

the Japanese lacquer, so renowned all the world over. The constantly-growing importance of this product long since attracted the attention of the director of the Kew Gardens. In his report for 1880 he mentioned that he had imported the seeds of this tree from Szechouen, and had distributed them in Ceylon, Guiana, Jamaica and Zanzibar. Concerning this Semler remarked that the English, once they had discovered in a tropical zone a commercial product which they judged to be worthy of attention, seek to introduce it into their tropical colonies, with the object of increasing the richness of these colonies and of being independent of the products of other nations. The systematic realization of these problems is confided to the Kew Gardens, which, although it is in England, constitutes the central point of exchange. From there seeds and cultivated plants are sent out to the English colonies.

The French have also recognized the importance of this tropical plant, which they have imported into Algeria, but the results obtained are not known. The Japanese oil tree must not be confounded with the Indian oil tree. This latter is thus named with more reason than the first, seeing that the oil is obtained not from the seeds but from the wood itself of these gigantic trees of the *Dipterocarpaceus* family, natives of the east of Bengal, of Chitogang and Singapore. Another variety of this same genus, giving the same product, exists—or at least an analogous product—but it is of a minor commercial importance. The greater part of this oil comes from the coast of Burma, where it is obtained from the wood by heat. The Indian wood oil is known under the name of *gurjun* or *gurgine*. It is not a fatty oil, but a dense, viscous fluorescent liquid, and is a compound of an essential oil and resin. It is used in Oriental countries, either alone or in mixtures, to varnish wood and to preserve it from white ants.—*Atti de la Societe Linguistica di Scienze Naturali et Geografiche (Oils, Colors and Dry Salteris)*.

X-RAYS FROM GLOWWORMS—A man of science reports in a certain scientific journal the curious results obtained by him last summer while experimenting with the light of the glowworms. He operated with three hundred glowworms, and he says that the light which they emitted, when filtered through cardboard or copper plates, showed the properties of X-rays.

Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

Stephen C. Attkisson, Salem, Ind., invalid's bed, 595514.

Geo. H. Bell, Brooklyn, N.Y., vaporizer, 595432.

Ludwig Fromm and R. Schmidt, Dresden, Germany, making extracts, 595296.

Frederic W. Loughran, New York, N.Y., surgeon's operating table, 595322.

Charles MacGregor, Dayton, Ohio, galvanocautery instrument, 595573.

Joseph N. Worthington, Annapolis, Md., frame for prescription cabinets, design, 28032.

Elizabeth Parker, Philadelphia, Pa., catamenial sack, 595861.

Eugene A. Bagby, Winchester, Ky., ointment applicator, 596351.

George R. Fox, Plaquemine, La. speculum, 596399.

Albert B. Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., pill-coating apparatus, 596297.

Stevens T. Harris, Carrollton, Ga., fountain syringe, 596158.

George B. Haycock, Chicago, Ill., hypodermic syringe, 596159.

Henry W. Meinhart, St. Louis, Mo., bandage, 596171.

Jules Bengue, Paris, France, sprayer, 594721.

Charles F. Bennett, Chicago, Ill., combined jock-strap and suspensory, 594673.

Charles S. Ruckstuhl, St. Louis, Mo., fever thermometer, 594840.

Horace D. Taggart, Akron, Ohio, appliance for assisting anatomical organs, 594815.

Abijah B. Bennett, Opelika, Ala., invalid bed, 594846.

David Fortney, Otho, Iowa, fracture apparatus, 594865.

T. N. McLean, Elizabeth, N. J. and C. B. McLean, Stamford, Conn., depurator, 594961.

John A. Rafter, Holton, Kan., inhaler, 594966.

TRADE MARKS.

Alfred Bishop & Sons, Limited, London, England, Effervescent medicinal preparations for the treatment of certain affections, 30913.

Alfred Bishop & Sons, Limited, London, England, Effervescent medicinal preparations for the treatment of certain affections, 30914.

George R. Simms Hair Restorer Company, Limited, London, England, Liquid preparation for restoring the growth of the hair, 30912.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., Remedies for pulmonary and similar diseases, 30911.

John M. Creed, Ssdney, and W. J. Green, Croydon, New South Wales, Medicinal preparation of the cure of indigestion, 30941.

Dresdener Chemisches Laboratorium Lingner, Dresden, Germany, Preparations for the teeth, skin, etc., 30942.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., Catarrh remedies, 30980.

Wilson Bros., New York, N.Y., Medical compound used on wounds, etc. 30979.

A. W. Stewart, & Co., New York, N.Y., Antiseptic medicine, 31037.

Frank C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., Lotions, 31035.

James N. Heath, Appleton, Wis., Medicine for certain diseases, 31036.

Laxine Co., New Brunswick, N.J., Laxatives, 31034.

Lewis C. Milburn, Cherrydale, Va., Internal remedies for malaria, chills and fever, 31039.

Jules Magnat, Paterson, N.J., Blood-purifying beverage, 31032.

Petticord Mineral Springs Co., Cambridge Springs, Pa., Mineral water, etc., 31019.

"Don't's" for Opticians.

Don't advertise "free" tests, such "free" service is usually counted worthless.

Don't give regular tests, without first finding out whether party wishes to purchase or order glasses, then act accordingly.

Don't state the character of correcting glass necessary without an order for same, to do so is to encourage "shopping."

Don't cut under regular prices, this hurts the trade at large as well as your own.

Don't spare any pains to look after the smallest details in style, fit and finish of your glasses, in order to please patrons.

Don't, if you can avoid it, use the ordinary o or oo eye skeleton lenses, these are faulty in shape; order them ground 31x38 or 32x39 m.m., these make lenses of more graceful curvatures if perfectly ground.—*Optical Journal*.

THE MOST WONDERFUL VEGETABLE in the world is the truffle; it has neither roots, stem, flowers, leaves nor seeds.