Woman's World

She Binds J. P. Morgan's Rare Editions.

MISS MARGUERITE LAHEY.

Miss Marguerite Lahey is one of the few women who have successfully mastered the art of bookbinding in its highest and best expression. For ten years Miss Lahey has devoted on an average seven hours a day to her profession, doing all the work herself on a volume from start to finish, not even scorning to apply the edge gilding, really a separate trade, but which Miss Lahey thinks is so poorly done in this country.

She has studied binding, cover designing, tooling and edging abroad under the best masters in each branch of the work, and in the libraries of some of the most famous book collectors of America are to be found occupying places of honor on the shelves exquisite examples of this young woman's bookbinding.

For J. Pierpont Morgan, that prince among bibliographers, she has bound both modern books and incunabula. Among the latter are books printed by Richard Pinson, Lichtenberg and William Caxton. Last year Miss Lahey had the pleasure of binding for Mr. Morgan Caxton's "Siege of Troy," 1472, the first book printed in English and the only perfect copy in existence. It is valued at the modest sum of $18,000.

The Wedding Ring Finger.

The third finger of the left hand has from long usage been consecrated to the wedding ring. This usage comes from an ancient belief that from this finger a nerve went direct to the heart. So completely was this fanciful piece of physiology confided in by the Greeks and Romans that this was termed, even by their physicians, "the healing finger." It was used to stir their mixtures from a notion that nothing deleterious or harmful could communicate with it without its giving immediate warning by a palpitation of the heart, says the Indianapolis News. This superstition yet prevails to a considerable extent among the country people of western Europe. Together with this is the belief even more widely current that the wedding ring will promptly remove warts and other excrescences if they are rubbed with it.

As a gift of love or sign of betrothal rings were in use in ancient Egypt and in Assyria. The Jews from a remote age have made the ring a most important feature of betrothal and in the marriage ceremony. According to the Jewish law, it was necessary that this ring should be of value.

It is therefore examined and certified by the officiating rabbi and chief officers of the synagogue when it is received from the bridegroom, whose absolute property it must be and not obtained on credit or by gift. There was then, as now, an exchange of rings between Jewish contracting parties. Shakespeare recalls this custom most sympathetically when Shylock, informed that his daughter Jessica has given a ring for a monkey, exclaims with an outburst of grief and anger: "It was my turquoise! I had it of my Leah when a bachelor. I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys!"

Only Women In This Orchestra.

A woman's orchestra, named the Orchestra Femina, with Mr. Siegfried Wertheim as conductor, is the latest London novelty. Mr. Wertheim has been working for a long time gathering his forces together, for he decided that it should be an all British institution, and now he appears to have succeeded. He has got together forty women, every one of whom is capable of playing solo parts. Mr. Wertheim contends that in the course of his search he has come across some real "discoveries."

Hitherto in the case of such instruments as the oboe, bassoon, trombone and the heavier wind instruments there have been no women exponents of very high rank. Mr. Wertheim has discovered English players of such instruments who are gold medalists of London, Paris and Brussels.

The only feature about the performance of the Orchestra Femina that will not be all British will be the music. Mr. Wertheim shrugs his shoulders at that idea. His is to be a high class orchestra, and so he must rely on foreign produce for his programs, though popular music of English make will not be excluded.

Zona Gale a Suffragette.

Zona Gale, the distinguished author, is among the active workers in the woman suffrage campaign now in progress in Wisconsin.

Milady's Mirror

Frowns Versus Smiles.

It is one of the incongruities of the beauty search that women will spend the greater part of an hour before their glass, attempting to aid nature in her good intentions and conceal her little malices, only to destroy the whole carefully built structure by frowns and grimaces.

This futile attempt at facial art is like veiling an exquisite picture with an air of heaviness and foreboding, painting it in wonderful colors and then drawing across the fair surface harsh black lines. Streak the greatest masterpiece with dark pencil marks, dim its luster with a dull gray atmosphere, and it becomes a thing of ugliness, without value and without charm.

The face is nature's canvas of beauty upon which she spreads the colors of her palette according to the wisdom of the owner. She does her best, and if we choose to mar the result with wrinkled brow, deep furrows and fine lines the blame should be placed where it rightfully belongs. Notice that nine business women out of every ten force two deep frown lines between the eyebrows. This is done in a mistaken effort to appear serious, perhaps to give an impression of deep thought and mental gymnastics. As a matter of fact, it succeeds only in creating an air of extreme unrest. No conversation, business or social, is impressive unless accompanied by perfect harmony and poise. Frowns are not indicative of great mentality, as all the world is aware brains are not dependent upon facial contortions.

These frown lines often come from a constant state of worry. They are the outward and visible signs of the trouble borrowers, the people who carry an umbrella no matter how sunny the skies. One girl of extraordinary beauty spoiled the whole effect of her perfect contour and coloring by frowning a deep ugly line just above the bridge of her nose. No amount of massage or electrical treatment availed in the eradication of this disfigurement, for no sooner would the line begin to grow dim than she would return to the old habit.

Long lines across the brow, the result of elevating the eyebrows to assist in conversation, is a common mistake against which too much cannot be said. These seams continue to grow deeper with each year until they become fixed and dark, carrying with them the appearance of age and anxiety. By all means massage them with a good cold cream, using a rotary movement, and then practice talking minus the eyebrow accompaniment before your mirror, say, a half hour at a time. Persistence in this treatment will bring about its abandonment. Be careful not to draw the eyes into unnatural lines when laughing.

Wrinkle Removers.

Rubber bands for removing wrinkles in the forehead are being tried by many women, who are enthusiastic over the success they have had. The bands are flat and shaped to fit the forehead, having a small point extending down in front over the nose. Before adjusting the band the forehead should be rubbed with cold cream and a little of the same cream smeared over the inside of the rubber strip. Then it should be fastened in place by means of tapes. If the rubber beautifier is too tight a headache may result. It should be remembered that the virtue of such an appliance lies in its heating properties. After the band has been worn a little while the inside becomes coated with perspiration, which helps to cause the wrinkles to disappear. The rubber piece should be cleansed carefully after it is used each time by wiping off the cold cream with a cloth. The forehead should also be given further treatment with dashes of cold water to restore the circulation and close the pores of the skin.

Treatment For Oily Scalp.

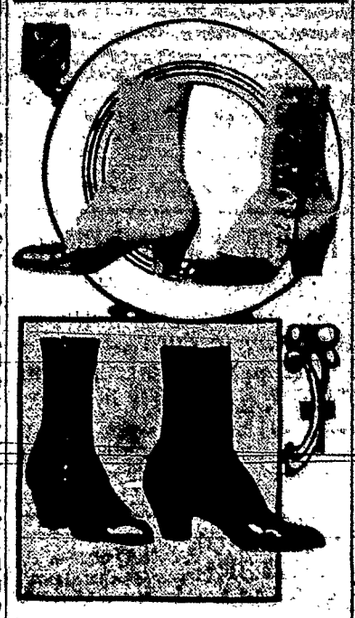
An oily scalp is bad for the hair. When it falls from oiliness it is a sure sign that the glands are distended, and the hair which grows in tiny tubes and through which the oil runs to feed and nourish it cannot drink it up as fast as it exudes from the pores; therefore it does out on the surface of the scalp and becomes mingled with the hair, making it greasy and heavy. The hair itself is overfed, becomes rotten and falls. Never be tempted to give the hair a dry shampoo. No powder was ever made that can take the place of a good soap jelly and water to shampoo with. Besides, the powders clog the pores, thereby creating an unhealthy condition, for, no matter how the hair may be brushed after the powder application, some will remain.

For the Parted Coiffure.

Now that the parted coiffure is fashionable and women whose hair is either thin or gray on top are despairing about ever being able to adopt the modish headdress experts are preparing false pieces to cover up such deficiencies and signs of age. Little caps or flat sections are made of milady's combings and worn on top of the head. These are constructed on a very fine net, with a realistic part, and are held in place by fine wire hairpins just the color of the hair or by tiny shell combs. They are easy to adjust and cannot be detected when worn with a carefully arranged coiffure.

THE GAITER SHOE.

New Styles in the Season's Footwear.



BOOTS BUILT LIKE GAITERS NOW.

Fashion favors this season the gaiter boot, with its cloth top buttoned down the outer side exactly like a well fitting gaiter. Two styles are shown here, both boots being of patent leather in walking style, one pair having fawn colored cloth gaiter tops, the other pair tops of navy blue twill fabric. The buttons are flat and riveted to the cloth so they cannot fly off at a critical moment.

How They Do It.

Did you ever hear of a womanless republic?

Well, there is one on a peninsula south of Macedonia, in Greece, where 10,000 men live, studying and praying constantly.

Policemen guard the lands constantly to keep out women pilgrims and other undesirable guests.

This place is called the Mount of the Twenty Monasteries and was used in ancient times as a signaling station, but is now a real republic.

These 10,000 monks govern themselves without interference from Turkey or any other country. There are, however, no government buildings, no president or other officeholders.

The only police force is composed of men, who patrol the coast to keep out women and men who have no permit to enter this most exclusive of countries. Only those who have a letter of permission from the Greek patriarch in Constantinople are allowed to enter the holy place.

Some reports have it that this republic was formed in the ninth century. It is said that the foot of woman has not touched the soil of the place for centuries.

The monks who live on the place work the soil a little, but they depend chiefly upon contributions from pilgrims for their existence. Probably the greatest collection of Biblical manuscripts is in the monasteries of this republic.

"It is the most interesting place in the world for the student of the Bible," said a traveler who recently visited that country. "I have been there three times already, and I will never tire of going. There are in the monasteries thousands of Greek manuscripts, and hundreds of them are connected with the New Testament.

"Hundreds of Bible students have studied many of these manuscripts very carefully, but there are other manuscripts that have not yet been read carefully. It may be that great discoveries, valuable to the Bible scientists, will emanate yet from this great storehouse of manuscripts."

Will Teach Small Talk to Girls.

Now comes the chatterbox class in the curriculum of several private schools. Many complaints have come from the mothers of girls in finishing schools that their lack of small talk is agonizing. Teach them how to chat of current events, of persons in the public eye, of inventions, of anything that will make them appear intelligent, plead these mothers to the school heads. That a debutante knows music and French and a smattering of German will be little or nothing in the ordinary drawing room gathering. They must know how to make talk, say the older ones, and they don't. The art of chatting fast is becoming a lost one, even in Paris, where it used to reign supreme. In the best French boarding schools the teachers are arranging courses of drawing room talk since it is found that there, too, the younger generation has a way of letting a knowledge of current events come in at one ear and escape at the other.

New Mesh Bags.

Attractive as well as convenient is the new mesh bag upon the outside of which is hung a purse made of gold or silver to match the mesh. The purse is not a mesh one, but is made of slabs of the precious metal, with a secret clasp so that its owner, if she can keep the secret of the fastening, can also feel assured that her money is safe.

Since large bags became fashionable the small purse that can be found easily has been a necessity and in some cases is slung inside the bag. The point of having it fixed either outside or in is obvious, for it is troublesome to search in the vastness of a large bag when money is required all in a hurry, without disturbing the rest of the contents.

EASTER MILLINERY

Cavalier Hat With Feathers at the Side.

NEW MODEL WITH UNDER BRIM TRIMMING.

A Paris milliner this spring has brought out this cavalier hat, which has immediately leaped into favor because of its dash and grace. The brim rolls back at one side, and a handsome ostrich plume curls over the edge and touches the cheek.

Linen to Match China.

Quite the newest conceit in decorative table linens and sets of doilies is an embroidered design in the pattern and coloring of the china with which it is to be used. The fabric is a heavy linen in canvas weave, and the embroidery is done with mercerized cottons.

The idea comes from Germany, and the work is known as Reimar embroidery. One combination consists of a china tea set of graceful shape, with a decoration of radial lines and circles at the outer end in tiny delft blue dots. Applied to round tablecloths, center pieces and doilies, the design is embroidered in dots about the size of a pea, producing one of the most effective decorations imaginable for a comparatively small outlay. The enlarged design on the linens allows for a conventional motif in the circles, and each piece has a border of cluny lace.

For a breakfast room, for afternoon tea or for the country house in summer no more artistic or novel furnishings for the table have been introduced.

Satin Suits Again Popular.

For special wear next summer the woman who likes dainty clothes will have a coat and skirt suit of satin in black or some dark shade. The satin used for these suits is, of course, of the most beautiful quality, with a rich sheen and suppleness and substance of

BLACK SATIN SUIT OF SUPPLE TEXTURE.

texture that prevent creasing and rumpling. The line of these satin suits is very simple, but often there are quite elaborate braid trimmings.

The model illustrated is of the darkest navy blue satin, with braiding in black. The Eton shaped jacket, with a fitted peplum below, is one of the new style notes for spring.

Teaching Mothercraft.

Miss Eleanor I. Kelley of New York, speaking in favor of the school for mothercraft that has been suggested in connection with the lecture of Dr. G. Stanley Hall on the subject, said that "something is the matter with the college requirements for girls now, and there is also something radically wrong with these courses after the girls enter college. Ninety-five per cent of the women in the world marry and have children or are associated with children in some professional way. Then why should not a part of the education be devoted to such studies as have to do with the care and rearing of children? Our college curriculum," she said, "should include courses in biology, hygiene, psychology, the home beautiful, the story telling side of literature, music and a few other studies that make women more like women than they are now."

Points for Mothers

Length of Children's Skirts.

Mothers are often perplexed to know just how long to make their young children's and girls' skirts.

For the tot of one year the little skirt must be cut to the top of the tiny shoes. Any longer than this would interfere with progress when the little one learns to walk.

At eighteen months, when the sturdy tot is running about, let the hem come halfway between the shoe tops and the knee. When the third milestone has been passed let the skirt be shortened so as just to show the bend of the knee and keep this length until the little lady is six years old.

The average child between the ages of seven and twelve years should have her dresses cut long enough to cover the knee.

At thirteen add an inch or two to the length of the dress, and should she continue to develop drop the skirt length to a point halfway between the knee and ankle.

As she reaches fifteen years of the skirt be about two inches above the floor. At sixteen a skirt that comes to the top of the shoe is correct.

When she is eighteen she is a young lady and should be allowed to choose the length of skirt she likes best, but if she is a wise girl she will cling to ankle length, or about four inches from the ground. These rules, of course, are subject to modification according to the development of the girl. Some girls are much larger or smaller than others at a given age and should be dressed in keeping with their size.

Until a girl is past twenty-one she should not wear very long skirts. Even the debutante out for her second or third season can wear with propriety a dance frock that escapes the floor by three inches.

Be Careful of Children's Feelings.

How often does a mother unconsciously wound the feelings of her child! How many regrets the blunder of women refuse their boys or girls without realizing how disappointed the children may be! Why deny your baby needlessly? There are so many times when a mother must refuse a child's demands that it seems cruel to deny him at other times.

Cruelty is defined as "any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain." Cruelty has an ugly ring, hasn't it? But there are hundreds of people who are honestly unaware of their own cruelties.

Do you mothers who deny your children little pleasures just because it may be inconvenient for you to grant them at the time of asking, or you ever think of the "unnecessary pain" you are inflicting on the child? This morning, Mrs. Model Mother, did it occur to you that it was inflicting "unnecessary pain" on little Bobby when you refused to let him stand on a chair to see out of the window? Poor little chap. He wasn't tall enough to see without a boost. To be sure, you were writing letters or dusting or washing dishes, and you didn't have time to stop and grant his request. So you told him it would spoil the chair. Only one minute would have sufficed to pull up the chair, to put a newspaper on it for the tiny feet, and that minute's time would have saved the poor little baby heart one pang. Wouldn't it have been worth stopping for?

Children's Scrap Books.

Scrap book collecting is a form nursery diversion that has fewer addicts than it once had. There was when the youngsters devoted much time and thought to gathering material with which to fill the books, and who would succeed in having the best collection was a matter of heated competition. It seems a pity that the form of collecting should have dropped into disfavor, for if rightly directed it may be the means of developing traits in the child that would otherwise lie dormant.

In the selection of clippings for a child's scrap book a large proportion of space should be allotted to verse.

The attention of the child will thus be directed to the many beautiful ideas that are clothed in artistic language.

Students of grown folks can say that many a noble sentiment has become fixed in their thoughts which would perhaps have escaped them had it not been presented in the beautiful garb of poetry and had not the making of scrap books been one of the delights of their childhood.

Motherly Admonition.

A New York woman of great beauty called one day upon a friend, bringing with her her eleven-year-old daughter, who gives promise of becoming as great a beauty as her mother.

It chanced that the callers were shown into a room where the friend had been receiving a milliner, and there were several beautiful hats lying about. During the conversation the little girl amused herself by examining the milliner's creations. Of the number that she tried on she seemed particularly pleased with a large black affair which set off her light hair charmingly. Turning to her mother, the little girl said:

"I look just like you now, mother, don't I?"

"Sh!" cautioned the mother with uplifted finger. "Don't be vain, dear."

For the Children