

should try the photographic business. He obtained a fairly selective stock and in less than six months that window was returning him \$50 a month net profit. He fitted up a dark room and has almost too much developing and printing to do for his amateur customers than he can manage. One of his most successful strokes is to procure good specimens of the photographic art, supplied free by Eastman's or Ilford Co., and others, and display these prominently. He says it is a wonderful draw as all the enthusiastic amateurs imagine they are going to procure equally good results. From practical experience he finds Lancaster's $\frac{1}{4}$ "Instantograph" the most successful cheap tripod camera, whilst the kodaks come easily first as hand cameras. Plates are an active source of income, but printing-out-paper is a bit too cheap. Then the numerous little accessories are always attractive to the amateur, who seems never tired of adding them to his appliances, whilst now and again a good portrait lens is sold at a thumping figure that makes one's mouth water in these days of cut rates. Photographic chemicals are not of much value, a little goes such a long way; but stock solutions of developer, fixing and toning, and so on will always command a ready sale.

Extract of malt in lever-top tins is not a bad idea, and the Distillers' Company, of Edinburgh, in pushing this line. It has an advantage that no pouring is required, as the spoon can be easily inserted. Parma violets are ubiquitous; the scent has been going strong for the last year or two, then a soap was introduced, and now a tooth powder. I have a suspicion that ionone is responsible for much of this popular perfume. Granular effervescent citrate of magnesia in rounded-corner pale flats is an improvement on the usual dark blue bottles, as the size and shape of the granules are so conspicuous. A vanilla-flavored citrate is very popular just now and is easily managed by the introduction of vanillin into the citrate before granulating.

Camphor is used as an antidote to strychnine poisoning.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Halifax, N.S., has the sincere sympathy of the editor of this journal as well as of a very large circle of friends in his sad bereavement through the death of a child, and also his father-in-law, both occurring during a week.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Examinations.

The semi annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held at the College building, May 2nd to 7th. The following are the papers submitted:

DISPENSING.

Examiner.—W. MURKINSON. Time allowed: Three Hours.

MISS CHASE.

R. Camphor 3j.
Ol. terebinth 3 ss.
Ol. ricini 3 iss.
P. acaciæ q.s.
Aquam ad 3iv.

Misce ft. emuls. Cap. cochl. parvum
omni semihora donec dolor mitescat;
phiala prius concuss.

J. ROSS.

R. Plumbi acet gr. xx.
Pulv. opii gr. iv.

Ft. massa in pil. octo divid.
Cap. unam statim; iterentur post horam si perstet diarrhoea

ELI SPAIN.

R. Sulphurus sublimat 3j.
Kali iodid gr. x
Hydrag. ammoniat 3 ss.
Vaselin 5vj.

Misce intime sec. art.

Affricetur parti affect. omni biduo si opus sit.

LESTER HALL.

R. Emp. canthar. pone sinistram aurem ponendam.

LAURA ROSE.

R. Potas. chlor. 3j.
Acid. hydrochlor. 3 ss.
Aquam ad 3iij.

Ft. solut. chlori recens
Cap. gutt. triginta omn. quadr. hor. sup. sacch.

Values: 24, 20, 18, 18.

Pharmacy.

Examiner:—F. T. HARRISON. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. What is understood by destructive distillation and fractional distillation? Give examples of each, and describe fully how the latter is performed.

2. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*:—State how it is prepared, its strength, how preserved, in what way it may deteriorate, and how tested for impurities and for strength.

3. *Opium*:—(a) About what is the percentage of moisture contained before drying?

(b) What should be the percentage of morphine present when dry and powdered?

(c) Give outline of method of assay. (The process given in the B.P. or any other trustworthy process will be accepted.)

4. (a) *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*:—What are the ingredients used and why is it directed to be kept in a well-closed bottle in a dry place?

(b) *Pulvis Amygdale Compositus*:—What are its ingredients, how prepared, and why is it directed to keep in a lightly covered jar?

(c) *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*:—Name the ingredients and proportions, and state how prepared. Are the ingredients chemically united?

5. Describe fully the preparation of the solid extract of the following: Dandelion, gentian, aconite, rhubarb and opium.

6. *Incompatibility*:—Classify and define, and give an example of each class.

7. Name the most important ointment bases with notes as to their application.

8. (a) *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*.

Take of—

Granulated Sulphate of

Iron 224 grs.

Phosphate of Sodium 200 grs.

Bicarbonate of Sodium 56 grs.

Concentrated Phosphoric

Acid 1 1/4 fl. ozs.

Refined Sugar 8 ozs.

Distilled Water 8 fl. ozs.

(b) *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*.

Take of—

Mercury by Weight 4 ozs.

Nitric Acid 12 fl. ozs.

Prepared Lard 15 ozs.

Olive Oil 32 fl. ozs.

Give a detailed account of how you would proceed in making the above preparations. Also state why bicarbonate of sodium is used in (a).

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Values, 7, 10, 10, 10, 15, 9, 9, 10, 20.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—PAUL L. SCOTT. Time allowed: Two Hours.

1. "The molecular weight of carbon dioxide is forty-four." Explain clearly