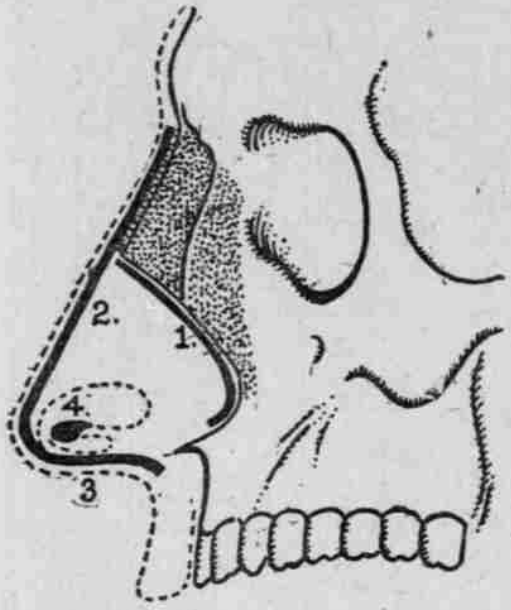


Made-to-Order Noses—1921 Model



Cross-section diagram showing where the four incisions necessary in corrective nasal surgery are made.

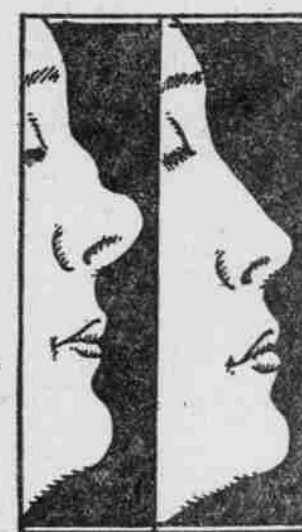
How Modern Surgery Is Contributing to Beauty of Face by Making Over "Pugs" and "Stubs" Into Classic Grecian and Aquiline Noses.



Above and at right—Two photographs of the same face showing how beauty may be enhanced by remodeling a "pug" nose.



These two photographs of one subject, taken six months apart, show how a misshapen nose was transformed into a very classic one by nasal surgery.



"Before" and "after" profiles of a nose "restored" by the new nasal surgery treatment.

flesh under the lid where a wrinkle had formed. He made several such incisions. When they were done he calmly and, one might say, artistically, sewed up the incisions. But the remarkable part of it was that the flesh cut away caused the skin to drop right back into place.

Dr. Stoddard used a safety razor blade to cut the stitching out of the lid of the patient's eye which had been treated a few days before. He said that the work is so delicate that the knife he had among his instruments had not done the work well enough, so one day he substituted a razor. Since he has always used this improvisation.

"Judgment of the exact amount of the tissue to be removed is the most important adjunct to successful wrinkle-removing surgery," said the surgeon. "But the secret of its success, that which makes it scarless, is its first move. That cut must be made with lightning-like speed and

fine dexterity. Otherwise, the operation would be unsuccessful. Dr. Stoddard told of instances where facial disfigurement had acted as a deterrent to success, and told how the surgeon with his knife opened the door of opportunity. He told of a lawyer, a man with a lucrative practice, who suddenly became afflicted with a fatty growth which, nevertheless, soon worried him so because of a facial disfigurement it caused that it began to prey on his mind. The growth made a slight bulge around the lawyer's eyebrows and caused him so much anxiety that he finally became self-conscious and retired from pleading cases before a jury. He was finally prevailed on to see the facial surgeon, and today is again practicing his profession.

This science is not a new one by any means, but has just about reached the stage of perfection. Sad cases of terrible disfigurements often were caused by quacks in the past; quacks who pretended to be able to do the things with the knife that the facial surgeons now-a-days are accomplishing. But this class of fake surgeons has been practically wiped out through the efforts of the self-respecting and sincere facial surgeons who realized that they could never hope to achieve success until the fakirs had been banished. Great help was given the investigators by accredited surgeons, and many of the quacks were sent to jail for practicing surgery without proper credentials.

Dr. Bourguet was deeply impressed by the skillful way in which Dr. Stoddard performed the operations. He said that some of the American surgeon's methods were new to him and that he would report what he saw to the French Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

"I am pleased to see that the American surgeons have made such great progress," he said. "The war was a great help to us Frenchmen. Some of the things we did with the knife were remarkable. Some of the faces we reclaimed had been entirely shot away. Now we will give to the human race in peace the benefits of the lessons we learned in war."

SUNSHINE IS POOR MAN'S GOLD, DECLARES THIS SAGE

"Plenty of It for Everybody and Buys More Happiness, Than Some People's Money Can Bring."

(Elder Small in Atlanta Constitution.) THE man on the hearse thoughtfully flicked his long whip so the end of the lash nipped the near horse between the meshes of the black net and the animal nodded a reluctant appreciation of the attention. The driver's eye was meditative as he spoke to the companion beside him.

"Jim Parson's money didn't keep him around these parts to grind poor folks and make his family miserable. I suppose now his boy and girl dare come back home long enough to see their mother. He drove them away a few years ago, and I don't think she has smiled since. Always a pleasant woman, too, she was till he drove her into the shadows and kept her there."

"Strange about people that away, isn't it? Some of 'em seem to just naturally love the dark places, and hate the sunshine. Mrs. Parsons—I knew her as a girl—was one of the happiest little persons you'd see. Always had a laugh on her pretty face and a cheery word on her red lips. Sickens or trouble in the neighborhood always brought her, and everybody loved her. Jim Parson wasn't so bad, either, although he was already learning what a dollar meant and how to grab and hang onto it. Folks predicted he'd make a pile, and Nettie's people, who didn't have much, fairly hounded her into marrying him."

"As Jim's money grew the sunshine seemed to fade. He got some houses, and his tenants paid good rent for places that never were repaired, seemed like. And they paid on the dot or were thrown out, no matter how much bad luck came. He wouldn't let his wife mix in other people's troubles, either, and she kind of drew into her shell. The young ones were kept in the shadows till they just naturally had to get away, and then Jim wouldn't let them come home to see their mother nor let her write to them, if he knew it."

"I suppose that woman ain't had the heart to smile for years back. Now I hope there'll be a reunion of the family, and maybe with Jim out here in all the shadows he could ask for, the rest will be able to get a little sunshine. It'd be worth a deal to see Nettie smile again, I'll tell you! Only last week I drove out here with the blind Widow Barron, who lived in the little shack down by the railroad yards. 'Twasn't much of a place, and she didn't always have too much to eat; nobody could remember when she had a new thing to wear. But she was always smiling, always kind-spoken, and I think everybody in this town felt bad when she was buried. She just naturally brought

sunshine everywhere she went, and to my mind she meant a lot more to the town and the world in her poverty than Jim Parsons did with his money."

"Seems like God made the sunshine for spending money for poor people when they can't get hold of much of the other kind. And it buys 'em more—love and happiness in their cottage, power to enjoy a laugh and occasionally a good spitting cry of sympathy with some one. And the world is better, and happier and kinder for it, which is as good as pain-marked money in the bank after all!"

Search Being Made for First House Site.

Plans Under Way to Erect Monument to Pioneer Oregon Trapper.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 15.—Definite location of the spot where David Thompson, trapper and trader of over 100 years ago, built the first house in the "territory of Oregon," which in early western times comprised the whole northwest, is the object of a movement that has been started at Sandpoint, Idaho. The house is said to have been built about two and a half miles from Hope, Idaho, and was used as a trading post by Thompson who was in the employ of the L.-d.-son's Bay company.

Thompson, according to early western histories, crossed to the United States from Canada in 1805, making his way over the old wild horse trail from British Columbia, along the Pack river, Lake Pend d'Oreille and the mountain side. If the Charles Fork river, September 23 of the same year, he embarked on the river and proceeded to Lake Pend d'Oreille in quest of a trading post site, finally settling near Hope.

According to the history of the "territory of Oregon," which tells of the time when this territory was made up of the whole northwest, the house which Thompson built near Hope was the first in the entire northwest. At about the same time another trading post was established on Lake Kallispell, and in 1810 one was built at Spokane.

Before coming to the Pend d'Oreille lake region, Thompson is said to have had a long trip with the Hudson's Bay crew of map-makers throughout western Canada.

Erection of a monument to Thompson when the exact spot upon which his first house was located has been definitely ascertained is being advocated. The old trading post which he founded was burned many years ago,

BY HELEN HOFFMAN.

TO BE thoroughly up-to-date you must have a 1921 nose. If your nose isn't in a mode, or in other words if it fails to conform to the newest standards, it can be made over to your order. Nasal surgery, one of the very valuable developments of the great war, will attend to that for you.

The operation is declared to be quite painless, and women are devoting themselves to it as calmly and as enthusiastically as they did the arching of the eyebrow. It is the fashion of getting rid of that old snubbed, hooked, saddled nose for a new one, Grecian or Roman, as the face or fancy dictates.

Nor is the new mode confined to this country where Dr. Gustav J. E. Tieck and other famous surgeons are now working miracles with the nasal knife. It is international, according to Dr. Julien Bourguet, Paris "wonder" surgeon, who made over faces shot away by shrapnel in the war. Dr. Bourguet arrived in this country a few days ago to perform six nose-remodeling operations on wealthy women in the exclusive set. Since his arrival many famous surgeons have held conferences with him.

"The operation is very simple," says the French surgeon. "It is delicate, of course, but it is painless and leaves no scar. Years of experience are necessary to the surgeon who would perform one, for one must know just what bone or cartilage to remove and transfer. But there is no excuse to-day for a woman or a man being held back in social and business life because of a nasal deformity, provided he or she is willing to undergo the knife."

The operation is nothing short of regaining on a fine scale. Did you ever see a road, rutted or rippled by heat or cold or travel, repaired by workers who shaved down a ripple here to build up a rut there? Well, that is just the way the bumped or sunken nose is repaired, the material being the flesh or bone or cartilage of the patient. A poor old nose, clefted of symmetry by nature, becomes a facial adornment that would fit well on a statue by Praxiteles.

Dr. Tieck tells how it is done in the American Journal of Surgery. Referring to the diagram produced on this page, he writes:

"The first incision is made along the border of the pyriform opening of the nose. Beginning at the lower end of the nasal bone, it is carried downward and outward, through the mucous membrane and chondro-osseous junction. An elevator is passed through this incision, insinuated between the periosteum overlying the nasal and maxillary bones, and the bones and swept laterally and medially, lifting off the periosteum, subcutaneous tissue, and skin, from the bone. The entire area extending from the root of the nose, laterally over the nasal bones and superior maxillae is so liberated."

"The second incision is made parallel to the bridge of the nose. Beginning at the lower end of the nasal bone, it is carried downward and forward, along the anterior edge of the bony and cartilaginous septum to the tip of the nose. This incision is carried through the cartilage, up to the perichondrium overlying the bridge of the nose, and lateral cartilages, are separated from the underlying bony and cartilaginous septum, and lateral cartilages."

"At this stage, one should be able to sweep the elevator freely over the

bridge of the nose, from roots to tip, and laterally well out over the cheeks. In the artificial space created between periosteum and bone, and between perichondrium and cartilage. It is absolutely essential that this should be entirely freed in all operations, in order to attain uniform shrinkage, without formation of wrinkles or dimples, which would occur if at any point the overlying tissues remained in contact with the bone.

"A third incision is made from one nostril to the other. Beginning at the end of the second incision (tip of the nose), it is carried backward along the lower border of the quadrilateral cartilage, to the nasal crest of the superior maxillary bone. This incision passes through mucous membrane and cartilage. A fourth incision is made through the lower lateral cartilage at the point where the cartilage bends upon itself. This incision divides the lower lateral cartilage into an external and internal half. The last two incisions are necessary to permit the requisite exposure for plastic work on the septum and cartilages."

"Through the above-mentioned incisions, every variety of nasal deformity can be corrected."

Will hideous deformities, twin sisters to disease, disappear along with the terrible plagues and malignant fever epidemics that have scourged the human race since the beginning of time because of such delicate surgical feats?

Human Faces Made Over.

Modern surgery took a long stride forward during the world war. Many surgical feats performed on half-wrecked human bodies, particularly the face, were considered little short of miracles by the lay mind. But prior to the war the average surgeon did not regard cosmetic surgery as call to his talents. Feeling that it

was their duty to heal rather than to beautify, and fearful that their high standing in the profession might become confused with the practice of quacks if they directed their efforts toward facial surgery, most men in the medical world ignored this field of work.

But Dr. Gustav J. E. Tieck, eminent nose and throat specialist, was not of these. Correcting facial defects—which have not only resulted in improved looks, but increased health—Dr. Tieck has undoubtedly done much to dispel the despair of young people who felt the awful tragedy of being set apart from others by a natural deformity.

Lawsuits without number have piled up in the courts in the past involving the scarred beauty of women who attempted to have their noses straightened or lengthened or classically curved by quacks and frauds. Only recently in this country and in Europe has facial surgery won its place. In Berlin the famous Dr. Joseph has worked miracles in eradicating deformities of the face.

Dr. Tieck, writing in the American Journal of Surgery, further says:

"When facial disfigurement is such as to cause serious social or business embarrassment, it is a real and potent cause of unhappiness. Men and women in business and professional life know the value of good appearance. Young women of marriageable age, particularly, feel keenly the disadvantage of distorted features. If the surgeon can scientifically, and without danger or inconvenience, improve facial appearance in such cases, he is ministering to a legitimate and important demand, worthy of his best efforts. The unfortunate individual who suffers financially, socially or mentally because of a hideously formed nose, has as much claim to the skill of the surgeon as the one with an ugly scar or

other blemish has to the skill of the dermatologist.

"The deformities usually encountered are: The hook or bent nose, the saddle nose, the laterally deviated or bent nose, and the long nose. These deformities are usually inherited, although they may be due to trauma or disease."

How It Is Done.

"I believe I have placed this branch of surgery on a definite scientific basis. The procedure is simple. The operations are all performed under local anaesthesia, for the same reasons that other intranasal procedures are. Hemorrhage is diminished, and even if it occurs, there is no danger of aspiration of blood, as in the unconscious patient. With thorough infiltration, the operation is absolutely painless, and practically bloodless. The operation is performed in the sitting posture so that the patient can be of aid to the surgeon by holding the head in any desired position."

For more than twelve years Dr. Tieck has been devoting a good part of his time to just such operations paring a nasal bone here to reduce a hump, moulding a bit of cartilage there to lengthen the short, stubby nose, grafting a bit of skin to fill the hollow of a fallen bridge so that the results become at once classic and remarkable.

In the clinic of St. Mark's hospital, New York, Dr. Tieck has practically made over the faces of hundreds of young men and women, who appear to better advantage even than their formerly supposed more fortunate friends, born with normal, but not exactly beautiful features.

To be born with a deformity is one thing, to be made over on actual classic lines is quite another matter. That is what Dr. Tieck has done for

the hopelessly discouraged young men and women patients, who, hypersensitive of their deformities, suffered no doubt as much as bedridden patients from the knowledge of their disease.

Every young person knows the confidence born of an excellent appearance. This is a keynote of success for the vast majority of successful people.

Why Beauty Is Important.

Beauty may be only skin deep, as the philosophers say, but who cares how thin it is, if one can only possess it? In this age of bitter rivalry in the artistic as well as the business world, to say nothing of matrimonial competition, young men and women more and more realize the importance of increasing their physical appearance. They know that such a combination is sure to win eventually, and that the slovenly, unkempt person will be appraised severely by the keen, quick survey of a prospective employer or by the young maiden whom the careless looking young man may adore.

How rapidly is the world growing toward this idea! Beauty holds the stakes, as it were, and it behooves every young person to make the most of herself or himself. Perhaps this is only the forerunner to a race of beautiful men and women, for "As a man thinketh, so he is."

The surgeon's knife also is being used to banish wrinkles. Dr. Leroy R. Stoddard is one of the surgeons who accomplish this feat. He demonstrated his ability recently in New York City before newspaper men. Dr. Bourguet was an interested witness.

The operation seemed entirely painless. As he worked he talked, explaining his every movement. First he injected a 2 per cent solution of cocaine in the eyelid, and then, with a deft cut, incised away a bit of the