

glass of equal or greater area, the reflexion from the adjoining faces being almost destroyed by the interposition of a layer of turpentine.—*From Phil. Mag., in Phar. Jl.*

Original Methods.

The business man who pursues original methods—anything out of the ordinary—is apt to make himself unpopular with those of his competitors who are satisfied to move along in the old rut. He is pretty certain to be accused of pursuing methods which are not legitimate, and there are always enough ready to prophesy that he will meet with speedy disaster in consequence, says *Facts*.

Frederick the Great made himself very unpopular—with those who opposed him—because he disregarded what up to that time was recognized as the proper method of warfare. In those days two armies which intended to fight arranged themselves on an open field where everybody had a fair and even chance to kill everybody else, and one side seemed to feel in honor bound to wait until the other had a chance to make the best possible preparation to resist the attack. Frederick did not do things that way. He fought when it met his pleasure, and got his army out at all manner of unseemly hours to attack his foes, without giving them any notice of his intentions. He fell upon his enemies in mountain passes where they were not ready to successfully resist him. Hence his unpopularity—with his enemies.

There are a good many people who have not yet learned to understand Frederick and his tactics. Every now and then, however, some one who does grasp the point enters business, and makes it exceedingly lively for his competitors. He stamps his individuality on every branch of his business, and manages to get trade which his slow-going competitors think by right belongs to them. Quite likely he pays cash for his goods, and, by reason of the liberal discounts he secures, he is enabled to sell goods at such prices as look ruinous to those who are not so wide-awake in this respect.

It is difficult to get people out of a rut. The fact of the matter is that the deeper the rut and the more it impedes progress, the less they seem inclined to accept assistance to level ground. The wise business man of to-day is the one who fully recognizes that methods are changing and broadening under modern influences, and that he must accommodate himself to such changes. Another point worthy of note in this respect is that it is quite as difficult to retain success as to achieve it. The reason is that when once attained there seems to be a natural disposition on the part of a good many to believe that they can keep in advance simply by the momentum which they have acquired, forgetting that those behind have ever been increasing their

speed, and are not relaxing their efforts for a moment.—*International Confectioner*.

Calcium Carbide as an Illuminant.

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Since the dawn of creation, when Omnipotence said "Fiat lux," and light was made, men have busied themselves about emulating the sun and creating light in *tenebris*. Nor are we yet happy. Lamps have succeeded candles, and gas, lamps. The electric light threatens the gas, but everybody who has used electricity knows it has many practical defects. First, there is the price. It will cost you more than gas; the expense of replacing lamps, it does not pay to keep one too long, for it becomes covered with a film which obscures the light. The light given by the combustion of acetylene gas, produced by the action of calcium carbide on water, rivals that of the electric lamp for brightness, and it excels it for purity. Hitherto, we had all learnt in our chemistry class that acetylene gas gives such a smoky flame as to be of little use for practical purposes. But the attention which has been directed to it of late has resulted in the purification of the gas to such an extent that the smokiness has entirely disappeared. The most successful experimenter in this direction is an engineer in Dublin, a Mr. Goodwin, who has made the remarkable discovery that the addition of a small proportion of carbonic acid gas to the acetylene, whilst in process of manufacture, has an extraordinary effect in increasing the luminosity and brilliancy of the flame, and in preventing explosions. All our local lights in chemistry, as Professors Emerson-Reynolds, Tiebhorne, etc., speak eulogistically of it, whilst the insurance companies are so satisfied as to its safety that they accept premiums on houses using it at the lowest rates.

The apparatus is ridiculously simple. You place a portion of the calcium carbide in an iron socketed cylinder, close it, pour on water, and the gas is generated at a pressure of about two inches of mercury. It burns with wonderful brightness, requires no special tubing or globes, heats admirably in a Bunsen burner, and costs, even at the present price of calcium carbide, about 38 per cent. less than gas. On the whole it seems to have a brilliant future, and Mr. Goodwin's patent is likely to be a good thing for its proprietor.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Recent Patents and Trade Marks Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

George Storie & J. Moss, Detroit, Mich., device for holding and dipping pills or tablets, 592830.

Henry E. Waite, New York, N. Y., apparatus for electrically treating diseases, 592844.

James D. Bacon, Boston, Mass., rectal applicator, 593318.

Geo. V. House, Mount Vernon, N. Y., truss pad, 593473.

Geo. V. House, Mount Vernon, N. Y., truss 593474.

George C. Marks, London, England, atomizer, 593750.

Thomas H. McDonald, Potomac, Mont., fumigator, 593777.

Sidney H. Gardiner, Brooklyn, N. Y., surgical splint, 594076.

John M. Jenkins, Palmer, Texas, medicine glass, 594087.

Herman A. Koehler, Chicago, Ill., lung-testing apparatus, 594351.

Henry L. Sayen, Philadelphia, Pa., roentgen ray tube, 594036.

George B. Underwood, New York, N. Y., inhaler, 594302.

Hermann Wolfermann, Strasburg, Germany, truss, 594307.

TRADE MARKS.

Burrough Brothers Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md., Gastro-intestinal antiseptics, 30787.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y., Specific for dandruff, 30786.

Wm. F. Green and F. P. Jaques, Boston, Mass., Powder for the cure of headache, neuralgia, etc., 30790.

Kahn-Miller Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., Remedy for catarrh, etc., 30791.

Geo. W. Lewis, New Haven, Conn., Remedy for colds, 30792.

Flakfantine Toilet Co., Riverdale, Ill., Salve for wounds or sores, 30788.

Geo. W. Heyer, Austin, Texas, Powder for the skin, 30807.

Theodore A. Metz, New York, N.Y., Complexion beautifier, 30808.

John B. Danis, Chicago, Ill., Remedies for diseases of women, 30858.

Frank B. Morgan, Brooklyn, N.Y., Remedy for bunions, etc., 30860.

Seabury & Johnson, New York, N.Y., Plasters, 30855.

Adaline Wood, DeLassus, Mo., Remedies for eczema and skin diseases, 30859.

Alfred Bishop & Sons, Limited, London, England, Effervescent medicinal preparations for the treatment of liver, head, stomach, and like affections, 30883.

Daniel E. Aunkst, Milton, Pa., Medical ointment, 30880.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y., Remedy for gonorrhea, 30882.

Wm. S. Kaiser, Philadelphia, Pa., Mineral water, 30892.

Valentiner & Schwarrz, Leipsic, Germany, Salves, 30881.