

ANALYSIS—	Grams per liter	Grains per gallon.
Magnesium sulfate, anhydrous ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ )	2.7956	162.98
Potassium sulfate ( $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	.0272	1.59
Sodium sulfate, anhydrous ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	.5634	32.85
Lithium sulfate	trace	trace
Sodium chlorid ( $\text{NaCl}$ )	.2037	11.88
Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )	.0214	1.25
Total	5.3830	313.83
Total solids at 100° C.	5.8400	340.47
Ignited solids	5.0050	291.79

The analysis shows it is a good laxative water.  
(Analysis by H. D. Spears).

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

LABORATORY No. 36616—Mineral water from "St. Patrick's well," Louisville, Ky., sent by Mr. Adam Vogt, 1382 S. Third Street, Louisville, Ky. The well is located in the rear of Mr. Vogt's residence, No. 1382 S. Third Street. According to a circular of Moody & Bremaker, the former proprietors, this water was struck March 17, 1886, at a depth of 1952 feet, in a white rock which appeared at about 1900 feet, the flow of water finally becoming so strong that boring had to be discontinued. Different veins of water were found at various depths for 1150 feet, but the well was securely cased down to 1200 feet to exclude them and from there on for 700 feet the rock was dry. The well has continued to flow steadily. The well was bored for gas but only a small quantity accompanies the water. The water has some reputation as a medicinal water, laxative in effect and beneficial in dyspepsia. It was marketed under the name of St. Patrick's Well Water. Sample a 5-gallon carboy of clear water. Taste saline and bitter with a peculiar flavor suggesting free iodine, but none could be detected by shaking with carbon bisulfid. Bromine was easily detected by shaking with carbon bisulfid and chlorine.