About Kitchen Management

Fully 90 per cent. of the management problems of the home are bound up in kitchen operation.

WOMEN KNOW IT'S A FACT and they show a mighty lively interest in domestic science because it teaches them how to run the kitchen with the least waste of time, materials, and physical and mental energy.

The fact that the gas range is used wherever cooking is scientifically taught is proof positive that teachers of domestic science have set the seal of their approval on the gas range.

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DO YOU KNOW:

That SAVINGS BANKS are organized with no shares of stock.

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2. A reserve fund must be maintained to protect depositors.
3. Only the depositors may participate in the earnings.

Put your savings in the ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

This SAVINGS BANK has served Rochester for over 90 years.

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ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK

WEST MAIN AND FITZHUGH STREETS

SCIENTISTS CAN BUT GUESS

No Absolute Proof Can Be Brought as to How Long Man Has Existed on the Earth.

It is proved that man—true man—existed on this earth many, many thousand years ago. How many no one can certainly say, but certainly longer than the period accepted as a strict dogma by Bible Christians within living memory (and still affirmed by some of them). It is not proved, but it is highly probable that there is genetic connection between man as we know him and the earlier inferior types of which evidence remains. If a critic were to maintain that man as we know him rose suddenly from some other type not yet found (for the evidence is very fragmentary and slight), he would not be contradicting ascertained fact; on the contrary, he has on his side the anomaly of fine skulls found in apparently very early strata; all that department is quite unfixed. That man as we know him was a vile thing for countless generations and gradually rose to practice the human virtues and intelligence is not proved at all. There is not an atom of proof. Even the vague analogy from existing savages fails. Some savages are of one character, some of another; all as old in descent as ourselves. The excessive evil affirmed of true man when first he could be so called is sheer unsupported affirmation proceeding not from evidence—for we have none—but from a mood, a desire that things should be so.—Hillaire Belloc, in the Yale Review.

VIVIDLY BROUGHT BACK PAST

Liberty Loan Posters Seemed Very Old, Though Only Three Years Really Have Elapsed.

A janitor's uncompleted work greeted elevated line patrons at one of the downtown stations the other evening. He had been removing advertising posters from the side of an adjacent building. The first layer remained stuck to the wall. They consisted of a series of posters for the third Liberty loan. One of these bore the pictures of a sailor, a soldier in a campaign hat and a ship-yard worker. The sailor was "keeping the road open," the soldier was "building the road to Berlin" and the ship-yard worker was making the ships. "Buy bonds to keep these men going; they're fighting for you," urged the artist.

The faded posters seemed to fascinate the crowd. To those who [illegible] it reminded them of [illegible] they were giving till it hurt," and to the veterans it recalled those days of the St. Mihiel drive and the preliminary smashes in the Argonne forest, or, perhaps, to some those hectic hours when they were "leaping from cafe to cafe" in Paris.

Like a ghost of the past, the posters stalked with their message. They were ages old with their three years of time.—Chicago Journal.

Engine Has Three Carburetors.

Three carburetors on one engine presented an odd appearance at a French auto show recently and was the subject of much comment. The engine, which is illustrated in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, is a 40 horse power and has six cylinders. When three carburetors are fitted, two of them supply independent groups of cylinders, for high power and speed, while the third supplies all the cylinders at low speed, or "loafing range," as it is called. Thus, if a motor car has an engine with six cylinders, these are divided into two groups of three, and one carburetor feeds each group when high speed is desired, or when heavy power is needed, as in hill climbing. The third carburetor feeds all of the cylinders at low speed.

From Prisoner to Prison Reformer.

Edward H. Morrell, director of the department of prisons of the bureau of commercial economics, was at one time the youngest member of a band of California outlaws and after his capture he was for years regarded as one of the worst prisoners ever brought to the San Quentin prison, but under the guidance of a new warden he became head trusty and finally was pardoned. Since his release he has devoted himself to the work of bringing about prison reforms and has been very successful. He says the present method of punishment has the effect of intensifying criminality. He advocates the abolishment of prisons and the establishment of prison farms and vocational education for prisoners.—Chicago Journal.

Accepted With Pleasure.

Being raised in a small town where there were no tag days, naturally I had never had it explained to me.

While staying with an aunt in a somewhat larger town the annual tag day was observed. I was shopping that day and two young women asked me if I wanted a tag.

I readily replied, "Yes," and walked away with the tag without contributing any money.

I noticed the girls laughing, but could not imagine why, so when I arrived home I asked my aunt why they were giving those tags away. Imagine my consternation when she explained what I had done.—Exchange.

TARIFF REDUCES FARM MARKETS

With Factories Closed Consumers Cannot Purchase.

CUBA WAS A BIG BUYER

Cannot Export Produce Unless Other Countries Can Sell Us.

By H. E. MILES,
Chairman of the Fair Tariff League.

In a small town in an agricultural section of the United States, not far from the Canadian border, there is a glove factory. This concern has been for years selling a large part of its product annually in Canada. Congress in the Emergency Tariff Act placed on goods imported from Canada a tariff so high that it made it unprofitable for the Canadians longer to sell their goods in the American market. The small town glove factory, among many others, lost its Canadian market and had to shut down.

It is an economic law that a nation buys where it sells. It must do this in order to have money to pay its bills in the country where the bills are contracted.

Canada being unable to sell her goods in this country was forced to sell her surplus elsewhere. Naturally, then, she supplied her needs in other markets. But this particular glove factory is important because of its effect on the prosperity of the nearby farmers.

The plight of this factory is an example of how the prosperity of every interest in this country is dependent upon the prosperity of practically every other interest. This glove factory is the mainstay of the town. Practically all the wage earners work there. When their means of livelihood was cut off their ability to purchase was gone.

The smaller farmers who had a ready market at their very doors for their butter and eggs and other farm products found it necessary to seek other and less satisfactory markets out of town. But when they got out into the world market they found that something was happening.

Everything they tried to sell was sold at a greatly reduced price but everything that they attempted to buy they found was reduced only slightly in price or not reduced at all.

The Farmer Whipsawed

Many complicated factors enter into a situation of this kind, but one of the most important factors is the tariff. I have shown in a previous article that in at least two commodities, those of sugar and wool, the tariff protection accorded by the increased rates on these two commodities does not reach the farmer, but stops with and enriches the manufacturer.

There is a chemical plant in the state of New Jersey which makes a fertilizer product for the Cuban market. Cuba's sugar industry has been practically ruined by a 60 per cent increase in the tariff on raw sugar. Cuba is unable to buy the product of this chemical factory. One thousand men are out of work. The families of these one thousand men would use at least a thousand dozen of eggs a week and not less than a thousand pounds of butter and certainly not less than three thousand pounds of meat, all products of the American farmer.

But in the case of Cuba there is even a more direct loss of market to the farmer.

A glance at the trade reports shows that Cuba is one of the American farmer's most important customers. In 1920 Cuba purchased of us more than 50 per cent of all our exports of hogs, lard compounds, canned sausage, rice, potatoes, beans and onions. She ranked second among the nations in the purchase of our cattle, horses, mules, pickled pork, sausage other than canned, poultry, cheese, sweetened condensed milk, cocoa and prepared chocolate and corn. She ranked third in the purchase of hams and shoulders, miscellaneous canned meat products, hay and flour. Cuba bought from us during 1919 and 1920 over $85,000,000 worth of truck gardening and farm products, over $6,600,000 worth of live stock, over $15,000,000 worth of dairy products, over $60,000,000 worth of meat products, over $63,000,000 worth of cotton cloth and over $30,000,000 worth of manufactures of cotton.

Farmer Needs Cuban Market

It is pretty evident, then, that the American farmer needs his Cuban market. It is further quite clear that if this enormous quantity of surplus agricultural goods were dumped on the home market his prices would slump still more.

Now, where does Cuba get the money with which to purchase our goods? The answer is "sugar." Cuba produces 4,000,000 tons of sugar annually. This enormous crop is the mainstay of Cuban prosperity. If it fails her, she must go bankrupt. About one-half of her output of sugar she sells in the United States.

If an increased tariff makes it impossible for Cuba to sell her sugar in this country her power to buy goods here is going to be cut off.

We sold Cuba $515,000,000 worth of goods in 1920, and a large part of these sales were manufactured products.

As in the case of the little town that was dependent upon the glove factory for its existence and could not buy its supplies from the surrounding farmers when the factory shut down, so in general, if American manufacturers are seriously injured by losing such an important market as Cuba, it is going to curtail the wages paid to labor and in turn will curtail the farmers' domestic market.

Funds To Provide Nurses' Home Within $20,000 of Sum Asked

At a luncheon meeting of campaign workers at the Hotel Rochester held Thursday noon it was announced that the sum of $205,189.13 had been subscribed to the building fund for the training school for nurses at St. Mary's Hospital. The team with the highest percentage collected is that of Sol Heumann of Division B, with an over-subscription of 79 per cent of the team's quota.

Mrs. John T. McIntee's team is second with an oversubscription of 69 per cent. It was announced that the women's teams have been given quotas of $5,300 each and the men's teams have quotas of $5,800 each.

The total subscription of Thursday brought the amount of the building fund up to within $20,000 of the necessary $225,000. One of the big boosts to the fund was a subscription from George Eastman of $2,500. The committee is hoping for a large oversubscription, the workers expressing themselves as opposed to cutting the campaign short under any condition. It will continue until Monday, as originally planned, though there will be no noon meeting Saturday or Sunday. After the noon meeting to-day, the campaign will be thrown wide open for subscriptions, which means that anybody may solicit anybody else from then until Monday night, when total subscriptions will be reported.

Irish Societies Unite To Give St. Patrick's Night Entertainment

The entertainment and ball to be held under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Rochester, at Powers Hotel ballroom on St. Patrick's night, March 17th, will be represented by these organizations:—American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Gaelic Society. A joint committee composed of the executive members of the societies is planning for the event. Following the entertainment, the same committee will arrange to make St. Patrick's day a day of entertainment that will be looked forward to with anticipation.

Owing to lack of time to organize for this event, intent to include a banquet had to be abandoned.

The Choral Society of the Knights of Columbus will entertain with songs and there will be an exhibition of Irish dancing by girls in colleen costume. An orchestra has been engaged. The program is being arranged by J. Donovan, president of the Gaelic Society, and D. C. Ryan.

No Hero to His Housekeeper.

What will Josephine say to the award of the Nobel prize for literature to M. Anatole France? Josephine during many years was housekeeper to the great novelist and kept his home in such a perfection of comfort—serving, indeed, as the model for the ideal Therese of "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard"—that there was much grief in two hearts when infirmity made it necessary some few years ago for her to be superannuated. But though she cared so diligently for his bodily needs the old woman would never admit any very high opinion of her master's intellect. "Is the master in?" once inquired a very distinguished visitor. "The master," grunted Josephine contemptuously, "why do you call him the master? He is master of nothing but his food, and even that he can only master when he has it in his mouth."—Manchester Guardian.

Bird Lost Its Bearings.

A rancher living at Squilax, B. C., was awakened one morning at daybreak by being hit on the face. On getting up and investigating he found a grouse had flown in through the open window. It also flew into an adjoining room where it was captured.

The worry habit is bad for both mental and physical health. Don't worry.

Come to think of it, about all there is of a man is the goodness in his heart.

"To the Heart of Rochester"

LENTEN SUGGESTIONS

There Are Three Fast Days This Week, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

FISH

Fresh Shore Haddock, lb.	9c
Frash Flounders, lb.	10c
Blue Pike, lb.	10c
Lake Herring, lb.	12c
Fancy Whitefish, lb.	20c
Fresh Smelts, lb.	22c
Salt Mackerel, lb.	20c
Salt Salmon, lb.	20c
Smoked Whitefish, lb.	20c
Finnan Haddies, lb.	15c
Solid Oysters (fresh daily), qt.	55c
Gorton's Cod (1 lb. pkg.)	28c
Honesty Cod, ready cut (1 lb. pkg.)	20c
Cod Bits (2 lbs. for)	30c
Shrimp, "new pack," can	15c
Tuna Fish, can	18c
Best Red Salmon, can	27c
Medium Red Salmon, can	16c
Pink Salmon, can.	13c
Sardines, can	6c

EGGS, CHEESE, BUTTER

Fresh Creamery Butter, lb	42c
Good Creamery Butter, lb.	38c
Strictly Fresh Eggs (guaranteed), dz.	30c
Mild Cheese, lb.	26c
Snappy Cheese, lb.	27c
Creamy Brick Cheese, lb.	24c
Block Swiss Cheese, lb.	32c
N. Y. State Limburger, lb	32c
Pimento Club Cheese, lb	35c
Plain Club Cheese lb.	33c
Roquefort Cheese, lb.	88c
Fresh Cottage Cheese, lb	12c
Blackberry Jam, lb	20c
Strawberry Jelly, lb.	18c
Cream Dove Peanut Butter, lb.	18c
Cut Macaroni, lb.	9c
Premier Salad Dressing, bot	32c
Carolene (2 cans for)	15c
Home-Made Friedcakes, doz	15c
Home-Made Assorted Cookies, doz	10c

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