

SENSITIVENESS OF MILK.

Suggestion for Bettering the Condition of That Used in Cities.

Milk responds readily to sanitary care and handling. In fact, it is extremely sensitive to exposure to contamination and its usual condition as sold in the large cities indicates that certified milk is cheap at a big advance over prevailing prices.

Monthly counts for six years of the bacterial contents of the milk supply of Rochester showed the presence of about 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in winter and five times that number in summer. When the milk was handled intelligently the average of a hundred determinations showed the presence of less than 4,000 per cubic centimeter.

Among the suggestions offered for the improvement in milk supply are that the cans after emptying be sent to a plant to be washed by machinery and then capped with a cheese-cloth strained and a metal cover. A stout canvas cover is then placed over all and the package sterilized by dry heat. The cans upon being returned to the farm have the canvas jacket and metal covers removed and the milk drawn directly through the cheese-cloth strainer into the can, which is then removed. The metal caps are then replaced and the milk cooled by placing the cans immediately in ice water. The cheese cloth strainers are returned to the sterilizing plant with canvas covers.

Distinguishing Colors.

In order to prove its power of discriminating between colors the scientist, Dahl, made some interesting tests on a monkey. He colored some sweets with a certain colored dye and some bitter substances with that of another color. After a few attempts the monkey learned to leave without even tasting those articles of food colored with the dye which indicated bitter-tasting substances and seized at once upon those which indicated sweets. Varying the experiments sufficiently he found that the monkey distinguished all the different colors readily, save only dark blue. Many savage tribes cannot distinguish dark blue from black, and even children distinguish this color later than all others.

New York Manufactures.

The Census Bureau has issued a statement concerning manufactures of New York State for the last five years. During this period the number of manufacturing establishments has increased from 35,957 to 37,194, capitalized at \$2,031,459,615, an increase of 83 per cent. The employees number 954,992 and the factory products had an annual value of \$2,488,846,670. The principal industries are men and women's clothing, flour and gristmill products, foundry and machine shop products, malt liquors and printing and publishing.

Shipping Horses for Meat.

Broken-down horses are shipped from English ports to the continent of Europe, where they are bought and slaughtered for butchers' meat. Boats continually arrive at Amsterdam laden with miserable, sore-backed, blind and, in many cases, dying horses. Some of them have been certified as unfit for further work underground in the mines and, because they are unused to the up per air and light, they suffer great torture from the exposure. Their miseries when in a rough sea are indescribable.

How Herring Move.

Says a naturalist: "The herrings move on the sea in unaccountable numbers in banks that are miles in length and width, in windrows so vast that they perhaps keep passing one given point in unbroken succession for months at a time." Just so with the menhaden. A catch in a purse net of 500,000 is not infrequent. Such numbers are sufficient to stand all the ravages of the natural enemy. The bass, the haddock and the pollock may kill to their heart's content and still the menhaden will hold their own."

SALT AS A DUST-LAYER.

Salt is the latest device for dust on roads in the country. The author of this new departure is M. Trintzins, a city surveyor of Rouen, who has published it as the result of a long series of experiments. The list of these, while bringing out the weak side of the new system, possesses considerable interest as showing it to possess real possibilities of utility. A long stretch of road was first watered and then sprinkled with salt. The next day the surface of the road was covered with a thin glazed crust. Rain removed this in parts, but where the glaze remained there was no dust for five days.

Courting by Cigars.

A sketch of Dutch manners that has just appeared in an American journal relates how, in affairs of the heart among that susceptible people, the cigar plays a part at once dreadfully emblematic and practical. The young gentleman in love calls casually at the young lady's house with his cigar out, and casually asks for a light. That is a delicate hint and if he calls again for a light the parents understand what to expect. A family council is had, and the reply is prepared. If on the third call the wooer receives a light, but has the door immediately closed in his face, he understands that he is cold-shouldered. If on the other hand, his gift is welcome, a door receiving his light, he is invited in, the young lady is present, and he puts out his cigar.

LONDON GAMBLING TIPS.

Revelations of an Illicit but Paying Industry.

From time to time great public surprise is expressed when the announcement is made in the newspapers that a quiet, respectable looking house in an apparently humdrum London neighborhood has been raided by the police and the proprietors heavily fined for occupying the premises for purposes of illegal gaming.

Only a few weeks ago two foreigners were fined £300—and this was the seventh occasion on which they had been fined—for using a large house in a fashionable West End square as the headquarters of a gambling den largely frequented by glided youths and those idlers who prefer to make a living by any other means than by hard work. The fine was paid at once, and on the judge expressing his surprise that so heavy a penalty was always paid by the proprietors without any difficulty, he was informed by a well-known police inspector that the profits of a fashionable London gambling den frequently amounted to as much as £500 in a single week.

In order, therefore, to fathom the mystery of this heavy margin of profit derived from keeping gambling dens, the writer, accompanied by a plain-clothes officer, paid a visit to several establishments on which for some time the police have had a watchful eye. The greatest secrecy is invariably exercised by the keepers of these haunts to prevent any one being admitted who is likely to "split" and give information to the "Yard" which will justify a warrant being issued and a raid made on the premises.

The interior of a gambling den presents a spectacle which those who "pay a call" for the first time will never forget. Heavy curtains effectually keep out the daylight even on the warmest summer day, while a janitor of unpleasantly pugilistic appearance guards the door, ready to eject every client who shows a disposition to complain of his losses having been brought about by unfair means in the far corner of the room during racing hours a tape machine, giving the winners and starting prices, ticks nervously away, while around a long table covered with green baize sit, hour after hour, crowds of harassed, excited looking gamblers registering their wagers and eagerly discussing the chances of the various candidates for each race.

As a general rule, Faro is the game most dear to the heart of the gambling den proprietor, for on each hand dealt a charge of sixpence is made, and as frequently upward of sixty hands are dealt in an hour, it can be easily understood that the dealer's commission soon swells into a very considerable sum. And not a moment of the day is wasted. From early one morning until early the next morning some game of chance is being played, and as even the most avaricious gambler required a few hours' sleep, the proprietor invariably has two or three friends ready to take charge of things while he "turns in" for a short time.

Perhaps one of the most striking features of a well-organized gambling den is the elaborate system of keeping in touch with the movements of the police. For instance, spies are from morning until night on watch outside to give notice of any suspicious movement on the part of the "gentlemen in blue," while the approach of any strangers in plain clothes to the building is invariably signalled to the doorkeeper, so that time is allowed to conceal the various implements of gambling should a raid be contemplated.

PRESERVING DYING DIALECTS.

Use to Which Phonograph is Being Put in the British Isles.

Although nothing can be done to prevent the decay of local dialects, much can be done to preserve their records. The phonograph is being applied for this purpose both in Guernsey and in the Isle of Man. The dialect language in the former is Norman-French in the latter Manx, one of the Gaelic group.

It is believed that in the Isle of Man with the passing away of the present generation, no one will be found to speak the dialect. The phonograph is being sent to different parts of the island by the Manx Language Society; old men whose accent is pure will speak into the recorder, and the records are to be stored at Douglas.

Mr. E. D. Marquand says that the old Norman language still spoken in the Channel Islands is in its main features the same as that used by the cultured classes of England eight centuries ago; the tongue in which Taillefer sang the "Chanson de Roland" at the battle of Hastings.

"In Alderney," he says, "it will certainly have become extinct in a very few years. In Guernsey it will probably linger on for a generation or two. In Jersey Norman French will survive longest, owing partly to the larger size of the island, partly to the proximity to France, and partly also to the influx of French agricultural laborers, who spend some months each year during the farmers' busy season."

About twenty seats at the imperial theatres in St. Petersburg have never been marked in the plans, and their sale has been privately exploited by the box-office keepers, who in ten years have obtained over \$20,000 by the fraud.

USE OF UPRIGHT DESKS.

More and More People Who Stand When They Read and Write.

Upright reading desks are constantly growing in popularity. Unlike ordinary desks, they are usually fitted to their users. They are comfortable only when they are of the proper height.

Contrary to what one might think, reading while on one's feet is not tiring. It has been adopted chiefly by persons who are compelled to sit at a desk much of their time and like to stand up for a change. Writing is just as easily accomplished at these desks.

"We've sold a great many such desks to lawyers," said a dealer, "and they use them at home. This gives some relaxation after they have sat all day in their offices at ordinary desks, leaning over in the way men do."

"Lawyers, more than any other class of professional men, are also compelled to read at night. They are my best customers for the upright desks, although I sell them as well to architects."

"The men who use them are always enthusiastic. They say that to stand up at their work is less fatiguing than to sit down, and is in any case a great relief from the monotony of the other attitude."

Ancient Jeweler's Association.

Birmingham Jewellers have been famed since the middle of the seventeenth century. When Charles II. brought with him to England the French fashion of wearing metallic ornaments Birmingham at once took the lead in supplying them, and the city then commenced a career of prosperity which has never save for brief periods suffered abatement. Even Southey, who could scarcely find sufficiently censorious language to describe Birmingham, allowed that it "excelled every other place in the world for watch chains, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, buckles and snuffboxes, though," he said, "they were dearly purchased at the expense of health and morality."

Strength of Sand.

Over thirty years ago M. Beauvernou, a French savant, proved by experiment that a quantity of dry sand, placed in a box of thin sheet iron, or even in a canvas bag, and subjected to a slight compression, forms a mass capable of resisting a pressure of sixty tons, without breaking or even straining the box or bag. The sand, however, remains perfectly divisible, so that if a small hole be made in the box or bag it will flow slowly, and with so little force that a small piece of paper pasted over the opening will check the flow, even with the sixty tons weight upon it.

When Banks Were Established.

It is Italy that the first establishment of banks is credited. These banks were founded by Lombard Jews.

The name "bank" is derived from the word "banco," which originally was a term applied to benches set in the market-places for the exchange of money. The first public bank was opened in Venice in 1550. The Bank of England was established in 1693.

Scraps of a Tunnel.

In cleaning out the Hoo-ac tunnel the scrapings from the roof and other dirt which had fallen from the engines and had been swept into small piles beside the tracks amounted to 23,031 cubic feet. It took 77 cars with double drop sides to take this out, their capacity equalling 275 ordinary flat cars. Fifty men were employed eight Sunday nights.

Properties of Vegetables.

Vegetables not only contain stimulants but are capable of producing an intoxicating influence on those who depend on them exclusively for food, according to an investigator. He cites a case in which some young people of his acquaintance suffered from partial intoxication as the result of a purely vegetable meal.

What Panama Stands For.

It is supposed by some that Panama derived its name from the native word for butterfly. Explorers of the interior tell of swarms of butterflies, which at times rise on slopes of the mountains in dense clouds, darkening the sunshine.

Fat Cadets Barred.

It has been decreed by the authorities at West Point that no fat cadet may go into cavalry, because of his lack of agility and the unnecessary burden to the horse.

Cure for Seasickness.

"Like cures like" is the theory of treating mal de mer. The invention consists in making the movements of the ship when pitching, rolling, heaving and settling less felt by the passenger by providing special chairs, couches or a whole platform, forming part of the deck, and giving to these, either by machinery or by hand, short up and down movements. Consequently, as the long movement of the vessels are thus changed into a great number of short motions which are constantly interrupted by brief movements in an opposite direction, the causes producing seasickness are counteracted. The device consists of a chair with the seat moving with respect to the legs, arms, and back. The short up and down movements are given by a small electrical motor between the legs of the chair and connected by a belt with an eccentric actuating the seat.

Five Minute Sermon

The Parable of the Marriage Feast.

The invited spoken of in to-day's Gospel are the children of Adam, as well of the Old as of the New Dispensation, and those who refused the first invitation were principally the Gentiles, who did not believe in the Christ Who was to come, and did not profit by the example of the chosen people. They were also the Jews, who did not listen to the voice of the prophets, and refused to acknowledge the promised and expected Messias. Lastly, they are all those who did not and do not accept the truths of the Gospel.

If we consider the promises of God made to the patriarchs, the predictions of the prophets, the figures of the sacrifices and of the legal ceremonies, and the foreshadowings in the events and in the famous personages of the Hebrew nation, we shall see with what abundance God prepared the nuptial feast of Jesus Christ; that is, how many lights and how many means He prepared, in order that the promised Saviour might be known when in the fullness of time He should appear among men.

This abundance does not stop here if we consider the doctrines of Jesus Christ, His miracles, His example, His death, His merits, and His sacraments, the preaching of the apostles, the constancy of the martyrs, the prodigies which signalized the promulgation of the faith and the constant assistance of the Holy Ghost, we shall comprehend how abundantly God has provided food for our souls, for our faith, our hope, our charity, our perfection; in a word for the nuptials of the Church with the heavenly Spouse.

The man who had not a nuptial garment was the sad image of all those who are indeed in the Church because they have been baptized, but who have not the nuptial garment; that is, who have not justice and sanctifying grace, because they are in the state of mortal sin.

From this we may learn that God hates sin, but not the sinner; because, although he is His enemy by sin, still he is His creature, created unto His likeness, and redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ; therefore He is inclined to treat him in a friendly manner whenever, accepting the invitation of His grace, he will ask pardon for his sins and provide himself by repentance with the nuptial garment, which he has not when in the state of sin.

We are to learn three things: First, not to despise divine grace; second, to be sure that we have the nuptial garment, which is sanctifying grace; and lastly, that it is not enough to be in the Church and to bear the name of Christian in order to be saved, as it was not sufficient for that man to be seated at the nuptial banquet, from which he was ignominiously banished.

Forty Hours Devotion

The devotion of the "Forty Hours" will be held in the churches of the diocese of Rochester as follows: October 12—St. Boniface's, Rochester.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday October 14—Gospel, St. Matt. xxii. 1-14—St. Callistus, pope and martyr. Monday 15—St. Teresa, virgin. Tuesday 16—St. Gall, abbot and confessor. Wednesday 17—St. Hedwige, widow. Thursday 18—St. Luke, evangelist. Friday 19—St. Peter of Alcantara, confessor. Saturday 20—St. John of Kenty, confessor. 10-Day Excursion to New York Via West Shore Railroad, Friday, November 2d.

On above date the West Shore Railroad will sell excursion tickets to New York and return at rate of single fare, plus one dollar, \$8.00 from Rochester. Tickets good going in regular trains on date of sale, or before Sunday, November 11th. Consult West Shore ticket agents for particulars, or address H. Parry, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Via the West Shore Railroad, account Knight of Pythias, Supreme Lodge, Biennial Encampment. Tickets to be sold and good going October 12th to 15th inclusive; good returning until October 30th.

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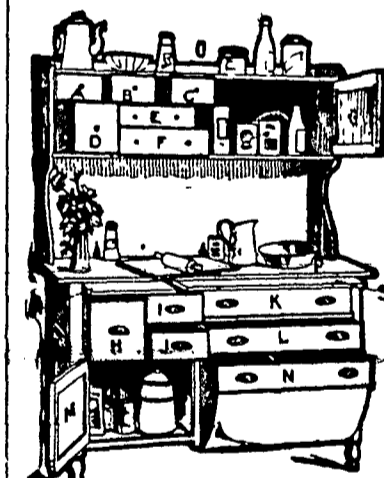
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