



Dress Up-to-Date.



DRESS in the daytime is little else than uniform just at present, for every woman who can afford such luxuries enwraps herself in a long musquash coat, further enveloping her neck in a long scarf of musquash, while she rams down on her head a dome-shaped hat of musquash decorated with a single flower, a chrysanthemum for choice, and she swings in front of her a flat, wide, open muff of musquash. When she takes her walks abroad, she is as like to her sister as the proverbial two peas. No doubt she comforts herself with the thought that the policy of the sheep is one of some wisdom and little trouble.

Those who cannot afford musquash coats have long coats of caracul, a little cheaper, but not much. Then again there are many coats of grey squirrel to be met, and the cheaper imitations of coney seal and caracul cloth obtain a vast amount of patronage from the thrifty. The form of all these coats is exactly similar, being perfectly straight and narrow, with narrow sleeves and turn-down roll collar, and accompanied by the long scarf. And there you have the mode of the moment in a nutshell, so to speak, writes a London (Eng.) correspondent.

Long cloth coats are adopted by those who live in the country, and these are usually lined with squirrellock, with a large collar and cuffs of beaver. An excellent example I have seen was in black tweed with a small white line in it, and this had a large turn-over, round collar of black astrachan, and on the head of the wearer was a little astrachan cap with a jeweled brooch in the center holding one unwaved ostrich quill. Inside the neck of the collar was a knitted woolen cravat in white, and the knit-



ted white woolen gloves were thrust into a muff of astrachan of comparatively small proportions cut in the flap shape, but with an inner bolster supplied with elastics to hold the wrists snugly.

Defect in the Flat Muff.

In parenthesis, I would observe that the broad, flat, open-shaped muffs of our fashionable delight, are more of a burden than a comfort when they lack this inner bolster lining, for they allow the east wind to penetrate to the arms, which under present conditions are clad beneath the fur coat in diaphanous sleeves.

It is amazing how cheaply one can buy ready-made tweed skirts today. For some two or three dollars, so that you be stock size, you may supply yourself with an excellent skirt of almost any color, and the chilly mortal can complete this with a shirt of Viyella, while the more extravagant choose satin-faced flannel, an excellent material for a winter blouse, and one which defies the machinations of the most violent laundress. Then there are many rash ones who continue to patronize the charms of the ninon blouse of whose fascinations I have so often spoken. The best of the ninon blouses are now made in shirt style bearing infinitesimal tucks alternating with very broad tucks and completed with a round, high, straight collar-band with some touch of gold or oriental embroidery.

Best Make of Underclothing.

It is best to supply these with an underbodice of Milanese silk, a fabric which appears to be very thin, but nevertheless engenders considerable warmth in its wear. Milanese under-

clothing is altogether very deceptive, and may generally be commended. Knickers of this worn under a plain black silk petticoat are definitely attractive, and do not take up enough room to militate against the perfect fit of the tight skirt.

Legwear depends upon individual choice. There is a make of lisle thread stockings, transparent to look at and eminently becoming, yet so soft of surface and clinging in disposition that they are almost as warm as silk. Of course the multitude votes in favor of cashmere stockings and there are many varieties in spun silk with infinitesimal lines of color introduced from toe to knee, which find much favor.

While I am on the subject of footgear I would include a comment or so on evening shoes. I find the most popular are of the more decorative order, having a tinsel foundation closely striped with a very narrow black or white or colored ribbon, and the effect of these is exceedingly becoming when the stripes are brought diagonally into the toe. Shoes of gold or silver, although distinctly attractive, so soon become tarnished that they are only among the possibilities of the prodigal, while the more economical will wear satin shoes which are to be bought in black and all colors at 4s 11d. A noticeable difference in the house shoes for ordinary wear which are made of kid is the shape of the bow; this is no longer tied or supplemented with a steel ornament as in other days, but has a flat bow about an inch and a half in width like those adopted on men's pumps, and made of ribbon so thick that it bears a close similitude to petersham.

Dresses for Evening.

Evening dresses seem to alter but little. The majority may be found made of satin with a chiffon tunic embroidered on the edge, the embroidery extending round the base of the kimono shaped sleeves, while the waist is encircled with a band of embroidery again, and the addition of fur, skunk, sable, or mink tail is the privilege of the few. The outline about the hips is more discreet than last season, the tunics being lightly gathered, or when the princess skirt beneath it is unadorned then it may be found that this has some slight fullness, very slight, but there it is, and we welcome it gladly, for indeed on any figure except the very young and very slim the perfectly tight sheath of satin from bust to ankle is, to say the most of it, very trying.

The conspicuous novelty, or rather revival, of the season is the evening dress made of velvet brocade with gold liberally used to show up the dark pattern of the velvet. Satin brocades are yet to reappear, we are threatened with them in the early spring, but just now the velvet brocade has all its own way. But it is not a material suitable to the maiden, who therefore continues faithful to the ninon tunic over satin, or the tunic of chiffon over a contrasting shade.

Oriental Style in Favor.

Just now an oriental audacity is evident in combinations of color which are adopted. Net is usually the foundation, but in some circumstances thin silk serves, and every taste—even want of taste—can be easily satisfied. The working of straw and silk on a black foundation, plentifully interspersed with gold, has excellent results, and may well be permitted to renovate a satin charmeuse of our summer delight. I have met a dress which was erstwhile short and devoted to day service supplied on the hem with a band of skunk, the bodice having a broad, black and gold lace trimming, a little ivory lace chemisette and tight ivory lace sleeves serving to convert it into an evening one, and "a triumph of the latest fashion" was indelibly inscribed upon the affair. Go thou and do likewise, the many who have a dress of charmeuse, of whose attraction you have doubtless tired during the months you were so conspicuously faithful to them.

Dahlia-colored face-cloth would make up well in the style shown in the illustration, with trimmings of black satin.

The skirt has an inverted pleat down center of back, but is otherwise quite plain.

The semi-fitting coat has wrapped seams down front and back, with three satin piped tabs taken from seams at back and front; little satin-covered buttons keep tabs in position. Satin is used to face the collar; buttons trim it and also form fastening.

Hat of dahlia-colored straw trimmed with black velvet ribbon and flowers. Materials required: 6 yards cloth 46 inches wide, 2 dozen small and 4 large buttons, 1/4 yard satin, 4 yards satin or silk for lining.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

King James' Complacent Estimate of Royal Dignity as Expressed in Speech.

The state of monarchy is the supremest thing on earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself they are called gods. There be three principal similitudes that illustrate the state of monarchy. One taken out of the word of God and the other two taken out of the grounds of policy and philosophy.

In the Scriptures kings are called gods and so their power is after a certain relation compared to the divine power. Kings are also compared to the fathers of families; for a king is truly paterfamilias, the politic father of his people. And lastly kings are compared to the head of this microcosm of the body of man.

Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a manner of resemblance of divine power upon earth; for if you will consider the attributes to God, you shall see how they agree in the person of a king. God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake at his pleasure, to give life or send death, to judge all and to be judged nor accountable to none, to raise low things and to make high things low at his pleasure, and to God are both soul and body due.

And the like power have kings; they make and unmake their subject, they have power of raising and casting down, of life and death, judges over all their subjects and in all causes and yet accountable to none but God only. They have power to exalt low things and abase high things, and make of their subjects like men at the chess—a pawn to take a bishop or a knight—and to cry up or down any of their subjects, as they do their money. And to the king is due both the affection of the soul and the service of the body of his subjects.—From a Speech of James I. Before Parliament in 1609.

The Three Great Chances.

Every human being—man, woman and child, hero and convict, neurasthenic and deep-sea fisherman, athlete and invalid—needs the blessing of God through three, and only three, great channels: Responsibility, recreation and affection; work, play and love. With these any life is happy in spite of sorrow and pain, successful despite the bitterest failures. Without them a man breaks his heart, severs his conscious connection with God. If you want to keep a headstrong, fatuous youth from overreaching himself you try to give him responsibility, recreation, affection. If you want to put courage and aspiration into the gelatinous character of a street-walker, or the flickering mentality of a hysteric, you labor to furnish just the same trio—work, recreation and affection. In every case the healing power which you want to give is real life, and real life means just these three things. The same needs are fixed for all of us—and the same all-sufficing bounty in the supply. If we can get and keep in touch with it.—Richard Cabot, in the Atlantic.

Hockey is "Football on Ice."

Hockey is a sort of football on ice. Therein lies its popularity. Essential are the elements of physical contact, characteristic of football, and the swiftly moving attack and defenses in pursuit of the "puck," a little solid rubber disk—that skips over the ice. Be it known that hockey games are contested with the bitterness of struggles on the gridiron. For there is action, the head-long, gripping kind that pulls people from their seats. It begins with the chirp of the referee's whistle. Often players are injured and carried from the ice, but substitutes are rushed into the breaches and, as in football, the game sweeps on.—Edward Lydell Fox, in the Columbian.

A Thrilling Event.

H. E. Dunn used to be traveling passenger agent for a western railroad, but gave that up and went to a small town to live. Dunn frequently felt the need of excitement. Once, when he was really depressed with the monotony of his life, he saw a wildly excited crowd gathered on a vacant lot. Prominent citizens were there hoping up and down, gesticulating and shouting; and Dunn felt that the unexpected had happened and something was doing. He rushed to the lot and gasped out: "What's the matter?" "Matter!" shouted a rampant citizen. "Matter? Why, we are going to have a swarm of bees."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

In Modest Circumstances.

Senora Braga, wife of the new president of Portugal, says that she is proud of her husband, but at the same time is sorry for anything that will break up their happy little home. They lost two children many years ago and since then the president and his wife have been very much dependent upon one another. They will still keep their one-story little house, overlooking the Tagus, until such time as they may return to it again.

BUTTER PROBLEM IN WINTER

Most Important Part of Securing Good Article is the Proper Ripening of the Cream.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

We cannot hope to make good butter without the proper ripening of the cream. This is, in fact, the most important part of the work. Most farm people keep skimming during the entire week, putting all into one lot, and often the last day's churning is skimmed directly into the churn, and, of course, this has not ripened at all.

This plan gives cream of six different periods of ripening. It is almost impossible to get good butter from week-old cream.

Churning should be done at least twice a week. After the cream is taken off, it should be kept at low temperature to discourage the growth of bacteria until about twelve hours before churning, when the starter should be added to ripen it, and the temperature raised to about 65 or a little over.

In summer, churning can be done at 58 degrees, but in winter the temperature should be from 6 to 8 degrees higher. If churned at more than 65 degrees, a good deal of the curd may be incorporated, and this will make butter of a cheesy flavor, which does not keep well.

Rancid butter is caused by insufficient washing. The milk left in the butter will soon become strong, and it should be all washed and worked out, care being taken, however, not to overwash the butter, as this will take out the good flavor.

In salting, the mass should be spread out thinly, and the salt sprinkled over evenly, because it is almost impossible to work the salt through all of the butter if it is thrown in in one place.

Streaked, or mottled, butter is nearly always caused by uneven salting. After salting, the butter should be allowed to stand for five or six hours and then worked again.

EVEN HOGS NEED PURE AIR

Animal is Nothing More Than Good Chunk of Money if Properly Developed for Market.

(By S. C. MILLER.)

Some people think a hog can get along anyway, anywhere and anyhow—he is contented as "just a hog," and no thought is taken for his health or comfort.

As he is nothing more than a good chunk of money if properly developed, it is a foolish waste to neglect him. The hog has no more sentiment than a hen, but he will think or suffer according to the way he is treated.

Drafts are prime promoters of colds, which develop into pneumonia and what is generally known as swine fever.

It is important that the bottom boards of the hog house should be thoroughly well battened and the divisions between the pens should be treated in the same way.

Too many men who keep hogs pay no attention to the ventilation of their winter quarters, or if they attempt to ventilate at all they do little more than leave a few cracks around the bottom through which the cold air can get in, but provide no way for it to get out.

Ample ventilation should be provided from the top of the house, and not by underneath drafts.

Poultry and Bees.

Poultry and bees make a good combination for the small farmer. The poultry requires the more care in winter and the bees the more care in summer; thus you have no rush and no dull seasons, the work being well equalized the year around. Sheep may be used to advantage to pasture the bee lot, thus saving mowing. Never allow horses, cattle or hogs among the hives. When horses or cattle are attacked by bees, they kick, rear and plunge, thus making matters worse. When sheep are attacked they quietly walk away and stick their heads in a bush until the bees retreat. The writer has kept the ram among the hives all summer with fine results, thus eliminating mowing and furnishing a good paddock for the ram away from the flock.

Recipe for Chicken Cholera.

I have tried the following recipe for chicken cholera and find it a success: One ounce sulphuric acid, one-half pound sulphate of iron, two gallons of water, also a reasonable quantity of rusty iron. Let stand 12 hours and stir well before using, says a writer in an exchange. For every three pints of feed use one pint of the above preparation. Mix thoroughly. If necessary add a little water.

The Dairy Sire.

Mr. A. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., says in the 1910 report of the Canadian Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner that he has raised his average production from 4,500 pounds of milk per cow in 1903 to 9,144 pounds in 1909 by the use of a dairy sire, selecting the best heifer from year to year, and culling out the poorest cows.

Mayor is Poo Ban.

The mayor of High Wycombe, England, is not only in business as a hairdresser, but is also color sergeant in the territorials, foreman of the fire brigade, vice-president of the football club, a champion marksman, public singer, amateur actor and cricketer.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Plow Ahead.

Pay as little attention to discouragements as possible. Plow ahead as a steamer does, rough or smooth, rain or shine. To carry your cargo and make your port is the point.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

If Your Eyes Bother You

get a box of PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, old, reliable, most successful eye remedy made. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Little Corporal.

Napoleon complained of being hampered. "Rope," he exclaimed, "all I want is rope!" "Yes, sire, Europe," responded his generals.

PIECES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Overheating Avoided.

The danger of overheating which attends incandescent lamp sockets containing a resistance unit to lessen the brilliancy of the light is avoided by distributing the resistance through a cord, provided with a regulating switch at the end.

YOUR APPETITE EASILY RESTORED

and regulated if you will only begin your meals with a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Loss of Appetite is a sure sign of some disturbance of the stomach and bowels, which the Bitters will quickly correct. Therefore, try it this very day. For over 57 years it has been assisting those who suffer from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Colds, Grippe and Malaria, and it will do you good, too. Insist on having Hostetter's.

Good Things are Eternal.

Bring your children up to be happy. Don't let them be any more superstitious than you can help. But, at any rate, avoid one horrible, haunting belief that good things can't last. The good things are the only eternal things of the world.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A Timely Text.

If you've any joy to spare don't lock it up for next time while there's a knock at the winter gate. The best way to "roast" the world now is before a friendly fire.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Intentional Blinding.

Intentional blinding to escape conscription for the army is still met in Egypt. The means employed are placing the tip of a hot needle on the cornea, producing a dense white leucoma, or a puncture often involving the lens, or by the introduction of lime or an irritant vegetable juice in the eyes.



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