

FLIRTING IN PERSIA.

WITH THE PERSIAN YOU MUST NOT DISCUSS HIS WOMENFOLK.

The Most You Can Do Is to Ask About the "Mother of His Son"—If He Has Only Daughters He Will Not Mention Them.

With the Persian one cannot discuss his womenfolk. To ask a Persian about his wife is a grave breach of etiquette. The most you can do is to ask about the "mother of his son."

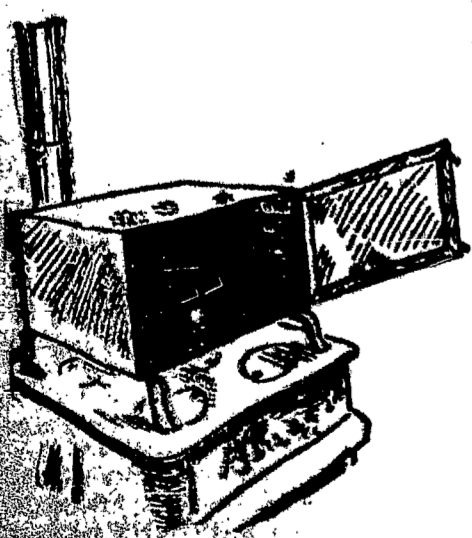
While the sexes remain separated as at present there can be but little real advance. The man does not see his wife after the marriage ceremony, the woman still lives the secluded, stupefying life of the harem.

She is kept secluded that she may remain faithful, and the inevitable result is that intrigue forms half the life of Persia.

It will come as a surprise to many that divorce is as easy in the strenuous West. It depends entirely on the will of the husband, who, under the pretext that his wife is bad tempered, nervous, extravagant, excessively lean, irritable or blind, can repudiate her.

A Practical Fruit Dryer.

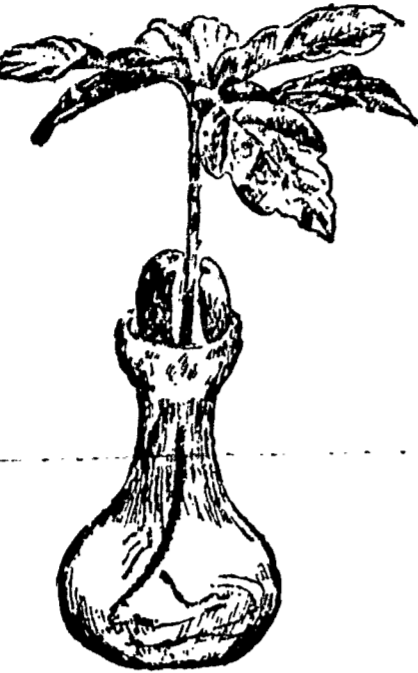
To form the legs of the fruit dryer shown in the accompanying cut, I had the blacksmith cut two pieces of an old wagon tire the desired length and then bend each end to form legs eight inches high.



FRUCTIFEROUS FRUIT DRYER. With numerous small holes cut out, these wheels were placed a couple of inches apart from each other.

PLANTS FROM ACORNS.

May Be Placed in Water or in Moistened Stones.



PLANTS FROM ACORNS.

Choosing a Husband.

Mrs. Meade speaks wisely when she remarks that a girl should love the man she marries, and should desire a sufficient income.

A girl will never choose a husband (if she can be said to choose anybody at all) because of any amount of wise advice showered upon her.

The question of choice goes further back than the girl's memory or the girl's will. It is largely a question of her own taste and character.

But, granted that their inclinations are thus predetermined, there is still hope that they being reasonable human beings, will consider whether they ought to indulge these inclinations.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

When boiling cabbage, if a little vinegar in a dish is placed on the stove it will counteract the disagreeable odor.

When making boiled starch put in a little kerosene oil. It will keep the irons from sticking and give an extra gloss to the clothes.

To clean soiled wall paper slip a clean flour sack over a broom and dip in corn meal. This rubbed over the paper will clean it wonderfully.

Some of the skirts have hip yokes, from which the plaits start. The yoke is, in all cases, plain and tight-fitting.

PAMPERING AMERICAN GIRLS.

The Sense of Values is Lost by the Profusion of Presents.

The importance of the young woman in American society is out of all proportion to her achievements, and naturally, where such importance is the rule, the social tone, however "gay," is unintellectual and devoid of the mellowness which makes the formal intercourse of human beings an institution.

In such extravagance the beauty of simplicity disappears and beside the luxury of such a girlhood the gifts of nature and of common humanity are less their precursors.

Dinner Gown of Cloth.

Pale mauve face cloth combined with lace dyed in the same shade and narrow bands of broad-tail make up a tout-ensemble of delightful chic in this dinner gown.

The skirt is arranged in plaited panels, fitting with perfect smoothness about the hips. At the bottom there are appliques of dyed tulle, which appear above folds of the cloth piped with soutache braid.



DINNER GOWN OF CLOTH. The line that is slightly elevated, rather by the girle and its trimming, than by the actual cut of the bodice leaves a trace of the graceful Empire effects which linger among ultra-smart fashions and will no doubt be seen all season.

Abuse of Perfume.

There is scarcely anything more disagreeable than an over-scented atmosphere; yet, unfortunately, the woman who knows the quantity of scent which will enhance the charm of her presence and the amount which will prove quite the reverse is very rare.

The woman who offends by besprinkling herself too lavishly with some exotic scent probably does not suspect the enormity of which she is guilty. The over-scented woman is usually the middle-class individual, who has no maid at hand to superintend the important and difficult part of her toilet.

The society woman seldom errs on the side of exaggeration. The delicate, subtle aroma which emanates from the clothes of the society beauty is not, however, managed without much care and a good deal of expense.

The woman who cannot afford more costly perfumes will do well to pin her faith to the ever-popular lavender.

THE GREAT SALONS.

THEY PREPARED THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Can They Come Again?—The Author Thinks Not. Others Are of a Different Opinion.—What the Salon of Mme. Lespinasse Was Like.

It is hard for an American, to whom the drawing room—that is, the "salon"—signifies for the most part little-tattle, or flirtation, or exaggerated boredom—to realize that the salons of the eighteenth century in France had a mighty influence upon history.

These facts are made clear enough, even to the wayfaring reader, by Helen Clugie in "The Salon," a story of French Society and Personalities in the Eighteenth Century. The author has emphasized the influence of the eighteenth century salons, but not, we think, unduly. She reaches the conclusion that the salon, in its old sense, cannot come again—but we are not so sure of that. She says:

The historical salon, which was the instigator of original thought, and the arbiter of taste and manners, was sacrificed by its own creation; it evoked a destroying spirit, by whose agency, nevertheless, the position of woman as a whole, was incalculably raised.

The salon, taken in itself, might conceivably be restored, since men and women and drawing rooms still exist; but its relation to the life of an epoch is the thing which it would be so difficult to renew.

What was the salon of the eighteenth century? In her account of Julie de Lespinasse, the author of this book makes it clear what it was in its best estate. Mme. de Lespinasse forsook all ordinary pleasures and intercourse in order to maintain her salon. She received every evening from 6 to 10, and so rarely was this rule broken that an occasional visit in the country was an event talked of throughout Paris.

Marmontel gives an account as an eye-witness of her influence over the diversified company, which she and d'Alembert gathered about them. He likens the dissimilar personalities grouped in her salon to the chords of an instrument from which, though diverse in themselves she with her art, drew forth the most exquisite harmonies.

It must be remembered that Julie de Lespinasse was a poor girl, of illegitimate birth; that she offered no luxury or grace of surroundings to the great men who came to her little parlor; and above all that she never gave them anything to eat! They came, quite manifestly, for what they were to talk about, and they talked to great purpose.

Julie Lespinasse was born for her salon, but she nevertheless had a training for the art in the house of her aunt, Mme. du Deffand, who had a great salon before her. The story, indeed, of Julie's maintaining a kind of subsidiary, surreptitious and clandestine salon in Mme. du Deffand's house is well known. Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made use of the whole episode in her "Lady Rose's Daughter."

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Corn Husks as Pillows.

Save the husks of green corn; dry; slit them and use as stuffing for one or two summer pillows. They make a crisp, springy filling and a few dried rose geranium or lemon verbena leaves added will give suggestion of pleasant fragrance.

Real flower fans are the present fancy, and are carried by many bridesmaids at fashionable weddings. There must be a different fan for every gown and occasion nowadays. A tiny one to match the hat is correct for mornings.

A dainty and fashionable slipper for evening wear was made of pompadour taffeta, ribbon in a rose pattern and trimmed with a green jeweled button in the center of a tiny rosette of shell pink.

White is still the choice for dressy gowns.

READ FROM THE EYES.

They Are Believed to Disclose the Character of the Owner.

Every feature of the human face is believed by some person or another to disclose the character of its owner. Perhaps the eyes are as trustworthy a guide in this respect as there is.

No two pair of eyes are exactly alike, and it would be impossible to give any fixed set of rules for thus reading character. A person must rely upon his own judgment for that. Below, however, are given a few general hints on the subject.

Large, clear, blue eyes, usually denote sensibility of character, and a capacity and willingness for work. Their owner is also likely to be fond of enjoyment, jealous, and often inquisitive.

Round-eyed persons are not great thinkers. They are open-hearted, observant, and often inclined too much to luxury.

People with narrow eyes, see less than more, and feel with greater intensity.

Brown eyes denote a loving though judicious temperament.

Women with light brown eyes are fond of gaily, shrewd, and often of a coquettish disposition.

Owners of deep-set eyes receive impressions accurately and definitely.

Great thinkers usually have had cold grey eyes, for grey is the color of shrewdness and talent. Eyes of this description generally denote better heads than hearts.

Green eyes occur more frequently in women than in men. They denote courage, energy and pride. Occasionally they accompany a jealous, vengeful disposition.

Black eyes are difficult to read. They often show a quick disposition, and sometimes are treacherous.

The Separate Blouse.

Since the separate blouse has more firmly than ever established itself in smart favor, no one can be found who will own up to having predicted that



THE SEPARATE BLOUSE.

this season would see it outside the pale of new modes. The lingerie blouse, however, seems to be giving way to quite as jaunty models in soft silks, which, if not warmer, at least look more substantial than the sheer effects in linen, batiste and lawn.

Here is a ready made blouse that answers all purposes of dressy wear. It is made of figured China silk, of heavy quality, with trimmings of lace and narrow soutache braid stitched over coarse net.

The trimming extends along the line of the shoulder seams which are lost in a one-piece yoke and collar of sheer batiste stitched with silk braid. The Japanese effect appears in the sleeves which are outlined with lace and braid, with stitched or net between. These fall over under sleeves of the waist material, while the girle reproduces the effect of the Japanese sleeve.

Finer than China silk for dressy blouses is chiffon cloth which comes in a variety of figured designs as well as in plain colors. It is rich looking and requires but little trimming. If one wishes to economize, but with embellishments of braid, embroidery or lace, chiffon cloth is fashioned into a number of delicious blouses for theatre and dinner wear.

Removing a Tight Ring.

"Most girls in childhood have worn rings they have had trouble in removing from their fingers," said a jeweler, "and yet the removal of a tight ring is the simplest thing in the world, if you know how to get about it. If you try to remove a ring merely by pushing it up, the blood is forced from the lower part of the finger to the tip, thus causing it to swell. By winding three or four times around the finger the swelling is prevented and the operation is easy."

"You take a needle, flat in the eye, and thread it with strong but not too coarse thread. Then, very carefully, you pass the head of the needle under the ring in the direction of the wrist. By soaping the needle beforehand you facilitate matters, having done this you pull down a few inches of the thread and withdraw the empty needle—so."

"Now," said he, continuing, "wrap the long end of the thread round the finger toward the nail thus, then take the short end and unwind it—so. You see that the thread pressing as it does against the ring, cannot fall off gradually work it off, no matter how tight it may be."

COATS FOR GIRLS.

Line Between Young Girls and Women Not Closely Drawn.

The line of demarcation is not closely drawn between the modes for young girls and their elders, and it is essential that such materials as cloth and velvet be built upon tailored models. An unusual number of pretty coats are shown this season, commanding rather more attention than skirts, although the latter are distinctive because of their smart cut and perfect fit.

In the foreground is depicted a suit of very dark Nattier blue panne velvet, the coat having a vest of Oriental braid and stitching of silk braid of simpler design. From the waist line down to the hem the coat is open at the sides, with buttons and buttonholes so that the front and



COATS FOR GIRLS.

sides can be connected, if desired. The high incroyable collar is of the velvet faced with silk braid and finished with a little French tie of satin.

The second model is light tan cloth; looks remarkably well stitched with dark brown silk braids of different widths. The collar is of brown velvet outlined with braid and the entire coat is bordered with flat silk braid, as well. The buttons are of brown silk set in circles of dull gold.

HOME COOKING.

White Lemon Cake.

One-quarter cup butter, 1 cup sugar, cream, 1 egg mixed with the above, 1-2 cups flour, mixed with 2 rounding teaspoons of baking powder, 2-3 cup milk, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and grated shreds of lemon skin. The lemon skin grated gives it a rich golden color.

Swedish Cake.

Four eggs, whites and yolks, beaten separately; sift into each 1-2 cup sugar and beat; then put together and beat again. Take 4 moderate tablespoons of Swedish flour and 1 scant teaspoon baking powder and fold lightly together; flavor to suit taste. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Dolly Varden Cake.

One cup white sugar, 1-2 cup of butter beaten to a cream, white of 3 eggs beaten to a froth, 1-2 cup sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1-2 teaspoon soda, flavor with lemon; beat the yolks of three eggs with 15 spoonfuls of powdered sugar; put the frosting on the cake as soon as removed from oven.

Chocolate Cookies.

Rub together 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup butter (slightly melted), add 1 whole egg and 1 yolk, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 cup raisins, stoned and floured, 3-4 cup sweet milk and 2 cups flour in which 2 teaspoons cream tartar and 1 of soda are sifted; melt two squares chocolate and put in last. Flavor with vanilla and drop on tin.

Banbury Turnovers.

Make crust the same as for pies and cut out with a cover or saucer in form of turnovers and use the following filling: One egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup chopped raisins, little salt, grated rind and juice of 1 lemon. Put tablespoonful in each turnover and bake.

The Woman and Her Auto.

"There are many women to whom an automobile appeals simply as a means for getting there, but there are a great number who are beginning to wonder if the high-priced authority at the steering wheel might not be dispensed with and the feminine brain succeed in grasping the knowledge necessary to operate a car. To these women I would say from experience that there is no more delightful way of spending one's hours than in learning to run and take care of an automobile, and that it is by no means so difficult as one would suppose.

"As soon as she knows enough about her car as to feel confidence in going out alone with it, and especially to make an intelligent diagnosis of the reason for its occasional bad behavior, she will get more fun out of her machine than she ever had before."—Hilda Ward in Suburban Life for November.