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THE IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

There is matter for congratulation in the fact that the technical press is taking up the question of industrial schools and the training of the apprentice in earnest; and there seems to be a consensus of opinion that our methods need reforming, and that our present trade schools, excellent as they are, are inadequate for our needs and should be greatly multiplied. At the same time there have appeared articles, of greater or less length, deploring the increasing scarcity of the skilled mechanic; from which it appears that many of the higher industrial trades, or those trades which call for the exercise of special intelligence and skill, are unable to secure the services of competent workmen.

It is a marked feature of the progress of civilization, that while it provides for existing needs, it creates others. Especially is this true of industrial development; and there is no country where these self-created needs have been so quickly seen and provided for as in America. An exception, however, is to be made in regard to the question under discussion, for while our ingenuity has called into existence a system of shops, factories, tools and general appliances which are unrivaled in the world, we have in our haste or oversight neglected to provide for that all-important factor the "human element."

There is a lesson to be learned in this matter which we shall do well to lay to heart. The rapid advances which the world has made of late years in science and art has tended to remove the dividing line between the two. The brief definition of our school-boy days, based upon the root-meaning of the two terms, which told us that science meant the "knowing" and art the "doing" of a thing, is only half true in these later days, for while the scientist may "know" without being capable of "doing," the artist (artisan) cannot always "do" without "knowing."

The march of modern industrial progress has set a discount upon the man who is merely a "handy," "all around," workman, and a premium upon the man who, to a thorough mastery of his particular craft, has added an intelligent grasp of its scientific principles, and who can interpret a complicated drawing, or make his own sketches with chalk and draughting board.

There is no doubt that the reluctance of the average American in the past to bind himself in an apprenticeship was largely due to his natural intelligence, and the rapidity with which he could, to use an expressive term, "catch on," by observation and practice, in the shops. The farmer's son, for instance, who, under the stress of necessity, had learned to repair a plow, replace a broken bolt or pin in a reaper, or even forge a link in a chain, when he entered the shop was quick to pick up such knowledge and skill as were necessary to advance him to a full journeyman's wage. But though it is true that a natural ingenuity and adaptiveness are valuable to a workman to-day, they do not count for nearly as much as they formerly did; and the industrious boy of average ability, who goes through the double instruction of a trade school and a course of apprenticeship, will have a greater value when he applies for employment than the boy who, with perhaps a greater natural talent, has picked up his knowledge in a knockabout experience of half a dozen various shops.

It is simply the systematic training of the German artisan that enables him to secure work, almost at the first application, and the past record of the American artisan is proof that were he subjected to the same training, he would invariably capture the best positions, and be intrusted with the highest skilled work, in his own country.

We have been favored by Mr. L. R. Klemm, of the United States Bureau of Education, with very full description and statistics of the Industrial and Trade Schools of Berlin. They are too lengthy for insertion in these columns, and will be found in the next issues of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT.

It is well known that the Germans have worked out the Trade School problem in their usual scientific and practical manner; but our readers will many of them be surprised to learn that in the various Trade Schools of Berlin there were in 1894-95 336 teachers, 8,992 students, and that this city alone spent in this good work a sum of \$209,102.

AN umbrella covered with a transparent material has been invented in England, enabling the holder to see where he is going when he holds it before his face.

REGENT PATENT AND TRADE MARK DECISIONS.

J. & P. Baltz Brewing Company vs. Kaiserbrauerei, Beck & Company (U. S. C. C. A., 3d Cir.), 74 Fed., 222. "Kaiser" as a Trade Mark.—The word "Kaiser" used in connection with a brand of beer does not indicate the class, grade, style or quality of the beer or locality of its manufacture, and hence is not descriptive, and is a proper trade mark.

Effect of Foreign Trade Mark Law.—Under the provisions of the treaty with Germany, that citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States the same protection as native citizens in trade marks, etc., a citizen of Germany is not prevented from acquiring, by prior use as a trade mark in the United States, a trade mark in a particular word, although such word could not be used as a trade mark in Germany. Nor do the provisions in the treaty with Austria, that if a trade mark has become public property in the country of its own origin, it shall be equally free in the territory of the other contracting party have any effect on trade marks in the United States.

Scheuer vs. Muller (U. S. C. C. A., 2d Cir.), 74 Fed., 225.

Misleading Statements on Labels.—A statement on a label used in connection with the preparation of chicory that the contents is "Chicorien Kaffee aus der Fabrik von E. B. Muller & Company, in Roulers (Belgian)," is misleading and unfair when the only thing done in Belgium is to harvest the chicory root, while the roasting, grinding and further manufacturing is done in this country.

Estoppel.—The fact that the firm to which a foreign manufacturer consigns his product in this country itself puts up a similar American preparation with labels somewhat similar, although not deceiving, will not deprive the foreign maker of his right to stop the sale by third parties of an American preparation dressed up to imitate his own.

Preliminary Injunction.—In a trade mark case a preliminary injunction will be granted when the court is satisfied from the affidavits and the exhibits that the defendant's labels were devised with the intent to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were buying complainant's goods, and where such label is, in fact, well calculated to accomplish that purpose.

Beadleston & Woerz vs. Cooke Brewing Company (U. S. C. C. A., 7th Cir.), 74 Fed., 229.

Descriptive Word not a Trade Mark.—The word "Imperial" designates quality, and is, therefore, not a trade mark for beer.

Adoption of a Trade Mark.—The plaintiffs made for several years beer named "Kulmbacher," and afterward two other kinds of beer, to one of which they gave the name "Imperial." All packages bore their own name, the coat of arms of the State of New York, and the name "Empire Brewery" with the special name of the beer added. On the bottles of the Imperial beer, designed for export, this name was placed on the label with the plaintiff's name, and the coat of arms and "Empire Brewery" were printed in the corners of the label with the words "Trade Mark." It was held that the plaintiffs had not adopted the word "Imperial" to indicate origin or ownership, and, therefore, were not entitled to its use as a trade mark.

Hostetter Company vs. Bower (U. S. C. C., N. Y., Cox, J.), 74 Fed., 235.

Hiring Witnesses to Procure Evidence.—In a trade mark suit witnesses hired by the manufacturer of a "patent" medicine to procure evidence against supposed infringers are not entitled to much weight, and where they state that they purchased of defendant imitation bitters put up in genuine bottles procured for the purpose, it appearing that they relied wholly upon the opinion formed by tasting the liquor, it is insufficient to establish infringement where such witnesses were opposed by the testimony of defendant and his employes and others that the bitters were genuine and not an imitation of complainant's.

National Harrow Company vs. Quick (U. S. C. C. A., 7th Cir.), 74 Fed., 236.

Spring Tooth Harrow Patent.—The Reed patent, No. 201,946, for improvements in spring tooth harrows, has been declared void for want of novelty.

Anticipation of a Patent.—To constitute an anticipation of an invention it is enough that a like structure had been in well established use whether all features of it originated by design or by accident.

Dodge Manufacturing Company vs. Atkins (U. S. C. C. A., 7th Cir.), 74 Fed., 241.

Limitation of Split Pulley Patent.—The Sanborn patent, No. 275,947, for a split pulley, is limited as to the first claim by the language of the patent and the prior state of the art to a solid wooden pulley divided into two sections in a serpentine or irregular course so that the parts will interlock when adjusted together on the shaft.

Thomasson vs. Bumpass (U. S. C. C. A., Va., Hughes, J.), 74 Fed., 243.

Patent for Chicken Coops.—The Thomasson patent, No. 444,561, for chicken coops for shipping purposes, shows no patentable novelty except in the form of the