

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

SKATING COSTUMES

The Craze for This Sport Has Brought with It the Knowledge That "Any Old Thing" Won't Look Smart on Its Devotees.

The habitues of a fashionable country club used to believe that a black or an undyed pony coat was the only wrap necessary for cold weather sports. That was what the average well-to-do, not to say wealthy, young matron appeared in, and she seemed to feel very well satisfied with her appearance. Debutantes and younger girls wore white cone ulsters, and they also were complacent.

In these days not much attention was devoted to artistic-looking winter sporting wraps, but the craze for doing fancy dances on the ice has brought into vogue a desire for fur coats which, if not really fanciful, at least express individuality of taste.

Kolinsky Fur Coat with Ivory Buttons.
One of the first matrons to look with distaste upon her black ponyskin sports ulster has discarded that practical garment for a wrap which shows her skirt. She rather prides herself upon a pair of trim ankles, and her London-tailored sports skirt of worsted mixture displays them modestly. Although moderately wide, that skirt looks narrow by comparison with the Kolinsky fur coat hanging loosely from the shoulders almost to the knees. From the waist line it acquires flare at so alarming a rate that one wonders what its width had it extended that far. Exaggeratedly large disk buttons of ivorylike composition fasten the diagonally closed fronts of the coat. But of these buttons only three are used—one at the knees, a second at the hips and a third below the throat, which is protected by a coachman's collar. Cuffs are turned back half way to the elbows on spacious sleeves. The hands are kept warm by a brush-fringe-trimmed muff of moderate size, and a flat turban of fur carries on the front of its low, rounded brim an Oriental cabochon of tiny colored beads.

Loss of fit—in fact, not fitting at all, but less flaring than the Kolinsky wrap—is a three-quarter sports coat of black caracul. This model, a trifle shorter at front centre than at sides and back, fastens blindly. It gains tone relief from the bands of fitch trimming the wrists of its wide sleeves and edging its high-standing collar. Nevertheless the dusky fur makes a fetching frame for a delicate-

ly fair face, which is further set off by a black velvet hat. That sports chapeau has the narrowest of brims, slightly rolled at the left side against a broad band of fitch, which, at the right side, is a bit depressed by a cluster of Christmas roses.

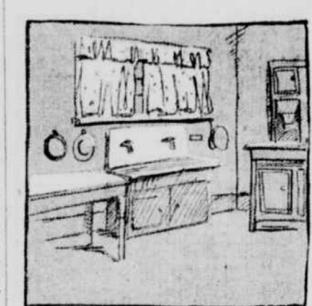
White Cone Coat Has Disappeared.
Because the white cone coat has disappeared from fashionable country club skating ponds and toboggan slides, those playgrounds of the energetic rich are not patronized nowadays by girls enveloped in sombre-hued furs. The smartest of sports coats is a youthful-looking affair of Hamster pelt. Long enough to conceal the frock worn beneath it—the frock of white corduroy or of heavy white linen—it has a flaring skirt portion which about the hips is repressed by the broadest of girdles.

Broad though that belt is, it is lengthened by a fringe of monkey fur, the only trimming on the garment, because wherever its stripes run in a contrary direction they furnish sufficient garnishing. They are horizontally placed in the belt, in the cuffs turned back upon moderately wide sleeves, and in the narrow collar, rolling high about the throat. As Hamster does not work into an artistic-looking sports hat, the turban designed for wear with this model carries a band of bear which is partly overlapped by a black velvet Tam crown.

Made Entirely of Pelts.
In the household where expense need not be considered will nearly always be found the sports suit made entirely of pelts. Naturally the most flexible of skins must be chosen, and among these Hudson Bay seal and broadtail rank supreme. The skirt of a model suit, which is equally good in seal or broadtail, is made with narrow gores which start at the waist. They end at the ankles under a broad band of fluffy fur—skunk, fitch or bear. The coat contributes its quota toward the production of the new profile.

Single-breasted and closing blindly from throat to knees under a band of fluffy fur, the coat shows that tendency to fit the figure which distinguishes so many of those designed solely for city use.

The Servant Problem Is Due to Preceding Generations; Therefore the Housemaids' School



"Our Mothers Branded Servant as Inferior Being," Says Mrs. Marsh.

By FRANCES ENGLAND.
THE women of Montclair have undertaken to solve the servant problem. They believe that it is time to stop talking about it and do something.

Their solution is to be a school for housemaids, which opens for registration on Thursday. The Housewives' League of Montclair, co-operating with Don C. Bliss, school superintendent, has established a term of study for servant girls in the domestic science room of the Mount Hebron School. Here maids will be taught the fundamental rules of cooking, how to serve a meal, personal cleanliness and what is regarded by the organizers as most important of all—moral responsibility.

"We realize that we are behind the times in our management of our homes and servants," explained Mrs. Chauncey H. Marsh, president of the Housewives' League, "and we know that the first step to be taken is to standardize labor. Up to this time nothing has ever been done to make an efficient craftswoman of the servant in our homes. The lazy, inefficient maid has



"We give her a room as comfortable as our own, a private bath, build her a labor-saving kitchen and still she leaves."

received as much wages as the will- ing, careful worker. We have never had any standard to go by. Now that we have established this little class where our maids may perfect themselves in their line of work, we hope to have at least set a standard for good work."

Idea Came from Class in Housewives.
The idea of a school for maids came

pendulum has swung in the opposite direction since our grandmother's day, when the general servant was a bond slave, who worked from dawn till late at night for a dollar or two a week.

Gets the Best of the Bargain.
"The servant girl gets the best of the bargain nowadays. I think it is perfectly right that she be paid a high wage, but I also insist that she earn it. She ought to feel that it is morally wrong to take large wages without being able to return value received in efficient labor."

Mrs. Marsh, as well as most Montclair housewives, realizes that something is wrong when incompetent servants are able to get well-paying positions and the demand is greater than the supply.

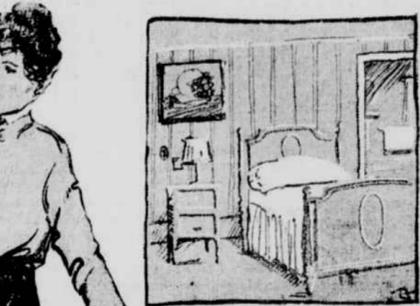
"We do everything to make the lot of the maid as pleasant as possible," continued Mrs. Marsh. "We give them rooms as comfortable as our own, we have private bathrooms installed for them, and in building our kitchens we carefully plan out every detail to save the maid's labor and to make her work light. And, in spite of that, our maids are always leaving us, and we have great trouble in finding any sort to take their places."

Our Mothers at Fault.
"In this we are suffering for the sins of our mothers and of all the women who have gone before. Because they made the servant's lot a difficult one and branded her as an inferior we are suffering from that stigma. Girls still look upon domestic service as a degrading condition. They feel that they lose caste and become menial by working in homes. So the most intelligent of unskilled girls prefer the factory and mill, with its heavy routine of labor and comparatively small wages."

"It remains for us to raise the status of the domestic servant by making of our servants trained, experienced workers, with pride in their work. We must make them realize that it is just as great a thing to create a perfect pudding as it is to model a beautiful statue. We must aid them in raising their labor to the standpoint of an art."

An attempt will be made to show those enrolled in the school for maids that they have nothing to be ashamed of in their jobs and that the incompetent worker who slights her duties puts a brand on herself. The domestic science teacher who will have charge of the class will explain that clean hands, well kept nails, tidy hair and a neat uniform are merely part of the necessary personal equipment for cooking.

Uniform Not a Badge of Servitude.
"Miss Hanson, the instructor, will herself wear a uniform," Mrs. Marsh pointed out. "She will show them that a uniform is not a badge of servitude by any means, but merely a convenient, neat costume, suitable for that particular kind of work. I shouldn't



New Generation at Montclair Instills Pride of Labor in Its Home Helpers.

insist upon a maid wearing a uniform merely to show that she is a maid, but I do insist upon a neat appearance. Employees in any shop or factory wear the sort of garment most convenient for their particular labor and without any thought of shame. But, as I said before, we are suffering in this because of the sins of our forebears."

The independent servant who thinks she is quite as good as her employer, and perhaps a little better, is on the advanced a great way," Mrs. Marsh protested. "It seems paradoxical, and yet it is quite true. But what we have failed to do is to make them as competent and efficient as they should be to enjoy such privileges as they demand. I think we have taken a step in the right direction here in Montclair, and while it may take another genera-

tion to effect what we have started, we shall not feel that it has been in vain."

Valuable Assistance from Employers.
Montclair maids may register in the domestic science building of the Central School, January 7, 3 to 4 p. m. The regular work will begin one week later. For twelve consecutive weeks classes will meet Mondays and Thursdays, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting two hours. The employers are doing everything in their power to make the classes a success. Most of them will pay the \$2.25 tuition for the term, and the maid will be given this time off in addition to her regular afternoon off.

As a centerpiece for a table try a low, oval basket of dark wicker. Fill the basket with Hamburg and Malaga grapes. On the handle arrange some asparagus fern, tie a many-looped bow of pale yellow ribbon, and have a single full bloom rose of the sunburst variety held in a tube concealed under the fern. The depth of water in the tube will keep the rose fresh, and the yellow of the rose and the ribbon harmonize delightfully with the coloring of the fruit in the dark basket.

Where a basket has no handle one can be easily supplied by using a strip of heavy wire, wound with green crepe paper and then ornamented with asparagus fern or smilax and flowers. Another easy way to improvise a temporary handle to a flower basket is to wire in place two uprights of stiff cardboard of the desired height. Connect the two with a twist of ribbon or a spray of fern and fill the basket with fruit and flowers. A pretty conceit is to have a line of demarcation between the halves of the basket, one half being filled with fruit and the other with flowers.

In decorating the supply table at an afternoon tea or evening reception where the flowers must keep fresh for several hours the combination of fruit and flowers and the artistic use of flower filled test tubes bring the best results for the least labor and expense.

BARS HONORS TO RED CROSS

Chairman of American Central Committee Asks Ambassadors to Discourage Decorations and Gifts to Relief Workers.

Members of the American Red Cross are not to receive valuable presents or decorations from European rulers, if the request of the central office of the association at Washington is observed.

Major General George W. Davis, chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross, yesterday sent through the State Department a letter to the American Ambassadors in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the American Minister at Bucharest, Rumania, asking them to discourage the bestowal of decorations upon representatives of the American Red Cross.

This action was taken because on other occasions foreign sovereigns have given medals to Red Cross representatives. The letter says: "Our organization is an impersonal one and our efforts are always prompted by a motive of sympathy for all who suffer, irrespective of nationality or creed. The individuals composing the organization and its officers are simply the agents of the national society into which personality is merged. Such assistance as may be rendered is accomplished by means of the contributions of the American people."

The American Red Cross has ordered six sterilizing outfits for the Belgian Red Cross upon request of Mme. Vandervelde. These will be shipped as soon as prepared, with a supply of hospital material and garments.

The funds of the Red Cross amounted to \$432,044.48. The Rubber Club of America gave \$1,631.95 and an anonymous giver \$200.

The Belgian Relief Fund amounted to \$775,109.84. The National French Draft Horse Association gave \$200; L'Espeir Society, of Charleroi, Penn., \$101.75; citizens of Burlington, N. J., \$95.60, and Adolph Boskowitz, \$50.

The fund for the relief of French women and children amounted to \$51-915.90. The American Ambulance Hospital Fund amounted to \$264,736.28. John Gilbert Ward gave \$250.

The Committee of Mény Fund amounted to \$96,982.48. James Douglas gave \$100; J. Dives, of Reading, Penn., \$100; Mrs. J. H. Whitmore, of Naugatuck, Conn., \$100, and Miss Eleanor V. Parker, of Boston, \$100.

branches of the government, is responsible for the fate of the amendment. If the Democratic members of Congress make an error in their support of their party on this subject as has the President, that party can no longer hope to receive the support of self-respecting women."

WILSON ONCE MORE SAYS 'NO' TO WOMEN
President Tells League He Cannot Support Suffrage Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Wilson announced once more to-day his unalterable opposition to the enactment of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. He takes the ground, as he heretofore, that the suffrage is a matter for the attention of the individual states, and the rights of extension and restriction are inherently the rights of the states themselves and not of the federal government.

The occasion of this reiteration of the President's views was the visit of more than one hundred women, composing the Wilson and Marshall League of Democratic Women, and Gilson Gardner. They were received in the East Room, and after the President had made his short speech he enjoyed listening to two or three quotations of his own utterances which certain of the suffragists seemed to accept as committing him to the cause. This attempt to draw the "deadly parallel" on Mr. Wilson was made by Miss Alberta Hill, of New York, who told the President that from his past remarks on the subject it was very evident that he would make "a splendid suffrage speaker."

"I can see that I am not able to argue as well as you ladies," laughed the President.

The Wilson and Marshall League was headed by Mrs. George A. Ames, of the District of Columbia, who acted as spokesman and made a few explanatory remarks as to the purposes of the organization, which she assured the President, was composed only of Democrats.

State by State, Says Wilson.
"I want to say that nobody can look on at the fight you are making without great admiration," said the President, "and I certainly am one of those who admire the tenacity and the skill and the address with which you try to promote the matter that you are interested in."

"But I, ladies, am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life, that changes of this sort ought to be brought about state by state. If it were not a matter of female suffrage, if it were a matter of any other thing connected with suffrage, I would hold the same opinion. It is a long standing and deeply matured conviction on my part, and therefore I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles if I lent my support to this very important movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

"Frankly, I do not think that that is the wise or the permanent way to build. I know that you perhaps unanimously disagree with me, but you will not think the less of me for being perfectly frank in the avowal of my own convictions on that subject, and certainly that avowal represents no attitude of antagonism, but merely an attitude of principle."

Women Dissatisfied.
In commenting on this reply of the President Dr. Frances Van Gasken, senior physician of the Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, who was one of the three speakers to address Mr. Wilson, said:

"The President's statement to our deputation to-day was both inconsistent and illogical. Here is a man who goes to Congress and says: 'You must do this' and it is done. He offers powerful aid to the movement in behalf of Philippine independence and in the next breath refuses to aid in accomplishing the enfranchisement of the women of America. If he had the conviction that woman suffrage was right and just he would aid us as no one else at the present moment could. This he has definitely declared he will never do."

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, said: "By refusing his support to the national suffrage amendment which will be voted on in the House of Representatives next week, President Wilson, as leader of the Democratic party, has laid upon that party a very heavy burden. The Democratic party,

SOCIETY AT DANCE FOR SOLDIERS' AID

Paul Jones Club Entertains for Benefit of Lafayette Fund for French Troops.

In the Della Robbia room of the Hotel Vanderbilt last night the Paul Jones Club gave its first dance for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund. Tickets for these dances are \$3, including supper, and \$1 of each admission goes to the fund. One of the comfort kits now being sent by the Lafayette Fund to the French soldiers was on exhibition last night.

A number of prominent young society women, dressed in costume, distributed souvenir hand painted fans and Lafayette cigarettes. They included Mrs. John G. A. Leishman, Jr., Miss Josephine Osborn, Miss Joan Whitridge, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Diane del Monte, Miss Beatrice Claffin and Miss Olga Wiborg.

Miss Maggie Teitel appeared at midnight in costume and sang, among other airs, "La Marseillaise."

Among those who had tables for supper were Mrs. Henry E. Osborn, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Lee Thomas and W. Forbes Morgan.

The Lafayette Fund committee includes Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Miss Janet Seudder, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Francis Burrill Hoffman, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Mrs. Rowland A. Robinson, Mrs. Charles William Rosemeyn, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. George R. D. Schieffelin, Jr., Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine.

The next dance will be held on February 8.

In the Cascade ballroom of the Biltmore last night was held the usual Wednesday Evening subscription dance, organized by Mrs. Lindley Tappin and Mrs. G. Knight B. Wade. The patronesses for these dances include Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Adams Bachelier, Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, Jr., Mrs. Huntington Norton, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving and Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg.

Among the subscribers present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cunnock, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howland Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.

Cold Weather Care of Your Complexion

As long as days are warm you perspire. Perspiration lubricates the skin and flushes out dust from the pores. But perspiring days are over for this year. You've got to aid nature to keep your skin soft and free from dust.

Try VELOGEN. Rub it into your face and neck at night and morning after washing and when going out of doors. Use it as a base for your favorite powder, wiping off what the skin won't absorb.

You'll be delighted at the transformation a week's use brings. Your skin will look clearer, cleaner, fresher. You are defying the work of high winds and dust. At Your Druggist—in collapsible tubes. 25 cents.—ADV.

Replenishing the Stock Pot

In the Bones the Inexperienced Cook Throws Away a Good Cook Finds the Basis of Rich, Nourishing Soups.

TO GO to market herself, to select with care the family joint, is now the fashion for the young housekeeper as well as the matron, and the revival of this old custom promises a big revolution in the "high cost of living" problem.

The telephone, while an inestimable convenience in many ways, has been one of the biggest factors in raising market prices. The inexperienced telephoner for her roast of beef, mutton or veal; lets her butcher choose it, accepts his word as to its weight and price, and later she receives the irrefragable receipt, but the bones taken from it figure nowhere but on her bill. By marketing in this way she has caused her butcher to become dishonest, for the bones he weighed up and charged to her were thrown into his scrap tub and later sold again at the rate of a few cents a pound, so he received two payments for them. Thus she as first purchaser is minus the excellent soup bones that the experienced cooks value.

Bones Cost as Much as Meat.

Bear in mind the fact that she has paid for those bones at the same rate that she has paid for her meat, if it was beef anywhere from 14 to 25 cents a pound, and she has thrown them aside as of no consequence, when she would have been horrified to throw away slices of the roast, which really cost her the same amount. If she went out to buy soup bones, the shin, the best bone to use for the purpose, would cost anywhere from 10 to 12 cents a pound. The beef bones are for the red stock, and the lamb, veal and chicken bones and chicken feet, which are valuable additions to the soup, make the white stock. So when the roast is rolled, order the bones cracked and sent home. When the shoulder of veal is boned for stuffing, have those bones cracked and sent home, and when the chicken is dressed insist that the feet are sent home with it, for they have cost just as much a pound as the thickest breast, and if left the butcher collects them and sells them again for a small price to the woman who knows their soup value.

Basis of Good Soup.

Bones are always the basis of good soup, but they have to be thoroughly cracked in order to get the substance dissolved; so by fine crushing they will almost entirely dissolve. When meat is added as well as the bones the osmazone in it makes the stock savory. Old hams, pigeons and rabbits are all good for soup stock, and to get the best results should be carefully jointed up and cooked slowly and steadily. The chicken may be stripped from the bones when it is tender and used for salad or for creamed chicken or hash for a luncheon dish, throwing the bones back into the soup to continue their usefulness. Steak bones may be removed be-

fore it is broiled and set away until they are needed for the stock pot. Even bones of roasted or boiled meats may be cracked and will yield quite a soup value.

Soup for Three Days.

A twelve-cent shin bone, nine cents worth of beef cut fine, a six-cent bunch of celery, three cents worth of carrots, one penny's worth of parsley, a penny

leak, five cents worth of onions, the bones carefully cracked and the vegetables cut fine, with the addition of four quarts of water, will make a soup for two or three days at 37 cents for a family of three people. The first day it is served with the vegetables, the second day, carefully strained and divided, it is served with noodles, and the third day with small dumplings.



FOR WINTER WEAR THE CHILD'S CORRECT RIDING HABIT INCLUDES LEGGINS OF THE COAT MATERIAL. THE OTHER ILLUSTRATION SHOWS CORRECT POLO ATTIRE FOR WOMEN. Costumes by Nardi.

"The independent servant is really an encouraging sign."

to Mrs. William Winton, chairman of the league's domestic science committee, after she had attended the classes in domestic science organized for Montclair housewives last winter.

"I got so much good out of my instruction there that I kept wishing my maid could profit by it, too," said Mrs. Winton. "Then it occurred to me that a class for maids would be an excellent way of solving the problem of inefficient servants. I realize that it is our fault that a servant problem exists at all."

According to Mrs. Marsh, the servant girls of Montclair, like those of most suburban villages, are exceptionally well paid. The inexperienced immigrant girl receives from \$20 to \$25 a month, while the more experienced maids are paid as high as \$40 and \$50 a month.

"Counting the board and lodging and other comforts they receive in addition to their wages, the servant girl's job must be ranked among the highly paid occupations," Mrs. Marsh related. "The

THE windows of the best florists will suggest many ideas for the arrangement of flowers in the home. One of the first things that attract attention is the ingenious use of glass test tubes as flower holders. These little receptacles are often invisibly suspended among ferns and foliage by means of a heavy thread slipped under the curving rim of the tube. Another good way of utilizing them is to bend a thin wire around the tube, twist the ends to form a projecting hook and hang the little tube over the edge of a flower dish or basket, the tube coming inside or out, according to the arrangement of the flowers in the main receptacle.

One florist arranged his pansies in an exquisite manner. On the bottom of a small glass basket with high, curv-

ing handle was set a Japanese flower holder which held upright the stems of the centre group of pansies. Around the edge of the basket, concealed by a fringe of asparagus fern, were hung six small test tubes. Each held three or four pansies, which spread sufficiently to form a complete border around the basket and met the flowers at the centre group.

Violets and other flowers with delicate stems are adaptable to such an arrangement. Where flowering plants have ceased to bloom it is quite possible to prolong their beauty by introducing flowers in small tubes which are concealed by foliage, either embedding long tubes in the flower pot or using short tubes and hanging them by threads.

New Flower Arrangements

As a centerpiece for a table try a low, oval basket of dark wicker. Fill the basket with Hamburg and Malaga grapes. On the handle arrange some asparagus fern, tie a many-looped bow of pale yellow ribbon, and have a single full bloom rose of the sunburst variety held in a tube concealed under the fern. The depth of water in the tube will keep the rose fresh, and the yellow of the rose and the ribbon harmonize delightfully with the coloring of the fruit in the dark basket.

Where a basket has no handle one can be easily supplied by using a strip of heavy wire, wound with green crepe paper and then ornamented with asparagus fern or smilax and flowers. Another easy way to improvise a temporary handle to a flower basket is to wire in place two uprights of stiff cardboard of the desired height. Connect the two with a twist of ribbon or a spray of fern and fill the basket with fruit and flowers. A pretty conceit is to have a line of demarcation between the halves of the basket, one half being filled with fruit and the other with flowers.

In decorating the supply table at an afternoon tea or evening reception where the flowers must keep fresh for several hours the combination of fruit and flowers and the artistic use of flower filled test tubes bring the best results for the least labor and expense.

Her uniform is not a badge of servitude.

tion to effect what we have started, we shall not feel that it has been in vain."

Valuable Assistance from Employers.
Montclair maids may register in the domestic science building of the Central School, January 7, 3 to 4 p. m. The regular work will begin one week later. For twelve consecutive weeks classes will meet Mondays and Thursdays, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting two hours. The employers are doing everything in their power to make the classes a success. Most of them will pay the \$2.25 tuition for the term, and the maid will be given this time off in addition to her regular afternoon off.

As a centerpiece for a table try a low, oval basket of dark wicker. Fill the basket with Hamburg and Malaga grapes. On the handle arrange some asparagus fern, tie a many-looped bow of pale yellow ribbon, and have a single full bloom rose of the sunburst variety held in a tube concealed under the fern. The depth of water in the tube will keep the rose fresh, and the yellow of the rose and the ribbon harmonize delightfully with the coloring of the fruit in the dark basket.

Where a basket has no handle one can be easily supplied by using a strip of heavy wire, wound with green crepe paper and then ornamented with asparagus fern or smilax and flowers. Another easy way to improvise a temporary handle to a flower basket is to wire in place two uprights of stiff cardboard of the desired height. Connect the two with a twist of ribbon or a spray of fern and fill the basket with fruit and flowers. A pretty conceit is to have a line of demarcation between the halves of the basket, one half being filled with fruit and the other with flowers.

In decorating the supply table at an afternoon tea or evening reception where the flowers must keep fresh for several hours the combination of fruit and flowers and the artistic use of flower filled test tubes bring the best results for the least labor and expense.

As a centerpiece for a table try a low, oval basket of dark wicker. Fill the basket with Hamburg and Malaga grapes. On the handle arrange some asparagus fern, tie a many-looped bow of pale yellow ribbon, and have a single full bloom rose of the sunburst variety held in a tube concealed under the fern. The depth of water in the tube will keep the rose fresh, and the yellow of the rose and the ribbon harmonize delightfully with the coloring of the fruit in the dark basket.

Where a basket has no handle one can be easily supplied by using a strip of heavy wire, wound with green crepe paper and then ornamented with asparagus fern or smilax and flowers. Another easy way to improvise a temporary handle to a flower basket is to wire in place two uprights of stiff cardboard of the desired height. Connect the two with a twist of ribbon or a spray of fern and fill the basket with fruit and flowers. A pretty conceit is to have a line of demarcation between the halves of the basket, one half being filled with fruit and the other with flowers.

In decorating the supply table at an afternoon tea or evening reception where the flowers must keep fresh for several hours the combination of fruit and flowers and the artistic use of flower filled test tubes bring the best results for the least labor and expense.