

Importance of Little Things of Dress

Shoes, Gloves, Neckwear, Parasols and Hats All Have Their Parts to Play

Short Skirts Demand Smart Shoes

New York, July 10. In the summer season, perhaps more than at any other time, it is the little things of dress which count in the wardrobe. The sheer lingerie frock gathers much of its charm from the bright girdle, the touch of color at the throat, the well-fitting pump, or boot, dainty stockings and gloves, and the wide-brimmed, becoming hat which completes it. Without these finishing touches, the frock itself might fall short of expectations.

Summer Footwear.

Although the high laced boot was chic and becoming with the short tailored skirt, and is still a favorite in white canvas, buckskin, and the soft grey and tan leathers, the low shoe is much in demand. The old-time Colonial pump with huge buckle



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and low, for tennis, golf, and similar sports; substantial looking shoes for walking, mountain climbing and the more strenuous of out-of-door purposes. These come in tan or black and lend themselves to any appropriate out-of-door costume. For those who favor the flat-heeled, broad-toed shoe, there are a number of modish low shoes on the Oxford type, which may be appropriately worn with the tailored suit or dress for street and business wear.

What's New in Neckwear.

Neckwear is particularly interesting this summer. The various collars and jabots now modish offer limitless ways of changing or brightening up a frock or blouse.

Perhaps the very newest idea in neckwear is the shoulder cape of white, black, Java brown, or other favored shade, of crepe Georgette, trimmed with bands of ermine, beaver or moleskin. The short-haired furs are preferred for these capes. While these novelties are a bit absurd, still, they are effective and becoming, and afford quite a bit of warmth, worn in the evening over the sheer lingerie frock or the filmy dance dress.

The jabot frill of chiffon, net, picot-edge, Georgette, or organza is an effective accessory with the tailored suit; it is worn oftentimes with the coat, and then again it is a part of the blouse. The jabot blouse is one of the popular models of the season.

There are attractive sets of Quaker collar and the various other models, with cuffs to match, in lawn, organza, crepe Georgette and net; many of them in the soft pastel tones so much favored this summer. These are worn with stocks of dark linen or serge, and with the tailored suit. Now and then one sees a becoming high stock with sports blouse or street frock, but the open throat is the rule, although both high and low collars are modish. In order to be smart, a high collar must fit perfectly, and be well adjusted.

Girdles and sashes are another means of introducing a bit of color contrast. These girdles and sashes are offered in great variety in the shops, and belts are once more coming into favor. With the trim tailored dress of serge or linen, the narrow, flat sash encircling the waist, crossing in back, and tying in front or at the side front, in a loose knot, is a great favorite. These sashes are usually made of the same material as the dress, or of satin. Ends are finished with a tassel or a bead design. For lingerie frocks and dance dresses the wide ribbon girdle or the silk or satin sash is modish. Dresden ribbons with the design worked out in metallic threads are worn considerably with dance and evening dresses.

The strictly tailored suit is completed with a narrow leather belt, or a stitched belt of the material.

Buttons and buckles must not be forgotten in the summer scheme, for they are becoming daily more and more important. The dark serge frock has a row of satin-covered buttons, usually in a contrasting color, from collar to hem, or a row from shoulder to wrist. It is predicted for fall that we will wear button boots again, and that not only will they have the single line of buttons at the closing, but a double row.

ONTARIO APPLE CROP WILL BE A LIGHT ONE.

Plums and Cherries Fraction of Last Year's Yield.

Ottawa, July 10.—The July fruit crop report which is now being distributed by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture contains the following information regarding the condition of fruits in all parts of Canada:

Apples—In western Ontario there will be a light apple crop, and much of the fruit will be of a poor quality. East of Toronto spies are light, but on the whole indications point to a crop nearly medium. Duchess and Wealthy promise a heavy crop in eastern Ontario. Fameuse and McIntosh will be a full crop where orchards have been sprayed. The total crop in British Columbia is estimated as slightly larger than last year. Nova Scotia reports two-thirds of an average crop or slightly over one million barrels.

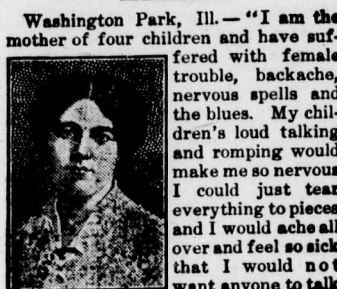
Peaches—There has been considerable damage from "leaf curl" in Niagara. The crop is estimated at 75 per cent. of last year. British Columbia reports a crop about equal to last year's.

Pears—In Niagara, Bartlett's are a good crop, Anjou and Kieffer fair, and Duchess very light. Prospects are generally favorable in British Columbia.

Plums—There will be a light crop in Ontario. There are practically no Japanese plums except Burbank. European varieties will average a half crop. In Quebec, there will be about as many plums as last year. European varieties have set particu-

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Cherries

In Niagara district sweet varieties will be about 30 per cent. of 1915, and sour varieties 20 per cent. British Columbia reports sweet varieties light and sour varieties a fair crop.

Strawberries—Late varieties will be a good crop in Ontario. Warm weather is badly needed. New Brunswick will also have a large crop of good quality. A similar report comes from Quebec. In British Columbia there will be a decided increase over last year's crop.

ROSE NOTES.

As soon as the hybrid perpetual or June flowering roses have bloomed, shortening in the branches somewhat will tend to make the plants bloom better in the autumn.

Old gardeners had an idea that monthly roses bloomed better when the branches were pegged down to the ground.

Rose bushes should be kept free from insects. Green fly or aphid is controlled by frequently spraying the foliage with a hose. If this is not sufficient, soap and water or tobacco water must be used.

The rose sawfly, which in its caterpillar state is called the rose slug, is troublesome at this season, and must be kept under control.

As flies they are shiny black, about a fifth of an inch long, found usually on the under side of the leaves or flying from bush to bush. The first young slugs hatch out about the first of June and increase during the month. They are pale green at first, and almost transparent, feeding upon the leaves, which look as though they had been burned.

Dry slaked lime sifted over the leaves while they are wet with dew is a simple remedy that usually is effective, but if this does not produce the desired result, the plants must be sprayed frequently with whale oil soap dissolved in water, one pound of soap to eight gallons of water.

The rose chafer, or rose bug, a slender-bodied beetle covered with ashen-yellow down, appears in June, remaining from four to six weeks. The chafer should be brushed off daily into vessels containing water on which kerosene oil is floating, or they may be gathered on sheets and burned. Heavy applications of arsenate of lead, one-half pound to five gallons of water, or Bordeaux mixture will largely protect roses and other ornamental plants from the rose chafer. Thorough applications should be made on the first signs of the insects' presence, and repeated as often as necessary. Spiraea, detzias, blackberries, and other plants are also troubled by the attacks of the rose chafer.

Mildew is a grave mould like fungus growth that appears on both the leaves and stems of roses. A sudden checking of the plant's growth seems to cause this difficulty. Flour of sulphur dusted on the leaves every few days after wetting them is the best remedy.

Where rust troubles roses appearing on the leaves, the infected branches should be cut off and burned as soon as discovered.

Pruning or trimming does not injure the privets, but it does prevent their flowering. When the plants are not pruned they are quite attractive, covered with small blossoms.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Third Quarter, For July 16, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xvii, 22-34. Memory Verses, 22, 23—Golden Text, Acts xvii, 28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

While Paul waited at Athens for the coming of Silas and Timothy he was so stirred by the idolatry which he saw that not only in the synagogue did he talk to the Jews, but daily in the market place he preached Jesus and the resurrection to all who would listen to him. And as they delighted in any new thing, this was certainly the newest they ever heard, and they desired to hear more. So they brought him to a public place where he could tell them more fully of this, to them, new doctrine (verses 16-21). The thought of the dead coming to life again was too much for them, and while there were some who believed others mocked, even as they do to this day (verses 32-34). The newest thing to this very day is the old, old story of salvation by the sacrifice of the Lamb of God, as told so vigorously by Rev. William Sunday and others, but as strenuously opposed as in the long ago by the enemies of Christ. Seemingly intelligent men still scoff at the resurrection of the body and the thought of a body of flesh and bones without blood. Ministers everywhere do not believe that the kingdom cannot come till Christ comes again, but speak of it as now here, to be advanced or extended, and the truths of last week's lesson in reference to His coming for and with His saints are simply ridiculed. But there are some who believe God.

The people of Athens were very superstitious, or, as in the R. V. margin, religious, and seemed to worship all the gods they had ever heard of, and lest they might have omitted one they had an altar with the inscription, "To the unknown god," and this gave Paul his topic. It is one of the saddest truths of the ages and even of our own time that the true God is largely unknown. "Israel doth not know." "They know not the thoughts of the Lord." "Hast thou not known me, Philip?" "O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee" (Isa. l, 3; Mic. iv, 2; John xiv, 9; xvii, 25). God can be known only in Jesus Christ, and therefore all who will not receive Jesus Christ as God do not know the true God. Speaking to gentiles, Paul began at the beginning and told them of Him who created all things and who therefore needed nothing from the creatures whom He had made, as only in Him do all live and move and have their being, and He giveth to all life and breath and all things (verses 22-28). It must have been humiliating to these proud and wise Greeks to be told that they were of the same blood as other nations and that God their Creator had placed them on the earth just where they were (verse 28).

It is another great truth, and but lit-

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tle considered that when the Most High, the possessor of heaven and earth, divided to the nations their inheritance He did it with reference to the children of Israel although they were not then in existence (Gen. x, 25; Deut. xxxii, 8); so that, as one has said, both historically and geographically, Israel is the great center. That, however, was not a truth for the people of Athens just then, for Paul desired to lead them to the true God and to repentance. He told them of Him whom God raised from the dead, the Creator who had come to the world which He had made, but was unknown to it and rejected by it and crucified, but now alive forevermore and appointed to be the judge of all mankind; and not only was the judge appointed, but also the day, which we learn elsewhere would cover a thousand years, for one day is with the Lord as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day (II Pet. iii, 8). This whole age through which we are passing since Christ was crucified is spoken of as an hour, and a day, and an acceptable year (John v, 25; II Cor. vi, 2; Luke iv, 19). The next thousand years is also called an hour, beginning and ending with a resurrection (John v, 28).

There shall be a resurrection both of the just and unjust, but a thousand years shall intervene between the two (Acts xiv, 15; Rev. xi, 5, 6). All who have ever lived shall come into judgment before the same Judge, but not all at the same time. All who truly receive the Lord Jesus can say, "I am crucified with Christ" (Gal. ii, 20), and have passed from death to life and shall not come into judgment for sin (John v, 24). But all such must appear before the judgment seat of Christ, where only saved people shall appear, to have their works approved or disapproved, to be rewarded or suffer loss and to be appointed to their places in His kingdom (Rom. xiv, 10; I Cor. v, 10). Then we shall come with Him to judge the living nations, according to Matt. xxv, 31, with Joel iii, 1, 2; Zech. xiv, and set up His kingdom. The rest of the dead who did not rise in the first resurrection shall be judged at the great white throne after the thousand years (Rev. xx, 11-15). In the face of such plain statements I cannot understand how any who read their Bibles with ordinary carelessness can think or speak of all people that have ever lived standing before the great white throne. We only need to allow the thoughts of God to displace our thoughts.

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