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"The man or woman who is much troubled over the necessity of having an artificial tooth inserted," said a popular dentist the other day, "may take consolation from the fact that there are about twenty millions of such teeth manufactured and sold annually in the United States, allowing on an average one artificial tooth every four years to each man, woman and child in the country, including Indians, negroes and tramps.

"On the authority of the greatest manufacturer of dental supplies in the country, there are over forty thousand ounces of pure gold worked up annually for dentists' use in material for filling teeth, in plates and solders, the value of this gold approximating one million of dollars. In addition there are about 50,000 ounces of platinum used annually by the various manufacturers of porcelain teeth, to say nothing of the large amount of silver amalgam prepared for inconspicuous fillings, such as those in the back teeth.

"There is no other profession which has made greater strides during the last few years than has dentistry, and the number of practitioners has steadily increased until now there are 20,422 dentists in the United States. Even the little towns of Alaska have their dentists, there being nine engaged in practice in the territory.

"As figures do not lie, the majority of these men cannot have very much to do, because 20,000,000 of false teeth and \$1,000,000 worth of gold for fillings, etc., divided equally between 20,422 dentists allows only about 100 teeth and a little less than \$40 worth of gold per annum to each dentist. As the population practitioners in large cities use many times these amounts, many of them earning from \$8,000 to \$15,000 a year in the practice of their profession, it will readily be seen that a good many of the smaller ones must fall far below the annual average.

New Things in Dentistry.

"The use of electricity has worked wonders in dentistry. Until the discovery of the X-rays it was often necessary to remove a tooth in order to learn the nature of some trouble at the root; but now the root and a portion of the jawbone may be photographed by means of the Roentgen rays, the cause of the trouble located and the tooth generally saved.

"The average person, however, considers the discovery of what is called 'dental cataphoresis' to be of far greater importance to them personally, because of its unprecedented power to deaden pain.

"Cataphoresis," continued the doctor, "is the process of driving anaesthetics into the bone tissue, or dentine, by means of a gentle current of electricity applied to the cavity itself. The method is rather interesting. The cavity is first cleansed as thoroughly as possible without causing discomfort to the patient, and is then closed with a plug of cotton just large enough to fill it without undue pressure at any point. The electrode is placed in the moistened hand of the patient, who is required to grip it just tight enough to secure good connection, the anaesthetic to be used is drawn into the barrel of the syringe and injected into the cotton. The current is then turned on and gradually increased till the proper amount is reached. If complete insulation is secured, the process is not accompanied by sensation of any kind, and the subsequent drilling which is necessary in order to cleanse the cavity prior to filling it can be done with no appreciable degree of pain. Without the aid of cataphoresis, however, there is no such thing as good workmanship in painless dentistry.

"But the new 'cataphoric bleaching' is even more appreciated by women. The bleaching fluid is driven into the tooth by means of a current of electricity in a way similar to that in which an anaesthetic is driven into sensitive dentine. Even a tooth that has become very much discolored as a result of the improper treatment of a dead nerve may be rendered beautifully white by this means. In fact, electricity is now used by the up-to-date dentist for nearly everything connected with his work. It is used for killing nerves; it propels the treadle for cutting and the mallet for filling; while light is supplied to the mouth lamp and heat to the hot air syringe by the same means.

Old Methods Shelved.

"The dentist of twenty-five—or even ten years ago, who had not kept abreast of the times, would hardly know what to make of the many improvements in the modern practitioner's operating room. The sterilizer, for instance, into which every instrument is placed after being used, is now considered as necessary a part of the office furniture as the treadle or the 'hydraulic chair.' The certainty that every instrument put into the mouth has been thoroughly sterilized since being previously used means a great deal to a sensitive patient.

"Another special horror has been done away with through the invention of the dental speculum and the drainage tube. The former protects the lips from abrasion, while the latter, when placed under the tongue, takes up and carries away the troublesome 'drool,' which under the old fashioned system of dentistry was the cause of such aversion to fastidious men and women.

"If dentistry improves proportionately during the next fifty years as it has during the last decade, by the middle of the twentieth century women will look upon a visit to the dentist with no greater dread than is now inspired by the prospect of a shopping tour. It is probable, too, that

artificial teeth will become more and more natural every year. Even now the bluish white teeth so common a few years ago are seldom seen, and the porcelain fillings which are daily growing in popularity are so identical in tint and appearance with the teeth of which they form a part that their presence can hardly be detected. Their preparation and insertion, however, require considerable skill. They are generally first shaped to the cavity, then baked, glazed and carefully inserted. The superior beauty of these fillings over the conspicuous gold ones is apparent to the people most conservative in adopting new ideas."

Connubialities

Three months after a girl gets married her husband knows the secrets of most of her intimate girl friends.

As long as married people read aloud to each other every evening they are still in love.

Little do the loving couples who plight their troths while occupying single seats dream that they are forming a chair trust.

John Blake, a wealthy Pennsylvania farmer who has spent the last ten years searching for a lost sister, recently stopped at the Hunt hotel, Wakeman, Ind., and there became enamored of the proprietress, to whom he afterward proposed marriage. In course of conversation, however, he found out he was making love to his own sister, and this, of course, prevented their marriage.

The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, the only daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, is announced to take place in Newport late in September. The exact date has not been set nor has the place of the ceremony been fully decided upon, although the William Waldorf Astor villa, Beaulieu, leased for the season by Miss Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, will doubtless be the scene of the wedding. Miss Grant, who has been visiting her mother and her grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, at Saratoga, is expected to arrive at Newport for the season this morning. She will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Palmer.

The marriage of Miss Louise Douglas Powell, daughter of Mrs. Annie Louise Powell of Washington, to Lieutenant Wilhelm G. Haefner of the German army, took place July 12 last at St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Va. The bride was given away by her grandfather, Thomas McGill. Her gown of white satin was embellished with old lace and she wore some handsome diamond ornaments, gifts from the bridegroom.

At a recent evening wedding reception on the Hudson a tall, brilliant young brunette appeared in a gown of cream-yellow chiffon over yellow satin, with girdle, short sleeve-puffs and trimming on the square-cut bodice of brilliant coquelicot red velvet. There were gowns of very beautiful matelasse satin, showing effective color-blendings, the union of soft primrose yellow, tea-rose, pink, violet and tender green being particularly noticeable. The dainty white and black gowns of net, lace or silk muslin showed a delightful contrast. A gown of white silk net over yellow taffeta was worn by a very pretty young woman, whose sister appeared in a dress of black face over violet-colored moire. A white chiffon gown over white watered silk, trimmed with white Venetian lace, and a moire sash, with deeply fringed ends, formed one of the most beautiful of the youthful toiletts worn that evening.

Poor Railroads in Cuba

When one wishes to leave Havana by rail to see something of the real Cuba—say, to take a trip to Pinar del Rio or to Cienfuegos—he must get up very early, writes a correspondent of Harper's Weekly. The through trains leave at 6 o'clock in the morning. I asked the chief engineer of the railroad to Pinar del Rio why so early a start was made for a town only 100 miles away and he said it was so as to get back the same day.

The American traveler is not only likely to grumble when he is compelled to hurry to the station in the thick gloom of the morning, but when he reaches the station and finds that he must pay about 5 cents a mile in gold and from 7 to 8 cents a mile in Spanish silver to ride in the back-breaking cars known as first-class carriages and that for an ordinary trunk he must pay about half fare, he is inclined to scoff at the primitive mode of travel and to long for the luxury of even stage-coach journeyings on a western mountain road. The amazing amount of computation by the ticket agent before he sells you a ticket, the smoky lamps the three preliminary tootings by the engine before the train starts, the final ringing of a bell by the baggage master as a signal that the train is really going, the crowded condition of the aisles, choked with luggage for which the passengers do not care to pay toll, and every man in the train, from the conductor to the barefooted brakeman, smoking tobacco of varying degrees of excellence—all this is likely to worry the American traveler used to the luxury of Pullman cars. A few hard jolts soon after the train leaves the station bring up to the imagination the prospect of a miserable trip and one inclined at the very outset to rail at the crudities of travel by cars in the island of Cuba.

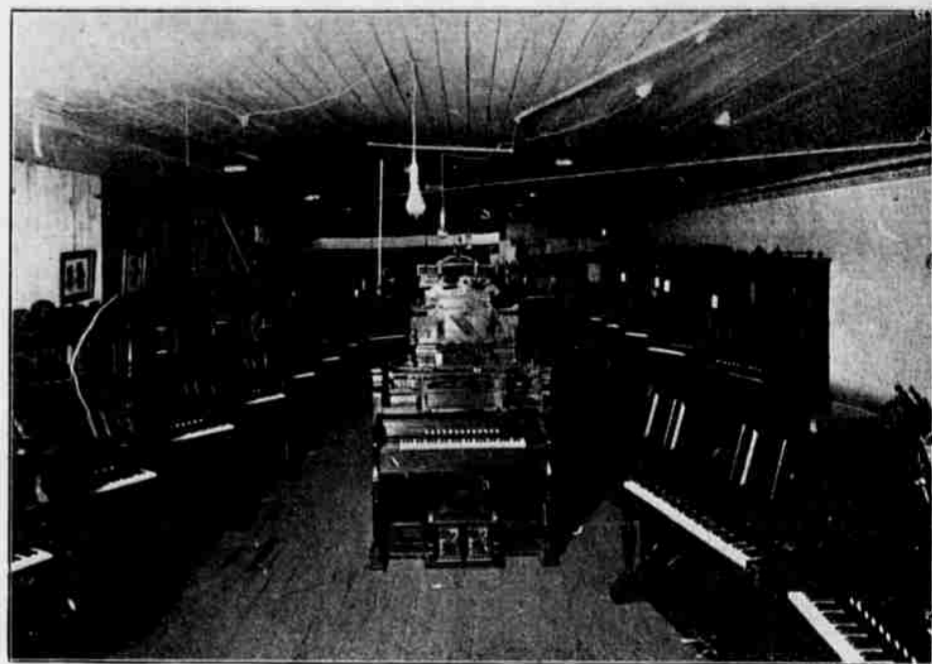


Photo by Rinehart.

The basement organ room of A. Hospe's, 1513 Douglas street, showing over 75 different organs. Catalogue furnished upon application.



Here is an Omaha elm that would do credit to Boston Common, standing nearly 100 feet high and more than 12 feet in circumference. It is one of the most magnificent specimens of this variety of trees to be found in the west.

This tree is located in Bemis Park, Block Six, near Thirty-third street and Lincoln Avenue, and under its protecting shade is an ideal place for a cottage home.

This photograph, which was taken by Mr. Harder, of Payne-Harder Co., shows this elm, a silver leaf poplar, linden, oak and apple tree.

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