SYRUPI.

SYRUPS.

Syrups are apt to ferment or mould when made with too little Sugar, and to crystallise when too concentrated, or when mixed with Acids or Alcohol. There is no uniformity in the method given in B.P. for the twenty-two Syrups which are Official. In seven of them the final product is directed to be made to a given volume by the addition of Water or of Syrup, and in three of them to a given weight. The sp. gr. is inserted in two of them, Syrupus, and Syrupus Ferri Iodidi. In the case of Syrupus Sennæ and Syrupus Tolutanus, the fluid is made to a given volume by the addition of Distilled Water before the Sugar is dissolved in it, but in Syrupus Hemidesmi, Syrupus Rosæ and Syrupus Scillæ no such precaution is taken. Syrupus Aurantii and Syrupus Zingiberis are both mixtures of a Tincture with Syrup, but the latter is made to a definite volume, the former is not.

The following are the Syrups of the British Pharmacopœia, the formulas for which will be found under the names of the drugs from which they are prepared:—

Dose.		Proportion of Ingredient.
	SYRUPUS. *See* SACCHARUM	Sugar 1 in 1½.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS AROMATICUS	Tincture of Orange 1 in 4.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS AURANTII	Tinct. 1 in 8.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS	O.F. Water 1 in 6¾.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS.	Calcium Phosphate about 1 in 40.
½ to 2 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS CASCARÆ AROMATICUS.	Liquid Extract of Cascara 1 in 2½.
½ to 2 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS CHLORAL	1 in 6.
½ to 2 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS CODEINÆ	Codeine Phosphate 1 in 220.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI, 11 mins. contain 1 gr. Ferrous Iodide.	
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS	1 grain in each fl. drm.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA. 1 fl. drm. = 1 grain Anhydrous Ferrous Phosphate, ⅛ grain of Quinine Sulphate, and $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of Strychnine.	
	SYRUPUS GLUCOSI	About 1 in 3.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI	Root about 1 in 8.
1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS LIMONIS	Juice 1 in 2.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ	Bark 1 in 6⅔.
½ to 2 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS RHEI	Root 1 in 15.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS RHŒADOS	Petals 1 in 3½.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS ROSÆ	Petals 1 in 17¼.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS SCILLÆ	Squill about 1 in 16.
½ to 2 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS SENNÆ	Senna about 1 in 1½.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS	Balsam 1 in 26.
½ to 1 fl. drm.	SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS	Root 1 in 40.

Syrups that are not official are enumerated in the Index.

Not Official.

TABACI FOLIA.

LEAF TOBACCO.

The dried leaves of the Virginian Tobacco, *Nicotiana Tabacum*.

Official in *B.P.* '85, but now omitted.

When dry they yield about 20 p.c. of ash, containing a large proportion of Potassium Carbonate.

The Virginian leaf contains about 6 p.c. of **Nicotine**, and is one of the strongest varieties of Tobacco.

Medicinal Properties.—A powerful depressant, especially affecting the heart and respiration. Smoked, it is sedative and antispasmodic in various cases of asthma. Occasionally used as snuff for its errhine action, increasing the flow of nasal mucus.

It forms the basis of a proprietary article for the relief of neuralgia of the face.

Nicotine is one of the most powerful and rapid poisons known.

Tobacco Juice (a strong infusion) is a powerful insecticide, but some preparations for this purpose contain Arsenic in addition to the Tobacco, and in a case that came under our notice, several animals were killed by the Arsenic.

Antidotes.—In case Tobacco has been swallowed, an emetic; stimulants internal and external. Recumbent position; Tannic Acid; Nux Vomica or Strychnine.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Belg., Ger., Norw., Russ., Swed. and Swiss, Folia Nicotiana; Fr., Nicotiane ou Tabac; Mex., Tabaco; Port. and Span., Nicociana; U.S., Tabacum; not in Austr., Dan., Dutch, Hung., Ital., Jap. or Norw.

Preparation.

NICOTINE ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, eq. 160·98).—A nearly colourless volatile liquid alkaloid, Sp. gr. 1·011, with an acrid burning taste, inflammable, miscible with Water, Ether, Alcohol, and the fixed Oils. Boiling point about 250° C. To this alkaloid Tobacco owes its activity. The most easily crystallised salt is the Acid Tartrate. Nicotine is never used therapeutically.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Swed.; not in the others.

TAMARINDUS.

TAMARINDS.

The fruits of *Tamarindus Indica*, freed from the brittle outer part of the pericarp and preserved with Sugar.

Imported from the West Indies.

Medicinal Properties.—Refrigerant and slightly laxative. Infused with Water, forms a cooling drink in febrile affections.

Dose.—Not given in B.P.; ½ oz. and upwards.

Official Preparation.—Contained in Confectio Sennæ.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in all except Dan.

Description.—A reddish-brown moist sugary mass, containing strong branched fibres, and brown shining seeds, each of which is enclosed in a tough membranous coat or endocarp. Taste agreeable, refreshing, subacid.

Test.—The pulp should not yield any characteristic reaction for Copper with the tests for that metal.

The Tamarind Acid equal to about 10 p.c. (calculated as Tartaric) would take up Copper if such vessels were used.

TARAXACI RADIX.

TARAXACUM ROOT.

The fresh and the dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale*, collected in the autumn.

Medicinal Properties.—A mild laxative and bitter tonic, given in atonic dyspepsia with habitual constipation. Not now believed to be cholagogue. In dropsy, arising from obstruction of the liver, it is given in combination with purgatives.

A very feeble stimulant of the liver.—Dr. Rutherford.

Official Preparations.—Extractum Taraxaci, Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum, and Succus Taraxaci.

Not Official.—Liquor Taraxaci.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in all except Norw.; Fr., Pissenlit; Ital., Tarassaco; Mex., Diente de Leon, **root** and **leaves.**

Description.—Root, when fresh, frequently a foot (three decimetres) or more in length, and half-an-inch (twelve millimetres) or more in diameter, smooth, and yellowish-brown externally, whitish within. It breaks readily with a short fracture; from the fractured surface, which exhibits faint concentric rings, a milky juice exudes. When dried, it is more or less shrivelled, deeply wrinkled longitudinally, dark brown or nearly black, breaks with a short fracture, and the exposed surface shows a small yellow porous wood, surrounded by a thick nearly white cortex which exhibits a variable number, according to its size, of irregular well-marked concentric rings. Inodorous; taste bitter.

An investigation of Taraxacum Root and Taraxacin.—*A.J.P.* '95, 465; '96, 518; '97, 543.

Preparations.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM.

Crush fresh Taraxacum Root; press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside; heat the liquid to 212° F. (100° C.), and maintain the temperature for ten minutes; strain; evaporate to the consistence of a soft extract.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Ital. and U.S., from **fresh root**; Swiss, from **dried root**; Fr., from **dried leaves**; Austr., Belg., Dan., Dutch, Ger., Hung., Port., Russ. and Swed., from **whole plant**; Jap., from **whole plant dried**; Mex., from **root** and **leaves**; Span., clarified juice of **fresh leaves** evaporated, also aqueous from **dried leaves.**

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM. LIQUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM. (MODIFIED.)

Taraxacum Root, dried, in No. 20 powder, 20; Alcohol (60 p.c.) 40; Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powdered Taraxacum Root with the Alcohol; set aside in a closed vessel for forty-eight hours; press out 10 of liquid; set the latter aside; mix the pressed residue with 40 of the Distilled Water; set aside for forty-eight hours; press out and strain the liquid; evaporate to about 10; mix the two

liquids; if necessary make up the volume to 20 by the addition of Distilled Water; filter.

Now made with Alcohol (60 p.c.) instead of Proof Spirit.

When made in this way it deposits greatly. A much better Fluid Extract is made by percolation with Alcohol (30 p.c.).

Dose.—½ to 2 fl. drm.

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

SUCCUS TARAXACI. Juice of Taraxacum. (Modified.)

Bruise fresh Taraxacum Root; press out the juice; to every 3 volumes of juice add 1 of Alcohol (90 p.c.); set aside for seven days; filter.

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

Dose.—1 to 2 fl. drm.

(Not in the other Pharmacopœias.)

Not Official.

LIQUOR TARAXACI.—A preparation resembling the Succus, but in which the Alcohol (90 p.c.) is added directly to the bruised root before pressing. Introduced many years before the Succus and superior to it. The opinion (*C.D.* '92, i. 612) is wrong that Liquor in this case is synonymous with Fluid Extract, since the root depreciates considerably in the drying, before powdering.

TEREBENUM.

TEREBENE.

[NEW.]

A mixture of Dipentene and other Hydrocarbons; obtained by agitating Oil of Turpentine with successive quantities of Sulphuric Acid until it no longer rotates the plane of a ray of polarised light, and then distilling in a current of steam.

Solubility.—1 in 6½ of Alcohol (90 p.c.); in all proportions of Absolute Alcohol or Chloroform; 1 in 3¾ of Ether; 5 in 8 of Glacial Acetic Acid; very sparingly in Water.

Medicinal Properties.—Used for the relief of winter cough (chronic bronchitis).—*B.M.J.* '86, i. 259, 392; '87, i. 796; *P.J.* (3) xvi. 611. In phthisis, *Pr.* liii. 275.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims.

Prescribing Notes.—Small doses may be taken on **sugar**. It may be given in **mixture** suspended with Mucilage, in **flexible capsules**, **lozenges** or **pastilles**.

Not Official.—Terpene Hydrate, and Terpinol.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Russ. and U.S.; not in the others.

Description.—A colourless liquid, having an agreeable odour and an aromatic Terebinthinate taste.

Tests.—Sp. gr. ·862 to ·866. Does not rotate the plane of a ray of polarised light. Should distil between 312·8° and 356° F. (156° and 180° C.), leaving only a slight viscid residue (absence of excess of Resin). Not more than 15 p.c. should distil below 329° F. (165° C.).

Not Official.

Terpene Hydrate.—A colourless crystalline solid, slightly soluble in Water, freely in Alcohol. Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Used as an expectorant to reduce secretion in bronchitis and other respiratory disorders.—*Pr.* liv. 383.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Fr., Terpine; Ger., Mex., Terpina; Norw., Hydras Terpinicus; Russ., Swiss and U.S.; not in the others.

Terpinol.—A colourless liquid. Dose, 2 minims.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS.

CANADA TURPENTINE.

B.P.Syn.—Canada Balsam.

The oleo-resin obtained from *Abies balsamea*.

Solubility.—Soluble in all proportions of Benzol, Chloroform, and Ether; 1 in 3 (*or less*) of Absolute Alcohol; 1 in 1 (*or less*) of Alcohol (90 p.c.).

Seldom used internally, its medicinal properties are similar to those of Oleum Terebinthinæ.

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

Official Preparation.—Used in the preparation of Collodium Flexile.

Description.—A pale yellow and faintly greenish transparent oleo-resin, of the consistence of thin honey; with a peculiar and agreeable Terebinthinate odour, and a slightly bitter feebly acrid taste; drying very slowly on exposure to the air into a transparent varnish, and solidifying when mixed with about a sixth of its weight of Magnesia moistened with a little Water.

By long exposure to air at the ordinary temperature, or quickly when heated, it loses about 25 p. c. of its weight of volatile Turpentine, and forms a hard brittle solid, which, dissolved in Benzol, Toluol, or Xylol is much used as a medium for mounting microscopical objects, and as a cement for glass; it is also used in its natural state for the same purposes.

Not Official.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA.

CHIAN TURPENTINE.

An oleo-resin obtained from the incised trunk of *Pistacia Terebinthus*, collected in Scio.

A soft solid with a characteristic odour. When treated with its own weight of Absolute Alcohol or Pure Ether, the greater portion is dissolved.

Medicinal Properties.—Has been recommended in the treatment of cancer.—*L.* '80, i. 477; '87, ii. 1005, 1144, 1190, 1244.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Fr., Térébinthine de Chio: Port., Terebinthina de Chio; Span., Trementina de Chio; not in the others.

Preparation.

PILULA TEREBINTHINÆ CHIÆ.—Chian Turpentine, 6 grains; Sublimed Sulphur, 4 grains. To be made into 2 pills, and taken every four hours.

A case is reported of these pills forming a compact mass in the bowel, removed by enemas.—*C.D.* '90, ii. 75.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

The oil distilled, usually by the aid of steam, from the oleo-resin (Turpentine) obtained from *Pinus sylvestris* and other species of *Pinus;* rectified if necessary.

The Oil of Turpentine sold in Britain is almost wholly imported from America, and is the product (mainly) of *Pinus australis* and *P. Tæda*. German and Russian Oil is principally distilled from *P. sylvestris*; French Oil from *P. maritima*. Hungarian Turpentine is distilled from the cones of *P. Pumilio*, and Carpathian Turpentine from *P. Cembra* or *P. Pumilio*.

The sp. gr. varies between ·860 and ·880; the boiling point approximates to 160° C. The French Oil is strongly lævo-rotatory, but both English and Russian Oils are dextro-rotatory.

French Turpentine is stated to be dextro-rotatory (Armstrong).—*J.S.C.I.* '96, 363; *P.J.* '96, i. 370.

The above statement is at variance with that mentioned in a test for the presence of resin oil in French Turpentine oil, described (*P.J.* '97, ii. 260), which depends on the difference in their rotation, resin oil being stated to be dextro- and French oil lævo-rotatory.

Oil of Turpentine, especially Russian, when exposed to the continuous action of atmospheric air in presence of water, develops a large quantity of Hydrogen Peroxide, Camphoric Acid, and other oxygenated products, which form the basis of the 'Sanitas' series of disinfectants.

Oil of Turpentine dissolves Beeswax, Iodine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, fixed Oils; and Resins forming varnish.

Solubility.—1 in 6½ of Alcohol (90 p.c.); in all proportions of Absolute Alcohol, Carbon Bisulphide, Chloroform, Ether sp. gr. ·720, and Glacial Acetic Acid.

Medicinal Properties.—Antiseptic, hæmostatic, diuretic, anthelmintic. Useful in passive hæmorrhage from the various organs; 4 fl. drm. along with an equal quantity of Castor Oil is often successful in removing tapeworm. Antispasmodic in hysterical affections and in hiccough; it is said to dissolve gall-stones. In small doses (2 to 10 minims), and in large doses (3 to 4 fl. drm.), it does not usually tend to irritate the kidneys, but in doses of about 1 fl. drm. it is apt to do so. Used as an **inhalation** in chronic bronchitis and other lung diseases; as an **enema** for obstinate constipation, for flatulency and tympanitic distension of the bowels, and in threadworm. Externally rubefacient and counter irritant; employed as a **liniment** in chronic inflammation and rheumatism.

Flies and gnats are kept away by the odour of Turpentine.

Dose.—2 to 10 minims; as an anthelmintic, 3 to 4 fl. drm.

Prescribing Notes.—Usually given in the form of **mixture** suspended with

Mucilage or Powder of Acacia. It may be given in Mistura Amygdalæ. It is also given in **capsules**. 1 fl. drm. of Mucilage, with diligent trituration, renders ½ fl. drm. of Oil of Turpentine emulsive with 1 fl. oz. of Distilled Water.

30 grains Powder of Acacia rubbed first with 1 fl. drm. of Oil of Turpentine, then with 1 fl. drm. of Water, and lastly triturated whilst adding gradually 1 fl. oz. Distilled Water, makes a good emulsion.

Official Preparations.—Linimentum Terebinthinæ and Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum. Used in the preparation of Terebenum.

Antidotes.—Emetics, Epsom Salts, demulcent drinks, Morphine or Laudanum to relieve pain.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Austr., Dutch, Ger., Hung., Jap., Russ., Swiss and U.S., Oleum Terebinthinæ; Belg., Essentia Terebinthinæ; Dan., Norw. and Swed., Ætheroleum Terebinthinæ; Fr., Essence de Térébenthine; Ital., Essenza di Trementina; Port., Essencia de Terebinthina; Span., Esencia de Trementina.

Description.—Limpid, colourless, with a strong peculiar odour, which varies in the different kinds of Oil, and a pungent and somewhat bitter taste.

Tests.—It is soluble in its own volume of Glacial Acetic Acid. It commences to boil at about 320° F. (160° C.), and almost entirely distils below 356° F. (180° C.), little or no residue remaining.

Preparations.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Liniment of Turpentine. (Altered.)

Soft Soap, 1½; Distilled Water, 5, or a sufficient quantity; Camphor, 1; Oil of Turpentine, 13. Mix the Soft Soap with 2 of the Distilled Water; dissolve the Camphor in the Oil of Turpentine; gradually add the latter solution to the former, triturating until the mixture becomes a thick creamy emulsion; lastly mix with sufficient Distilled Water to produce 20. =(about 1 in 1½).

Formula entirely altered.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in U.S., Resin Cerate 65, Ol. Turpentine 35; not in the others.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM. Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid.

Oil of Turpentine, 4; Glacial Acetic Acid (by weight), 1; Liniment of Camphor, 4: mix. =(about 1 in 2).

An imitation of St. John Long's celebrated Liniment.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Swed. (Linimentum Terebinthinæ Acetatum), 9 Oil in 20; Swiss (Linimentum Terebinthinæ Compositum), about 3 Oil in 10; not in the others.

Not Official.

TETRONAL.

DIETHYLSULPHON-DIETHYLMETHANE.

It is analogous in composition to Sulphonal, but with the two Methyl groups replaced by Ethyl. A white crystalline odourless powder.

Medicinal Properties.—Hypnotic.—*L.* '93, ii. 758; comparisons with Sulphonal and Trional.—*B.M.J.* '95, i. 153.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

Not Official.

THALLINÆ SULPHAS.

$(C_{10}H_{13}NO)_2$. H_2SO_4. $2H_2O$, eq. 456·94.

The Sulphate of a synthetically-prepared base derived from Chinoline, the full name of which is Tetrahydroparaquinanisol or Tetrahydroparamethyloxychinolin.

A yellowish-white crystalline powder, with an odour resembling that of Coumarin, and an aromatic bitter taste. Its dilute aqueous solution gives a green colour with Test Solution of Ferric Chloride.

The free base is precipitated from solutions by Caustic Alkali, and from it are obtained the **Iodide** and other Iodinated compounds (*e.g.*, **Periodotetrahydroparamethyloxychinolinum**) which have been used in the treatment of cancer.

Solubility.—1 in 7 of Water.

Medicinal Properties.—Antipyretic and antiseptic. Has been recommended internally in typhoid and other fevers.—*L.* '84, ii. 1018; *L.M.R.* '85, 456; *B.M.J.* '87, ii. 1438.

For gonorrhœa, an **injection** 2½ grains in 150 minims of Water; a **bougie** 2 grains in 40 grains of Cacao Butter.—*B.M.J.* '87, ii. 1438; *L.M.R.* '87, 162.

Adverse results in gonorrhœa.—*B.M.J.* '89, i. 1458.

Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Ger. and Russ., Thallinum Sulfuricum; not in the others.

THEOBROMATIS OLEUM.

OIL OF THEOBROMA.

B.P.Syn.—Cacao Butter.

A concrete oil obtained by pressing the warm crushed seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*.

Official Preparations.—Contained in all the Suppositories except Glycerin.

Not Official.—Theobromine, Theobromine Salicylate, and Diuretin.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Austr., Belg., Dan., Dutch, Ger., Hung., Jap., Norw., Russ., Swed. and Swiss, Oleum Cacao; Fr., Beurre de Cacao; Ital., Burro di Cacao; Mex., Manteca de Cacao; Port., Oleo de Cacao; Span., Aceite de Cacao; U.S., Oleum Theobromæ.

Description.—A yellowish-white solid, breaking with a smooth fracture; odour resembling that of cocoa; taste bland and agreeable; free from rancidity.

Tests.—It softens at 80° F. (26·6° C.) and melts at temperatures between 88° and 93° F. (31·1° and 33·9° C.). If 1 gramme be dissolved in 3 c.c. of Ether, in a test-tube, at 62° or 63° F. (or 17° C.), and the tube be placed in water at 32° F. (0° C.), the liquid should neither become turbid nor deposit a granular mass in less than three minutes; and if the mixture after congealing be exposed to a temperature of 60° F. (15·5° C.) it should gradually afford a clear solution (absence of other fats).

Some interesting notes on the **melting point** of Cacao Butter will be found *P.J.* (3) xxiii. 247. The principal points are: (1) m. p. of trade samples by Redwood's Mercury process 73°—91° F.; (2) m. p. raised and finally lowered by continued heat above its melting point; (3) m. p. in capillary tubes depends upon diameter of bore, the smaller the bore the lower the m. p.; (4) after melting, Cacao Butter takes about twenty-four hours in capillary tubes, to regain its original m. p.

It has also been found that when a sample of Theobroma Oil had been once melted, it requires to be allowed to stand several days before an accurate determination of the sp. gr. can be made.—*P.J.* '98, i. 69.

It has been shown (*C.D.* '89, i. 800) that a large number of chemicals used in the form of suppositories caused the melting point of the mixture to be several degrees higher than the base employed.

Cocoanut Stearin is a better substance than Cacao Butter for making suppositories. *See* p. 605.

Not Official.

THEOBROMINE ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$).—The alkaloid contained in the Cacao seeds, which latter when deprived of part of their fixed oil, constitute the bulk of the commercial 'Cocoa' so largely used as a beverage. It is closely allied to Caffeine, and has a similar physiological action but stronger. It is much less soluble in water than Caffeine, and acts the part of a weak acid, forming compounds with alkalis. The seeds contain 1 to 2 p.c. of the alkaloid.

Diuretic, acting most efficiently in cases of cardiac diseases.—*T.G.* '93, 767; *B.M.J.E.* '93, ii. 104. Considered in many respects superior to Diuretin.—*Pr.* li. 299. Diuresis may be prolonged by the subsequent administration of Digitalin ($\frac{1}{120}$ and $\frac{1}{60}$ grain).—*T.G.* '96, 330; *L.* '96, i. 205; '96, ii. 1820; *P.J.* '95, ii. 391.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

Theobromine Salicylate, is stated to be far more stable than the double salt (Diuretin), the latter being decomposed even by Carbonic Acid.—*P.J.* '96, i. 161.

DIURETIN (Sodium Theobromine Salicylate).—A white odourless powder soluble 1 in 1 of cold Water, soluble in Alcohol, insoluble in Chloroform and Ether. Cardiac tonic and diuretic. Useful in both chronic and acute Bright's disease.—*B.M.J.E.* '93, ii. 80; '94, ii. 71; *L.* '96, i. 1132; '98, i. 1621; *Pr.* lvi. 319.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains thrice daily.

THUS AMERICANUM.

FRANKINCENSE.

The concrete oleo-resin which is scraped off the trunks of *Pinus palustris* and *Pinus Tæda*.

From the Southern States of North America.

Solubility.—Almost wholly soluble 1 in 1 of Alcohol (90 p.c.); entirely 4 in 3 of Ether.

Medicinal Properties.—Used externally for the same purposes as Resin.

Official Preparation.—Used in the preparation of Emplastrum Picis.

Description.—When fresh it is a rather soft pale yellow, opaque, tough solid, with a Terebinthinate odour; but on keeping, it becomes dry, brittle, translucent, darker in colour, and fainter in odour.

THYMOL.

THYMOL.

$C_6H_3 \cdot OH \cdot CH_3 \cdot C_3H_7$, eq. 148·98.

A crystalline substance obtained from the volatile oils of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Monarda punctata*, and *Carum Copticum*. Purified by recrystallisation from Alcohol.

Solubility.—1 in 1500 of Water; 1 in 190 of Glycerin; 8 in 3 of Alcohol (90 p.c.) or Ether; 8 in 5 of Chloroform; 1 in 6 of Petroleum Spirit; 1 in 3 of Oil of Turpentine; 1 in 2 of Olive Oil; 4 in 3 of Glacial Acetic Acid; 1 in 6 of Solution of Potash.

Medicinal Properties.—A saturated **solution** in Water is a very powerful antiseptic; it is said to be a more powerful antiseptic than Carbolic Acid; it arrests fermentation in a solution of Sugar and Yeast better than either Carbolic Acid or Salicylic Acid, and it also arrests putrefaction of animal matters.—*B.M.J.* '75, i. 680; used as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhœa and typhoid. As an **ointment** or **soap** in parasitic skin diseases. As an **inhalation** in laryngitis and bronchial affections; and for many other conditions in which Carbolic Acid is useful. As an anthelmintic.—*L.* '94, ii. 1273. It is a very powerful deodorant, and is a local anæsthetic.

Usually employed as a deodorant, which property it possesses to a marked degree; its **aqueous solution** is very useful in a night commode, and an extremely small quantity of it will keep urine, when it is required to make a twenty-four hours' collection.

Dose.—½ to 2 grains.

Not Official.—Liquor Thymolis, Thymol Antiseptic Dressings, Vapor Thymolis, Oleum Thymi, and Carvacrol Iodide.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Austr., Dan., Ger., Hung., Jap., Norw., Russ. and Swiss, Thymolum; Dutch, Fr. and U.S., Thymol; Ital., Timolo; Mex., Acido Timico; Span., Timol; not in the others.

Description.—Large oblique prismatic crystals, having the odour of Thyme and a pungent aromatic taste.

Tests.—They sink in cold Water, but on heating the mixture to a temperature of 110° to 125° F. (43·3° to 51·7° C.) they melt and rise to the surface. The crystals volatilise completely at the temperature of a water-bath. A solution of Thymol in half its bulk of Glacial Acetic Acid, warmed with an equal volume of Sulphuric Acid, assumes a reddish-violet colour.

A characteristic reaction for Thymol and also for Carvacrol, in solution, is a red colour produced on heating a small quantity of either with ·1 gramme of Potassium Hydroxide and 20 drops Chloroform. Thymol requires the addition of a few drops of Alcohol to effect solution, before the colour is produced.—*P.* . '96, i. 165.

Not Official.

LIQUOR THYMOLIS.—Thymol, 1; Alcohol (90 p.c.), 100. This solution is very useful, as it may be diluted to any extent with Water without precipitation. Half a pint diluted to a gallon is about the same strength as a saturated aqueous solution.

THYMOL ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.—**Gauze**, 5 p. c., and **Wool**, 5 p. c.

VAPOR THYMOLIS (*T.H.*).—Thymol, 6 grains; Alcohol (90 p.c.), 60 minims; Light Magnesium Carbonate, 3 grains. Water to 1 fl. oz.; mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of Water at 140° F. for each **inhalation.**

A strong stimulant and disinfectant.

OLEUM THYMI.—The Oil distilled from *Thymus vulgaris*. Sp. gr. ·900—·990. Slightly lævo-rotatory. Should contain from 25 to 35 p.c. of Phenols (Thymol and Carvacrol), which should distil about 220° C.

Determination of Thymol and Carvacrol in Thyme Oil.—*J.S.C.I.* '97, 568.

CARVACROL IODIDE.—Produced by the action of Iodine and Potassium Iodide on Carvacrol in solution. A reddish-brown powder, insoluble in water and Alcohol, but soluble in Ether and Chloroform.

As a germicide it is stated to be 5 times more powerful than Iodoform, and being more bulky is better adapted as a dusting powder. The substance which we have prepared many years at the suggestion of Dr. Mortimer Granville is of a reddish-brown colour, but more recently a substance of a light yellow colour has been used in Germany as a substitute for Iodoform.—*P.J.* '96, i. 241.

Iodocrol, a fancy name applied to the latter product.—*P.J.* '98, i. 61.

THYROIDEUM SICCUM.

DRY THYROID.

[NEW.]

A powder prepared from the fresh and healthy Thyroid Gland of the sheep.

Medicinal Properties.—Various preparations of the Thyroid Gland have been used with success in the treatment of myxœdema and certain forms of insanity; psoriasis and chronic scaly skin diseases.—*B.M.J.* '91, ii. 796, 798; '92, ii. 449, 613, 894, 940, 1386; '93, i. 737; '93, ii. 217; '96, ii. 1641; '98, ii. 142; *L.* '92, ii. 941; '93, i. 580; '94, ii. 846; '95, i. 625; '97, ii. 267; *B.M.J.E.* '94, i. 101; *Pr.* liii. 100; preparations, *B.M.J.* '92, ii. 1384, 1459; *L.* '93, i. 273, 396; *C.D.* 93, i. 296; *P.J.* (3) xxiii. 321, 360, 379; *C.D.* '93, i. 296; in goitre, *L.* '95, ii. 169; *B.M.J.* '95, ii. 75; '96, i. 48; in cancer, *L.* '96, ii. 106, 162; in cretinism, *L.* '96, i. 853, 1446; '97, ii. 853; in lupus, *B.M.J.* '94, i. 786; '96, ii. 1200; *L.* '96, ii. 41, 470; in psoriasis, *B.M.J.* '94, i. 186, 617; '95, i. 697; *L.* '95, i. 813; *B.M.J.E.* '95, ii. 35; *P.J.* '95, ii. 391; in ichthyosis, *B.M.J.* '95, i. 696; in pityriasis rubra, *B.M.J.* '95, i. 695; Chemistry and Pharmacology, *P.J.* '96, i. 231; active principle of, *P.J.* '96, i. 351.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

Official Preparation.—Liquor Thyroidei.

Not Official.—Iodothyrin, Thyroglandin.

O.M.P.—Remove the external fat and connective tissue from Thyroid Glands taken from sheep immediately after killing. Cut the glands across, and reject any which contain cysts, are hypertrophied, or otherwise abnormal. Mince finely the healthy glands, and dry at a temperature of 90° to 100° F. (32·2° to 37·8° C.); powder the dried product; remove all fat from it by treatment with Petroleum Spirit; and again dry the residue.

Description.—A light dull-brown powder, with a very faint meat-like odour and taste, and free from any flavour of putrescence. It is liable to become damp on exposure to the air, and then deteriorates.

Preparation.

LIQUOR THYROIDEI.—Thyroid Solution. (New.)

A liquid prepared from the fresh and healthy Thyroid Gland of the sheep.

O.M.P.—Remove the external fat and connective tissue from Thyroid Glands taken from sheep immediately after killing; cut the glands across, and reject any that contain cysts, are hypertrophied, or are otherwise abnormal. Count the healthy glands that remain; slice them and bruise them thoroughly in a mortar; for each entire gland (consisting of two lobes) add 34 minims (or 2 c.c.) of Glycerin, and 34 minims (or 2 c.c.) of a ·5 p.c. solution of Phenol in Distilled Water; transfer the mixture, well stirred, to a flask, and close the neck with a plug of Cotton Wool; allow it to stand for twenty-four hours; then strain through linen, with strong pressure; add to the strained liquid sufficient of the ·5 p.c. solution of Phenol to make 100 minims (or 6 c.c.) of the Solution for each gland used.

Description.—A pinkish turbid liquid, entirely free from any odour of putrescence. It must be freshly prepared, and kept in well-stoppered, sterilised, bottles.

100 minims (or 6 c.c.) represent one entire Thyroid Gland.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims.

This preparation does not appear to be a success pharmaceutically, as it readily undergoes decomposition. The menstruum is equal parts of Glycerin and Distilled Water, containing about 1 of Phenol in 400 of the total volume. As there is no attempt at sterilisation by heat, the object of plugging the flask for 24 hours with Cotton Wool is not very evident.

Glycerin is stated not to dissolve out Thyroiodin.—*P.J.* '98, ii. 167; *C.D.* '98, ii. 288.

This statement has been contradicted.—*P.J.* '98, ii. 482. But reaffirmed on strong evidence, and a method, stated to be more accurate, given for the determination of very minute quantities of Iodine in organic compounds.—*P.J.* '98, ii. 546.

Not Official.

IODOTHYRIN (Thyroiodin).—An organic compound of Iodine constituting the active principle of the Thyroid Gland. It is an amorphous light brown powder, insoluble in Water, soluble in Alcohol. Dissolved by alkalis and again precipitated on the addition of an acid. Usually standardised by dilution with Milk Sugar, to contain a definite percentage of Iodine.—*L.* '96, i. 592, 666, 941; '97, ii. 855; *B.M.J.* '96, i. 722; *B.M.J.E.* '96, ii. 59; '97, ii. 8; *P.J.* '96, i. 161; '96, ii. 215, 388; '97, i. 287.

THYROGLANDIN.—A preparation stated to consist of the entire active constituents of the raw gland. It contains the Iodo-globulin obtained from the fresh glands by simple treatment with Water, together with the total amount of Iodothyrin obtained by subsequent treatment of the residual glands with 1 p.c. Soda Solution and exact neutralisation with Hydrochloric Acid.—*P.J.* '98, ii. 167, 654; *C.D.* '98, ii. 288, 970; *B.M.J.* '98, ii. 79.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURES.

Most of the Tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia are directed to be made either by 'maceration' or by 'percolation,' the number in each class is nearly equal but there are rather more of the latter; about a dozen are made by simple solution, or mixing the ingredients.

General Processes for 'percolation' and for 'maceration' are given in the Appendix.

The following Tinctures are standardised:—Cinchona, Jalap, and Opium; the Tinctures of Belladonna and Nux Vomica are made from standardised Fluid Extracts; Ammoniated Tincture of Opium and Compound Tincture of Camphor are made from standardised Tincture of Opium; Compound Tincture of Cinchona from standardised Tincture of Cinchona.

The strengths of the various Tinctures have been adjusted so as to have a dosage of 5 to 15 minims for the potent Tinctures, and 30 to 60 for the less potent.

Regarding the Foreign Pharmacopœias, it may be noted that Austr., Dan., Dutch, Ger., Russ., Swiss and U.S., standardise Tincture of Opium; Dutch and U.S. prepare their Tincture of Nux Vomica from a standard Extract. Jap. standardises the Tinctures of Cinchona, Nux Vomica and Opium to a weight of alkaloid, and Tincture of Ipecacuanha with Mayer's reagent. Although in Swiss the Tinctures are made to a given weight, yet there is a rough attempt at standardisation of the Tinctures of Aconite, Belladonna, Colchicum, Ergot, Gelsemium, Ipecacuanha, Nux Vomica, and Sabadilla, by directing that a certain quantity of the Tincture shall yield a flocculent precipitate with Mayer's reagent; Tincture of Digitalis should be rendered opaque by Tannic Acid; the details of the operation are given under the several Tinctures. Tincture of Opium is standardised in the usual manner.

Recovery of Residual Tincture from marcs.—*P.J.* (3) xxv. 141, 155; '95, ii. 157.

Detection of Methylated Spirit in Tinctures.—*Analyst* '94, 265.

The following are the Tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia, the formulas for which will be found under the names of the drugs from which they are prepared; unless otherwise stated they are made with Alcohol (60 p.c.)

Dose.		Proportion of Ingredient.	Alcohol.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA ACONITI	1 in 20	70 p.c.
if very frequently repeated, 2 to 5 minims.			
1½ to 2 fl. drm.	TINCTURA ALOES	1 in 40	45 p.c.
for repeated administration, 30 to 60 minims.			
	TINCTURA ARNICÆ	1 in 20	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA ASAFETIDÆ	1 in 5	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA AURANTII	1 in 4	90 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. (Liq. Ext.)	1 in 15	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA .	1 in 10	90 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA BUCHU	1 in 5	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CALUMBÆ	1 in 10	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA Tincture of Opium, 29·25 minims; Benzoic Acid, 2 grains; Camphor, 1½ grains; Oil of Anise, 1½ minims	in 1 fl. oz.	
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ (Ext.)	1 in 20	90 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS	1 in 80	90 p.c.
if frequently repeated, 2 to 5 minims.			

Dose.		Proportion of Ingredient.	Alcohol.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA CAPSICI	1 in 20	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA .	1 in 80	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ	1 in 5	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CATECHU	1 in 5	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CHIRATÆ	1 in 10	
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA		90 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ	1 in 10	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CINCHONÆ	standardised	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMP. (Tinct.)	1 in 2	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CINNAMOMI	1 in 5	70 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA COCCI	1 in 10	45 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM . .	1 in 5	45 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CONII . . . . . (Fruit)	1 in 5	70 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA CROCI	1 in 20	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA CUBEBÆ	1 in 5	90 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA DIGITALIS	1 in 8	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA .	1 in 4	60 p.c. & Ammon.
5 to 15 minims	TINCT. FERRI PERCHLORIDI (Strong Solution)	1 in 4	90 p.c. & Water
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA GELSEMII	1 in 10	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA .	1 in 10	45 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA . .	1 in 5	90 p.c. & Ammon.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA HAMAMELIDIS	1 in 10	45 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA HYDRASTIS	1 in 10	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI	1 in 10	45 p.c.
2 to 5 minims	TINCTURA IODI. (Iodine 1, Iodide Potass. 1)	in 40	90 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA JABORANDI	1 in 5	45 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA JALAPÆ	standardised	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA KINO	1 in 10	90 p.c. with Water & Glyc.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ	1 in 5	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMP. (Oil).	1 in 213	90 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA LIMONIS	1 in 4	90 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA . .	1 in 5	Sp. Ether
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA LUPULI	1 in 5	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA MYRRHÆ	1 in 5	90 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. 1 grain of Strychnine in 1 fl. oz.		90 p.c. & Water
20 to 30 minims	TINCTURA OPII	standardised	90 p.c. & Water.
for repeated administration, 5 to 15 minims.			
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA (Tr. Opii).	3 in 20	90 p.c. & Ammon.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI	1 in 27	90 p.c.

Dose.		Proportion of Ingredient.	Alcohol.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ . .	1 in 5	90 p.c. & Water
	TINCTURA PYRETHRI	1 in 5	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA QUASSIÆ	1 in 10	45 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA QUILLAIÆ	1 in 20	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA QUININÆ	about 1 grain in 60 minims.	Tr. Orange.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA .	about 1 grain in 60 minims.	60 p.c. & Ammon.
2 to 4 fl. drm.	TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. . . .	1 in 10	
for repeated administration, 30 to 60 minims.			
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA SCILLÆ	1 in 5	
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA SENEGÆ	1 in 5	
2 to 4 fl. drm.	TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA . .	1 in 5	45 p.c.
for repeated administration, 30 to 60 minims.			
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ	1 in 5	70 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA STRAMONII	1 in 5	45 p.c.
5 to 15 minims	TINCTURA STROPHANTHI	1 in 40	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA SUMBUL	1 in 10	70 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA TOLUTANA—(*See* BALSAM) .	1 in 10	90 p.c.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA	1 in 5	60 p.c. & Ammon.
30 to 60 minims	TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS	1 in 10	90 p.c.

Tinctures that are not official are enumerated in the Index.

TRAGACANTHA.

TRAGACANTH.

A gummy exudation obtained by incision from *Astragalus gummifer*, and some other species of Astragalus. Known in commerce as Syrian Tragacanth.

Medicinal Properties.—Demulcent. Used for the suspension of heavy insoluble powders in liquids; 10 grains of the Compound Powder of Tragacanth being used for each fluid ounce of water.

Official Preparations.—Glycerinum Tragacanthæ, Mucilago Tragacanthæ and Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus; contained in Confectio Sulphuris, Mistura Cretæ, Mistura Guaiaci, Pilula Quininæ Sulphatis, and Pulvis Opii Compositus. The **Mucilage** is contained in Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Belg., Dan., Dutch, Fr., Ger., Hung., Jap., Norw., Russ., Swed., Swiss and U.S.; Ital., Gomma Adragante; Mex., Goma Tragacanto; Port., Gomma Adragantha; Span., Tragacanto; not in Austr.

Description.—White or pale yellowish-white flattened flakes, of varying length and breadth; frequently about one inch (two and a-half centimetres) long and half-an-inch (twelve millimetres) wide; thin, irregularly oblong or more or less curved, and marked on the surface by concentric ridges. They are somewhat translucent, horny, break with a short fracture, and are inodorous and almost tasteless.

Tests.—It is sparingly soluble in Water, but swells into a gelatinous mass, which may be tinged violet or blue by Solution of Iodine.

Pure Tragacanth gives a blue colouration with Iodine, varying in depth in different samples, but in any case it is much too faint to be confounded with added Starch.

Preparations.

GLYCERINUM TRAGACANTHÆ. GLYCERIN OF TRAGACANTH. (ALTERED.)

Tragacanth, in powder, ½; Glycerin, 1½; Distilled Water, ½. Mix the Glycerin with the Tragacanth; add the Distilled Water; triturate until a homogeneous paste is produced.

Tragacanth slightly increased, less Glycerin and more Water used.

Used as a **pill excipient,** but we find the following better for that purpose:—

Tragacanth in powder, 1; Glycerin, 6; rub together and keep for two or three days before use to allow it to stiffen.

(Not in the other Pharmacopœias.)

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH. (MODIFIED.)

Tragacanth, in powder, 60 grains; Alcohol (90 p.c.) 2 fl. drm.; Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the Tragacanth with the Alcohol in a bottle; add a sufficient quantity of Distilled Water to form 10 fl. oz. and shake immediately. =(1 in 74).

Alcohol (90 p.c.) now used instead of Rectified Spirit, and less Water added.

One part of Tragacanth gives more viscosity to water than 25 parts of Gum Acacia.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Belg. 1 in 83; Dutch, 1 in 50; Fr., Mucilage de Gomme Adragante, 1 in 10; Ital. and Port., 1 in 10 and 1 in 100; Mex., 1 in 20; Russ., Tragacanth 4, Acacia 1, Water 500; U.S., 6 in 100 with Glycerin; not in the others.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Tragacanth, in powder, 1; Gum Acacia, in powder, 1; Starch, in powder, 1; Refined Sugar, in powder, 3. Mix. =(1 in 6).

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Jap. and Swiss (Pulvis Gummosus), Tragacanth 2, Gum Arabic 2, Sugar 6; not in the others.

Not Official.

TRIFOLIUM.

CLOVER.

A **fluid extract** is made from the dried plant, and from this a **syrup,** a teaspoonful of which 3 or 4 times a day is serviceable in Whooping Cough.

Not Official.

TRITICUM.

COUCH GRASS.

The rhizome of *Agropyrum repens*, gathered in the spring, and deprived of the rootlets.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in Austr., Belg., Dutch and Swiss, Rhizoma Graminis; Fr. Chien-dent; Mex., Grama; Port., Grama Franceza: U.S., Triticum not in the others.

Preparations.

DECOCTUM TRITICI.—Triticum cut small, 1 oz.; Water, 20 fl. oz.: boil ten minutes, and strain when cold.

Dose.—4 to 8 fl. oz. three times a day for cystitis with mucous discharge from the bladder.

(Fr. Tisane 1 in 50.)

EXTRACTUM TRITICI LIQUIDUM (*B.P.C.*).—Triticum in No. 20 powder, 10; percolate with Water until exhausted; evaporate the percolate to 15, and add 5 of Rectified Spirit; set aside for 48 hours, filter, and make up to 20 with a mixture of Water 3 and Rectified Spirit 1.

Dose.—1 to 6 fl. drm.

More easily prepared, and without heat (which is very detrimental to the Extract) by percolation with the above diluted Alcohol, so as to obtain 20 of finished product from 10 of the drug.

Foreign Pharmacopœias.—Official in U.S., 1 in 1; not in the others.

TROCHISCI.

LOZENGES.

The following are the Lozenges of the British Pharmacopœia:—

	Quantity of the active ingredient contained in each lozenge.
TROCHISCUS ACIDI BENZOICI	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
TROCHISCUS ACIDI CARBOLICI	1 grain.
TROCHISCUS ACIDI TANNICI	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
TROCHISCUS BISMUTHI COMP.(Oxycarbonate)	2 grains.
TROCHISCUS CATECHU	1 grain.
TROCHISCUS EUCALYPTI GUMMI	1 grain.
TROCHISCUS FERRI REDACTI	1 grain.
TROCHISCUS GUAIACI RESINÆ	3 grains.
TROCHISCUS IPECACUANHÆ	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ	1 grain.
TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ	
Extract of Krameria	1 grain.
and Cocaine Hydrochloride	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ . (Hydrochloride)	$\frac{1}{30}$ grain.
TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ ET IPECAC. „	$\frac{1}{30}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ grain Ipecac.
TROCHISCUS POTASSII CHLORATIS	3 grains.
TROCHISCUS SANTONINI	1 grain.
TROCHISCUS SODII BICARBONATIS	3 grains.
TROCHISCUS SULPHURIS	5 grains.

Lozenges that are not official are enumerated in the Index.

Black Currant paste is a most convenient substance for making Lozenges of any special drug.