

HEALING ART OF BEASTS.

Antiseptic Methods Used by the Dog.

A CANINE SURGEON

That Treated Its Fellows—Monkey's Remedy for a Wound—Birds That Set Broken Limbs and Dressed Injuries—The Bee as Doctor.

While medical science has excited the wonder of mankind by its rapid strides, very little attention has been given to the study of the art of healing employed by dumb animals, which upon investigation appears to be as wonderful as that of man himself, says the New York Times.

It is believed that the dog has a valuable secret for man in the treatment of wounds with its saliva. It is stated that the saliva of the dog has a perfect bactericidal and healing power, and there is little doubt in the minds of those who are now delving into the subject that this same agency is a good antiseptic.

Proof is apparent in the prompt use of saliva upon his wounds by the dog and its speedy recovery through this treatment. It was a matter of comment when this matter was first undertaken at the Hopkins medical school that no bacteriologist had taken the hint from the dog's lesson and engaged in experiment along this line.

That the dog possessed a marked surgical instinct is verified by many instances out of the commonplace. Mr. Young, who was engaged for a long time in missionary work in northwestern Canada, had among his dogs, of which a large number were necessary for drawing his sleds, one Rover. This dog not only attended its own wounds but actually performed the duties of surgeon to all of its fellows.

Galls, wounds, frozen feet and other like injuries consequent upon the peculiar toil they had to perform were systematically and successfully treated by Dr. Rover. The dog had an old remedy, the amounting of the affected parts with saliva. Wherever it applied the remedy the cure was speedy.

It was noticed that parts of the toes of the dog patients which could not be reached by the dog doctor's tongue went unhealed. The Rev. Mr. Young says that the Indians in admiration of the dog's wonderful learning called it Muskeke Atim, meaning the surgeon.

A monkey scratched his shoulder badly on a nail which projected from the side of its cage. Immediately upon sustaining the injury the queer creature went to a corner and selected a handful of clean sawdust, which it pressed firmly on the profusely bleeding scratch.

The monkey held the sawdust in place until the bleeding stopped, which was in but a few minutes. The sawdust was saturated with blood, which had dried and formed an excellent coating for the wound, protecting it until entirely well.

The fondness of the domestic cat for catnip is not a condition of mind attendant upon the enjoyment of absolute health, for it is only when the cat is somewhat under the weather that it will seek the solace of the soothing properties of this vegetation. Under such circumstances cats have been known to travel miles to get the catnip.

Not the least remarkable of all the achievements of dumb creatures in the line of surgery and medicine are those of the birds. Dr. George M. Gould cites instances of woodcock killed which when examined were found to be recovering from previous wounds inflicted by hunters.

The same authority tells of cases of bone setting by birds which would be beyond belief if man was not already familiar with the marvelous intelligence of the lower creatures. Birds which have fallen into the hands of naturalists and which had previously suffered serious wounds on the legs were found to have actually reentered the dressing of down with small straws or twigs just as a doctor would set a broken limb in splints before applying bandages.

The bee, that wonderful little creature, the organization of whose community must always be a source of admiration, is among other things an excellent doctor and goes about its work in this particular with the same scrupulous care that it exercises in all else that it does. For certain ailments it sucks the astringent dogwood, poplar, wild cherry or hickory. Bee keepers sometimes place a small vessel containing a decoction of wild cherry in the bee hives during the winter that the little honey makers may minister to their ailments if they are stricken during the period when the rigors of weather would make it difficult for them to obtain remedies elsewhere.

Hammocks on Trains.

In Nova Scotia the experiment has been tried of running a train with hammocks instead of the usual bunks in the sleeping car. It was a great success.

Postal Cards in Use.

It is estimated that there are 770,500,000 postal cards used annually in the United States, while Germany uses 1,100,000,000 and Great Britain 611,000,000.

SUDDEN FIREARMS DON'T KILL.

Too Many Misadventures From Rifle Wounds in War.

Modern firearms are too humane and unless battles are vigorously followed up, the retreating enemy is merely stunned—not disabled, says American Medicine. If these wounds had been more severe the Russians would not have been able to restore their ranks. The Japanese themselves were always too exhausted after a battle to follow up their advantage and were never able to give a fatal blow.

In other words, we are at the ridiculous paradox of possessing weapons so harmless that we cannot disable the enemy. Battles, in spite of their frightful loss of life—no greater or though than previously—are becoming gigantic French duels. The "code" evaporates when it always results fatally. Wars or national feuds will also end when they are too deadly and too expensive.

Warfare demands a more deadly weapon, for the present tendency is as absurd as arming soldiers with boxing gloves. Already there is a demand to return to the old 40-caliber pistol because the 38 does not wound sufficiently. We may soon expect to hear a demand for a rifle so severe that when an enemy is hit, he is permanently disabled from fighting, at least during that war.—American Medicine.

Use of Strange Foods Growing.

History tells us that Confucius liked sharks' fins and sea slug and birds' nests. Well and good. If a man with an intellect like that of the great Chinese philosopher found these, to us, unusual foods palatable, they must be worth trying, says Leslie's Weekly.

Then there are the preserved grape leaves, the pickled squash and the dried okra of the Syrians. These people of the Orient were civilized long before America was even thought of being discovered, so there is no reason, argues the epilogue, why their knowledge and choice of foods should not be well worth investigating.

The other countries have their special delicacies, which, if they are sought out, appeal to the universal taste and form an agreeable and inexpensive addition to the daily menu of the average mortal who must eat.

Bear steak, from the West; kangaroo tails pickled, which come from Australia; preserved goldfish from the Nile, canned abalone from California and dried goose from Sweden are only a few of the queer foods kept for sale in the New York markets and sold in quantities every day.

Until recently people who relished snails were regarded with sentiment which savored of disgust, but that notion has changed and at the present time that delicacy can be procured in almost any of the first-class hotels and cafes in New York.

In order to meet the growing demand, one of the largest caterers in the city imports 25,000 snails every week from Brittany, where the best snails are grown.

Printing in Venice.

A new institution has just been founded in Venice for the revival of letters in that city under the name of "L'istituto Veneto di Arti Grafiche."

Its object is to promote printing in all its various branches and to restore an art which was once of such widespread fame in Italy.

That Venice should be chosen as one of the spots for such a purpose is peculiarly appropriate, for, as is well known, it was in Venice that printing was most warmly encouraged and developed when, after its invention in Germany, it was introduced into Italy.

No less than 164 printing presses were set up in Venice in the second half of the fifteenth century, and during the first thirty years that they were at work the number of books printed is estimated at 2,000,000.

Aldo Manuzio settled in Venice in 1489, and lived and worked there till his death, in 1515. During those years he commenced the publication of the Aldine editions, which his descendants carried on after him, and which have made his name famous throughout the world of letters.—London Academy.

Portraits of Napoleon.

The latest census of engraving, mezzotints, woodcuts and other published portraits of the first Napoleon fixes the number at above 80,000; while of caricatures, French and foreign, about 3,200 are known to be in existence. No celebrity of any age has been pictured to anything like the same extent. It would seem that almost every artist whose period of activity was contemporaneous with that of the conqueror of Europe gave expression at one time or another to his real or fanciful impression of the features of the man who above all others filled the public eye. One French specialist on Napoleonic iconography has compiled a volume, "Napoleon Raconté par l'image," in which the story of his life is told in pictures. Every event of importance political, military and domestic, has had its delineator, and the book containing these illustrations is of goodly size. Of all the characters of history Washington is the only one who has even approached this record.—Appleton's Magazine.

In ancient Rome men only grew beards as a sign of mourning. In Egypt all went clean-shaven, but in Assyria only the slaves and peasants shaved.

WHEN ROYALTY FEELS ILL.

Great Fees Paid Medical Men Who Attended King Edward.

That old bugbear, the doctor's bill, is really something worth while to the doctor—when the patient happens to be a king. Of all the things a man has to pay, there is probably nothing he really grudges quite as much as this.

Let the ordinary mortal take heart, however, after reading the fees which royalty pays—and presumably pays without a murmur.

For his four weeks' attendance at Sandringham, prior to the recovery of the king from typhoid fever, in 1911, Sir William Gull received fifty thousand dollars. Twice this amount was paid to Sir Morrell Mackenzie for his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick.

The doctors who attended Queen Victoria in her last illness received two thousand guineas each; while Dr. Lippin's skill in removing a cyst from the Pope's side a few years ago was recompensed with two thousand five hundred dollars. Dr. Dinale, for his journey to St. Petersburg and vaccination of the Empress Catharine II., received fifty thousand dollars as his fee, twenty-five thousand dollars for traveling expenses, and a life pension of two thousand five hundred dollars a year.

The fees of the physician who attended King Edward during the illness which preceded his coronation amounted to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Money Marked to Catch a Thief.

"How is money marked when you are trying to catch a thief?" asked a headquarters detective. "Well, it's not marked in the way people think it is." And he went on to tell some of the secrets of police experts. The method described has been found to be simpler and more effective than any other in use.

"The average person thinks private marks are placed on bills with pen and ink. Such marked money is good evidence in court, but a check mark in ink, unless very expertly put on, might, with the aid of a good lawyer for the accused, be shown to be accidental.

There are several ways of marking money used by police experts. The method the detective quoted personally employs is described by himself.

"Perhaps the safest mark to secure conviction is the pin prick. Let us take the familiar silver certificate of the five-dollar denomination for an illustration. In the center is the well-known vignette of the head of an Indian chief in dress regalia of feathers and trappings, presenting a full-face view.

"We take a pin and make two punctures through the bill directly in the pupils of the eyes. I hand you the bill, and even though you saw me make the punctures, they are not visible at a casual and even critical glance. But raise the bill to the light and you can see the two tiny holes distinctly.

"I then apply the pin point in the twist of the large figure five at the top upper ends of the note. These diminutive twists do not appear in the necks of the two figures of five which are in both ends of the bottom of the note. I then pierce the note in the ends of the scrolls on either side of the word 'five' in the lower center of the bill.

"The marking is now complete. It is exhibited to one or two persons in the secret for the purpose of identification, and then placed in the money drawer to which a thief has access. The thief may be on the lookout for marked bills, but he looks for ink marks. This class of cheating does not admit of a very careful examination of the money before taking.

"Do the pin pricks remain? Indeed they do. The money when discovered is carefully put into envelopes and not handled. When the bills are exhibited in court and their preliminary preparation explained, under oath, conviction is practically certain."—Washington Star.

The Son of Heaven.

The countenance of the Emperor of China, the Son of Heaven, is not often gazed upon by Europeans. One of the favored few says he has a melancholy, frightened look. His face is pale, and though it is distinguished by refinement and quiet dignity, it has none of the force of his martial ancestors, nothing commanding or imperial, but is altogether mild, delicate, and kind. Essentially Manchurian features, his skin is strangely puffed. His face is oval shaped, with a very long, narrow chin and a sensitive mouth with thin, nervous lips. His nose is well shaped and straight, his eyebrows regular and very arched, while the eyes are unusually large and sorrowful in expression. The forehead is broad; the head large beyond the average. Altogether, the face of a decadent. The emperor is childless, and there is no designated successor or heir presumptive. The future of China is in the hands of the gods—and dowager empress.

Russia's Blind.

Russia has a larger proportion of blind people than any other European country. Two out of every 1,000 are sightless.

Ivy does not make a house damp; on the contrary, its small roots extract every particle of moisture from the brick or stone to which it clings.

Nine hundred and thirty-one British municipalities own gas works. Birmingham and 121 smaller districts.

LACKING IN SYSTEM

COMMON FAULT AMONG WOMEN SAYS A BUSINESS MAN.

One Reason for the Current Problem. It Is Suggested—Hotel Managers Dependent on Men to Organize Their Households.

The head of the house put down his newspaper, looked thoughtfully at his young daughter and asked if system was taught in the public schools.

"System," she repeated, puzzled. "Yes, system," her father persisted. "I don't believe, though, that system can be taught," he continued reflectively. "It's like common sense, or a sense of humor. One must be born with it."

"What on earth are you driving at?" asked his wife.

"I'm driving at this: I have come to the conclusion that the New York woman is about the least systematic in the world. I am not referring to business women so much as to women in the home, women who are not obliged to earn their living."

"And men?" asked the wife. "Well, I have met men who apparently had mighty little system about anything, but as a general thing men far outrank women in this respect."

"What started me going on the subject? Why, this: Jones told me today that he had discharged his housekeeper and put a man in her place, and that the only reason the assistant housekeeper was kept was because women guests and the maids needed a woman's help occasionally. A big force of chambermaids are required in his hotel, to say nothing of dozens of other employees who formerly came under the supervision of the housekeeper. Now he has a man to do that work—does it better, Jones says."

"What was the trouble with the housekeeper?" asked the wife. "Lack of system, Jones said. Then he pointed out a phenomenon I had never noticed. He said that when a woman undertook to run a hotel it generally degenerated into a boarding house, and that when a man took hold of a boarding house, which isn't often, it generally grew into a hotel, and all because of a question of system."

"A woman who has been trained in a business concern, who began, say, as errand girl, office attendant, or stock girl and works her way up to a responsible place, often learns a good deal about system. Under such circumstances I think system can be acquired in an institution of learning. I am also sure that, take some business women out of their environment and set them up in an independent venture, they will drop almost immediately into what I call a systemless system. To illustrate:

"A relative of mine left school at fifteen to work in a large manufacturing concern, in which she rose to a place second only to that of the owners before she was thirty. I myself wondered at her success.

"When she was thirty-two years old she married a prosperous business man, a widower, with two children and a good sized house, who could afford to keep several servants. He made no secret of the fact that he selected his wife because of her talent of managing for her systematic arrangement of her duties and business engagements."

"They have been married two years, and a worse managed household from my point of view it has never been my luck to see. I have never known a meal to be served in that house on schedule time in spite of the fact that they live far enough out of the city to make it necessary for the man to travel in and out by train; the children are quarrelsome, unruly, unpunctual and so usually, my wife tells me, are the three servants. Their mistress has lost her alert, confident, business air and looks as if she had tackled a job too hard, for her, which is, indeed, exactly the case.

"In other words, she has no system by which that household may be reduced to a smoothly running, harmonious basis. She could manage with ease a hundred or more employees in a concern of which she was not the head, but where she is absolute boss three servants are beyond her."

"But in justice to women I think this ought to be said: The system which is possible in a hotel is not, in my opinion, possible in a private house, and I doubt if the general run of men would do any better than the general run of women in managing an ordinary household."

The manager of the same hotel spoke differently. Said he: "System is system, whether in a small or a large house, and no one appreciates this better than women servants, who themselves are quite incapable of originating anything approaching system. A system must be laid down for them and they must be taught how to follow it. If satisfactory results are looked for, a systemless mistress is bound to have a systemless servant; and that even the most charming and accomplished of mistresses are often almost without any system at all in their housekeeping no one, I think, will deny."

Put a tiny cork into the end of brass curtain rods when they are to be run into slotted or lace curtains. The rods will slide in easily.

Soak new lamp shades over night in vinegar. This will cause them to give a more brilliant light.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Monroe County Savings Bank

33 and 35 State St., Rochester, N. Y., January 1, 1907

Resources	Liabilities
Bonds and mortgages \$9,589,849.00	Due depositors \$14,881,000.00
Land contracts 13,700.00	Other liabilities 20,000.00
U. S. and Bonds of States 832,250.00	Surplus 1,478,000.00
Bonds of cities 1,113,335.00	
County bonds 270,000.00	
Village bonds 41,800.00	
Railroad mortgages 2,793,005.00	
Bonds 1,793,005.00	
Interest accrued 257,842.22	
Real estate 198,000.00	
Cash in banks and trust companies 656,705.54	
Cash on hand 289,984.58	
\$18,194,974.34	\$18,194,974.34

JAMES E. BOOTH, President

DAVID HOYT, Sec'y and Treas.

Interest Paid on all accounts of FIFTY PER CENT DOLLARS and under. On all accounts exceeding \$1,500 at the rate of Three per cent. Half per cent. on the whole account. Loans made.

Money to loan at 4 1-2 per cent in sums of \$10,000 and over. All sums less than \$10,000, 5 per cent.

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ALEXANDER M. LINDSAY, Vice-President

DAVID HOYT, Secretary and Treasurer

WILLIAM B. LEE, Asst. Sec'y

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JAMES E. BOOTH, Trustee

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President Eastman Kodak Co., Trustee

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Trustee

Banker, Caladonia, N. Y.

THOMAS J. DEWEY, Trustee

Bank of Rochester, Trustee

WILLIAM B. LEE, Trustee

Asst. Sec'y, Trustee

EDWARD W. PECK, Trustee

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FRANCIS J. MURPHY, Trustee

Sec'y, Trustee

EDWARD J. MURPHY, Trustee

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JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Trustee

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WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Trustee

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