

izo a given quantity of arsenic, it appears that about ten or twelve parts of the oxide should be administered for every one part of arsenic believed to have been swallowed.—*Berlin Klin. Wochenschr.—N.Y Med. Jour.*

#### Nature of Life.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* of the 25th ultimo. Its perusal cannot fail to provoke a "molecular" smile, and to sharpen the "protoplasmic" appetite of our readers:

"Professor Poey, of Lycoming county, in this State, has been trying to tell us what 'life' is. According to Poey, 'Life results from a double molecular motion, general and continuous, of composition and of decomposition in relation to the organism and the inorganic medium. The medium is the combination of external agents, physical and chemical, proper to furnish to the organism the principles necessary for its nutrition and the manifestation of the properties of the anatomical elements.'

Strange! how Error fastens itself in the human mind, and by its rank growth chokes the tender plant of Truth! During all the fourscore years of our existence we have cherished the fond delusion that Life was rather an immortigerous outgrowth of a retinary paradox, which engrafted upon the persiflage a nephritic diaphanon, causing it to permeate the neurosthenic rhomboid, and so producing isothermally protoplasmic vitality. That is what we thought Life was. But we see the mistake now, since Poey mentions it! It is hard, though—very, very hard—to see the idols of our youth thus thrown down and broken one after the other. And by a man named Poey, too! It will make our whole Christmas season sad."—*Medical Times.*

#### Logical.

To the question "Why will not a pin stand upon its point?" an undergraduate at Cambridge is reported to have returned the following elaborate and conclusive answer:—

1. A pin will not stand on its head, much less is it possible that it should stand on its point. 2. A point, according to Euclid, is that which has no parts and no magnitude. A pin cannot stand on that which has no parts and no magnitude, and therefore a pin cannot stand on its point. 3. It will if you stick it in.

#### Lime Juice and Glycerine.

Take lime or lemon juice  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.  
Heat in a porcelain mortar to near the boiling point, and add gradually  
Rose water,  
Elder-flower water, and  
Rectified spirits—of each, 2 ounces.  
Agitate the whole well together. After 24 hours' repose, decant or filter through calico or muslin, then add  
Glycerine, pure, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.  
Oil of lemon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm.

Again agitate them together for some time, and by careful manipulation you will have a somewhat milky liquid; but it should be quite free from any coarse floating matter or coarse sediment.—*Druggists' Circular.*

## TRADE REPORT.

Trade since our last has been very active in all lines of goods. Payments have slightly improved, but are still a good deal behind.

The fluctuations are numerous, and in some instances show a very marked change.

The articles in favor of the buyer are Opium, which touched a very low point, but is now again tending upwards; Black Antimony which is considerably lower, as also sorts Gum Arabic, Morphias, Senega Root and Rochelle Salts.

Carb. Ammonia has made a decided advance, and is likely to command higher rates than at present quoted; Socotrine Aloes remain high; Shellacs are quoted at advanced prices, which would have been still higher but for the removal of the customs duty; Cit. Iron and Quinine very scarce and high; Mercurials still keep at our last quotations. Quinine is in very active demand, with none in stock, and would fetch almost any price at present.

In Spices, black and white Pepper are quoted at excessively high figures.

Naval Stores continue high, with active demand and short stocks. Spts. Turpentine is much wanted, and remains very firm in price.

In Oils, Linseed has made a decided jump upwards in England, and must sympathize here. Lard Oils are also likely to bring higher prices than at present quoted.

## PETROLEUM REPORT.

As I anticipated in last month's report, the oil refiners combination could not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The interests of some refiners were so complicated with others that it was found impossible to come to any unanimous agreement, and so the matter fell to the ground. I have now, however, to report a crude oil combination, which has just been formed in Petrolia. The producers have entered into a formal agreement to sell all their oil through a board of directors composed of eleven members, chosen from amongst themselves. Two distinct prices will be made, one for export trade and one for those who refine for the home market. For the former they will be guided by New York prices, and so regulated that when refined oil in New York is sold at 24 cents per gallon, crude in Petrolia (for the export trade) will be worth \$1.40 per barrel. For every cent advance or fall in New York markets, crude will be affected to the extent of 20 cents per barrel. The exporting firms will, however, only be allowed to purchase whatever surplus may be on hand, as it is

proposed by the management to raise the price for the home markets, forthwith, to at least \$2.50 or \$3 per barrel, and still more if practicable. The idea seems to have taken hold upon them that the country is now enjoying much to cheap a light, and strange to say, the same men, who only a few months ago, petitioned the Government to remove the excise duty of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon on refined oil, intended for home consumption, calling it an imposition upon the public, and an unjust tax upon an article of the first necessity to life and comfort, are now combined together to impose upon the public a still further tax of ten or fifteen cents per gallon, for the sole benefit of those interested in the production.

How the practical working of this new principle of free trade will turn out, it is impossible to foretell. As a general thing, a business which will not flourish without such artificial bolstering, soon comes to naught; and the experience of the past, in all that regards combinations and the like, proves beyond doubt that they are unreliable, and in example, dangerous. To-day a combination is formed to impose upon the public of Canada a dear light, and to-morrow we may see one formed having for its object dear bread.

Meanwhile, the Crude Oil market for exporters is active, and as New York has advanced Refined from 23 to 26 cents per gallon, Crude has also gradually advanced from \$1.35 to \$1.60 and \$1.70 per barrel. The production remains about the same, say 7,000 barrels per week.

Refined Oil for export is on the move upwards, and prices range from 15c. to 17c. per gallon in bond. For the home trade, Refined has also advanced, this being due, in a great measure, to the general impression that the crude oil combination is going to work successfully. It is quoted to-day as worth 21c. to 22c. for the best quality, with good demand, but very few sellers. Tar is altogether neglected; nominally worth 50c. per barrel.

The shipments of Oil from Petrolia station for the month of May are as follows; Crude, 22,264 bbls.; Refined, 741 bbls.; distillate, 4,910 bbls.

## ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

### REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Druggists in business, and others entitled to be registered under the Pharmacy Act, will save delay by sending along with the fee of four dollars, a reference to a member of the Council.

Assistants wishing to be registered must send, with the fee, a proof of their having served three years as apprentice and one as assistant.

HENRY J. ROSE,  
Provisional Registrar.