

USE OF FOOD IMPURITIES

Harmful Preservatives and Adulterants in Daily Use.

WIDESPREAD WAR WAGED

Wood Alcohol Foundation for Flavoring Extracts—Coal-Tar Dyes Color Butter Yellow—Copperas Given Canned Goods a Delicate Green—Vegetable Oil for Lard.

With the Hepburn Pure Food bill passed the United States Senate, and Dr. Darlington, of the local Board of Health, demanding more food inspectors and additional laboratory equipment for testing not only milk, butter and meat, but what are known as dry groceries, New Yorkers are actually waking up to the fact that their daily diet is perhaps not just what it ought to be, says the New York Times.

The pure food enthusiasts are especially bitter against the inordinate use of preservatives, notably formaldehyde. Time was that at the end of each season canned goods were returned to factories by retail dealers, or thrown away, and a new stock of the freshly canned fruits, vegetables, etc., installed. Now preservatives are used in such large and daring quantities that canned food may be carried over two or three seasons. This the advocates of the Pure Food bill declare to be peculiarly dangerous to the digestion and general health.

In fact, preservatives are deemed even more dangerous than many of the adulterants employed, for the latter in themselves are often merely harmless.

Preservatives are used in several ways, but most generally in canned or smoked meats. When employed on fresh meat the flesh is immersed or dipped in the preservative, or the preservative is injected into the meat. Sometimes just enough is used by retail butchers to cover the outside of a piece of meat while it is hung in the show-window or on the racks to make a pleasing display for the housewife on marketing bent. When meat looks stringy or colorless it is sometimes treated with coloring matter to freshen it up.

The coloring matters on which the pure food advocates are making the principal war are the aniline dyes or coal-tar products. These dyes are extracted from the refuse or residuum in the bottom of the retort after the gas and the coke have been extracted from the coal. A clever man once said that you could secure from this refuse several headache cures, coloring matter enough to repaint the earth and ninety-seven other things not fit to be mentioned in fastidious society. Coal-tar products, like the rainbow, will give forth almost any hue if properly treated.

To bring these generalities down to the food stuffs of everyday life, here are some of the ways in which they are employed.

Wood alcohol, a deadly poison, is substituted for the true alcohol as a foundation for flavoring extracts. Sulphuric acid is the preservative employed in cheap grades of white wine, salicylic acid in red wine. Coal-tar dyes make your butter yellow, your cherry, strawberry, raspberry and currant preserves rosy, your sausage "lasy" in appearance, your cream the rich hue that you imagine will make your coffee a golden brown, your honey that never saw a bee, a delicate yellow, and your oatmeal the correct tomato scarlet.

When you buy maple syrup, remember that every month in Chicago a concern is turning out enough "Vermont sugar bush," a substitute for the real article, to rival the entire output of the State of Vermont for a year. Pumpkin juice, properly extracted, makes a fair imitation of maple syrup also.

In cheap sausage, the cellitane microscope has found 90 percent of horse meat to 10 per cent. of pork or beef.

In pate de foie gras you may be eating goose liver or hog's liver, just plain, everyday veal—and neither. The lard which cuts so smoothly under the housewife's knife is more than likely a vegetable oil instead of bog fat—but it is all the better for your complexion.

The housewife who buys ground or pulverized coffee in packages, instead of the whole grain, may serve her family with any of these adulterants: chicory, carrots, caramel, date stones, peanut shells, damaged flour, crackers or cereals—all carefully colored, of course.

Your mustard lacks savor because part of it is flour, just common flour colored with turmeric.

The jam or jelly which you buy in bulk or in large cans or jars bearing pictures that put the real fruit article to shame, may be evolved from strawberries, raspberries and currants, or it may have for its foundation, apples straight or apple parings flavored with chemicals, colored with aniline dyes and given a most enticing touch of genuineness by the introduction of fine hayseed!

Bargain counter chocolate under chemical analysis has been known to yield starch, sugar, animal fat and a trace of iron for coloring—everything, in fact, but the foundation of true chocolate.

In the first eleven months of 1905, food inspectors confiscated and destroyed 10,151 quarts of milk; 5,743,100 pounds of fruit; 1,090,270 pounds of meat; 72,294 pounds of oil; and of foodstuffs generally, including canned goods, pickles, cereals, etc., 1,114,314 pounds.

Tested With Drops of Water

A drop of water, even three or four drops, falling on the head seems a thing unworthy of attention; nevertheless in China a slow and continuous dropping of water on the head has been found to be a method of torture under which the most hardened criminal abjectly howls for mercy.

When a professor in the Sorbonne stated this to his class the other day, says the London Chronicle, one of the students laughed incredulously, and said it would take a good deal of that sort of thing to affect him. The professor assured him that even one quart of water dropped slowly onto his hand would be beyond his endurance. He agreed to experiment.

A quart measure filled with water was brought in, a microscope hole was bored in the bottom and the performance began, the professor counting.

During the first hundred drops the student made airy remarks. With the second hundred he began to look less cheerful, then gradually all his talk died away, and his face took on a haggard, tortured expression. With the third hundred the hand began to swell and look red. The pain increased to torture. Finally the skin broke.

At the four hundred and twentieth drop the septic acknowledged his acubis vanquished and begged for mercy. He could bear no more.

Pranks in Statuary.

A sculptor was talking about freak statuary.

"I turn out a lot of it," he said. "Not that I like to. I have to. So many of our millionaires have uncouth tastes."

"I made last fall portrait busts of a Western millionaire and his wife. The wife wears spectacles and nothing would do but I must put spectacles on her bust. I argued, but in vain. That bust stands in the millionaire's spacious library to-day, and spectacles rest on its nose."

"I did last month a bust in colors, a bust of a young girl. The marble hair I gilded, the marble eyes I painted blue, and the marble lips and cheeks I flecked with red. A hideous thing, ye, the family were delighted."

"The freakiest of my freak statues stands in a Boston garden. It is the statue of the owner's grandfather, an old Presbyterian divine. The aged man stands in the center of a bed of jonquills, and out of the top of his plus hat a jet of water spurts, falling into a marble basin that he holds in his hands, a basin wherein swim half a dozen goldfish. The idea of treating one's grandfather like that!"

A Kind Examiner.

The announcement of a marriage between children of the well-known musicians Sir John Stainer and Sir Joseph Barnby reminds a correspondent of an anecdote about Sir John as professor of music at Oxford. As an examiner he was most considerate, and would always do his best to get you "through." I remember his asking me a poser in a viva voce examination. He waited patiently for the answer, but, partly through my nervousness no doubt, I could not think of it. At length he exclaimed testily, "Dear me, how stuffy this room is, to be sure," and he went and began tugging at the ventilator cord; it was quite two minutes before he got the thing open, and by the time he had set down again and rearranged his gown I had the answer ready. Comparing notes later in the day with a man who was examined quite soon after me, I told him how the ventilator had served me. "How remarkable," he replied. "Why, when I was stuck he said, 'How extraordinarily cold this place is,' and spent quite two minutes in shutting the ventilator." —Manchester Guardian.

Norway's Old Churches.

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost arctic winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

Building and Loan State.

Pennsylvania is the greatest building and loan association State in this country. It has 1,257 organizations at last reports and over 329,852 members. Ohio comes second with 874 associations and over 200,804 members.

Destruction by Beavers.

There is a movement in Maine to permit an open season for killing beavers, because of the damage to standing timber caused by the little animals. Lumbermen lay all sorts of deprecations at the door of the dam builders.

Dangers From Sharks.

Sharks were almost unknown in the Adriatic until the Suez Canal opened. Now the harbors of Flume and Pola are so infested, with them that the residents dare no longer bathe in the open sea.

Convicts Tilling the Soil.

Several years ago Denmark began to utilize convicts for cultivating the soil. The example is to be followed in Norway, where, in consequence of immigration, there is a dearth of laborers.

A GENERAL'S COWARDICE

Made Him the Constant Laughing Stock of the Rank and File.

Gen. Smirnov writes of Gen. Stoessel's conduct during the siege of Port Arthur: "The timidity of Stoessel was such that he never appeared in the fighting lines, but he abused the population as 'poltroons' and 'rascals.' When, in September, several shells fell near our lodgings, Stoessel moved to the house of Gen. Volkog, in another part of the town. His flowers and part of his household things had been moved when a shell struck Volkog's house. The things were then taken back to the old place. Toward the end of November the enemy began shelling us from 11-inch mortars, and Stoessel again removed, this time to the vicinity of the barracks of the 10th regiment, which was out of range. There he lived in perfect safety until the enemy was able to shell the quarter also. Thereupon he hastened to surrender. Such pusillanimity made him the constant laughing stock not only of the officers, but of the rank and file and civilians as well, but whenever he caught any one ridiculing him he took the cruelest vengeance."

Early Days of Famous Composer.

Signor Puccini, who has come to London for change of air and scene, told a representative of the Chronicle that when he was writing his first opera, "Le Villi," he lived for four months on credit at a little restaurant called the Adde, in a slum in Milan.

"My dinner usually consisted of a piece of badly cooked meat and a cup of more or less sour wine. I can still recall in the half ashamed manner in which I used to tell the waiter to chalk up the bill and then I sneaked out of the place because I had no money for a tip. And I can also recollect my humble dippings, where I tried to exist on the few francs a week allowed me by the Government as a charity pension. Two or three of us lived together, and we often had to pawn our umbrellas and overcoats and boots in order to get a little ready money for immediate requirements."

Signs of Long Life.

"Bacon took a deep interest in longevity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are as true to-day as they ever were."

"You won't live long, Bacon pointed out. If you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, a large head, early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth and fat ears."

"Your life, barring accidents will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together, and a hard, gritty ear."

Troubles of Statesman.

Very heavy are the burdens of some of the high offices in Great Britain and leaders have been driven to curious methods to prevent breakdown. When Robert Lowe was Chancellor of the Exchequer he laid down 90 feet of asphalt and got himself a pair of roller skates. That was his method of mastering a liver and the fatigue of office. Earl Spencer, when in Ireland, during the darkest days of his office, found riding fast and far the one thing to relieve his spirits of gloom. Gladstone cut down the trees and translated the classics; Lord Raudolph Churchill went racing.

Inventor of the Signal Light.

Mrs. Anna F. Cotton has on Station Island the oddest laboratory and factory known. It is where the distress signals, her own invention, used in the army and navy, the revenue service and the life saving and light-house bureaus are manufactured. The signal burns with a strong red-white flame for two minutes and is visible 20 miles away. The formula for the signal light is kept in a vault, and there is no danger of its being lost.

Meaning of "Stovaline."

The curious name of the anaesthetic "stovaline" is due to its discoverer, M. Fournneau. M. Fournneau was anxious to perpetuate his own name in connection with it, but as the anaesthetic was of the nature of cocaine and no compound resembling that could be contrived out of "Fournneau," he translated the name into its English equivalent of "stove" and added the necessary termination.

Pictorial Postal Trust.

Seventeen of the largest manufacturers of pictorial postal cards in Austria and Germany have combined to raise the price of their products 6 to 7 per cent, and their customers, numbering about 700 wholesale firms have resolved to make the retail dealers bear this advance.

Importation of Cocoa.

Cocoa importations into the United States are now averaging more than \$1,000,000 a month against \$250,000 per month a decade ago. Meantime importations of both tea and coffee show a decline.

Sugar Consumption in India.

On account of agitators in India circulating a false report that all sugars manufactured in Europe are refined by the aid of bones, the imports of this commodity into India have been greatly affected.

Ontario Beach.

It will undoubtedly, be welcome news for those who have followed the splendid offerings of free attractions at Greater Ontario Beach Park this season, to learn that the feature of the outdoor bill to be given on the elevated stage will be the widely famous Picchiani aggregation of acrobats, for which troupe the claim is made of being the most phenomenal and highest salaried company of gymnasts in the world.

The marvelous acrobatic feats of the family are not unknown to local amusement followers, inasmuch as the troupe during the past season was allied with the Forepaugh and Selig Bros. circus, their act having been made the principal feature of that enterprise, and its startling elements being the subject of the highest praise.

Some complaint is being voiced in these days of progress that women are crowding men aside in certain professions and the Three Ernesto Sisters, who are billed to appear at the grounds during the coming week, may be cited as striking example to prove the case.

This remarkable trio of performers execute their clever and sensational stunts with a finish that is a revelation in grace and skill and their specialty has met with unbounded success wherever it has been presented. Like the Eight Picchianis, in conjunction with whom the three wire artists will appear, the Ernesto Sisters are widely known locally. In fact, they were the much-advertised leaders of an exceptionally strong vaudeville bill that was served to Rochester theatergoers during the past season and their engagement in this city was the occasion of an enthusiastic reception.

Since the park's opening the management has been endeavoring to secure the Ernesto Sisters to appear as one of the outdoor attractions, but, owing to the great demand existing among theatrical and amusement park managers for these performers, they were unable to book the act until the present time.

Beginning Sunday afternoon the famous 65th Regiment Band, Buffalo's noted musical organization, will render two concerts daily during the coming week. Many Rochesterians are acquainted with the harmony produced by this band, it having been heard in this city on several occasions. The fame of these musicians, however, has extended beyond the limits of Buffalo and this city, and, no doubt, great interest will be manifested in their concerts in order that the relative merits of the local bands and the Buffaloman contingent may be determined.

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ADVANTAGE OF TRAILERS.

Street Car System Which Works Well in Denver.

In the West, where electric traction has reached a high stage of development, trail cars to take care of the rush-hour loads have become regular features.

The great advantage of the trail car from the standpoint of the operating company is its small operating cost compared to a tripper, since the "platform cost" is only one-half, and the "power consumption" for a car seating practically the same number of people as the motor car is less than 50 per cent. additional.

To the public it means experienced men to handle the motor car and regular schedules. In Denver, where this system is in vogue, center door-way cars have been adopted, it being claimed for them that the conductor is always within half a car length of the door, and the passengers can get out or in in about half the usual time, since they only have to travel half the distance required by end doors.

Want Bogus Mining Stock.

"Wildcat mining stocks are not altogether useless—or worthless, either," said a New York broker who handles cheap mining stocks the other day as he hung up the telephone receiver. "Here's a man who just offered me \$50 for enough mining stocks to have a face value of \$50,000. He wasn't particular what stocks he got if they only had a paper value of \$50,000. I closed the deal and shall make money on it, too. What did he want with such stocks? Well, I haven't the slightest doubt but that he is getting ready to go into bankruptcy court and wants to show his creditors where his money has been dropped. We often get such requests and are usually able to all them."

Greater Ontario Beach Park Free Features WEEK OF JULY 29th

The Three Ernesto Sisters	The Eight Picchianis	The 65th Regiment Band
Greatest Tight Wire Artists	The World's famous Troupe of Acrobats	Buffalo's Noted Musical Organization

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GENESEO AUBURN, N. Y.

Miss Fannie Crowley of Rochester was a guest of Miss Elizabeth Cahill on Saturday and Sunday last.

Edward J. Finigan is spending this month at his home in Gloverville, N. Y.

Mrs. Wm. Long of Philadelphia is spending a few weeks at the home of Miss Mary Long.

Miss Mae Hughes of Rochester has been visiting her aunts, the Misses Fleming, for the past week.

Mrs. Martin Scheuler and daughter, Marie, have been visiting friends at Seneca Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Dolan of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jas. F. Dolan and son, of Buffalo, and Miss Ella Dolan of Niagara Falls, N. Y., are guests at the home of James E. Dolan.

Mrs. Wm. Gallagher, her three daughters and son, are visiting relatives at Niagara Falls, Ontario, this week. Mr. Gallagher went with them Sunday last and returned in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelly of Rochester have been guests of relatives here this week.

Master Howard O'Connor is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

St. Mary's parsonage has been greatly improved by paint, the body of the house is white and the trimming and blinds are green. The barn was also painted.

There are several more weddings to take place this month.

Mrs. D. Toland and daughters will move to New York, where Mr. Toland has had a good position for several years.

Mrs. Chas. Quirk, who has been ill for several months past, died at her home on Crossett Street in this village on Thursday last. A week before she died she underwent an operation with the hopes of receiving some relief. Mrs. Quirk was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to America in 1851. She was married to Chas. Quirk in 1864. Since that time she has lived in Geneseo. Deceased leaves, besides her husband, five sons, Dr. John Quirk of Montour Falls, N. Y., Prof. C. Edward Quirk of Boston, William of New York City, Frank of San Francisco, Cal., and Fred A. of this village; two sisters, one in Boston and one in Ireland; also three brothers in Boston. The funeral services were held from St. Mary's Church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, with a Solemn Requiem Mass, Rev. A. A. Hughes was celebrant; Rev. Jas. A. Day of Mt. Morris, deacon, and Rev. Owen P. Farron of Mt. Morris, sub-deacon.

Fred A. Quirk is visiting with his brother, Dr. John Quirk of Montour Falls, N. Y.

Stop! Don't take imitation celery tea when you ask for Celery King, a medicine of great value. The "teas" are urged upon you because they are bought cheap. Never jeopardize your health in a bad cause. Celery King only costs 25 cents and it never disappoints.

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