CUCUMBER GREEN DANCE FROCK IS SIMPLE, WITH QUITE NEW NECK AND SHOULDER LINE

Straight Kimono Sleeve Is Slashed From Top to Bottom and Caught Together With Tiny Silver Flowers, Revealing Upper Arm and Shoulder.

9000- Coat Is This Cucumber Green Dance Frock.

8643- Summer Dance Frock Exceedingly Simple.

7965- Frock And Cape All In Demure Gray

AT a yacht club dance the other evening this little cucumber green dance frock (9000) was the coolest and daintiest costume on the floor. And the smartest, too, because of its utter simplicity and quite new neck and shoulder line. The straight kimono sleeve is slashed from top to bottom and caught together with tiny silver flowers, revealing the upper arm and shoulder, but the neckline is high and straight across and very modest. Silver chiffon roses decorate the straight gathered skirt and the sash is of silver ribbon. The exquisitely simple frock is made of cucumber green canton crepe.

The whole costume (7965), frock, cape and hat, came from one shop, where the three pieces were sold as one, the cape being simply a detachable adjunct of the gray canton crepe frock. The cape is lined with blue and the foot of the skirt is faced with this color. The decolletage of the gray frock is finished with a narrow, turned-down collar of white linen embroidered with blue dots. The hat is of gray straw, faced with gray silk, and has a draped crown of blue faille with appliqued gray grapes.

Waists grow plainer and plainer and most of the decoration of a dance frock is now on the skirt. This lovely little dancing dress (8643) is of pink chiffon with opalescent beads shading from palest blush pink to rose. The bead trimming and fringe are elaborately applied to the tunic of the skirt, but are sparingly used on the bodice, which has the high, young, girlish neckline that is more fashionable this summer than an extreme decolletage with shoulder straps.

Problems of Dressmaking.

By Madame Richet.

Queries concerning dressmaking will be answered in The Sunday Oregonian each week by Madame Richet. Your problems will be carefully considered and promptly replied to. Address letters to Madame Richet, dressmaking editor, The Sunday Oregonian. All correspondence should be written upon one side of the paper only. Letters received by Tuesday will be answered the following Sunday. Replies will be made only through these columns.

THANKS are due to the manager of one of the leading suit departments for the courteous co-operation in the following notations relative to autumn and winter wear.

There is much interest shown in the variation of the frock styles which have already been offered for fall with quite a point made of variety in decoration in the way of ornament, embroidery and fabric. It seems that there was never more diversity and yet more sameness, than to the charming and distinctive frocks for the coming season.

Poiret, twill and tricotine, it seems, are running a race to see which will have first place.

For the fabric in cloth dresses, of course, silk duvetyn and paurelaine will not be forgotten, and some very charming creations have been designed for these beautiful soft fabrics.

Cloth dresses range in type from the plain simple dress for the school girl to models that are elaborately embroidered and beaded. The new features of the mode are displayed in the cape back, low waist line and widened silhouette.

Both the normal and the dropped shoulder are featured in the coat dress. The sleeves are of novel cut with deep cuffs and wide puffs at the elbow.

Furs, notably squirrel, caracul and mole, are used on coat dresses.

Canton crepe and crepeback satin are the principal fabrics used in silk dresses. Afternoon dresses show some draperies, but high backs and long sleeves and decided simplicity in trimming are their main features. Irregular hem lines and loose panels are features of the afternoon dress. Wide flowing sleeves give a touch which will offset the simplicity of the bodice. Motifs of embroidery in subdued colors are used symmetrically.

Evening dresses show a tendency toward classic lines, full skirts and snugly fitted bodices. Beads, spangles and sequins will be used. Brocaded velvet, satins and chiffons are also employed effectively in evening gowns.

Black is a strong favorite for the new season. Black is combined with a number of colors very effectively, such as red, henna, gray, sorrento and white.

Coats.

Coats are also shown in the two distinct silhouettes and are in decided contrast to the dolman wraps of a year ago. The ripple skirt and the fitted bodice in coats are meeting with much success, and it seems as if this will be the leading style for this coming winter.

In these coats the collars are generally high and may be worn shawl fashion or fastened close to the chin. The sleeves are set in at a normal armhole. Fur is used for collars a great deal on this type coat, and in some cases bands of fur are used on the skirt to form a deep hem, or put on in motifs or patches.

Then comes the straight line coat with the deep armhole, or dropped shoulder with a very wide sleeve, snugly fitted collars and irregular hem lines are prominent in this style coat. One sided fastenings are also used. Cords and tassels often take the place of belts. The long full circular coat flaring from neck to hem and belted across the front is also finding favor.

The Russian blouse effect is also found in one of the new style coats, cut with wide sleeves and blouse back, belted front and much fullness over the hips.

Suit coats are much longer, while some short box coats, swinging loose from the shoulder will be worn. The long unbelted as well as the belted straight line coat will predominate.

Fur trimming is a marked note, not only is fur used for collars and cuffs, but is used in panels and patches. Embroidery has lost some of its popularity, and is used mostly in self tones and subdued colors.

Suit skirts are made on simple straight lines, and continue to be short. This is expected in view of the added length and breadth of the coats.

The favored fabrics for coats are duvetyn, velour and the new materials having a pile surface. Poiret, twills, tricotine and some of the light weight pile fabrics are favored for suits.

My dear Madame Richet: Please help me make an overcoat, for winter use, for a boy of 10, from a jersey overcoat, man's size 42.

It is a perfectly plain, loose coat in four pieces, having seam down the back, two-piece set-in sleeves, single-breasted, fronts lined with same material back to armhole, but only stitched at edges (outside). Small collar and lapels, or can lift loose, measures 12 inches at bottom of sleeve.

Would like sleeve to just cover elbow, as I am very thin.

Natural waist line with girdle of solid blue and two loose streamers, one 18 and the other 21 inches long, both six inches wide and fastened at top of girdle, which with rest of dress fastens on the left side.

Skirt is 36 inches long and made with an overskirt 28 inches long, the under part showing eight inches of the figured material.

The dress was too long and I took a two-inch hem in the under part of skirt and it now looks badly proportioned. Thank you for any help you may be able to give me. A SUBSCRIBER.

A Subscriber.—To make over the full-sized overcoat for a 10-year boy I would advise you purchase a pattern from which you can recut the overcoat. Take the boy's chest measurement for size of pattern. Pin together the pattern at seam lines and try on the lad; by so doing you can soon judge if it will be safe to cut the overcoat; however, if the pattern seems too large or two small, cut a cambric or muslin pattern and fit before cutting the overcoat.

The only suggestions I can make relative to your figured georgette would be to use the plain blue bands now on your gown into ruffles, ruch loops or shell trimming for sleeves, around neck, also the tunic down and around the front. I would advise an apron effect front also for the back, which would be more becoming to you. If possible, have your tunic five or six inches from hem line of skirt. Use extra length of your skirt in a deep hand-sewed hem. Have shallow scallops for your sleeves and tunic. Trim with ruffles or ruch. If you should use the loops or shell trimming, then do not scallop your sleeves or tunic. If more becoming, shorten and take in your sleeves. A touch of some bright color combined with your girdle would be most attractive and would advise coral, geranium or jade in one-inch velvet ribbon.

Dear Madame Richet: I get so much help from your columns. Can you help me now? I love pongee, both for itself and for its practability, but I do not look well in any of the same or neutral shades, positive browns or yellows are very becoming. Am 28 years old, five feet five inches high, weigh 138, dark hair and skin, very dark eyes and usually a good deal of color in lips and cheeks. What could I do in the way of a pongee dress for winter? Could it be "toned up" to suit me with any other color and not look "patchy"? What color and material would combine and how would you suggest making it? Early answer appreciated. Many thanks. BRUNETTE.

Brunette: Pongee does not lend itself to combination with any other material excepting some hand work piping or binding. And in your case would use old rose or geranium. For waist I would suggest one rather blouse with tiny tucks from shoulder line to chest line to give needed fullness and have a long waist line at bottom of which mount your rather full skirt made with a deep hem and several deep tucks all finished in hematitching, either by hand or machine, using old rose or geranium for touch of color. A narrow girdle of one-inch velvet ribbon matching whatever color you choose for trimming would make a very attractive frock. It is for you to determine whether you wish to wear a high neck and long sleeves or the almost straight across low neck and short sleeves. An added enhancement to your dress would be a necklace in keeping with the trimmings. Many novelties are being shown and not great in cost.

HARRINGTON, Wash., July 28.—My Dear Madame Richet: Will you kindly suggest in your fashion column of The Oregonian some suitable style of dress to be evolved from brown taffeta and any combination you deem fitting? The dress is to be for an 18-year-old girl for wear at college at informal afternoon affairs. She is about five feet two inches tall, with medium dark hair and eyes, and weighs 123 pounds. The taffeta formed a skirt on a last year's frock, and also trimming bands, which extended from shoulder to hem of garment and which are about six inches wide when ripped and pressed. This is all of the taffeta that can be used, as it will be necessary to combine it with something else. Thanking you in advance for your suggestions, I am sincerely, C. M. A.

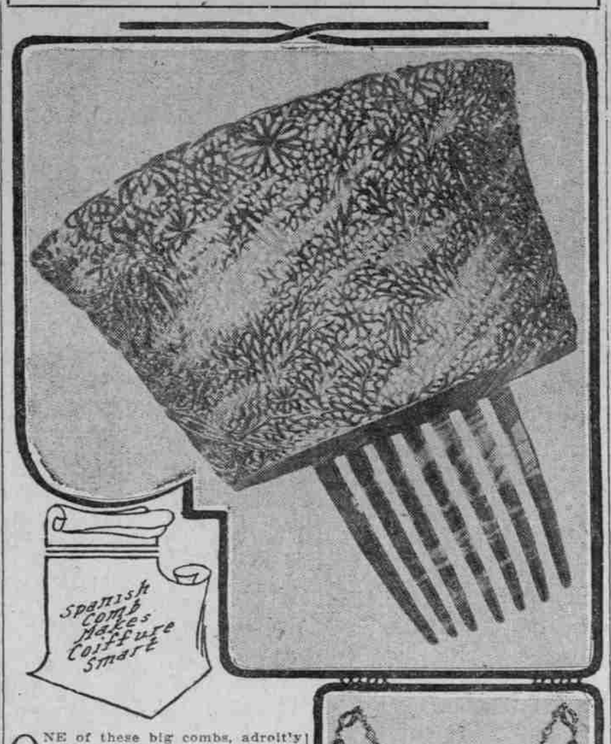
C. M. A., Harrington, Wash.: To combine with your brown taffeta I would suggest a warm tan colored organdie for an elongated waist with paneled front and short sleeves. To the paneled front join the tunic apron—using the six-inch bands for trimming of waist, sleeves, tunic and sash. Have the bands hemstitched about one inch apart then cut through to produce the one-inch picoted strips which you can use as ribbon loops to trim around the neck and sleeves also tunic front. A dainty finish for sash would be to have some hemstitched in brown silk.

Dear Madame Richet: Please let me know what will be nice for a wedding dress for a woman 33 years old who has been married before. I am five feet four inches, brown hair; I have blue eyes and good color. I thought of gray with hat to match, also shoes. Also what would be good for a traveling dress, or suit? Thanking you very much for your help. A SUBSCRIBER.

A Subscriber: Nothing I could suggest would be more appropriate for your wedding gown than a gray Canton crepe or crepe de chine trimmed with fringe or ribbon and with hat and shoes to match would be most attractive. For a traveling suit I would advise a Poiret, twill or tricotine in blue or any other color becoming to you.

BIG COMB ADROITLY PLACED GIVES DASH TO SILHOUETTE

Few Women, However, Wear Ornament as Spanish Senorita Does, Straight Up at Back of Head—Amethyst Popular Stone.



Amethyst Necklace Now The Thing

ONE of these big combs, adroitly adjusted, gives infinite style and dash to the whole silhouette. Few women, however, wear the Spanish comb as the Castilian senorita wears it—straight up at the back of the head to make a support of the hair dressing, at an angle, and only a face of very classic contour can stand the severity of the big comb standing straight up behind.

Usually the comb is thrust into the hair at the right side, just back of the ear, with an upward or downward slant as is most becoming—and it has the same coquettish effect as a rose thrust behind the ear. Pictured is a very handsome comb of the Spanish type, made of carved shell and with the now fashionable square ornament.

* * *

Isn't it an odd coincidence that amethysts should have established themselves in fashion just when the country has "gone dry?" For the amethyst, you know, is the temperance stone! Years ago it was selected by advocates of total abstinence as their particular symbol. The word amethyst is derived from two Greek words that mean "a man who abstains."

Anyhow, whether the 18th amendment has anything to do with it or not, the amethyst is at the moment very fashionable and its pellucid mauve is set in green gold or in white gold. A very beautiful amethyst and green gold necklace are pictured.

* * *

Black frocks abound in the misses' departments this season. Even the flapper must have her stunning black frock and the gay little black dresses come in sizes from 14 to 18 years. They are adorable frocks—much prettier than you can find in the departments where women's sizes are sold—for they are intentionally gay and youthful. And gay and youthful black is very fascinating indeed. One enchanting model is of black georgette, the skirt all tiny bias-edged ruffles from hem to belt, and the elbow sleeves also are in tiers of ruffles all the way up. A simple, round-necked bodice is tied in with a wide sash of lustrous black moire ribbon which stands out crisply over the ruffled skirt at the back.

AUCTION BRIDGE

BY ANNIE BLANCHE SHELBY.

SOME time ago I dwelt upon the policy now current among the best auction players of refraining as second bidder from the bid of a major suit over an adverse no-trump bid (though having the strength to justify the bid) and using the strength of the hand rather in the effort to save game, if not indeed to set the contract.

As stated at the time, a test had been made of the respective merits of the two policies, that of bidding or passing, and the results showed greatly in favor of the pass.

So many players, I find, are still unconvinced on the subject, and persist in bidding over an original no-trump bid (having, of course, the strength necessary to the bid) that I deem it well to emphasize the matter still further. Let it be noted, first, that my remarks apply exclusively to the bid of a major suit. The bid of a minor suit over a no trump has no place whatever in the discussion, which is, or should be, conclusive proof that a minor suit bid, no matter how strong the suit, is not under the conditions to be considered.

The tendency to bid—in fact, to overbid—is the besetting fault of the average player. Such player apparently feels that unless he secures the declaration and plays the two hands his efforts go for nought. He is to all intents and purposes oblivious of the fact that as declarer, at the most, unless the declaration be doubled, he can score but six, seven, eight, nine or ten points per trick, while as adversary he stands the chance to score 50.

But to go on with my original subject: A number of tables took part in the contest mentioned, so the test was in all respects a fair one. It was so arranged that the two playing as partners who favored the suit bid, and contrariwise, those who favored the pass, occupied the same position throughout—north and south, or east and west, as the case might be.

The play, of course, was duplicate. Twenty-eight deals were played, though, as it turned out, four deals only out of the 28 were such as to admit of the test; that is to say, there were four deals only out of the entire 28 which admitted of the bid of an adverse no trump at a time when second player held a conventional major suit bid, one which apparently insured a good score if it were used as the trump and also offered the promise if not of defeating the no-trump bid at least of saving game.

One of the hands admitting of the test was the following:

	♥ 10 8 2 ♣ J 8 7 5 4 ♦ 9 3 ♠ 8 7 4	
♥ 6 5 4 ♣ A 10 6 ♦ 10 7 ♠ A K 10 9 2	Y A B Z	♥ K Q J 7 ♣ Q 2 ♦ K 8 6 3 2 ♠ Q J
	♥ A 9 3 ♣ K 9 3 ♦ A Q J 4 ♠ 6 5 3	

Z's hand thoroughly justifies a no-trump bid. He is protected in three suits, and, according to the Whitehead basis of valuations, has values to the amount of 14.

A's hand, as it happens, is the weakest of the four justifying a major suit bid. It is, however, undoubtedly a conventional bid, as the suit contains five hearts to the two top honors and still another honor, and the hand guarantees a quick outside trick, the ace of clubs. As stated, however, it was the weakest of the four which admitted of the test, but because of exceptional strength in the partner's hand, the players who bid "two spades" were enabled to go game, scoring a total of 206—36 for tricks, 40 for honors and 125 for game. The players who refrained from bidding and used their strength toward defeating the no-trump bid set the contract for three tricks. This gave them a score of 150, aces easy. The gain, therefore, to the suit bidders was 56.

Another hand justifying the test was as follows:

	♥ Q 9 7 ♣ 10 8 7 5 4 ♦ 9 8 5 4 ♠ K	
♥ K 4 ♣ A 9 2 ♦ K 10 7 ♠ A 10 9 7 4	Y A B Z	♥ A J 6 3 2 ♣ Q 3 ♦ J 3 ♠ 8 6 3 2
	♥ 10 8 5 ♣ K J 6 ♦ A Q 6 2 ♠ Q J 5	

In this case, also, the dealer is protected in three suits, with queen and jack above the average. He, of course, bid no trumps. A, with five spades to the ace and another honor and apparently a quick trick in each of the three remaining suits, has a perfectly sound "two spade" bid. Moreover, he has the advantage of position, as he lies over the no-trump bidder and so plays after rather than before him. Those bidding "two spades"—and the temptation to do so is great—went game, scoring 125 for game and 36 for tricks, or 161, less simple honors—a total of 143.

At the tables where the bid was not made and the hand was played at no trumps the declarer made two by cards, or 20. The adversaries, however, were ten to the good.

ever, held 70 acres, so they in reality

In another of the hands the distribution was as follows:

	♥ 8 5 ♣ J 7 5 2 ♦ K 7 6 4 2 ♠ J 9	
♥ A Q ♣ A 10 8 ♦ Q 5 2 ♠ A K 10 7 4	Y A B Z	♥ K 10 9 6 3 ♣ 9 6 3 ♦ J 10 8 ♠ 8 6
	♥ J 7 4 2 ♣ K Q 4 ♦ A 9 ♠ Q 5 3 2	

Again the dealer bid no trumps, and again A has an unusually strong hand—five spades to the ace, king and another honor and two quick outside tricks. With all his strength, however, and the fact that his partner gives him two trumps (thus insuring the majority) and that between them they have an apparently established side suit, the "two spade" bid was set for one trick. This gave the adversaries a penalty score of 32, 50 less simple honors.

At the tables where the hand was played at no trumps the declarer was held down to five tricks only. This gave the suit holder and his partner a score of 100 for the two down tricks and 30 for aces, in all 130. If we add to this the 22 point loss which the suit bid entailed the hand shows a net loss to the players who bid the suit of 162.

The other hand admitting of the test was the following:

	♥ 8 3 ♣ J 8 5 4 ♦ 9 6 4 ♠ 10 8 7 5	
♥ K Q J 6 2 ♣ Q 9 ♦ A K J ♠ A 6 4	Y A B Z	♥ A 9 7 ♣ 7 6 3 2 ♦ 5 3 2 ♠ Q 3 2
	♥ 10 5 4 ♣ A K 10 ♦ Q 10 8 7 ♠ K J 9	

Z again bid no trumps, and again, as is seen, A has an unusually strong suit—five hearts to the king, queen and jack and three outside tricks. At the tables where the heart was bid declarer just missed game. He, therefore, scored 24 for tricks and 32 for honors, in all 56. At the tables where the suit was not bid and the hand was played at no trumps the declarer was set for four tricks, so the adversaries got a score of 200, plus 30 aces, or 230. Deducting from this the 56 points which the suit bid made, the gain to the players who refrained from bidding the suit amounted to 174 points.

Now for a comparison of results: In the hand first given the suit bidders came out 56 points to the good; in the second hand, 143 to the good. Total gain to the suit bidders on the two hands was, therefore, 199.

On the third hand the suit bid entailed a loss to the bidders of 162 points; in the fourth hand of 174 points. Total losses to the players who bid the suit, 336 points.

Deducting the total gain to the suit bidders, 199, from the total loss 336 to the suit bidders, we get 137, this representing the net gain to the players who refrained from bidding over the no-trump bid and used their strength rather in the effort to defeat the declarer. This showing is all the more remarkable because of the fact that the hands on which the suit bid was made, when it was made, were considerably above the average in strength.

Knowing, as previously stated, the propensity of most players to bid, I wonder how many will take warning from the above showing, and instead of bidding when the dealer has bid no trumps and they hold a genuinely good bid take refuge rather in silence.

R. F. Foster believes so implicitly in the value of passing under such conditions and applying one's strength rather in the effort to defeat the declarer that he says he almost feels like advising the second bidder, when his adversary has bid no trumps, to pass without looking at his hand for fear that if he does look at it he will be tempted to bid.

In the hands given, it will be noted, third player, the no-trump bidder's partner, has made no overcall of the no-trump bid, even in some cases where, having no help for the no-trumper, it should ordinarily have been made. This presumably was a preconceived arrangement, as the overcall would have deprived the players of the opportunity of making the test which it was desired to make, that of determining which in the long run is the better policy, the bid of a major suit or a pass over an adverse no trump. Had the overcall been made second player on the second round would have announced his suit.

The arguments given apply strictly to the case of second bidder over an adverse no-trump bid. As he will be the player to lead if the no-trump bid prevails, he will be in no doubt concerning his lead. The situation as regards the fourth player is entirely different, and if he holds a suit which may be established on the first round, as, for instance, a suit of five or more containing, say, ace, queen and jack, he will often do well rather than pass to bid as a lead-directing bid. Particularly if he has but one re-entry, it is of great importance that his partner, the player who will open the hand, be apprised of his suit in order to know what to lead. Otherwise his re-entry may be gone before his suit becomes established, and then should his partner later not have a card of the suit to lead him he would be unable to bring it in.

The following case came up recently: The dealer bid a spade and second player passed. Third player, the dealer's partner, held three spades to the ace, and six hearts to the tierce major—ace, king and queen. As he was assured of the majority of spades to the side, he passed. The question came up later as to whether he should not have bid "two hearts." He contended that to have done so would have been to deny assistance at spades, while one of the opponents argued that as Y's heart holding was undoubtedly better than his and his partner's combined spade holding unless the bid had been on five or more to the king and queen hearts certainly should have been named.

There could be no objection certainly to the overcall of "two hearts," for while it would give the inference he had no help at spades the momentary deception to the partner could do no harm. Should he, the partner, persist with his spade bid Y would be entirely justified in going on with the heart bid.

Mrs. Comstock Tells How Cuticura Healed Child's Eczema

"My little daughter had eczema when she was eighteen months old. The eruptions on her face were large and red and festered and scaled over with a black scale. There were small, watery places on her scalp which turned to a soft white scale. She was terribly disfigured and restless at night. I began using Cuticura Soap and it was a great help, but not until I began using Cuticura Ointment, together with the Cuticura Soap, did the eruptions entirely leave. She was healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Comstock, 213 S. 13th St., Richmond, Ind.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

YOUNG GIRL FINDS RELIEF

Wants to Tell Other Girls All About It

Evansville, Ind.—"I am eighteen years old and have been bothered for several months with irregular periods. Every month my back would ache and I always had a cold and felt drowsy and sleepy. I work in a millinery shop and I went to work everyday, but felt stupid and would have such cramps. I had seen Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and had heard several women talk of it, so mother got me some. This Vegetable Compound is wonderful and it helped me very much, so that during my periods I am not now sick or drowsy. I have told many girls about it and would be glad to help anyone who is troubled with similar ailments." — STELLA LINXWILER, 6 Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Some girls lead lives of luxury, while others toil for their livelihood, but all are subject to the same physical laws and suffer in proportion to their violation. When such symptoms develop as irregularities, headaches, backaches, bearing-down sensations and "the blues," girls should profit by Miss Linxwiler's experience and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

Be Rid of Unsightly Hair!

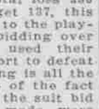
No more embarrassment from defacing hair on forearms, face or underarms. Rely on

Neet

The Non-Irritant Depilatory

Safely Erases Unwanted Hair

Merely coat the blemished surface with Neet—then rinse with clear water—the hair vanishes! Leaves the refreshed skin milk-white. Never reddens nor stings.



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Getting Too Fat? Try This—Reduce

The day of the slim woman's triumph has arrived. "The thinner one is the more stylish," say the dressmakers, "and the more comfortable," say those whose fat makes summer intolerable. This would have been sad news for the fat woman a year ago. She would have had to try dieting or exercise. Nowadays, however, the woman who is too fat for the style goes to a druggist and gets a box of Marmola Prescription Tablets, one of which she takes after each meal and at bedtime and so reduces her superfluous flesh quickly. These tablets, being made in accordance with the famous prescription, are perfectly harmless, even on the hottest days, and they are also, the most economical preparation a person can buy, for they cost only one dollar for a full-sized box, one of which is frequently enough to start a person to losing fat at the rate of two, three or four pounds a week. Pretty nearly every druggist keeps this tablet in stock, but should yours be sold out, you can easily obtain a box by sending to the makers, the Marmola Co., 4612 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.—Adv.

RECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With Othine—Double Strength.

This preparation for the removal of freckles is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength Othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee. —Adv.

BLACKHEADS GO QUICK BY THIS SIMPLE METHOD

Blackheads—big ones or little ones—soft ones or hard ones—on any part of the body, go quickly by a simple method that just dissolves them. To do this get about two ounces of calonite powder from your druggist—sprinkle a little on a hot, wet sponge—rub over the blackheads quickly for a few seconds—and wash off. You'll wonder where the blackheads have gone. The calonite powder and the hot water have just dissolved them. Pinching and squeezing blackheads only open the pores of the skin and leave them open and unsightly—and unless the blackheads are big and soft they will not come out, while the simple application of calonite powder and water dissolves them right out, leaving the skin soft and the pores in their natural condition. You can get calonite powder at any drug store and if you are troubled with these unsightly blemishes you should certainly try this simple method.—Adv.

Discolored or Freckled Skin Easily Peeled Off

The freckling, discoloring or roughening to which most skins are subject at this season, may readily be gotten rid of. Mercolized wax, spread lightly over the face before retiring and removed in the morning with soap and water, completely absorbs the disfigured outer skin. Get an ounce of the wax at any druggist's. There's no more effective way of banishing tan, freckles or other cutaneous defects. Little skin particles come off each day, so the process itself doesn't even temporarily mar the complexion, and one soon acquires a brand new, spotless, girlishly beautiful face.

Wrinkles caused by weather, worry or illness, are best treated by a simple solution of powdered saxolite, one ounce, dissolved in one-half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in this produces a truly marvelous transformation.—Adv.