

CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

SPRING STYLES IN TWO-PIECE SUITS

This promises to be a strong skirt-and-coat season. The jumper, so popular last Summer and Fall and the shirtwaist suit, so dearly beloved of women for many seasons, have both been retired in favor of tailored skirts and matching coats for all street wear. This rule holds good whether the fabric be cloth, silk or "tub" goods. What is more, the jacket, is an out and out jacket, with manish lines, long sleeves, tailored reverses and a vest, or a suggestion thereof. The natty little Blon with a mere apology for sleeves, the cape, the fichu—these are all very well in their place, which is not on the street.

The Eton appears as a sleeveless coat of lace or net, or other contrasting material over a house frock. The fichu may be seen on a dancing or dinner dress with surplice or Empire lines, but do not be inveigled into buying anything cape-like for street wear. The cape had was short-lived, and wisely thus. It makes every woman look odd.

The second-best tailored suit, which every woman must have for shopping, marketing, walking and informal visiting of relatives and intimates, is something quite apart from her calling or church suit. It is far more simple, and yet it is apt to cost not so very much less. That is because good lines come high, and the plainer the suit, the better must be the lines.

As to fabrics. Mixed weaves reign this Spring in all cloths. In colors it is wisest to choose between those without heat, such as gray, blues (of which there seem to be dozens), greens, or black and white. Mustard color has died a natural death, which is a good thing, as it was becoming to but few persons. All browns, reds and deep purples seem to absorb and reflect heat, so avoid them if you may have but one tailored suit this Spring.

Three-tone stripes are good, but later there promises to be a reaction in favor

of infinitesimal checks and broken lines which resemble more than anything a fly chicken's claw.

Black and white pin stripes are overlaid with tiny, fine bright color designs and often have matching borders. Broad stripes of all black, or black and white. The woman who is limited in the number of her tailor-made, however, should reserve vibrant color contrasts, and also borders, as they will be rather common before the season wanes.

Crude, plain colors are not in demand. Mixed goods of any sort take precedence and the more subtle the color combination, the better.

In silks, what has been known for years as rajah, a rough, heavy pongee, reappears this season under several new names and perhaps in a more supple quality, though it lends itself to tailoring. It is generally stiffened, but with a shadowy weave. It is particularly fetching in steel gray and gunmetal. This silk is heavily braided for two-piece suits.

A cloth two-piece suit and one in silk or linen should be included in the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman. She should never appear on a city street without a jacket.

The smartest skirt for youthful trim figures, whatever the age, is ankle length. The matronly figure, however, demands a skirt that escapes the ground by an inch and one-half only.

Plants hold good for Spring skirts, and the new pleated skirt is practically untried, but very full. The gored skirts have a pronounced ripple or flare, and fit the figure snugly about the hips. Cutaway styles remain good in jackets, and perhaps the rounded fronts take precedence for severe tailored coats: the long, graceful points for more dressy effects. The vest is everywhere seen, and in one of the most distinctive features of the Spring suit. Braided vests are the least expensive, and in best taste for tailored coats. Silk embroidered, or lace vests belong to dressier coats.

No. 1 is a study in gray cloth with a faint suggestion of blue. The skirt is cut in nine gores and then kilted, with a single fold for trimming. The coat is a semifitted cutaway for wear over starched shirtwaists. The trimming consists of stitching and straps of soutache holding down the buttons.

No. 2 shows the three-tone stripe influence, navy, white and black French worsted with trimmings of fine black broadcloth. The skirt is a seven-gored ripple model, which fits splendidly over the hips. The cutaway is slashed on square lines and trimmed with bias bands of the material.

No. 3 shows a most effective use of the two-tone gunmetal silk with braiding. This skirt is box pleated, and the coat has a vest of pampalour ribbon, very heavy with shadowy flowers, showing rays, "Mitsumasa" and burnt roses. Vesting can be bought in patterns, but a skillful search for remnants of silk, cloth or ribbon will usually save money.

It will be noted that all the sleeves in these costumes are long. The three-quarter, not elbow, sleeve is seen with more dressy two-piece suits, but not for morning wear.

The cutaway coat demands beautiful and immaculate neckwear, fluffy bows, good collars, etc., and a hat that is chic and rather stiff, never soft and droopy.

Prayer, no separate belts are seen in this Spring. Each suit, a belt of matching material is provided, a narrow, simply stitched belt for the stout, matronly figure; a corset or higher goodness knows the loose, low-waisted figure.

For shirtwaists, white linen, madras plain or figured, and percales are in vogue, to wear with these two-piece suits. Every effort is being made to force the colored shirtwaist on the market, but the woman who has few houses will do well to stick to white, with a dash of color in the tie. MARY DEAN.



GUN-METAL SILK AND BRAID.

Pleasant Pastime for Women in Perfume Industry

NO LESS a person than the United States Secretary of Agriculture says officially that there is a pleasant and profitable pastime for women in the perfume industry.

Here is his recipe:

Many roses should be planted, and culled before the bloom has lost its sweetness. The buds and half-open blooms are boiled in pure fat for several hours, the fat strained, new flowers added and the whole boiled again.

This process is repeated four times, and the pomade is considered saturated with the essence of roses.

Spirits in the proportion of a gallon to eight pounds of the paste is added, and the result is esprit de rose. This is kept to mix with essences of perfume, a drop being sufficient to impart an exquisite fragrance to any compound.

From attar of roses are made all the fashionable perfumes now in such general use. It requires about 500 pounds of rose leaves to produce one ounce of attar, worth about \$75. Of course very little of this arrives in America in a pure state; it is too valuable not to be counterfeited and diluted.

"I would be glad," he says, "to see some of our women who are seeking profitable investments take up this work. But, as I said at the outset, I am not in a position to give facts and figures. I have had too much on hand to take the question up, but I am thoroughly convinced that it would be an industry which would furnish employment for many and bring in good interest on the money invested."

The details must be gathered by studying the systems employed in France, Italy, Germany and other countries. If our good women are in search of something new and profitable in the way of investment and employment, the way is open right here. The conditions are entirely favorable for growing all kinds of flowers and herbs, and it will doubtless prove an industry which would develop and grow with wonderful rapidity.

Whatever assistance this department can give any one who may desire to enter the flower growing field will be willingly and cheerfully given. We are here for the purpose of furnishing whatever information we are enabled to gather by and from our experiments and investigations along all lines, and it is the public's simply for the asking.

Our experts are in the field continually, and whatever they may learn in the benefit of our people. That is what these men and women are paid for.

A love for flowers is always commendable, but a love for their essences—their souls, so to speak—is almost universal and entirely praiseworthy, and it shows civilization and refinement.

"It is generally understood that we of this country are a plain, matter-of-fact people, most of us bred in building, growing, corn and cotton, running railroads, making money in every way, and careless of luxuries; but think of our noses, our eyes, our ears, our tongues, something like a round million for extracts, pomades and the like.

"Why, we pay out more than \$500,000 annually for imports of attar of roses alone, when there is no necessity for disbursing one red cent for an article which can be made right here. We couldn't raise tea in this country, either," the croakier said, but we are growing the finest flavored teas in the world, and their cultivation is carrying thousands of dollars annually into the pockets of the women and children of the South. Tea cultivation is not only giving them wages, but employment that is light and pleasant.

"I repeat: We can grow any and every thing in this great country of ours, and the thing to do is to get in line and get at it, thus keeping our money at home to give comfort to women and girls, and goodness knows that those in the rural districts have a hard enough time at best."

"But, come to think of it, I suppose there are lots of overworked shopgirls who would be better off physically and mentally, to say nothing of the moral side, if they were raising tea or silk worms or cultivating flowers for the perfume industry."

"It is my understanding that for the latter work very little capital is required, the machinery being comparatively simple and inexpensive, and the work is not so tiresome as the raising of the queen of perfumes, which is the queen of the garden, and attar of roses is more than worth its weight in gold."

NEW DENIM CURTAINS

NEW denim curtains are decorated with trees and art nouveau flowers in some contrasting color—red, brown or green. Some insidious women even use a twining vine or pansy design, which runs from the bottom of the curtain to within two feet of the pole. The idea is very good, for in trimming of curtains of either denim or burip the design may be pasted on or machine stitched around the edge. It is true that it gives a sort of outre effect to a room, but when used in the library or "den" their appearance is not unattractive. Many women carry out the same idea in the table cover of their dining room, with blossoms or vines. In the latter case, of course, the design must be stitched to the cover, for the constant washing would certainly ruin it.

A library furnished with soft cushions, table cover, curtains and portieres in green denim decorated with red pansies in burip or leather is most attractive and cheerful. The idea is most appropriate for the country home or seashore, for silk and handsome curtains are not suitable for Summer.

The library in a large country house recently visited was furnished entirely in dark green denim. The curtains of the same were decorated with large brown pansies and evergreen designs. The sash curtains at the window were fluted, darned with linen thread in some luscious design, and hung with paper on the wall harmonized with the idea and tone of the whole. A prettier room can hardly be imagined than was this living room.

Sometimes when the housekeeper desires to keep the whole furnishings of the room in lighter materials, the porch furniture can be supplied with cushions and covers of this kind, and they are so inexpensive that the weather may spoil them without causing the thrifty housewife any particular anxiety.



CUTAWAY SUIT IN GRAY.

Manners and the Young Man

THE personable young man in the average American city has developed into a much pampered individual, who knows well makes a pleasing dinner partner and gives a little attention to purple and blue line, and sends an occasional bouquet of violets to particularly favored women, he is very apt to be placed on a social pedestal which is good for neither his mentality nor his manners.

So many American men give themselves over entirely to the pursuit of wealth or fame that the young man who can gracefully keep up the social life and still secure a moderate business success is in a fair way to be spoiled by over-appealative women friends. At first, warmed by glow of social success, he is extremely careful about paying his obligations. He shows his appreciation of civilities by dancing even with the wall flowers, about whom his hostess is worried. He makes his dinner calls religiously, and is especially careful to be attentive to the out-of-town guests of such women as have made him welcome in their homes.

But in time, to quote a country expression, "he feels his oats." He over-estimates his importance, and he becomes careless as to social obligations. At the dance he bestows his attentions only upon the belle of the evening, and the saddest part of the situation is that he is very apt to annoy the husband of some influential hostess by lounging in the smoking room when too bored to dance. He is no longer punctilious as to the hours for calling, and he is very apt to annoy the husband of some influential hostess by lounging in their comfortable living room at most inopportune hours, filling the air with smoke, and his host's choicest Cloisonne bowl with ashes. But he has become a fixture in the social world, and somehow manages to retain his foothold. Never remains seated so long as a young man, new to the town and its social life, is very apt to accept him as a model of good form, for what they are apt to call "smart manners."

It is never "smart" to be rude. The young man who honestly desires to be eligible and welcome at nice homes will observe the following rules:

Never remain seated so long as a woman is standing, and always rise to be introduced to anyone, be it man or woman.

Always ask permission to introduce a man friend to a woman. You should never say "Miss Smith, I want to introduce you to Mr. Jones." Rather say, "Miss Smith, may I introduce my friend, Mr. Jones, to you?" You present the man to the woman, not the woman to the man.

Never carry your hat and overcoat into a parlor. Leave them in the hall on the hat rack, else on a chair near the door of the parlor. Nothing is so annoying as a young man who sits and twirls a cane, plays with his gloves, etc., during an evening call. Bid your hostess good night, shaking her hand if you so desire, then go into the hall and put on your coat, hat and gloves. Never shake hands with a woman while your hand is gloved, unless meeting her on the street. In a house, remove your glove.

If you have been entertained at a dinner or musicale, you should call upon your hostess within two weeks. Formal calls should last about half an hour, and never get so familiar that you stay until your hostess yawns and wishes you were home. In other words, "do not wear your welcome out."

Never stay later than at night, and bid your hostess good night. If your hostess seems to be enjoying your call and you are likewise entertained by her company, leave at a reasonable hour, asking permission to come soon again, but do not stay until the young lady is apt to be reprimanded by her parents.

When you enter a room, seek the hostess at once. Even if you see some friends and want to talk to them, you should first greet your hostess, returning to your friends afterwards. And never make the fatal mistake of taking a house without bidding the hostess good-by. Do not argue with yourself, "She is busy and

"I'll just slip out." When she is not busy she will miss you and recall that you left without showing this courtesy.

If you are a guest at a dinner, and your partner is not congenial—if the girl you admire sits across the table, do not neglect your partner for this reason. Talk to her, no matter how stupid and unattractive she is. After the dinner is over and guests are sitting in the drawing-room, you can seek out a more congenial person with whom to converse; but while you are at the table your attentions must be centered on the young woman whom your hostess assigned to your care.

Do not be lax in your attentions to the hostess. Many a girl has been won by the courteous treatment a young man shows her parents. And many a girl has been lost because some young man thought such politeness a pure waste of time. Do something for the old ladies once in a while. Your reward will not be a blush and a flirtatious glance from snapping eyes, but the return will come in other and perhaps more substantial ways.

Do not plead a very common excuse, "I never have time to write notes." We all know that the writing of a note consumes but a few minutes, and there is no harm in writing a line now and then. Send your acceptances or regrets promptly. PRUDENCE STANDISH.

The Utilizing of the Canned Supplies

The housewife who, last Fall, stocked her pantry and storeroom with all sorts of canned goods, is very apt to find quite a few of them still on hand, with fresh vegetables and fruits of early Spring looming up on the horizon. Stewed tomatoes, canned corn, warmed over in milk, canned peas heated in butter—the family are all sick of all these by now. If canned supplies are to be used, they must now be disguised by clever cookery.

Corn Pudding—Take a can of corn and put in a chopping bowl and chop the corn very fine. Now put in baking-dish and add to this corn one cup of rich milk, butter the size of a walnut, two tablespoons of sugar and two eggs which have been well beaten. Stir all together and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Corn Oysters—The name is taken from the shape of the corn when cooked. Take half a can of corn and chop fine, add to this the yolk of one egg, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and then add the white of the egg, which has been beaten very stiff. Drop on hot frying pan in lard, about the size of an oyster and fry brown on both sides. If you find the corn is very dry, you can add a little milk to thin the batter before frying.

Pilau—Half a can of tomatoes, one cup of rice, one pint of water, one cup of diced meat, one-half tablespoon of curry, one-half teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of butter, one-half teaspoon of onion and one-half teaspoon of ginger to taste. Mix well and then add the white of the egg, which has been beaten very stiff. Drop on hot frying pan in lard, about the size of an oyster and fry brown on both sides. If you find the corn is very dry, you can add a little milk to thin the batter before frying.

Stuffed Peppers—Parboil either red or green peppers. Cut the top off, leaving it a few centimeters, however. Remove all the seeds and fill with the following recipe: Take a can of corn and chop fine, add to it a tablespoon of melted butter, a tablespoon of cream, two eggs, well beaten, salt and pepper to taste. Fill the peppers with this mixture, put on the cover and bake in a quick oven.

Cherry Tapioca Pudding—Soak one small cup of tapioca in water over night. In the morning add a pinch of salt to it and cook until clear; then add butter the size of an egg, one heaping cup of cherries and a little pepper. Heat the mixture and sugar enough to suit your taste. Flavor with teaspoon of vanilla. Turn into baking dish and bake until brown. Serve very warm with cream. If the flavor of nutmeg is liked, grate a little on the pudding before putting it in the oven.



THE NEW THREE-TONE STRIPE.

Treatment for Spring Fever

"SPRING fever days" are at hand. We all know that it means when mother's feet lag and she reads the patent medicine testimonials, and Sister Beth starts home from school one or two afternoons each week.

"Spring fever."

The tonics may stimulate and the afternoon in a darkened room may relieve the headache, but the tired feeling somehow hangs on until hot weather, by which time the sufferers announce that they are getting used to the change from cold to heat.

Nonsense!

The change in weather has nothing to do with so-called "Spring fever." The tired woman who demands a tonic and the exhausted schoolgirl who is never free from headache are suffering from a common ailment, blood-poison.

This is not the form of blood-poisoning which breaks out in ugly sores. It is represented by lassitude, languor, headache, sleeplessness, general debility, loss of appetite and wrinkles.

But that is quite enough.

For that tired feeling, first, pure air. Of course you are tired, and you think you cannot walk. Well, then, drag your way around the block the next day, and fling open your window the first night, if you have to pile on comforts to do this. Drive the impurities out of your blood and your lungs. If you fall to do so, look out for typhoid, pneumonia and other real ailments.

Do not fret at the tired schoolgirl because examinations are at hand and she does not seem equal to the task. Encourage her to have fun at school. Say "do" instead of "don't." Urge her to organize a walking club. Send her on pleasant errands. Induce her to play golf, or tennis, or to ride a wheel and to row as soon as the weather permits. Never mind the embroidered blouse she was to finish for commencement week. If you do not let her fill her poisoned lungs with that glorious antidote, pure air, she will not be fit to wear any blouse, embroidered or otherwise.

If you are the tired mother, let some of the housework go and try the fresh air cure yourself. And do not wait for housecleaning days to ventilate your house, which has been closed all Winter long. Ventilate, and do it now!

The amemic girl or woman should have her appetite whetted with fruit and fresh vegetables. Serve tart fruit instead of hot cakes for breakfast, cocoa instead of tea for lunch, and a fresh salad with olive oil in the dressing with every dinner. Banish pork from the table entirely at this season of the year, and substitute for hot breads water-like slices of brown toast.

If a laxative is required, and generally the exhausted houseworker or schoolgirl finds her entire alimentary canal clogged by foul air, try this recipe:

Half a pound of dried figs, half a pound of good raisins, one ounce of senna leaves, chop these together and mix in a porcelain stew pan with one cup of water and one of boiling water. Simmer gently for 30 minutes, then pour into a baking pan lined with oiled paper. When cool, cut into inch squares and eat one at bedtime. Reduce the dose at the digestive conditions improve.

Now, if ever the year round, women look sallow and faded, wrinkles. For that sallow look, try an orange diet, one with your breakfast and another between breakfast and lunch and a third between lunch and dinner. Also eat pineapple, brooding the fruit, chewing it thoroughly and discarding the stringy pulp. Incidentally it is said that fresh

pineapple rubbed on moth-patches will remove these disfigurements.

For wrinkles, sleep in a fresh, well-ventilated bedroom is a fine remedy. The young girl should need no other treatment, if wrinkles appear around the eyes and mouth. But her mother may need a skin food or a cream that will be absorbed by the flabby skin and round it out. These formulas I will be glad to send to any reader who writes me and also to send readers a formula for a harmless appetizer, especially designed for the anemic, listless woman who eats little at table and is vaguely hungry between meals.

KATHERINE MORTON.

The Scourge of the Teeth.

Ladies' World.

The teeth decay because they are not kept clean by perfect cleansing. The teeth can be accomplished they will last through life. In spite of the greatest care the food collects between them and its decomposition hastens decay and causes the gums to recede, then the spaces between become larger and the amount of food which lodges between them greater; the loosening process begins, and then follows Riggs' disease, that great scourge of teeth, for which no remedy as yet has been found. Usually, in spite of the greatest care, the teeth will loosen more and more, because of the inflammation and the deposit of tartar. Too much dependence is placed upon the toothbrush process begins, and then follows Riggs' disease, that great scourge of teeth, for which no remedy as yet has been found. Usually, in spite of the greatest care, the teeth will loosen more and more, because of the inflammation and the deposit of tartar. Too much dependence is placed upon the toothbrush process begins, and then follows Riggs' disease, that great scourge of teeth, for which no remedy as yet has been found. Usually, in spite of the greatest care, the teeth will loosen more and more, because of the inflammation and the deposit of tartar. Too much dependence is placed upon the toothbrush

Leap Year Delusion.

Nashville American.

If you are such a Leap Yearer, you hide away when she is near. Or if she gives you half a chance you will be sure to get her near. If that describes you to a T, pray, how do you, my lad, suppose The Leap-year lady ever will love? Get near enough, sir, to propose? She cannot stand across the street And shout it as you scowls past, Or rush madly from the house And say, "I've captured you at last." She cannot from the upper floor Call to you through a megaphone Or clear across a canyon store Propose to you in strident tone. Of course, if she has mind to write, The mail is there at her command. With 2 cents and an envelope, To lead her gently to the point, Or she could use a telephone And call to you in accents sweet, Or in response to your "Hello" Might say, "Well, how about it, Peter?" She might do these, but she will not, For if you get her to propose, You'll have to take her by the hand And all your true heart disclose To lead her gently to the point. In fact, it is a better plan And one that always makes a hit, To beat her to it, if you can.