



ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES FOR THE FIVE O'CLOCK TEA TABLE

EVERY girl nowadays longs to have a particularly attractive tea table whose furnishings shall be as charming as those of all the other tea tables with which she is familiar, and from which shall be served unusually delicious refreshments of the sort which schoolgirls particularly like. Sometimes girls who have noticed only the tea tables of their well-to-do friends are apt to imagine that a tea table must necessarily be a matter of great expense, far beyond the possibilities of the average girl's allowance, and so they despair of setting up their own tea tables.

This is a very erroneous notion, as most charming tea tables can be arranged with the expenditure of very little money if care be taken to select the china and other equipment so that everything harmonizes and a general effect that is both pleasing and interesting is obtained. Of course, a Chipendale table, rare old bits of hand-carved silver, exquisite cups of valuable Dresden and hand-wrought linen from the French convents, webs of delicate filigree spun with thread, are delightful if they are possible, but where they are not there are other furnishings to be had that are quite as charming, and that any girl who looks around in out of the way shops will be sure to stumble upon.

The prettiest tea tables are always low, and they should not be too small as there is really quite a little room needed to accommodate all the china, that is necessary at times. If the table that is at the disposal of a girl for her tea table is not quite low the legs should be cut down provided the table is not too valuable a piece of furniture to be treated in this manner. If it is then the girl should try to get some member of the family to exchange with her, so that she can have a comfortable-looking tea table.

JUST at present there is a fad for using tea cloths wrought with cross stitch in colors, and as this style of embroidery does not take a great while to accomplish, the girl who is fond of needlework may soon turn out a most attractive cloth made of Russian linen and wrought in colors to harmonize with the rest of her room. Many girls, however, prefer an all white cloth, which may be worked in blind embroidery or trimmed with flit or filmy lace. These cloths may be exquisite pieces of hand work if there is no lack of time or money. Simpler cloths do quite as well, however, provided they are of fine material and well laundered.

For those who do not use cloths, but prefer to have a tea tray covered with glass, there are fascinating new willow framed trays beneath the heavy glass of which are seen charming cross-stitch embroideries. The colors used are old-fashioned shades of green, red, dull pink and blue and the designs are flowers in stiff nosegays, garlands, etc., and quaint figures of animals, boys and girls in old-fashioned cloths, staff trees and queer wooden looking birds. These cross-stitch patterns for trays have taken the place of the simpler designs and the cretonne and oriental designs which have been so popular.



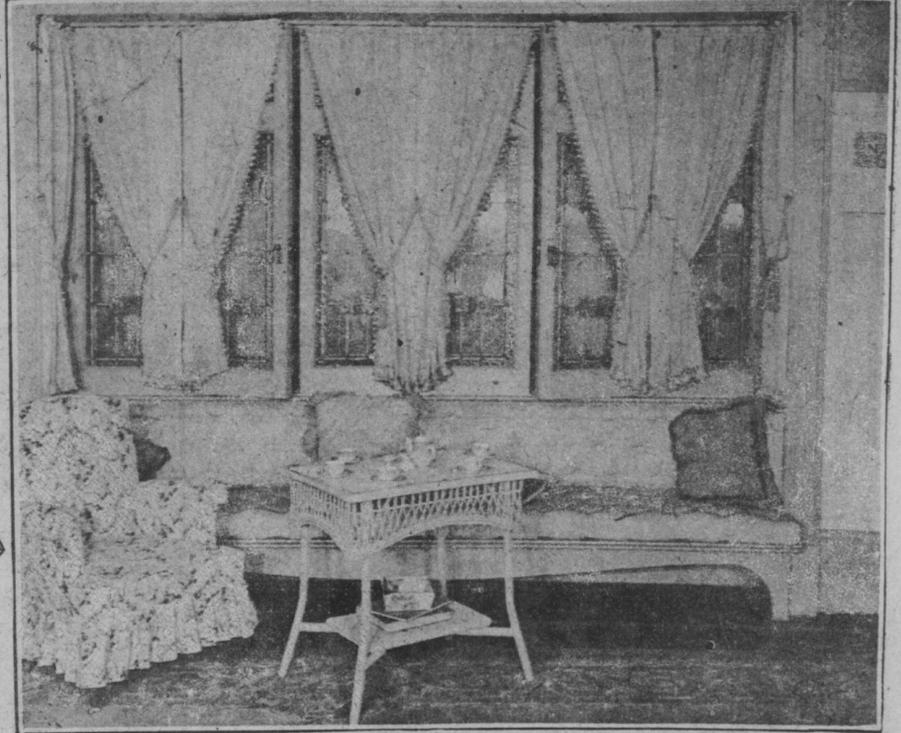
An Attractive Tea Corner.

It is a good plan to have the linen, china and silver used on a tea table in harmony as far as possible. One girl who has a most attractive tea table has chosen to furnish it in Hungarian designs. The cloth has Hungarian embroidery and the china is all of the odd-shaped, bright-colored Hungarian ware. Another successful tea outfit is completely made up of Holland Dutch silver, china and linen. A charming tea table, which has been furnished by two sisters who are still at school, is all in ivory-colored ware bought at the Japanese shops. There is an exquisite carved ivory tea caddy to complete the equipment, but this, of course, is a decidedly luxurious touch, and the color effect can be obtained just as well by an ivory china tea caddy. Either brass, silver or pewter is beautiful with this ivory china. If the girl who wishes to have silver finds that the silver pieces which she needs are too expensive, she will be able to find beautiful pewter pieces which are perhaps even handsomer than the silver. Some of the old Dutch patterns in silver have been recently copied in pewter, and the result is most satisfactory.

In certain rooms where delicate colors predominate pink and white tea tables are most attractive, and this combination of colors always seems particularly suitable for a girl's tea table. There are really few more delightful tea tables than those furnished

with pink china, tall pink candlesticks and old-fashioned silver. Pale blue is also sometimes used, but it is not so pretty as the pink and it does not look so well when it is lighted. If blue is desired, most girls have found that the deeper shades are better. Yellow china is most attractive, especially when used with white or ivory candles. The plain pale green china is also a favorite among girls, and where the room will permit it, the red Japanese china is very handsome. As a rule, girls prefer to have their china either of the simpler flowered patterns or the plain light colors. The extremely handsome gold decorated china is not so popular for the girl's tea table.

There should always be flowers on the tea table, but this doesn't mean at all a vast outlay of money such as is usually conjured up in the mind by the suggestion of flowers in cold weather. The Japanese have taught us how effective a single flower or branch may be, and there is nothing prettier for a tea table than a tall, clear glass vase, perfectly straight and slender, in which one rose or a flowering plant has been placed. Clear glass jars or bowls set in basketry frames are beautiful for the tea table bouquet. If the tea table is furnished in beautiful old-fashioned china and silver, it is very lovely to have a nosegay of roses and forget-me-nots in an old-fashioned vase. Baskets of flowers are so delightful, and, if one likes, instead of having the vase on the table one may have a wall vase filled



A Pleasant Place for the School Girl's Tea Table.



There Should Always Be a Large Chair Near the Tea Table.

Interesting Suggestions for Girls Who Sew

MOTOR bonnets are so exceedingly simple nowadays that any girl may have a variety of them at a minimum of expense. The whole art consists in getting the correct shape known as the peasant cap and keeping strictly to its lines. The bonnet is designed to stay on the head firmly, as well as to protect the hair from dust, for it fits closely about the forehead and at the nape of the neck. Incidentally it is wonderfully becoming to a youthful face.

To make the peasant bonnet take a quarter yard wide strip of material and measure from below one ear lobe straight across the top of the head to below the other ear lobe. Next cut a half circle of about four inches circumference and into its diameter shir one long side of the straight piece. These proportions are about right for a girl with an ordinarily sized coffee, but for one with an abnormal amount of hair the strip of silk, satin, mohair or whatever material is selected, must be wider and the half circle slightly larger.

The front edge of the straight strip is then hand hemmed on to a staying band, while the side edges and the straight of the circle are shirred into a second staying band, which merges in strings. With these peasant bonnets are worn three yard square veils of chiffon broadly hemmed all round and heavily weighted at each corner. Otherwise they might blow away, since they are merely swathed about the cap, not pinned to it.

Motor bonnets intended solely for short runs out of town and which may be worn during a luncheon in the suburbs or at a country club are bewitching affairs of lace, silk and ribbon. They have rather flat but very full Charlotte Corday crowns, which are shirred on to a band of wide elastic accurately fitted around the crown of the head. Over this elastic is set a deep, full frill of plaited lace or net, which makes a pretty frame for the face; the joining of the crown and brim is concealed under a twist of silk or velvet ribbon terminating in a four looped bow at the left front. This bonnet perfectly protects the hair and is

kept in place with the aid of a weighted veil.

Motor bonnets of mob cap shape do not protect the hair quite so well as the peasant and Corday types, but they have the compensating quality of being vastly becoming. A circle of fully a half yard circumference should be cut from whatever material is selected and its back and side portion stitched plainly upon a staying band, leaving all the excess fullness to be plaited into the front, first making sure that the straight band is long enough to permit the cap to be drawn well down over the head.

The lace which trims this mob bonnet should be put on as a border rather than as a frill, merely held loosely instead of gathered, and it should be headed with a wide heading run with narrow ribbon matching the big but-terfly bow tied exactly above the brow. Like the Corday bonnet, this mob cap type of motor headgear is designed only for occasions when the objective point is some place where other than motorists are likely to congregate and where a severe bonnet would render the wearer of it conspicuous.

WHILE it is seldom advisable to buy, simply because the article is cheap, still it is well to keep one's eyes open these days on a tour through the shops, for often there can be picked up for a very small sum indeed a bit of lace that is just what is needed for a collar, or a half yard of effective ribbon that is just what is needed for a new work bag. From the smallest remnant of brocade or silk it is possible to buy can be made several folding pin or jewel cases for traveling that make most attractive gifts or prizes, and incidentally are a decided addition to one's own possessions.

From an eighth of a yard of brocade can be fashioned anywhere from six to a dozen pin cases, according to the width of the material. The case should be about four by six inches in measurement, although these cases are seen in different sizes, so that almost any small scrap of material could be utilized for this purpose.

bound with a single piece of dull gold or silver braid. In the center of the whole piece, on the outside, is then attached a gold cord formed by twisting it so that it shall remain round, and ending it off in a tight knot. When the case is folded over in three the cord comes in just the right place to tie loosely. As this case is essentially for traveling, it will be made doubly useful by adding at one side a small hanger or double loop, either of the cord or wide braid, by which means it can be hung on a nail by the dressing table and each pin be within easy access.

There now remain only the pins to be inserted, and to place these in even spacing and to select only pins that will look well in the making of the whole thing. There should be two rows, one of safety pins of different sizes, two rows of black headed veil pins and then about four rows of pins with different colored bead heads—pink, blue, brown and light purple—which will need to be sure to be the one color case it would have been impossible to procure the desired thing.

THIS is a fan season, but as the pretty, coquettish little feminine toys of infinite variety and price all for dances are the fans of spangled gauze edged with princess lace, mounted upon mother of pearl and slung from the bracelet by chains of gold. These are expensive, but not quite so much so as those with spreads of duchesse or point lace on pearl sticks or hand painted satin supported on ivory.

Many Uses of Real Irish Lace

THE joy of a bit of real Irish lace is that it can be washed every day in the week if necessary and yet retain until it falls to pieces a look of its crisp pristine newness. It is for this reason that for separate collars and cuffs, for yokes, for trimming on lingerie waists and even for the adornment of underclothes, Irish lace is looked upon as so very desirable. This lace, although it will endure washing so much better than any other kind, must still be handled with some little degree of care and respect if it is to give the extraordinary wear that is required of it. A lace collar must not be washed out with any bit of soap that is at hand, while it will make it white again readily, does so by an amount of alkali, in its composition which is bound to rot the thread of the linen fabric. Only a guaranteed pure soap of a composition especially intended for lace and delicate fabrics should be used, and even then all suds must be thoroughly rinsed out before the lace is hung in the bright sun to dry.

When a collar or cuff piece of Irish lace has become yellow or discolored a dash of ammonia may be placed in the water and then the lace hung in the sun to bleach thoroughly. If quite yellow the lace should be constantly dampened in cold water before being allowed to become quite dry, so as to bleach it the more thoroughly.

Irish lace does not require to be ironed, but a collar that has constant wear will be much improved by being starched and ironed occasionally, even if it is only washed out and dried, as a general rule.

There are many times when the white chamamois glove can take the place of a lace kid. By washing gloves on the hand with a good white soap, and then, after rinsing, giving them a final bath in thick soap suds before hanging up to dry, chamamois gloves will outwear the heaviest dogskin and will look smart for any but the most formal occasions. Whether the yellow or white chamamois gloves are really smartest depends upon the color of the suit with which they are worn. The yellow are somewhat newer, but do not look nearly so well with some colors as the white or cream.

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A net collar band with a narrow border of Irish edging is pretty for school use, and if a high collar is preferred to the popular low Dutch ruffle a girl can always look delightfully trim and neat by making for herself a few sets of tucked net collars and cuffs. The plainness of the net may be relieved by a narrow Irish edging. The collar is attached by a pretty brooch at the front and back of the neckband.

with flowers just above it. Sometimes it is prettier to have the color of the china emphasized by the flowers used, and again there are tea tables which look their best when decorated with a contrasting flower.

A pink and white tea table can hardly have a prettier flower decoration than a pink rose or a cluster of carnations in the same color. Pink and white tulips also look best on a pink and white tea table. A branch of lilac in either white or lavender or a pot of primroses adds a delicate note of color to a pink and white tea table also. The yellow tea table may flourish daffodils now that the daffodil season is here, and the lavender flowers or violets look beautiful on the yellow tea table, as do all white flowers. For the ivory tea table there is the American beauty rose particularly, and almost any flowers except the white ones, for a touch of color is needed on the ivory tea table. Being particular about one's flowers harmonizing isn't at all a waste of time and thought. It is these details that count in creating any object of beauty, even to a tea table, and a flower that isn't the right flower may detract exceedingly from the beauty of the most perfect ensemble.

IRLS who want their tea tables to be popular with their friends always try to have some special things to serve to their guests which are not to be had everywhere. One girl has received the warmest and most sincere congratulations from her friends this winter because her tea table has been constantly furnished with a particularly delicious cookie, which she herself makes so perfectly that her chums declare it is better than any cake they can buy. Another girl makes a point of always having something unusual on her tea table. She

explores foreign shops for extraordinary confections of all sorts. The Japanese and Chinese bakers have supplied her with a variety and in some cases rather good tea cakes and sweets. The Italian shops have also been called upon to render tribute to this girl's tea table, and indeed so valiantly has she kept up her search for unusual edibles that not a week has gone by since the season began without bringing to her table something which most of her friends had never tasted before.

Particularly fine candied grape fruit has been the attraction of one very popular girl's tea table this winter, and another has always had on hand some very good wafers made of chocolate and ginger. There are so many small shops nowadays which make a specialty of certain particularly good wafers and cakes and there are so many novelties of this sort being constantly put on the market that a girl who wishes to take the trouble will have no difficulty at all in always finding something very new and very good to serve with the afternoon tea and chocolate.

One thing that one should not overlook when one is arranging a tea table is the proper disposition of the table and the chairs about it. A tea table should exude suggestions of comfort from every side, and unless it does so it is a miserable failure. It should occupy an out of the way corner which looks as if it were especially meant to hold it, and around it there should be comfortable chairs which positively entreat the guests to linger for another cup. Then, above all things, it should look as if it were merely an ornament called into use on rare occasions. If the tea table is of this comfortable sort it will breathe a generous hospitality upon all who come within the sphere of its dainty and potent influence.

Smart Gloves

QUITE the smartest thing in gloves for afternoon, whether the gown be cloth or velvet, is a light tan. For evening white kid is still firm in its old place, but darker gloves are now decreed for the daytime. Only a girl who must furnish her own gloves from her allowance will realize what a boon this is, for, apart from the fact that to have her white gloves cleaned after every wearing was such a large item of expense, there was also the result that from such frequent cleaning the gloves wore out in a distressingly short time. Even if she cleaned them herself they would wear out almost as quickly, and only one who must save her pennies by cleaning her own kid gloves knows how very unpleasant a piece of work this is, and, with the necessary tending of the hands afterward, how many hours in a day can be spent at this task.

When tan gloves first came in again for afternoon only suede was worn, but now the smooth leather, which is so much pleasanter to wear and lasts so much longer, is equally in favor. Long gloves for elbow sleeves, as well as the short gloves, are fashionable in the different shades of tan, but long dark brown gloves will not look smart, for they are appropriate with an elaborate waist, and only elaborate gowns have short sleeves this season. Even with a dark brown cloth or corduroy gown gloves of the palest shade of tan are worn, but with a street dress in the morning the heavy dogskin and pigskin gloves are of a darker tone than usual.

The exact shade for a tan glove must naturally be determined principally by the color of the costume which it complements, and the shades to be had are graded in color from palest coffee to deep ecru, with every tone of corn color, mustard, yellow, gold, champagne and a score of others in between. There is no color of which a gown can be built

with which one of the soft tan tones will not harmonize and look better than hard white. White gloves, of course, may look attractively trim and neat when first put on, but 10 minutes later will have lost their beautiful whiteness, and even dark brown will look better with the lightest shade of costume than soiled white. Black gloves are smart only in the morning and must never be worn with anything but black. With a street costume, no matter how dark a shade, there will be some tone of brown leather or gray suede or castor that will look better than black.

White and yellow wash gloves will be worn straight through the spring with all morning costumes, and while these gloves soil too quickly to give any comfort when a muff is carried, they are altogether the best for warm weather, and they are certainly the most practical of all light gloves.

In cleaning gloves it will be found a great saving of labor to soak them first for a few hours in a bowl of kerosene, from which they should be placed directly into another bowl of naphtha. The kerosene helps to remove the stains and softens the leather, while the naphtha then removes the grease of the oil. Gloves should never be cleaned in a room lighted at night by gas, for the fumes of the fluid have been known to remain in a room some hours after the naphtha itself has been taken away and disastrous fires have resulted. The gloves while soaking should be kept outside the window and should always be cleaned in the morning, so that the room can be well aired before dark. When the lights in the house are lit, if the gloves are left to soak over night in their bowl of naphtha they will clean much more easily. Steam heat will evaporate the odor of naphtha in a wonderfully short time, and gloves that can be placed upon a steam radiator will never have the disagreeable smell that often makes cleaned gloves so unpleasant to wear.