

6. Write an account of the chemistry of ammonia.

7. Sprengel's Air Pump — Describe fully the structure and principles.

8. Find the percentage composition of potassium nitrate.

9. 100 vols. of oxygen are mixed with 150 vols. of hydrogen and exploded. What volume of gas is left, and of which gas?

10. Find the formulæ of a substance containing copper 25.39%, sulphur 12.84%, oxygen 25.67%, and water 36.1%.

LATIN, PRESCRIPTIONS, POSOLOGY, &c.

Examiner: J. T. Fotheringham.

Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Expand into full Latin and translate:—*Cap., Coch., Ampl., ad. ij. vic., Lat. dol., O.*

2. Name and define the component parts and sub-divisions of a regular magistral prescription.

3. What are the main organs of Excretion? Write short notes on their excretions.

4. Define, with examples where necessary, the following terms:—Idiosyncrasy, a Secretion, an Excretion, Endothelium, Myocardium, Systole, Peristalsis, Metabolism, a Ferment, Toleration.

5. Give dose of each of the following:—*Ac. Tannic., Ac. Hydrocyan. Dil., Ac. Sulphuros., Extr. Bellad. Viride, Extr. Cinch. Liq., Extr. Taraxaci, Inf. Digitalis, Liq. Arsen. Hydrochlor., Liq. Morph. Acet., Liq. Trinitrini, Mist. Crete, Ol. Crotonis, Pil. Hydrarg., Pulv. Antimon., Tr. Nuc. Vom.*

6. Discuss briefly the following terms:—Anodyne, Anæsthetic, Caustic, Stimulant, Narcotic.

BOTANY.

Examiner: A. V. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. What do you understand by the following terms, viz.:—Cambium layer, Suberisation, Interstitial deposit; Adventitious roots; Diœcious, Gynæcium, Dichogamy, Æstivation?

2. What are the functions of a root? Describe fully a longitudinal section of a root. Distinguish between a root and an underground stem.

3. Describe what is meant by Phyllo-taxy, giving the different varieties.

4. Describe the different varieties of Anthotaxy. Draw and describe the various kinds of Indefinite Inflorescence.

5. Classify fully, and explain your classification of Fruits.

6. Write brief notes on (a) Cell-wall, (b) Protoplasm, (c) Chlorophyll, (d) Starch, (e) Reproduction of new cells.

7, 8, 9. Describe fully the three samples.

A Pioneer House in the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Fifteen years ago Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, established a Canadian office and laboratory at Windsor, Ont., in view of their rapidly increased trade with the druggists of this country. Ever since its establishment the volume of business has grown larger with each succeeding year, requiring additional equipments and enlarged space, and a visit to the laboratory shows that it is furnished with all the latest and best machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of all pharmaceutical preparations. The name "Stearns" is a familiar one to all druggists throughout the length and breadth of this country, and "Stearns quality" is everywhere a synonym for excellence.

This firm has just published an exceedingly valuable catalogue, which reflects the greatest credit on the compilers, and will be an ornament as well as a practical work of reference on the desk of every pharmacist.

The arrangement of the work is admirable, and the various tables of information are especially deserving of notice. Amongst those particularly commending themselves are tables of synonyms, poisons and their antidotes, percentage solutions, dosage, thermometric equivalents, metric and ordinary equivalents, together with various notes of reference, rules for diluting alcohol, proportioning doses, etc. The work is one that will be found equally useful for the physician as well as the pharmacist, and we have no doubt that the trade will appreciate the catalogue as a ready helper in the laboratory and dispensary, as well as a reminder of the pharmaceutical preparations for which this house is noted.

Cypress oil is being used for whooping cough with good effect. On being sprinkled upon the pillow and sprayed in the room an abatement of the patient's symptoms sets in in a few days.

Cream of Tartar and pumice powder in equal parts remove stains from teeth.

Prescriptions.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE OWNERSHIP, RENEWALS AND THE GENERAL DISPOSITION OF PRESCRIPTIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

(Continued from last issue.)

COSTA RICA.

In every drug store or private botiquin there shall be kept a book to copy prescriptions in numerical order without leaving any blank spaces, which copy shall be made at the time of filling the prescription. This book shall be preserved five years, counting from the day on which the last prescription is copied, and shall be presented whenever competent authority demands it. Before being used, this book shall be taken to the office of the faculty, and the president shall put and sign on the first page a statement which shall show to what drug store the book belongs, how many folios it contains, and in what condition he finds it, afterwards the secretary shall put at the top of each folio the seal of the secretary's office.

Every medicine dispatched should bear a ticket or label, which indicates the number of the establishment and its situation, the mode of administering the medicine (in conformity with the prescription), the price, and the number of the order, which must agree with that of the original prescription.

HONDURAS.

The law and practice in regard to disposition of physicians' prescriptions is for the druggists to copy them in books kept for that purpose. The original is returned to owner and the copy preserved indefinitely.

In regard to renewal of prescriptions, the law requires that physicians shall write "repeat" on the prescription. In practice, where dangerous drugs do not enter into the prescription, druggists often renew prescriptions without this formality.

BAHAMAS.

Physicians' prescriptions are required, when once filled, to be kept on file always—never destroyed.

A prescription can be renewed at any time at the pleasure of the druggist; and he can give a copy at any time he so desires.

CUBA.

A store where prescriptions are compounded is called in Spanish *farmacia*, while a wholesale house is a *drogueria*.