

6. Describe fully, giving reasons for various steps, the preparation of two of the following: Strong solution of perchloride of iron, spirit of nitrous ether, ointment of nitrate of mercury.
 7. Give strength, menstruum, and method of exhaustion employed for the following preparation: Liniment of aconite wine of ipecacuanha, tincture of tolu, ammoniated tincture of valerian, and vinegar of squills.
 8. Express: 10° C., 40° C., and 45° C., in F. degrees; and 90° F., 18° F., and 0° F., in C. degrees.
 - 9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.
- Value—8, 12, 12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 8.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: W. MURCHISON.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

MR. TENNANT.

- R P. camphoræ, granum.
P. ammon. carb. grani semissem.
P. opii, grani tres quartas partes.
Misce. fac pilulas tales duodecim.
Sig. cap. unam pro dosi ut necesse sit.

MRS. LANG.

- R Magnes. sulph. grana decem.
P. carbo. ligni, granum.
Misce. fiat charta, mitte tales septem.
Sig. cap. unam statim ante jentaculum per septem dies.

MR. DONAGH.

- R Emp. lyttæ (round 2 inches diam.)
Super emp. adhesiv. extend.
Sig. lateri dolenti applic. usque ad vesicationem.

MISS FERRIS.

- R Capsulæ terebinth. minima septem,
mitte quinque.
Sig. unam hora somni per hebdom. sum.

JAMES ELDER.

- R Sp. terebinth, drachmas quatuor.
P. tragacanth, quantum sufficiat.
Magnes carbonat, drachman.
Aquæ ad uncias quatuor.
Misce bene ut fiat emulsio, cujus cap. aeger cochl. min. bis terve in hora si necesse sit.
Value—18, 12, 12, 12, 16.

BOTANY.

Examiner: D. A. WHITE.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

1. Explain fully what plants were made for.
2. What term is used to describe the arrangement of flowers on the stem? Name ten different varieties, and state whether determinate or indeterminate.

3. Name the parts of a leaf, and give the names of some of the special forms of leaves.
 4. Define the terms phyllotaxy, monogynous, caulescent, scape, perianth, connate, tomentose, stigma, embryo, sessile.
 5. What are the essential parts of a flower, and what the non-essential?
 6. Explain the difference between a root and a stem. Distinguish between herbaceous and suffrutescent stems. Define rhizome, corm, and tuber.
 7. Describe the process of fertilization.
- 8, 9, 10. Oral.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: A. R. FRASER.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

1. Translate—describe fully the manner of dispensing the following, pointing out any errors which may occur.

R Phosphorus granum unam zinci
valerianiana duas extracti aloes
granum unam cum semisse.
Extracti nucis vomicae grana tres.
Misce fiat pilulæ unam, mitte tales
triginti, capiat unam tertia quarta
quaque horæ et hora decubitus.
p.r.n.

2. Translate and give manner of mixing the following:

R Codeine	gr. viii.
Ol. jecoris asselli	℥ii.
Ol. gaultheri	q.s.
Pu. tragac	q.s.
Pu. sacch. alb.	℥ii.
Syr. prun virg	℥ii.
Aq. calcis ad.	℥vi.

M

Coch. med. t.d.s. ex.: Aq. ℥ii. p.c.
pro tussi urgenti.

N.B.—State quantity of pule-tragac used.

N.B.—State quantity of ol. gaultheria used.

3. What is the dose given of hydrarg. perchlor. in the following mixture:

R Liq. hydr. perchlor. ℥ii.
Glycerin ℥ss.
Aq. dist. ad. ℥ii.

coch min ter die ex aq.

N.B.—Show work.

4. Give adult dose of Donovan's solution; nitrite of amyl.; decoct aloes co.; creasote, white precipitate; arsenious acid; acetum cantharides; ether. liq.; strychnine; croton oil; iodoform.

5. Give full Latin and English for following abbreviations: C. M. S.; si febris adest; cochleat; sum tal; F.H.; sesunc; post jentaculum; ss; pocil; si n. val.

6. Give full Latin name for following: Parrish's syrup; Glauber salts; salts of sorrel; hieca picra; monseis solution; Iceland moss; red lavender; Scotch paregoric; basilicon ointment; citrate of magnesia.

7 to 10. Oral examination.

10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 40.

Phosphergot, a Tonic.

Phosphergot is the generic name given by Luto to a mixture of sodium phosphate and ergot, recommended in general debility. It appears in the following three modifications: The variety intended to be taken as a mixture (in sweetened water) contains 1.5 gm. (23 grm.) of sodium phosphate and 1 gm. (15 grm.) of powdered ergot; this quantity constituting a daily dose. In the case of phosphergot powder each dose represents 0.25 gm. (3 3/4 grm.) each of dried sodium phosphate and powdered ergot, and this dose is intended to be taken in the morning, on an empty stomach. For pills, the following proportions are used: Dried sodium phosphate and extract of ergot, of each 2 gm. (31 grm.); made into 20 pills; 2 to 4 pills to be taken daily. —*Pharm. Ztg.*

Glycerine.

Perhaps no other subject connected with the trades represented by this journal is more interesting than that of glycerine. The great rise in price and the increased demand, together with the fact that there is every indication that the price will go still higher, make the subject one which practical men may with advantage turn their attention to at this time. The increase in price may, doubtless, be attributed very largely to the Japanese war against the Chinese. Up to that time smokeless powder, cordite, etc., seemed to possess great advantages; but it was only in actual warfare that the value of them could be demonstrated beyond doubt. All doubt on the question having finally been set at rest, the demand for glycerine, which is an important constituent of smokeless powder as well as dynamite and nitro-glycerine, increased, with a corresponding advance in price.

We learn on an authority that cannot be questioned that one of the leading glycerine manufacturers has recently refused quotations because the demand exceeded the supply, which in the case of this manufacturer is very large. We also learn that a number of the smaller soap manufacturers—not, of course, the smallest—are putting in glycerine plant, so that there is every indication that the market in this material will bring about some interesting developments in the not distant future.

Comparatively small soap manufacturers, who have for years been pouring their spent lye down the drains, will, by the enhanced price of glycerine, now find it profitable to put in plant of their own for the recovery of it.—*Oils, Colors, and Dye-stalleries.*

Salithymol, or salicylic thymol ester, is an antiseptic, and is a white crystalline powder of faintly sweet taste, slightly soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and ether.