

## Blood Tests Not Dependable Until Baby Three Weeks Old

Blood tests to determine the parentage of a baby may yield the desired information and help to solve mix-ups or disputes, as is reported to have happened recently in Chicago, but these tests must not be trusted for children two weeks old or less. During the first two or three weeks of life, Dr. Carl H. Smith, of Cornell University Medical College, states in a recent letter to the American Medical Association, the baby's blood is likely to be characterized chiefly by chemical blood factors obtained, before birth, from the blood of the mother. Only after at least two weeks of independent life does the baby produce enough of its own blood to sweep out these traces of mother's blood and to take on its own peculiar characters, which determine the blood group to which the child belongs and which may be useful in testing parentage. These blood

tests depend, experts now know, not upon any single chemical constituent of the blood, but upon a complex of substances and reactions, many of which still are known only imperfectly. Most of these blood chemicals are dissolved in the "serum" or clear, yellow liquid in which the red blood corpuscles float. When tests are made by mixing the serums of different blood types these chemicals sometimes react with each other and sometimes do not react, depending upon the blood type. In this way all mankind can be divided into four main blood groups and several sub-groups. These blood characters are inherited, which is what makes possible the blood tests of parentage, but this inheritance, like the inheritance of many other bodily characteristics, like features or stature, is not fully developed. Dr. Smith's researches indicate until some time after birth.

## Artists Command Revival of Color In Women's Dress

But Declare That Women Must Study the Philosophy of Colors to Escape Glaring Effects

The painter's jargon is a closed book to the mere layman.

What does he mean by "warm" and "cold" colors?

Do we perspire or shiver in front of a canvas?

It is a question of psychology.

No; the layman sees the absolute color, red, blue, or yellow; and when he "knows what he likes," he is responding to a psychological impulse.

This philosophy of colors is far more important than we imagine. Most women understand it, or feel it instinctively, for it lies at the basis of taste in clothes.

Heinrich Schlettewitz gives us in the Berlin Illustrirte Zeitung, some subtle points on the aesthetics of paint as well as of attire:

"An exhibition of modern paintings is usually cold; a gallery of old masters, warm. The new colors are somewhat fresh, sober; the old are toned down, harmonious. With age, the colors have darkened and yellowed. That is why so many people prefer the old paintings."

"Every color can be either warm or cold."

"There is a warm blue which goes over into red, and there is a cold blue which tends toward white. A yellow which warms becomes orange; when cold, it is citron-yellow; a warm red carries a yellow tint, a cold red is mingled with light blue."

"If one wishes to see color, one must note these differences. A dress produces a modified effect when the colors are neither warm nor cold."

To choose the right color is difficult, and only the elect know how to do it. This writer continues. A harmonious combination gives us a sense of well-being. The person who is harmonious in the color of his clothing appears to be free and sympathetic. Note an example of the opposite:

"Once I was sitting in the Munich Hofgarten. It was Easter Sunday, and the fashionable world was showing off its new clothes. Two of my neighbors at the table were young girls. I heard one of them say: 'Look, there goes Annie. She has no taste. She is wearing three colors.' This remark pleased me, and I looked at the speaker and then at Annie, who really had no taste. She wore three pronounced colors, a warm deep red, a cold green, and an ice-cold violet. The number of colors was not the worst thing, but the ugly combination. Each color burst forth, as it were, and tried to dominate the others; while they defended themselves. A color war was the result.

"Animated by this experience, I began to examine the parade with an eye to the color combinations of the individuals, and as a result I arrived at the basic error of taste, the thoughtless mixture of warm and cold colors."

"My theory, which was formed at that time, gradually became a law of esthetics."

"A lady passed by whose colors actually seemed at one another in their ugliness, and yet her face bore a look of complete satisfaction with her own taste. Then others passed by with wonderful color symphonies in the folds of their gowns. They did not know why these were the chosen few who were silently beautiful, the beauty that is only felt. But I saw it: the repulsion was in warm and cold, the attraction in warm or cold."

The matter now becomes frightfully personal: the question inevitably is: "What should I wear? Which color is most becoming to me?"

"That depends on whether you have a warm or a cold face. Like to like. If you have a healthy glowing color, with deep blond hair, you are warm, and should wear warm colors. If your cheeks are a bit too red, cold colors would accentuate them, whereas warm colors would refine your complexion."

"Reddish, blond, golden hair, deep and brilliant, is beautifully complemented by a dark, emerald-green dress. If your face is pale, then you are cold, and should wear cold, faint colors, blue, and silvery tones. If you do so, you will no longer envy the rosy cheeks of your best friend."

"Very light blonds are also cold, and should wear light, delicate colors, pastel shades of blue, rose, and cold lavender. The whole appearance must be accentuated in light and dreamy tones. If you are pale, with full, red lips, and deep black hair with a bluish sheen, then you should wear dark, glowing colors, such as peacock blue, wine red, or deep orange."

"Really, ladies have no difficulties today with the beautiful colors now on the market. We painters had always regretted that our day no longer produced the lovely materials of past cen-

turies. The colors of Titian have been forgotten.

"At present, we are going through a renaissance of color. And women have become more beautiful because of it. But they must learn to make the correct decisions."

"If a woman wishes to appear a bit outside of the color scheme, and if it suits her, she can add a bit of cold in a single piece of jewelry attached to some part of her costume, to the warm color she wears. Such an effect can even be produced by the stones in her ring. It can be very effective, but also daring."

"The same theory can be applied to men, and they often sin more grievously than the women in this respect. Even though their choice is limited, due to the fact that their suitings are more neutral in color, they must see to it that the color worn is suitable to their skin."

"The man's most dangerous spot is close to his face, his tie. It is here that he wishes to express himself, to relieve the monotony of his suit by a dash of color." The tie reveals the character of the wearer, be his nature gentle or brutal, refined or common. Many a tie has destined the fate of its owner."

## Baldness and Brains

It has long been thought that a bald head was a sign of brain power, but this fallacy was exploded by Dr. D. J. Davies at a meeting of hairdressers held at Brighton (England) recently. His view is born out by quite a number of our most prominent men, who have luxuriant heads of hair. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Arnold Bennett are cases in point.

In the course of his address Dr. Davies mentioned a number of other bald truths. For instance, it has been thought that the wearing of tight hats has had a lot to do with the baldness of the male sex, but, as he pointed out, women never go entirely bald, yet they wear far tighter hats than men, and for longer periods.

## Invisible Genes Govern Heredity, Says Scientist

Pasadena, Calif.—An elementary, sexless and little understood sort of reproduction is involved in the multiplication of genes, those "invisible particles" which are the active constituent of chromosomes and which govern hereditary development.

Describing what is believed to take place, Dr. Calvin B. Bridges, of the California Institute of Technology, says:

"The synthesis of daughter genes utilizes materials abstracted from the surrounding fluids. It is self-governed, occurring at and only at the site of the original, or parental, gene of each specific kind."

"This growth is controlled by the genes in the chromosomes, thereby producing fingers on the hand, golden hair and blue eyes, as well as every other character in its proper place."

## Great National Resources Assure Canadian Supremacy

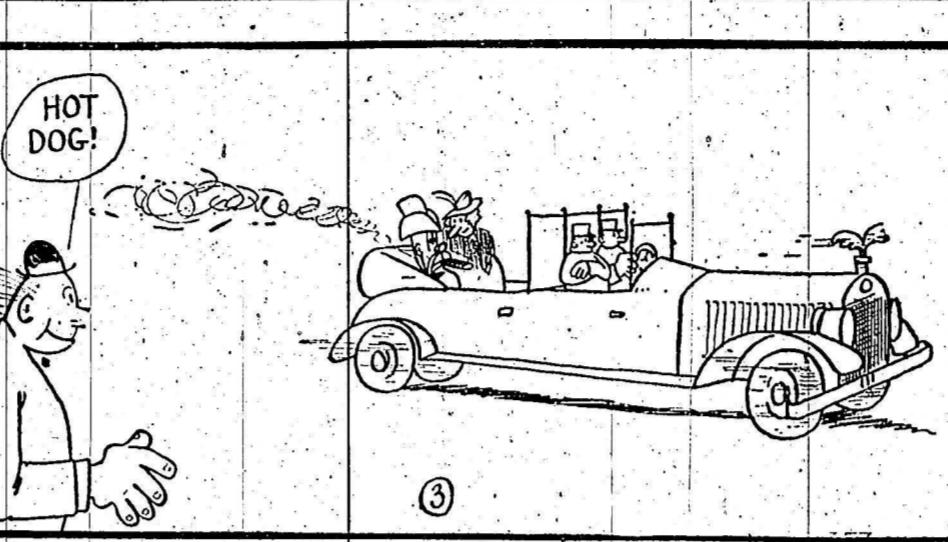
Forest areas, vast water-power developments and manufacturing plants in all areas of Eastern Canada are the world's chief source of newsprint, pulp, and paper supply.

## WESTERN YELLOW PINE

Canadian Western yellow pine from seed collected in British Columbia is largely helping to reforest New Zealand.

"Any one could tell by looking at you that your parents came from Ireland," "My parents did not come from Ireland," said Pat. "Come on, don't try to fool me; your face shows your parents came from Ireland." "They did not," said Pat. "They are in Ireland yet."—Vancouver Province.

## MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



He Tastes the High Life.

## The Supreme Sacrifice

O valiant hearts, who to your glory came;

Through dust of conflict and through battle flame;

Tranquill you lie, your knightly virtue proved;

Your memory hallowed in the land you loved.

Proudly you gathered, rank on rank,

to war,

As who had heard God's message from afar;

All you had hoped for, all you had,

you gave

To save, mankind yourselves you scorched to save.

Sprand you passed, the great sur-

render made;

Into the light that nevermore shall fade;

Deep your contentment in that blest abode;

Who wait the last clear trumpet call of God.

Long years ago, when earth lay dark and still,

Rose a loud cry upon a lonely hill;

While, in the frailty of our human clay,

Christ, our Redeemer, passed the self-same way...

Still stands His Cross from that dread hour to this.

Like some bright star above the dark abyss;

Still, through the veil, the Victor's pitying eyes

Look down to bless our lesser Cal-varies.

These were His servants in His steps they trod,

Following through death the martyred Son of God;

Victor he rose; victorious too shall

They who have drunk His cup of sacrifice.

O Risen Lord, O Shepherd of our Dead,

Whose cross has bought them and

Whose staff has led

In glorious hope their proud and sor-

rowing land.

Commits their children to Thy gracious hand.

This hymn of remembrance was written by John Stanhope Arkwright, a lawyer of London, a descendant of Richard Arkwright, the great inventor. Mr. Arkwright won the Newgate prize for English verse at Oxford, and sat in parliament for many years.

## Hot Water From Exhaust

Many farmers who use a gas engine for operating a milking machine or for pumping water find it very convenient to utilize the engine exhaust for heating water for cleaning purposes. There are two or three commercial devices of this type on the market at reasonable prices which give satisfactory service. It is also not difficult to arrange homemade devices of this kind.

## Honey Output

The honey crop this year in the Province of Saskatchewan is placed at 550,000 pounds, an increase of 150,000 pounds over the 1929 output.

## Students Sleep on Vibrating Beds to Test Effect on Health

Hamilton, N.Y.—Nine Colgate Uni-

versity men are sleeping nightly on vibrating beds and discovering unexpected ways in which a machine age may cause headaches, circled eyes and unsound dispositions.

These new "unusual" experiments combine noise and vibrations in a way to imitate some of the more acute sleeping obstacles of modern life.

They are conducted in the psychological laboratory under direction of Dr. Donald A. Laird and with the assistance of Herman H. Willis and Clifford H. Shipley.

The vibration is announced as less than on a railroad train and about equal to that experienced in a high grade automobile. It is produced by hanging electric motors under the beds. Each motor is of one-sixth horse-power, attached to the top springs, but swinging along with the necessary apparatus below the bed.

## Choked Milk House Drains

If the milk house drain stops up due to the collection of casca, the best remedy is to use one of the sink solvents sold by the regular plumbers. These, if used according to directions, will dissolve any grease or animal matter which may have collected. If you are running your sewage into a septic tank a heavy dose of this alkali might kill off the bacteria for a time, but a small does probably would do no serious injury.

## CALF IS BORN WITH 4 HEADS

Quilombo, Chile.—A cow on a farm near here has given birth to a calf with four heads. It is planned to place the monstrosity in a zoo.

## COAT CUFFS

Oftentimes the only part of your coat lining that is worn is the cuff. You can match the lining with ribbon and add a new cuff very easily.

## TO ALL LANDS

Canadian newspaper exports reach all quarters of the civilized world.

## Sleeping Compartments

Fitted with padded bedsteads, running hot and cold water, steam radiators, folding trouser-hangers, and a temperature regulator, are now running on one night express between London and Aberdeen.

## Tall Sunflowers Shield Tomatoes From Disease

Washington—Two methods of overcoming one of the plant diseases which cut down the supply of tomatoes, now recognized as a highly valuable part of a well rounded, health-producing diet, have been worked out in experiments recently concluded by scientists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The disease, called tomato yellows, is spread by beet leaf-hoppers, and it was found that shading the plants in the field not only disease itself but the activities of the insects are reduced.

"Muslin tents, it was concluded, provide the most effective shade for the plants, but their expense makes them not generally applicable.

As a substitute for the tents sunflowers were planted between rows of tomatoes in experiments in California.

## A Visitor from the City

A visitor from the city one day asked a farmer which he did with such an enormous peach crop. The farmer replied:

"Well, we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can't."

"We do the same thing," replied the visitor. "We sell what we can't sell, and what we can't sell we can't eat."

## King's Watch "Under the Hammer"



Watch, once property of King Charles I, sold by auction at Hereford, England, recently.

## Electric Lights in Winter Time Trick Crows Into Flying North

Washington—Can scientists cause birds to migrate northward instead of south when cold weather comes?

The question is asked in a report to the National Academy of Sciences by William Rowan, of the University of Alberta, and his answer is that certain crows were made to do just that.

Dr. Rowan and associates have discovered that neither a warmer climate nor food of the southlands is the trigger that sets birds to flying southward in the fall.

The thing that starts them is the

shorter days—that is, less light.

It is found that with diminishing light certain organs of reproduction become shrivelled.

When the days lengthen in springtime these organs grow again and the birds fly north.

Dr. Rowan reversed the seasons on the crows by use of artificial light, giving