound and a half of spirit.—FULD.—two drams of kino, one ounce and a half of simple cinnamon water, and half an ounce of vinous cinnamon water.—LIPP.—two ounces of kino, six of distilled water, and six of spirit of nitric æther.

It is astringent.—Dose, half an ounce.

KEKEKUNEMALO.

BRUNS; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GME-LIN; SPIELMANN.

This resin is from America, it is greenish, semi-transparent, fragile, presenting yellow

low grains in its fracture, and of an agreeable odour and bitter taste.

It is, according to GUIBOUT, a kind of gum anime. It is now disused.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRIA, RU. and PAV.—RATANY.

SYNONIMES;—*Rhatania*, DUBL.—*Ratanhie*, FR.; Ruiz para los dientes, SPAN.

LOND.; DUBL.; BATAV.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; SAX.; COXE; PARIS.

A plant of South America. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Polygalea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Fl. Peruv. t. I. p. 61. Ic. 93.*)

The root is employed; it is woody, hard, and rounded, consisting of a thickish bark, rather irregular on the outside, of a blackish-red colour, and of a bitter and astringent taste; it covers a compact, whitish or rather yellowish wood, which is without taste or smell.

PESCHIER has discovered in it a peculiar acid, *Krameric Acid*.

It is incompatible with gelatine, the salts of iron, and the mineral acids.

It is a powerful astringent, and is much used in chronic mucous discharges, and in passive hæmorrhages.

EXTRACT OF RATANY.

Extractum Ratanhie. (HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; SAX.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Bark of Ratany, one part.
Pure Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with strong expression; boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and

evaporate to the proper consistence. (FERR.; SAX.; NIEMANN)

R. Ratany Bark, in powder, one pound.
Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for two days in a water-bath, in a warm-place, frequently stirring, repeat the infusion with fresh water, till it no longer acquires any taste: filter the mixed liquors, and evaporate, first over the fire, and then in a water-bath, to dryness. (HISP.)

R. Ratany Bark, in powder, any quantity.

Add water to it, and leave it to macerate for twenty-four hours; then add a quantity of cold water, equal in weight to that of the whole mass, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; strain the boiling liquor through flannel: pour upon the residue twice its weight of boiling water, and boil again for a quarter of an hour. Strain, mix the two liquors, set aside for an instant, decant, and evaporate with constant ebullition. (VAN MONS)

R. Saturated Alcoholic Tincture of Ratany, any quantity.

Distil one-fourth from it in a water-bath; then evaporate the residue slowly to the consistence of a dry extract. (GALL.)

Dose, from twenty grains to half an ounce.

DECOCTION OF RATANY.

Decoctum Radicis Ratanhiæ. (FERR.; NIEMANN)

R. Ratany Root, half an ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to half a pound. (NIEMANN)

FERR. gives the same formula, but requires the subsequent addition of two drams of vinegar, and four of sugar.

It is astringent.—Dose, from one to three ounces.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RATANY. (FERR.)

R. Dry Extract of Ratany, five drams.
Pepperwort, four ounces and a half.
Water, nine ounces.

Macerate for three days, and strain.

ACETOSE TINCTURE OF RATANY. (FERR.)

R. Dry Extract of Ratany, one dram.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Vinegar, one dram.

Mix.

TINCTURE OF RATANY.

Tinctura Ratanhiæ. (FERR.; NIEMANN;
VAN MONS)

R. Powdered Ratany Bark, three ounces.

Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for eight days, in a moderate heat, and strain. (NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of ratany and six parts of proof spirit.

R. Extract of Ratany, four drams.
Alcohol (24 degrees), four ounces.
Vinegar, eight ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (FERR.)

It is astringent.—Dose, from thirty to eighty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RATANY.

Tinctura Ratanhiæ composita. (FERR.; NIEMANN)

R. Powdered Ratany Root, three ounces.
Orange Peel, two ounces.
Snake Root, half an ounce.
Saffron, one dram.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for twelve days, and strain.

It is astringent.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (FERR.)

R. Extract of Ratany, four drams.
Water, twenty ounces.

Dissolve and add
Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (FERR.)

R. Extract of Ratany, } of each,
Olibanum, } four ounces.
Galbanum, } two ounces.
Ointment of Armenian Bole, six ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces and a half.
Olive Oil, two ounces.

Mix.—To be applied to ruptures.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (FERR.)

R. Extract of Ratany, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to soften the extract.—Make ten or twelve pills.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (FERR.)

R. Powdered Ratany, one ounce.
Ginger, one dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose a tea spoonful; in fevers and in epileptic fits.

ASTRINGENT BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASCOURT)

R. Powdered Extract of Ratany,
one scruple and a half.

Powdered Alum, ten grains.
 Conserve of Hips, one dram.
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
 Make twenty boluses.—Dose, two every three or four hours.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (FERR.; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

R. Extract of Ratany, one dram.
 Rose Water, four ounces.
 Syrup of Cinchona, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Ratany, half a dram.
 Alum, ten grains.
 Infusion of Roses, five ounces.
 Syrup of Roses, } of each,
 —Catechu, } one ounce.

RABEL'S Water, fifteen drops.
 Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Compound Tincture of Ratany, } of each,
 Powdered Ratany, } six drams.
 Water, } six ounces.

Mix. (FERR.)

R. Infusion of Roses, one ounce.
 Diluted Sulphuric Acid, forty drops.
 Extract of Ratany, two drams.
 Syrup of Mulberries, six drams.

Mix. (BRERA)

To be taken by spoonfuls.—The last particularly has been recommended in uterine hæmorrhage, and the last but one in fevers and in epileptic fits.

LAC.—MILK.

SYNONIMES:—Lait, FR.; Milch, GERM.; Lebu, ARAB.; Leche, SPAN.; Dud, HIND.; Milk, DUT.; Latte, ITAL.; Schir, PERS.; Khschira, PAYAS, DUGHDA, SANS.; Jælk, SWED.

AMST.; BAVAR.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HASS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

An opaque, white, slightly oleaginous liquid, rather heavier than water. It is secreted by the mammary glands of the females of mammiferous animals, the secretion commencing a short time after parturition. It has a bland, agreeable, and more or less of a sweet taste, with a peculiar odour, which becomes dissipated in proportion as it becomes cold.

The kinds of milk employed are

1. Cow's Milk; *Lac vaccinum* sen *butulum*.

SYNONIMES:—Lait de Vache, FR.; Kuhmilch, GERM.; Ellakerry, CYNG.; Ghayka dud, DUK.; Gaicha dud, MAH.; Susu, MAL.; Gokschira, SANS.; Paschuin paal, TAM.; Aupatu, TEL.

2. Goat's Milk; *Lac caprinum*.

SYNONIMES:—Lait de Chèvre, FR.; Ziegenmilch, GERM.; Jlukirie, CYNG.; Chaylie ka dud, DUK.; Leche de cabra, SPAN.; Ajakschira, SANS.; Aata paal, Veltata paal, TAM.; May ka palu, TEL.

3. Asses Milk; *Lac asininum*.

SYNONIMES:—Lait d'ânesse, FR.; Eselsmilch, GERM.; Cotalukirie, CYNG.; Ga-

diko dud, DUK.; Ghadwa tscha dud, MAH.; Kharakhira, SANS.; Kalady paal, TAM.; Gadilay paalu, TEL.

The two first very nearly resemble each other, but the last contains much more cream than they do.

Milk, left undisturbed for some time, separates into three portions:

1. Cream; *Cremor*.

SYNONIMES:—Crème, FR.; Milchrahm, GERM.; Grœdda, SWED.

2. Caseum.

3. Serum; *Lac ebutyratum*.

SYNONIMES:—Sérum, FR.; Buttermilch, GERM.; Dogh, ARAB.; Schaatssh, DUK.; Mutha, HIND.; Takram, Dandahatam, SANS.; Moru, TAM.; Isalla, TEL.

By beating the cream, butter, *Butyrum*, is obtained.

SYNONIMES:—Beurre, FR.; Butter, GERM.; Manteca de vacca, SPAN.; Boter, DUT.; Burro, ITAL.; Smør, SWED.

AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This is a fat and solid substance, varying in colour from white to yellow, of an agreeable taste, and of a slightly aromatic odour. It contains, according to CHEVREUL, caseous matter, serum, elaine, stearine, a co-