Isolusine, a new principle discovered by M. Peschier in various species of polygala.

Ivory. *Ebur.* P. When burnt, is said to be astringent and vermifuge, but is not used.

Ivory Black is prepared by burning the shavings or chips in a closely covered crucible till no smoke is seen to pass through the joinings. The matter, when cooled, is pounded, ground on a porphyry slab with water, washed on a filter with warm water, and dried. It is used in painting, and also as a toothpowder.

Adulterated with common bone-black, which may be known by having a tinge of red, instead of a fine clear greyish-black. Bone-black is made in the same way as ivory-black. Other blacks of an inferior kind are also frequently mixed with it.

Ivy. *Hedera Helix.* Haller says the leaves are considered in Germany as a specific for the atrophy of children. They have lately been administered in France in malignant cholera. The berries are subacid, and slightly emetic and purgative.

J.

Jack by the Hedge. *Erysimum alliaria.* A native plant, called also *Sauce alone*, from its smelling strongly of onions. It is stimulant and diuretic; the seeds errhine. I have known the *Gallium aparine* mistaken for it, from a similarity in the provincial name. It was well no worse mistake happened, as the infusion was drunk largely.

Jackson's Bathing Spirits are nothing more than the Compound Liniment of Soap, scented with essences.

Jalapæ Radix. L. E. D. P. Jalap. The root (not of *Mirabilis Jalapa*), but of the *Convolvulus Jalapa*, a native of America, and a valuable drug. It is sweetish, warm, pungent, nauseous to the taste, and of a peculiar heavy odour. Contains Jalapia, which see.

Adulterated with briony root, which may be known by its being more light, pale, and spongy, and not exhibiting the dense resinous fracture of the genuine root. From containing less resinous matter also, the spurious roots do not burn so easily as the genuine, and this is a good test. It is also sometimes injured by the worm. When cut across, the genuine root is brownish-grey, and arranged in concentric layers.

Medicinally it is a powerful and safe cathartic, and anthelmintic hydragogue, but it sometimes gripes violently, by stimulating the colon. It is most soluble in alcohol, and is usually combined with submu-

riate of mercury, with a little essential oil, or extract of hyoscyamus, to prevent griping. The dose is gr. x to ʒss in form of powder, pill, or lozenge.

Enters into Ext. Jalapæ. L. E. D. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp. E. Tinct. Jalapæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E.

JALAPIA, or JALAPINE, an alkali discovered in jalap by Mr. Hume, junior, of Long-acre. It has no perceptible taste nor smell. An ounce of jalap yields about five grains of jalapia. It has not yet been employed medicinally.

JAMAICA PEPPER. See PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS. The original receipt is: Take ʒj each of James's powder, Rufus's pill mass, and gum guaiac; make a mass with tincture of castor, and divide into 40 pills. They are usually made, however, with antimonial powder, instead of James's powder.

JAMES'S POWDER. This celebrated nostrum was analysed by Dr. G. Pearson, and found to contain 57 parts of oxide of antimony, partly vitrified, and 43 parts of phosphate of lime. Mr. R. Phillips has lately found the proportions of these to be 56 and 44. The original specification of James is: "Take antimony, calcine it with a continued protracted heat, in a flat unglazed vessel, adding to it from time to time a sufficient quantity of any animal oil or salt, dephlegmated; then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time, and separate the powder from the nitre by dissolving it in water." This, however, is a false receipt, as it will not produce the powder. That there is a regular and certain process for its preparation, is proved by the similarity of the two analyses by Pearson and Phillips at a considerable distance of time.

Adulterated with flour, prepared chalk, gypsum, and other white powders, and the fraud is concealed by the uncertainty of effect even in the genuine.

Imitated by the antimonial powder, which contains from 35 to 38 parts of peroxide of antimony, and from 65 to 62 parts of phosphate of lime. See PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Medicinally it is quite insoluble in water, and is said to be diaphoretic, nauseant, emetic, and purgative; but it is of very uncertain operation, as James himself confessed; for when it meets with an acid in the stomach, it acts violently; when the primæ viæ are loaded with mucus, it is inert. Mr. R. Phillips says it is always inert, but experience strongly opposes this. James says "the dose is uncertain, but in general 30 grains is a moderate dose." James always combined it with mercurials, and followed it up with bark. From gr. v to gr. x is the usual dose.

James obtained the receipt from a Swede, under condition of participa-

tion in the profits, which condition James did not fulfil, and was prosecuted; but gained his cause by asserting that he had altered and improved the original process.

JAPAN BLACKING. Boil together half a gallon of boiled linseed-oil, an ounce and a half of bitumen, and four ounces of burnt umber. When sufficiently incorporated, add as much oil of turpentine as will make it of a proper thickness, taking care that it does not catch fire. Other receipts are given, in which gum is the shining material.

JAPAN EARTH. *Terra Japonica.* O. See CATECHU.

JAPAN INK. See INK.

JASMINE. *Jasminum officinale.* P. A climbing shrub with white flowers of a fine fragrance.

Medicinally they are bitter, sedative, and narcotic; but are chiefly used for preparing perfumes. The flowers which grow here are too delicate and evanescent to be used, except in preparing snuffs and powders, and the oil and essence should be imported from Florence, that from Genoa and Leghorn being inferior.

JATROPHA. See TAPIOCA.

JATROPHIC ACID is procured by converting croton oil into soap. It is also called *Crotonic Acid.*

JAVELLE WATER. See EAU DE JAVELLE.

JELLY. *Gelatina.* P. A preparation usually of a thicker consistence than honey, and composed of animal substances, in which gelatine abounds, or vegetables containing gum combined with an acid, the supposed composition of vegetable jelly.

Almond Jelly is prepared by adding to ʒvj of almond emulsion, ʒviij of hartshorn jelly, dissolved together with ʒj of orange-flower water, and ♏iij of lemon essence.

Apple Jelly is prepared by paring, coring, and cutting to pieces, ℔vj of juicy apples, boiling them gently in a quart of water till reduced to a pulp. Strain this through a jelly-bag, add three quarts of syrup, and boil for ten minutes; longer would spoil it, and make it like treacle.

Or, boil one part of sugar with four of apple-juice strained.

Arrow-root Jelly. Boil together half a pint of water, a glass of sherry, or a spoonful of brandy, with a little grated nutmeg and fine sugar. Mix this by degrees into a dessert-spoonful of good arrow-root, which has been previously beat smooth with two spoonfuls of cold water. Boil the whole for three minutes, stirring it the while.

Biscuit Jelly is made by boiling two ounces of biscuit powder in a quart of water to a pint, straining, and adding ʒviij of lump sugar, and two glasses of port wine, with lemon essence, or compound tincture of cardamoms, to flavour.

Calves' Foot Jelly. Put six calves' or neats' feet in six quarts of water, and boil for eight hours, or till reduced to four quarts, and strain and skim carefully. Then beat up the whites of twelve eggs with a pound and a half of coarse sugar, the juice of ten lemons, a few peels of the same, a stick of cinnamon, and a spoonful of grape syrup, and add the broth to it while warm. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour, put half a pint of wine to it, boil it again, let it stand ten minutes covered, then strain two or three times till it runs clear. Nutritive.

Cranberry Jelly. Mix two parts of cranberry-juice, strained, with one part of strong isinglass jelly; sweeten with refined sugar, boil and strain. It may also be made by adding ground rice to the cranberry-juice before boiling.

Currant Jelly. Prepared with the juice of black or red currants like Apple Jelly. Cooling.

Eryngo-root Jelly. Boil in two quarts of water two ounces each of candied eryngo-root, isinglass, pearl barley, and hartshorn shavings, and ʒj of conserve of roses, till reduced to one quart. Strain, and when wanted warm it, and mix with milk or wine.

Gloucester Jelly is the same as the last, with the addition of ʒj each of sago and rice.

Gooseberry Jelly is made like apple jelly.

Hartshorn Jelly. Gelatina Cornu Cervi. P. Prepared in the same way as calves' foot jelly, by boiling ℔ss of hartshorn shavings in Oij of water, straining by pressure, and adding Oij more water, boil again, strain, and dissolve in it ʒiv of sugar, and clarify with white of egg.

Iceland Moss Jelly. Gelatina de Lichene Islandico. P. Boil ʒij of the lichen in water, and throw away this first decoction; then boil the lichen successively, and mix the several decoctions, adding ʒij of isinglass separately dissolved, and then ʒiv of white sugar; strain and evaporate to Oss, and flavour to taste with lemon peel, &c. Nutritive and tonic.

Pork Jelly (Dr. Radcliffe's). Simmer a fresh leg of pork with the bone previously broken in three gallons of water till reduced to one; add half an ounce each of mace and nutmeg; strain, and when cold take off the fat. A cupful morning and evening as a restorative in debility and convalescence.

Quince Jelly. Gelatina de Cydoniis. P. Prepared like apple-jelly. Prescribed in diarrhœas.

Sago Jelly is prepared by macerating the sago in water for a couple of hours, and proceeding as for biscuit jelly.

Strawberry Jelly is made like apple jelly.

Tapioca Jelly is made in the same way as sago jelly; but the tapioca requires to be macerated for about a day. Nutritive and non-stimulant.

Jesuit's Drops are precisely the same as Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Juglans. See Walnut.

Juice. See Succus.

Jujube. P. The fruit of the *Ziziphus vulgaris*, which is mucilaginous and expectorant in strangury, chronic catarrh, and irritative cough. Usually given in form of conserve—*Pasta de Jujubis*. P.

Julep, a species of draught. The term is nearly obsolete.

Camphor Julep is almost the only julep now in use. It consists of an aqueous solution of camphor, given in doses of ʒij in nervous irritability, and as a vehicle for anodynes.

Jumble Beads. The seeds of Abrus precatorius, or wild Jamaica liquorice. Sold in the china shops as a reputed cephalic.

Juniperi Baccæ et Cacumina. L. E. D. P. Juniper Berries, Tops, and Wood, *Juniperus communis*. A native shrub, common on dry pastures and hills. The *best* berries are those which are not too large, but plump, rather heavy, and juicy, having a warm, sweetish, aromatic taste. When dry and shrivelled they are good for nothing; but those are sometimes artificially *plumped*, as it is called, for the market, by soaking them in water, and exposing them to a gentle heat.

Soluble in water and in spirit of wine, and constituting the flavouring ingredient in Hollands or Geneva. English gin is malt or saccharine spirit flavoured with oil of turpentine, which is cheaper than juniper.

Medicinally the chief properties are, aromatic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Juniper is principally used for preparing the oil, is prescribed in form of infusion, ʒiij of the berries to Oj of water, or the berries beat up with sugar, ℈j to ʒss thrice a day, along with nitrate or supertartrate of potass. Juniper is a good vermifuge.

Enters into Ol. Juniperi. L. E. D. Spir. Juniperi Comp. L. E. D.

K.

Kali. The old name for Potass, and retained by the Dublin College till the last edition of their Pharmacopœia. *Al*, the Arabic article, is now added to *kali*, as a general term.

Kali Causticum. O. See Potassa Fusa. L.

Kali Causticum cum Calce. O. See Potassa cum Calce. L.