

ARDLY anything the season has brought out is so stunning as are the lingeric coats for children. Made of the heaviest of linen, or of material so sheer that a slip is necessary, they have already, in the short space of time which has clapsed since they first appeared upon the scene, made a place for themselves which they promise to hold throughout the summer. An occasional little suit is worn by the small girl which echoes the styles of her older sister. And plenty of linen recfers are being made as well.

But the most popular style is long enough to reach from the throat to hem, or a little above the hem, of

the hem, or a little above the hem, of the dress.

Those of heavy linen seem more practical, at first glance, and those of the natural colored linen, or of the soft rose or blue shades, really are. But in white, and nine out of ten are made of white, the sheer, fluffy ones are about as practical as the more severe styles. Both heavy and light coats are embroidered by hand, or trimmed with fine machine-made insertion or floundingsome even made of the very deep flouncing which comes for the lingerle dresses and petiticals that the grownups wear. ups wear.
Blind and openwork embroidery are both used, the openwork a little more often because of its greater effectiveness, although the coats of heavy linen are often embroidered only with scallops, which edge collar and cape and cuffs, and even the skirt of the coat itself.

Some adorable little costs, which make the tot who wears them look like a great French doll, are very much beruffled, some of them with one ruffle piled upon another, until the cost is as alry a bit of beauty as a dress.

Dotted swiss makes some attractive coats, which are worn, usually, over a colored slip, and trimmed with blind embroidery in a design that looks like an evolution from the dotted swiss it-For slips,

ff.

for slips, China slik (a quality
at does up well) is best liked, alough lawns make a very good substite where economy enters into the

less expensive things for their children, and then dispense with them after a season rather than alter and pleee them next season, when the child has outgrown (as they have a way of doing) its clothes.

As to hats, they are fascinating, as wide flopping brims made of ruffles of exquisite embroidery and great bows of ribbon are bound to be when they serve as frames to childish faces.

Often a remnant of fine machine-made embroidery, enough to make a hat of, can be bought for very little, and a wire frame for a very little more.

Full ruffled brims, with tam-o'-shanter crowns, are most easily made, if you are your own milliner, and are becoming to more types of children than aby other style.

style.
Setting a full frill of walenciennes lace under the edge of the embroidery, outlining its scallops, adds one more pretty, dainty touch to the hat. The brim should be faced with the embroidery—plain at the edge, and gathered in to it the inner circle, and an Alsatian bow of flowered or plain ribbon set directly in front. in front.

When the coat is of dotted swiss, dotted embroidery best carries out the style.

HE TROUBLESOME POINTS of the NEW BOLEROS.



which boleros have about them, which make them popular with home dressmakers and dress arists alike, there are no end of petty troubles which follow hard upon their trail-little points which must be carefully looked to in wearing them.

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To, see a woman go down the street, with bolero and skirt separated by an irregular line of white where the blouse has quite literally bloused out of its proper bounds; with gloves too obviously pulled up over long blouse sleeves and falling to meet the elbow sleeve of the Jacket, is a sorry sight, indeed.

No style that is popular this season requires so much care in the putting on as do bolero fashions. The blouse must be pulled down in a thoroughly trig fashion, and adjusted so that it won't ride 'up. One way of accomplishing this is to wear a narrow belt of elastic directly over the blouse and under the skirt. If this elastic be flat and drawn through a small, flat wire buckle, the blouse should "stay put" splendidly. So many of the pretiest suits have some sort of a deep girdle to match that it is a great help in getting a general trig effect; but, even then, blouse

and skirt should be trim when the bo-lero is off-there must be no ugly blous-ing over the top of the girdle under the

ing over the top of the girdle under the arms.

Sometimes girdle or corselet is made of the same material as the suit; oftener, when the suit is of cloth, the girdle is of silk that matches, which makes much the prettier girdle, for it can be draped and laid upon a fitted foundation without making the waist seem thick.

If your bolero is, as nine out of ten are, made with short sleeves, wear short-sleeved blouses with it, or with long sleeves which can be defily tucked up to the elbow. The sleeve that is most satisfactory for the woman who likes the long glove, but dislikes a bare arm when bolero and glove are off, drops almost to the wrist, yet pushes up (and stays) at elbow length when you want it to.

part in keeping sleeve and glove alike in place. With sleeves make a casing in place. With sleeves make a casing around the lower edge, through which run white elastic of the width used for children's hats. It may tie or be sewed into place, and should be just tight enough to hold the sleeve with-out feeling tight upon the arm. For, besides the discomfort of a tight band, it will make your hands unpleasantly

SCHOOL SCHOOL STREET STREET STREET

it will make your hands unpleasantly red.

For gloves catch the elastic (of course, using black elastic for the popular black gloves, and white for the even more popular white ones) with a few stitches just inside the edge of the service. Then, when you tuck them up, well within the bolero sleeve, they atay in place instead of showing a

up, well within the bolero sleeve, they stay in place, instead of showing a white bit in between.

While these rules are particularly applicable to suits of cloth, or of pongee, or linen, in every color but white, they should be observed with white as well. For it is not only in the breaking of color schemes that ignoring them results, but in a breaking of line which gives a too usual effect of untidiness.

NEW MATTINGS AND SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS

OW to cover the floors it. summer, either in the country home or in the city house that must be made livable during torrid days, is always a question.

Few Northerners can bring themselves to follow the sensible Southern plan of taking up every vestige of carpet or rug at the spring housecleaning, and keeping comfortable with absolutely bare floors, either of hardwood or stained. We feel our dignity demands some sort of floor covering, but want it to be as cool and fresh-looking as possible.

Of Dolled Swiss

sible.
Fortunately, this is now not hard to manage. We have effected a compromise between naked boards and the old Yankse method of shrouding heavy car-pets with linen coverings in the belief that it was cool. Today we have un-carpeted floors and rugs, or else mat-ting, with a small rug or two to break the monotony.

In rugs nothing quite takes the place for summer use of the light, dainty chints fabrics, in the new weave suggestive of old-fashioned rag carpet effects.

feets.
The coloring is light, as a rule—bive, with white striped border; green, with fleeks of pink, with deeper toned pink across each end; pale yellow, blue and pink, yellow and heliotrope, woven without figures, with a broad border of greenish and white stripes dashed with red.

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One rug particularly striking is of two tones of beige, with duil green figures scattered here and there, and a green and white border, with touches of red. Another is of red, with a warm reliow border touched up with Egyptian designs, in green, red, yellow and white. A third, as serviceable as it was offective, was of navy blue, dashed with white, with a ten-inch border of diagonal stripes in dark and light green, yellow, brown, white and red, the stripes made harmonious by faint waving outlines of black.

In all these cotton rugs the borders, in true rag carpet style, are woven only across the ends. A light fringe usually emphasizes the color effect.

The finish is both smooth and rough—the latter new this season. The rugs wear well, and spots can easily be washed from them. They can be bought in any size or woven to suit any room.

There are also little rugs adapted to istchen use, made according to Coloniai patterns, in plaids, or checks of dark reds and blues, reds and yellows, or reds and green.

Next in popularity to the chints rug are those made of fibre, which have stood tha test of several seasons. This paper pulp not only wears well, but in this season added beauty of color and design may be adapted to almost any room in the house. The border runs entirely around in the conventional rugstyle; in addition, large and small fig-

ures are woven through the body of the Most of our summer life is spent outor-doors, and the rug for the veranda has now become almost a necessity. Probably the most popular, because the cheapest porch rug is that of closely woven prairie grass. The grass is in its natural tone, the only dye being in the cotton warp. The colorings are good dull greens, terra cottas, hines, rada and yellows sometimes woven plain, again with side stripes of a contrasting hue.

This grass materiel also comes by the yard and is used, instead of matting, for hallways and stairs.

If you have a large porch, with handsome wicker or mission furnishings, you should by all means indulge in the heavy fibre Mouzouk or Algerian rugs, made in India.

The color effects are daring and the designs dashing. For instance, a rug of plain dull red has a broad border of vivid Irish grees; another, with dark olive centre, has an apple green border and a yellow brown outer edge. Again, there are apparently impossible combinations of strong blues and greens and yellows, or a curved border entirely covered with a huge central design of suge green, crushed raspherry and copperish red. Probably the most popular, because

Sounds rather dreadful, does it not? In reality, it is rich and artistic. As for the mattings, they never were loveller, even though the dealers are tearing their hair over delayed ship-ments.

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By the way, the cause of this delay is interesting.

Most of our mattings come from Japan or China—(Nough this year is shown an American matting, made of straw from China, so line and pilable that even the Japanese themselves marvel at its texture. In point of fact, it is too fine for service, but would make excellent panelings or even hats.

Now, the Japanese mattings—many of them—have not turned up yet, because, when the 200,000 soldiers came back from Manchuria, the government allowed to each of them four mats spiece for new floor covering. The dealers, seeing more profit in the weaving of these cheap rugs one and a half inches thick, six feet long and four wide, promptly went back on their foreign contracts.

However, more straw by 75 to 80 per cent, was grown in Japan this year than last and the supply promises to be soon up to the mark again.

There is a noticeable improvement this season in all the Japanese mattings that have been received. The weavers seem to be working along entirely different

lines. They have shown more enterprise in adopting new ideas—many of them are American suggestions. The coloring is better and softer, designs more original and the surface less closely covered. In every way, the effects are cooler for summer wear.

White matting, plain or embossed, is the favorite, and gives the best wear; then comes white with widely scattered inlaid figures in which color tones.

One of these, a white of extra fine quality, has large copper-colored moses and pale green leaves. Arather sports strictly Japanese scenes in a rather bright green.

The old conventional closely covered dark greens and reds, with squares in lighter tones, still are in vogue, as are the somewhat smillar China mattings. Few may know why the China matting, which is more durable both as to dyes and texture than any other kind, is less artistic in appearance. Chinamen, though they split their straw reeds by hand and weave rigures. Their looms will not permit of it, and the conservative Chinese spirit will not permit of new looms. Indeed, their matting guilds refused rather recently to allow the use of looms which were sent over from this country for the special parpose of instruction in design making.

HOW ONE BRIDE DOES HER ENTERTAINING

HE June bride is often at a loss for some novel way to entertain her bridel party. Of course, there is the usual dinner or luncheon, but these, however attractive they may be (and in what month of the year can they be made more so than in June?), certainly have not the morit of novelty. certainly have not the merit of novelty.

A last-year bride solved the problem with such delightful results that her methods may prove suggestive to some distraught maiden who is even now racking her brain to find something out of the ordinary rut for a similar occasion.

of the ordinary rut for a similar occasion.

The bride in question, as well as all her attendants, was a city girl. She had allways rather disliked the country, so, great was the amusement—not to mention the jeers—of her friends when she elected to marry a farmer.

To assert her woman's privilege to change her mind, and to give her bridesmaids a foretaste of the pleasures of country life, the bride-elect decided to make her bridal party truly bucolic.

She asked her guests—the ushers were included—to meet at her home at 5 o'clock one late June afternoon as if for afternoon tea. On their arrival they were all plied into a huge, old-fashioned hay wagon comfortably filled with sweet-smelling hay, and driven eight or

ten miles into the heart of the real country.

Their destination was a rambling old

Their destination was a rambling old farmhouse, where suppor was served in true country style — everything on the table at once, until the board fairiy groaned with pickles, "spreads," meats, vegetables, doughnuts, apple rauce, waffers, big leed cakes and huge cups of coffee in thick, stone china cups. Even the decorations were the typical short-stemmed, tightly tied gården flower "bokay," of every variety and shade.

After a feast, where the hilarity might have 'ed one to doubt that the toasts were drunk from tincups of new milk, the real fun of the evening began.

Each bridesmald was given a pretty checked sunbounet and a pall and sent out to the barn to milk the cows, a prize being awarded to the most successful dairymald, while the meh wore set to feeding the stock and currying the horses, with another prize for the most expeditious.

These chores done, the entire party were taken to the fields, where they were given rakes and pitchforks and turned into haymakers. For several hours those city-bred men and maidens raked and tonsed hay with a will, and a merry time they had of it. Prizes were given to the less workers.

Much merriment was caused when the

given to the best workers.

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tacks of hay, to the great confusion of ther fiance.

The long ride back in the moonlight was not the least enjoyable part of the unique affair, which was voted by all the most enjoyable bridal entertainment they had ever attended.

FOR GRAY HAIRED WOMEN

THE prettiest combs, made of some camposition which looks just a little like mother-of-pearl, without its iridescence, come for gray-haired people, and is far and away more becoming than either shell or amber.

Some have sliver or gold trimmings, a few even set with rhinestones, or with some of the many new stones.

FRENCH KNOTS FOR SHADOW WORK

SHADOW WORK (which all the world's noing) may be made a great deal more attractive if French knots are set down the centre of each of the wide petals.

WAYS FOR FETING A BRIDE-ELECT

THE last few weeks before a wedding are apt to be crowded with entertainments for the bride-clect, until that much-feted young woman is often tempted to wish her friends less generously hospitable. Especially if there is a large bridal party, this pleasurable round of festivities becomes a source of real fatigue. Would it not be wiser for the bridesmalds, for instance, to defer their individual entertaining until after the honeymoon? If they wish to offer some courtesy beforehand, let them units and give a combination party.

courtesy beforehand, let tham units and give a combination party.

Such an affair can be made very joily; indeed, a touch of the unusual is almost essential to its success. The stereotyped luncheon or dinner is all very well in winter (or in summer, too, if one objects to bothering or lacks ingenuity), but a June weeding offers untold opportunities for originality.

There should be no lack of ideas where six or ten girls can be drawn on to arrange a joily party, but a few suggestions may prove helpful to those already thinking of some such joint party, or induce other bridesmads not to kill their friend with kindness.

In the first place, by all means arrange for an open-air fete of some sort.

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It may be only a luncheon at the country club—where, ordinarily, there are plenty of facilities for meals on porches. Here the element of unusualness must be supplied in the arrangement of the table, in the toasts and in the souverirs of the occasion.

At one such luncheon, where the bride-elect had been a great beliesand, if truth be told, somewhat inconstant—the bridesmails gave what they dubbed "a sour grapes" party. In the centre of the table, crouching as if in fear among great masses of ruddy love-lies-bleeding, candytuft, pink larkspur and other symbols of fickleness, was a doll dressed to closely resemble the bride, while behind her a tall and slender Cupid drew his bow at numerous little manikins representing discarded lovers.

These lovers were chiza dolls, three or four inches high, and included a soldier, a sallor, a bishop, a farmer, a chauffeur, an octogenarian and a boy in knickerbockers, doctors and lawyers, even the butcher boy and postman were not forgotten, while at least man were not forgotten, while at least

a dozen students, in caps and gowns or football and baseball togs, were bowled over in a great arrow-riven heap. Each figure was pierced with an arrow and was surrounded with the tiny petals of the rambler rose to represent blood drops.

At the bride's plate was a great heart made of deep red carnations—whose significance in the language of flowers is, "Alas' for my poor heart!"—on which was lettered in orange blossoms: "Take back the heart that thou gavest me," while running from it in all directions were trails of Allegheny vine, with tiny white scaled envelopes attached to the ends to inclose the card of some discarded lover.

For toasts each bridesmaid, assuming the part of a former adorer, solemnly rose and in clever rhyme made plain to

KEEPING CUT FLOWERS As it is positively sickening to the lover of flowers to see them fade in a few short hours, many methods are tried to keep them alive as long as possible.

Much depends, of course, on the condition in which flowers are received, as often they are sent out by florists when just ready to drop all petals, flowever, if they are in fairly good condition, they can be kept with a little care for three or four days—even a week. even a week.

Each evening put the flowers in boxes, sprinkle them well, cover with oiled paper and put them in a cool place. The celiar is best in summer; in winter keep them where they will not freeze.

winter keep them where they will not freeze.

Remember, sprinkling does not mean drowning. Make the stems quite moist and be careful not to wet the petals, especially in delicate hothouse flowers like gardenias, tea roses and sweetpeas, which are apt to get brown spots from being touched with water.

The next morning cut off each stem about a quarter of an inch where it has been calloused.

Hefore returning the flowers to the vase wash it thoroughly with hot water to remove all traces of scum or slime. Then let the water get gradually cool until you rinse with cold water to thoroughly chill the glass, and refil.

the guest of honor what she had missed by not taking him. Of course, no names were mentioned, but the man's traits were so keenly hit and his virtues so extolled that his identity was not hard to guess.

At the conclusion of each speech the bride was presented with a token typitying the supposed lover's favorite hobby — as a motor car, a mitre, a hoe, a gun and knapsack, and so forth. Where the bridesmaids can afford it, these gifts may be made very attractive by being in the form of little gold or silver trinkets for a chatclaine—a novel string of scalps, but the cheap toys afford quite as much run.

During the luncheon a messenger boy kept running in at frequent intervals bearing telegrams or immediate delivery notes purporting to come from old lovers. These were in the form of commiserations to the lucky groom and congratulations to themselves for having escaped his fate.

Where viter is accessib.—an all-day sail, in which the entire bridsi party is included, is sure to prove interesting. What bride could ask any better form of eor. Linment than a cance trip down some winding, shaded stream, its banks beautiful with June verdure, especially if she is allowed to paddle part or all of the way with the man so soon to be her husband?

The cances may be taken to some distant point which the mar so soon to be her husband?

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The cances may be taken to some distant point which the party can reach by train, from where they paddle homeward in the late afternoor, and long June twilight, to end with a supper or impromptu dance—if they are still of an ase when dancing in hot was her does not call forth visions of apopiexy—at the country home of one of the bridesmaids or at a clubhouse.

If lucky enouga, to live near a canai, deck an old canal hoat in tribal array and go for a moonlight cruise on the pridesmaids or at a clubhouse.

If you cannot have a water festival, then go on a long drive or even a troller, but a supper at the end, w