

# BOWS, BANDS AND BEAUTY!



Left—Coiffures go frivolous this season in a new way. Joan Crawford displays the fashionable new velvet hair-ribbons, to be worn with the dressier afternoon frocks. Center—Here we have a more formal version of the hair-ribbon, the hair-band. Flexibly woven, the metallic band fits tightly over the top of the head and is snapped down behind the ears. Right—As to make-up, the newest fashion decree is that soft, ingenious un-make-up look. Eyebrows not too perfect, eyelashes not too unpromisingly stiff and skin, scrubbed and clean looking.

## FIVE CROOKED CHAIRS

By FAREMAN WELLS

### SYNOPSIS

Adam Meriton, a farmer's son, arrives at a solicitor, makes a brave but unsuccessful attempt to thwart three thieves in a bag-snatching raid. The bag was torn from the hands of a girl who afterwards explains to Adam that it contains the day's takings of her father's shop.

He attempts to track the thieves and reaches an old warehouse. Adam enters the building while the girl watches the door. Suddenly he hears footsteps.

The man turns out to be Adam's employer—Corville Perkins. Adam, in his private hours experiments with short-wave wireless.

Walking homeward, Adam is nearly run down by a large swift car.

Feet sounded along the passage within the shop, light-stepping, feminine feet.

"Why?" she cried, as she opened the door. "I should never have known you. Do come in." She held out a hand. The hand that grasped it was still unmanly gloved.

But as he stepped inside the narrow passage, his nervousness left him. "I'm afraid I did that all wrong," he said apologetically.

"Did that all wrong?"

"The greeting business. I was so set on being polite, raising my hat and not shaking hands with a glove on and all that."

"Never mind." Her voice was thoughtful as she took his coat. "Perhaps it was a nicer compliment done as it was."

The passage was narrow but rendered still more cramped by an incongruous collection of furniture—ranging from tallboys and grandfather clocks to fire-screens and chests. "The whole house is full of specimens," she told him. "There isn't a room to turn anywhere. That's the worst of not having a separate store."

The living-room behind the shop, however, was not cluttered. Indeed it was a beautiful room. The glow from a fine fire lit reflections in the curves of old walnut and rosewood. The sombre old paintings on the walls seemed, as they were

## ASK YOUR DOCTOR FIRST, MOTHER

Before You Give Your Child an Unknown Remedy to Take

Every day, unthinkingly, mothers take the advice of unqualified persons—instead of their doctors—on remedies for their children.

If they knew what the scientists know, they would never take this chance.

Doctors Say PHILLIPS' For Your Child

When it comes to the frequently-used "milk of magnesia," doctors, for over 50 years, have said "PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia—the safe remedy for your child."

Remember this—And Always Say "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia" When You Buy. Your child deserves it; for your own peace of mind, see that you get it—Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Also in Tablet Form: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of one teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia

## Music Assists In Placing Pupils

Students Chance Of Success Now Predicted by Signs of Talent.

The new social order demands the fostering of individual talents that can be expressed in vocations and in cultural and leisure pursuits. The task of discovering these talents is fundamental in the healthy adjustment of the individual to this new order writes Hazel M. Stanton in the N. Y. Times. A field in which this analysis of talents can be done unusually well is that of music. Here we have tests that will tell with considerable accuracy how far an individual may be expected to progress.

This fact is demonstrated by the results of tests made during a period of twelve years at the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester at Rochester, N.Y., which were conducted by the writer while school psychologist there. The musical capacities of all applicants were measured and the accomplishments of hundreds of children and adults studied.

In four successive classes the students who were candidates for a Bachelor of Music degree or certificate were classified at entrance into five groups, according to scores made on tests of their musical capacities and comprehension. Thus, some were considered "safe," others "probable," "possible," "doubtful" or "to be discouraged." This fivefold classification was made on the basis of the first-semester achievement of several hundred students working for a degree in practical music, theoretical music and academic subjects.

Predictions Put to Test

Five hundred and sixty-five students were classified in this way. The validity of the predictions can be judged by the percentages of the various groups who were graduated within the four years allotted for the completion of the regular course. The numbers and the percentages are:

Prediction	No. So	Pct. Graduated
Safe	125	60
Probable	143	42
Possible	195	33
Doubtful	53	23
To Be Discouraged	29	17

The descending series of the percentage graduating is strikingly consistent with the individual differences predicted at entrance. Such a confirmation encourages the use of this means of advising high school students and college entrants as to the wisdom of concentrating in music.

These studies have emphasized the need for differentiation as to the extent of musical education warranted by the individual child's capacities. A system has been developed for making this differentiation by measuring and recording graphically the degrees of talent the child possesses.

That complex characteristic, talent, has been analyzed into its component phases, of which six can be readily measured by means of the Seashore measures of musical talent, worked out by Dean Carl E. Seashore of the University of Iowa. These six tests are to register the recognition of the pitch, intensity, time, consonance and rhythm and the tonal memory. By recording on a single chart the student's capacity in each of these phases the teacher obtains a good representation of the whole amount of a child's talent.

Thus it is possible to take the question of talent out of the realm of boss mentioned them to me when he heard your name.

"That's strange. I did not know many people knew of their existence. May I ask who your employer is?"

Adam told him.

"Oh, so you are with Mr. Perkins, are you? That explains it. He has been very anxious to buy the chairs and has offered a good price, too. The trouble is I don't feel justified in selling. When I bought them—it was actually in Toledo at the time of the Revolution—I promised the owner he should have the option of repurchasing at whatever price I was offered. Now when I am offered a satisfactory price I find myself unable to get into touch with him. The problem is to what extent I am bound by my promise in these circumstances.

"I should like to hear something about those Spanish chairs," said Adam as the tea-cups were handed round. "I may as well be frank—my

guessing and, what is more important, to eliminate the mixture of real, ly irrelevant but very powerful urges that often drive people into blind alleys—namely, parental hopes, personal ambitions, and pride and so on.

Many a case is found similar. In that of one girl of 19 who was taking piano lessons. She was not interested in them, and did not study much, and the piano teacher considered her talent poor; but she continued her lessons for four years because of her mother's wish. When a chart of her talent was made the reason for her lack of interest became plain. Her chart, or "profile as it is called, showed very low musical ability. She discontinued music and became a successful hostess in a tea room.

Teachers' Rating Habits

This ability to measure talent graphically is important, again as a check of the teacher's estimate of her student's potentialities. Ratings made by teachers on the basis of pure impressionistic judgment, we have found, tend to be wide of the mark. We made a comparison of the teachers' ratings of a particular group of students and the scores received by the same group on objective tests. The teachers marked averaged 44.5 while the average of the test scores was 80.3.

On the whole, teachers are apt to underestimate talent, as this experiment showed. They seem bound by certain habits which make it difficult for them to be fair in one case we found a teacher who carried over into our school the habit acquired in another where the girls were mainly from wealthy families and low marks were given as a spur to work. Such a motive is one of many possible factors that may enter into a teacher's entries largely into her judgment.

It is possible to improve this faculty of judging however. Almost the same group of teachers just referred to participated in a similar experiment after a lapse of three years, during which they made a consistent effort to develop accuracy. This time their rating averaged 83.9 as against the test of 87.4. That result shows the value of trying to find some common basis for describing musical talent. Improvement in such directions as this and the others I have described adds to the promise of music as a pursuit for the future leisure."

## Wood Wonder

I know the names of nothing in the woods.

If I had time, I'd study all the lichens on the trees, The mosses on the rocks and fallen fences, And snakes and birds and little jumping bugs.

I'd ask the birches how they caught the trick of growing so often in among the pine trees, To make their silver whiteness even whiter, To make their graceful slenderness more slender.

I'd find out what is in the winter marsh To give that red tint, slight and so elusive, A tricky thing. You're sure enough it's red, You fasten our eye on any single spot And it's not there, departed suddenly.

You ask me why I do not look in books, There are so many which give knowledge briefly For those who have but little time to spare.

Now I am caught and I'll confess outright That often I don't care to know the names, That I delight in wandering through the woods, Wondering, wondering, wondering at each turn, No answers to break wonder short, sharp off,

Answering myself in half a hundred ways, Listening to vague voices from the ground, And trees and stones and swamps suggesting answers, But not with desperate finality, Not as your botanist and birdman speak.

I'd like to know their names just for convenience So that I could report the things I've seen On a spring morning's walk. I hate the glory all shut up within my heart, But, save for this, I'd rather go without.

The scientific lore of the professors And wander wondering through the mysterious woods.

Marjorie Knapp.

## Exhibit of U. S. Paintings Travelling Through Canada

TORONTO — The exhibition of contemporary painting by artists of the United States, selected by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to be shown throughout the British Empire, is on display at the Toronto Art Gallery.

## Buy the Best Tea "SALADA" TEA

What Does Your Handwriting Show? By GEOFFREY ST. CLAIR (Graphologist) All Rights Reserved.

(Editor's Note. Have you had your character analysed from your handwriting? You would find it very helpful to you, and the author of this article makes an especial invitation to you, to take advantage of this opportunity. See the following article.)

My remarks in some earlier articles, regarding the extent to which Graphology can help in forming your future, have inspired a number of readers to write and ask for more definite information on this point. This seems an opportune time for me to do so, as it is the beginning of a New Year.

What you are, and what you do, depend to a large extent on your character. Other things do enter into it, such as education, environment, upbringing, opportunities, and so on—but these are all relative, and can be influenced by one's character. People with sufficient strength of character can overcome all deficiencies in these other angles, by applying themselves to the task.

Take two men, to illustrate my point. One of them is strong-willed, determined, persistent and persevering. He makes up his mind to proceed along certain lines in order to reach a definite peak of progress. He has the strength of character to apply himself and to keep on, even though obstacles present themselves. He may, at times, become a trifle downhearted, but it is merely a temporary feeling, and he reassures himself by calling on his self-confidence and by renewing his efforts.

The other man is indefinite, vacillating and weak. He has little or no will-power, cannot make up his mind what he wants to become, nor how to go about the work of getting something where. He procrastinates—hopes for something to turn up, but doesn't make the necessary effort to achieve things for himself. Then things turn out badly, or he cannot see anything in the future to hope for, or to look forward to, he gets dejected, and he starts blaming conditions or lack of opportunity—anything and everything but himself.

Which of these two men can really

Minneapolis speaking before the Toronto Academy of Dentistry. Such treatment said Dr. Bierman obviated the more expensive program of teeth-straightening which youngsters frequently must undergo. He emphasized that first teeth were not temporary but deciduous teeth which must function for 20 per cent of the child's life and during the period of the greatest mental and physical development.

Why the Audience Stands

The established custom by which the audiences stand during singing of the Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah" has nothing to do with the exalted character of words or music, according to H. S. Gordon, writing in an English publication. "The fact is," he explains, "at one of the earliest performances in London the King entered the theatre at the opening of this chorus. The audience rose, in obedience to the loyal tradition and audiences have stood or the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus ever since."

King Turns Down New Yacht Plan

LONDON. — King George spiked a movement to provide him with a new yacht by popular subscription in honor of the silver jubilee of his reign next year. A spokesman for His Majesty said: "In the first place he is tremendously fond of the Britannia (present royal yacht) and would hate to give her up. He also feels that the 30,000 lbs. which would be required could better be applied to people out of work."

Baby Teeth Should Have Dental Care

Toronto—Gold inlays, bridges and all the dental repairs required by adults were advocated for children's baby teeth by Dr. Claude W. Bierman

FROM GIRL TO WOMAN

Mrs. N. Vary of 47 Birch St., Woodstock, Ont., said: "When I was growing into womanhood I suffered terrible pain periodically. I would have to stay in bed for several days. All this misery was soon corrected after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

NO PEP?

When you feel like a log and your muscles tire easily, it's more than likely that wastes that shouldn't be in your body are sending out poisons take a bubbling, bracing glass of Andrews Liver Salt each day till the trouble clears up. Then take an occasional glass—once or twice each week—and you'll stay perfectly fit. Get Andrews now. Small tin, 35c; Large tin, 50c; Extra large bottle, 75c. Proprietors, Scott & Turner, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng. 4

Discover Germs Live in the Air

HARVARD EXPERIMENTS INDICATE TIME PERIODS THEY SURVIVE

For more than a generation physicians have been taught that germ-carrying droplets ejected when we cough, sneeze, and talk drop to the floor more or less like grains of sand, there to lie and die. Two Harvard investigators, William F. Wells, graduate of the School of Public Health, and Wyman R. Stone of the School of Engineering, show that this comforting doctrine with discoveries which will make it necessary to re-examine the possibility of transmitting diseases by means of the air.

It was Flügge who thought he had demonstrated, late in the nineteenth century, that infectious droplets fall to the ground. He exposed small dishes containing sterile gelatin around a cougher and sneezer whose nose and mouth had been filled with harmless microbes. Only dishes within a small circle gave any evidence of bacteria colonies after incubation. Hence, the easy conclusion that coughing, sneezing and talking indoors are not attended with special danger.

All this reflects no great credit upon the medical profession. Doctors as a class are bad physicists and not especially good chemists. Any physicist could have told the medical men that minute particles in air are wafted about for hours. It was known for decades that the salt crystals from evaporated ocean spray can be carried inland for fifty miles.

CARRIERS OF DISEASE

The germs tested at Harvard were sprayed in distilled water into a sterile, microbe-tight chamber. Most of the droplets were smaller than a hundredth of an inch in diameter. They evaporated before they fell to the floor. From samples of air taken from the chamber at intervals of half an hour to eight days thriving colonies of bacteria were raised that could be seen with the naked eye.

The Harvard investigators make an important distinction between large and small droplets. It is true that large droplets fall, but the small ones (smaller than granulated sugar or sand) dry up, leaving nuclei so fine that they are wafted about easily by scarcely perceptible currents.

Some germs thus carried about live for days. Others die in less than an hour. The studies indicate that microbes expelled into the air and therefore easily inhaled live longer than those carried by liquids and foods. Have the respiratory germs become adapted to air transmission? Is their toughness thus to be explained? Wells thinks so. At any rate, microbes from the throat and nose live long enough in air to transmit disease by inhalation.

The longevity in air of fifteen different kinds of germs was tested. Pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlet fever remained alive forty-eight hours, but none of the intestinal organisms more than eight. Strange to say, the least resistant of all was the Pfeiffer bacillus, an exceptional respiratory microbe. It could not be found after an hour after it had been injected into the chamber. A pus-forming micro-organism (staphylococcus aureus) was still alive after three days of waiting about.

Women of the East Are Wary of West

Have High Concept of Family Life, Says Press Club Head

Calgary. — Fear that features of western civilization might make inroads on their family life, women of the east are inclined to look askance at their increasing contacts with the west. The high concept of family life of the east was one of the deepest impressions she carried away with her from the Pan-Pacific Women's conference, at Honolulu, Mrs. J. P. Price, national president of the Canadian Women's Press Club told members of the Calgary branch.

The 50 delegates, representative of 14 racial groups who gathered together at the conference made no attempt "to lift the world out of chaos by passing resolutions." Mrs. Price declared: "It was a conference entirely of study, built around the idea of international peace and bound up with the idea of the family of the future."

Problems of birth control, the increasing death rate from abortions, the idea that professional men and women might marry younger if family limitations were generally accepted, were all frankly discussed, she said. The discussions were led by scientists and experts.

A question in the minds of many at the close of the conference, she said, was "Will there be a new civilization built on a new plane of international understanding and emanating from the lands bordering on the Pacific?"

We must dress more or less like others, unless we give up all things sold ready-to-wear. Go out, for example, and try to buy some string ties.

YOUR RUBBER PLANT

Rubber plants have a habit of growing too tall, but they have a cure for it. They "go-tee" which is a ball of together by moss or fiber of the nodes (or joints). The stem is wounded or girdled low a node and then the ball is applied. It is kept moist by watering from a container above a soft cord which is wound around the ball. After a few weeks are formed and penetrate the clay. The stem is then cut below the ball and the upper is potted up as a new plant. The remaining portion of the plant may be discarded or aged to throw out new shoots below.

NEW CLOSET SPACE

How to fit new closets in houses when they are being added is often a perplexing problem which may be solved in room by building one in each two corners in a wall. This fact alone in which the head of may be placed, in the French ion. Pastel-hued walls, gray or, for example, are appropriate to a room. Another good plan closets is the space on either a fireplace chimney.

CRACKERS AND CHEESE SALAD COURSE

There are women who refuse to mix crumpets with cheese crackers or other accessories their salads because they feel the perfect salad needs companionship. But we think wrong, and especially so in view of this year's addition of already thickly-populated bread wafer fields.

And then there are all the tricks to dress them with with cheese or lightly egg one of the many new crumpets.

Cheese crackers may be toasted before the meal is served. Then while the table is being set for the salad, slip the crumpets into a very hot oven or under broiling flame. It will take one or two minutes for the cheese to melt. Work four tablespoons of cheese and two tablespoons of a smooth paste and spread small, unswartened crackers. Sprinkle with paprika and heart.

There are times when an more elaborate salad accompaniment is wanted, and again cheese crumpets. Cheese cups, cheese sticks and fingers or trays of crisp toast are delicious morsels that may all be made in home kitchen.

MUTI AND

MUTT, ARE YOU SURE WE'LL REACH HAWAII?

ONTARIO ARCHIVES TORONTO