

CONTINUES FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS

Rockefeller Foundation Will Not Withdraw Until France Is Ready to Keep Up Work Started in War.

FRENCHMEN TO COME TO OBSERVE OUR METHODS

Foundation Reports on Tuberculosis Work in France in Past Year - Describes Methods Used.

In the third installment of the review of the work in 1918 of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. George E. Vincent, president, thus describes the fight against tuberculosis in France:

The American contribution, since July, 1917, has been a demonstration of organized teamwork. Only as dispensaries, hospitals, sanatoria, prevention, open air schools, home supervision by visiting nurses, relief, extra food, educational campaigns, committees and government officials are all fitted into a co-operative and unified system can really effective results be secured.

The "Medicinal Tank." "Do you know the Medicinal Tank?" asks a writer in Le Matin of November 30, 1918. "It is an invention of the Rockefeller Foundation. This tank rolls over the roads of France, bearing signboards. . . Behold this tank entering a city - or a village. It does not come unannounced. . . a delegate arrives. He pays visits to all the newspapers and to the municipal, military, prefectural and religious authorities. . . the mayor offers a free hall to the impresario. . . the delegate. After the hall has been obtained the delegate covers the city with posters.

"In the meantime a train at the station discharges a gentleman lecturer and a lady lecturer. These are accompanied by another lady, the demonstrator, whose task it is to comment on the posters in the exhibition room. Finally the automobile truck appears.

"The directors of the International Department of Hygiene of the Rockefeller Foundation are aware that even the best article does not sell unless you 'hit the nail on the head.' . . assessors of that excellent, though neglected, commodity known as truth, they find that in spreading its public education is necessary, and that public education, after all, consists in nothing more than applying the art of advertising to the facts of science. This is their technique brought to us by posters and cinema.

A Speech About Tuberculosis. "No one, O Frenchmen, has excelled you in the scientific study of tuberculosis. But it is not enough that your scientists combat this disease; each one of you must take part in the battle, must benefit from the knowledge acquired, and perform in his turn the office of educator. . . Why do you give your patronage to charlatans? Because they advertise. We have taken advertising away from them and use it in the interests of science. You think of tuberculosis only after you have it. We are going to make you think of it all the time so that you may protect yourself against its invasion. . . This way, this way, follow the crowd. . . We put medicine within the reach of little children. This way, this way, tell us what you prefer, movies, pictures or the hospital. Our show saves you from the hospital. We are advertising public health."

There is little to add to this description of the educational campaign of the commission. During 1918 three traveling exhibits and groups of lecturers visited ten departments, and in 141 towns of 3,000 or more population gave 875 lectures with demonstrations and exhibits. In the same period 2,115,708 pieces of printed matter, posters, pamphlets, postcards, games, were widely distributed throughout the whole of France. A series of twenty-four articles on tuberculosis appeared in thirty-three important provincial newspapers. The commission's publicity material, written by French men and women, and charmingly illustrated by French artists, has set a new standard for popular public health education.

Turning the System Over to the French.

A campaign of extension has reached twenty-seven departments. Representatives of the commission and of the American Red Cross have visited leading towns and cities in a systematic effort to organize local committees and to induce these groups to establish dispensaries as the first step toward a complete plan for control of tuberculosis.

Arrangements have been made to bring to the United States a group of Frenchmen and to afford them an opportunity to observe American institutions and methods. It is expected that in this way leadership will be provided for the assumption of rapidly increasing responsibility for the campaign in France.

Within a reasonable time, therefore, the Foundation expects to withdraw from France, confident that the work will go on until a nation-wide system for combating tuberculosis has become a permanent part of the policy of France.

Held In Trust

By IZOLA FORRESTER

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Barbara leaned forward as the cart turned off Nassau street into Liberty. How narrow it was down here, and how like canyons, with the great dull gray walls towering so closely together on each side of her. She wondered how on earth Truesdale could spend half his life in such a place.

Yet in a way he was like it, determined and silent. Even before her father died, when she was only twelve, she remembered him as a young man who rarely smiled. Her aunt had always said he was so reliable and steady qualities which had never recommended him to Barbara's favor. She went up in the elevator now with a feeling of relief that she was twenty-one and his guardianship was ended at last.

Allan was alone in his inner office waiting for her, the clerk said. She glanced around it curiously as she sank down in the leather armchair he drew forward. It was tall and narrow and slender like the street outside. Only a flat-topped desk seemed to show any human interest. In a copper tray was a bunch of grapes, and a little square silver figure of a Chinese mandarin perpetually made observation on an inkstone.

"I've been planning to do so many things that I never dared even to mention before," she told him happily. "I want to go somewhere and build myself a wonderful mountain bungalow and have horses and a sort of play ranch. And then I want to give Aunt Cecily a solid annuity so she won't feel as if her whole life was to be spent keeping one eye on me. And I'd like to just sell out the whole business so I won't have to look after anything at all, and I thought I'd love to find an orphanage or something like that."

Allan listened attentively, but with no smile on his close lips. He was marking star shapes on his blotter and watching the clock above her head now and then. It was nearly four. He wondered if he would have time to tell her before Yates arrived.

"When Mr. Curtis died his affairs were in a very tangled state," he said. "He always suspected lawyers and his death came so suddenly there was no chance for him to attend to anything or to explain anything."

"What was there to explain?" asked Barbara, with a touch of her father's quick wit.

"I don't know," answered Allan tersely. "He had been persuaded to tie up his money in a lot of unsafe speculation, and had borrowed heavily to cover his own outstanding liabilities. These obligations to banks and friends had to be paid out of the estate. A few of us who had been close to him carried out his uncle's interest."

"Did father ever owe you money?" "Some I was very glad to help him."

He turned his attention to a mass of papers at his elbow, sorting and arranging them for her perusal while Barbara was undergoing a mental readjustment. It had never occurred to her that Tom Curtis, her father, could possibly be under obligations to anyone. He had seemed to ride that end of the state politically, and there had been his railroad, and oh, it was absurd to think so. She looked at Allan aggressively.

"I don't see how it could be true," "You will find everything here," he told her a bit wearily. "There is nothing for you to worry over. Barbara, you may not be able to find your own horse, but you could still have a bungalow. Another thing I should tell you before we part as ward and guardian, Paulton Yates has told me you are engaged to be married."

Barbara did not look at him this time. Only from his voice she could tell that he did not care one single thing. He went on talking to her in the same impersonal, aloof way he had always used ever since he had found her on the veranda with Paulton. And it had been so perfectly silly to imagine she cared for him seriously. He always took things for granted. There came a call for him in the outer office and he left her alone just as Yates arrived. Allan told him he would find Barbara within. But it was a different Barbara who faced him from the girl he had danced with, ridden with, flirted with for the past year.

She was not engaged to him at all, she told him indignantly. He had had no right to tell her guardian that she was. And Paulton, stung by her tone and manner, laughed at her faith in Truesdale.

"Everybody knows he's played fast and loose with your money, Bah. What have you got left now? I've always cared for you, you know that, and it doesn't matter about money with me, only I want you to drop Truesdale."

Allan, on the threshold of the outer door, heard her answer, and caught Yates' muttered curse as he left her. It was like him to do it that way he thought, lose his temper and accuse him of wrongdoing. And he was really a very decent, solid sort of fellow who wouldn't make her a bad husband at all, since she wanted money and society. He tried to tell Barbara as much, when suddenly she became aware that the tears were falling down her cheeks as she stared across the table at him.

"I think you're perfectly abominable, Allan, to try and marry me off like this after telling me I haven't any fortune or anything. You act as if you were tickled to death to get rid of me and the whole trouble of looking after me. You've let Paulton talk you into this, make you think I was engaged and everything. I never thought lawyers could be so credulous."

Six Priests Assigned and Transferred In This Diocese.

The following appointments and transfers of priests in this diocese were made by Bishop Thomas F. Hickey this week:

The Rev. William Cassidy, recently returned from service as a chaplain in the army, as assistant at St. Mary's Church here, succeeding the Rev. Joseph E. Esser, who goes to St. Aloysius Church, Auburn.

The Rev. Francis Walker of Auburn, to St. Patrick's Church, Seneca Falls, as assistant, succeeding the Rev. George Weinmann who is transferred to St. Francis Xavier Church, Rochester, as assistant to the Rev. Michael Krichel.

The Rev. Cornelius Hogan, recently ordained, appointed assistant to the Rev. John P. Brophy at St. Monica's Church, succeeding the Rev. Francis Moffatt who is transferred to Clifton Springs as assistant at St. Dominic's Church.

K. of C. of Geneva Planning To Erect New Building.

Geneva, N. Y., July 10. - Geneva Council of the Knights of Columbus are planning to build or buy a suitable building for the use of the council and at present have three sites under consideration. In the proposed home it is planned to include all the usual club and social conveniences, together with a gymnasium and other features for recreation and comfort of members of the order.

Immaculate Conception.

Cornelius Finucane died Wednesday afternoon, July 10th in St. Mary's Hospital, aged 78 years. He leaves one son, Frank Finucane; seven daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Burke and Miss Mary Finucane of Brooklyn, Mrs. D. Donovan, Mrs. C. Perkins and the Misses Agnes, Gertrude and Grace Finucane of Rochester; two brothers, Thomas W. and John Finucane of Rochester, and one sister, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan of Rochester, and one sister, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan of Holley. The funeral will take place from the home of his daughter, Miss Agnes Finucane, 270 Averill Avenue, Saturday morning, at 8:30 o'clock and at 8 o'clock from this church. Burial will be in Holy Sepulcher Cemetery.

TAKES NOTHING FOR GRANTED

Successful Inventor Studies Over and Improves Upon the Ideas Evolved by Others.

The editor of the Scientific American recently interviewed an inventor who for some years past has produced an average of one new device a week. The man's ideas are not limited to any one field, for his inventions include a propeller of new design, a dustless ash sifter, a novel game, and hundreds of other different devices. His theory is that inventions are generally due either to accident or to careful study. Many of the leading inventions can be traced to a chance remark, an accident or a peculiar incident; indeed, there is a wealth of romance in the history of inventions. But the greatest mental stimulus of all is refusing to admit that the given thing is perfect. No matter how good it is, no matter how apparent its perfection seems, or how long it may have existed in its present shape, it can and it must be improved. That makes for progress. The Scientific American tells of another inventor who refused to consider the violin as a perfected instrument despite the fact that it has not changed its form in the last 200 years or more. Not long ago he brought out a new type of violin that met with instant success. Another man believed that shoes are far from perfect. Why should they not be ventilated? Physicians say that lack of air accounts for most foot troubles. Why not let the feet breathe? The man went to work and finally perfected a simple shoe ventilator. The true inventor takes nothing for granted. Perfection, to his way of thinking is only a comparative term. His job is to make "perfect" things still more perfect. Youth's Companion.

Origin of Buttons.

The Elizabethan era gave vogue to the button and buttonhole, two inventions which may be regarded as important, since they did much to revolutionize dress. The original button was wholly a product of needlework, which was soon improved by use of a wooden mold. The brass button is said to have been introduced by a Birmingham merchant in 1668. It took 200 years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth upon the covered button. Then an ingenious Dame hit upon the idea of making the button in two parts and clamping them together with the cloth between.

The most important branch of the button industry in the United States is the making of pearl buttons, the material for which is obtained from shells gathered along the Mississippi river. The industry has grown up within the last twenty years.

All Have Right to Success.

Every normal individual is an inheritor of success; it is his birthright. When one fails to grasp his full portion he is going contrary to nature's laws, just as sure as does the man who ruins his prospects by liquor or opium or evil associates. Nearly every human being is born into the world a success, and he continues to be a success until he, knowingly or unknowingly, opposes the general laws of the world. Such evasions as "lack of time," "no money," "no opportunity," are shameful, they are unnatural, they are unwise, and they increase the population of the community of failures. Exchange.

Caught in the Register.

An incident at a recent wedding intended was rather funny to all but the blushing bride. The bridegroom had gathered at the chancel door and was waiting for her at the altar. And he had a long wait, for half way down the aisle the bride's heel caught in the register. After twisting and turning to no avail she was forced to kneel down and remove her pump. - Chicago Tribune.

Ivy Benefits Walls.

Tests made in Europe have led experts to decide that ivy benefits rather than injures stone walls, on which it grows by drawing excess moisture from them.

Report of the Condition of The Central Bank OF ROCHESTER

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919.

RESOURCES

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Amount. Includes Stock and bond investments, Private securities, Real estate owned, Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, etc.

LIABILITIES

Table with 2 columns: Liability Name and Amount. Includes Capital stock, Surplus, Deposits, Preferred as follows, Due New York State Savings Banks, etc.

Total \$9,986,693 82

INCORPORATED 1850

Monroe County Savings Bank

35 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

RESOURCES \$28,400,000

Deposits \$1 to \$3,000

Interest allowed from the first three business days of any month

Dividend declared December 1st, 1918, for six months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

JAMES E. BOOTH, Pres. WILLIAM CARSON, Sec'y & Treas.

BANKING HOURS: Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Saturday evenings from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. for deposits only

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