

WHAT THE HAND REVEALS

The human hand, like the eyes, has a language of its own and can be made an interesting study. The lines in the palm deal solely with palmistry, but there is still another method of character reading found in the shape of the hand, and in this instance thought may be centered at first upon the fingers.

Long fingers denote perseverance and ambition, while extremely short ones indicate the habits of laziness and indifference. Those coming under the head of medium in length by claim to vanity. The type thick at the base of the hand and which tapers to a narrow point at the finger tip usually belongs to a selfish and unforgetting individual, contrary to the person possessing flat finger tips, wherein a stubborn nature and strong will is constituted.

The rarest kind of finger is that which is thin at the top joint, spreading out toward the tip in a comparatively thickened outline. Here we immediately discover elements of refinement, intellect and determination in addition to strong religious principles. The finger containing well arched nails leads one to gather the impression of deceit, whereas it is a known fact that the owner of flat nails is self-sacrificing and considerate.

At the muscular portion of the thumb where it joins the hand one can decipher imagination and romanticism, in accordance with the height of this particular joint. People with an enlarged joint at this spot are sorely dependent upon others and cannot think or act for themselves. This somewhat corresponds to the side of the hand where the small finger is connected, for when placing the palm downward upon a table the direct straight line gives way to undulations and curves, indicating a determination to succeed in whatever they undertake.

Prominent knuckles have a tendency toward good fortune and wealth, the well covered bones claiming the attributes of a struggling existence and a profound self-respect.

Lastly, we define the hollow hand or palm, the four points of which connecting all fingers (exclusive of the thumb) are prominently raised so as to make distinct bumps upon the surface. This sort unmistakably belongs to the person whose head governs his heart and who seldom experiences regret.

Through a study of the hand, character may be easily read.

Boomerangs and Airplanes. Although an anomaly to the primitive savages of Australia for points on an airplane, that was just what was done in the development of flying in the air by humans. The fundamental principle of the plane is both old and simple, having been discovered by the bushmen of the antipodes and embodied by them in the boomerang, which by meeting in its flight the air at a slight angle got a "lift."

The trajectory of the boomerang may be in part horizontal or may even rise as a result of this lift. Any surface that is more or less flat that travels at a slight angle through the air tends to lift. If the section has a slight camber, or convex curve, the lift is increased. Better results are obtained if a body of appreciable thickness is used instead of a thin sheet. These points the Australians discovered.

Investigation will show little difference between the wing section of the modern airplane and a cross section of a boomerang made by the bushmen or whittled by a city boy after he had visited the circus and had witnessed the stunts of the boomerang throwers.

The resemblance of the boomerang's cross-section is to a propeller section of an airplane, as a boomerang is a sort of cross between an airplane wing and a propeller.

Caring for Eyeglasses.

Every year sees an increase in the percentage of Canadians wearing eyeglasses, and the time is probably not far distant when the person who uses his eyes for any kind of close work and does not wear glasses will be a great exception.

"The number of children we treat is constantly increasing," a distinguished oculist recently remarked. "And when people get their glasses, few seem to know how to care for them."

"Often people come to my optician with the claim that while their glasses were all right at first they are no longer any good."

"How do you clean them?" is the first question. "Glasses should be occasionally washed in pure, warm water, carefully dried, and polished with a clean chamois skin—one you are sure is free from any dust or grit, or a piece of very soft tissue paper."

The Long Cool Lane.

Oh, the long, cool lane at eventide, when the fiery glints his spark, The lane that leads from the daytime into the velvet dark, When the night hawk whirls with his booming note and he drops from dimming sky, And the stars like golden blossoms peep out in the garden high, The lane that leads away from strife, from toll, brings rest, surcease, The good old lane of twilight time, the lane that leads to peace.

A MOTHER'S TRIALS

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and the cure at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one always unfailing way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood abundantly, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired, or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you.

Music Loving Spiders. It has been asserted that spiders possess a sensitiveness to musical sounds. Spider species appear to respond to the notes of the piano, the harp, the flute, and so on, in a manner suggestive of their ability to recognize these sounds or the harmonic vibrations on which they are based. But Prof. Leclercq of Paris, who has made a special study of the instincts and the supposed "psychism" of spiders, thinks that the apparent sensitiveness of these insects to music has been misunderstood. It is thought that when musical instruments are played near their webs the spiders simply feel the vibrations without recognizing the musical notes as sounds. The effect upon them is similar to that of the humming of an entrapped fly.

Cook with a thought of to-morrow and thus save fuel bills.

"This is liberty: to know that God alone matters."—Donald Hankey.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipated children can find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mild but a thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion: colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Gaspard Daigle, Demain, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great benefit to my little boy, who was suffering from constipation and indigestion. They quickly relieved him and now he is in the best of health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Charming Styles For Children

No. 8938—Child's Dress. Price, 20 cents.

Front of waist plain, smocked or shirred; straight gathered skirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires, waist, 4 yd. 32 ins. wide, or 1 yd. 40 ins. wide; skirt, belt, 1 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 yd. 40 ins. wide; one material, with pleated, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide.

No. 9093—Girl's Dress. Price, 20 cents.

Straight gathered skirt. Cut in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Size 8, with short sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide; with long sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide.

No. 8986—Girl's Middy Dress. Price, 20 cents.

Plain or with trimming-band; straight pleated skirt, attached to underbody. Cut in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Size 8, blouse, short sleeves, 1 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide; collar, cuff facing, skirt, 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide; blouse, long sleeves, belt, 1 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide; skirt, trimming-band, 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide.

No. 8832—Little Boy's Box Coat. Price, 20 cents.

In two lengths; with shield. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires, longer length, 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; collar, shield, cuffs, 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide; lining, 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide; shorter length, 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 yd. 54 ins. wide; Hing, 1 yd. 36 ins. wide.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Dept. W.

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The president soon wearied of having recourse to a translator and interpreter when it became an urgent necessity to be thoroughly posted in press opinions and to converse frequently with English and American statesmen and soldiers. So he set to work with an English professor. His morning lessons were so successful that in a few months the president's English was sufficient for short conversations.

Madame Poincare, who speaks English fluently, helped him, and now the president of the republic can make a speech in the language.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

"Fire Prevention Day" for Canada on October 9, 1919.

Whereas it is shown by reliable statistics that the amount of the average annual loss of property by fire in Canada exceeds twenty million dollars, the loss for the year 1918 being in excess of thirty million dollars, and that there is in addition a large annual unappraised loss from forest fires which, if unchecked, threatens to greatly impair, if not to entirely destroy, our heritage of forest wealth;

And whereas, there is also every year in Canada a deplorable loss of human life as a result of fire;

And whereas, it is desirable for the well-being of the nation that a greater regard for the sanctity of human life be inculcated; that the material wealth of the nation be so far as possible conserved, and that every agency which tends to needlessly dissipate or destroy human life or property be vigorously opposed;

And whereas, it is authoritatively estimated that at least seventy-five per cent. of the fires occurring are preventable by the exercise of proper care on the part of individual citizens, and that therefore a corresponding proportion of the annual loss from fire can be avoided;

And whereas, it is desirable, in order that the attention of the public may be directed to the extent of the preventable loss of life and property from fire and the best means of controlling it, that one day of the year

be set aside and properly designated for the dissemination of such information and the giving of such instruction on fire loss and fire prevention as may be practicable;

Now know ye, that we, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council of Canada, have thought fit and do appoint Thursday, the Ninth day of October in this present year, as "Fire Prevention Day" and we do recommend to all our loving subjects that, on that day,—

1. All dwellings and their surroundings be carefully inspected by their occupants and all conditions likely to cause or promote the spread of fires removed.

2. All public buildings, stores and factories be inspected and cleared of rubbish.

3. Fire drills be held for the children in all schools and for employees in all large stores and factories.

4. Special instructions on the subject of fire prevention be given by the teacher and by municipal officials in the schools and that such appropriate literature as may be made available be distributed to the pupils.

5. All legislation and regulations enacted or issued by Dominion, provincial or municipal authorities dealing with fire prevention be given publicity by the municipal officials, and that by public meetings or otherwise as may to them seem most fit, endeavor to impress upon the citizens the national importance of safeguarding life and property from loss by fire.

A Call to Every Former Student of the University of Toronto

Among the pages of Canada's history that will tell the story of sacrifice and devotion so remarkably demonstrated by young Canadians in the World War, none will illustrate more clearly the spirit of Canada than those devoted to the sacrifices made by men and women who were formerly students at the University of Toronto. Deeds of heroism on their part are not to be recorded here, but it is well known that they played their part fearlessly and well.

To perpetuate the memory of the Varian men and women who died in defence of civilization during the Great War it is proposed to erect a Physical Memorial, and also to establish scholarships and a War Memorial Lectureship. A memorial tower built in architectural harmony with the surrounding buildings, containing a beautiful chime of bells, will connect the west wing of the University of Toronto with Hart House, the magnificent new gymnasium and students' union, the centre of undergraduate life in the university. Adjoining the tower will be a memorial hall, and in it the names of all students and former students who served in the war will be recorded in a worthy setting.

The establishment of the scholarships, however, will take the larger portion of the \$500,000 to be secured. These will be apportioned among the different faculties for the aid of those returned soldier-students and their children who are in need of help, and will be given to soldiers who were alumni and to their dependents. Loans will also be made to soldier-students who could not otherwise complete their education. The decision to use the funds in this way was reached after a thorough canvass was made throughout Canada.

Every graduate and former student is to have the opportunity of contributing to the fund. As far as possible the canvass will be by personal solicitation. In some centres this has been started and in others it is about to be undertaken. By the latter part of October the campaign will, it is hoped, be in operation throughout the world and will have become the biggest thing of its kind ever attempted, having regard to the extent of the field to be covered.

In Ontario the county unit will be used and organization along these lines is proceeding rapidly. The county canvass will centre in logical places and in this way it is hoped to reach practically every graduate and former student.

Counties and local communities have the privilege of establishing a scholarship for their own students provided that a sufficient amount is raised.

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The R-34 and Air Routes.

Valuable information has been obtained from the overseas flights of the R-34 in the British Government's ambitious plan to weld the empire with a series of air routes of commercial as well as military purposes.

Because of the more advantageous and comfortable travel by the R-34 compared with that by planes, the large crew on board and the preparations made for scientific investigation by qualified men, the data obtained as to meteorological conditions, air currents and other points in flying are much more valuable and trustworthy than those gleaned from the airplane flights over the ocean.

Britain has a chain of landing places southward and eastward from Gibraltar, about 900 miles from London "as the plane flies," toward the Cape, to Egypt, to India and to the Australian possessions. Besides, the popular jumping off points between Europe and North America, the west coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, are in the British Empire.

In seeking security for India the British Air Board is doing its part in plans for a series of landing stations across India and down the Malay Peninsula, and thence onward by way of Sumatra and Borneo to Australia. This followed the steps to develop the Cape-to-Cairo route for aircraft, which as a permanent line of communication was made possible by the seizure of Germany's African colonies.

Material gleaned from British aircraft voyages indicates that straight line routes between place and place will not be adopted anyhow in the present conditions of flying.

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Straight gathered skirt. Cut in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Size 8, with short sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide; with long sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide.

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Plain or with trimming-band; straight pleated skirt, attached to underbody. Cut in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Size 8, blouse, short sleeves, 1 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide; collar, cuff facing, skirt, 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide; blouse, long sleeves, belt, 1 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide; skirt, trimming-band, 1 1/2 yds. 42 ins. wide.

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In two lengths; with shield. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires, longer length, 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; collar, shield, cuffs, 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide; lining, 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide; shorter length, 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 yd. 54 ins. wide; Hing, 1 yd. 36 ins. wide.

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