

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 Benzoïn.

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, ʒj 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.

KALI PREPARATUM. O. See POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, a narcotic poison. (PHARM. PHILADEL.)

KELP, impure Carbonate of Soda, procured by burning various species of sea-weed, particularly *Fucus vesiculosus*. It is brought to market in bluish-grey masses, and is much used in the manufactory of soap, bleaching, &c., but is inferior to BARILLA, which is made on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

KERMES. P. An insect, the *Coccus ilicis*, with its nidus dried, which is aromatic, astringent, stimulant, and aphrodisiac, and is prescribed in nervous debility and in difficult parturition.

KERMES MINERAL, an antimonial medicine still in great repute on the continent. It is prepared by boiling for an hour one part of sub-carbonate of potass with four parts of native sulphuret of antimony finely pulverized in a quantity of water, filtering and setting the liquor aside to cool, the precipitate of which is the kermes.

Decomposition. During the boiling the potass combines with the sulphur of the sulphuret, forming sulphuret of potass; which, by decomposing part of the water, attracts its hydrogen, and becomes hydrosulphuret of potass, while its oxygen converts the antimony into an oxide, and the latter substance is dissolved by the alkaline hydrosulphuret. As the solution cools the affinities are changed, and the oxide of antimony, combining with the sulphuretted hydrogen, is precipitated.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of gr. j even to ʒj or ʒjss in the course of the day, as a counter stimulant, by the Italians of the new school (RASORI and BORDA). In doses of gr. iv to gr. viij it is emetic, like tartarized antimony. It is nearly the same as the golden sulphur of antimony, and is called in the Codex *Hydrosulphuretum rubrum stibii sulfurati*, or red hydrosulphuret of sulphuretted antimony.

KETCHUP, or CATSUP, a high-flavoured condiment, prepared with either mushrooms or walnuts for a basis.

Mushroom Ketchup. Chop two pecks of large broad-flap mushrooms, add a pound of salt, and let it stand two days, occasionally stirring; then strain through a cloth or hair sieve; let the liquor settle, decant it off into a pan, add ʒss each of allspice and whole pepper, and a piece of ginger; boil the whole half an hour, strain when cold, and bottle.

Tomata Ketchup is made like the next.

Walnut Ketchup is made by expressing the juice of walnuts when they are tender, boiling a gallon of this, and skimming it well. To this add lbij of anchovies with their bones and liquor, same quantity of shallots, ʒj each of cloves, mace, and pepper, and one clove of garlic. Let all simmer till the shallots sink, pour out into a pan to cool, then bottle and cork closely with a piece of bladder over the cork. It will keep good for 20 years.

Adulterated with liquor made of worm-eaten mushrooms, or with what is made from the outside shells of ripe walnuts. When made in copper vessels, as it usually is, and with vinegar refuse, it contains verdigrise, and is poisonous. This may be detected by evaporating some to dryness, dissolving the residue in nitric acid, when the copper will coat a knife, or any piece of iron put into it.

KEYSER'S PILLS, *Dragées de Keyser*. A foreign nostrum composed of acetate of mercury and manna, and reputed to be antisypilitic.

KINATES are salts formed with kinic acid and alkaline bases.

KINIC, or QUINIC ACID. *New*. Is procured by macerating in cold water the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia*, concentrating the infusion, and setting it aside till a salt separates in plates, which is *Kinate of lime*. Oxalic acid will precipitate the lime from the solution of this, and by evaporation rhombo-prismatic crystals of kinic acid are produced of a brown colour and of an acid bitter taste.

Soluble in water; and forms soluble compounds with alkaline bases.

KING'S YELLOW. See **ORPIMENT**.

KINO. L. E. D. P. A gum, or gum resin, procured from a tropical tree, supposed (ascertained says Dr. Paris) to be the *Pterocarpus erinacea*. The kino has no smell, is of a bitter taste with a shade of sweetness.

Soluble in alcohol, and also in water at 60°.

Incompatible with isinglass, mineral acids, the alkalies, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of iron and zinc, and tartarized antimony.

Adulterated with the extract of mahogany, and in the original preparation with earthy matters, which may be known by its grittiness when chewed. It is imported chiefly from Amboyna, and ought to be deep brown, shining, brittle, and uniform in colour. With spirit of wine it ought to form a claret-coloured tincture, which water will not render turbid.

Medicinally it is a good tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, though inferior in certainty to catechu. The dose is gr. x to ʒj or ʒss in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage. According to Dr. Pemberton, it only astringes the bowels when they are diseased, not when they are healthy. The tincture is perhaps the best form when there is no inflammatory tendency.

Enters into Elect. Catechu. E. D. Tinct. Kino. L. E. D.

KIRCHWASSER. A celebrated German liqueur prepared from cherries, which must be thoroughly ripe, carefully picked, and the pulp bruised, taking care not to break the stones. The mash is then set in a vat to ferment, and afterwards distilled like other spirits. It is colourless, transparent, and what is sold at Paris tastes very much

P

like Irish whiskey. See MARASQUIN, which is prepared in the same way from morello cherries.

KIRKLAND'S CERATE. See CERATE.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. L. D. P. Rhatany Root. The root of the *Krameria*, or *Crameria triandra*. It is a strong vegetable astringent, which was, I believe, first introduced into medicine by Dr. R. Reece. It contains tannin, and only a trace of gallic acid, besides the krameric acid.

Medicinally the dose ʒj to ʒj of the extract thrice a day. It is also given in tincture and infusion for diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, and leucorrhœa, but does not, though excellent, seem to be preferable to catechu or kino.

Incompatible with the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and with gelatine.

It is chiefly used in manufacturing factitious port wine, by imparting to cheap mixtures a rough astringent taste.

KRAMERIC ACID, a peculiar acid found in rhatany root. (PESCHIER.)

L.

LABARRAQUE'S SODA LIQUID is the Chloride of Soda. This is easily prepared by transmitting to saturation a current of chlorine gas into a cold and rather dilute solution of caustic soda, or common carbonate of soda; but in the latter case excess of chlorine will be requisite.

Or, it may be made cheaply by decomposing chloride of lime with carbonate of soda. (PAYEN.)

LABDANUM, a fine fragrant gum, which is imported in rolls of the size of the wrist. When beaten in a mortar, it sticks like wax to the pestle, which should be previously anointed with oil of jasmine.

Imitated by melting ʒvj each of yellow wax and prepared lard with ʒiv of ivory-black, perfuming it and casting in a mould.

Adulterated with the genuine sort from which the best parts have been taken in the form of liquid labdanum. The bad may be known by its being very black and heavy, and its falling into powder in the mortar like dry sand. The genuine is very soft, and smells like honey water. It is very scarce.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. O. See MISTUR. AMYGD.

LAC. Gum Lac. A preparation used in the arts, and sold in various forms, such as lump lac, seed lac, shell lac, and stick lac. It is formed by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus Lacca*) on branches of several species of trees, such as *Ficus Indica*, *Rhamnus Jujuba*, &c. Seed lac is much used in varnishing, and in making sealing-wax.