

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

Dr. Kellogg contributes an article to the current number of the "Good Health" Magazine, entitled, "Are we to be a Toothless Race?"

He opens it with a reference to the difficulties which beset the profession of dentistry a quarter of a century ago. He says that that period dentists were not nearly so numerous as they are to-day. They used to travel from town to town, carrying their outfits with them, in a manner similar to that of Methodist itinerant clergymen in the early history of that denomination. They would do such jobs of dentistry as they could find in one town, and then go to another, with difficulty earning a livelihood. But at the present time this profession is a very lucrative one; dentists are growing rich. So many people are putting their gold into their teeth that, as some one has suggested, the gold-mines of the future are likely to be found in the cemeteries of the present day.

Discussing the question of premature decay of the teeth, Dr. Kellogg's opinions are indeed alarming to the ordinary citizen.

This decay of teeth, he says is not a local accident or a matter of mere local interest; it is an indication of constitutional decay, of the decay of the human race. A horse-dealer would not buy a horse that had decayed teeth; he would know that that horse was losing its vitality and growing weak; yet people offered themselves to the world as being strong and vigorous when they have scarcely a sound tooth in their heads. We find young people from twenty-two to twenty-five years of age getting married, and without a sound tooth. Such people are not fit to be fathers and mothers. Their constitutions have already begun to decay, and their decayed teeth are an evidence of that constitutional deterioration.

Teeth decay just as apples, potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables decay, just as dead animals decay, through the action of germs. Germs, when allowed to take up their abode in the mouth and to develop in large numbers, form colonies upon the teeth. They accumulate in the mouth, and grow there in the form of patches. In the morning the teeth will feel rough, and will be covered with a yellowish or whitish slime. This roughness is due to germs. They come from the food, the air, and the water, and feed upon the remnants of food which they find in the mouth and between the teeth.

Dr. Kellogg is of opinion that a vegetarian diet is conducive to the preservation of the teeth, and that the use of flesh food is one of the chief causes of dental decay.

The remark is very often heard in circles of married people of some of their acquaintance:—

"She is such a nice girl! I wonder why she doesn't marry?" and we agree with the speaker that the girl in question is amiable, clever, domestic and attractive, yet she is single and likely to remain so. Girls who have apparently, fewer attractions, or fewer good qualities to recommend them, make excellent matches, but this girl is passed by, and her friends wonder within themselves and then quietly assign her to "the shelf."

A writer in an exchange in accounting for some of the causes says:— "Well, some girls are too ambitious; they want a rich or a famous husband and will not marry for love in a cottage. Again, some girls are shy and constrained, so afraid of seeming to run after men that they go to the opposite extreme and almost repel them. They show to the worst advantage in company, and though nice, intelligent girls they are ignored and passed by. Others are overlooked because they will not give a man even ordinary encouragement; indeed, if they find themselves caring for one man more than another among their acquaintances, a mistaken pride prevents them from showing it, not because they are stupid, but because of an unfortunate temper which they cannot overcome. Then there are those girls who are so clever, such universal favorites, so much in demand for every occasion, that at length they awaken to the fact that enjoying society as a whole they have overlooked the individual; their youth and heyday has passed by and they have a string of admirers but not a lover among them.

A Fashion Magazine says:— Of the 14 reputed centenarians who died during the past year, no fewer than eleven were women. Out of the 188 persons who were declared as over ninety years of age at death, 108 were women. The superior longevity of the female sex is a well-established fact. To some extent it depends, of course, on their own sheltered method of living, but by no means exclusively, as the women of the laboring classes show a great vital tenacity as well as those who have an easy time of it in the world. The vital power of girls is displayed in babyhood, for though about 104 boys are born to every 100 girls, the females have more than overtaken the deficiency before the end of the first year.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

At the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, held at Washington some months ago several of the papers read, dealing with the subject of adulteration of food and drugs were of a character to make the ordinary housewife tremble with fear at the condition of affairs.

The Hon. M. Brocius, of Pennsylvania, said:—

Our annual food bill cannot be less than five billion dollars, and most of this food we produce ourselves. According to the best attainable estimate, two per cent. of this or one hundred million dollars is worthless stuff unsuitable for human food, of which ten per cent. or ten million dollars' worth is poisonous and destructive of life and health. Dr. Lattimore, analyst of New York State Board of Health said that of 378 articles of diet in common use in every household, 255 or more than two-thirds were adulterated. These figures are only approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to convey to the mind some idea of the enormous waste, the deceit the fraud the plunder, and I have said, the murder that are masquerading in this country in the disguise and in the name of commerce in food products, to say nothing of the appalling consequence to the morals of our people.

What I have said of food products is equally applicable to the drugs and medicines whose curative products are our last dependence when disease lays us on beds of suffering. In how many draughts and lotions administered by loving hands to bring back to health the smitten of one of the family, death itself lurked, no man knoweth. But we know enough to be on our guard and to make us sometimes reluctant to administer the prescriptions of the best physicians, and almost enough to justify us in believing the statement I read the other day of an occurrence which may serve to illustrate the subject. I disclaim any purpose to reflect upon the doctors for they are both noble and necessary. A doctor ordered some medicine for a sick boy and the father not liking the appearance of it forced it down the cat's throat. When the doctor called and inquired if the powder had cured the boy the father replied: "No, we did not give it to him." "Good heaven," said the doctor, "is the child living?" "Yes, he is, but the cat ain't; we gave it to her." The doctor retired.

This may be only an anecdote but it points the moral of our situation. No class have more at stake in the crusade against the adulterations of food and drugs than the physicians, for in the degree in which we become sensible of the deleterious character of drug adulteration he is discredited, and unless we can cure this malady which has infected our laboratories as well as our mills, manufactories, and the whole commerce of our country, the profession of medicine will fall into as bad repute as when, in the time recorded in the book of Chronicles, King Asa sickened and died. In his sickness, says the book, he sought not the Lord but the physicians, and Asa slept with his fathers.

Now let me weary you with a few details for the sake of a more distinct view of the nature and extent of the adulterations of which the people complain. In doing so, I borrow from a body of facts with which all who have studied the subject are familiar. I will only give you a few instances as illustrations of many which could easily be produced. Many a housewife if she were a chemist and had the requisite facilities could demonstrate how much of falsehood and deceit are represented in her pantry; wheat flour containing peas, ground rice and soapstone; olive oil made largely of cotton seed. Sago is potato starch. Vermicelli is poor flour whitened with pipe clay. Powdered sugar is glucose, flour, clay and sand. Butter, supposed to be made from the pure nectar of the cow is largely the fat of the cow. The pure refined family lard is quite likely to be tallow and cotton seed oil. Black pepper may be mustard husks, sand, bran and red clay. Allepece contains cracker dust and corn meal. The mustard is flour and cayenne pepper. The latter may be rice flour and red lead. Cream of tartar is strongly tinged with phosphoric acid, and so on. These are but simple instances but they afford indication of adulterations, frauds and impositions, which ought to bring the blush of shame to every honest American face.

If the housekeeper has not already repaired her blankets for the cold weather, she should begin to do so. Thin places in blankets should be darned with yarn very much as stockings are darned. The tops of the blankets which have been bound with ribbon should have the ribbon ripped off after they are washed, and it should be replaced with a buttonhole finish in red or dark blue worsted, to match the stripe in the blanketing. This is a neat though less showy finish than ribbon, and wears well. It saves trouble to cut pairs of blankets apart. They are then more easily handled when they are in use, and when they are folded away than double blankets are.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

This is the season when women, young and old, are turning their attention to furs. The show windows of our principal dealers are well filled with every style of garment. Many of the displays surpass in their variety all effort of former years.

Velvet toques trimmed with fur and fur toques trimmed with velvet are equally popular for afternoon wear. Sable, chinchilla and baby lamb are the furs most employed in millinery.

There seems to be no doubt that fringes of various kinds are coming in favor again, for they are on hand in great variety and our gowns are trimmed with them. Something quite new is a fringe trimming gored by narrow strips of black cloth in graduated lengths, falling from a deep heading of bands of cloth edged with narrow braid and joined with silk-covered rings which also tip each end of the fringe. Narrow fringes which look like silk floss are made of a vegetable fibre and come in all colors.

Very large muffs are to be used this winter. A muff should be chosen to suit the individual rather than common taste, for nothing looks more ludicrous and out of keeping than to see a woman no bigger than a minute apparently weighted down by a huge muff, unless it is the sight of a large, tall creature with her hands thrust into one about big enough for a baby. By the way, muffs of sable are by long odds the most fashionable this year, and will probably continue quite novel, since a really fine one costs hundreds of dollars.

According to an authority last season's fur capes are made very smart by sloping off the front edges to give the round shape so much sought after, and sewing a fringe of chiffon or real lace on the inside edge. Ermine capes are especially pretty finished in this way, and cream lace with sable is always effective.

One of the special novelties in silks is a taffeta in various pretty bright colors, embroidered in white silk, with golf sticks and balls, horseshoes or footballs. It is a foregone conclusion that these are especially designed for shirt waists to be worn in the young girls' kingdom at the various sports.

Black satin cords—not covered—as a trimming to be used like braid are very effective in patterns or sewn on in straight rows quite close together. White satin cords are especially pretty sewn on white tulle and net for yokes, collars and vests.

Jet is very much the fashion for trimming evening gowns generally. Black net well covered with jet paillettes in pretty designs is quite as popular for entire costumes as it was last season, but it is made more elegant than ever by the lavish use of cream or white lace, Venetian point being especially desirable.

Round rosettes of black velvet baby ribbon are used as a trimming on lace evening gowns.

Cherry red taffeta is the latest thing for petticoats.

"Craquille" lace, so much used last summer, is spotted with small tufts of chenille and brought out as one of the season's novelties.

White cloth, fine and silky in finish, is one of the fashionable materials for the bridesmaid's gown.

Fancy muffs of velvet to match the hat are displayed very temptingly among the extravagant novelties. They are flat in effect and made with a double ruffle at each end, but large in size. A stylish sable muff in a similar style has a wide circular frill at each end, is lined with white satin, and is finished on the edges with tiny short tails set two or three inches apart all around.

Illustrated postal cards on which pictures of fortified places are represented have been prohibited in Germany on the ground that they betray military secrets. Thousands of cards with pictures of Posen, Coblenz, Mainz, Spandau, Magdeburg and other towns have been confiscated, and a fine of three marks will be imposed on any one caught selling these cards.

The present estimated population of New York, five boroughs, is 8,500,000. On July 1st, according to the estimate of the Board of Health, it was 8,438,892, and the increase since that time has brought it close probably to 8,500,000.

During the last quarter officially reported there were 15,000 deaths and 13,000 births in the Greater New York. The present death rate of the city is 17.7 per thousand inhabitants; the present birth rate is 21.7, showing a steady ratio of increase. The Board of Health figures show, too, a steady increase in the proportion of births

among foreign born inhabitants; a proportion which, if it reflects the facts, indicates that among the foreign born residents the population is increasing very much more rapidly than among the native-born population.

A NOVA SCOTIA FARMER

TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF SALT RHEUM.

His Fingers, Hands and Wrists Were a Mass of Cracks and Sores, by Reason of Which He Was Unable to Work.

To the Editor of the Enterprise:—

I have read from week to week in your paper, testimonials from those who have been cured through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I have experienced much benefit from the use of that medicine, I believe it my duty to let others know they can be relieved from a very painful malady. I am now 75 years of age, and am at the present time, and in fact ever since I took a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, have been enjoying excellent health. Before that time I had been ailing for some months, finally I was attacked with salt rheum, which came out mostly on my hands. It was not long after its first appearance before I was unable to do any work at all with my hands. I resorted to all the domestic cures I could hear of, but the disease kept on its course, getting worse and worse; until the palms of my hands and my fingers were a mass of cracks, open sores and hideous scabs. I then got medicine from the doctor, which I used for several weeks, with no benefit whatever;— my hands still becoming more and more crippled with the disease. My general health too, at this time was poor and I got discouraged altogether, believing there was no help for the terrible complaint that was gradually spreading over my hands and up my wrists towards my arms. It happened one day in conversation with an acquaintance that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were mentioned in connection with some other case in the neighborhood, and it was suggested I try them for salt rheum. I had not much faith in the trial, but concluded to get a box and see what good they might do. To my great delight, after using the box I found an improvement in the condition of my hands, and I got six boxes more, I did not use all these, for before they were gone the disease had vanished and my hands were as sound as ever. The new skin came on as smooth and fresh as if nothing had been the matter. I took no other medicine while using the pills and the whole praise of the cure is due to them. My general health was also greatly benefited by their use and I attended to my work with more energy and in better spirits than I had done for a number of years. I have been in excellent health ever since for a man of my years, and no sign of salt rheum has since appeared. The box or two of Pink Pills which I left unused were taken by my wife and did her much good. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and am pleased to give my testimony to their merit, hoping that others may thereby be induced to use them in cases like my own.

HENRY CHESLEY.

The Editor of the Enterprise can add that Mr. Chesley is a representative farmer living about three miles from the town of Bridgewater, N. S., and the utmost reliance can be placed on his statement.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood and in this way drive disease from the system. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trademark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

People talk of open jealousies; but the secret heart-burnings that arise from misunderstood, half-understood, or wholly false positions between men and women are much worse. It is the

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Toys there are other things just as important that claim attention. There's IVORY FIGURES, BRIC-A-BRAC, PRETTY PICTURES, NOVEL STATIONERY, ODD FURNITURE, SEVRES VASES, ONYX TABLES, FANCY MIRRORS, SETS OF BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, NEW JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, FANCY PERFUMERY, ELEGANT CHINA. CHRISTMAS BOUNTIFULNESS is everywhere, but nowhere more lavishly displayed than here. Everything is done thoroughly at CARSLY'S. This is the largest, the most varied, the most complete, the fairest priced, and the freshest collection of CHRISTMAS GOODS IN CANADA.

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unuttered sorrows, the unadmitted and impossible-to-be-avenged wrongs, which cause the sharpest pangs of existence.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found list of new patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, the patents being secured through Messrs. Marlon & Marlon, Solicitors of Patents, New York Life Building, Montreal, and reported by them for the benefit of our readers. Canada.—Nos. 61,697, A. E. A. Smith and Carlos Worth, Stanstead, P. Q., check rein; 61,715, Stanislas Rosenberq, Paris France, ceramic decoration. United States.—Nos. 618,499, W. J. Curry, Naasimo, B. C., collapsible bed.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the Distribution of the 18th inst. of The Society of Arts, of Canada, 1600 Notre Dame street, the first capital prize was drawn by Mr. Octave Charland, 984 De Montigny street, painter, C. P. R. shops.

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Disease of the Eyes, Ears and Nose. CONSULTATIONS—9:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street.

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Spruce, \$125.00; Cedar, \$125.50; Hemlock, \$126.00; Larch, \$126.50; Fir, \$127.00; Spruce, \$127.50; Cedar, \$128.00; Hemlock, \$128.50; Larch, \$129.00; Fir, \$129.50; Spruce, \$130.00; Cedar, \$130.50; Hemlock, \$131.00; Larch, \$131.50; Fir, \$132.00; Spruce, \$132.50; Cedar, \$133.00; Hemlock, \$133.50; Larch, \$134.00; Fir, \$134.50; Spruce, \$135.00; Cedar, \$135.50; Hemlock, \$136.00; Larch, \$136.50; Fir, \$137.00; Spruce, \$137.50; Cedar, \$138.00; Hemlock, \$138.50; Larch, \$139.00; Fir, \$139.50; Spruce, \$140.00; Cedar, \$140.50; Hemlock, \$141.00; Larch, \$141.50; Fir, \$142.00; Spruce, \$142.50; Cedar, \$143.00; Hemlock, \$143.50; Larch, \$144.00; Fir, \$144.50; Spruce, \$145.00; Cedar, \$145.50; Hemlock, \$146.00; Larch, \$146.50; Fir, \$147.00; Spruce, \$147.50; Cedar, \$148.00; Hemlock, \$148.50; Larch, \$149.00; Fir, \$149.50; Spruce, \$150.00; Cedar, \$150.50; Hemlock, \$151.00; Larch, \$151.50; Fir, \$152.00; Spruce, \$152.50; Cedar, \$153.00; Hemlock, \$153.50; Larch, \$154.00; Fir, \$154.50; Spruce, \$155.00; Cedar, \$155.50; Hemlock, \$156.00; Larch, \$156.50; Fir, \$157.00; Spruce, \$157.50; Cedar, \$158.00; Hemlock, \$158.50; Larch, \$159.00; Fir, \$159.50; Spruce, \$160.00; Cedar, \$160.50; Hemlock, \$161.00; Larch, \$161.50; Fir, \$162.00; Spruce, \$162.50; Cedar, \$163.00; Hemlock, \$163.50; Larch, \$164.00; Fir, \$164.50; Spruce, \$165.00; Cedar, \$165.50; Hemlock, \$166.00; Larch, \$166.50; Fir, \$167.00; Spruce, \$167.50; Cedar, \$168.00; Hemlock, \$168.50; Larch, \$169.00; Fir, \$169.50; Spruce, \$170.00; Cedar, \$170.50; Hemlock, \$171.00; Larch, \$171.50; Fir, \$172.00; Spruce, \$172.50; Cedar, \$173.00; Hemlock, \$173.50; Larch, \$174.00; Fir, \$174.50; Spruce, \$175.00; Cedar, \$175.50; Hemlock, \$176.00; Larch, \$176.50; Fir, \$177.00; Spruce, \$177.50; Cedar, \$178.00; Hemlock, \$178.50; Larch, \$179.00; Fir, \$179.50; Spruce, \$180.00; Cedar, \$180.50; Hemlock, \$181.00; Larch, \$181.50; Fir, \$182.00; Spruce, \$182.50; Cedar,