

may be called its commandments. It is indeed a pleasing sight that greets one when visiting the laboratory of the homœopathic pharmacist, it is so clean and orderly. Comparisons are odious, so I will not compare it with the average drug store apology, for laboratory and apparatus, either as to completeness of outfit or general order and cleanliness. There are very few homœopathic pharmacists, however, outside the large cities and hospitals, the bulk of the medicines used, either being prepared by the physician himself, or are manufactured on a large scale by firms making a specialty of homœopathic materia medica. As with us the large manufacturer has come to stay and the majority of physicians purchase their supplies from one firm or another. Probably this is for the best as it makes possible the manufacture and standardization of drugs of high quality, at less cost and labor, than could be done by the individual pharmacist himself. There are many more interesting topics that I might add to this paper, but I have tried to include those of general interest, and hope that I have succeeded in giving a fair idea of homœopathic pharmacy to my associates of the other school. I might add that I hope some member will contribute a historical paper of similar nature to this on eclectic pharmacy at our next annual meeting.

CAMPHOR PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

The Indian Trade Journal states that the camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), so well known in Japan, Formosa, and China, has been successfully planted in Burma, Ceylon, and the Federated Malay States.

In Burma there are plantations in the upper Chindwin, Myitkyina, Bhamo, and southern Shan States. In the Peninsula of India there are experimental plantations in the Nilgiri Hills and in certain isolated patches of Bombay and Madras. In Ceylon, which lies south of the latitude of its habitat, the tree grows only in the more elevated parts; there is a plantation at Hakgala. Great difficulty has always been experienced in getting good seed imported direct from Japan, and there is often wholesale failure to germinate. Seeds can be obtained from the Yokohama Nursery Co., but the seeds sown for the Burma plantations were obtained from Hongkong. In Ceylon it has been found economical to grow the trees in hedges about 6 to 9 feet high, running in the direction of the prevailing winds. As soon as the plants have reached a fair size and formed woody stems they can be clipped—in three years' time in suitable situations. The simplest method is to use hedge shears. Only the leaves and twigs are required, as the use of the wood and roots only leads to wanton destruction of the plants.—Consul Henry D. Baker, Bombay.