

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

SUFFICIENT unto the moment are the fashions thereof—but all the same it is the instinctive knowledge of the momentary fashion and its speedy expression that keeps the costume steadily in step with the mode.

There is much, too, in the way the hat itself is adjusted. This winter all the hats, no matter of what size, set far down on the head, coming to the tops of the ears at the side and over the forehead in front; the hair being pulled down about the forehead, temples and ears, to show beneath the hat brim.



Charming Lines That Lengthen Waist and Skirt

the larger hats are usually worn straight on the head, one side of the brim being turned upward so that the wearer "can see out." No matter how big a hat is, it is not too big to be worn with a veil, and it takes a clever knack to just a veil smoothly over some of the huge affairs one sees.

Next to the hat in importance, as well as in sequence, comes the neckwear. Nothing matters more in the freshening up of the midwinter costume than neckwear. The character of the whole frock may be altered by a low or a high collar. A white jabot may make one individual attractive, chic, where in a dark stock and tie one would pass unnoticed.

There is a fad at the present for the one-sided jabot; that is, the fluffy frill of lace and batiste that extends along one edge of a band of Irish or other insertion. These one-sided frills all point to the same way—toward the left, so that they peep out along the opening of the coat. The cream lace jabot is extra smart just at present, though pure white batiste and linen are always in exquisite taste.

Neckwear suggests the corsage flowers which is worn near it. To be really modern in this season one must wear a garland, a rose, an orchid, a cluster of narcissus or valley lilies tucked in one's fur near the throat. Huge bunches of roses and mammoth bouquets of violets centred with gardenias or other white blossoms are seen on the fashionably dressed women, but the elegant prefers the grace and daintiness of just one dower, or a handful of small posies to an over-powering display.

The idea that beauty and brains are not compatible with each other probably had its origin in the days when no self-respecting woman was supposed to have any brains. Beauty was regarded as the special attribute of the so-called weaker sex, and wasn't much cultivated by the sex that was permitted to cultivate its brains when it had any.

was argued that beauty and brains couldn't go together. But as a matter of fact, the exact contrary of the common notion is the case. Beauty and brains are almost inseparably associated.

It would be strange if Nature insisted on enclosing her rarest jewels in ugly casings, and the slightest acquaintance with the biographies of great men and women is sufficient to indicate that this is not her practice. Tennyson, Goethe, Byron, Chopin, Audobon, and a host of others bear witness against this hoary superstition. The wonderful mind of Lady Jane Grey was matched by the beauty of her person, and Susan B. Anthony, to come a little nearer home, was a veritable daughter of the gospel cases where the genius doesn't possess beautiful features they will usually be found somewhere else in the family.

A warm bed and a hot water bottle, or, failing that, a hot iron, are excellent remedies for insomnia in cold weather. The bed should be warmed with the hot water bottle before one gets into it, and if there is a radiator in the room the pillows should be placed upon it for a few minutes. Otherwise they should be warmed with the bottle. It is wonderfully soothing to get into a warm bed on a cold night—much more so than warming the bed with one's body—and may make all the difference between peaceful slumbers and wakefulness.

Any one who has old pieces of jet stored away should bring them forth and utilize them in some way on a gown, for such trimmings are having a great vogue. If the jet looks dull it can be brightened up with alcohol, and if it has turned brown it can be retouched with the help of a bottle of ordinary black ink. Put this in a bowl, and with two little wooden sticks dip the jet in and out until it is a good black color. Then spread it on several layers of newspaper to dry.

In spite of occasional rumors that the wasp waist is to come in again, there is as yet no tendency in that direction. The average waist measure, says a corset specialist, is 26 inches.

It is less startling in reality than in print, a room furnished in orange and deep blue, and what is more, it is decidedly cheery and wholesome in its effect. The color combination for her dining room used a deep cream frieze, with an orange wall paper, black oak moulding, and blue and orange stenciled draperies. The predominating color of the carpet was deep blue, with slight suggestions of orange and cream in the furniture, built on straight lines, and of the same dark oak as the woodwork, was upholstered in buff colored noreoc.

ODD FACTS ABOUT TURTLES

IT has been said that the turtle, like the whale, has no other enemy than man, inasmuch as both the little creature and the big pursue their various ways in practical immunity from harm and the fear of sudden death.

In many ways the turtle is one of the strangest of living things. Whales must come to the surface frequently to breathe, and it is pretty well known what they feed upon. The seal cannot remain beneath the sea nearly so long as the whale, and his food is very well known; but the turtle, in all his varieties, is a most mysterious animal.

Your turtle is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, yet his flesh partakes of the characteristics of all three. Eating seems a mere superfluity with him, since for weeks at a time he may be headed up in a barrel, with the bung out, and emerge, after his long fast, apparently none the worse for his enforced abstinence from food, from light, and almost from air.

In the whole category of animal organisms there is none so conscious of life as the turtle. Injuries that would instantly be fatal even to fish leave the turtle apparently undisturbed, and his power of staving off death is nothing short of marvellous.

Just so soon as the baby turtle emerges from the egg, off he settles down to the sea. He has no one to teach him, no one to guide him. In his curious little brain there is implanted a streak of caution based upon the fact that until a certain period in his life his armor is soft and no defence against hungry fish; and he at once seeks shelter in the tropical profusion of the gulf-weed, which holds within its branching fronds an astonishing abundance of marine life. Here the young turtle feeds unmolested while his armor undergoes the hardening process.

Whatever the young sea-turtle eats and wherever he eats



A Black Costume in Oriental Design

it—facts not generally ascertained—one thing is certain, it agrees with him immensely. He leads a pleasant sort of life, basking in the tropical sun and cruising leisurely in the cool depths.

Once he has attained the weight of twenty-five pounds, which usually occurs within the first year, the turtle is free from all danger. After that no fish or mammal, however ravenous, however well armed with teeth, interferes with the turtle.

When once he has withdrawn his head from its position of outlook into the folds of his neck between the two shells, intending devourers may struggle in vain to make an impression upon him.

SUNSPOTS AND MAGNETIC STORMS

PROF. R. A. GREGORY recently gave the first of two lectures which he had promised to deliver at Queen's College, Harley Street. The subject was "Sunspots and Magnetic Storms," and the lecture was illustrated by a series of limelight views. By means of photographs of the variations of the magnetic needle, the lecturer showed how, in addition to the usual variation of the needle from the direct North, there were occasions when it revealed more irregular disturbances, and this occurred at the time of the magnetic storms of 1892 and 1905, when there happened to be large spots on the sun. In consequence, it had been suggested—and the suggestion at first seemed a plausible one—that the sunspots were the cause of the magnetic storms. This theory was not, however, accepted by astronomers and men of science.

Examining more closely the connection between sunspotness and the magnetic condition of the earth, Prof. Gregory showed a table prepared at Greenwich Observatory from the records of the daily photographs of the condition of the sun between the years 1878 and 1905, which demonstrated that the average daily spotlessness varied every year, and that the interval between the minimum degrees was between eleven and twelve years. This periodic fever of the sun was thus very definite. The spots themselves did not break out all over the sun's surface, but were confined to two zones a few degrees north and south of the sun's equator. It was a definitely ascertained fact that the sunspots were the cause of the magnetic storms, and the variation also of the Northern Lights, which were caused by the discharge of electricity in the higher atmosphere, so that, the lecturer said, we have the earth's electricity and the earth's magnetism both connected with spots on the sun. These magnetic storms, however, had no connection with the eleven-year intervals he had spoken of, but it had been ascertained that there was an interval of about twenty-seven and a half days between them, and in all probability that interval was connected with the rotation of the sun on its axis in a period of about twenty-five days. This rotation, however, differed in different parts of the sun—a difference that could only exist in gaseous bodies—and the rotation was the key to the whole, which showed an interval of twenty-seven days between magnetic storms. Some part of the sun which was more active in ejecting material than other parts sent out influences that might be related to sunspots, and that disturbed our magnets.

Sunspots were probably storms in the sun's atmosphere and Prof. Hale, director of the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, California, had succeeded in photographing the gases separately on the sun's surface. Two photographs were shown of calcium and hydrogen so taken, the hydrogen being in a high state of turmoil, and the lecturer said that Prof. Hale had proved that this "flare" rotating with great velocity, was a highly magnetic condition, and that he deduced the fact that these storms might readily be the cause of the disturbances in the earth's magnetism. That was a simple way of stating it; but it was only the beginning of a very difficult inquiry. It had been suggested that it was not the sun which disturbed the earth at all, but that there was a great wave passing through the Solar System, of which both the sun and earth were victims; but at present the question must be left where it was.

THE NORWEGIAN FISHING INDUSTRY

THE Norwegian winter cod fisheries begin, as a general rule, during the first part of January each year, and last until June. These fisheries are conducted along the shores of the central and northern parts of the country, the Lofoten Islands from remote ages having been considered the best grounds. During the season the fishermen gather at the several fishing stations in these islands from all parts of the north country. With the modern and larger craft now used, many of them provided with motors, the men are enabled to frequent more distant fishing banks, and it has therefore been found more profitable than formerly to fish much farther south, where the banks are farther out to sea. The fish are seldom taken more than twenty miles off shore along the Lofoten Islands, the best catches there are often made only two or three miles from shore. Nets, set lines, and hand lines are used indiscriminately. Some 85,000 men, with 19,000 craft of different kinds and dimensions, are annually engaged in the Norwegian winter cod fisheries. The winter cod is prepared for market by the Norwegians in two different ways, either by what is known to the trade as "stockfish," or else by what is termed

"Klipfish."

The latter, according to the American consul at Christiania, is known in Latin countries, where both kinds find their best market, as "bacalao." In the preparation of stockfish, the head and entrails have been removed, the fish are strung together in pairs by the tail fins, and hung, unsalted, on horizontal poles resting on beams, placed on uprights, where they are left until perfectly dried. For klipfish the head and entrails are removed, the fish split along the belly, and upper part of the backbone removed. The fish is then salted and piled in suitable buildings in regular layers, and finally in due course of time taken out, worked free of surplus salt, and carefully cleaned out of black membranes on the belly side, and then cured in places where suitable flat rocks are found convenient for the purpose. Sometimes more than 100,000 fish may be prepared in this way in one place, giving employment to a great number of persons—mostly women and children. Klipfish is well known under the general appellation of godfish (salted). Among the by-products of cod are the livers, from which is extracted oil prepared either for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and the roes. The roes are, to some extent, prepared and canned for food, and the larger portion is salted in barrels and exported to France and Spain, where they are used at the sardine fisheries. The heads of cod and the backbones of the klipfish are dried and ground for fertilizers. The number of cod and by-products obtained during the last season were 54,000,000 cod, of which 26,000,000 were prepared as "stockfish," and 24,000,000 as "klipfish," 47,000 barrels of medicinal cod-liver oil, 24,700 barrels of livers for machine oils, and 41,900 barrels for roes. The prices paid to the fisherman vary considerably, according to time and place. The average catch at the Norwegian cod fisheries for a period of forty-two years covered by statistical reports is 50,700,000 codfish per annum, and this figure was reached in 1909 for the first time since the year 1897.

WHERE HARD MONEY IS WANTED

FOR a long time the U.S. Treasury has not minted any silver dollars, but it has some hundreds of millions of them on hand and they are in constant demand in some parts of the country—so much so, indeed, that the people who want them are glad to pay the expressage charged for their transportation. This is true, for instance, of certain manufacturing towns in New England, where the workpeople like hard money, and prefer, for reasons best known to themselves, to receive their wages in big, round, metal dollars. Contractors who employ great numbers of men, building railroads or doing other work outdoors, commonly call for large quantities of silver dollars. It is more convenient for them to pay the wages where the work is being done—that is to say, in the open air—and paper money is liable to blow away. Under such circumstances it is easier to handle the cash in its metallic form, giving it out from bags. The Southern States use more silver dollars than any other section of the country, and many millions of these dollars are shipped by the Treasury every year to the region below Mason and Dixon's line, to move the crops. The negroes who work in the cotton fields are particularly anxious to receive their pay in this shape. They like metal money better than paper, anyway; but there is a special and rather curious reason for their preference in this regard. It is that paper cash cannot be buried in the ground without danger of destroying it, whereas, as experience has shown, silver dollars will endure this sort of treatment very well.

A SCOTCH CHRISTENING

A Scotch christening the god-mother had difficulty in removing the child's head covering, and the minister, wishing to help her, asked the father if he could hold the child. "Hold him!" exclaimed the father, expanding his chest. "Hold him? Man, I could fling him right over the kirk!"

FATHER'S TRIP

FATHER'S trip abroad did him so much good," said the self-made man's daughter. "He looks better, feels better, and as for appetite—honestly, it would do your heart good to hear him eat!"

A HINT TO LADIES WHEN SHOPPING

If you wanted anything badly, and when you got to the store were persuaded to take something else instead, when you came away wouldn't you feel a little disappointed? As if somebody had "got one over you"—and not for your benefit, mind, but for their own profit!

And when you proved that the something which was represented as being "just as good" as what you asked for was not as good—was not to be compared even with the real thing, wouldn't you feel still worse? This is just the case about Zam-Buk. Like all good things it has many imitations. When buying it just ask for Zam-Buk, and see that you get it. The name is protected by law, and is clearly seen on each packet. Don't have anything else! Then you won't feel that thing or other. Then you won't feel that out of your lack of firmness.

SPORTING NEWS

HEARD this talk about a hockey match between the old boys of Upper Canada College and the Trinity—Port Hope—old boys. Some of the boys aren't so ancient, you know, but just as soon as a chap is handed his parchment and gets outside the walls he is just as old an old boy as he'll ever be. Anyway, these old boys aren't too old to think they can play hockey, and there's a great big scheme afoot for getting them out on the ice to prove the proposition—not Euclidian. The game is proposed, the lists of players—probable, possible and impossible—are out, and here they are:

Upper Canada: R. D. Wanless, L. Cosby, R. Ramsey, Walter Moss, J. Cairns, W. O. Tassie, Henry McEwen, Gen. A. Carruthers, Knox Magee, Shirley Stewart, Hon. T. M. Daly, T. R. Ferguson, Erskine Hoskins, Gordon Hoskins, J. A. M. Aikins, Donald Ross, Hugo Ross, R. J. Mackenzie. For Trinity—Port Hope: G. W. Allan, H. F. Boulthée, Rev. G. H. Broughall, Arthur Brown, E. A. Campbell, F. C. Campbell, Hon. G. R. Caldwell, E. M. Counsell, Dudley Dawson, R. M. Denniston, Wallace L. Helliwell, E. B. Loucks, Major A. C. Macdonnell, Dr. John Macdonell, Charles Marks, A. O. Merriek, M. Morris, E. B. Murphy, Hugh F. Osler, E. Reade, H. C. Seaman, Dr. Harvey Smith.

Maybe these won't all play; don't blame them if they don't—or if they do—there's danger both ways as the gentleman remarked when asked if his sick wife was likely to die or get well. Anyway, if the game is pulled off—I should say because that will be the harder task, I fancy—be sure to go to it—because it will be well worth your while, for this old boys' game is going to be a sure-good show of what hockey players who once were, and maybe are yet, can do when they have courage, ripened experience and adipose tissue. Looking over the lists printed above and matching them up with your acquaintance records, you'll see that all of these old boys have some of these things—and more—and that some of them have them all—and more. Then what will the harvest be but joy and fun? and more joy? and more fun? and hockey?—ah, well, what's the use of asking questions all the time? Go and see for yourself; the time, the place and the boys will be announced later.

THE KING OF DREAMS

One must delve when the dawn is nigh; Some must moil when the noonday beams; But when night comes, and the soft winds sigh, Every man is a King of Dreams! One must plod while another must plet At plow or loom till the sunset streams; But when night comes, and the moon rides high, Every man is a King of Dreams! One is a slave to a master's cry, Another set to a despot seems, But when night comes, and the expanding die, Every man is a King of Dreams! This you may sell and that may buy, And this you may barter for gold that gleams, But there's one domain that is fixed for aye,—

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