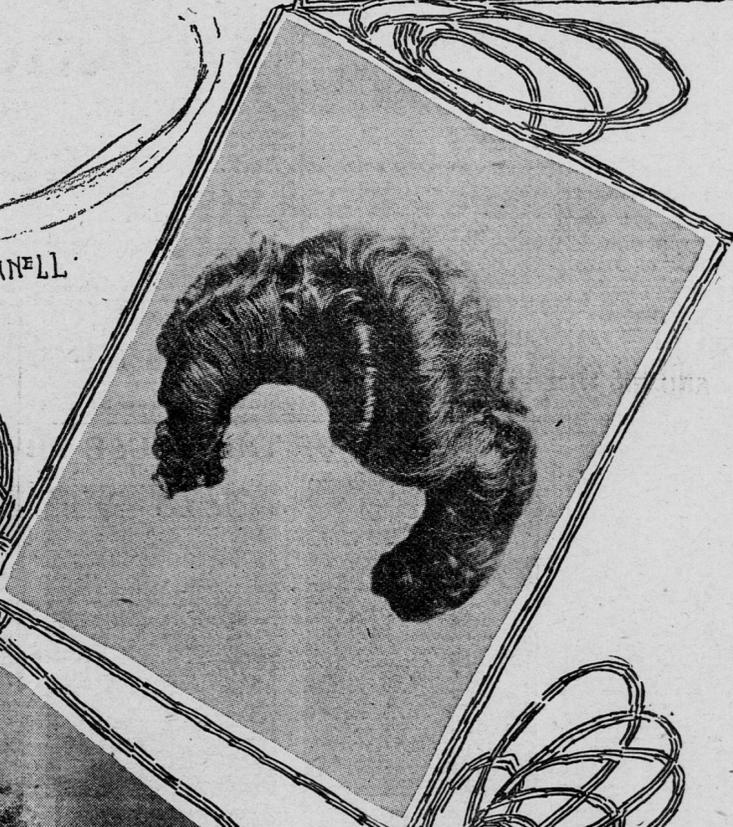
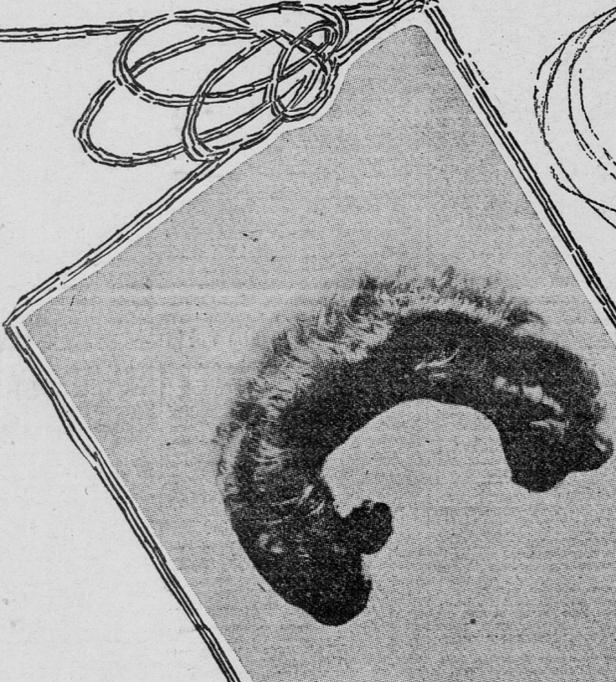


Dressing the Hair for the Christmas Dinner



IT has been made possible for the woman with the high forehead to wear the hair pompadour because the hair is not rolled back from the forehead, but is pulled down to hide the skin. The pompadour that stands straight up from the line where the hair grows is out of fashion. When the hair is parted at the side there is a long, sweeping curve down over the left temple, then it is rolled back sharply at the ear. A point of the pompadour brought down over the forehead in front is fashionable.

Hair dressed low, and pompadour bangs are inseparable. This is the modernness we are about to enter. To most faces turned in profile especially, the dip of the back chignon should not pass much beyond the ear. When it falls too low it becomes disfiguring by enlarging the size of the head and giving one a top-heavy look. Pretty little Malbrun rings of curls do either trim the hair alone, are numerous enough to cluster as well over the hair which remains undisturbed in large loose waves, and is still drawn back from the face, ending in gracefully arranged loops suggesting a bow knot. Long side combs give a pretty line also to the low coiffure.

Nearly all fashionable women get the hair down on the forehead in some one wave or point. The woman with the high forehead is in ecstasy. She can do her hair in the most becoming way and still be fashionable.

False hair pieces are far less easily discovered when in place on the head than they used to be. There are many ladies who wear entire fronts of naturally wavy hair at the seashore during the summer who never wear them at any other season of the year. They are thus figured a correct coiffure (without a moment's extra trouble) for an entire day if need be under the most trying conditions of heat and salt air.

To the fashionable, one's coiffure must now be arranged in a series of undulations all over the head, while the pompadour, particularly, should show a soft-

ness that makes it becoming to nearly every face.

The curly-haired woman has had her inning and has gloated over her less fortunate sister, who has struggled for hours to get her stinky locks into presentable shape only to see them straighten out in the damp air.

The fashion of dressing the hair well at the back and even low on the nape has come in to stay, and in consequence nine-tenths of the women are studying as to how much false hair is needed to achieve the prevailing mode.

The new yet old mode of arranging the hair low on the neck is gradually gaining favor, especially among young women. First there is the soft pull all around the head, the knot a little below the center of the back of the head, and the little bunch of curls which fall from the center of the knot. In most instances, no doubt, the curls will be purchased and pinned in, so the fashion is a good one for the hair dealers.

In making the popular pompadour coiffure the hair is waved around the back of the head, then it is fastened to the crown. A pompadour is placed in front and dressed in three parts and fastened and shaped by side combs with a few curls falling on the face. Added to the back hair is a wavy switch about twenty-two inches long and curly at the ends. The hairdressers pull out the puff just at the temples to make the head very wide, but over the ears the hair is tightened a little, leaving the widest portion at the temples. Be sure to cover the upper lobe of the ear in dressing the hair, for seldom does the hair grow pretty here.

The wave is one of the most useful features of the coiffure, for it makes the hair look thicker and it sort of dresses up the head and softens the high straight lines which appear at the back and the sides of heads that have no natural curl. Particularly is this true of the back of the neck, where the hair so seldom grows prettily.

By taking these loose and charming hairs and waving them one gets wonderfully pretty results. Do not cut the hair, but

wave it and pull it down, and thus make a sort of puff as though the hair were done loosely up.

The science of hair-waving is one that must be carefully studied, for the head is made or marred by the way in which it is waved. The methodical studied wave has no place in the new coiffure of the season, for it is entirely too stiff, even the revival periods, and big loose puff with its

careful curl is the thing that is the most liked.

In putting the waves into the sides the hairdressers pull out the puff just at the temples to make the head very wide, but over the ears the hair is tightened a little, leaving the widest portion at the temples. Be sure to cover the upper lobe of the ear in dressing the hair.

Smooth, glossy locks artistically arranged are one of the signs of the gentleman. This year the popular coiffure is simpler and prettier than it has been for some time. Gradually the pompadour has gone through a series of evolutions that have brought it into a state of grace. The abominable rat has crawled away, no one knows whither, the frozzled side puffs have taken wings and the soft front locks have crept down onto the forehead

just far enough to shadow the eyes and make the brow apparently low.

For some time the hanging curl has been hanging in a tentative sort of way by some leaders of chic. It is, of course, very much in harmony with the picturesque spirit—that is one of the distinguishing features of the present modes.

Some portrait painters always persuade their fair sitters to the curl on the shoulder, and vice versa.

As to the question of dressing the hair high or low, it would seem that women have elected to do as they please in hair-dressing. Some adopt one way, some the other, and many who dress the hair high in the daytime prefer the low coiffure in the evening, and vice versa.

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Another Scientific Theory to Explain the Puzzling Phenomenon of Sex Evolved by Physicians

ANOTHER eminent physician has offered an explanation why some children are boys and others girls.

This physician is Dr. A. Van Lint, who is well-known and greatly respected in Belgium. His theory has attracted widespread attention among scientific men in Europe. Dr. Van Lint's theory is that the sex

of a child follows that of the weaker parent. He gives plausible scientific grounds for this theory.

It will be recalled that the late Prof. Schenck of Vienna put forward his own discovery that the sex of a child could be controlled by giving the mother a certain diet.

Dr. Van Lint says that his theory harmonizes with what is called "crossed inheritance," the peculiar resemblance of a child to its parent of the opposite sex.

Nature, the leading English scientific paper, makes a very interesting comment on Dr. Van Lint's theory:

"Dr. Van Lint has convinced himself of the validity of a somewhat extraordinary new theory as to the determination of sex. If it is true, it should give pause to virile fathers who wish to have sons, for unless they can secure still more vigorous mates, they are sure to have daughters only. The theory is that the offspring follow the sex of the weaker

parent, though, as we read on, this turns out to mean the parent whose available germ cells are relatively less vigorous.

"The author seeks to show with great ingenuity that the available statistical and experimental results on this difficult subject may be harmonized with his views, and concludes by showing that the so-called auto-regulation of the proportions of the sexes is also explicable on his theory, according to which it is always the more feeble that nature in-

stists on replacing. If we had space at our disposal we should be delighted to disagree with the ingenious author in regard to the detailed facts, but it would be of little avail, since we cannot admit his postulates. The moral of the book seems good—that the strong man who wishes to have sons must find a still stronger mate; but it also follows, unfortunately, that the weak woman who wishes to have daughters has no resource but to find a still weaker husband."