

preparations, (4) specimens of the drugs and preparations. Dr. Van Dort was requested by the local authorities to reply, which he did on May 2, 1900, by letter received in London on May 21. The requirements (1), (2), (4) can, he states, be supplied forthwith. (3) The doses of the preparations will, he says, be checked by careful clinical observations and be forwarded in time for the autumn session of the Medical Council in November next. Surgeon General Bidie (Retd.), C.I.E., also sent some useful notes on these drugs, on April 16, 1900.

From Labuan, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, satisfactory answers were received on, respectively, February 20, March 19, and March 30, 1900.

The six eastern colonies have now all replied.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.

Satisfactory replies from these three colonies were announced in the Editor's Report of Progress for 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIES.

The only colony in this official class, at present, is that of the Falkland Islands. From a communication of February 5, 1900, received on March 12, it appears that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for all requirements.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Dr Nutting Stuart Fraser, of St. John's, Newfoundland, by letter of February 19, 1900, received on March 6, 1900, writes, "as a private practitioner, there being no official channel through which to reply," to the effect that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony, and that as the climatic conditions and flora are practically those of the eight Canadian provinces the recommendations of the latter would be those of Newfoundland.

On December 1, 1899, before the termination of the autumn session of the Medical Council, copies of a printed list of thirty articles for which a Canadian Committee desired official recognition in the *British Pharmacopœia*, sooner or later, were received from Dr. Adami, president of the committee. A meeting of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council was at once summoned to consider this communication. The questions raised in the items of the list were carefully considered at a special meeting on December 4. The result was a division of the articles into two classes: (1) Those, numbering twelve,

the use of which would be restricted to the North American colonies and, which might therefore at once be placed in the Canadian Section of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, and (2) those, numbering eighteen, which, or some of which, might find wider recognition in the text of the *Pharmacopœia* itself, either at the next revision or at the time of publication of any "Additions," such as those of 1890, that might be published. On April 3, 1900, Dr. Adami reported that his committee accepted the principle of this division, but still desired to see a few of the articles of the second class placed in the first or "Addendum" division; and on May 11 reported an expected immediate despatch of copies of the revised Canadian list. The letter reached the offices of the Medical Council on May 21; the copies of the list on May 25. The list was again carefully considered by the committee on May 28, and instructions were given to the editor as to the preparations to be included for Canadian use.

THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

During the past six months five more of these eighteen British colonies (sixteen administrations) have signified their satisfaction with the present *Pharmacopœia* as regards drugs generally, and do not at present recommend the further inclusion of medicinal plants indigenous to the West Indies. The five colonies are those of Antigua, January 30 and March 20; the Bahamas, April 24; Bermuda, January 10; Dominica, January 18; the Virgin Islands, April 20. Only the colony of St. Christopher and Nevis has still to reply.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

From the seventy British colonies and provinces beyond the shores of the United Kingdom there have come requests for the official recognition, in the projected "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, of something like forty or fifty medicinal plants and about as many pharmaceutical preparations of those plants, though the number of the preparations may be extended. These plants and preparations may be grouped under four sections, namely, the Indian, Australasian, Eastern, Canadian; the articles in the Indian section to be officially recognized for use in India, those in the Australasian section for use in the respective Australasian colonies, those in the Eastern section for use in the respective Eastern colonies, those in the Canadian section

for use in the North American colonies. In the "Addendum" the bibliographical treatment of the articles might be that of the *Pharmacopœia*. If the revised lists alluded to in this report are received as expected, the first proofs of the "Addendum" should be in the hands of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee two months before the autumn session of the Medical College in the present year.

Not one of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Incorporated Authorities in Her Majesty's seventy dependencies now considered has expressed opinions adverse to the expansion of the *British Pharmacopœia* into an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia* (a) by the removal of former (1885) restrictions as to medicinal plants grown in Britain; (b) by the adoption of the current *Pharmacopœia* of most of the large number of "suggestions" received from Indian and colonial authorities as printed in the Indian and Colonial Report of May 29, 1895; and (c) by the publication of the projected "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898.

JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.,

Editor of the *Pharmacopœia* and of the forthcoming Addendum for the General Medical Council.

General Medical Council Office,
299 Oxford Street,
London, England,
May 28, 1900.

Improved Quinine Hair Tonic.

The following is recommended by the *National Druggist*:

Quinine hydrochlorate.....	8 parts.
Tartaric acid.....	7 parts.
Tincture of cantharides.....	48 parts.
Orange-flower water.....	192 parts.
Glycerine.....	192 parts.
Distilled Water... ..	72 parts.
Alcohol.....	746 parts.

Dissolve the acid in the distilled water and the glycerine and in the solution dissolve the quinine, then add the other ingredients.

An elegant perfume for this preparation is the following, which will be sufficient for five pints of the tonic:

Oil of clove... ..	6 drops.
Oil of neroli.....	6 drops.
Attar of rose	6 drops.
Oil of bergamot.....	30 drops.
Oil of lemon.....	10 drops.
Oil of nutmeg.....	2 drops.
Oil of cinnamon.....	2 drops.
Musk.....	60 grains.

Dissolve in the alcohol before addition to the rest of the ingredients.