

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Because something recently introduced may prove highly useful, we must not jump to the conclusion that it should supersede everything long similarly used with great success. Though the trend of modern progress is ever forward, we are often forced to realize that some of our best recent achievements do not equal some of the triumphs of an earlier period. Notably is that true in the field of art, though illustrations are not lacking elsewhere. The ablest sculptors of our day have not equaled the sublime creations of their illustrious colleagues among the ancient Greeks and the Italians of the sixteenth century. No painter of our time has given us anything quite comparable with the masterpieces of Raphael and Correggio, of Titian and Rembrandt, Jacob Ruysdael, Holbein, Velasquez, and many others. Though the modern piano has utterly eclipsed the old-time spinet and harpsichord, and though, in technique and tone, the world has not seen the equal of such men as Liszt and Rubenstein, Paderewski and Mark Hamburg, no living composer has written anything which classes with the great works of Beethoven, of Mozart, Schumann and Chopin, while in the field of the musical drama the world is still waiting for the worthy successor of Wagner; and while the piano and its great exponents have scored such signal triumphs, no contemporary violin maker has equaled a Stradivarius or an Amati, and no wizard of the bow, now before the public, will claim to be the rival of Paganini. The modern express train and the giant ocean liner are immeasurably ahead of the stage coach of our ancestors and the galley of the ancients. The high powered automobile has utterly outstripped the horse, and can easily distance the stoutest thoroughbred, yet there are no indications that the noble animal will be permitted to become extinct or to revert to the type of his diminutive prehistoric ancestor; and though by reason of certain very narrow and ill-advised legislation, notably in our Empire State, the thoroughbred has suffered a sad diminution in value, in England and some other countries where broader and more enlightened ideas and cleaner politics have prevailed he is held in universal admiration, and the sport of kings still flourishes as of yore.

The foregoing random illustrations should remind us that, while we do well to remain alert and watchful for substantial improvements, we should hold on with a firm and unrelaxing grasp to everything which long experience has proved to be good.—*R. Ottolengui, M. D. S., LL. D., D. D. S., in Lehn & Fink's Dentist's Diary.*

THE ADVANTAGE OF DISCOUNTING BILLS.

It is the part of good business policy to make every effort to discount bills. Money can be used in no better way. From 2 to 10 percent is offered on ten-day discounts on drug, merchandise, cigar, gas and other bills. This is well worth picking up. It is almost like finding money. Almost anything else may be properly neglected to conserve the money for discounting bills. Aside from the money saved, it gives you a standing with the wholesalers and jobbers that nothing else will. Such standing is a valuable asset in the business world, and one that every business man should strive to gain. It means larger opportunities and will be a strong help in times of financial trouble.—*W. S. Adkins in The National Druggist.*