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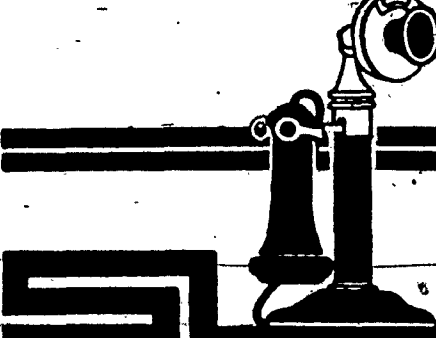
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CHINESE DOCTORS.

Their Weird Ideas About Disease and Its Remedies.

PUNCH HOLES IN PATIENTS.

To Perform This Operation They Use Eight Different Styles of Needles, Some Two Feet Long, and the Bigger the Punch the Greater the Doctor.

The bigger the needle with which a Chinese doctor punctures his patient the higher the charge, for the bigger the needle the more distinguished is the physician. If the doctor wears a straw hat, the signifier he is a prosperous doctor and his charge is a little more. If he comes in a sedan, the patient must pay for the chair.

Dr. Franz Otto Koch, writing in the Popular Science Monthly, gives a description of the Chinese physician and how he practices.

"The native Chinese doctor is a curiosity," writes Dr. Koch. "He passes no examination, he requires no qualifications; he may have failed in business and set up as a physician. In his new profession he requires little stock in trade, medical instruments being at most unknown.

"Acupuncture, as it is called, is one of the nine branches recognized in medical science among the Chinese. It is of most ancient origin, having been in use from time immemorial. There are 337 machines to be learned. Every square inch on the human surface has its own name, and some relation to the internal parts, purely imaginary, is assigned to it. The user is cautioned against wounding the arteries; hence he must know the position of the blood vessels. By close study of a manikin pierced with holes the Chinese physician learns where to drive his needles. Parts of the body are selected, which may be pierced without fatal results. Sometimes heat is applied to the outer end of the needle, and this is called a hot acupuncture, but the needle is never heated before insertion.

"The needle used looks very much like a sewing needle, but it is longer and coarser. Some of the Chinese doctors have needles two feet long and are supposed by ardent admirers to be able to drive these instruments entirely through the patient's body. The great size of the needles is in reality intended to represent the greatness of the owner's skill and reputation. The needles used are of eight forms, as follows: The arrowhead, blunt puncturing, spear pointed, fusiform, round, capillary long and thick. The point of insertion the depth and direction are all important. The method is usually to drive the needle through the distended skin by a blow from a light mallet.

"If he can get an old book of prescriptions from a retiring practitioner so much the better for the Chinese doctor. He is now equipped to kill or cure, as chance or his ignorance may dictate. The doctor most entitled to confidence in the sight of his countrymen is the man whose father has been a doctor before him. Confidence in him knows no bounds should his grandfather have followed the same calling. This is not mere superstition, but is based on the supposed value of old prescription books passed on from grandfather to grandson.

"Less vary according to the physician's social class and that of his patients and also according to the physician's place of residence. The enormous sum of perhaps 15 American cents or half a dollar at the most may be charged for a visit if the doctor comes in a sedan chair. Of this amount a large proportion goes for the chair. Should the doctor belong to the humbler grade and come on foot his fee is proportionately less. He assumes a solemn air and owl-like look as he peers out of the semidarkness of a Chinese bedroom through great goggle-shaped glasses—two inches across and set in large enough copper frame.

"Most important in diagnosing a case according to Chinese ideas, is the feeling of the different pulses of the human system. The pulse at each wrist is felt. By thus feeling the pulses the states of a dozen real or imaginary organs are determined. Having thus learned by the pressure at these pulses the seat of the disease, a few questions may be asked, but these are considered scarcely necessary. A prescription sometimes calling for the most horrible and nauseating compounds is prepared in large doses, for the native believes that the larger the dose the more likely it is to prove efficacious. In prescribing for natives the foreign doctors have to give the strictest injunctions that the paper box in which the pills are contained is not to be swallowed.

"The manner in which the Chinese treat their physicians is characteristic. Should a speedy cure not result from the doctor's treatment the patient calls in another. If he does not improve he calls in a third. Thus the medical skill of the whole neighborhood may be drawn upon.

Bound to Have Change.
In the absence of her husband the fascinating young married woman went boating with an old admirer.

"Ah," sighed the old admirer, "if only you had married me instead of William."

"Then I should have been with Mr. Wilkinson at this moment instead of you," said the fascinating woman. "How strangely things turn out!"

Where there is much light the shadows are deepest.—Goethe.

LEAPS IN THE DARK.

Why the Broncho Jumped in His Wild Race at Midnight.

A former herdsman relates a thrilling personal experience connected with a stampede of cattle. He was taking a herd of 400 steers to Leadville and had camped for the night on Bear river, near its junction with the Little Snake. At midnight, when he went on guard, all was quiet, but in an hour or so, for some unexplained reason, the cattle were up and off like a flash. Something had stamped them.

He was riding an old blue colored, line backed California broncho, just the best for the work. He had often ridden him a hundred miles a day. The night was dark and cloudy, and he had to rely on the animal's sure-footedness as he strove to stay on the flanks of the steers and turn them until their scare should cease.

It was a wild race. Four or five times the broncho gave tremendous jumps, but landed right and went on in good shape. In the course of an hour or so the man had the beesves quieted.

When daylight came, being curious to learn what obstacles had occasioned those tremendous jumps of the broncho, the man set forth to look over the ground. Leaving the bottom land, the steers had ascended a gentle acclivity, and on the plateau at the top he had kept circling them.

The plateau was intersected by a canyon about four miles long and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet deep. Its walls inclined toward each other at the top and the distance across was fifteen or twenty feet.

During the chase the broncho had jumped that frightful chasm four times. His hoof marks were plainly visible, and down in the debris, hundreds of feet below, were a dozen mangled steers that had been crowded off.—Los Angeles Times.

WHALING DAYS ARE OVER.

A Once Thriving Industry, That Has Nearly Vanished.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution and for a period of seventy-five years following the conclusion of that struggle whaling was the most important branch of the American fisheries. From 500 to 700 vessels sought whales for their blubber and baleen or whalebone, and in one year New Bedford alone sent out 800 vessels, whose cargoes of bone and oil were the basis of the industrial life of the city.

The pursuit of sperm whales reached its climax in 1837, when oil valued at nearly \$4,000,000 was brought in, mostly from the south Pacific. The height of the industry was in 1846, when 70,000 persons derived their support from whales and 720 vessels, valued at \$21,000,000, were engaged.

For more than fifty years the fishery has been declining, and in numerous ports that once derived most of their wealth from the industry there have for a long time existed only memories of former greatness. For a number of years the sperm, right and bow head whales that supported the fishery in early years have been very scarce and their pursuit has been unprofitable, and the present importance of the whole fishery, amounting in value to less than 2 per cent of the American fisheries, depends on the taking from shore stations of species of whales that formerly were for the most part neglected.

The glory of the whale fishery has departed forever, and the commercial if not the biological extinction of all kinds of whales is proceeding rapidly, unretarded and unlamented by the principal maritime powers.—Hugh M. Smith in National Geographic Magazine.

Braided Rivers.

A river not confined to a single channel, but broken up into a number of channels, which in turn branch and unite in a complex and confusing manner, is called a braided stream. It is caused by the slight fall of the stream, which prevents it from carrying away all the sediment swept into it by its numerous tributaries.

This material chokes the stream and forces it to spread into many shallow and shifting channels, resembling the strands of a braid. A good example of this is Jefferson river, in Montana.—New York Mail.

What Did He Say?

Oliver Wendell Holmes once told Professor Politon he would never repeat to any one what Tennyson said to him when he entered his house. William James pressed him to do so with the assurance, "There are no reporters here." But Dr. Holmes replied, with emphasis: "I have said that I will never tell any one. It was not a thing that I should have supposed any man would say to a guest he had invited to his house."

Automobiles Break Windows.

When a heavy automobile rump over pebbles no larger than a pea a pebble may be caught just right by the edge of the wheel and shot with such a high velocity that a broken window is the result. One firm in New York has had three windows broken, all in the same frame.—Popular Science Monthly

Unfeeling.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Vanstyle, "I've simply got to have a new gown, and I can't decide what material to make it of."

"Why worry over a mere trifle like that?" asked her husband unfeelingly.—Pittsburgh Press.

Between Girls.

"She says she wishes she could see herself as others see her."

"That's just an excuse for spending a lot of time in front of a mirror."—Kansas City Journal.

What Housewives Are Glad to Know

Apple Recipes

Fried Apples.—Use good cooking apples, not peeled, but cored and sliced, one and one-half quarts; one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of granulated sugar. Put the butter in the skillet, and when it has melted put in the apples and sugar. Cover closely and stir often to keep from burning. When they are done they will have a rich, thick, delicious sirup on them. Serve while hot.

Apple Jelly.—One peck of Maiden Blush, Bellflower or Baldwins—these are good jelly apples. Do not peel, but cut in quarters and carefully remove the cores. Place in a granite kettle and barely cover with water. Cook until soft, pour into a jelly bag and drain, but do not squeeze if you wish a clear jelly. To one cupful of this juice take one-half cupful of granulated sugar and a piece of alum the size of a navy bean. Let boil until it jellies, then pour into glasses.

Sweet Apples and Elder.—One peck of sweet apples, peeled, cut in half and cores scooped out. Put in a granite kettle, cover well with elder made from sour apples. Tie a small piece of stiff muslin in a cloth and place in the kettle. Boil until a rich red color. Can in glass jars. You do not need sugar in this recipe.

Mint Apple Jelly.—Wash the apples but do not peel. Cut in quarters and cover with water; boil twenty minutes and strain through jelly bag. Take two cupfuls of juice to one cupful of sugar; boil ten minutes, or until it jellies. Put in a sprig of mint just before it is done, stir it around, then take it out. It gives the right flavor.

Apple Salad.—Cut equal parts of apples and celery in small cubes or pieces; one cupful of English walnuts. Mix all together and moisten with boiled salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Teach Children How to Play

That mothers should not only take an interest in the play of their children, but should participate in their games and other childish pastimes, is the opinion of Mary Pierce Van Zile, dean of the division of home economics in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The mother is more likely to be in sympathy with the troubles of a child than his joys. She too often considers it a waste of time to enter into his play, yet if he is hurt she will stop anything she is doing and comfort him. Her interest in his play will double his delight in it.

Freedom and sympathy are not enough. The child needs right material in order that his play may be of the greatest value to him. Expensive toys are neither essential nor desirable. The best are those that are common to him and the rest of the world. Some of the available materials are earth, air and water. Children derive profitable enjoyment through playing in sand, mud and clay. In the use of tools for digging they are unconsciously developing manual skill that will serve them in later life.

The chief thing for a parent to recognize is that a child must have companions. A fundamental need in child nature is social intercourse. This is noted from babyhood. The child is content if in the presence of people, but will rebel at being left alone.

Taming the Beast

PLEASE, ON PLEASE DON'T GO TO THE LION'S CAGE TO MEET DEAR MOTHER.

WHY, CHILDREN, WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?

BEHOLD IN THE LION'S CAGE THE TAMER'S HOME.


HE HASN'T ENTERED A HOME FOR THE KEEPER. ALL THE MEN WE'VE METTLE OUT YOU UP!

IS THAT SO? GOODHEAVENS! I'VE GOT TO GO TO THE KITCHEN AND FIX HIM UP SOME LYONNAISE POTATOES.

NOW CAN IT BE DONE?

THERE IS NOBODY TO GO TO THE KITCHEN AND FIX HIM UP SOME LYONNAISE POTATOES.

I'LL GO RIGHT IN THE KITCHEN AND FIX HIM UP SOME LYONNAISE POTATOES.



Fall Style For Misses

The misses' serge dress here illustrated is of navy blue fine French serge trimmed with wide silk braid, serge circular collar with white broad-



cloth over collar. The buttons are covered with braid, and the ribbon tie is finished with silk tassels. The skirt is made with fitted side panels. Design is from Franklin Simon & Co., New York city.

Home Cookery

Broiled Pigeons.

Put the pigeons in a kettle that will crowd them slightly, so that it will not take a large quantity of water to cover them. Cover tight and boil slowly until there is only half a teaspoonful of water left in the kettle. Spread the birds with butter and brown them on the broiler. Serve on buttered toast and pour over them the drippings from the pan.

Rice and Ham With Eggs.

This dish may be served in individual dishes or not, as liked. Mince cold cooked ham, add to it either cold or hot plain boiled rice and when well mixed fill the individual dish or ramekin half full of the mixture; drop an egg on the top of each, season with salt and pepper to taste and bake in a quick oven until the egg is set. Serve hot in the dishes in which it was cooked.

Corn Oysters.

Six ears of sweet corn well filled out. Blit with a knife and then grate. Add an egg, three-tablespoonfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of baking powder, two-tablespoonfuls of flour to thicken. Have plenty of lard in skillet and drop the batter from a spoon, allowing each "oyster" to fry until brown.

Suggestions For the Motorcar Driver

A tire pressure gauge is worth its weight in gold to the motorist, as it will save many dollars in the course of a year. Don't guess at the pressure in your tires, but make sure it is right.

If there is a small hole in the top do not attempt to sew it up. Your supply dealer has a patching outfit for just such cases. The patches match the top in color and texture and may be used for large or small holes, or even a long tear.

Many motorists are content to drive their cars ahead day after day, but do not realize the necessity of learning to back properly. Then when they must back suddenly they hit something. Practice backing until it is as easy to you as driving forward. Some day you will have reason to be thankful for this.

When about to coast down a long, steep hill, especially with a heavy car, it is well to put the gears in low speed even though you do not intend to use the engine as a brake. It will give you an added sense of security, for if anything should happen to the brakes you have your motor to fall back on, and you will not have to take chances in not being able to mesh the gears.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

If Happiness has not her seat And center in the breast We may be wise or rich or great, But never can be blest. Nice treasures for pleasure Could make us happy long, The heart says the way That makes us right or wrong.—Robert Burns.