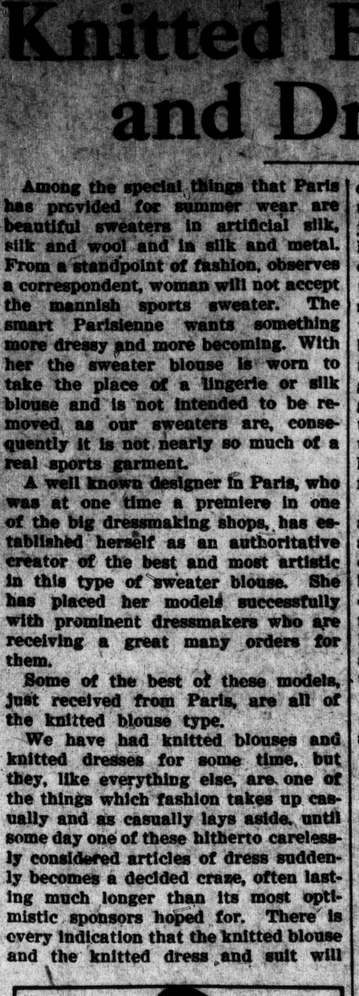
Knitted Blouse and Dress Here

Among the special things that Paris has provided for summer wear are beautiful sweaters in artificial silk, silk and wool and in silk and metal. From a standpoint of fashion, observes a correspondent, woman will not accept the mannish sports sweater. The smart Parisienne wants something more dressy and more becoming. With her the sweater blouse is worn to take the place of a lingerie or silk blouse and is not intended to be removed as our sweaters are, consequently it is not nearly so much of a real sports garment.

A well known designer in Paris, who was at one time a premiere in one of the big dressmaking shops, has established herself as an authoritative creator of the best and most artistic in this type of sweater blouse. She has placed her models successfully with prominent dressmakers who are receiving a great many orders for them.

Some of the best of these models, just received from Paris, are all of the knitted blouse type.

We have had knitted blouses and knitted dresses for some time, but they, like everything else, are one of the things which fashion takes up casually and as casually lays aside, until some day one of these hitherto carelessly considered articles of dress suddenly becomes a decided craze, often lasting much longer than its most optimistic sponsors hoped for. There is every indication that the knitted blouse and the knitted dress and suit will



The Snappy French Sport Suit in a Combination of Black and White.

be prominent for autumn, so that it is quite safe to stock one's wardrobe with them.

Tailored Suits in Small Gray Checks.

Although French women recently have shown an unusual amount of enthusiasm over certain types of tailored suits, their conception of a sport suit is quite different from that of the English woman or the American.

In suits of knitted fabrics, any number of which are being made up, not only for immediate wear but for autumn and winter showing, the French eschew the conservative coat and skirt type, preferring those of the skirt and jumper or overblouse sort. Although little variety is seen in the cut, much of it is introduced in other and more unusual ways. For instance, if the suit is of brushed wool it is made up wrong side out; that is, with the brushed side on the inside of the garment and the plain side out. This gives the desired warmth for outdoor games in winter and also has a practical idea back of it. We all know the unpleasantness of having twigs and leaves as well as dust catch on the surface of a brushed wool garment.

Most interesting suits consisting of a skirt, high-necked overblouse with a smart matching tie and a little hat or cap, all knitted, are being shown by exclusive firms featuring sport clothing. These will be worn in the mountains this summer and will doubtless prove among the most popular suits for country wardrobes next winter.

Striking are the colors and color combinations seen in these. There are rich yellow striped with black, the stripes being placed so that they form a band around the bottom of the skirt and on the ends of the scarf or necktie. Yellow also may be striped with a blue. Then there are beautiful tones of lavender, mauve and violet and a charming blue-green of the shade that one often sees in the woods in midsummer.

A novelty woolen material, for sport suits, which was among the new fabrics this spring will be even more popular as the season advances. The pattern resembles the surface of a waffle iron with its alternating one-quarter-inch squares of crumpled and plain material. It may be had in all the bright shades of the modern sport costume, as well as dark colors.

Silk With Metal and Wool.

Heavy silk sweaters recently imported by prominent American firms have wool used in combination with the silk in an altogether new way. I have in mind a model of this sort which is knitted of corn-colored silk. The wool takes the form of a vari-colored floral border around the neck, the short flowing sleeves and the bottom.

The lovely yellow and silver sweater blouse called Bouton d'Or shows much the same treatment in metal and silk, the silver bands being placed on the collar, around the sleeves and bottom and forming the belt. The metal is knitted in the front in a rather complicated way.

Reverting to the type of suit referred to previously as being one which has taken a tremendous hold on the public taste at the present time, it is interesting not only as a fashion but as illustrative of the continuously varying demand which gives rise to the mushroom success from time to time of quite obscure dressmakers and the equally sudden fall of others in the proportion that they are able to create a new type or popularize an old one at the crucial moment when that particular style happens, for some reason or another, to please the public to an unusual degree.

At the present time O'Rossen, the tailor, is a big competitor of the dressmaker. There is nothing striking about the suit which has been his greatest success. It consists of a straight skirt and a coat almost exactly like the oldtime riding-habit jacket with snug-fitting coat sleeves, small collar and long revers to the waistline where one button is placed in link form. The coat has a slight flare. To be absolutely what is demanded at the moment the suit must be of a lightweight iron gray checked material, the checks being so small that they are almost invisible.

Vest Blouse In Prominence

The popularity of the suit, of course, creates a like demand for blouses. This is always welcome news to the blouse makers, who, having the variable winds of fashion so seldom fill their sails during the last few years, are on the alert to take advantage of everything that will stimulate their business. Consequently they are bending all their energies toward creating pleasing models.

The great popularity of the tailored suit brings into unusual prominence the vest blouse. All of the smart shops now are specializing in these, and among the most chic of the recent models is the gilet blouse, the front of which is developed in soft pearl gray kid embroidered in blue. It has the back and sleeves of pearl gray georgette.

In almost every instance the gilet blouse has the back and sleeves of a contrasting material, usually of a sheerer fabric than that used for the front. Double-breasted vest blouses of the mannish type have fronts of embroidered linen with sleeves and back of sheer organdie.

Madeleine et Madeleine have made some charming blouses of the gilet sort from white satin and embroidered them in copper and black.

Lace Frocks Stylish.

The prettiest dresses of the season are lace, and a lace frock is really a practical affair when there is a dark silk lining and the bodice is made high at the back. Brown lace is especially fashionable and there are many gray laces as well. One brown lace frock is lined with brown satin meteor, which comes only halfway up in the bodice lining, flesh chiffon making the section over the shoulders. The brown lace bodice has sleeves to the elbow. With this frock a sash of brown and cerise double-faced ribbon is worn.

Color Hint.

If you are not amply supplied with money, it is a good idea to select one color for your tone for a season and buy everything to harmonize with that tone. Then, by changing combinations, you may have several outfits at smaller cost.

SOME NEW THINGS IN NEEDLEWORK

Tapestry Embroidery Affords Winsome Decorations Similar to Those of Grandmother's Day.

Tapestry embroidery, the very same work our grandmothers did as girls, is one of the newest things in needlework. It is worked on the soft Aida canvas or on the coarse weave congress canvas, and is done with silk or wool yarn and a tapestry needle.

If the work is to be done in cross stitch work the Aida canvas is the better. For other tapestry stitches the congress is preferred.

Any filet lace pattern may be done in tapestry as well as the many patterns designed for the work itself. Cross stitch is really the simplest method and the artistic effect depends only on having the "top" threads of the little X which fills every square mesh of the canvas run in the same direction.

Chairs may be upholstered with tapestry pieces, scarfs and pillows, runners and panels, and even dress trimming may be made on the tapestry nets.

The Clever New Sleeve.

The cut of some of the new sleeves is a feature worth noting. Each sleeve has two openings. The arm may be slipped through the opening on the inside sleeve, the hand may continue on down until it reaches the conventional opening, making the sleeve a wrist length affair.

Spanish Influence.

To Spain, that country of narrow streets and wide skirts, designers have gone for inspiration. Thus the very full skirts of the new frocks often are punctuated with ball trimming which you remember having seen on the flying skirts of some Spanish dancer.

For Cut Glass.

To bring out the lights in your cut glass, first wash it in warm soapsuds, then polish it with sawdus and chamois skin.

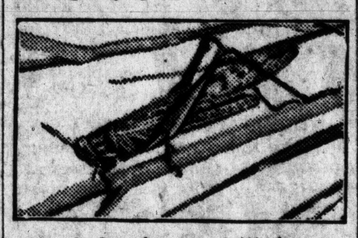
POISONED BRAN TAKES HOP OUT OF PESTIFEROUS GRASSHOPPERS

Side and Back View of Hopperdozer for Destruction of Hoppers—Horses Are Hitched to Projecting Ends of Two-by-Four.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is nothing so good as poisoned bran for taking the hop out of a grasshopper and there is no better way of buying and distributing the bran than through a community organization, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture find. In the areas where the grasshoppers come down on the farm crops like all the plagues of Egypt there should be grasshopper-fighting organizations, just as there are fire-fighting units in every city. Fighting a grasshopper invasion without the help of the neighbors is like trying to put out a fire in a powder factory with one bucket of water.

In the Pacific states the vast, uncultivated areas of mountains, foothills, and grasslands afford ideal breeding grounds for at least eight common species of grasshopper. Undisturbed, the pests can mass their forces in the spring and be ready for a descent upon the alfalfa fields and cultivated crops of the farmer when weather conditions permit. There seems to be little hope of destroying the grasshoppers in these isolated breeding areas and for that reason specialists of the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, maintain that it will be many years before the grasshopper menace disappears from the West. But, while the eight plagues cannot be exterminated at their source, they can be met with a systematic, well-directed barrage of poisoned bait, fire, and other weapons for control when they attempt to invade the cultivated fields.



A Grasshopper at Work.

Preparing for the Attack.

Every locality should have an organization fully equipped and prepared to meet the grasshopper onslaught. All preparations should be made early in the spring before the insects have left their breeding grounds. The organization should be directed and controlled by efficient and energetic leaders, and it ought to have the co-operation and support of every farmer in the community as well as the landowners who hold title to the remote areas from which the plague spreads.

An equitable method of raising funds for the work can be arranged if every landholder is taxed on the acreage he holds or operates. The funds should be collected and placed at the disposal of a good business man who will know how and where to go about buying poisons and other supplies when they are needed, without the necessity of untangling red tape. Sometimes it is advantageous to fight the grasshopper army with fire, and it is often necessary to spread poisoned bait upon the property of nonresident landowners. Here are two points where legal advice is desirable, and the leaders should know their exact rights and limits in these matters before the time comes for them to act to save the crops of the community.

If the district is divided into defense areas and each area put under the supervision of a man who knows grasshopper habits and how to use the weapons which the organization has put in his hands, there will be no waste of materials or effort when the foothills disgorge their hungry hordes. Lastly, the wider the cooperation the better the results will be. It does no good to drive the hoppers from one district, if they are allowed to settle and feed upon another—passing the pest along to the other fellow does not afford permanent relief, and it puts an extra hardship upon one's neighbor. The assault should be simultaneous throughout the whole infested area; farm should cooperate with farm, village with village, and county with county, so that every leap that the hopper makes to escape the frying pan will land him in the fire, the specialists say.

Eight Species in West.

There are at least eight species of grasshopper commonly found in the Pacific states. Some of these are winged, some are not; some prefer one variety of food, but altogether, when seasonal conditions are favorable, they can destroy any crop that western farmers grow. The habits and characteristics of each species are described in Farmers' Bulletin 1140, Grasshopper Control in the Pacific States, which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In addition to a brief description of the pests, the bulletin gives the recipes for mixing the most efficient poisons, when to spread, and how to place the bait so as to avoid injury to live stock. Special control measures are required to meet different geographical conditions, and the publication presents the methods that have proved most effective after five years of experimentation.

NUT TREES GOOD FOR SHADE

Japanese Walnut Is Especially Appropriate for Farm and Door-Yard Planting.

The Japanese walnut offers possibilities for landowners who are seeking to plant nut trees for shade or other purposes; say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is nearly as hardy as the black walnut and is by no means uncommon in northern and eastern states, where it is especially appropriate for farm and door-yard planting. For the present, seedling trees will have to be relied upon almost entirely, as very few budded or grafted trees are available.

This nut has been confused with the Persian or so-called English walnut, although the two are quite unlike. The Japanese is a dwarfish species, with dull-green rough leaflets, often as many as 15 or 17 to the leaf, and bears nuts in racemes of a dozen or more.

The shells are thinner than those of the black walnut, but thicker than those of the better Persian walnuts. The flavor of the kernels is much like that of the American butternut.

GROWERS STUDY CONDITIONS

Sales Concluded on Satisfactory Basis and Useful Experience Obtained in Market.

Some cabbage growers accompanied their car-lot shipments to market the past season in order to secure first-hand knowledge of shipping conditions and marketing practices. As a result, not only were sales made on a fairly satisfactory basis from the standpoint of the producer, but the growers obtained considerable useful experience through observing the handling of the cabbage in the markets. They studied conditions affecting shipments en route and became better acquainted with the demands of the large wholesale markets. The information and experience obtained were of particular value to growers located in sections where cabbage had not been grown commercially in previous years.

The plan was employed by growers having two or more cars ready for shipment at one time, and is a detail in the business of marketing farm products that experts of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, say might sometimes be employed profitably by producers of other farm crops.

CONTROL OF WHEAT DISEASE

Farmers' Bulletin 1213 Tells of Flag Smut Discovered in Illinois County in 1919.

Methods for controlling flag smut, a destructive disease of wheat, are given in Farmers' Bulletin 1213, Flag Smut of Wheat and Its Control, issued for free distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture. The disease was discovered in 1919 near Granite City, Madison county, Ill., and in 1920 was found in 111 fields confined to 47 square miles.

Black stripes running lengthwise in the leaves and leaf sheaths are typical of flag smut. Diseased plants are stunted and rarely head. The disease is spread by spores carried on the seed, and by spores left in the field on infected plant material or on the ground, where they may be scattered in various ways, and infect wheat seedlings in the fall.

Treat with formaldehyde the infested grain as it comes from the thrasher. Burn infested straw. Sow disease-free seed on noninfested land. Treat with copper sulphate and lime the seed wheat to be sown in the infested area. Grow resistant varieties.

The bulletin may be had upon application to the division of publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

Teams and Implements.

Good teams and satisfactory implements have been the cause of success on many farms. Man cannot do good farming without sufficient teams and adaptable implements.

Bad Place for Roosts.

It is bad practice to make the fowls roost over a mass of droppings on warm nights. These send up large quantities of ammonia gas which is very harmful. Keep things clean.

Creating Reputation.

Have you named your farm and placed the sign up over the gate? That's one of the best ways of creating a reputation for your produce.

Keep Poultry House Clean.

Don't allow the litter in your poultry house to become damp and badly broken up. It will cut down your egg production if you do.

Care of Work Horse.

Take good care of the work horse these warm days.

BURY THEIR GOLD

Natives of East India Have No Use for Banks.

Vast Treasures Hidden and the Secret Confided to Those Who Cannot Divulge It.

Doctor Vogel, a former superintendent of the archeological survey in India, has been telling us that the preservation of public monuments in India is largely dependent on public opinion.

It is due to the reverence and the religious spirit of the people that so much has escaped destruction, he says. But this spirit of reverence is responsible for more than the preservation of monuments; it is responsible for losses. Great treasures have vanished through fidelity and other qualities maintaining the secret of their hiding place.

It is the habit today of natives of India to bury gold. Only the year before the war it was authoritatively stated that nearly all the gold dug from the earth in South Africa is, by a fresh digging occupation, deposited again beneath the soil of India. That is what we may call a piecemeal operation; but imagine the operation conducted upon a wholesale scale!

Such things happened during the troublous days of war and conflict and raid which preceded British rule. A wealthy prince or merchant, fearing armed robbery, would deposit all his gold and jewels, not in his house or in a bank, for houses and banks could be pillaged like a bazar; no, he concealed his riches in the earth, in caverns in the hills, among the haunts of tigers and poisonous snakes.

The practice was to entrust the secret of the deposit only to the poorest and lowliest, and that for various reasons. In the first place, there was the belief in native fidelity; then there was the expectation that people so poor would not covet rich treasure, and would be suspected if they did try to dispose of it; and, finally, there was the knowledge that people of such humble caste would not be allowed to converse with people of higher caste to whom the hoarded wealth would be of worth.

In this way the very outcasts of the people became guardians of wealth untold, hidden by their fleeing lords, who, often enough, did not survive the broils and battles to return and reclaim their buried property.

The late Sir Maurice Gerard, who spent many years in India and investigated the subject, declared that enormous treasures are buried in some of the old Indian hill forts. The guardians are dead and the secret is dead with them.

Sir Maurice himself knew of places to which treasure traditions cling. One fastness in the Goona district was that in which, during the Mahratta warfare days, the entire population of three villages, hiding with their possessions in a hill cave, were betrayed to enemies by the barking of dogs.

Refusing to surrender, the refugees were smoked to death by fires lighted at the entrance to their retreat. No native dare enter now for fear of the demons which are believed to haunt the place.

Several English dogs were once sent in to hunt through the enchanted cave. All disappeared. Several days later the smallest of the lot, a terrier, came out starving. The others had perished, but it is supposed that this one, falling down a fissure, had found its way to a jackal's home and scratched its way out to liberty.

Not Exactly.

Aunt Jane, who was a spinster, came to visit her sister and family of four children. And from the very first auntie was very much given to offering advice to her sister on the way to feed, dress and treat her children generally. The sister listened in perfect good humor, but not so Sally, her efficient helper. And frankly, Sally said so, "Look here, Miss Jane," she began, "what do old maids like you and me know about raisin' children? We hain't never had none and a person has to have children to know how to raise them."

Aunt Jane smiled a tolerant smile. "Oh, not always, Sally," she returned. "Now, take those little chickens out there. Don't you think you know more than their mother? You feed—"

But Sally interrupted her. "Yas, ma'am, I feed them, if that's what you mean. But I hain't never yit taught any of them to scratch—have I?"—Indianapolis News.

Owned or Controlled by Stinnes.

Vorwaerts publishes a list of the properties owned or controlled by Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate. These include: Four coal mining groups, owning and operating about 50 important mines; eight iron mines, four iron and steel corporations, owning 21 groups of furnaces, steel works or rolling mills; three paper and cellulose manufacturing companies, five printing and publishing houses and great newspaper firms, seven electrical works and corporations, two motorcar factories, five shipping lines and importing and exporting businesses, in addition to a large number of inland transportation companies and newspapers.—From the Living Age.

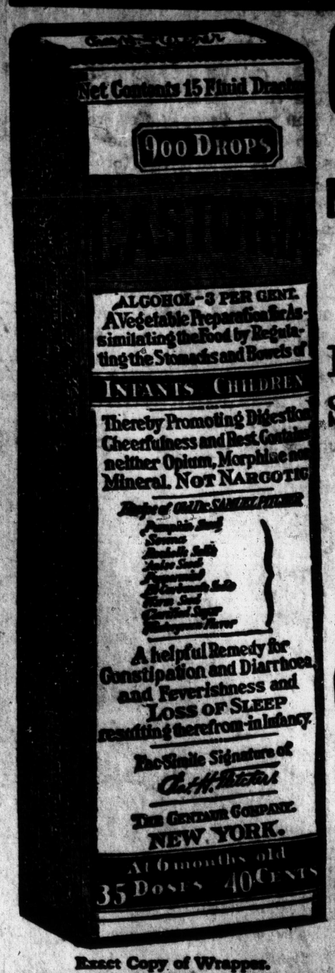
Modernness of the Ancients.

We have only to turn back the pages of history to discover that the ancients had some very modern notions.

Mr. E. W. Hulme pointed out before the Newcomen society, recently organized in England to study the history of engineering and technology, that in the great Palace of the Two Axes in Crete there was a system of water-carried sewage and terra cotta socketed drain pipes that could not be paralleled in Europe prior to the Eighteenth century.—Popular Science Monthly.

Words in the Bible.

There are 593,493 words in the Old Testament and 181,253 words in the New Testament, of a total of 774,746 words.



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

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When you are discouraged and think that there is no use trying, then get busy!

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the *result* of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.

Are Corns a Luxury?

When is a luxury tax? Representative Aaron S. Kreider tells this story: A woman went into a restaurant and ordered a plate of ice cream, and when she came to pay, she had a check for 15 cents and 2 cents was added to it. She asked: "What does that 2 cents mean?"

"Well," she was told, "15 cents for your ice cream and 2 cents luxury tax."

She paid it, and then she walked across the street to the drug story and asked for a corn plaster, and she got a check for 10 cents, and 1 cent added. She said: "What is the 1 cent for?"

"That is the luxury tax."

"Well," she said, "this is the first time I ever knew that corns were a luxury."

Now that is the way it goes. There are a great many things to be considered in discussing tax propositions.—From the Nation's Business.

A Kind Man.

"That kind man always takes the boys fishing with him." "Yes, the boys dig the bait and string the fish."

Nasty Inference.

"I claim that congressmen are paid more than they're worth." "How much are they paid?" "I don't know."

Was any friendship ever based on a desire to "improve" its object?

Misalliance.

"So you think Agnes married beneath her?" "I do; her husband plays a miserable game of bridge."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

A wise man flatters a woman by telling her that he is unable to understand her.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum

When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.

The Stage Today.

Alfred Noyes, who is conducting a strong campaign for the purification of the drama, said in a recent address: "In Fifth avenue the other day I saw a crowd assembled before a hairdresser's shop window. The window contained a wax presentation, life size, of a young lady about to enter her bath. As I turned disgustedly away I heard a young man say: "'Why, this hairdresser has stolen the plot of at least six of Broadway's forthcoming plays. He is bound to be sued right and left for plagiarism.'"

Cor-Wreckt.

Al Bert—"How do these love triangles usually end?" Phil Bert—"Most of them turn into a wreck-tangle."—Science and Invention.

Added Strength.

Restaurant Keeper—"I hope the sausage was alright." Guest—"Yes, I feel it has given me horse power."

Satan is willing to let men go to church on Sunday if they will work for him the remainder of the week.

First "Promised Land" that a small boy encounters in his life is the grove where the picnic is held.

Many dislike excursions, but nobody dislikes excursion rates.

Will You Have A "Lift"

If you have reason to believe, as many have, that a change from coffee or tea would be wise, try

POSTUM CEREAL

You'll find what thousands of others have found—complete satisfaction to taste, and freedom from harm to nerves or digestion

When coffee or tea disturbs, it's easy to get up where you belong, with Postum

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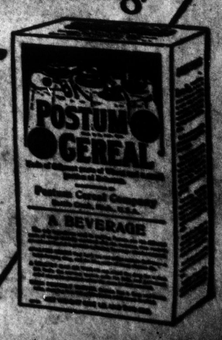

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