

DRESSY AFTERNOON COAT PARTAKES OF FLARE OF SKIRT WITH POCKETS

Evening Wraps Are of Velvet, Rich Brocade and Soft Satin Nocturne in Wonderful Shades and Are Extremely Voluminous in Actual Amount of Fabric—Great-Grandfather's Overcoat Modernized.



Coat For Limousine Wear

There is a dressy sort of coat for wear with elaborate afternoon frocks. The material is a new velour de laine and the color a lovely shade of rose with which the beaver fur trimming harmonizes pleasingly. The coat pockets, placed high, on the waist rather than on the skirt of the garment, are a notable detail. Below these pockets occur most of the fullness of the skirt portion, and waist and skirt are joined simply by a corded piping. The rich coat is a trifle shorter than the frock of pussy willow silk which reveals dainty dancing boots with buttoned tops.

Though the new evening coats of velvet, rich brocade and soft satin nocturne in wonderful shades are extremely voluminous in actual amount of fabric, the fabric is managed with such skill and art that the long, graceful lines do not emphasize the amount of material used. Here is a model theater wrap of jade-colored velvet, with curiously draped sleeves from which depend huge silver tassels. The wrap is lined with white goldener eastin and has a collar of silver velvet.

The modern girl's great-grandfather wore a coat much like the smart model she affects this Autumn. He called it a "greatcoat" and if he lived out in the country, likely he wore, also, a coonskin cap something like this knowing beaver turban his great-granddaughter has taken a fancy to. The coat is built of blue and green wool plaid and has a military sash of fringed-trimmed silk. The extra-long, buttoned smart collar is revived from the Girondist period. The little cap of beaver felt is trimmed only with a buckle and narrow grosgrain ribbon.

Seasonal Suggestions.
To prevent strawberries and other fruits you can form mold put a layer of absorbent cotton in the mouth of each jar or can. Any mold that may form will cling to the cotton, leaving the fruit clean.
The odor of kerosene lamps can be stopped by putting one teaspoonful of fine table salt into the lamp. The salt should be changed once a month.
The soft silk or net fichu is excellent for wear with dark street dresses.

COATS DESIGNED IN PARIS FOR USE IN AMERICA KEEP TRIM APPEARANCE

Russian Bodice, Ripple Skirt, Belt and Huge Muffler Collar Designed for Every Winter Occasion—Paquin's Leather Coat Creates Sensation—Evening Wraps Radiate Brilliant Color—Mixed Worsteds Used for Motoring.

When Paris evolved the new coat styles for Autumn she had to keep one fact in mind: that American women simply will not accept fashions that make them clumsy of figure. Americans particularly object to models that extend over the hips. This they will submit to in dainty dance frocks of picturesque character when femininity is achieved with diaphanous fabric—as witness the furure, over dance frocks with quantities of tulle looped up over "wings" of ermine—but coats that extend over the hips, American maids and matrons abjure. So Paris, who is relying these days on the business of patrons across the water, had to keep American prejudices in mind and the new coats, cut from yards and yards of material, are still expressive of slenderness and eye-let lines.

The first cold of October brought out smart winter coats in great number. Every woman who took a train out of the Grand Central station or the big Thirty-third-street terminus for the second October week-end, carried over her arm—or allowed maid or railroad porter to carry—a stunning new coat for motor or other wear in the country. These coats were an interesting study all in themselves, quite aside from charming new Fall hats, fur-trimmed Fall suits and the very latest things in buttoned footwear.

There were coats of mixed worsted stuff—sturdy affairs, belted, be-pocketed and be-buttoned; there were dainty coats of velour and corduroy, fur-trimmed. Of this sort was a model which accompanied a pretty girl dressed in a short-skirted, belted tailleur of beige gabardine, touched with beaver at the collar. Her hat was a tricorne of pressed beaver felt veiled with a new taupe, lattice mesh veiling, and her buttoned boots had uppers of beige cloth. But the coat was the notable item of her get-up. It was of fawn-colored corduroy with a broad fur-trimmed collar, a wide belt and flanked by narrow strips of moleskin, bordered the cuffs and ran all the way down the front. The coat collar was of moleskin and was almost the size and height of a baby's hatbox. Undoubtedly it rose about its wearer's ears when the coat was donned.

A sensation of the openings in Paris was the leather coat of Paquin. This garment, which fell between knee and the hip in full ripples, had stitched slot seams that ran clear up into the collar, giving the coat a tapering effect at

the shoulder and a wide flare in the skirt. At the lower edge was a band of dark fur. Cuffs and collar were of fur also, and on the front was an amazing arrangement of braid loops and buttons in military effect.

Saucy Swing Kept.
But this is the extreme style—the top notch of fashion's originality in coatwear for the season. Coats, as a rule, are charming and wearable, and they are youthful, too, with their saucy swing and flare above the skirt. A few coats cover the entire frock, but a smarter kind is given when the coat falls a little below the knees and below it the short skirt reveals the buttoned walking boot. The Russian tendency is strong in all the new coats, or in seven-eighths of them at least. This tendency is shown in the side-closing, in the belt and in the full-skirted, close-waisted outline—the Cosack shouette. Yokes are much used to give the desirable flat line at the front, the fullness, if any, coming below this flat yoke. Collars, of course, are enormous; they resemble young muffs, but they have a smartness of their own, now that the eye has become used to them. Most of these big muffler collars are made so that they may be turned down, away from the throat if desired.

Among the favored materials for sep-

arate coats this Fall may be included serge, gabardine, broadcloth, whipcord, English and Scotch wool mixtures, zibeline, corduroy, gloveskin, velour de laine, velvet, brocade of various sorts, fallie classique and satin bendel—the last named fabrics for evening coats. There is also a new velvet striped pussy willow silk which has been fashioned into stunning theater and dancing wraps. Velvet evening wraps are also affairs with a difference. The minous breadths of material—arranged nevertheless to fall in the long, slender lines of elegance—are on view. Tassels and ornaments of gold and silver cord and their collars of rich fur.

HOT WATER BAG NOT GOOD FOR TOOTHACHE

Courses of Pains Are Traced and First Aid Treatment for Common Ailments Given by Dental Surgeon Ingalls, of Army.

BY RAMOND E. INGALLS, D. D. S. A. (First Lieutenant, Dental Surgeon, U. S. A.)
THE unfortunate person who is awakened during the small hours of a cold and frosty morning with a toothache will rush for the water-bag, fill it with hot water, crawl back between the warm folds of the bed with the bag at his cheek, and continue to suffer until morning. It is rightly so; for this method of treatment is usually wrong.

In the first place, why is a toothache? There are several brands. The common, garden variety, technically known as pulpitis or acute pulpitis, is the one that interests us, or rather disinterests us, especially near the termination of a pleasant dream. As the name implies, pulpitis is an inflammation of the pulp, or "nerve," as this much-deeped little appendage is generally incorrectly designated. The term pulp, however, covers the contents of the root canal. Add the blood vessels, connecting tissue, etc., and we have the dental pulp. It is because the pulp is encased within the hard dental or bony walls of the tooth, with no room for expansion when inflamed, that the tooth aches. The peaky little nerve fibers of the pulp are consequently impinged on, and they quickly make their troubles known by telegraphing it through the root canal line to the brain. The same amount of inflammation on the hand, for instance, would scarcely be noticed, as far as pain is concerned.

Irritation Is Cause.
This leads us to the question of inflammation. What is it? The condition is simply diagnosed by the omniscient symptom of heat, redness, tenderness and swelling. The sufferer will argue that they are all there plus a little more. But we cannot have inflammation without irritation, a stimulant applying in dentistry as well as in medicine. All pathological or diseased conditions may be traced back to a cause—medical science is baffled in some cases. However, the cause of our present trouble is this: The micro-organisms, or germs of decay, have penetrated a goodly portion of the crown of the tooth, and have gradually worked their way, or rather multiplied themselves, in through the microscopic tubules of the dentine to the pulp. This, then, is the irritant. Obviously, the pulp does not take kindly to the intrusion.

Hot Water Increases Pain.
All four of the symptoms of inflammation given are due either directly or indirectly to the phenomenon of hyperemia—that is, to an increased amount of blood to the infected area. The hot-water bag at the cheek, therefore, only acts as an added stimulant, intensifying the pain by causing still more blood to rush to the part.

Perhaps the one afflicted with the midnight toothache will remember that in walking the floor some relief was afforded. This is due to the less amount of blood in the head when in the upright instead of the horizontal position, as when one is lying in bed. What is needed is some counter irritant to draw the blood to a part remote from the affected area, thus relieving the pain by direct medical application. If the water bag must be used, it is better to use a bag of little relief may be expected from this source.

Cold in the early stages of inflammation will counteract the blood vessels, retarding the growth and multiplication of micro-organisms. Considerable benefit will probably be given by placing the feet in hot water for ten minutes to start more circulation in the distant extremities. However, if an inhibitory action to the pain is desired in this manner it is apt to be only temporary, the trouble returning shortly.
Local medical treatment should also be resorted to. The mouth is cleansed with warm water, or preferably, a tablespoonful of peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, provided this article is in the family medicine chest. The object is to remove all debris possible from the cavity of the decayed tooth. Tooth-picks and pellets of cotton rolled on the stick, if a match or toothpick is used in performing the toilet of the cavity.

Oils Alleviate Pain.
Next, it is dried with pellets of absorbent cotton and may be kept free from saliva long enough to insert the medicine by placing a roll or twist of cotton about the neck of the index finger on both sides of the tooth. All this preparation is essential in order to be sure that the drug reaches and is effective on the inflamed tissue. The cavity in the cavity will only act as a hindering barrier to prevent the action of the drug while the saliva distorts it. A simple blouse—even over the ordinary number of the essential oils, an oil of cloves and oil of wintergreen, usually will allay the pain. Eugenol, an aromatic oil, procured from oil of cloves and other essential oils, is better. A still more effective remedy, employed by most dentists, is the preparation of Dr. G. V. Black, one of the leading dental authorities. It is known as Black's one-two-three, and may be obtained at any drugstore and is a simple blouse—even over the ordinary number of the essential oils, an oil of cloves and oil of wintergreen, usually will allay the pain. Eugenol, an aromatic oil, procured from oil of cloves and other essential oils, is better. A still more effective remedy, employed by most dentists, is the preparation of Dr. G. V. Black, one of the leading dental authorities. It is known as Black's one-two-three, and may be obtained at any drugstore and is a simple blouse—even over the ordinary number of the essential oils, an oil of cloves and oil of wintergreen, usually will allay the pain.

Asperin May Be Taken.
It is never advisable to take drugs internally for dental troubles if local means will control the pain. In case this should fail, eight grains of asperin—for an adult—may be resorted to with gratifying results. This drug is probably the least harmful of any and is sold without prescription at all drugstores. It may be purchased in powder form, and is to be dissolved in water. The dento-alveolar abscess, incor-

rectly referred to as an "ulcerated tooth," next to pulpitis, is the most frequent cause of tooth trouble. It is improperly called an ulcer, for the reason that the trouble is located beyond the end of the root and not in the tooth itself, except that the infected, pusulent or dead, pulp of the tooth is the irritant. It is not ulcerated. An ulcer is an open sore, while the abscess is enclosed.

MUFFLER COLLAR SMART AND EASILY MADE, TOO

Dainty Bit of New Neckwear Is Useful Little Affair—Special Style and Chic Added to Costume—Tiny Fringe of Fur Used.

There are two forms of abscesses—the blind and fistulous. The latter will not be discussed, as there is generally not enough soreness to require first-aid treatment, although it should have immediate attention by the dentist, as the persistent discharges from the fistulous opening, which, of course, finds its way into the digestive tract. The blind abscess sometimes becomes very painful. The trouble arises immediately at the end of the root in the alveolus, or socket of the tooth. The periodontal membrane surrounding the root becomes inflamed, and the slightest pressure on the tooth is like touching a boil. Pus is soon formed. In a short time it will cause an opening through the bony wall of the socket, and a swelling will start at this point.

Needle Will Help.
If it is impossible to consult a dentist at once, some means should be undertaken to clean out the decay and lodgment of food from the cavity and make a vent through the root canal to divert the flow of pus and crowding of gases. This applies only to the earlier stages before swelling has taken place. The tooth should be cleaned as stated before, and with a needle an opening should be forced through the cavity into the pulp space. There need be no fear of pain in driving the needle into the "nerve," for it is impossible to have an abscess and still retain a vital pulp. If the effort is successful, relief will be felt in two or three minutes. Any medicine placed in the cavity will only make matters worse, defeating the object sought—drainage. If swelling has started and there is no dentist available, the thicker the abscess points or comes to a head and breaks the better. This may be hastened by hot applications on the cheek and by painting the gums with tincture of iodine.

How may the layman differentiate between a case of acute pulpitis and dento-alveolar abscess in order to apply the proper first-aid treatment? The tooth itself—not to be confused with pressure in the cavity—will not cause pain. The latter has these symptoms: Sudden thermal changes, particularly those caused by hot water, hot coffee, etc., will intensify the pain of pulpitis. In an abscess case anything hot or cold in the mouth is no more perceptible than under normal conditions.

Another common complaint is erupting teeth of children or the erupting wisdom teeth of adults. The difference between the swelling around an erupting tooth and that of an alveolar abscess may be easily distinguished on account of the flap of unabsorbed gum over the tooth. It is under this flap where debris and infection gather and inflammation is caused. The eruption of teeth is a physiological process and not pathological—that is, it is natural and not a diseased change. If it were possible to keep the space between the biting surface and the overlying gum surgically clean, there would be no trouble.

Pains Are Varied.
Our treatment should be directed in an attempt to bring this about. Wash out the mouth with peroxide of hydrogen as previously stated. If a small syringe is at hand, fill it with peroxide, place the nozzle between the tooth and overhanging gum, and with considerable force spray and wash out the part. Repeat several times daily. A more radical treatment, but painful, is to press the inflamed gum over the tooth



MUFFLER NECKWEAR LATEST FALL STYLE.

This dainty bit of new neckwear is simply—and rather fussy neck belonging to the muffer collar, since it is arranged around the throat something as one arranges a knitted muffler. The collar is a useful little affair, for it may be donned over a simple blouse—even over the ordinary collar of the same—giving special style and chic to the costume.

The muffer collar pictured is fashioned of Persian brocade ribbon, cream net frilling and a tiny fringe of white fur.



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Father and Son Buried Side by Side.
HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 22.—The double funeral of J. Earl Cromer and young son, who died from injuries received recently when the motorcycle which they were riding collided with a Frostburg automobile, near Hagerstown, took place the other day. Father and son were buried side by side in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Some years ago a Briton who died left his wife the sum of £100,000 and asked executors to send this coin to her in an unstamped envelope.

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