beire hat with transparent crown.

By Mary Brush Williams. A BRIDE IN LAVENDER.

ARIS.—[Special Correspondence.] -The Princess Pat, shivering in a big sable coat and a hat of what the French call crin-or fine horsehair-is a picture to remember. At least, it is what I remember in costuming. She was got up in the of a smart wedding that took place In our otherwise unexciting neighborhood last week. She was one of the and signed the register with shaking fingers—that signifying the kind of spring we have over here.

The bride was Mme, de Mier, daughfor of the retiring ambassador from Mexico to London, and the bridegroom a Scotchman, Arbuthnot Leslie. But, of course, the important things are the bride, the attendant, and the

It was one of the old monasteries. dating back centuries, which got pretty badly beaten up in the revolution. We pass and repass it every day, and seem to hear the dull echoes of the past from its somber, empty interior. It has been a long time since anything "swell" was consummated there hefore. But in Paris, the older, the dingier, the more shut up your church. to work putting it in order for you, in these churches, but chairs, and tri-color vogue in robes.

hat of transparent crinoline. the more chie it is to be married

Right round the corner stands the Madeleine, "all set" for any wedding. however smart. But this bridal party called the officiating clergy away from their regular post there, and brought them to the historic relic five doors

The bride sprang a brand new note conventional bridal dress, with court train, veil, and flowers-only those flowers were blue, and not white. That bridal dress was not of ivory satin, but of crepe georgette and crepe de chine-and in lavender. Thus was it signified that this was a second marriage of the bride, and not her

She was small and blonde, and the minionettes and fruit women along the street, who formed a lane to watch the entourage enter, gasped at her prettiness. The crepe georgette formed the body of the dress, with its heavy hanging lines, and the thinner crepe de chine made the sleeves, that the arms showed through. The mauve bridal veil was held in place with blue hyacinths, and the color scheme was lovely. Hyacinths and harebells decorated the church.

The wedding was so different from

run with marine blue ribbons.

they were arranged informally as at a reception. The bridegroom sat up near the altar in one of them waiting for his bride. She, after the worldwide custom, walked to meet him on the arm of his father.

The wedding was really awfully smart. Mme. de Lana, sister of the bride, was the first attendant. Her dress shricked Vionnet so loudly that you could hear it. It was of beige, and it had pieces of the material crossing the bodice horizontally, in contrast to the tooth shaped points that flounced the skirt. The big hat was of beige crinoline and transparent in the crown, so that one could see every wavy hair of the beautiful coiffure.

The value of the costuming of the Lady Patricia Ramsay lay in its contrasts. The thin hat was indeed effective with the heavy coat, and then, too, the hat was a feature in itself. It was a mustard yellow, with oats of the same color flattened against the crown, and these were punctuated with yellow buttercups-an anglo-Saxon hat with a French turn to it. Results were excel-

The third dress shows what is perhaps the winning silhouette of the day. Go to Claridge's for their tea dances and you will see eight out of ten of the dresses made on these lines. This one is valuable as indicating further the

Vionnet dress of beige crepe de chine; Princess Pat in sable coat and large White dress striped in red and blue, Vionnet coat of pearl gray broadcloth

The dress itself is white, and the stripes are in red and blue. As you can see, the bodice is tight fitting and the skirt plaited. It is run lengthwise with ribbons of marine blue velvet. The low cut bodice is finished with a Charlotte Corday collar in white embroidery. Alice Bernard is the author.

The fourth offering is valuable for showing the way that Vionnet is using straw for cuffs and collars instead of fur. Of course it is awfully uncomfortable stuff to have around your neck, but you must put an up to date appearance. This is gray straw on a pale gray coat. (If you sat down in it on a cane seated chair you would be lost-or the coat would, and nothing short of dyeing would ever save it.) People are ordering it in numbers in more conservative colors, and then again there are the smart purchasers -and rich-principally from Spain and Portugal, who are getting the model exactly duplicated.

They say it will be so useful for spring. I should not think it would exactly useful for anything except for contributing toward a chic appearance, because, aside from its being a little more delicate than white, you of course mustn't have an interlining in it, lest you look fat. The hat is by Reboux and is Russian

in shape. It is of gray silk cord,

# THE COOK BOOK

By Jane Eddington

LETTUCE IN MENU MAKING.

THE summary of a Roman meal was "from egg to apple." The English equivalent has more commonly been "from soup to nuts." According to the preachment below we might define it as from "leaf to leaf"-the leaf being the lettuce leaf, or some substitute for it, like cress or nasturtium or pepper grass or mustard sprouts.

Nice little crisp centers of the cos lettuce, or what we more commonly speak of as romaine, are a perfectly good appetizer. They are quite as good, with or without salt, served after the sweets of a meal or at the end, after a cooked pudding, as the English quite universally serve cos lettuce, radishes, and crisp celery.

Lettuce cream soups are delicious. Lettuce greens or a vegetable of lettuce have great tonic value, and are particularly appropriate with lamb, and historically just, also. Three thousand years ago lettuce figured with the lamb without blemish and the bread without yeast. The bitterer this lettuce was-note below how to cook to get full bitterness-the more symbolic was the combination.

Using the Late Lettuce.

As for the salad course, it has had too large a monopoly of this wonderful and abundant green thing. To try to use the lettuce wealth of even a small garden in salads alone, unless for a large number of people, is hopeless, but lettuce can be cooked even after it has sent up a tall seed stem. Late lettuce, gone to seed in this fashion, makes a delicious vegetable, if correctly cooked.

There is a combination of cooked greens and eggs, molded, which is used in various European countries. It is called a pudding in Italy, and may take the place of the meat dish. It is called a "savory" in England, and takes the place of the pudding course in a meal finished with bread and cheese, and crisp things like radishes and celery. The French call lettuce which is

blanched, then cooked in lightly salted water until soft, drained, arranged on a vegetable dish and allowed to get cold, then served with melted butter, boiling hot, English lettuce. Cooked lettuce served with a perfect white sauce has been called German lettuce by the French, or lettuce "a l'Allemande." a term frequently seen on fine menus in the French language. One French publication says in this connection: "This denomination, so often employed in cookery, makes us think that it is to the German school that we are indebted for the delicate

under this name." Hot Cream for Greens.

white sauce 'grasse' which charac-

terizes the most of the dishes served

For American cooks, it is safest to served with cooked greens, unless they happen to be superlatively good cooks. Any green thing, whether string beans, green peas, or real greens, may be utterly distasteful if served in a mediocre white sauce, while only a few tablespoons of hot cream cannot possibly depreciate their quality. Cooked lettuce, with meat gravles.

chopped boiled egg, and so forth, may be brought up to the quality of a central dish for a meal. When served with a heavy and rich brown gravy the lettuce is called Spanish.

If we will go to the French for the designations of our lettuce dishes, we can find enough names to last us a

year through in making our daily menus. I once read and translated from the French quite endless pages about lettuce, with recipes, and then. working with these pages for a base. semi-created the following simple rec-

Cooked Chiffonade Lettuce I.

The word chiffonade, meaning to make into rags, is commonly used in cookery referring to lettuce cut up slaw fashion. In cooking lettuce there is considerable advantage in cutting it up this fashion. Squeeze a handful closely in the hand and cut across. Large heads of leaf lettuce so cut up and cooked, are among the most easily prepared and pleasantest of vegetable

Look over lettuce carefully, wash thoroughly, and cut up-on a boardlike slaw. Put in a pan, pour boiling water over the lettuce, pour off, drain, and put into a small saucepan, allowing one tablespoon of melted butter to each head of lettuce. Cover and cook over a tiny fire until the lettuce is

Season with a bit of salt and use plain as a vegetable, or a garnish, or cold with a salad dressing, or hot with any sauce you are expert in making

Cooked Chiffonade Lettuce, II. The advantage of blanching lettuce in boiling water is that it will be a bright grass green when cooked. though it is likely to be a dark olive green when it is not blanched, but it we want to get the full benefit of the better principle we should not blanch it. Instead put lettuce, cut slaw or julienne fashion, to cook directly in butter, after it has been washed and cut up. Cover the pan quickly so that the lettuce will not wilt, but will steam

at once. Cook till tender.

Lettuce Purées. Lettuce purées are used not only for soups, but in making little green balls molds, sometimes to be used alternately with slices of toast, or carrot in some form, for garnishing meats. This cooked lettuce is always put through a sieve to get it to the purce form, and it sieves most easily if it is cut up chiffonade fashion before it is cooked. It may be pressed through a frying basket instead of a sieve, and be fine enough for most purposes. Of course the task is easier. Lettuce purée may be simply heated up, buttered lightly, and served on toast, or it may be used for a soup, or further cooked, gently, in meat stock or a gravy or cream, or stewed gently with vegetable and meat seasonings.

Chiffonade Soup.

To a thick soup, cream or of meat, lettuce, cut up chiffonade fashion and cooked, may be a great addition. It may be added to a thick bean or pea soup to give the soup a lively quality. The cooking of the lettuce before it is added to the soup should be for ten minutes. It may be blanched or not. Lettuce which is so cut up and cooked in the water only it has within itself with a little butter, is sometimes called melted lettuce, and may be used when cold with boiled egg garnish for a salad. It may thus be the perfection of a wilted lettuce salad. For the salad, bacon fat may be used instead

Lettuce in Cream.

Probably there is no way of preparing lettuce in cream so pretty as that in which the lettuce is first cooked chiffonade. With cream it is delicious served on toast and is as quickly prepared as a Welsh rabbit, and presumably infinitely more suitable for easy digestion. For two good big heads of leaf lttuce, cut up, blanched, and

Practical and Fancy Needlework

stewed in two tablespoons of butter need only to be boiled up in two table spoons of cream, which is half reduced in the boiling up, to prepare it for serving on toast or with some rice.

Braised Lettuce.

There are a great number of ways of braising lettuce, and it may be served in a great variety of ways, with or without sauces, including Hollandaise. It is combined with almost any of the vegetables and may be seasoned to fit any meat or fish with which it is

Heads of lettuce or leaves may com monly be cooked without being cut up, and then are manipulated in numerous ways for a finish stuffed, spread out, and sprinkled or variously dressed with sauces and meat minces. Meat stock is commonly used, but it may be dispensed with.

Here is one fashion: Blanch lettue and put it to cook in a little meat stock with a slice of salt pork, some seasoning vegetables like carrot and onion, green pepper and celery, all cut fine. Braising means cooking close covered and over a small fire. Instead of meat stock, a little water may be added to the frying pan, in which ham has been fried in butter, and this used. It is really an excellent liquid in which to braise lettuce. In this case two or three tomatoes, one onion, and two or three carrots sliced exceedingly thin may be used with a bit of salt and a pinch of sugar for the seasoning.

Lettuce Pudding or "Budino."

Blanch lettuce, cool, drain, press, stew in butter, chop fine-or use a puree made as described above—and dry over the fire, stirring constantly over fire so that the evaporation may be rapid. For a pound of lettuce whip two or three entire eggs and add to the caked and dried out lettuce away from the fire. Season with a bit each of salt, pepper, and mustard, and mix

Fill a buttered mold with the mixture. Cook in a water bath in the oven for thirty minutes. Let it stand some minutes before unmolding it. in order that it may become more com-

Unmold on a round dish, pour over ft a cream sauce or plain hot butter or cream. With meat and gravy this might be served from the mold as a

Cooking Head Lettuce.

There are more ways of preparing head lettuce than seem in keeping with our dinner service than in preparing leaf lettuce in the many flat dishes which the French and Italians use. The general or preparatory direction always Blanch, rinse with cold water, drain, and press or dry. Now it may be further cooked in plain water. in butter, in meat stock, or a thickened gravy, or some substitute for these It may be stuffed with almost any thing, including mashed notato.

A Lettuce Rosette. Lettuce leaves or heads cooked whole may be made into a flat rosette on a plate with an egg finish or with border in which is served vegetables rice, or any heap of pleasant foods like a curry. Leaf lettuce may be cooked whole, several placed on top one of the other, cut in half lengthwise, folded once, points placed all together-the wide parts out to form a wheel. In between each spoke may be placed vegetables of one or several sorts to make an ornamental vegetarian dish. Use plain melted butter, or any sauce preferred with it. This may seem like doing a fussy thing, but the expense in money of the dish is slight at this season, and until the hottest weather, so we can afford a

little more expense in time.

## MY FUNNIEST **TRAVELING EXPERIENCE**

Boys Will Be Boys.

Three young men were traveling from Chicago to Jacksonville together. The youngest, Herbert, had been the only one able to procure a lower berth. owing to crowded conditions. The first night out of Chicago he retired early, leaving his friends in the smoker. As the other two came through to their berths they plotted against poor Herbert, who they supposed was slumbering in the coveted lower berth. However, he had turned it over to an elderly woman and had taken her upper berth for himself. Quite unconscious of this fact, the conspirators crept up to berth 12, and reaching in, gave several energetic thumps with their fists until a feminine voice cried out, "Help! Porter! Help!" They fled, cursing Herbert's M. F. chivalry.

Cool!

In the middle of the night I was aroused in my berth by the sensation that I was being kicked in the face. And I was. I switched on my light and discovered a little girl, not more than 4, who had crawled into my

What are you doing in here?" I "Why, I was cold," she said as she



reversed herself and snuggled down under the covers. Finally I found the mother, who had put the child to bed by herself, and we all settled down again,
W. S.

Solicitous.

Having rushed to catch my train and reaching the train about a minute before it started, the conductor informed me to get on in one of the rear coaches and walk through to the day which was several coaches

On my way through I overtook an elderly w man who was making her way to the same coach. At that moment the porter came through and relieved me of my luggage, and told me he would bring it in later. The woman clung on to her traveling bag and told me that I had better hold on to mine, I tried to assure her that I felt perfectly safe in letting the porter take my grip. She, however, was somewhat suspicious and reminded ma all the way to our seats that I might never see my belongings again. She sat in the seat in front of me and about every five minutes would inquire if the porter had brought my grip. Every one near us was much amused, and when at last the porter came in carrying my grip, I felt as much relieved as she did. U.F.



part to him. Suddenly he spied her;



doggie," she exclaimed in gleeful exyou; me and you has got a little baby

Valentine's day Horace brought a ralentine to my nephew, saying: Here's a valentine for Harold. Tell him to send me one." F. P. F.

One morning Mary was in Aunt Edith's room, making a little visit. She had been told many times that when up there she must not open any table or dresser drawers. Nevertheless, it



was not long before she began to open one drawer after another-doing so gently and casting side glances at her aunt at the same time. Finally she said, "O, I'm not touching anything. Aunt Edith; I'm just letting in a little fresh air."

Grandpa came in smiling, and Billy, sushing to him, said: "Have you got



something for me? You look so laugh-

Dick loves to ride in an auto and rides with me quite often. He came in the store one afternoon and I told him he had missed a nice ride through the nark by not being around in the morning, to which he replied: " Next time

The writing teacher visited- school one day and found one exceptionally good writer in the class. The teacher said: "Clark is going to be a good business man. Is your father a business man? What does

Clark replied: "My youngest father works in an office, and my grandfather

for she had most important news to im. Amy Lou one day in August. The beach was pebbly and she had neglected to put on her sandals. She limped along for a while, then said sweetly: "My feet feel like they have a headache."

> On her first visit to Chlcago, Jane was taken downtown in a bus. Mother," she said in a loud whisper, was Cinderella's coach like this?"

Mary and Tom, while mother was upstairs, helped themselves to doughcitement, "I has the best news to tell nuts. Then, conscience stricken, Tom ran to the bottom of the stairs and

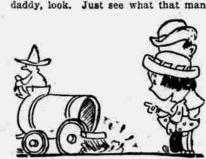


called up, "Mother, may we have some doughnuts? "Yes, dear," replied mother, "but be

sure to go into the kitchen to eat "Yes, mother, we did," said Tom K. E. M.

John's mother was tacking down a all carpet and accidentally struck her hand with the hammer. When daddy arrived home he was naturally surprised to see her hand all wrapped up in a cloth, and exclaimed,

"Well, well! What happened to poor mamma?" John promptly replied: "Reckless



on for the first time, exclaimed: "O,

put on the back of his wagon to keep the kids from hitching on."

Wayne's uncle presented him with a penny. With an air of deep grievance the child eyed the coin and spoke reproachfully. "Why, that won't go in my dime bank."

Grandma was rather slow in trying to fasten the back of Mary's dress,



when her little brother, anxious to g out and play with her, remarked, "Come, grandma, make it snappy."

FACING LIFE TOGETHER. EARLY BELOVED: The sun is

setting, and the hour of twilight has settled upon the earth. The day's conquests and failures are at a close, and now I come to you to whisper what my heart would say.



It has been a joy to me every day to know that the same sun shines upon us both; that the same rising moon lightens with silvery radiance our pathways, that the same stars shed

abroad their cheering light into your heart and mine.

I wonder, heart of mine, what today has brought to you, for our future happiness is builded upon this daily unconscious welding of our souls into

Soon will come to us the realization of our dreams, when I shall lay my hand in yours and we shall walk together through the spring into the autumn, and, if God wills, down the wintry slope of life, finding our supreme happiness in facing the same storms and living the same joys together.

you have meant to me in a thousand different ways. I have loved you so long that love has become deeper and deeper every day. Beloved, when with noiseless tread the years shall lead us down the westward slope and through the gates of

life's sunset. I only ask that we may

go hand in hand into that eternal realm

You can never know just how much

of happiness where God is love. Yours in devotion,

A RIBBON ALPHABET.

HFSE ribbon initials are quite a little out of the ordinary, and will work up beautifully on many things. Transfer the letters to the material by first laying a piece of tissue paper over the letter, and go over each part of it carefully with a sharp but soft pencil. Then lay the tissue paper you have worked on, penciled side down, on another piece of tissue, and go over the same process again. Lay this second impression face down on the material, pin it securely, and go over each line for the third time.

The reason you have to do the work on both sides of the tissue is that if you used the first impression you made the letter would be the wrong side around on the cloth.

The raised satin stitch is the hand-

somest for these letters, and the first step is to use a running stitch on all outlines. These stitches must be well done, so as to keep perfectly the shape of the letter. The stitches can be quite long where the line is straight. but where there are curves the stitches must be short and must follow the curves perfectly. Of course, the on the wrong side are tiny

The next step is the padding, and this is done by using three or four strands of the floss and taking running stitches that are quite long on the right side and short on the under. Or you may fill in with a chain stitch. As you near the outline make the filling less pronounced.

The embroidery is done with a finer floss than that used for the filling, and the stitches are always at right angles

to the edge. Of course, this work is all done in a frame, and has to be done slowly, so as to have even looking work. Where there are curves the stitches have to be taken close together on the inside, and on the outer side there must be no spaces, but try and have them come just together. And on the inside they must never lap.

A little practice will make it possible to do beautiful work, and where one is inexperienced time will be well spent by practicing first on an ordinary piece of cloth. It is a fascinating work, but unless it is well done there

is no beauty in it. Where the ribbon ties across the letters you might work the edges in a fine outline stitch and fill in the spaces

with the seed stitch. The last installment of the alphabet

will appear next Sunday.



