

known in America by the form of "cold storage." This is the first instance of the introduction of such an institution in England.

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN HUNTING TROPHIES.—

The hunting trophies and zoological specimens collected by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his tour in India have been arranged for exhibition in the Picture Gallery in the Zoological Society's Gardens, and were shown to the public for the first time on Monday. When preparations were being made for the Prince of Wales's expedition to India in the autumn of 1875, it was resolved that zoological and botanical collectors should accompany his Royal Highness, and application was made to the Secretary of the Zoological Society and the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, to recommend fit persons for these duties. Under the advice received from the first of these authorities, Mr. Clarence Bartlett, son of the well-known Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens, who had previously been in India on the Society's service, received the appointment of Zoological Collector, and accompanied the Prince of Wales throughout his tour. The large series of living animals obtained in various quarters, which formed so attractive a feature in the Society's Gardens last year, absorbed a large part of the Zoological Collector's care and attention. The collection, which is exhibited now by special permission of his Royal Highness, consists partly of the heads and horns of animals slain by the Prince in the chase, and partly of specimens from various parts of our Indian dominion traversed during the tour, presented either by Indian magnates or by scientific institutions. These have now all been arranged in order on the walls and in cases round the room in the Zoological Society's Gardens which was formerly the upper part of the old Museum, and is now generally used as a lecture room and picture gallery. On entering the room it will be observed that the walls are covered with a series of heads and horns, principally of the deer and wild cattle of India, many of them belonging to examples killed by the Prince of Wales's own rifle. Among these will be noticed several very fine pairs of horns of the Arnee or wild Indian buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), and of the Gaur (*Bos gaurus*), or Indian wild bull. There are likewise good specimens of the antlers of the Sambar and Axis deer, both species well known to Indian sportsmen, as also of the black buck or Indian antelope. At the further end of the room, on each side of the large map which illustrates his Highness's route, will be remarked some very fine tusks of the Indian elephant from Nepal presented by the illustrious Jung Bahadoor. On the table in front lies a skull of a large elephant killed by the Prince of Wales in Ceylon on the 6th of December, 1875, and three large rhinoceros skulls from Nepal. These last-named skulls have been determined by Professor Flower, of the Royal College of Surgeons, our leading authority on such subjects, to belong to the Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), and not to the smaller Indian species (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), which is found only in the Bengal Sunderbunds and adjacent forest tracts north of Calcutta. A series of the skulls of the tigers shot by his Royal Highness is likewise on the table. In the left-hand corner of the room is one of the largest specimens of the sloth bear of India (*Ursus labiatus*) that we have ever seen. This huge animal was shot by the Prince of Wales near Durhance in Feb., 1876. It has been excellently mounted by Mr. C. Bartlett to carry a lamp in its left paw, and makes a most imposing figure. In the centre of the room are cases occupied by a fine collection of fishes and crustaceans presented to the Prince of Wales by the authorities of the Government Central Museum of Madras. The fishes are remarkable for the excellent way in which their colours are preserved, such as is rarely seen in this class of zoological specimens. Besides the objects already mentioned, there is a fine group of Indian vultures shot by the Prince near Durhance, some good tiger skins, and many other specimens well worthy of examination. The whole collection will be opened every day from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. until a little after Easter.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—A fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the hepatic ducts collect with congestion of

