

BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified

EPSOM SALTS

. Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

The Finest Quality Made.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents for Canada, Toronto.

DRUG REPORTS.

Ontario.

Business is fairly active with no important changes in value to note.

Chloride of Lime, Sal. Ammoniac and Ammonia Carb., are firmer.

Citric Acid, firm.

Acid, Tartaric, easier.

Quinine, unchanged.

Potass, Chloras, dearer.

Carbolic Acid and Glycerine have a firmer tendency.

Opium and Morphia, easier.

Cod-Liver Oil, easier.

Camphor is easier.

Ipecac Root, easier.

England.

London, Aug. 26th, 1893.

The Chemical and Drug Markets have been very lifeless during the last month, and very few alterations have to be recorded.

The accounts from Mitcham of the damage to the Peppermint and Lavender crops have caused a further advance in the price of Oils.

Scarcity of Jaborandi Leaves has resulted in a considerable rise in value and also in the price of Pilocarpine and its Salts.

Balsam of Peru is easier.

Lycopodium and Insect Powder are dearer.

Ipecacuanha is a falling market and Cubebs are almost unsaleable.

Senega Root remains very scarce and dear.

Opium is steady at its recent advance.

Chlorate of Potash is a shade easier, but with only a poor demand.

Citric Acid is higher.

Mercurials, without change.

Japanese Camphor.

An interesting account of the production and trade in camphor in Japan is contained in the last British consular report from Hiogo. The camphor tree of Japan is a huge evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and not unlike a linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. Some of the trees are fully 15 ft. in diameter and are upwards of 300 years old. The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000,000 lbs., of which about a quarter reaches the United States either direct or via Europe, the remainder being shipped to Europe, excepting a small quantity sent to India. The districts in Japan famed for camphor trees are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Iga, Suruga, Ise and Kishiu. The forests owned by the people are now almost denuded of timber, and very little will be left in a few years hence. But the Government forests are still very rich in camphor trees and it has been estimated that these alone will maintain annually, during the next twenty-five years, the full average supply of crude camphor. Formerly very little care was bestowed upon the preservation and cultivation of this valuable timber. More recently, however, not only the Government, but also the people, have been giving to it the attention it long ago deserved. Numerous young trees have now been planted, and their growth is being carefully tended. Consequently, although hitherto the youngest wood from which camphor was extracted was about 70 or 80 years old, it is expected that, under present scientific management, the trees will give equally good results after 25 or 30 years. The roots contain a much larger proportion of camphor than the stems, 10 lbs. of crude camphor out of 200 lbs. of wood chips being thought satisfactory. The Suruga timber yields a much smaller percentage. In a village in Tosa there is a group of 13 trees about 100 years old. It has been estimated that they will produce 40,000

lbs. of crude camphor, and are worth, as they now stand, 4,000 silver dollars. In extracting the camphor the wood-chips are boiled, the vapour being conducted into a receptacle containing several partitions surrounded by cold water. In the sides of these partitions are apertures alternating in contrary directions, which, when open, cause the vapour to fill the division by a circuitous route, thus improving the grain of the camphor. The crude article is brought to market in very rude wooden tubs. To make it fit for shipment requires much work and experience. Each tub is carefully sampled vertically and diagonally, and the samples are tested by fire and sometimes by alcohol. If no solid adulterant is discovered the condition of the drug is next ascertained, for crude camphor contains a quantity of water, or oil and water, varying between 5 and 20 per cent. The rest of the work is comparatively easy, and consists in weighing, cutting, mixing and packing for shipment, the packing being in tubs prepared on the premises, partly out of the original packages.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

ODOFORM is a peculiar drug of remarkable curative qualities, but the odor is something wonderful. Everything with which it comes in contact will absorb the powder, and give out the odor for weeks, and for this reason physicians prescribe it with hesitation, and generally consult the tastes of the patients in advance. The druggists' sundries men have made a vehicle for its conveyance to the desired part, which is a cylinder shaped like a pepper-box with similar perforations and through the latter the powder is sifted to the wound or sore. This box is made of hard rubber and its office is to keep the powder from coming into contact with anything but the intended object.

Shellac solutions may be clarified in from 10 to 14 days by adding a little lead carbonate and allowing to settle.