

BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

J. WINER & CO., - - - Hamilton.

H. SKINNER & CO., - Kingston.

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of:—Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

Drug Reports.

England.

London, Jan. 27th, 1894.

The drug market still remains flat, and although increase of business is reported, prices for the most part are unaltered.

The downward tendency of Mercury has led the manufacturers of mercurials, such as Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, etc., to reduce prices all round.

Permanganate of Potash is easier, and Soda Crystals are again lower.

Japan Peppermint Oil and Menthol are very much enhanced in value.

Menthol on the spot is quoted at double the price asked in October. For future delivery, however, rates are slightly lower.

Quinine maintains its full price at the recent advance, but buyers are standing off.

Ipecacuanha is firmly held.

Jalap, Senega Root and Balsam Copiba remain steady at full rates.

Ergot, Cubebs, Balsam Tolu and Shellac are falling markets.

The first arrival of Norwegian Cod Oil has appeared and has realized good prices.

Some increase in the export of heavy chemicals is anticipated if the new tariff of the United States should be adopted by Congress.

Cod Liver Oil.

Report from Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsø, Norway, January 16th, 1894.

The winter fisheries have yielded an unusually small quantity of oil. Fish have been scarce, weather stormy, and the condition of the livers rather poor.

Unfortunately there are no official statistics from these fisheries, but the total yield of new cod liver oil up till date may be calculated at 600 to 800 barrels unre-

fined oil, against upwards of 3,000 barrels same date last season. The stocks of last year's oil are unusually small.

No sales have been reported from the foreign importing markets, and the Norwegian exporters seem to hesitate to stipulate the opening price.

I quote for new (1894) oil without obligation 65 sh. pr. 25 gallons tin lined barrel cif east coast U. K. and am prepared to execute orders for prompt direct shipment.

My next report will be issued end of January.

Rubber Bands on Corn Plasters.

The manufacturers are putting on sale a new corn-shield which is in part made of rubber. Instead of relying entirely upon the sticking quality of the gum with which it is treated, a small rubber band is attached to the shield, and passes around the foot, or around the toes, holding it in place. The tension of the elastic band is merely sufficient to hold the shield in position, and it is said to be quite an advantage over the old-fashioned corn plaster.

Gum Tragacanth in Asia Minor.

Writing on the subject of the resources of the province of Angora in Asia Minor, a correspondent of the *Levant Herald* says—"Gum tragacanth, being the produce of a wild shrub, needs no cultivation. Although it is abundant in this villa, yet, very few of the resident peasants take the trouble to collect the gum. This is done by men who come from long distances. The shrub which produces the gum is found almost everywhere—by the roadside, as well as in the fields among the corn; while on the mountains where little or no other verdure is seen, the modest tragacanth finds its native home. Its plentifulness may be owing to its prickly shields; all animals, even donkeys, respect it: The

natives, though neglecting it as a commercial resource, find it useful for household purposes, as it serves them for fuel, which the peasants appreciate more highly than the gum."

Rubber in Chewing Gum.

It is a well-known fact that Chiclé is used entirely in chewing gums and chewing candies, but as there is very little of this latter made to-day, it is safe to say that the whole goes into chewing gum. When it is known that there is a yearly output of 2,300,000 pounds of Chiclé it will be seen what an immense business this is. Manufacturers are now paying about 25c. a pound for this species of rubber and certainly the way they put their goods up, they must get \$1 a pound for the finished article, which would show a business of \$2,300,000; almost too large to seem possible, were it not for the fact that it is little things that have a large general sale, and, incidentally, show a large profit.—*Rubber World*.

Utilizing Lizard Skins.

Lizard skin has for the past two seasons or so been a very popular material for card cases, purses, pocket books, and such articles, and a large business has sprung up on both sides of the Atlantic, in meeting the demand for the raw material. Over 500,000 lizard skins were exported from the Mexican State of Tabasco alone last year, and the local Government's estimate puts the number of lizards killed in that state during the same year at full 5,000,000. Many of the skins went to Europe, and large quantities are marketed in Mexico.

LACTOPHENIN has recently been brought out as a possibly superior substitute for phenacetin, from which latter it differs in the substitution of lactic for acetic acid. It is far more soluble than phenacetin, 1 part dissolving in 45 parts of water.