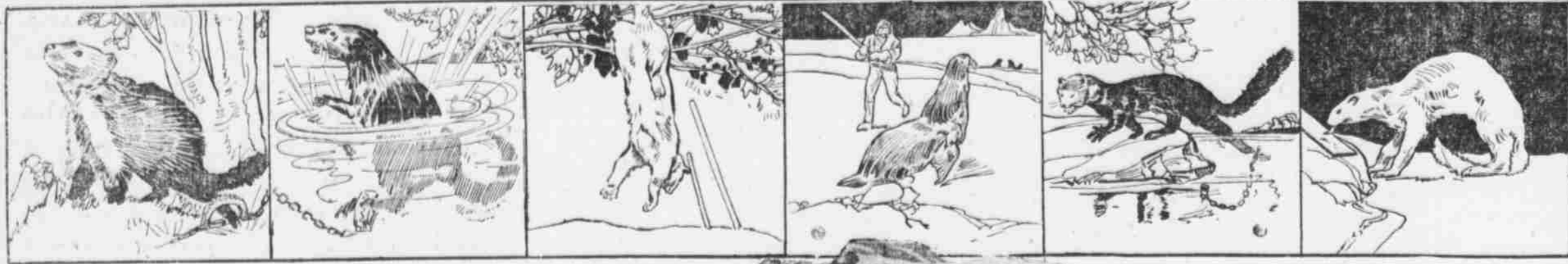


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How Woman's Furs Spread Disease and Death.



The Sketches Show the Typical Torture of Fur-bearing Animals for Which Woman's Passion for Furs is Responsible. Directly Above is the Ermine, Then the Mink, the Seal, the Sable, Otter and Marten. Trappers Seldom Visit Their Traps More Than Twice a Week and in the Meantime the Captured Animals Suffer Unthinkable Agonies.

How a Woman by Burying Her Neck in Furs Weakens Her Throat, Infects Her Skin and Breathes into Her Lungs the Germs and Spores of Disease Which They Have Collected from the Air.

Startling Discoveries by a Woman Scientist That Infection from the Animals Themselves, and from Many Disease Germs Which Are Collected by Furs, Is Invited by the Woman Who Wears Them

By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A.B., M.A., M.D., Of Johns Hopkins University.

It is beyond reason to expect to abolish, or materially limit, the world-wide industry which procures and prepares the skins of wild animals for human clothing.

forms of disease germs—especially mink, ermine, otter and sable—was a sufficient reason for women to leave furs severely alone.

There is no disputing the evidence adduced to prove the existence of such dangers to health in muffs and neckpieces. For Dr. Carrington, who is a skilled bacteriologist, obtained the following malleous microbes from the hairs of the fur-bearing animals.

Dr. Edith Carrington, of London, has just completed her scientific investigation of the menace that lurks in fur garments. The plain purport of her conclusions is, that so far as common sense, health, happiness and long life are concerned, little can be said in defense of furs—be they mink, sable, ermine, otter or bear-skin.

She gives scientific authority to the long-standing general belief that it is unnatural and unhygienic for human beings to wear furs. The most perfect coverings for the animals which bear them, when transferred, skin and all, for the clothing of woman become the most imperfect.

The most startling and valuable of Dr. Carrington's discoveries, however, relate to the actual menace of disease carried by nearly all furs, and which the process of curing and manufacturing into garments does not eliminate.

For example, that painful and repulsive affection known as "ringworm" has its origin in a kind of fungus rooted in the skins of several wild animals, and whose life is preserved indefinitely in furs.

She proved that the capacity of furs to harbor and preserve various microbes, moulds, spores and other



A \$25,000 Chinchilla Coat Which While It Ornament Its Owner Subjects Her to the Dangers of Disease and Weakens Her Resistance to Colds.

skirts, her underwear, her whole outfit to the elements every week. Not so her furs. They live and have their being in dirt and dust, weak in and weak out.

Furs, then, are an offensive and harmful absurdity. Not alone hotbeds for the breeding of bacilli, they pump the toughest pachydermic skins into the filthiest, fendest

and most delicate epidermis. The normal skin that otherwise defends your blood and lungs from cold is thereby rendered permeable and useless.

There is a widespread sentiment against the killing of birds in order that women may adorn themselves with their plumage. As a general thing these birds are not tortured in satisfying this fashion.

Seals are mild and intelligent animals of an affectionate disposition that have their existence mainly in the ocean. They are not fitted for land locomotion, and only in the breeding season are they out of the water for any length of time.

The horrors of the method pursued in catching the little creatures which furnish the highly prized ermine seem incredible. These small creatures—the weasels of temperate zones—are trapped in semi-arctic regions during the winter, when the temperature is far below zero.

Otter and mink are caught in steel traps set in the water courses which they frequent. Often their legs are broken by the force of the steel jaws, and unless the trapper arrives soon to claim his prey, their tortures are terrible.

The sable is tracked by its tiny footprints and chased by dogs, worried by them until captured, or driven into a tree from which it is dislodged by a long pole into a net below.

What are you going to do about it? Drain? The expedient is not always practicable. Use oil? It is an idea much advertised, but does not work very well.

The only really effective expedient (if you bar draining) is to plant fishes in the ponds. Most kinds of minnows are eager gobbler of mosquito wrigglers and pupae, and may be counted upon to clean out the mosquitoes in short order.

There are, however, certain species of little fishes, widely distributed over this country, which are specially adapted for the purpose in question. Notable among these are the sunfishes and "shiners" both familiar to every small boy.

Any boy knows where to find little sunfishes and shiners. All he needs in the way of equipment is a scoop net and a tin pail, to get as many as are wanted. They have merely to be dumped into the pond where their presence is desired, and, if mosquitoes are breeding there, they will soon put a stop to the business by gobbling up every wriggler or pupa before it has time to be transformed into the winged insect.

One should understand, however, that there must be some sort of vegetation growing in the pond. All animal life depends, directly or indirectly, upon plant life. Aquatic plants of all kinds not only attract insects of many species (whose larvae are eaten by the fishes), but harbor and encourage the multiplication of countless myriads of microscopic crustaceans and other animalcules, likewise available as food.

In such a pond the little sunfishes and shiners are bound to thrive. They will take care of themselves, and, when there are no mosquito wrigglers at hand, nature, through the medium of the plant life present,

From the moral standpoint, the greatest offense for which fashionable women are responsible lies in the manner of obtaining the highly prized Persian lamb. The creatures which furnish human garments of this material are sacrificed, with their mothers, before birth. No lamb sufficiently developed to enter this world alive in the natural way is useful for the adornment of womankind.

As already remarked, the use of furs as human clothing is indefensible from every standpoint. The moral side of the argument ought to be sufficient to stop the reprehensible practice; but morals, all down the ages, have escaped notice when it is a question of further adorning the female human form.

Together with the fishes and insects, plant life will find its way into the pond. But, supposing that no stream is available, unlimited supplies of microscopic crustaceans and other animalcules suitable for fish food may easily be obtained by dragging a net of boiling cloth from shore or otherwise, along the surface of any stagnant pool.

At the same time care should be taken to clean up the borders of the pond in order that mosquito wrigglers and pupae may not find safe harbors there, protected by vegetation and debris from attack by the fishes.

Most small fishes are active devourers of mosquito wrigglers. A few sluggish and solitary species, such as the "mud minnow" and "prate perch," which live among aquatic plants, are deadly foes to mosquitoes.

All things considered, the most efficient and desirable finny species for mosquito destruction are the so-called "top minnows"—the name derived from their habit of swimming and feeding at the surface of the water—which are found in enormous numbers in the shallow margins of ponds, streams and lakes, all the way from Delaware southward to Florida.

By reason of their numbers they are otherwise known as "millions," and in length they vary from half an inch to an inch and a half.

Why You Ought to Eat Your Dessert Last

There is a sound physiological reason for making dessert the last course in a menu. The whole order of courses as found on the average American bill of fare was recently subjected to a keen analysis by Dr. R. S. Levenson, a well-known Western physician, and he found it to be in accord with physiological principles.

able flow of gastric juice are stimuli which appeal to the various special senses, chiefly smell and taste.

"Moreover, the taste of these articles as well as others commonly employed as one of the introductory

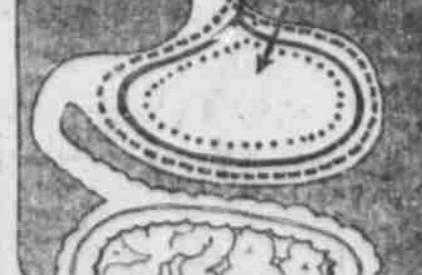


Diagram Showing How Food Lies in the Stomach in Layers, That Last Eaten Lying in the Center.

courses of a meal, such as oyster, lobster, clam or crab cocktail, salads and the various relishes, is such as to appeal forcibly to the sense of taste and thus produce an abundant flow of "psychical" gastric juice.

"Though without any noteworthy amount of nutritive value, such foods are of great importance in digestion on account of their influence in inaugurating the flow of gastric juice."

Dr. Levenson points out a common fallacy regarding the manner in which food eaten at an ordinary meal finds its way into the stomach. The stomach is usually regarded as a large hollow organ in which all the food taken into it is churned and mixed together.

"To-day we know this is quite incorrect," he says. "Instead of there being a general admixture of all the matter taken into the stomach, there is a layer-like arrangement in which the material first intro-

duced takes a peripheral position next to the gastric mucosa, that subsequently introduced taking a more and more central position.

"Only the material which lies next to the gastric mucous membrane is acted upon by the gastric juice; when the latter agent has sufficiently acidified and peptonized this, the slow wavy peristalsis of the fundus moves this peripheral portion into the pyloric antrum and thus the next layer comes into contact with the mucosa.

"According to this process, the food last taken into the stomach is thus placed most centrally and is in this way protected from the action of the acid gastric juice for as long as several hours. It is this fact which gives us the reason for the carbohydrate food stuffs being placed at the end of the meal."

Dessert mainly consists of carbohydrates and for this reason is properly served at the end of a meal.