

Tinospora—**TINOSPORA**.—The stem of *tinospora cordifolia*, *Miers* (*Cocculus cordifolius*, *DC.*). [*Benth. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 12].

Preparations.—*Infusum tinosporæ*. (Formula as *infusum calumbæ*, 1898.) *Liquor tinosporæ concentratus*. (Formula as *liquor calumbæ concentratus*, 1898.) *Tinctura tinosporæ*. (Formula as *tinctura calumbæ*, 1898.)

Toddalia—**TODDALIA**.—The root bark of *toddalia aculeata*, *Pers.* [*Benth. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 47].

Preparations.—*Infusum toddaliæ*. (Formula as *infusum cuspariæ*, 1898.) *Liquor toddaliæ concentratus*. (Formula as *liquor cuspariæ concentratus*, 1898.)

Tylophoræ Folia—**TYLOPHORA LEAVES**.—The leaves of *tylophora asthmatica*, *Wight et Arnott* [*Benth. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 177].

Valerianæ Rhizoma Indicum—**INDIAN VALERIAN**.

Queensland.

Alstonia—**ALSTONIA**.—The bark of *alstonia constricta*, *F. v. M.*

Preparation. *Tincture Alstoniæ*. (Formula as *tinctura calumbæ*, 1898.)

Beilschmiedia—**BEILSCHMIEDIA**.—The bark of *beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Benth. and Hook.* (*nesodaphne obtusifolia*, *Benth.*) **Preparation.**

Tinctura Beilschmiedia—**TINCTURE OF BEILSCHMIEDIA**.

IMPERIAL METRIC
Beilschmiedia, in No. 40 powder 2 oz. 100 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) A sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Duboisia and Duboisine.
Euphorbia pilulifera.

VICTORIA.

Acaciæ Cortex—**Acacia Bark**.—[A description is wanted which will satisfactorily cover commercial samples of the barks of *Acacia mollissima*, Willd. and *Acacia decurrens*, Willd. Oak bark, which the *Acacia* bark seems to represent, does not appear in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898. Is it desirable now to make the *Acacia* bark official?]

Aconitum Napellus—**ACONITE ROOT**.—[Information is required as to whether the aconite root grown in Victoria corresponds exactly to the aconite root described in the *Pharmacopœia*,

Should it correspond exactly, it will only be necessary to indicate that *Victoria aconite* root is officially recognized for use in the Australasian colonies. Should it not correspond, the Victorian authorities are requested to furnish a description.]

Duboisia—**DUBOISIA**.—The leaves of *duboisia myoporoides*, *R.Br.* []

Eucalypti Gummi—**EUCALYPTUS GUM**.—[The Victorian authorities recommend that official eucalyptus gum be limited to the product of eucalyptus *rostrata*, and suggest a suppositoria eucalypti *rostrata*, a syrupus eucalypti *rostrata*, a tinctura eucalypti *rostrata* and a trochiscus eucalypti *rostrata*.]

Grindelia—**GRINDELIA**.—The dried leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia squarrosa*, *Dunal*, and *Grindelia robusta*, *Nuttall* []

Grindelia Robusta.—[The Victorian authorities suggest the official recognition of this drug and its preparations, but do not support their recommendation by any data.]

Kino Eucalypti—**EUCALYPTUS KINO**.—The varieties of *Eucalyptus* Gum, or so-called "Botany Bay Kino," which have the characters and respond to the tests of the official (East Indian, Malabar, or Madras) Kino may be used in the Australasian parts of the Empire.

Pharmacy in England.

A Mild Winter and Xmas Displays—Indian and Colonial Addendum to B. P. — Ill-considered Resolutions — Poison Storage Regulations — Alpha and Beta-Eucaine—Liquid Hydrogen for High Vacuum—Windfall for the British Institute of Preventive Medicine.

(By our London Correspondent.)

We have had no winter to speak of, so far, and the pharmacist's stock of cough mixture and other seasonable articles is distressingly large. This, no doubt, has also prevented much of a display for Xmas in chemists' windows, and little or no difference can be seen in the majority. A few have made effective use of time-honored cotton wool, besprinkled with "frosting," on which rest bottles of perfume or cakes of soap. But an elaborate display is not to be found, and even in the west end the only alteration to be noticed is a little more show in colors and a general brighter aspect, by means of red covers to hot water bottles in the back ground, and handsome sprinklers in the middle-distance with innumerable perfumes in front. As I have recorded in these columns, the tendency in the matter of perfumes is more toward novel bottles and unique devices in stoppers than to new perfumes. For the full display of these pretty stoppers, no covering leather is used, but ribbon is twisted round the stopper and sometimes across and over it and tied in a bow. There is a tendency to color perfumes, and very pretty effects are obtained if electric light or even the Welsbach incandescent plays on them. For this purpose a few drops of alcoholic solution of eosin are used to obtain a pink color, and gentian violet for a pale mauve, green generally being

obtained by the addition of liquid chlorophyll. Care should be taken in the use of these colors, as I heard recently of a chemist who introduced a new perfume and ruined most of his customer's handkerchiefs, as the color turned brown when washed. The most enterprising instance I have heard of this Xmas was that of a chemist in a large provincial town, who for the past fortnight has had a fresh supply of anemones sent daily from the Riviera, with which he has decked his shop and window. His particular perfume, anemone bouquet, is displayed in large swan-necked carboys in the window and in every conceivable shape and size, down to the 2-cent phial with cork covered with tin foil, which is really his style of sample. A judicious notice in the local papers and a handful of the fresh flowers to good customers have proved most efficient draws.

The Indian and Colonial Addendum has seen the light in a provisional form as it has been published in a draft stage and copies sent to all Indian and Colonial authorities interested in the matter. This is done in order that they may (1) criticize and amend the descriptions given of the various drugs; (2) supply complete descriptions; (3) express opinions as to the suitability of the preparations proposed, with doses; (4) make suggestions to add drugs and preparations that