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THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION
CULTURE
and
FINE ARTS.



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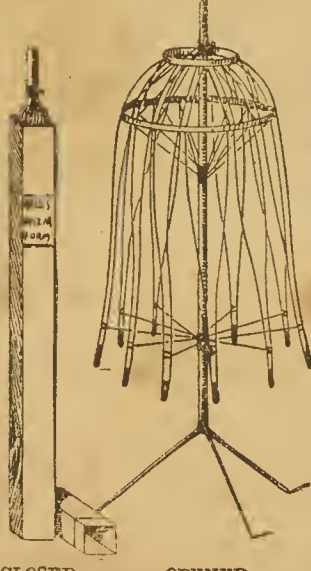
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FIGURE No. 493 L.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3578 (copyright), price 25 cents.



FIGURE No. 497 L.—LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH GIRDLE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3551 (copyright), price 30 cents.



FIGURE No. 498 L.—LADIES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3549 (copyright), price 30 cents.

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FIGURE No. 518 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 3572 (copyright), price 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 9852, price 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 519 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3573 (copyright), price 20 cents.



FIGURE No. 504 L.—MISSSES' COAT.— This illustrates Pattern No. 3566 (copyright), price 25 cents. FIGURE No. 505 L.—MISSSES' BASQUE.— This illustrates Pattern No. 3539 (copyright), price 25 cents.

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FIGURE NO. 474 L.

FIGURE NO. 475 L.

FIGURE NO. 476 L.

LADIES', MISSES' AND GIRLS' JAPANESE GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 324 and 325.)



FIGURE NO. 477 L.

FIGURE NO. 478 L.

FIGURE NO. 477 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3565 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. FIGURE NO. 478 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3558 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 326.)



FIGURE NO. 479 L.

FIGURE NO. 480 L.

FIGURE NO. 479 L.—LADIES' CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3552 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. FIGURE NO. 480 L.—LADIES' CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3544 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 327 and 328.)



FIGURE NO. 481 L.

FIGURE NO. 482 L.

FIGURES NOS. 481 L AND 482 L.—LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Trained Costume No. 3582 (copyright), price 2s. or 50 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 328.)

The Delineator.

VOL. XXXVI.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 5.

Remarks on Current Fashions.

Fashionable women demand that the styles of gowning shall be ever-changing and artistic; but the most fastidious can take no exception to the present modes, which are becoming, novel and admirably adapted to the season.

The wearing of top garments, which was optional during the early Autumn, has now become a necessity, and my lady turns gladly to capes, cloaks and wraps for protection against the chilly atmosphere.

Long and short coats contend just now for supremacy; it is quite safe to predict, however, that neither will gain a decided advantage, but that the two styles will divide honors. Becomingness and personal fancy will undoubtedly govern the tasteful woman in her choice of a coat.

Very short coats are no longer popular. The three-quarter lengths are invariably chosen when a long coat is not preferred, and in their designing comfort as well as good style is very properly considered.

The Ulster has been revived as a travelling or storm coat, and its admirable qualities are too well known to need recounting. The latest style of this most convenient and serviceable garment has loose-fitting fronts that are lapped in double-breasted fashion, but the rather severe effect of this mode of closing may be somewhat modified by reversing the overlapping front at the top to form a lapel.

The newest designs in long capes, which extend considerably below the waist-line, are very fancy; they are lined throughout with daintily tinted silk or satin, which is only visible when the cape is carried on the arm or when the lower corners are tossed back by the wind or by the motions of the wearer. These capes are made of heavy cloth, and their edges are left unfinished, the fabric being so closely and firmly woven that there is little possibility of its fraying.

The new cloaking fabrics are for the most part of serviceable weave, and in them are wrought such handsome designs that less applied garniture than usual is required in making them up.

The fancy sleeves and collars which almost invariably appear on the new top-garments are made of velvet or plush in a shade that matches or contrasts harmoniously with the ground color of the material, the soft beauty of the ornamental fabric rendering it becoming to all types.

Shell quillings, fringed ruchings and fine knife-plaitings are more popular than ever as a foot trimming for smooth, straight skirts; and they are applied with charming effect upon the front-drapery of the

"pull-back" skirt the severity of which they soften in a marked degree.

Akin to these pretty decorations are fluffy rosettes, to make which velvet is preferred to any other fabric for application upon all sorts of dress goods.

A handsome and appropriate finish for a tailor-made gown of cheviot, tweed or any other material that is alike on both sides is effected by turning up the hem of the skirt on the outside and securing it with several rows of machine-stitching done with silk in self colors.

Long boas made of *coq* feathers intermingled with tiny spears of gold or silver are worn at the opera and at balls with *décolleté* gowns.

In one of the most stylish of the new cloth costumes the skirt draperies are slashed at the bottom to form battlements, and the basque is cut all round to present a series of short tabs, these slashed portions being handsomely outlined with fur or feather trimming.

Bias effects have heretofore been noted only on plaided, checked and striped materials, but plain goods are now being made up in this way, with novel and attractive results.

Shirt sleeves with the regulation wristbands or with reversed cuffs will be used for gowns of cashmere, camel's-hair and serge, while the high sleeves will be preferred for fancy and heavy-textured fabrics. The latter style of sleeve is more dignified and formal than the former, but the comfort and ease characterizing the shirt sleeve renders it a general favorite.

Deep cuffs reaching almost to the elbow are a new fancy and afford pleasing opportunities for the arrangement of decoration, which may be either simple or elaborate, according to personal taste or the trimming on the balance of the gown.

The jaunty Figaro jacket with rounding fronts is received with as much enthusiasm as ever. The effect of this picturesque mode is so charming that *la Mode* cannot but declare in its favor for another season at least.

For the woman who takes delight in loose gowns for home wear there is a new wrapper which is quite dressy enough in design to be promoted to the rank of tea-gowns. The back displays fulness below the waist-line, and the fronts open over a flowing vest, for which any dainty, softly falling fabric may be selected. The sleeves are full and pretty and have fancy turn-over cuffs, which will preferably accord with the standing collar and the revers arranged upon the fronts.

FIGURES Nos. 474 L AND 475 L.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' KIMONO.

(For Illustrations see Page 319.)

FIGURES Nos. 474 L AND 475 L.—These two figures illustrate the

fifteen years of age, and is differently portrayed elsewhere in this DELINEATOR.

At figure No. 474 L the garment is illustrated made of figured Japanese dress goods of light coloring, and black Surah silk. It is



FIGURE NO. 483 L.

FIGURE NO. 484 L.

FIGURE NO. 483 L.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3586 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. FIGURE NO. 484 L.—LADIES' CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3576 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 329 and 330.)

same pattern—a Misses' and Girls' Kimono. The pattern, which is No. 3536 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in six sizes from five to

for a character dress and will be appropriately made up in crêtonne, crêpe and all sorts of Japanese stuffs. When a character costume is

At figure No. 475 L the Kimono is shown developed in blue silk figured with pale-gold, the sash (obi) being made of pale-gold silk.

The Kimono is suitable for house wear and

an exact reproduction of the Japanese dress or Kimono, which has been made more familiar to us by the representation of Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado. The fronts and back are all cut in one piece and have only under-arm shaping seams. The fronts are widened by gores reaching from the lower edge to above the waist-line, and the back is slashed to the waist-line at the center for the insertion of a skirt section that is laid in handsome fan-plaits. Soft folds are produced at the back and front by deep plaits on the shoulders, and the dress is girdled by a broad, wrinkled sash or obi that is drawn high above the waist and tied in a large bow at the back. The fronts lap widely with surplice effect above the sash, and at the neck is a collar that extends along the fronts to a considerable distance below the waist-line. The sleeves fall with the characteristic square effect and are open at the back, and also at the front above a seam that is continued along the lower edges. The dress is lined with black silk.

to be arranged, the hair should be arranged in Japanese fashion, fans and Japanese pins being used to hold it in position and contribute to the desired effect. The garment may also be used for a tea-gown, for which all the daintiest plain and flowered silks, satins, cashmercs, sateens, etc., are appropriate.

FIGURE No. 476 L.
—LADIES' JAPANESE TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 319.)

FIGURE No. 476 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 3540 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 340 of this publication.

The gown is composed of an under-dress of white India silk and a Kimono or Japanese dress of figured India silk. The under-dress has a full, flowing skirt, which depends from the edge of a fanciful body and is trimmed down the center of the front with a handsome jabot of white Italian lace. The body is tight-fitting, and over the plain fronts, which will usually be of lining goods, are arranged full fronts, that are sewed in fine tucks below the bust to some distance back of the closing at the center and are gathered at the neck to lie in soft, full folds. A jabot of lace overlies the closing to the tucks, and a frill of lace falls over prettily at the neck. The sleeves are full, and each is finished with a narrow wrist-band covered with a ruching of lace.

The Kimono is lined throughout and is open at the center of the back and at the sides to form broad, flat panels that extend to the edge of the

under-dress. At the center of the back at the waist-line a pretty fulness is collected in four small plaits that are tacked to the under-dress. The long, narrow collar reaches quite far down upon the fronts and rolls over in revers fashion. A plait is laid on each shoul-



FIGURE No. 485 L.

FIGURE No. 486 L.

FIGURE No. 485 L.—LADIES' COSTUME AND CAP.—This consists of Ladies' Costume No. 3577 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and Cap No. 3167 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 486 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3577 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 330 and 331.)

der, and to this plait the sleeve is caught up to produce a pretty drapery effect on the shoulder. At the front the sleeve opens

widely, and it falls deep and square in the regulation Japanese fashion.

The gown is picturesque and graceful in effect and will be one of the most elegant of house gowns during the coming season. It will be developed in all sorts of soft woollens and silks and also in figured and plain *crêpes*, etc. Contrasts in colors and textures will usually be arranged between the Kimono and under-dress.

edge above the plaits, and the plastron front is closed at the left side with buttons and button-holes, a group of plaits like those at the right side being made at the end of the closing. At the neck is a standing collar which separates slightly at the throat; the lower part is decorated with short strips of ribbon that are pointed at the tops, and the ends of the collar are fastened with a dainty pin. The sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are very full at the top, where they are drawn by gathers to stand becomingly high above the shoulders; and each is handsomely decorated at the wrist with a unique arrangement of ribbon. The yoke is trimmed with graduated strips of ribbon which are narrowest at the neck, where they meet the strips upon the collar. Three graduated strips of ribbon follow the right and lower edges of the plastron front, being turned to form an angle at the lower right corner; the longest strip is at the outside, and the ends of all three are pointed.

All kinds of silken and woollen dress goods of seasonable weight will make up well by the mode, which represents the new "Pinafore" toilette. Combinations of wool goods with velvet or silk will bring out the attractive features of the mode to advantage, and India or China silk, *crêpon* or *crêpe de Chine* may be used for the yoke. Velvet, *moiré*, satin-edged or grosgrain ribbon may be chosen for decoration.

The stylish hat flares from the face and is faced with velvet and trimmed with ostrich tips, one of which droops prettily over the edge of the brim.

FIGURE No. 478 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 320.)

FIGURE No. 478 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3558 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 335 of this publication.

In the present instance Henrietta cloth was selected for the costume, and Kursheedt's Standard cut-jet ornaments supply the decoration. The foundation is in the popular four-gored style and is entirely covered by the full draperies. The front-drapery

is gracefully wrinkled by forward-turning plaits at each side of the center; the plaits at the sides are pressed from belt to edge, and the left side edge falls in jabot outline. The back-drapery, which extends

FIGURE No. 477 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 320.)

FIGURE No. 477 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3565 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is pictured in two views on page 337 of this magazine.

In the present instance light silk and fine hair-line diagonal are handsomely united in the costume, and dark ribbon applied with tinsel thread provides the decoration. The elegant adjustment of the costume is accomplished by double bust and single under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam which ends at the top of an underfolded triple box-plait; and each side-back seam disappears at the top of two underfolded, forward-turning plaits that flare gracefully below. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, which is slashed for a convenient distance for an opening. Upon the upper part of the front and back is arranged a full yoke, that is laid at the neck edge in front in forward-turning plaits and at the back in backward-turning plaits, and is sewed flatly to position at the lower edge, which is concealed at the back by a row of ribbon. Disposed over the front is a plastron front that falls with apron effect to the lower edge; it is quite full at the waist-line, and the fulness is prettily confined by three rows of shirrings, above and below which it flares in soft folds. The top of the plastron front is cut rounding and overlaps the lower edge of the yoke; a little below the upper edge a row of ribbon is applied, and a bow is ornamentally placed at the center. The right side edge of the plastron front is sewed along the under-arm dart to a little below the waist-line, where three upward-turning plaits are made. A full bow is placed over the plaits, and below this the plastron front falls unrestrained to the lower edge. Buttons and simulated button-holes are arranged along the right side



FIGURE No. 487 L.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 3559 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 3560 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 331.)

across the sides, is gathered at the center, at each side of which it falls in kilt-plaits. Between the plaits in the front and back draperies is disclosed a handsome jet-ornament that extends almost to the top of the skirt, where it tapers to a point.

The stylish basque has full fronts arranged over fitted fronts of lining and closed invisibly at the center, the lower outline describing a point at the end of the closing. The fulness is regulated by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges, and at the lower edge it is drawn to the center by a row of shirring at each side of the closing, the shirring being drawn up closely and stayed underneath. The fronts are tacked to the lining at the first darts, a smooth effect being thus produced at each side, where a jet ornament that extends in a sharp point to the arm's-eye is applied. The remainder of the adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends in a point. At the neck is a turn-over collar that flares widely at the throat and is nearly covered with a jet ornament.

The wrists of the coat sleeves are decorated with a triangular jet-ornament, and over these sleeves are arranged fancy sleeves that reach to below the elbow. The fancy sleeve stands high across the shoulder, the effect being due to gathers and tackings; the lower edge is turned up some distance, and the fulness is disposed in box-plaits, which are sewed to the coat sleeve to form a frill.

The mode will develop stylishly in all varieties of dress goods, such as camel's-hair, serge, all-wool Surah, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, *drap d'été*, foulé, cheviot, etc. Vandyke-point passementerie, jet ornaments, fancy braid or galloon or any preferred garniture may be added.

The handsome hat is faced with velvet and decorated with ostrich tips.



FIGURE NO. 488 L.

measure, and may be seen in two views on page 342 of this magazine. Dark mixed cloaking was here chosen for the cloak, and handsome black fur buttons and cord ornaments comprise the decorations. The back is superbly conformed to the figure, and stylish coat-plaits arranged below the waist-line are well pressed in their folds to the edge. The loose fronts are extended above the shoulders and joined in a seam at the center of the back; they are turned back to the waist-line to form a stylish Russian or shawl collar, which is covered with fur and lapped in regulation fashion; and above the collar is disclosed a closely adjusted vest that extends a little below the waist-line and closes at the center. The loose fronts are closed invisibly below the collar, the overlapping front being ornamented with fur buttons and braid in a clover-leaf design. At the neck is a high standing collar that is decorated at the closing with braid ornaments, and the vest is similarly trimmed. The coat sleeves are fashionably full at the top and are finished at the wrists with fur cuffs.



FIGURE NO. 489 L.

FIGURES NOS. 488 L AND 489 L.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Basque No. 3561 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 3562 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 332.)

FIGURES NOS. 479 L AND 480 L.—LADIES' CLOAKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 321.)

FIGURE NO. 479 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 3552 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust

The black felt turban is faced with velvet and trimmed with a bunch of ostrich tips.

Any plain or fancy cloth may be selected for a cloak of this kind. beaver, broadcloth, kersy, etc., in black, navy-blue, seal-brown, tan or dark-green being especially stylish. Otter, beaver, sable, Alaska seal, fox, chinchilla, lynx or monkey fur may be used for trimming the shawl collar and cuffs.

FIGURE No. 480 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 3544 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 343 of this DELINEATOR.

The cloak is here pictured made of seal-plush and trimmed with Persian lamb, quilted satin being used for lining. The fronts are closely adjusted and closed invisibly, and the back is gracefully conformed to the figure, stylish coat laps and plaits being arranged below the waist-line. Short under-arm gores are inserted beneath the sleeves, which curve in dolman style over the tops of the arms and rise stylishly above the shoulders. Below the waist-line the sleeves fall free of the garment in flowing Japanese style, and each is trimmed around the lower edge with a broad band of Persian lamb, the band being narrowest at the top. At the neck is a high Medici collar, which is lined and faced with Persian lamb and may be softly rolled, if desired.

This garment will develop sumptuously in velvet, plush and all sorts of heavy cloaking fabrics; and fur of different kinds and the various stylish gimps and fringes may be employed for decoration. The



FIGURE No. 491 L.

FIGURE No. 490 L.—LADIES' SHORT COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3555 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 491 L.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3541 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. FIGURE No. 492 L.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3547 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 333 and 334.)



FIGURE No. 490 L.



FIGURE No. 492 L.

The becoming toque is bordered with Persian lamb and trimmed with narrow ribbon, and ribbon ties are bowed beneath the chin.

FIGURES Nos. 481 L AND 482 L.—LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 322.)

FIGURES Nos. 481 L AND 482 L.—Those two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' trained costume. The pattern, which is No. 3582 and costs 2s. or 50 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 334 of this magazine.

Figure No. 481 L represents a front view of the costume made up as a bride's gown in brocaded silk, with lace and orange blossoms for decoration. The skirt is fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style and is overhung at the front and sides by a drapery,

mode will also be favored for seal-skin, with which Russian or Alaska sable, Persian lamb and lynx make handsome combinations.

which is prettily wrinkled by forward-turning plaits made in the top at each side of the center, below which the drapery falls with

perfect smoothness to the the edge of the skirt. The lower part of the drapery is cut to form deep tabs, between which is displayed a lace ruffle that decorates the lower part of the skirt; and at the upper end of each opening is placed a tiny bunch of orange blossoms and leaves. The train is drawn by gathers at the top and falls free of the skirt in deep, square outline.

The picturesque basque has a fancy front arranged over a dart-fitted front of lining. The fancy front is made perfectly smooth below the bust by darts taken up with those of the lining, and the remainder of the adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made at the back with lacing-cord.



FIGURE NO. 493 L.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3578 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. (For Description see Page 334.)

The front is cut in slightly pointed outline according to perforations in the pattern, and above the bust the fancy front is quite full, the fulness being regulated by gathers in the arm's-eye edges and by a short shirring at the center of the front that is drawn closely. A full frill of lace starts from each arm's-eye, where it is widest, and terminates at the center, the effect of a short jacket being produced. The neck is decorated with a feather band, and a bunch of ostrich tips is arranged over the ends of the band at the center of the front. The stylish sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are slightly full at the tops, and the fulness of each is regulated by gathers in the upper edge and by three upward-turning plaits at the inside of the arm near the top and another group near the elbow; and each wrist is decorated with a frill of lace caught up at the inside of the arm beneath a tiny bunch of orange blossoms. A tulle veil is artistically draped upon the head to fall in graceful folds at the back, and a spray of dainty blossoms decorates the hair and apparently holds the veil in position. About the neck is worn a string of pearls, and a handsome bouquet of white flowers tied with a broad white ribbon is carried in the right hand.

A back view of the bodice made up in low-necked style without sleeves is presented at figure No. 482 L, the materials pictured being

satin and dotted tulle. The pattern provides a prettily plaited ornament for the neck of each back of the bodice when it is cut low, as here shown. Tulle is prettily draped about the arms'-eyes, a full puff being arranged upon each shoulder. A full sash is draped about the lower part of the bodice and tied in a handsome bow at the back.

The mode is equally suitable for bridal and for general evening wear, and when the costume is intended for the latter purpose it will usually be made up low-necked and sleeveless. All kinds of rich silken fabrics, such as *peau de soie*, faille Française, satin, brocade, etc., as well as tulle and other light materials suitable for ceremonious occasions, will develop charmingly in this way. Valenciennes, Cluny, *point de Venise* and Genoese-point laces may be used for decoration, and ostrich bands will also prove effective.

FIGURE NO. 483 L.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 324.)

FIGURE NO. 483 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3586 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 345 of this publication.

A handsome variety of coating and velvet are here combined in the coat, with accessories of silver fox. The right front is widened below the bust to lap upon the left front in a curve to the hip, below which it falls straight to the lower edge. A handsome shawl-collar of fur crosses in the regulation way and is extended to the hip on the right front. It reveals the fronts in vest shape, the vest effect being emphasized by a facing of velvet. The standing collar is of velvet, and its ends are closed with a lace-pin. The coat is

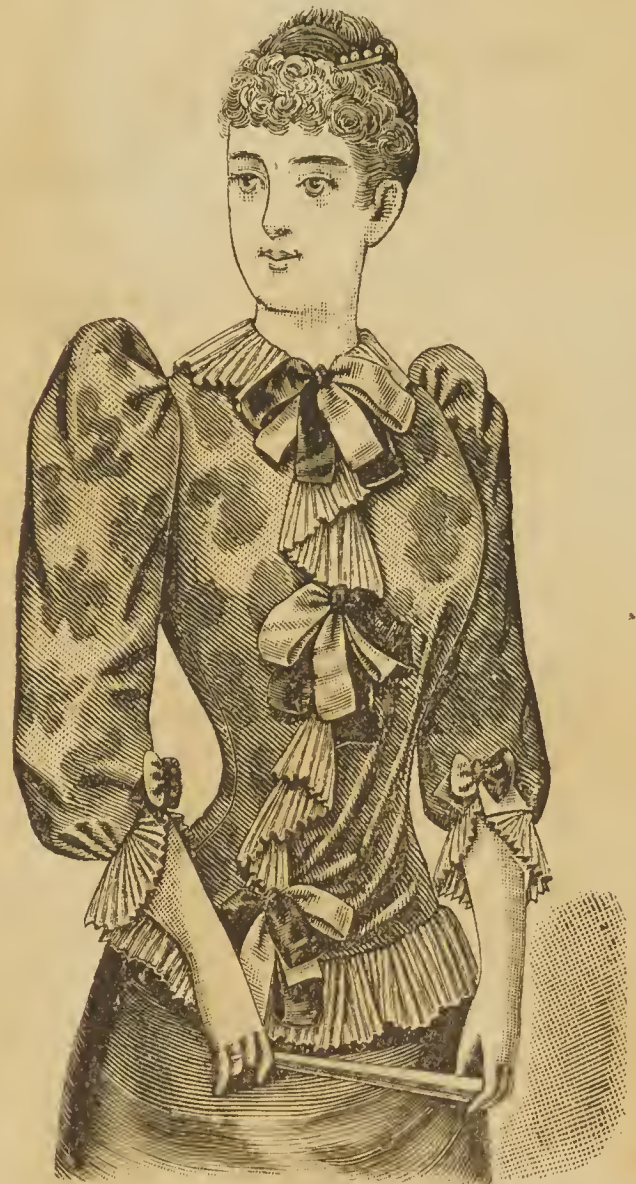


FIGURE NO. 494 L.—LADIES' TEA-JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3537 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 325.)

perfectly tight-fitting and has coat-laps at the middle seam and coat-plaits surmounted by fur buttons at the side-back seams. The edge of the right front below the collar and the overlapping edge at the back are outlined by a narrow piping of fur. Graceful fulness at the top of the sleeves is gathered on the shoulders, and deep cuffs of fur trim the wrists. A fur muff is carried.

Cloakings, silks in armure and all sorts of twills, cloths of every description, matelassé silk, etc., will be made up into handsome

coats of this style, with or without fur accessories. Pretty linings will be added to silk coats, and frequently also to those of cloth.

The silk turban is worn well back on the head and is trimmed

diagonally forward nearly to the bottom of the fronts. The neck is cut slightly low at the throat and finished with a high Medici collar that is made of velvet on the inside and decorated on the outside with braid ornaments of graduated size. The sleeves are full and high at the tops and are trimmed with braid ornaments. A long V-ornament is applied upon the back.

Cloaks of this description are comfortable and dressy for the promenade, travelling, etc., and when made of light cloth or of silk, plush, etc., will be prettily and warmly lined. All kinds of cloths and cloakings will develop gracefully by the mode, with fur, passementerie, braid, feather bands, etc., for trimming. If very heavy cloth be used, the collar may be of sealskin, bear, sable or monkey fur and similar fur may encircle the wrists in deep cuff form.

The bonnet is of velvet trimmed with ribbon, an aigrette and fancy braid.



FIGURE No. 495 L.

with a feather pompon.

FIGURE No. 484 L.—
LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustration see
Page 324.)

FIGURE No. 484 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 3576 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 344 of this DELINEATOR.

Smooth cloth in a fashionable shade and velvet were here used for the cloak, with Kursheedt's Standard braid ornaments for the elaborate garniture. The fronts are narrow and loose-fitting and close more than half-way down the center with frogs. A long dart produces a smooth, clinging effect over each hip; and at the back a close adjustment is effected by means of side-back gores, and a well curved middle seam that ends at the top of an underfolded double box-plait. Bo-

léro ornaments of handsome design are arranged upon the fronts, and almost touching them at the darts are graceful points that extend



FIGURE No. 496 L.

FIGURES Nos. 495 L AND 496 L.—LADIES' WRAPPER.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Wrapper No. 3581 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 335.)

straight band that is joined at the back. The cap is lined with silk. The costume will develop attractively in all varieties of dress

FIGURE No. 485 L.—
LADIES' COSTUME
AND CAP.

(For Illustration see
Page 325.)

FIGURE No. 485 L.—This consists of a Ladies' costume and cap. The costume pattern, which is No. 3577 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 336 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-quarter to seven and a-half hat sizes, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

In this instance the costume is pictured made of light-colored cloth, with dark fur for garniture, and is differently illustrated and fully described at figure No. 486 L, where a front view is given. The superb adjustment of the back of the basque and the graceful hanging of the back-drapery are here shown to full advantage. A band of fur trims the lower edge of the basque and covers the standing collar, deep fur cuff-facings decorate the sleeves, and a heavy band of similar fur is applied upon the lower edge of the drapery at the front and sides.

The cap, which is worn well back, is made of fur like that used on the costume and has a circular crown, to the edge of which is sewed a

The jaunty velvet toque is encircled with tinsel braid and decorated in front with a rosette of velvet and braid.

FIGURE No. 487 L.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 326.)

FIGURE No. 487 L.—This consists of a Ladies' walking skirt and basque. The pattern of the



FIGURE No. 497 L.



FIGURE No. 498 L.

goods, such as serge, camel's-hair, cheviot, light-weight cloth, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, all-wool Surah, *drap d'été*, etc. Fur, Astrakhan, velvet, Vandyke points, passementerie or any preferred trimming may be applied, and the style of decoration may be as simple or elaborate as the fancy dictates. The cap will usually match some portion of the costume.

FIGURE No. 486 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 325.)

FIGURE No. 486 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3577 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 336 of this publication.

Dark cloth and velvet are here associated in the costume, a back view of which is given at figure No. 485 L. The four-gored skirt was selected for the foundation, and the lower part is trimmed with a deep plaiting of velvet. Over the foundation is arranged a long, straight drapery that is gathered coarsely at the top across the back and is perfectly smooth over the front and sides. The lower edge of the smooth portion is cut in deep battlements, which are decorated with tinsel braid that is arranged in a trefoil at the top of each slash.

The elegant adjustment of the basque is performed by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the front is closed invisibly. At the neck is a standing collar, above which appears a tiny ruching. The stylish leg-o'-mutton sleeves of velvet are each fashioned with two seams and are arranged over coat-shaped linings; the sleeves are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and the lower part of each is decorated with buttons and a pretty design of tinsel braid. The lower part of the basque is cut in battlements that are decorated with braid arranged like that on the skirt; and graduated double rows of similar braid that are longest at the closing and arms'-eyes are applied upon the upper part of the basque, each row being disposed at its lower end in a trefoil. Double rows of braid decorate the collar, meeting corresponding rows on the fronts.

All sorts of soft wool goods will make up handsomely by the mode, either alone or in combination with velvet, fancy silk or a contrasting color of the same material. The costume offers opportunity for the application of exceptionally artistic garniture, which will very frequently consist of tinsel, soutache or metallic braid.



FIGURE No. 499 L.

FIGURE No. 497 L.—LADIES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3552 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 498 L.—LADIES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3549 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 499 L.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3538 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 336.)

skirt, which is No. 3560 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on page 351 of this publication. The basque

pattern, which is No. 3559 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust meas-

form. The right front laps over the left, and a diagonal closing is made with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a standing collar. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are drawn by gathers at the top to stand high and full above the shoulders; the wrists are decorated with fancy braid, and similar braid covers the collar and is applied to the right front just back of the closing.

The toilette may be handsomely developed in all sorts of dress goods, such as foulé, Henrietta cloth, cashmere, all-wool Surah, camel's-hair, *drap d'été*, etc. Fancy braid, Vandyke-point or Irish-point lace, passementerie, velvet or grosgrain ribbon, etc., may be employed for garniture, which may be arranged in any desired style; or, if preferred, a perfectly plain finish may be adopted.

The stylish felt hat is prettily trimmed with ostrich tips and a ribbon bow.



FIGURE NO. 500 L.

are, and is pictured in two views on page 348.

Mode cloth was selected for the toilette in the present instance, with fancy braid for garniture. The foundation skirt is in the popular four-gored style and is entirely covered by a full drapery, which falls in graceful lines and folds to the lower edge. The drapery is prettily wrinkled at the front and right side by shallow, backward and forward turning plaits, between which are laid two deep plaits that turn toward each other and are well pressed in their folds to the lower edge. These plaits flare widely toward the bottom and produce a panel effect, and between the edges a handsome decoration of braid is applied to the drapery. At the left side the drapery is laid in shallow and deep side-plaits that turn toward the front and back, and between the deepest plaits the drapery hangs with the effect of a box-plait. The back-drapery is arranged in a triple box-plait which flares to the lower edge with fan effect, and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

The elegant adjustment of the round basque is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the lower outline is uni-



FIGURE NO. 501 L.

FIGURES NOS. 500 L AND 501 L.—LADIES' DRESS.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Dress No. 3585 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 337.)

FIGURES NOS.
488 L AND 489 L.
—LADIES'
TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations
see Page 327.)

FIGURES NOS.
488 L AND 489 L.
—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—Ladies' skirt and basque. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3562 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 351 of this magazine. The basque pattern, which is No. 3561 and costs

1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 349.

Figure No. 488 L represents a front view of the toilette developed in sage-green Henrietta cloth. The plain portion of the drapery at each side, which hangs with the effect of a narrow panel, is decorated with graduated strips of black velvet ribbon that are pointed at the top and are shortest at the front. The collar is trimmed at the center with a strip of velvet ribbon which is pointed at its ends, and upon each sleeve are applied two similar strips that are pointed at the back of the arm.

The stylish hat is trimmed with loops of ribbon and an aigrette.

At figure No. 489 L, which shows a back view of the toilette, mixed cheviot is the material selected, and buttons supply the trimming. The skirt is fashioned in the popular four-gored style and is entirely covered by the handsome drapery. The drapery is arranged in three forward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the front, the plaits flaring with fan effect to the bottom. Back of these plaits a similar group of plaits is laid, and the effect of a box-plait is produced by a backward-turning plait made some distance from the other plaits. At the back the drapery is plaited to form an underfolded triple box-plait.

The elegant adjustment of the basque is performed by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the lower outline is uniform. The closing is made at the front with buttons and button-holes, and at the neck is a standing collar. The sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders. Two rows of machine-stitching are applied to each sleeve at cuff depth, and three buttons and simulated button-holes trim the back of the wrist. Machine-stitching also finishes the loose edge of the collar and the lower edge of the basque.

The toilette is extremely stylish and will develop handsomely in all sorts of woollen dress goods, such as cheviot, cashmere, *drap d'été*, Henrietta cloth, all-wool Surah, serge and brilliantine. Silken fabrics will also make up attractively by the mode. The toilette may be plainly finished, or a tasteful decoration of velvet, moiré or grosgrain ribbon, passementerie ornaments, fancy braid, etc., may be applied, as desired.

The jaunty turban is trimmed with silk.

FIGURE No. 490 L.—LADIES' SHORT COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 328.)

FIGURE No. 490 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' short coat. The pattern, which is No. 3555 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 348 of this publication.

The coat is here represented made of velvet and silk, and the decoration consists of fancy braid arranged in military style. The superb adjustment is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends at the top of coat-laps; and each side-back seam disappears at the top of an underfolded coat-plait. The right front is broader than the left and laps over it widely in double-breasted fashion, and the closing is made with hooks and eyes. The left front extends to the center of the front and is turned under at the front edge for a hem and attached to the right front underneath with hooks and eyes. At the neck is a standing collar ornamented with braid arranged in a trefoil design at each end. The full sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed below the elbow and faced with velvet. The sleeves are gathered at the top to stand high above the shoulders, and also at the bottom, where they droop prettily; and the facings are decorated with braid in a scroll design. The right front is trimmed in military style with braid.

The coat will develop stylishly in corkscrew, diagonal, chevron and coatings of all kinds, as well as in broadcloth, lady's-cloth, velvet, etc. Attractive combinations may be effected by the mode, silk, matelassé, Astrakhan, etc., associating desirably with any of the above materials. Fancy braid, passementerie ornaments or any preferred garniture may be applied as individual taste directs.

The becoming hat is faced with velvet and prettily trimmed with silk.



FIGURE No. 502 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3543 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 337.)

FIGURE No. 491 L.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 328.)

FIGURE No. 491 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat.

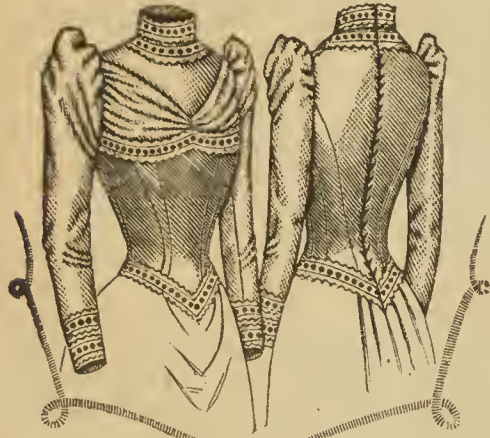
The pattern, which is No. 3541 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust

measure, and may be seen in two views on page 347 of this magazine.

In the present instance the coat is shown developed in seal-plush and Astrakhan. The garment reaches to the knees, and the elegant adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam which extends to the lower edge. The right front laps widely over the left in double-breasted fashion, and the closing is made invisibly. At the neck is

gathered to stand high above the shoulders, with charming effect.

The mode will develop attractively in heavy-weight cloakings of all kinds, seal-plush, Astrakhan and rough-surfaced goods being especially favored. Chevron, kersey, Biarritz cloth and beaver are also much admired for coats of this style, and a plain finish is always in good taste. When smooth-surfaced goods are made up, a simple finish of machine-stitching will frequently be adopted.



3582

3582

Front View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

Back View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.



3582

Side-Front View, Showing the Garment with Low Neck and Without Sleeves.

a turn-over collar which reverses the upper part of the fronts, and the collar and reversed portions are faced with Astrakhan. The Astrakhan sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape and are gathered at the top, where they rise becomingly across the shoulders.

The perfect fit and graceful lines of the coat render it particularly suitable for seal-skin, plush and rough-surfaced goods. Combinations will develop stylishly by the mode, velvet, Astrakhan and other ornamental fabrics uniting handsomely with a great variety of goods.

The hat is prettily trimmed with folds and loops of velvet and two birds.

FIGURE No. 492 L.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 328.)

FIGURE No. 492 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3547 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 347 of this publication.

Astrakhan cloth is the material pictured in the present instance. The sides and back of the coat are nicely fitted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam which ends at the top of coat-laps. The loose fronts are closed invisibly and are deeply pointed below the closing. A pocket-opening is cut in the lower part of each front near the closing, in which a pocket is inserted. At the neck is a standing collar, and above it rises a stylish Medici collar that flares at the throat to display the standing collar prettily. The coat sleeves are quite full at the top, where they are



3582

Side-Back View, Showing the Garment with Low Neck and Without Sleeves.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 337.)

The stylish toque is faced with velvet and trimmed at the front with a feather aigrette pompon and at the back with ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 493 L.—LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 329.)

FIGURE No. 493 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern,

which is No. 3578 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 348 of this *DELINEATOR*.

The cape is here pictured developed in Kursheedt's Standard Astrakhan cloth, and dark-brown satin is used for lining. The fronts and back are united by shoulder seams, and the sides rise above the arms with a pronounced curve over the shoulders. The fronts are stylishly pointed at the lower edge, and at the top are cut away in deep V-shape to permit the insertion of vest sections, the ends of the becoming Medici collar being included in the joining. If preferred, the Medici collar may be omitted and the two front parts of the pattern cut in one section. At the neck is a standing collar, which may be faced with fur when the Medici collar is omitted.

Two materials will develop particularly well in a cape of this kind, seal-plush being frequently chosen, with Persian lamb or Astrakhan for the vest sections and Medici collar. The garment will also make up handsomely in seal-skin or Alaska sable, and various rough-surfaced cloths, such as cheviot, diagonal, Thibet, beaver, chinchilla, plush, etc., will combine nicely with any of the fashionable furs.

The velvet turban is becomingly trimmed with a bird and an ostrich tip.

FIGURE No. 494 L.—LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 329.)

FIGURE No. 494 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-jacket. The pattern, which is No. 3537 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 349 of this magazine.

In the present instance the jacket is represented made of figured China silk and trimmed with plain silk and ribbon. The garment has closely fitted under-fronts of lining, which are adjusted by double

bust darts and closed down the center with buttons and button-holes; but the lining may be omitted if an easy fit be desired. A loose plain-front is arranged over the right under-front, and a full front is prettily adjusted over the left under-front and lapped over the plain front, with surplice effect. The fulness is disposed in gathers at the neck edge and in a group of overlapping plaits at the end of the closing, which is made invisibly. A full back is arranged over the fitted back of lining, and the fulness is regulated by a cluster of shirrings at the waist-line. The adjustment of the jacket is completed by under-arm gores, which render the sides smooth. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and each is shortened slightly at the inside of the arm by a cluster of plaits which are concealed by a bow of ribbon. The lower edge of the sleeve is decorated with a knife-plaiting of silk that is quite shallow at the inside of the arm to heighten the shortened effect. Similar plaiting completes the neck and lower edges of the garment and is carried down the edge of the full front in soft jabot-folds. A bow of ribbon in two contrasting shades is placed at the top

of the closing, another at the bottom and a third midway between.

Tea-jackets of this kind will be very popular and will make up daintily in Surah, India or China silk, Bengaline and other softly falling silken fabrics. Cashmere, Henrietta cloth, nun's-veiling, silk-and-wool flannel and goods of similar texture are also well suited to the mode. Plaitings of silk or of Valenciennes, Mechlin, Cluny or Irish-point lace will trim the jacket effectively, and ribbon bows will generally be added.

FIGURES NOS. 495 L AND 496 L.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 330.)

FIGURES Nos. 495 L AND 496 L.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—Ladies' wrapper No. 3581. The pattern, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 341 of this *DELINEATOR*.

Figure No. 495 L shows a back view of the garment developed in fine white cashmere, with black velvet for the collar and cuffs. The lower edge is trimmed with a band of broad black velvet ribbon, and above this are applied three rows of narrow ribbon.

At figure No. 496 L, which illustrates a front view of the wrapper, the materials pictured are figured and plain China silk and black velvet, with black Escorial lace and feather-stitching for decoration. The full vest of plain white China silk falls in free, graceful folds over the closely adjusted Princess fronts, and plaits laid at the top are decorated to graduated distances from the upper edge with feather-stitching. The outside fronts are turned back at the top to form Directoire revers that are faced with velvet, and below the revers the front edges are concealed



Right Side-Front View.



Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 338.)

beneath jabots of black Escorial lace. The back is handsomely conformed to the figure, and underfolded fulness below the waist-line produces plaits that flare stylishly with fan effect to the edge. The full shirt-sleeves rise fashionably above the shoulders and are finished at the wrists with round cuffs of velvet that turn upward from the edges and are rounding at the back. A high standing collar closed with fancy pins is at the neck.

All sorts of soft silken and woollen fabrics will develop prettily in this way, and combinations of colors and textures will be especially effective. Surah, figured silk, foulard or challis will make a very dainty wrapper, with *crêpe de Chine*, India or China silk, etc., for the vest. Lace, passementerie, gimp, galloon, fancy braid or the material in a contrasting color may decorate the revers, collar and cuffs; or, if preferred, one material may be used throughout and any simple garniture added.

Plaitings of silk or of fine lace are very popular just now for decorating gowns of all descriptions, and will be a very dainty garniture on a wrapper of this kind.

FIGURE NO. 497 L.—LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH GIRDLE.

(For Illustration see Page 331.)

FIGURE No. 497 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 3551 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 350 of this DELINEATOR.

Silk showing white figures upon a sage-green ground is here associated with dark-green velvet. The full back and fronts are arranged over a smooth lining, which is fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is closed invisibly at the front. The fulness of the back and fronts is regulated by gathers in the neck and shoulder edges, and at the waist-line it is drawn well to the center by three rows of shirring. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet. The stylish sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; the fulness is drawn by gathers at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and each sleeve is faced at the wrist with velvet to simulate a cuff. About the waist is a velvet girdle, the upper and lower edges of which are deeply pointed both front and back, a smooth adjustment being obtained by side-gores and a seam at the center of the front and back. The sides of the girdle are very shallow, and the closing is effected at the left side. The blouse may be worn underneath or outside the skirt as preferred.

This stylish blouse will develop handsomely in all sorts of dress goods in either woollen or silken texture, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, challis, nun's-veiling, and India, China or Surah silks being most frequently chosen in combination with velvet. Such a blouse may be worn effectively with any style of walking skirt, which may match or contrast with the blouse in color, material or both.

FIGURE NO. 498 L.—LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustration see Page 331.)

FIGURE No. 498 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 3549 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 350 of this magazine.

Geranium-red silk and velvet are here associated in the blouse, and gold braid and a buckle provide the decoration. The blouse is made up over a smooth lining that is fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The lining reaches to the waist-line and is closed invisibly, and over it is arranged the fanciful blouse, which consists of a yoke upper-portion and full lower-portions. The lower portions are gathered at the upper edge and joined to the yoke, which is pointed at the center of the front and back and decorated at the lower edge with a handsome design done in gold braid. At the neck is a turn-over collar that flares sharply at the throat and is trimmed with braid to match the yoke. The stylish sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are quite full at the top, where they are gathered along the upper edge to rise becomingly high above the shoulders; and the wrists are trimmed with narrow facings of velvet, which are ornamented at the upper edge with a design in gold braid. The blouse may be worn beneath or outside the skirt, and the fulness is confined by a belt that is fastened with a fancy buckle, the overlapping end being shaped to form a round point.

The blouse will develop handsomely in all sorts of silk and woollen dress goods, and combinations are especially well adapted to it. Any style of walking skirt may accompany the blouse, which may be made of similar or contrasting material. Narrow braid, Vandyke, Cluny or Meehlin lace or any preferred trimming may be applied according to individual taste.

FIGURE NO. 499 L.—LADIES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 331.)

FIGURE No. 499 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pat-

tern, which is No. 3538 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 349 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the basque is represented made of silver-gray Henrietta cloth and black velvet, and Kursheedt's Standard Escorial embroidered border supplies the trimming. The basque closes at the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and the fancy front is arranged over smooth fronts of lining, which are fitted by double bust darts and closed down the center with buttons and button-holes. The superb adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The front is smooth above the bust, and the fulness below is disposed at each side of the center in two forward-turning plaits, which are overlapped at the lower edge and flare prettily to the bust. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with the embroidered border, and the lower outline, which is pointed at the center of the front and rounded at the back, is followed by a velvet girdle covered with a similar decoration. The stylish leg-o'-mutton sleeves are of velvet and are decorated



Side-Front View.

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 339.)

above the wrists with a band of the border, and the upper edges are drawn by gathers to rise fashionably high above the shoulders.

The jaunty jacket, which is sleeveless, is all in one piece and is shaped by shoulder seams. In the neck edge at each side of the closing are laid two forward-turning plaits which flare to the bust and produce a soft, wrinkled effect. The jacket presents a rounding lower outline and is trimmed at the edge with the border; and the closing is made at the throat, below which the jacket separates to reveal the front of the basque prettily.

The style of the basque renders it particularly appropriate for the development of artistic combinations. All sorts of dress goods, such as cashmere, Henrietta cloth, *drap d'été*, all-wool Surah, camel's-hair, etc., will unite handsomely with velvet, which is just now very popular. The basque may be worn effectively with any of the stylish walking-skirts, a skirt of the same material as the basque completing a particularly handsome toilette.

The stylish hat is made of velvet and trimmed with ostrich feathers.

FIGURES NOS. 500 L AND 501 L.—LADIES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 332.)

FIGURES NOS. 500 L AND 501 L.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—Ladies' dress No. 3585, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The pattern is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be observed in two views on page 339 of this DELINEATOR.

Figure No. 500 L shows a partial back view of the dress developed for theatre wear with low, round neck and short sleeves, the material illustrated being white Russian net, with eorn flower-blue ribbon for decoration. A narrow frill of net finishes the neck edge, and also the lower edges of the sleeves. A row of ribbon starts from each arm's-eye at the back and is carried to the waist-line, where the two rows meet beneath a large bow of ribbon, which also conceals the ends of a similar ribbon that encircles the waist. Perforations in the pattern show how to shape the low neck and short sleeves. The fanciful little *chapeau* is made of figured silk gracefully draped,

and facing being concealed by a full puff of net that is shirred at its upper and lower edges to form a pretty frill. The fulness of the fronts is disposed at the lower edge in two forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which are tacked to position some distance above; and the fulness of the back is disposed in similar plaits that turn toward the center. The bodice is worn beneath the skirt; a velvet belt encircles the waist, and at the neck is a standing collar of velvet. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are shirred to form graduated puffs, the lowest shirrings forming pretty frills at the wrists, and the shirrings in the upper edges producing a raised effect above the shoulders.

The mode is very effective, and its suitability alike for promenade and evening wear will render it especially popular. All varieties of dress goods will develop handsomely in this way, silks, woollens and laees being equally appropriate. Combinations are much favored, and any dress goods of suitable texture may be made up with velvet, silk or a contrasting color of the same material. Velvet, moiré, satin-edged or grosgrain ribbon will trim the costume effectively.

The laee toque is handsomely trimmed with velvet and a feather pompon.



3565

Side-Front View.



3565

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 339.)

FIGURE No. 502 L.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 333.)

FIGURE No. 502 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3543 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 338 of this magazine.

In the present instance the costume is represented made of plaid cheviot and plain velvet, with velvet ribbon for decoration. The foundation is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style and is entirely concealed by the stylish drapery, which is cut bias and falls in straight lines at the front and in full plaits and folds at the back and sides. The drapery is seamed at the center of the front so that the design matches exactly, and the top is arranged at each side of the center in shallow, backward-turning plaits that produce a smooth, graceful adjustment. The drapery is regulated at the back by coarse gathers, in front of which at each side are three deep, backward-turning plaits that fall in straight folds to the lower edge; and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

The basque is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the lower outline shapes a point at the center of the front and back and arches well over the hips. The closing is made in front with buttons and button-holes, and the lower outline is followed by shapely straps of velvet that cross at the back. At the neck is a turn-down collar which flares sharply at the throat. The stylish leg-o'-mutton sleeves are each shaped by two seams, the outside seams terminating in dart style near the elbow; they are gathered at the tops to rise becomingly high above the shoulders, and the wrists are decorated with deep facings of velvet that are pointed on the upper sides.

The basque is prettily decorated at each side with two strips of velvet ribbon which start respectively from the shoulder and arm's-eye seams and terminate in points upon the bust.

All sorts of silken and woollen dress fabrics will make up with good effect by the mode, which is particularly well adapted to the bias method of cutting. Combinations of velvet and other ornamental materials with the various soft wool goods will also develop handsomely, velvet being very often used for the sleeves. Velvet, moiré, satin-edged or grosgrain ribbon may be used for garniture, one or several rows being applied, if desired, about the bottom of the drapery.

The stylish felt hat is faced with velvet and decorated with velvet and ostrich feathers.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 334.)

No. 3582.—Other views of this costume may be observed by refer-

and points of silk ribbon trim it prettily. A narrow velvet bridle is carried from the back, crossed beneath the chin and bowed at the back of the neck.

Figure No. 501 L represents a front view of the dress made up in Kursheedt's Standard black velvet polka-dotted net and black velvet. The skirt, which is fashioned in the accepted four-gored style and may be worn either with or without a small bustle, is entirely covered by the drapery, which hangs in pretty folds to the bottom, where a deep hem is made; the top of the drapery is drawn by gathers all round, and the skirt is finished with a belt.

The body has a smooth lining that is fitted by double bust darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the adjustment is completed by under-arm gores. The closing is made invisibly at the front. The full back and fronts are here cut low-necked and arranged over the lining, and the exposed portion of the lining above is faced with velvet in round-yoke outline, the joining of the lower portions

ing to figures Nos. 481 L and 482 L in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 15 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, it is again shown.

The costume is here pictured made of different materials, the large front view showing figured silk and the large back view fancy-striped silk, while the high-necked bodice views illustrate cream-white *peau de soie*. The skirt is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style, and the front and sides are overhung by a drapery that is softly wrinkled at the top by one small and three deeper forward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring diagonally into graceful fulness below. A full ruching of the material is applied for a foot trimming. The back edges of the drapery are tacked to the skirt back of the side-back seams and are overlapped by the loose side edges of the graceful train, which falls in long, unbroken folds from coarse gathers at the top. A small bustle may be worn if desired.

The pointed bodice is superbly adjusted by double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with laces drawn through eyelets, the left side being provided with an underlap. The front is arranged over a smooth lining, the darts

in these parts being taken up together; and the effect of a draped bodice is produced by gathers at the arm's-eye edges, the fulness being drawn diagonally downward and collected at the center in a short, lengthwise line of shirring. The fanciful sleeve, which has but one seam, is arranged over a coat-shaped lining and gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulder. In one edge of the sleeve at the elbow are laid several upturning plaits, and near the top three deeper upturning plaits flare diagonally into the full puff above. The wrists are encircled with bands of pearl passementerie. The standing collar at the neck is overlaid with a band of passementerie, a similar band trims the bodice below the collar, and a section of passementerie ornaments the front at the bust. If desired, the bodice may be cut in round, low outline as shown in the large engravings, perforations in the pattern providing for such an arrangement; and in this case the sleeves will be omitted and the

We have pattern No. 3582 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume needs seventeen yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 335.)

No. 3558.—This costume is shown made up in Henrietta cloth at figure No. 478 L in this DELINEATOR, cut-jet ornaments providing the decoration. At figure No. 1 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91 it is again shown.

Réséda Henrietta cloth is here pictured in the costume, and satin ribbon and bows provide the handsome garnitures. The foundation skirt, which is in the accepted four-gored style and may be worn over a small bustle, if desired, is entirely concealed beneath graceful

draperies. The front-drapery is arranged in five forward-turning plaits at the right side and in seven similar plaits at the left side of the center; the plaits nearest the center flare diagonally into the fulness below, producing a series of graceful cross-folds and wrinkles, and the plaits nearest the back edges fall in soft folds to the bottom. A downward-turning plait is laid in the right side edge, and the left side edge of the drapery presents a stylish jabot effect. The back-drapery is extended at the right side to overlap the front-drapery, where the edges of both draperies are seamed and concealed by a deep, forward-turning plait. The left side edge of the back-drapery is hemmed and passes underneath the jabot of the front-drapery. The back-drapery is arranged over each hip in three deep, forward-turning plaits that extend to the edge with panel effect; and gathers at the center produce natural folds that fall in uninterrupted lines to the bottom of the skirt. Three large bows of ribbon are



Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 340.)



3543

Side-Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 340.)

arm's-eye edges draped with the material or with tulle, which will be arranged in loops or bows on the shoulders. The pattern includes a plaited bias section for the back when the bodice is cut low. One end of the section passes into the shoulder seam, and the opposite end is sewed to the edge of the closing, the ornaments producing a pretty drapery effect to the back. A novel arrangement of materials is pictured in the large back view, where the fitted bodice-ports are cut from the fancy stripe, while the plain stripe is used for the ornaments and for draping the arms'-eyes.

Surah, satin, brocade, Ottoman, faille, Bengaline, *crépe de Chine*, India silk, etc., will develop handsomely by the mode, which is also suitable for fine embroidered cashmere and all rich, soft woollens employed for costumes of this kind. Passementerie, Velasquez, Escorial, *point Duchesse*, Marquise and similar laces, embroidery, metallic bands, appliqué trimming and various other handsome garnitures may be added in any appropriate manner; but when the costume is developed in a costly fabric, applied decoration will be unnecessary.

placed at intervals on the left side of the back-drapery, and a row of similar ribbon overlies the plait that conceals the seaming of the draperies at the right side, the lower end of the ribbon being fastened beneath a large bow.

The basque has fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts, over which are arranged the full fronts, which are drawn by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges. The fulness at each side is drawn becomingly toward the center and regulated by gathers at the lower edge, which is pointed at the center; and tackings to the darts beneath secure a smooth adjustment at the sides below the bust. The superb fitting is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the lower outline of the back shapes a well defined point at the center. Over the coat-shaped sleeves are arranged fanciful sleeves that extend to the elbow. They are gathered at the top and rise with puff effect over the shoulders, this stylish arrangement being secured by tackings to the sleeve beneath. The side edges of the fanciful sleeves are turned under deeply, and the turned-under edges meet at the bottom, where they are caught

together by tackings. The lower edges are also turned under, and the fulness of each fanciful sleeve is arranged in five box-plaits that are tacked diagonally across the sleeve, producing a unique effect. At the neck is a stylish turn-over collar, to accommodate which the fronts are slightly cut away at the top. The fronts are decorated with strips of ribbon, which start from the shoulder seams and from the middle of the under-arm seams and meet at the center of the front under a large bow of similar ribbon, a bow of the same being placed on each shoulder. A large bow is also placed on the lower part of each fancy sleeve near the inside of the arm, and ribbon follows the lower outline of the basque and is arranged in a large bow of loops and ends at the center of the back.

China silk will make up especially well in a costume of this kind, and velvet ribbon with bows or rosettes will form an effective garniture. Surah, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, *drap d'été* and other soft woollens will develop with equally attractive results, and fancy braid, Velasquez lace or passementerie may be applied for decoration.

We have pattern No. 3558 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs fourteen yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3558

3585
Side-Front View, Showing Low Neck and Short Sleeves.

LADIES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 340.)

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 336.)

No. 3577.—Other materials and trimmings are shown in this costume at figures Nos. 485 L and 486 L in this magazine. At figure No. 23 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the costume is again shown.

In the present instance dress goods and Astrakhan are associated in the costume, with Astrakhan and silk for decoration. The popular four-gored skirt was adopted for the foundation, and the lower part is trimmed with a deep knife-plaiting of silk. The foundation is concealed by a straight drapery that is cut in battlements at the bottom to dis-

close the silk plaiting prettily; the battlements are deeply underfaced with silk, and their outline is followed with a narrow band of Astrakhan. The drapery falls smoothly at the front and sides, and the top is drawn by gathers, most of the fulness being drawn to the back. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt, a placket opening being made at the center.

The stylish adjustment of the basque is performed by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line; and the closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. The bottom of the basque is cut in narrow battlements to correspond with the drapery, and the outline is followed with Astrakhan. At the neck is a standing collar of Astrakhan, and a narrow band of Astrakhan is carried down each front along the closing. The stylish sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings; the upper parts are quite full and are drawn by gathers to rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and below the elbows the sleeves fits the linings smoothly.

The mode will develop stylishly in all sorts of dress goods, such as camel's-hair, serge, all-wool Surah, cashmere, Henrietta cloth,

cheviot, flannel, etc. Combinations are especially adaptable to the style, and contrasts in color as well as material will be very effective. Fancy braid, Astrakhan, passementerie, ostrich trimming, etc., may be used for decoration, with good effect.

We have pattern No. 3577 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. As represented for a lady of medium size, the costume calls for four yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards and a-fourth of Astrakhan twenty-seven inches wide, and six yards and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide for the plaiting and facing. Of one material, it requires ten yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 337.)

No. 3565.—By referring to figure No. 477 L in this *DELINEATOR*, this costume may be seen made of hair-line diagonal, with dark ribbon applied with tinsel thread for decoration. Another illustration of the costume is given at figure No. 17 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Wool dress goods and silk in a contrasting shade are associated in the costume in the present instance, passementerie, buttons and ribbon providing the trimming. The costume is in Princess style, and is superbly adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam which terminates below the waist-line above extra width that is underfolded in a triple box-plait; and extra fulness allowed below the waist-line of each side-back seam is arranged in two forward-turning plaits underneath, all the plaits being well pressed in their folds to the edge, and flaring slightly. An opening is made to a desirable depth at the center of the front for a closing; the left edge of the opening is finished with

an underlap and the right edge with an underfacing, and buttons and button-holes effect the closing. Arranged over the front and back at the top are yoke sections that are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams. They are arranged at the back in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring toward the smooth lower edge, which is sewed to position. At the front the yoke sections are disposed at each side in four forward-turning plaits that also flare diagonally downward and are tacked near the ends to the front beneath. Over the plain front is arranged a fanciful plastron-front, which is prettily wrinkled by three upturning plaits at each side edge. The right side edge of the plastron front passes into the right under-arm dart nearly to the end, below which the edge falls free. The top of the plastron front curves gradually toward the center and overlaps the lower edge of the yoke, the right side being permanently sewed to position, and the left side being fastened with hooks and eyes, which also attach the left edge of the plastron front to the left under-arm dart. Buttons are decoratively placed on each side edge of the plastron front above the plaits.



3585

Side-Back View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

LADIES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 340.)

The fulness below the bust is drawn well toward the center and collected at the waist-line in three rows of shirrings that are stayed underneath. The full sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are gathered to curve stylishly above the shoulders, and the standing collar at the neck is trimmed with a band of ribbon and closed at the front with a fancy pin. The loose side edges of the plastron front are trimmed with braid passementerie, and sections of similar passementerie follow the upper outline of the plastron front, decorate the back to correspond with the front, and also conceal the edge of the yoke.

The mode, which represents the new Pinafore toilette, will make up charmingly in Surah, China or India silk, foulard, cashmere, serge or Henrietta cloth, and combinations of wool goods with silk or velvet will be especially effective. Braid, gimp, galloon, Velasquez or Escorial lace, jet or braid passementerie or velvet or satin-edged ribbon may be applied in any pretty way for garniture.

We have pattern No. 3565 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume of one material for a lady of medium size, will require thirteen yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, each with a yard and a-fourth of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 338.)

No. 3543.—Plaid cheviot and plain velvet are combined in this costume at figure No. 502 L in this magazine, velvet ribbon constituting the decoration. At figures Nos. 2 and 26 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the costume is again shown.

Striped wool goods and plain velvet are here associated in the costume, and buttons form a tasteful decoration for the sleeves. The foundation skirt is in the popular four-gored style and is overhung by a stylish drapery, which is bias at the front and sides and straight at the back. The ends of the drapery join in a seam at the center of the front, and desirable fulness over the hips is obtained by four shallow, backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. At the center of the back the drapery falls in free, graceful folds from gathers at the top, and at each side of the gathers three deep backward-turning plaits are well pressed in their folds to the edge. A small bustle may be worn, if desired.

The adjustment of the basque is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and as the back is cut bias, a very stylish effect is produced in striped or plaid goods. The closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes, and the lower outline of the basque, which is pointed at the center of the front and back, is followed by bias straps that meet in a point at the center of the front and are crossed at the center seam; a slash is made in the left strap, through which the right strap is passed, the ends of both being finished in points. The shapely sleeves are also cut bias, and their outside seams terminate in dart style at the elbow. The sleeves are gathered at the top to curve stylishly above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with buttons placed at the inside seams. At

the neck is a turn-over collar of velvet, which flares at the front. Scotch or English tweed, homespun, cheviot and camel's-hair will develop attractively in a costume of this kind; and while plain or figured goods may be employed with satisfactory results, the stylish effect of the bias portions is best brought out in a plaid or striped fabric. Velvet, braid or buttons may supply the decoration.

We have pattern No. 3543 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume requires eleven yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar and bands. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 339.)

No. 3585.—This costume is shown made up for theatre and promenade wear at figures Nos. 500 L and 501 L in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 16 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, it is again represented.

The costume, which may be worn as a street dress or in low-necked, short-sleeve style for full-dress occasions, is here shown developed in plain and figured gray dress goods, and lace edging and a velvet ribbon belt and bow contribute the dainty garnitures. The foundation skirt, which is in the regulation four-gored style and may be worn with or without a small bustle, is entirely concealed beneath a full, round drapery that hangs in natural folds from gathers at the top. The bottom is finished with a deep hem, above which a frill of lace falls gracefully to the edge.

The bodice, which is worn beneath the skirt, is mounted upon a lining that is adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the front with buttons and button-holes. The fronts and seamless back of the bodice are smooth



3540

Side-Front View.



3540

Side-Back View.

LADIES' JAPANESE TEA-GOWN. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 341.)

across the top and are arranged upon their respective lining-ports, the fulness in the front below the bust being conformed to the figure by two forward-turning plaits at each side; the plaits are tacked twice at the waist-line, and the fronts are closed invisibly. The fulness in the bodice back is regulated by two backward-turning, overlapping plaits at the waist-line at each side of the center; these plaits are tacked like those at the front and flare upward in a becoming manner. The fanciful sleeves are arranged over smooth linings and are each turned under deeply at the lower edge and shirred to form a frill about the wrist, the frill extending below the edge of the lining. Above the frill rows of shirring produce a series of puffs, the lowest four being of uniform depth, and those above graduating to the top, where the largest puff rises stylishly over the shoulder. A standing collar is at the neck, and a belt of velvet ribbon encircles the waist, a bow of similar ribbon being placed at the back. If a low-necked and short-sleeve effect like that shown in the engraving be desired, perforations in the pattern indicate where the bodice may be cut away and the sleeves shortened, in which event a

frill of some dainty lace will prettily trim the low, round neck edge.

Surah, India or China silk, *crépe de Chine*, gazine and foulard will make a picturesque dancing gown. Soft cashmere, Henrietta cloth, serge, merino and other pretty fabrics in light or dark colors will also develop charmingly by the mode. Velvet ribbon, rosettes, fancy gimp, braiding and coarse laces of all kinds may be added for garniture, and a pretty ruching may be applied for a foot trimming.

We have pattern No. 3585 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress will require ten yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' JAPANESE TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustrations see Page 340.)

No. 3540.—Plain white and figured India silk are handsomely combined in this gown at figure No. 476 L in this DELINEATOR, lace edging being used for decoration. Other materials are shown at figure No. 9 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Figured and plain China silk are associated in the present instance, and knife-plaitings of silk trim the gown prettily. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a hem, and the top is gathered and sewed to the round body of the under-dress, except for a short distance at the left side of the center of the front, where a placket is finished, the gathers being stayed by a facing underneath. The body has fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center; arranged over these fronts are full fronts that are drawn by gathers at the neck, the fulness below being drawn toward the center and arranged below the bust in eleven tiny tucks at each side of the closing, which is made at the center. The adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm and side-

back gores and a curving center seam; if desired, these parts may be cut from some lining material, as they are entirely concealed beneath the kimono. The shirt sleeves are finished with wristbands, which are trimmed with knife-plaitings of silk; the plaitings are tacked to the lower edges of the wristbands and extend in pretty frills below, and the standing collar is similarly ornamented.

The front and back of the kimono are cut in one piece, and the back is slashed from the lower edge to the waist-line, where the fulness is becomingly conformed to the figure by two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring diagonally upward. A seam under each arm joins the fronts and back and terminates far enough below the shoulder to form a wide arm's-eye; to this is joined the regulation Japanese sleeve, which has a seam across the bottom and another extending to the shoulder. Three upturning plaits arranged at the top of each sleeve overlap a similar plait laid on the shoulder to produce a cluster of small bournous loops. To the neck of the back is joined a wide collar, which joins the fronts

midway to the lower edge and rolls back in characteristic fashion. The kimono is lined with silk.

All sorts of figured goods, such as India or China silk, foulard, *crépe* or sateen, will develop nicely in this way, and most attractive results may be produced by combining plain material with the figured, the full under dress-sleeve, linings, and sometimes the collar being of the plain goods. Surah, *crépe de Chine*, etc., will make a charming and generally becoming tea or *négligé* gown, and so will mull, cotton *crépe*, nun's-veiling or fine nainsook. The sash will invariably be of some silken fabric, even when the other parts are of cotton or wool.

We have pattern No. 3540 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment as represented for a lady of medium size, will require nine yards and three-fourths of plain China silk twenty-two inches wide, and seven yards of figured silk twenty-two inches wide, with five yards of plain silk twenty-two inches wide to line the kimono. Of one material, it needs sixteen yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3581

Side-Front View.



3581

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3581.—Other views of this wrapper may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 495 L and 496 L in this magazine. At figure No. 12 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the wrapper is shown differently made up.

Figured cashmere and plain velvet and Surah are associated in this instance. The wrapper has Princess fronts of lining that are closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts; the fronts are closed to a desirable depth at the center with buttons and button-holes, and below the closing the front edges are lapped and tacked. The vest is disclosed between the edges of the outside fronts, which are adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the Princess fronts; it passes into the shoulder seams and second

bust darts, above and below which it is sewed flatly to position. The vest falls in free, graceful folds from six forward-turning plaits of graduated depth arranged at the top at each side; it is slashed at the center for a desirable distance, and the closing is made invisibly. The fronts are reversed to form broad revers that taper to points above the waist-line and are faced with velvet, the top of each revers passing into the shoulder seam. The superb adjustment of the wrapper is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of extra width which is underfolded in a broad double box-plait; and extra fulness allowed at each side-back seam is arranged in two backward-turning plaits underneath, this disposal of the plaits producing the effect of two double box-plaits on the outside. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top, and also at the bottom, where each is finished with a round cuff that turns upward from the edge and flares above the seam at the back of the arm. At the neck is a high standing collar of velvet.

Wrappers of this kind, although somewhat *négligé* in appearance, are in reality closely adjusted and becoming to all figures. They

may be handsomely developed in Surah, foulard, French flannel, cashmere or serge and any of these fabrics will combine attractively with India or China silk, *crépe de Chine*, etc., for the vest.

We have pattern No. 3581 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper as represented for a lady of medium size, will need five yards and a-half of cashmere forty inches wide, with three yards and a-fourth of Surah twenty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires twelve yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3552.—This cloak is shown developed in mixed cloaking at figure No. 479 L in this magazine, fur, fur buttons and cord ornaments providing the garniture.

The cloak is here illustrated made of fancy cloth and trimmed with fur and buttons. The adjustment at the back and sides is performed by under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends below the waist-line at the top of coat-laps. Each side-back seam disappears a little below the waist-line at the top of an under-folded coat-plait, which is marked at the top with a button. The loose fronts are widely lapped below the waist-line, where they close with three cord frogs, and above the closing they are turned back and extended to the back to form a Russian collar. The extended portions are seamed at the center of the back and faced with fur; they open stylishly over the vest, which extends to a little below the waist-line and is fitted by single bust darts and closed down the center with buttons and button-holes. The back edges of the vest are sewed to the under-arm darts and pass into the shoulder and arm's-eye seams. At the neck is a very high standing collar. The coat sleeves are seantily gathered at the top, and each is trimmed at the wrist with a deep band of fur.

All heavy cloths and cloakings in either smooth or rough surfaced weaves will develop stylishly by the mode. Figured cloaking is especially handsome for the cloak, the comfortable effect of which is emphasized by fur, which will frame the neck artistically. Astrakhan, Persian lamb or other fur, seal-plush or ostrich trimming will form a handsome decoration, and frog ornaments, seal-skin ornaments, braid loops, etc., may be used for closing the front, according to the style of decoration.

We have pattern No. 3552 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the cloak requires nine yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide, each with a piece of fur fourteen inches wide by twenty-nine inches long, and three-fourths of a yard of fur band three inches and a-half wide to trim. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 343.)

No. 3544.—Another illustration of this cloak may be observed at figure No. 480 L in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of seal-plush trimmed with Persian lamb. The garment is also represented at figure No. 25 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

The cloak is here shown developed in smooth-faced figured cloth, and black lynx fur provides the garniture. The fronts are adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The back is fitted by a well curved center seam that terminates above stylish coat-laps; and short under-arm gores extending to the waist-line underneath the sleeves complete the adjustment of the body. The sleeves curve over the arms in dolman

style and are gathered to rise high above the shoulders; and below the waist-line they are deeply slashed a little in front of the side-back seams. Back of the slash they extend to the edge of the cloak, while in front they join under-sleeve portions and fall with the effect of Japanese sleeves. Extra fulness allowed at each side-back seam is arranged in a coat-plait, and a belt-tape sewed underneath draws the back closely to the figure. At the neck is a Medici collar, which is trimmed with a broad band of black lynx fur; and a band of similar fur decorates the front edges of the sleeves and fronts.

Cloth, beaver, kersey, diagonal, chevron and various other cloaking fabrics may be used in developing the mode. Braiding, velvet, Astrakhan, Persian lamb, monkey, otter, beaver or any fashionable fur may be employed for garniture, or the edges may be finished with silk or mohair braid or machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 3544 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady



3552

Side-Front View.



3552

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

of medium size, the cloak requires nine yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with a piece of fur eight inches and a-half wide by thirteen inches and a-half long for the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 344.)

No. 3576.—By referring to figure No. 484 L in this magazine, this cloak may be seen made of plain cloth and velvet, with passementerie ornaments for decoration.

In the present instance blue cloth was selected for the cloak, and black Astrakhan and braid band passementerie, boléros and ornaments provide the garnitures. The loose fronts are closed nearly their entire length with buttons and button-holes in a fly and are

made smooth over each hip by a dart. The superb adjustment of the garment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam which terminates above extra width that is underfolded in a double box-plait. The plaits are well pressed in their folds and flare slightly with fan effect to the edge, and a belt-tape tacked underneath draws the back becomingly to the figure. The fanciful sleeves have each but one seam. They are sufficiently full at the top to rise with stylish effect over the shoulders, and below the elbow they are comfortably close-fitting. The fronts of the cloak are shaped to accommodate the Medici collar, which has a seam at the center. The inside of the collar is of Astrakhan, and the outside is covered with a braid passementerie collar-ornament. Boléros of braid passementerie trim the fronts handsomely, and ornaments to match are applied to the backs, extending from the shoulder seams to a little below the waist-line. The wrists are each trimmed with band passementerie above a narrow band of Astrakhan, and the front edge of the overlapping front is bordered with a similar band.

figure No. 483 L in this DELINEATOR, silver fox forming the garniture. At figure No. 27 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, it is again represented.

The coat is here pictured in dark-green cloaking and Sicilienne, and cinnamon bear fur trims it handsomely. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of hemmed coat-laps; and extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams is arranged in well pressed coat-plaits. The fronts close invisibly at the center for a short distance from the top, and below the closing the right front is gradually widened to lap diagonally over the left front as far as the hip, from which point it falls with an even lap to the edge, the closing below the waist-line being effected with three loops of braid passed over buttons. The coat sleeves are full at the top, where they are gathered to rise fashionably above the shoulders. At the neck is a high standing collar, below which is a Russian or shawl collar of fur that is joined in a seam at the center of the back. The shawl collar is sewed to the front as far as the bust, where it meets; and below this point the right end of the collar crosses the left and joins the front edge of the right front to the hip. The collar is lined with silk. A band of fur extends from the pointed right end of the collar down the edge of the right front to the bottom of the garment, and deep cuffs of similar fur handsomely trim the sleeves.

Plush, velvet, beaver, kersey, broadcloth and all seasonable cloaking fabrics will develop effectively in this way, and monkey, sable, Persian lamb or any other fashionable fur may provide the garniture. The garment will sometimes be made entirely of cloth, in which case the Russian collar may be overlaid with a handsome pattern done in black soutache braid or cord.

We have pattern No. 3586 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will require eight yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide, and a piece of fur fourteen inches wide by twenty-seven inches and a-half long for the shawl collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3544
Side-Front View.



3544
Side-Back View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 342.)

All sorts of cloakings in either plain, mixed, shot, striped or figured varieties, camel's-hair cloth, broadcloth, brocade, etc., will develop handsomely by the mode, and bands of any fashionable fur or passementerie may decorate the front, sleeves and collar.

We have pattern No. 3576 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the cloak requires nine yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of Astrakhan twenty-seven inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 345.)

No. 3586.—This coat is shown made of cloaking and velvet at

seam that terminates above coat-laps. Extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams below the waist-line is underfolded in forward-turning plaits that are each marked at the top by a button, and a belt-tape fastened at the waist-line underneath draws the back becomingly to the figure. The coat-shaped sleeves are gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulders, and at the neck is a turn-over collar mounted on a high band. Patch pockets that are rounding at their lower edges are applied to the fronts, the top of each pocket being reversed to form a triple-pointed lap, which is ornamented with a button.

Lady's-cloth, light-weight cloth, serge, tweed, homespun and various other cloakings are used for coats of this kind, which are much favored for travelling, dust coats, etc. Braid, cord, velvet or any preferred trimming may be used, but large bone buttons will prove the most appropriate garniture.

We have pattern No. 3546 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size,

LADIES' ULSTER COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 346.)

No. 3546.—This coat is pictured made of two varieties of light-weight cloaking, the large engravings showing figured and the small engraving plain goods. The loose fronts are extended from the neck to lap in double-breasted style, and the closing is made at the left side with button-holes and large buttons; or the right front may be reversed at the top to form a revers as illustrated in the small engraving. The fronts are rendered smooth over the hips by under-arm darts, and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center

the coat will require eight yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 347.)

No. 3541.—Astrakhan and seal-plush are combined in this coat at figure No. 491 L in this DELINEATOR.

The coat, which will be one of the most popular styles during the coming season for plush and heavy cloths, extends to the knee and is here pictured made of seal-plush and lined with silk. It is stylishly adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the front edges of the fronts are nicely curved. The neck is cut slightly low at the front to accommodate the stylish collar, which rolls the fronts slightly; and the

collar and reversed parts are covered with a facing, which is seamed at the center. The right front overlaps the left front widely and is closed in double-breasted fashion from the reversed part to a little below the waist-line with cord loops passed over olive seal buttons. The sleeves, which are in coat-sleeve shape below the elbow, have the customary two seams and are quite full at the top, where the fulness is drawn by gathers to produce the fashionably high curve over the shoulders.

The coat is especially adaptable to seal-skin, broadcloth, plush and all the heavier coatings, although it may be made up in tricot, diagonal, corkscrew, cheviot or lady's-cloth, with equal propriety. Machine-stitching forms a neat finish and will generally be adopted when light-weight coating is made up. The coat is very serviceable for cold-weather wear owing to its length, and if light-weight material is selected for it, a lining of flannel or quilted satin may be added.

outline of the coat is rounding at the back and sides and deeply pointed at the front. The sides and back are stylishly adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends a little below the waist-line at the top of coat-laps. At the neck is a very high standing collar, and rising slightly above it at the back is a Medici collar that is sewed along the standing-collar seam at the back and to the fronts, the ends tapering to points and meeting at the closing. The collar rolls in true Medici style, and its edges are all finished before it is joined to the coat. The stylish sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape and have the customary two seams, a slight fulness at the top being regulated by gathers. At each side of the front a diagonal opening is made in which a pocket is inserted, although, if preferred, a pocket may be inserted in the lining, perforations in the pattern showing its exact location. The inside pocket will generally be adopted, as the effect is more stylish.

The mode will develop handsomely in velvet, Astrakhan cloth, beaver, Kersey, diagonal, chevron and in fact in all sorts of cloths and coatings in any of the fashionable shades. Rough-surfaced goods will

make up nicely in this way owing to the simplicity of the style, and seal-plush will very frequently be chosen. Quilted satin, Farmer satin lining silk or any preferred material may be used for the lining, and sometimes an interlining of flannel or chamois will be added.

We have pattern No. 3547 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires four yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide, each with four yards and three-eighths of satin twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3576

Front View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 342.)

We have pattern No. 3541 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will require six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 347.)

No. 3547.—This coat may be seen made of Astrakhan cloth at figure No. 492 L in this DELINEATOR. It is again represented at figure No. 5 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

The coat is here pictured made of plush and lined with quilted satin. The loose fronts are closed nearly to the lower edge with hooks and loops, an underlap being sewed to the left front. The lower



3576

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 342.)

LADIES' SHORT COAT, WITH FULL SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 348.)

No. 3555.—Velvet and silk are handsomely united in this stylish coat at figure No. 490 L in this magazine, the garni-

ture being contributed by braid. At figure No. 23 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the coat is again shown.

The garment is here pictured made of dark cloth and light-colored silk. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends at the top of coat-laps; and each side-back seam terminates a little below the waist-line at the top of an underfolded, forward-turning plait. The left front extends only to the center and is hemmed at its front edge, while the right front is widened to lap broadly over the left, its front edge being curved. The closing is made in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes, and the left front is secured in position with hooks and loops. At the neck is a high standing collar which closes at the left side in line with the shoulder seam. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed below the elbow in deep cuff form and faced with silk. The fulness of each sleeve is drawn by gathers at the top and bottom, and the lower edge is sewed to the lining, the fulness drooping

prettily over the seam. The lower outline of the coat is uniform. The coat will develop stylishly in all the fashionable cloths and coatings, and combinations will be much favored. Velvet will unite handsomely with all goods used for such garments and will often be selected for the sleeves and collar. Rough-surfaced cloths will make up well in this way; and one material may be used throughout, or the exposed part of the sleeve linings may be faced with velvet or Astrakhan, the collar being made of the same. The coat may be handsomely braided with soutache braid in a pretty design, and a lining of silk and, if a very warm coat be desired, an interlining of flannel or wadding may be added. The edges may be bound with braid, with neat effect.

We have pattern No. 3555 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. As represented for a lady of medium size, the coat requires a yard and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of figured silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for four yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3586

Front View.

LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 343.)

LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 348.)

No. 3578.—Astrakhan cloth is pictured in this jaunty cape at figure No. 493 L in this *DELINEATOR*. The garment is again shown at figure No. 26 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Seal-plush and Astrakhan are handsomely united in this instance. The smoothly fitting fronts are closed with hooks and eyes and arc deeply pointed below the closing. Between the front and back, which are joined by shoulder seams, are sides that are drawn by gathers at the upper edges to produce a raised effect across the shoulders; and the back and sides are of uniform lower outline. The fronts are cut out in V shape from the neck to the bust for the insertion of a vest, the side edges of which are joined to the cut-away edges of the fronts. At the neck is a standing collar,

and included in the seam of the standing collar at the back and in the seams joining the vest to the fronts is a stylish Medici collar, which rolls in the customary way and frames the vest prettily. If desired, the cape may be made up without the vest, as shown in the small illustration.

This style of cape may be developed in light-weight cloths and coatings in plain, striped, checked or figured varieties, Astrakhan, seal-plush, velvet, matelassé, corded silk, dress goods, etc. Combinations will develop stylishly, and a contrast in color as well as material may be effected. If the cape is made of thin material, such as silk or dress goods, a lining of flannel or ehamois may be added; and while garniture is unnecessary, drop or ball trimming may be applied, if desired.

We have pattern No. 3578 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, will need one yard of seal-plush fifty inches wide, and half a yard of Astrakhan twenty-seven inches wide. Of

one material, it requires two yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth fifty or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 348.)

No. 3559.—This basque forms part of the toilette shown at figure No. 487 L in this magazine. The garment is shown differently made up at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Plain dress goods were here chosen for the basque. The right front is widened to lap over the left, and the closing is made in double-breasted style with fancy buttons. The left front is attached at its front edge to the right front with hooks and loops. The remainder of the adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and the lower outline of the basque is rounding. The sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, have each two seams; they fit the arms smoothly below the elbow, while above they are stylishly full, a row of gathers regulating the fulness of each at the top. At the neck is a high standing collar that closes at the center of the front.

The mode, which is one of the most stylish for Autumn and Winter uses, is especially adaptable to plaid and striped dress goods, with velvet or any plain material for the sleeves and collar. Any ornamentation may be applied to relieve the plain effect, such as cord, Vandyke-point passementerie or buttons. A charming combination in color and material may be achieved by using soft, dove-gray wool plaid, cut bias, for the body portion, with velvet two shades darker for the sleeves and collar, and cut-steel buttons and cord or passementerie for decoration. The basque may be worn with any style of walking skirt and may differ from or correspond with it in color or texture, as preferred.

We have pattern No. 3559 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and a-fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3586

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 343.)

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 349.)

No. 3538.—Dark velvet and light-colored Henrietta are stylishly combined in this basque at figure No. 499 L in this magazine, with Escorial embroidery for decoration. At figure No. 4 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the garment is again illustrated.

In the present instance the basque is pictured made of dress goods and velvet and trimmed with passementerie, drop trimming and buttons. It is designed to close at the left shoulder and under-

arm seams. The front linings are fitted smoothly to the figure by double bust darts and are closed down the center with buttons and button-holes. A full front without darts is arranged upon the front linings; it passes into the shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams at the right side, and the left side is attached to place with hooks and loops. The fulness at the lower part of the full front is arranged in two forward-turning plaits at each side, the plaits lapping well at the bottom and flaring prettily toward the bust. The adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam. The lower outline of the basque, which is slightly rounded at the back, arched over the hips and deeply pointed at the center of the front, is followed by a fitted girdle of velvet. The girdle has a seam at the right side, and the closing is effected at the left side with hooks and loops. The stylish sleeves are arranged upon coat-shaped linings and rise stylishly high above the shoulders, the fulness being regulated by gathers in the top. A row of buttons decorates each sleeve along the inside seam from the lower edge to the elbow. At the neck is a high standing collar.

The jacket, which may be worn or not, at the option of the wearer, is fitted by shoulder seams; the fronts slope gradually to permit the full front to be seen, and a pretty fulness is introduced at the neck by two forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. The arms'-eyes and the front and lower edges of the jacket are trimmed with a row of drop trimming, and a row of passementerie also decorates the arms'-eyes.

All varieties of seasonable dress goods will make up prettily by the mode, and velvet, Surah or silk will be used for the jacket. Pretty combinations of plain and plaid goods may be effected in a basque of this kind, which will show to best advantage on a tall, slender form. Individual taste will dictate the decoration, which may be

as simple or as elaborate as desired. Any style of skirt may be worn with this basque. A handsome exponent of the mode unites old-rose Henrietta for the basque and black velvet for the jacket, collar and girdle, and with it is worn a skirt of the Henrietta prettily garnitured with black velvet ribbon.

We have pattern No. 3538 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and a-half of dress goods forty inches wide, and a yard and three-fourths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need four yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 349.)

No. 3561.—This basque forms part of the toilettes shown at figures

Nos. 488 L and 489 L in this magazine, different materials and trimmings being chosen in each instance.

The basque, which is in round style, is here shown made of plain dress goods. The adjustment is performed by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The lower outline is uniform, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a high standing collar. The stylish sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are slightly full at the top, where they are scantily gathered, a slightly raised effect being obtained.

The basque is designed to be worn with skirt No. 3562, and when made of the same material a stylish toilette will be realized. All sorts of seasonable dress goods will develop well in this fashion, and the basque may be worn with any of the fashionable skirts, with equally good effect. Trimming may be added, if desired; and Vandyke-point passementerie, fancy braid or ribbon, gimp, laces, buttons, etc., will provide a pretty decoration, in the arrangement of which individual taste may be the arbiter. The sleeves may be made of velvet or Surah.

We have pattern No. 3561 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3546

Front View, Showing
Front Reversed.

3546

Front View.

3546

Side-Back View.

LADIES' ULSTER COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 343.)

LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 349.)

No. 3537.—Figured China silk is shown in this jacket at figure No. 494 L in this DELINEATOR, silk plaitings and ribbon bows providing the decoration. At figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the garment is pictured made of different material.

Figured Surah was in this instance employed for the jacket, and black lace and ribbon trim it effectively. The loose fronts are arranged upon fronts of lining that are closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons; these linings may, however, be omitted, if undesirable. The front edge of the left loose front is longer than the corresponding edge of the right loose front, the extra length being arranged in three shallow, upturning plaits near the lower edge; the plaits flare upward into becoming fulness below the bust, and the fulness at the top is regulated by slight gathers at the neck. The front edge of the right front is finished with a hem. The full back, which is mounted upon a lining that is fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, is smooth across the top; the fulness at the waist-line is gracefully conformed to the figure by five rows of shirring, and the admirable adjustment is completed by under-arm gores. The sleeves extend but a little below the elbow and have each but one seam. They are gathered to rise stylishly above the shoulders, and the fulness at the lower edge of each is collected at the back of the arm in a row of

shirring that is stayed underneath; two tiny upturned plaits in the seam near the lower edge shorten the sleeve becomingly at the inside of the arm, and a dainty frill of lace falls deeply at the back of the arm and is narrowed toward the front, where a full bow of ribbon is ornamentally placed. A frill of similar lace furnishes a pretty neck-dressing and is continued in graceful jabot-folds down the edge of the left front. A ribbon bow is placed on the right front at the neck, a larger bow of similar ribbon conceals the plaits in the edge of the left front, and a deep frill of lace falls prettily from the lower edge of the jacket.

India or China silk, foulard, Surah, cashmere, challis or plain or figured flannel will make up prettily in this way, and *point de Venise*, Cluny, Valenciennes, Fedora or *point d'esprit* lace, and velvet, moiré or satin-edged ribbon may be applied in any tasteful way for garniture. Feather-stitching is also an appropriate decoration for *négligé* garments, and loops of baby ribbon may be interspersed among the jabot-folds of lace.

We have pattern No. 3537 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the tea-jacket requires three yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

the waist-line the fulness is collected at the back and front in two rows of shirring that extend a short distance at each side of the closing and of the center of the back, a smooth adjustment being thus effected at the sides. At the neck is a standing collar. The stylish sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and fit smoothly below the elbow; the upper part is drawn by gathers, and a fashionably high effect is achieved across the shoulders. The girdle is deeply pointed at the top and bottom of the front and back, the front and back girdle-ports are joined by a seam at the center of the front and back, and the remainder of the adjustment is performed by two gores at each side, the closing being made at the left side with hooks and eyes. The girdle is lined with silk and interlined with canvas, and all its seams and closing edges are boned. The blouse may be worn beneath or outside the skirt, as preferred.

The blouse is appropriate for wear with any of the fashionable walking-skirts, the round, plaited and gathered skirts being especially favored. All sorts of dress goods will develop stylishly by the mode, and woollen, cotton and silken textures will make up equally well. Combinations are very pretty for this style of blouse, velvet uniting handsomely with nearly all dress goods. All sorts of soft fabrics, such as India and China silk, Surah, or wash silks in plain and fancy varieties, are especially favored for garments of this description on account of their graceful, clinging qualities.

We have pattern No. 3551 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. As represented for a lady of medium size, it calls for a yard and a-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards of velvet twenty inches wide, and half a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the girdle. Of one material, the blouse requires three yards and five-eighths twenty two inches wide, or

a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3541

Front View.



3541

Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 344.)



3547

Front View.



3547

Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 344.)

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH GIRDLE.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 3551.—At figure No. 497 L in this DELINEATOR this blouse is pictured made of light figured silk and plain velvet. The garment is shown differently made up at figure No. 7 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

The blouse is here represented made of light dress goods and dark velvet. It has a smoothly fitted lining, which extends a trifle below the waist-line and is adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front. The full fronts and back of the outside are joined by shoulder and under-arm seams, which are taken up with the corresponding seams in the lining; and the fulness at the upper part is regulated by gathers in the neck edges, and also for a short distance along each shoulder edge. At

a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 3549.—Dark silk and velvet are united in this blouse at figure

No. 498L in this magazine, gold braid arranged in a pretty design forming the decoration. At figure No. 6 in the Ladies' Plate for

made in the sleeve at the back of the arm, and an overlap finishes one edge, while the other edge is simply hemmed. To accommodate the square cuff the sleeve is slightly shortened, as indicated by perforations in the pattern.

Sleeves of this kind have become a prominent feature of the blouses, Norfolk jackets, habit-shirts and other *négligé* garments now so popular. They are generally finished in a perfectly plain manner, but machine-stitching may outline the edges, if desired.

We have pattern No. 3567 in six sizes for ladies from nine to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require a yard and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



3555

Front View.

LADIES' SHORT COAT, WITH FULL SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 344.)



3555

Back View.

Winter, 1890-'91, the garment is pictured differently made up. The blouse, which may be worn beneath or outside the skirt, as

shown in the engravings, is in this instance pictured made of a pretty variety of dress goods and velvet to match. It is made over a smooth-fitting lining, which is slightly shorter than the outside and is adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the closing being made invisibly at the front. The upper part of the blouse consists of a deep yoke, which is pointed at the center of the front and back; and the full lower-portion is gathered at their upper edges and sewed to the lower edges of the yoke. The lower portions are joined by side seams, which are made separately from those of the lining, while the shoulder seams of the outside and lining are made together. The outside is closed with hooks and loops, the front edges of the lower portions being hemmed; and at the neck is a deep rolling collar that flares at the throat and is pointed at its lower front corners. The sleeves, which are very full at the top and fit smoothly below the elbow, are arranged over coat-shaped linings; and each sleeve is gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulder. A belt encircles the waist, the overlapping end being cut rounding and secured beneath a fancy slide.

The blouse may be worn with any of the round, plaited or gathered skirts, and it may be made of the same or a contrasting color or material. Combinations are well liked, and all sorts of seasonable dress goods, such as flannel, cashmere, foulé, serge, camel's-hair, India, China or Surah silk, outing flannel, etc., are adaptable to the mode and will unite well with velvet. Feather-stitching will make an effective decoration for the collar and sleeves and the lower edge of the yoke.

We have pattern No. 3549 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse will require three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the yoke, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 3567.—Plain shirting was employed for making this sleeve, which has but one seam. The sleeve is gathered at the top to stand well above the shoulder, and the fulness at the wrist is arranged in slight gathers at the back of the arm. The pattern provides two styles of cuffs. One is a rolling cuff that is deeply reversed and closed at the back of the arm under the roll with link cuff-buttons. The other cuff is in square style and closes at the top and bottom with link buttons. An opening is

any of the fashionable silken or woollen textures. While trimming is not necessary, a cuff of the material or of velvet, Vandyke points

LADIES' HIGH SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 3574.—This sleeve is represented made of dress goods, and a perfectly plain finish is observed. The customary two seams are used in the making, and below the elbow the sleeve fits smoothly. The upper side is widened at the top, and the fulness is drawn by gathers to produce a high effect above the shoulder.

This sleeve will make an attractive addition to any style of basque or over-dress, and may be developed in



3578

Front View.



3578

Front View, Showing Rolling Collar Omitted.



3578

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 345.)



3559

Front View.



3559

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 345.)

turned up from the edge, or a row of passementerie, fancy braid or ribbon will often be preferred to a simple finish. Velvet will make

up especially well in this way and any trimming will be unnecessary. We have pattern No. 3574 in six sizes for ladies from nine to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

cashmere, Henrietta cloth, camel's-hair, etc. Velvet will also develop handsomely in this way, and so will Surah, faille, India or

LADIES' SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 3575.—This stylish sleeve is shown developed in plain dress goods, with small buttons for decoration. The sleeve is made over a coat-shaped lining, and the upper side is in two portions. The back portion is extended above the elbow, and the fulness at the bottom of the extension is disposed in a group of four overlapping, backward-turning plaits that are tacked to position, while the front edge of the extended portion is sewed flatly to the lining. The top is gathered to stand high above the shoulder, the gathers and plaits producing the soft, upright folds shown in the illustrations. The front portion is much narrower than the back and is curved at its back edge; it laps over the front edge of the back portion and is tacked to the other parts at the plaits and about midway between the elbow and wrist. The back edge of the front portion is decorated with a row of buttons, which extend from the plaits to the wrist edge and are sewed through the lining, thus holding the edges in position; and above the buttons the back edge is left free.



3537

Front View.



3537

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 346.)

China silk. Buttons or ornaments may provide the decoration. We have pattern No. 3575 in six sizes for ladies from nine to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, needs two yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



3538

Front View.



3538

Front View, Showing Basque with Jacket Omitted.



3538

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 345.)



3561

Front View.



3561

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 346.)

The sleeve may be appropriately used with any style of basque or bodice and will be a charming feature of a costume developed in

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 351.)

No. 3562.—Other views of this skirt may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 488 L and 489 L in this DELINEATOR, where other materials are pictured. Another illustration of the skirt is given at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Plain wool dress goods were in this instance chosen for the skirt. The foundation is in the ordinary four-gored style and is entirely covered by full draperies. The front-drapery is arranged at each side of the center in three deep, forward-turning kilt-plaits; the center plaits meet at the top, and all flare gracefully toward the edge. Over each hip the drapery is arranged in three similar plaits that are well pressed in their folds to the edge. The back-drapery joins the front-drapery in seams that are concealed beneath a backward-turning plait, and the back-drapery is arranged at each side of the center in three deep, backward-turning plaits that flare stylishly in fan shape. The draperies are adjusted smoothly about the waist by slight gathers at the top, the plaits are stayed by an elastic tape underneath, and a small bustle may be worn if desired.

Cashmere, Henrietta cloth, serge, camel's-hair and all seasonable fabrics of either silken, woollen or cotton texture will develop attractively by the mode, and a plain finish will be in best taste. The skirt is designed to accompany basque No. 3561, but any style of basque preferred may be worn.

We have pattern No. 3562 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 351.)

No. 3560.—This skirt forms part of the toilette pictured at figure No. 487 L in this magazine. A different development of the skirt is given at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Plain wool goods were here selected for the skirt. The founda-

tion is fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style and may be worn with or without a small bustle. The front-drapery is in two sections, the joining being concealed by a deep, forward-turning plait; and back of this plait the drapery is laid in one deep and three shallow forward-turning plaits. At the front pretty, soft folds and wrinkles result from three forward-turning plaits at the left side and two similar plaits at the right side; and back of the latter plaits are laid two deep, well pressed plaits that turn toward each other and flare to reveal the skirt in inverted V shape. The drapery is gracefully wrinkled over the right hip by means of two small, backward-turning and three forward-turning plaits, the lower part of the drapery being perfectly smooth. The back-drapery is arranged in an under-folded triple box-plait; the plaits flare in fan shape to the edge and are stayed near the top by tackings underneath. The side edges of the back-drapery join the corresponding edges of the front-drapery, the seams being concealed by deep, backward-turning plaits. A placket is finished at the left side, and a belt completes the top of the skirt.

Camel's-hair, cheviot, tweed, flannel, lady's-cloth or cashmere may be appropriately employed for this skirt, and so may plaid, checked or striped goods. The skirt was designed to accompany basque No. 3559, but any style of basque, blouse or bodice preferred may be worn, a Norfolk jacket being especially well suited to the mode.

medium size, the skirt calls for ten yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3551
Front View.



3551
Front View.



3551
Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH GIRDLE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 347.)



3549
Front View.



3549



3549
Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 347.)

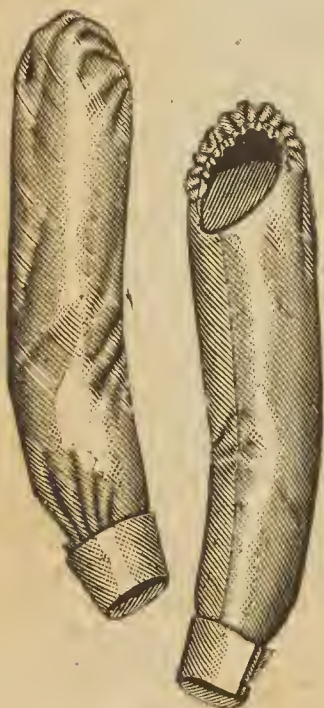
NOVEMBER NOTES.

The latest and daintiest finish for the top of a chemise or low-cut corset-cover is arranged by inserting a draw-tape or ribbon to assure a close fit at the bust and then adding to the edge a ruffle of lace three or four inches broad to fall like a berth. Any style of chemise having an oval top is suited to this effective completion; and the bottom will be trimmed with a straight row of the lace, and may serve as an under-petticoat.

Many fastidious women have come to the conclusion that undergarments of colored Surah silk are undesirable, because they cannot be dried in the sun after laundering, as all garments worn next to the person should be. Silk webbings in natural tints may be dried without injury in the open air, and are, therefore, well suited for the making of under-clothing.

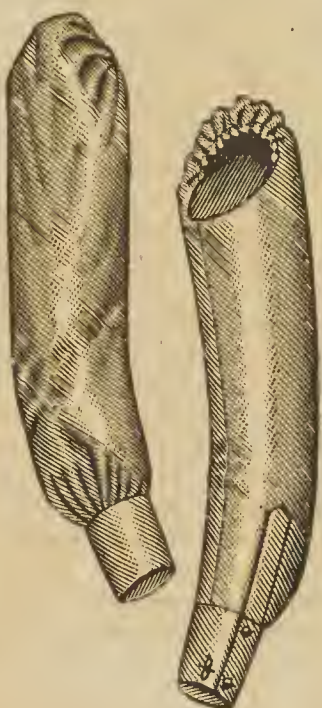
One of the most attractive of the new house fabrics is camel's-hair in various shades studded more or less closely with fine steel or jet beads. This is used for bordering the skirts of silk dresses, and also for jacket fronts or entire Eton jackets to wear at pleasure. A jacket of this material,

for making the sleeves, vest, collars, etc., and also for jacket fronts or entire Eton jackets to wear at pleasure.



3567
LADIES' SHIRT SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 348.)



3575
LADIES' SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 349.)



3574
LADIES' HIGH SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 348.)

We have pattern No. 3560 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of

particularly when in a gray tone, strongly suggests a coat of mail. The camel's-hair is usually beige, black or gray; and when an Eton

or zouave jacket of the decoration fabric is to be worn, the front of the dress waist is, as a rule, arranged in blouse fashion, provided a complete blouse is not desired.

For evening wear at concerts or lectures or at the theatre, the Eton jacket, open in front, is a rival of the gayly lined military cape. One of the most popular features of this jacket is that it displays to advantage the dress front or waist, which will, therefore, be made of the daintiest and most ornamental goods.

Mushroom-color and ashes-of-roses, both highly illuminated with red or turquoise-blue, are favored tints for house-gowns and for demi-toilettes generally.

A very curious effect is produced by wearing with a gown of red, pale-rose, violet or blue-gray crape a boa of long white fox or lamb's-wool that reaches to the lobes of the ears.

Dresses of white wool Surah or serge or any other Wintry material in white are being trimmed at the waist or at the top

The only reason why white undressed kid gloves do not return into full favor, even for bridesmaids' wear, is that they apparently increase the size of the hands. Brides, however, almost invariably wear them.

When very long sleeves were first restored to favor it was said that the short glove—that is, with a single button—would be much worn; but it is not likely that the popularity enjoyed by them in England will be extended in America.

Bourette woollens—soft, thick fabrics flecked with tufts of wool or silk floss in the same or another shade—are exceedingly attractive to the purchaser of Autumn and Winter gowns. They are especially handsome in gray and beige, showing tufts of a lighter or darker shade.

Wool Surahs are much liked in evening colors for house dresses, and in black for mourning attire; and elderly ladies will wear them in all the dark tones. They will also be frequently chosen in

wash colors to make serviceable *négligées* for invalids and young mothers and for use in the house on particularly busy days.

Matinée jackets to accompany any skirt that is suited to morning wear will share admiration with the popular blouses of the period. These jackets may be made of any pretty silken, woollen or cotton fabric, decorated as richly as may be desired with laces and ribbons. They may be worn in the drawing-room to receive acquaintances at any hour before the time to dress for dinner, and they may be assumed at dinner on all occasions when a pretty tea-gown would be permissible.

The shirt corset is strongly advocated by many women who strive to be conservative in respect of this important garment. This corset closely resembles the variety made for horseback riding and allows the figure more freedom than the higher and deeper shapes.

The softest of flannels are displayed for

with very fluffy white furs or with long tufts of white feathers. The fur and feathers are also worn as shoulder collars, boas, etc., and form a handsome setting for the face and a most efficient protection for the throat.

Black India silks printed all over with sprays of flowers in natural sizes are among the novelties of the season. They are both fashionable and picturesque for house gowns, for wrap linings and for dancing toilettes to be worn at informal parties.

The wreath has reappeared with a suggestion of the shepherdess fashion and is seen with dresses of India silk and other suitable fabrics. If natural flowers be deemed too expensive, there are always dainty artificial ones, besides tufts of plumage or pompons which may be obtained in pretty, soft tints to harmonize with the figures of the printed fabrics.

Gloves with loose, unbuttoned wrists are liked for morning and travelling wear. They

can be drawn on or off with the greatest ease, and they conceal the lower edges of the sleeves, thus protecting the wrist finish.

developing house-gowns, the most popular variety showing the thistle design upon a cream or other delicately colored ground.

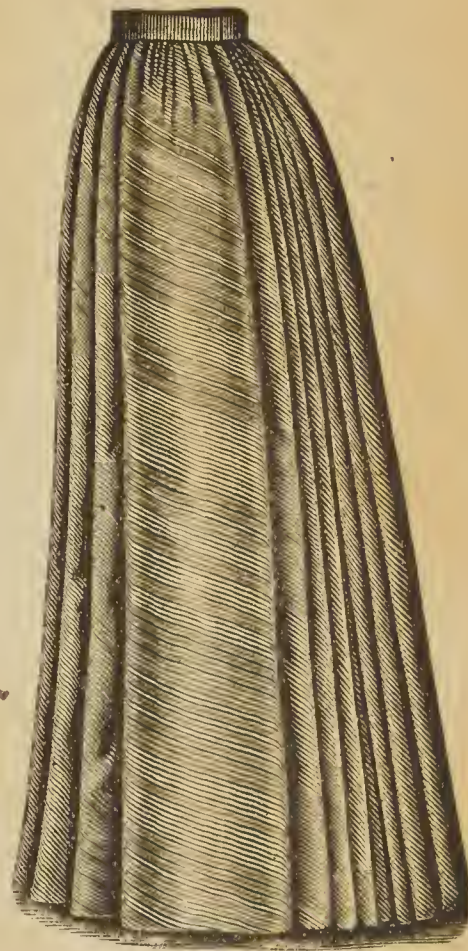


3562

Side-Front View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 349.)



3562

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 349.)

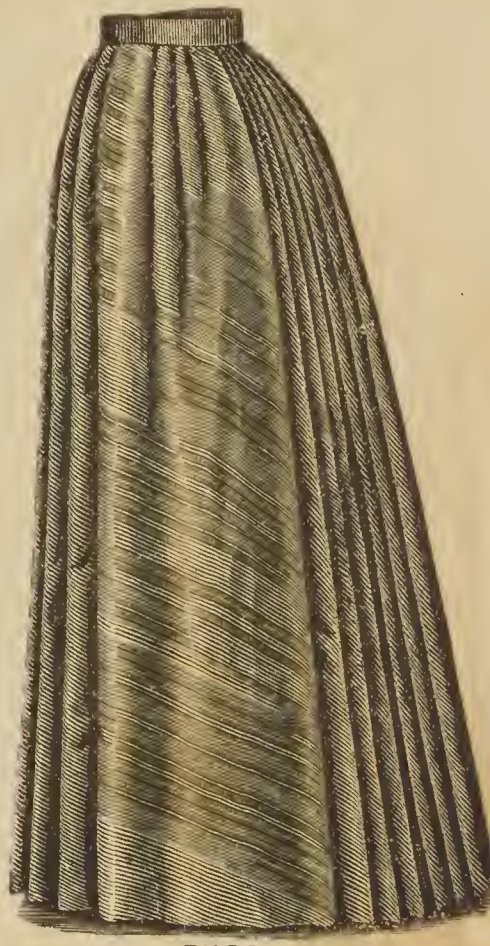


3560

Right Side-Front View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 349.)



3560

Left Side-Back View.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 503 L.—MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 503 L.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3557 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is depicted in two views on page 359 of this DELINEATOR.

Plaid dress goods and plain silk and velvet are here combined in the dress, and gold braid provides the decoration. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom, and the top is drawn by gathers and sewed to the belt.

The blouse has a smooth lining, which reaches to the waist-line and is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The blouse has full lower-portion, which are gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edges of a square yoke of velvet handsomely decorated

fulness is regulated by a row of shirring at each side of the closing and another at the center of the back. The shirring is concealed by a belt that closes at the front beneath a buckle, the overlapping end being pointed. At the neck is a turn-over collar which flares at the



FIGURE No. 503 L.



FIGURE No. 504 L.

FIGURE No. 505 L.

FIGURE No. 503 L.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3557 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 504 L.—MISSSES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3566 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 505 L.—MISSSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3539 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 352 and 353.)

throat and is prettily decorated with gold braid. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed at cuff depth and faced with velvet, the facings being decorated at the lower part with gold braid to correspond with the decoration upon the yoke.

The mode will develop attractively in all sorts of seasonable dress goods, combinations being particularly effective. The very popular plaids will unite handsomely with plain goods in either woollen or silken textures, and velvet will combine stylishly with both. Gold, silver, metallic or soutache braid is especially pretty for trimming the blouse, and when the skirt is made of plain goods several rows of braid may be applied as a foot trimming.

FIGURE No. 504 L.—MISSSES' COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 504 L.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3566 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 362 of this publication.

The coat is here pictured made of seal-plush and cloth. The graceful adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends at the top of coat-laps. The lower outline is slightly pointed below the closing, which is made invisibly, and the coat slants gradually to the back, where it is con-

with gold braid; and the fronts are closed invisibly and joined to the back by shoulder and under-arm seams. At the waist-line the

siderably shorter than in front. At the neck is a standing collar, above which is a Medici collar that tapers to points at its ends, disclosing the standing collar effectively. The stylish sleeves are quite full at the top and are drawn by gathers to stand high above the shoulders. The fronts are loose, and in the lower part of each near the closing is made a curved pocket-opening, in which a pocket is inserted.

The mode will develop attractively in all sorts of cloths and coatings, such as diagonal, kersey, cheviot, corkscrew, tricot, tweed, flannel, novelty goods, etc. Combinations are in order, velvet, corduroy, Astrakhan, etc., uniting charmingly with any kind of material suitable for such a coat. When smooth-surfaced goods are used throughout, a finish of machine-stitching will be entirely appropriate to the style.

The jaunty toque is prettily trimmed with a featherband and pompon.

FIGURE No. 505 L.—MISSES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 352.)

FIGURE No. 505 L.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 3539 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 365 of this magazine.

Light silk and a dark shade of velvet are here combined in the basque, and tinsel braid applied in a picturesque design supplies the garniture. A full front that is smooth above the bust is arranged over fronts of lining fitted by single bust darts and closed down the center with buttons and button-holes; and the adjustment is

completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends in a point. The fulness of the front is disposed in two forward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits meeting at the bottom and flaring prettily to the bust; and the closing is effected at the left shoulder and under-arm seams. At the neck is a standing collar. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings which are faced below the sleeves with velvet; and each facing is decorated with three rows of braid of graduated length that are coiled at their lower ends. A velvet girdle follows the

lower outline of the basque; it is decorated at each side of the center in front with three rows of braid arranged to correspond with those on the sleeves. The jaunty little jacket is all in one piece and is shaped by shoulder seams. It closes with a hook and eye at the throat, and each side is trimmed with graduated rows of braid that start at the neck edge and are coiled at their lower ends.

The mode will develop prettily in all sorts of dress goods, such as cheviot, all-wool Surah, camel's-hair, *drap d'été*, plain or figured cashmere, etc., and combinations are particularly effective. Velvet, silk or goods of a contrasting color will develop handsomely with any of the fabrics mentioned above. Tinsel, gold or silver braid may be used for decoration. The basque may be worn with any of the popular walking-skirts.

The stylish hat is trimmed with black birds.

FIGURE No. 506 L.—MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 506 L.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No.

3553 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 359 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress is here shown made of plaid dress goods and plain velvet. The full skirt is formed of joined breadths of the material and is hemmed deeply at the bottom. The top is laid all round in plaits which turn toward the center of the front and are pressed in the folds midway to the edge. The top is drawn to the figure by gathers at the back and is sewed to the body. The body, which is designed to close at the left shoulder and under-arm seams, has under fronts that are adjusted by single bust darts and closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. A full front arranged over a dart-fitted lining is included in the right under-arm and shoulder seams; it is



FIGURE No. 506 L.

FIGURE No. 507 L.

FIGURE No. 506 L.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3553 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 507 L.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3554

(copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Pages 353 and 354.)

smooth above the bust, below which the fulness is disposed at each side of the center in three forward-turning plaits that flare toward the bust and are stitched invisibly to position. The full back is similarly arranged in plaits over a smooth lining, which is shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam; and the stylish adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm gores. At the neck is a standing collar, above which appears a small ruching. The graceful sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped foundations; they are slightly full above the elbow and are gathered at the top to rise fash-

ionably above the shoulders, and below the elbow they fit smoothly. Three buttons decorate the back of each wrist, and the edge is finished with a ruching matching that at the neck. Encircling the waist is a girdle that is quite narrow at the sides and is deeply pointed at its upper and lower edges at the center of the front and back. The girdle has a seam at the center of the front and back and closes at the left side with hooks and eyes.

All sorts of dress goods will make up stylishly by the mode, combinations being particularly effective. Ribbon, passementerie, Vandyke-point, Mechlin, Cluny or Irish lace, etc., may supply the decoration, the arrangement of which may be left to individual taste.

FIGURE No. 507 L.
—GIRLS'
DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 353.)

FIGURE No. 507 L.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3554 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown again on page 361 of this publication.

Sage-green serge and velvet of a darker shade are united in the present instance, and velvet and silk lacing cord provide the decoration. The body has full lower- portions and yoke upper - portions arranged upon a front and back of lining that are fitted by single bust darts and side-back gores; the closing is made invisibly at the back, and the adjust-



FIGURE No. 508 L.

ment is completed by under-arm gores. The full lower- portions are gathered at the top and bottom, and the yoke is in square outline. At the neck is a standing collar, and above it appears a tiny ruching. The sleeves are gathered slightly at the top and finished at the wrists with cuffs that are each decorated on the upper side with a simulated lacing of cord, a similar decoration being applied to the lower part of the yoke. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and is arranged in box-plaits; the top of the skirt is drawn to the figure by gathers and joined to the lower edge of the body. Upon the lower part of each plait is applied an ornamental section of velvet, the upper edge of which slants upward. At the waist is a velvet girdle, the upper and lower edges of which are deeply pointed at the center of the front and back, where the girdle is laced together with cord matching that used in ornamenting the yoke and cuffs.

The mode will develop attractively in all sorts of seasonable dress goods, more especially the soft woollens that fall readily into graceful folds; and combinations will make up with good effect. Velvet will unite stylishly with all sorts of goods appropriate to the mode; and any tasteful garniture may be adopted.



FIGURE No. 509 L.

FIGURE No. 510 L.

FIGURE No. 508 L.—MISSSES' SHORT COAT AND CAP.—This consists of Misses' Coat No. 3556 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3167 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 509 L.—GIRLS' COAT AND CAP.—This consists of Girls' Habit Coat No. 3564 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Cap No. 3177 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 510 L.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3583 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 354 and 355.)

FIGURE No. 508 L.
—MISSSES'
SHORT COAT
AND CAP.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 508 L.—This consists of a Misses' coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 3556 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 363 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-quarter to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

Velvet and Astrakhan are united in the coat in the present instance, and Astrakhan supplies the decoration. The adjustment is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and

a curving center seam that ends a little below the waist-line at the top of coat-laps; and each side-back seam disappears just below the waist-line at the top of a coat-plait. The right front is much wider than the left, over which it laps in double-breasted fashion; it slants gradually from the left shoulder to the waist-line, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes, a row of similar buttons being placed upon the overlapping side. The left front is hemmed at its front edge and is secured to the right front underneath with hooks and eyes. At the neck is a standing collar. The full sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and faced with Astrakhan; and the fulness is regulated by gathers in the upper and lower edges.

The cap is made of Astrakhan and has a circular crown, to the edge of which is joined a straight band; and a lining of silk is added.

Combinations will develop attractively in a coat of this kind, all sorts of light-weight cloths and coatings uniting stylishly with velvet, Astrakhan, plush, fur, etc. The cap will generally match the ornamental fabric in the coat.

FIGURE NO. 509 L.—GIRLS' HABIT COAT AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 354.)

FIGURE NO. 509 L.—This consists of a Girls' habit coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 3564 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently shown on page 364 of this *DELINEATOR*. The cap pattern, which is No. 3177 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes from six and a-quarter to seven, hat sizes, and is differently portrayed on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the coat is represented made of Havana-brown cloth and velvet of a darker shade. The graceful adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends a little below the waist-line at the top of an underfolded triple box-plait. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes to a little below the waist-line, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping side to emphasize the double-breasted effect. At the neck is a turn-down collar which flares at the throat. The velvet coat sleeves are gathered at the top to rise stylishly over the shoulders, and below the elbow they fit with perfect smoothness. Over each hip is applied a deep pocket-lap of velvet.

The cap, which is a very popular style just now, is made of cloth like the coat. It has a full crown that is coarsely gathered at its upper edge and shirred for a short distance below, the gathers and shirring being concealed by a round, button-like ornament made upon a pasteboard foundation. The lower edge of the crown is gathered for a short distance, producing a pretty fulness across the front, which is finished with a visor that is stiffened with cardboard and lined with silk. A cord encircles the ornament and is prettily twisted and carried down the right side and along the joining of the crown and visor. A double bow of the material is secured to the lower part of the crown at the right side beneath the cord.

The coat is both stylish and comfortable, being equally well suited for wear at school and on more dressy occasions. For ordinary

use a single material will generally be made up, cloth or plain, light coating in brown, green, dark-red or navy-blue being especially serviceable and attractive. Velvet, plush or Astrakhan will unite stylishly with all kinds of goods used for coats of this description. The cap will usually correspond with the coat.

FIGURE NO. 510 L.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 354.)

FIGURE NO. 510 L.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3583 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 358 of this publication.

Plaid cheviot and plain velvet are here united in the costume, and a buckle and fancy braid supply the trimming. The foundation is in the popular four-gored style and is entirely concealed by the gracefully hanging drapery. At the front the drapery is prettily wrinkled by several small plaits at each side of the center that flare into the drapery, and back of these at each side are kilt-plaits which are well pressed in their folds to the lower edge, forming a pretty framing for the deep box-plait at the front. The back of the drapery is coarsely gathered, and the whole is joined to the body. The picturesque body has a full front arranged over a smooth lining that is fitted by single bust darts, and the adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The fulness at the front is prettily wrinkled by several upturning plaits made in each shoulder edge of the full front, and also in the back edge at each side a short distance below the arm's-eye. The fulness at the lower part is drawn by shirrings at the center, and a buckle is ornamentally placed over the shirrings to simulate a girdle. Arranged over the front at each side is a jacket front which is prettily decorated at its front edge with fancy braid. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with braid. The stylish leg-o'-mutton sleeves have each but one seam and are gathered at the top and decorated at the lower part with cuff facings of velvet that are trimmed at the top with fancy braid.

All varieties of dress goods of cotton, woollen or silken texture will make up effectively in the costume, which is particularly suitable for combinations. Velvet is especially handsome for the jacket fronts, collar and cuff facings,

and braid, passementerie or Vandyke-point, Velasquez, oriental or Cluny lace will provide a charming decoration. A large jet or metal buckle may be used for the simulated girdle.

The stylish sailor-hat is trimmed with plaid ribbon and a small group of birds arranged at the left side.



FIGURE NO. 511 L.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3568 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 511 L.—MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 511 L.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3568 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for



FIGURE No. 512 L.

misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 358 of this publication.

Pale-blue India silk showing small circles was here selected for the dress, and satin-edged ribbon in two widths and narrow edging provide the garniture. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and encircled above the hem by a single row of wide ribbon, and the top is gathered and sewed to the body. The full front is cut out square at the neck and is arranged over a smooth lining which is fitted by single bust darts. The remainder of the adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores, and the neck is slightly low and round at the back, the closing being made with buttons and button-holes. The fulness of the front is drawn by gathers at the square neck edge and at the waist-line directly beneath. Framing the gathered portion of the front are round boléros that are decorated with strips of narrow ribbon, which follow the rounding outline and are pointed at their front ends. The neck edge is trimmed with a pretty arrangement of embroidered edging. The short, puffed sleeves are made over smooth linings and are gathered at the upper edge, shirred twice at the



FIGURE No. 513 L.

FIGURE No. 514 L.

FIGURE No. 512 L.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Apron No. 3545 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 3425 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 513 L.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3579 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 514 L.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 3580 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 9852, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 515 L.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3570 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 356 to 358.)

lower edge and decorated with a frill of edging. Ribbon encircles the waist and is tied in long loops and ends at the left side; and another ribbon is sewed beneath the boléro at the right arm's-eye and carried to the waist-line, where it is secured beneath the bow.

The style is very picturesque, being particularly well suited for evening wear developed in India mull, lace net, white India or China silk and other fabrics of similar texture. Embroidered flouncing makes a pretty dress and needs no trimming save the ribbon at the waist. Velvet, satin-edged, moiré or grosgrain ribbon will generally be selected for trimming the dress, and several rows may encircle the skirt.

FIGURE No. 512 L.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 512 L.—This consists of a Girls' dress and apron.

The dress pattern, which is No. 3425 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label. The apron pattern, which is No. 3545 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is shown in two views on page 365 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress is here pictured made of dark-red cashmere. The skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom



FIGURE No. 515 L.

and gathered at the top, where it is joined to the body. The body is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back

with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a standing collar; and the stylish shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands, each of which is decorated with a tiny ruching.

The apron is made of white nainsook and trimmed with embroidered edging. The front and backs are joined by under-arm and short shoulder seams, and at the bottom is a deep hem. The back edges are finished with narrower hems and are closed with buttons and button-holes to a little below the waist-line. The neck is in low, round outline, disclosing the dress prettily; the edge is finished with a narrow binding, over which a frill of embroidered edging droops prettily; and a similar frill of edging finishes each arm's-eye. The front ends of plaited sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm-seams, and the ties are bowed at the back, their free ends being trimmed with embroidered edging.

The toilette is both stylish and serviceable and will be popular for school and home wear. The apron may be worn to advantage over a partly worn dress, as very little of the latter is visible. Cashmere, camel's-hair, serge and other goods of similar texture may be chosen for the dress, and numerous simple trimmings may be added. The apron will make up daintily in lawn, nainsook, cambrie, seersucker, or any of the sheer or more serviceable wash goods, with a finish of washable lace, crocheted trimming, etc.

contrasts in color and material may be effected in its construction. All sorts of woollen and silken fabrics will make up beautifully in this way, and velvet or silk will unite charmingly with any texture. Tinsel, silver, gold or metallic braid, rows of velvet, moiré or satin-edged grosgrain ribbon, or an upturned row of lace may be chosen for decoration and may be arranged in any preferred style. The yoke facing will generally be of velvet.

FIGURE No. 514 L.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 356.)

FIGURE No. 514 L.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 3580 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 360 of this DELINEATOR. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 9852 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and is again portrayed on its accompanying label.

In the present instance plaid cheviot, plain velvet and white Surah are associated in the toilette, and gilt buttons supply the decoration. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom, and the top is gathered and sewed to the body. The body is low-necked and has a full front and backs arranged upon a smooth front and backs of lining, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes, the front and backs being joined by under-arm and short shoulder seams. The full portions are turned down at the top and shirred some distance from the edge to form a frill, and the lower edge is gathered for a short distance at each side of the center of the front and of the closing. Velvet



3536

Front View.

3536

Back View.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 358.)

FIGURE No. 513 L.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 356.)

FIGURE No. 513 L.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3579 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 360 of this magazine.

Polka-dotted cashmere and plain dark velvet

are prettily combined in this instance, and tinsel braid supplies the decoration. The graceful body has full lower-portions, which are arranged over a smooth high-necked front and backs of lining adjusted by under-arm gores and shoulder seams. The fulness of the lower portions is drawn by gathers at the top and bottom, and the plain portions are disclosed in square-yoke outline, the effect being emphasized by a facing of velvet. At the neck is a standing collar; and the full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and faced with velvet. The yoke facing is handsomely decorated at each side with three rows of tinsel braid of graduated length that start at the shoulder seam and are coiled at the ends; a single row trims each side of the collar, and the cuff facings are decorated with three rows to correspond with the yoke. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the body, a velvet cording being included in the seam; and the bottom of the skirt is hemmed deeply.

The mode is simple yet extremely picturesque, and many pretty

boleros form a pretty framing for the front and backs; they are each decorated with a row of gilt buttons that follow the rounding outline, and the boleros join in shoulder and under-arm seams. The short, puffed sleeves are each arranged over a smooth lining and turned under and shirred to form a frill at the lower edge, and the upper edge is gathered to stand high above the shoulder. A velvet ribbon encircles the waist and is tied in long loops and ends at the left side, and from beneath the knot starts a similar ribbon that crosses the front and disappears beneath the right boléro.

The guimpe is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a standing collar, above which a dainty ruching is visible; and the shirt sleeves are each finished with a narrow wristband, at the lower edge of which is a ruching like that at the neck.

The dress will develop attractively in all seasonable dress goods of either woollen, silken or cotton texture; and combinations are especially appropriate for the style. Both plaid and figured goods

are pretty in a dress of this kind and will generally be united with some plain fabric for the boléros. The guimpe will usually be made of nainsook, lawn, linen or wash silk, white being usually preferred to colors, and edging of lace or embroidery and fancy-stitched bands will be the usual trimmings.



3583

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 359.)

FIGURE No. 515 L.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 356.)

FIGURE No. 515 L.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3570 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently depicted on page 361 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the dress is illustrated made of gray dress goods, with velvet ribbon for decoration. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which it is encircled by two rows of velvet ribbon; and the top is gathered and sewed to a belt that is tacked underneath to the seams of the basque at the waist-line.

The basque is fitted by under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. The bottom is cut in square tabs, and each tab

MISSES' AND GIRLS' KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 357.)

No. 3536.—This handsome garment is shown made up in different materials at figures Nos. 474 L and 475 L in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 8 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, it is again represented.

In this instance the dress is pictured made of figured and plain Japanese dress goods. The fronts and back are cut in one piece, and over the shoulder is laid a deep plait that turns toward the neck and throws a desirable fullness into the lower parts. An opening is made at the center of the back from the lower edge nearly to the waist-line, to the edges of which is joined a skirt portion that is under-folded in a triple box-plait. The fronts hang perfectly loose and are widened below the waist-line by a pointed gore that joins them all the way to the lower edge. To the neck of the back is joined a wide collar, which is faced with the plain goods, and which also joins the fronts and gores to quite a distance below the waist-line, producing a pretty neck finish. The front and back join in a seam under each



3583

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 359.)

is outlined with velvet ribbon, which is pointed at its upper ends. At the neck is a standing collar decorated with a row of velvet ribbon. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves with one seam are quite full at the tops and are drawn by gathers to rise above the shoulders, and each wrist is decorated on the upper side with two strips of velvet ribbon that are crossed at the center.

The graceful little dress is especially appropriate for school wear on account of the simplicity of its style and construction. All seasonable dress goods, such as cashmere, Henrietta cloth, all-wool Surah, cheviot, homespun, camel's-hair, etc., will make up nicely by the mode. Any preferred style of decoration may be adopted, satin-edged, velvet, moiré and gros-grain ribbon being especially well suited to the style. A pretty exponent of the mode is of red serge and black Surah, with black velvet ribbon and fancy-stitching done with black embroidery silk for the simple and tasteful garniture.



3568

Front View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 359.)



3568

Back View.

arm, the seam terminating far enough below the shoulder to leave a wide arm's-eye; and to this is joined the regulation Japanese sleeve, which has a seam across the bottom and extending some distance from the bottom at the front edge. The sleeves are loose below the arms' eyes and above the front seams and fall with a graceful drapery effect over the arms. A wide sash or obi is draped loosely about the waist and preserves the becoming arrangement of the fronts, which cross in surplice fashion at the top, the ends of the sash being tied in a large bow at the back. The gores and sleeves are lined with the plain goods.

Figured China or India silk, foulard, Japanese crêpe and various other flowered or figured fabrics will develop attractively by the mode. The dress will often be worn at masquerades, Japanese tea-parties, etc., for which purposes crêtonne, sateen, cotton crêpe and similar goods in the large-figured varieties will be pretty and inexpensive. When India or China silk is used, the gown

may be lined with silk in some pretty, bright color, which in the sleeves will be revealed with very dainty effect.

We have pattern No. 3536 in six sizes from five to fifteen years of age. Of one material for a girl of eleven years, the dress will require six yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with four yards and a-fourth of plain goods twenty-two inches wide for the sash, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 358.)

No. 3583.—Plaid cheviot and plain velvet are combined in this costume at figure No. 510 L in this *DELINEATOR*, fancy braid supplying the trimming.

The dress is in this instance shown developed in velvet and woollen dress goods, and velvet ribbon, rosettes and a slide trim it handsomely. The foundation skirt,

with buttons and button-holes. A cording of velvet is included in the joining of the skirt and body, and a velvet rosette is decoratively placed at each side of the closing. The sleeves have each but one seam; they are sufficiently full at the top to rise stylishly high above the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with two rows of velvet ribbon. The standing collar at the neck is of velvet.

The mode is adaptable to all sorts of dress materials, and wool goods may be combined with silk, velvet, Bengaline and similar fabrics, with pleasing effect. Bordered goods will develop stylishly in this way, and plain and figured materials may be united, with equally good results. Lace, passementerie, gimp, fancy braid, etc., may form the garniture, or a perfectly plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 3583 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the costume requires eight yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth forty-



3557
Front View.

3557
Back View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 360.)



3553
Front View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 360.)

which may be worn with or without a small bustle, is fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style and is covered by a full drapery that is slightly wrinkled at the front by two shallow, forward-turning plaits at each side of the center. At each side four backward-turning kilt-plaits are arranged, under the top of which three shallow plaits are laid, to remove the fulness from the hips and secure the proper adjustment of the kilt-plaits. At the back the drapery hangs in natural folds from gathers at the top, and the skirt is joined to the fanciful round body, which has a smooth front of lining adjusted by single bust darts. Included in the shoulder and under-arm seams is a full front that is disposed in soft folds and wrinkles over the center by four forward-turning plaits in each shoulder edge, the plaits flaring diagonally into the fulness below. In each side edge are laid three upturning plaits, and the fulness at the center of the front is collected in girdle style in three rows of shirring, over

which a large slide is fastened to heighten the girdle effect. Jacket fronts that are rounding at their lower corners pass into the shoulder and under-arm seams, and the adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made at the back

four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 358.)

No. 3568.—This dress is shown made of pale-blue India silk at figure No. 511 L in this *DELINEATOR*, blue satin-edged ribbon and narrow embroidered edging providing the decoration. The garment is also represented at figure No. 13 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

The dress is here pictured developed in China silk and velvet, and lace edging, fancy braid, ribbon and rosettes supply the garnitures. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and sewed to the short body, from which it falls in full, graceful folds. The body is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. Over the smooth front, which may be of some lining material, is arranged a fanciful front, the fulness of which is becomingly drawn toward the center by a row of gathers at the lower edge, and the top is turned under and shirred twice to form a frill. Passing with the



3553
Back View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 360.)

which a large slide is fastened to heighten the girdle effect. Jacket fronts that are rounding at their lower corners pass into the shoulder and under-arm seams, and the adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made at the back

fanciful front into the shoulder and under-arm seams are boléros, the rounding edges of which are trimmed with fancy braid, that also extends around the neck edge of the back, where a yoke facing of velvet the depth of the shoulder seam is applied. The back is slightly low and rounding, and the front is low and square, the edge being ornamented with a dainty frill of lace. The short puff sleeves are made over smooth linings and are gathered at the top to curve high above the shoulders. The lower edge of each sleeve is turned under and shirred twice to form a frill across the upper side of the arm, and the edge is prettily trimmed with a frill of lace. The plaited end of a section of ribbon is sewed beneath the boléro at the right side, and the ribbon crosses the front diagonally. A section of similar ribbon is tacked at the right under-arm seam and crosses the front at the joining of the skirt and body, and the plaited ends of both sections are tacked beneath a bow of long loops and ends at the left side near the under-arm seam. A large rosette is stylishly placed at each side of the closing.

Surah, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, serge and all seasonable dress goods will develop attractively in a dress of this kind, which will be worn with a guimpe of China silk, wash silk, cambric, lawn, etc. Ribbon or velvet rosettes are favored decorations, and braid or feather-stitching may be added in any pretty way suggested by individual fancy.

We have pattern No. 3568 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress will require seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the jacket fronts, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 359.)

No. 3557.—Plaid dress goods and plain silk and velvet are associated in this dress at figure No. 503 L in this magazine, gold braid providing the decoration.

Mouse-gray cashmere and dark-green velvet are here united, and a fancy buckle provides the garniture. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a hem, and the top is gathered and joined to a belt. The blouse, which may be worn outside the skirt or beneath it, as shown in the engravings, is arranged upon a lining that extends to the waist-line and is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The blouse has square-yoke upper-portions, to the lower edges of which are joined the gathered upper edges of the full lower-portions; the fulness at the waist-line is becomingly drawn toward the center of the front and back by gathers that are tacked to the smooth lining underneath, and the lower edge is finished with a hem. The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams taken up with the corresponding seams of the lining, and the blouse and lining are closed invisibly at the front. The full puff

sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over smooth linings that are exposed to deep cuff depth and faced with velvet. A rolling collar is at the neck, and the waist is encircled by a velvet belt, which is closed with a fancy buckle.

Dress goods of all descriptions will develop charmingly in this way, and various handsome combinations of colors and fabrics may be effected by using velvet, plush, brocade, Surah, etc., for the yokes and cuff facings. The yoke portions may be overlaid with embroidery or lace, or they may be ornamented with fancy braid, gimp, rows of ribbon, etc.; and the skirt may have rows of similar trimming applied above its deep hem.

We have pattern No. 3557 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination pictured for a miss of twelve years, the dress requires four yards and a-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for eight yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3580

Front View.



3580

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 361.)



3579

Front View.



3579

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 361.)

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 359.)

No. 3553.—By referring to figure No. 506 L in this magazine, this dress may be observed made of plaid dress goods and plain velvet, with buttons for decoration. At figure No. 24 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91 it is again illustrated.

In the present instance the dress is shown developed in plain dress goods, and narrow velvet ribbon in a contrasting color provides the decoration. The picturesque body is made over a smoothly fitted lining that is adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front with hooks and eyes. The fanciful front is arranged over a smooth lining fitted by single bust darts, and the closing is made at the left shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams with hooks and eyes. The front is smooth above the bust, while at the lower part three forward-turning plaits are made at each side of the center and flare toward the bust, each plait being stitched along its outer fold nearly to

the top. The full back is arranged over the backs and side-backs of lining and is plaited to correspond with the front. At the neck is a standing collar, which closes in line with the fancy front and is trimmed with two rows of narrow velvet ribbon; and four rows of similar ribbon are arranged upon the upper part of the body in round-yoke outline. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves have each two seams and are arranged over coat-shaped linings. The tops are drawn by gathers and rise high above the shoulders, and the lower part of each is decorated with four rows of velvet ribbon. The full, round skirt is formed of joined breadths of the material, and the bottom is hemmed deeply and trimmed with five rows of velvet ribbon. The top is arranged in kilt-plaits that turn toward the center of the front and fall

out of their folds below the knee; the plaits are gathered at the top across the back, and the skirt is sewed to the body, excepting across the left under-front. A placket opening is made beneath a plait at the left side in line with the under-arm seam. The girdle, which is in three sections and closes at the left side with hooks and loops, is seamed at the center of the front and back, where it is deeply pointed. The girdle is very narrow at the sides and is arranged over a fitted canvas lining that has a seam at the right side; each seam is boned, and so are the closing edges, and the upper and lower edges of the girdle are decorated with a row of velvet ribbon.

The dress will develop handsomely in all sorts of dress goods of cotton, silken or woollen texture. Cashmere and Henrietta cloth are especially pretty for a dress of this kind, and velvet will unite effectively with either, being used for the sleeves and girdle, with velvet ribbon for trimming. Moiré, satin or grosgrain ribbon also forms a pretty decoration, and it may be arranged in any preferred style.

We have pattern No. 3553 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the dress requires seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the girdle. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3554

Front View.



3554

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 362.)

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 360.)

No. 3580.—This dress is worn with a guimpe at figure No. 514 L in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of plaid chevot and plain velvet, with buttons and velvet ribbon for trimming. Other materials are pictured in the dress at figure No. 20 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Dress goods and velvet are stylishly united in the dress in this instance, and ribbon supplies the decoration. The full, round skirt is formed of joined breadths of the material, and the bottom is finished with a hem, while the top is gathered and sewed to the body. The low-necked body has a full front and back arranged over a smooth lining, which is fitted by under-arm and short shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The front

and backs are turned under at the upper part and shirred to form a pretty frill, and the fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers, which extend a short distance at each side of the center of the front and of the closing, the back edges of the backs being hemmed. Framing the front and backs prettily are boléros of velvet, which pass into the under-arm seams and meet on the shoulders in short seams, the latter seams being tacked to the shoulder seams of the body. The short, puffed sleeves are made over smooth linings; they are each turned up at the lower part and shirred to form a frill, and the upper edge is drawn by gathers to produce a high effect. Ribbon is carelessly draped about the waist, and a stylish bow is made at the back. One end of another ribbon is tacked to the body at the right

side beneath the boléro a little in front of the arm's-eye and crosses the front diagonally to the waist-line, where it is fastened beneath a graceful bow of loops and ends.

The fashion may be prettily developed in all sorts of seasonable dress goods, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, challis and foulé being especially well liked. Combinations of both colors and materials are much favored for the mode, and a more elaborate decoration may be added, if desired. Surah, India or China silk united with velvet will make a charming dress, and velvet ribbon may encircle the skirt in several rows and be draped upon the front and about the body.

We have pattern No. 3580 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years,

will require four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the boléros. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 360.)

No. 3579.—This dress may be seen made of polka-dotted cashmere and plain velvet at figure No. 513 L in this DELINEATOR, tinsel braid forming the trimming.

Plaid wool goods and velvet are here united in the dress, and fancy braid-passementerie provides the trimming. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and sewed to the body, a cording of velvet being included in the joining. The body has a smooth front and backs of lining, over which are disposed a full front and backs that are gathered at the top and bottom; and the linings exposed above the full portions in square-yoke shape are covered with yoke facings of velvet. The adjustment is completed by under-arm gores, and a closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The full puff sleeves have each but one seam; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and their coat-shaped linings, which are exposed at the wrists to deep cuff depth, are trimmed with cuff facings of velvet. The standing collar is also of velvet. An upturned row of fancy braid-passementerie decorates the lower edge of the



3570

Front View.



3570

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 362.)

collar, and similar passementerie is applied to the lower edges of the yoke and cuff facings.

Plaid, checked, striped or plain dress goods of silken, woollen or cotton texture will develop prettily in this way, and combinations of woollen materials with silk, Surah, velvet, etc., will be favored. Feather-stitching done with rope silk of contrasting color or braiding or rows of velvet or satin-edged ribbon may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 3579 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will require four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths

of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

No. 3554.—At figure No. 507 L in this magazine this dress is pictured made up in sage-green serge and velvet of a darker shade, with cord for trimming. Other materials are shown in the dress at figure No. 19 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

Two shades of brown cashmere are here united in the dress. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and is arranged at the top in box-plaits which are pressed in their folds to the edge. The plaits are slightly gathered at the top, and the skirt is joined to the body, which is in baby-waist style and has a smooth lining adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The outside front and backs have square-yoke upper parts, and full lower-ports that are gathered at the top and bottom; these are arranged over their respective linings, the side edges of the lower portions passing into the under-arm and side seams. The closing is made invisibly at the back with hooks and loops. The coat-shaped sleeves are gathered at the top to rise slightly above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with round cuff-facings of the dark fabric. At the neck



3571

Front View.

MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

is a standing collar, which is also of the dark goods. The girdle is in two sections and is pointed at the front and back and of belt depth at the sides. It is interlined with crinoline or canvas and lined with silk; the ends are stitched for casings, in which whalebones are inserted; and back of the bones eyelets are worked, through which silk laces are drawn to adjust the girdle nicely to the figure.

Merino, cashmere, serge, flannel and all materials of seasonable texture will develop nicely in a dress of this kind, and combinations of wool goods with velvet, silk, Surah, etc., will be especially effective. Fancy stitching, braiding, embroidery, etc., may decorate the skirt and yoke, and ribbon and rosettes may be added, if desired. Velvet is the favored material for the girdle, and it may be decorated, though it is usually sufficiently decorative in itself.

We have pattern No. 3554 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. As represented for a girl of eight years, it requires two yards and seven-eighths of light dress goods forty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of dark dress goods in the same width. Of one material, the dress needs six yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

No. 3570.—At figure No. 515 L in this magazine, this dress is shown made of plain dress goods in a pretty shade of gray, black velvet ribbon providing the decoration. The garment is also represented at figure No. 18 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

In this instance fine-checked dress goods were selected for the dress, and the trimming consists of fancy braid. The basque is fitted by under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back as far as the waistline with buttons and button-holes. The lower part of the basque is cut in square tabs, and the loose edges are bound with braid. At the neck is a standing collar which is decorated with upright strips of braid placed a short distance apart, each strip being turned under and tacked at the lower part to form a loop, which falls below the collar. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve has one seam and is decorated at the wrist with three rows of braid, and the top is gathered and stands fashionably high above the shoulder. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and is encircled above the hem by three rows of braid, and the top is drawn by gathers and finished with a belt. The belt is tacked to the basque at the seams, and also at the center of the front.

The dress is especially well liked on account of its simplicity of construction and the fanciful arrangement of the lower part of the basque.



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Back View.

MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

All sorts of dress goods will develop woollen and silken materials being equally appropriate for it. Velvet, moiré or grosgrain ribbon, fancy braid, etc., will ornament the dress prettily, and one or more widths may be employed, according to taste.

We have pattern No. 3570 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, will require four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



3566

Front View.

MISSSES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 363.)



3566

Back View.

MISSSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3571.—This coat is illustrated made of rough-surfaced cloth, and buttons and machine-stitching provide the decoration. The

coat is stylishly adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends a little below the waistline at the top of hemmed coat-laps. The front and sides of the coat extend only a little below the waist-line and are lengthened by side skirts that are scantily gathered at their upper edges. The back edge of each side skirt joins the front edge of the back and with it forms a coat-plait that is marked at the top with a button; and

the front edges of the side skirts are hemmed. Included in the joining of the side skirts to the shorter portions are broad pocket-laps that are triple-pointed at their lower edges, all the loose edges being finished with machine-stitching. The coat is closed from the bust to a little below the waist-line in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, a row of buttons being placed upon the overlapping side to emphasize the effect. Above the closing the fronts are reversed to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches; each lapel is faced with the material and finished at its loose edges with stitching, and a row of stitching also follows the loose edges of the collar. The stylish sleeves have each two seams and are quite full at the top, where they are gathered to stand high above the shoulders, while below the elbow they fit smoothly. Two rows of machine-stitching simulate a deep cuff on each sleeve, and the effect is heightened by two buttons placed at the back of the arm.

All varieties of rough and smooth finished cloths and fancy mixed, striped or checked coatings will make up attractively by the mode, and buttons and braid or machine-stitching will add greatly to the stylish effect of the garment. Sometimes the collar, lapels and pocket-laps will be faced with velvet, Persian lamb or Astrakhan.

We have pattern No. 3571 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it will require six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Of goods fifty-four inches wide, two yards and a-half will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.)
(For Illustrations see Page 362.)

No. 3566.—Seal-plush and velvet are combined in this coat at figure No. 504 L in this magazine. At figure No. 24 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the garment is shown differently made up.

In the present instance the coat is pictured developed in seal-plush and lined with satin. The loose fronts present a slightly pointed lower outline and close at the center nearly to the edge with hooks and loops, the left side being finished with an underlap. The superb adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line above broad coat-laps; and the back and sides are slightly shorter than the fronts. The sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape; at the top they are sufficiently full to rise well

above the shoulders, and the wrists are comfortably close-fitting. At the neck is a standing collar, below which is attached a Medici collar that is sewed to the fronts a little below the standing collar; the Medici collar has rounding ends and is lined with plush, and all its edges are finished before it is sewed to the coat. In the lower part of each front is cut a diagonal pocket-opening, in which a pocket is inserted; but the pockets may be in the lining, if preferred.

Velvet, plush, cloth, beaver, Astrakhan cloth and cloaking fabrics of all kinds may be used for this jaunty coat. When the garment is made of plush, seal loops or frogs may ornament the fronts; and when cloth is employed in its development, braid, galloon, machine-stitching, etc., may decorate the edges, or a plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 3566 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it will require three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with three yards and a-fourth of satin twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



3542
Front View.



3542
Back View.

MISSES' COAT. (SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' COAT.

(SUITABLE FOR SEAL-SKIN, PLUSH, ETC.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3542.—This coat is represented made of seal-plush and lined with silk. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the lower outline is uniform, the coat being of three-quarter length. The fronts are cut out

above the bust, and the neck is finished with a rolling collar, which has a seam at the center of the back and rolls the fronts slightly; the collar and the reversed parts of the fronts are covered by a facing that is seamed at the center. The right front laps widely over the left front and is closed nearly to the lower edge in double-breasted fashion with cord loops passed over olive-shaped seal buttons. The coat sleeves, which have each the regulation two seams, are quite full at the top, where they are drawn by gathers to produce the fashionably raised effect across the shoulders.

The mode is adaptable to all sorts of seasonable cloths and coatings, especially seal-skin, plush, beaver, Astrakhan, matelassé, armure and broadcloth. Olive buttons and loops will generally be used for the closing, and a lining of silk, Farmer satin, quilted satin, etc., will usually be added. When light-weight goods are made up, an interlining of flannel or chamois will be added for extra warmth. Fur bands may border the loose edges if a very dressy coat is desired, and the collar may be faced with similar fur.

We have pattern No. 3542 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the coat requires four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. Of fifty-four-inch-wide goods, a yard and three-fourths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' SHORT COAT, WITH FULL SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3556.—Another illustration of this coat is given at figure No.



3556
Front View.

MISSES' SHORT COAT, WITH FULL SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



3556
Back View.

MISSES' SHORT COAT, WITH FULL SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

508L in this magazine, where it is shown made of velvet and Astrakhan.

Cloth and figured silk are here united in the coat. The elegant adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line at the top of broad coat-laps. Each side-back seam disappears a little below the waist-line at the top of an underfolded, forward-turning plait; and the coat presents a round lower outline. The left front, which extends to the center of the front, is hemmed at its front edge, and the right front is widened and lapped broadly over it in double-breasted style. The front edge of the right front is curved, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes, the front edge of the left front being attached to the center of the right front with hooks and loops. At the neck is a high standing collar which closes in line with the left shoulder seam. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed below the elbow and faced with silk. The fulness at the top and bottom is regulated by gathers, and a high effect is observed across the shoulders, while the lower part droops prettily over its seaming to the lining.

The coat may be developed handsomely in all sorts of smooth or rough surfaced cloths, and light-weight coatings in plain, striped, checked or fancy varieties will be equally effective. Combinations are especially adaptable to the mode, and velvet, Astrakhan, brocaded cloth, corded or armure silk, etc., will unite stylishly with all sorts of goods. Trimming is not really necessary; but, if desired, machine-stitching may follow the outlines of the coat, collar, etc., when smooth-surfaced goods are used.

We have pattern No. 3556 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. As represented for a miss of twelve years, the coat calls for a yard and an-eighth of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and a-half of figured silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires three yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' HABIT COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3564.—By referring to figure No. 509 L in this DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen made of light cloth and velvet.

In the present instance the coat is shown developed in fancy cloth. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates above extra fulness underfolded in a broad triple box-plait. The plaits are well pressed in their folds and flare in fan shape to the edge. The fronts close to a little below the waist-line in double-

breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front. The shapely coat-sleeves are gathered at the top to stand well above the shoulders, a rolling collar is at the neck, and pocket-laps that present straight lower outlines are sewed over the hips.

Cheviot, tweed, homespun, cloth, beaver, diagonal, chevron and, in fact, all cloaking fabrics will develop satisfactorily by the mode; and velvet, plush, Astrakhan or fur will trim any of them effectively, the contrasting material being employed for the collar and pocket-laps and for cuff facings if desired. If one material be used throughout, the edges may be finished with silk or mohair braid or simply with machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 3564 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat will require five yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3564

Front View.



3564

Back View.

GIRLS' HABIT COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3584.—This coat is shown developed in dark-brown cloth and velvet. The full, round skirt is finished at the front and lower edges with hems. The top is drawn by gathers at the front and sides, and the back is arranged in a broad, double box-plait at each side of the center. The skirt is joined to the round body, the fronts of which are widened below the bust to lap in double-breasted style; and the closing is made with hooks and loops. The admirable adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished at the wrists with deep cuffs of velvet. A standing collar provides a becoming finish for the neck; and a shawl collar, which is seamed at the back, is sewed along the standing-collar seam at the back and flatly to the fronts to the bust, exposing the fronts in V shape. Below the bust the shawl collar joins the front edges of the fronts to the lower edges, crossing at the bust. Two full rosettes of brown cloth ornament the back above the box-plaits.

The mode may be suitably developed in eider-down, diagonal, cloth, velvet, plush or any other

dress or cloaking fabric of seasonable texture. Passementerie, braid, lace, Persian bands and all varieties of fur may be applied for decoration, or the edges may be finished with machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 3584 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. As represented for a girl of eight years, the coat requires two yards and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards and a-half twenty-two inches



3584

Front View.



3584

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3539.—By referring to figure No. 505 L in this DELINEATOR,

this basque may be observed made of light silk and dark velvet, with a handsome arrangement of braid for decoration.

The basque is here shown developed in light dress goods and dark velvet, trimmed with velvet, passementerie and drop trimming. The full front, which is smooth above the bust and full below, is arranged upon under fronts of lining that are fitted by single bust darts and closed down the center with buttons and button-holes. The fulness at the lower part of the full front is laid in two forward-turning plaits at

each side of the center, the plaits lapping well at the bottom and flaring sharply toward the bust with stylish effect. The full front covers both lining fronts and is closed at the left shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams. The remainder of the adjustment of the basque is performed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The full sleeve is gathered at its upper and lower edges to within a short distance of the seam and is arranged upon a coat-sleeve lining, which is exposed to deep cuff depth, the cuff effect being heightened by a facing of velvet. At the neck is a high standing collar overlaid with a band of passementerie. A velvet girdle follows the lower outline of the basque, which describes a deep point at the center of the front and a slight point at the center of the back. The girdle is seamless, and the closing is made at the center of the back with hooks and loops under a large rosette of the dress goods.

The jacket, which may be worn or not at the option of the wearer, is shaped by shoulder seams only; but the lining is cut with under-arm seams, which are omitted when the outside is cut, directions in the label providing for such an arrangement. The jacket reaches to the waist-line at the back and sides and is gracefully rounded at the front to disclose the full front effectively. The jacket meets at the throat, where the closing is made; the front and lower edges are trimmed with a band of passementerie and a row of drop trimming, and a band of passementerie decorates each arm's-eye.

The basque will make up stylishly in any of the soft wool goods, such as cashmere, camel's-hair, serge, cheviot, etc., in combination with velvet, silk or novelty goods; and any preferred style

of garniture may be added. A charming garment of this kind may be developed in a medium shade of tan cashmere, with golden-brown velvet for the collar, sleeve facings, girdle and jacket, and cashmere for the rosette and sleeves. Gold braid wrought in the fashionable Vandyke points, and a dainty drop-trimming of acorn moulds well covered with fine gold thread are handsome decorations.

We have pattern No. 3539 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years,

will require a yard and a-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require three yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



3539

Front View.

3539

Front View, Showing the Jacket Omitted.

3539

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3545.—White nainsook is pictured in this apron at figure

No. 512L in this magazine, embroidered edging providing the garniture.

The apron is here illustrated made of cross-barred muslin, with Hamburg edging for trimming. The front and backs are joined by under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the back edges of the backs are hemmed deeply and closed with buttons and button-holes to within some distance of the bottom. The neck is cut in low, rounding outline, the edge is finished with a narrow binding of the material and a frill of edging, and similar edging decorates each arm's-eye. The bottom of the apron is finished with a deep hem; and upon the right side of the front is applied a pocket that is pointed at the bottom and decorated at the top with a row of edging which turns over from the edge.

The plaited front ends of sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams, and the ties are bowed prettily at the back, their free ends being hemmed and decorated with edging.

This serviceable apron will develop attractively in nainsook, cambric, percale, dimity, cross-barred muslin, lawn or any material used for garments of this kind; and all washable laces, such as torchon, Valenciennes, Medici, etc., Irish-point or Hamburg embroidery, crocheted edging or any preferred garniture may be added. A finish of feather-stitching or fancy-stitched bands is also in good taste and is very effective when done in a harmonizing color of embroidery cotton or silk.

We have pattern No. 3545 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight

years, the apron will require two yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3545

Front View.

3545

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

To insure the filling of orders for DELINEATORS for any specific Edition, we should receive them by or before the tenth of the Month preceding the date of issue. For instance: parties wishing the DELINEATOR for December, may be certain to secure copies of

that Edition by sending in their orders by the tenth of November. We shall as far as possible fill all orders received at a later date, but we cannot always do so. This rule will continue in operation until further notice.—THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED].

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE NO. 516 L.—CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 516 L.—This illustrates a Child's cloak. The pattern, which is No. 3550 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from six months to six years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 369 of this magazine.

In the present instance cadet-blue cloth and a darker shade of

shaped linings and are gathered at the top to rise gracefully above the shoulders; they are also gathered to the linings at their lower edges, below which the linings are faced with velvet, the upper edges of the facings being decorated with braid in a scroll design. The revers are trimmed with three rows of braid that follow the pointed outline and leave a diamond-shaped section of the velvet exposed at the center when the garment is closed.

The cloak is very simple of construction and will develop stylishly in all sorts of light-weight cloths and many varieties of dress goods, such as cashmere, serge, camel's-hair, all-wool Surah, etc. Combinations are much favored for the mode, and velvet, plush, heavy silk or Astrakhan will unite attractively with any of the above-named materials. Narrow gilt, silver or soutache braid may be used in various pretty ways for decoration, but trimming may be dispensed with when a combination is effected.

The dainty bonnet is made of silk and is deco-



FIGURE NO. 516 L.

FIGURE NO. 517 L.

FIGURE NO. 516 L.—CHILD'S CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3550 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE NO. 517 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3548 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE NO. 518 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 3572 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 9852, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 519 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3573 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 366 and 367.)



FIGURE NO. 518 L.

FIGURE NO. 519 L.

velvet are associated in the cloak, and gilt braid supplies the decoration. The cloak is fashionably long and has a square-yoke upperportion, to the lower edge of which is joined the full, long skirt, which has side seams. The skirt is hemmed deeply at the lower edge, and narrower hems complete the front edges. The fullness at the top in front is drawn by gathers for a short distance at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly; and back of the gathers a box-plait is made at each side. The upper part of the skirt at the back is arranged in a box-plait at each side of the center, and between the plaits the fullness is smocked nearly to the waist-line. The front edges of the yoke are hemmed, and at each side is arranged a pointed revers that turns back from the edge and extends the whole length of the yoke. The neck is finished with a turn-down collar, the ends of which are rounding and flare at the throat. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-

rated with a cording of the material and a full ruching of ribbon and another of mull.

FIGURE NO. 517 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 517 L.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3548 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and is differently represented on page 369 of this publication.

The coat, which has the full, long skirt now so popular for little women, is here shown made of plain cloaking and fur. The double box-plaited skirt is finished with a deep hem at the bottom and with narrower hems at the front edges. The top is joined to the round body, which is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and

closed invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a stylish collar of fur that is deeply pointed at the front and back, the points at the front reaching to the waist-line. The fancy sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed below the sleeves and faced in cuff fashion with fur. Each sleeve is gathered at the lower edge, and the upper part is turned down for some distance and drawn by gathers to form a pretty frill that stands gracefully above the shoulder.

The mode will develop attractively in all sorts of light-weight cloths and cloakings in plain, checked, striped or fancy varieties. Dress goods of all kinds will also make up nicely in the coat, and so will corded, twilled or brocaded silk. Fur, velvet, Astrakhan, feather trimming, etc., may be used for the collar and cuff facings and will add greatly to the stylish effect of the garment.

The close-fitting silk bonnet is trimmed with a full puff, a ruching and a full rosette of the silk.

FIGURE No. 518 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE. (For Illustration see Page 366.)

FIGURE No. 518 L.—This consists of a Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The pattern of the dress, which is No. 3572 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and is again pictured elsewhere on this page. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 9852 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes from two to twelve years of age, and is differently illustrated on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the dress is represented made of pale-blue India silk prettily decorated with feather-stitching. The full, round skirt is stylishly long and is hemmed deeply at the bottom; it is gathered at the top and joined to the low-necked body, which is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The plain front is cut in V outline, and at each side is arranged a surplice front that is turned under for a hem at the front edge; back of the hem are laid two forward-turning plaits, and both the hem and the plaits are decorated with feather-stitching. The short, puffed sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow bands. A sash is draped carelessly about the figure and bowed prettily at the back.

The guimpe is made of plain and embroidered lawn and is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands; and at the

neck is a turn-down frill of embroidery, which, with the front of embroidered goods, shows prettily between the surplices.

The dress is very picturesque, but will be found extremely easy to make. All sorts of soft woollens, such as cashmere, Henrietta cloth, foulé, nun's-veiling, challis, *drap d'été*, etc., will develop prettily by the mode. India, China and Surah silks are also appropriate for a dress of this style. Braid, fancy stitching, ornamental buttons, etc., may decorate the plaits and hems of the surplices, and a dainty foot-trimming may be applied upon the skirt. The guimpe may be

made of mull, lawn, nainsook, etc., in plain and embroidered varieties.

FIGURE No. 519 L.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 366.)

FIGURE No. 519 L.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3573 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and may be seen in two views elsewhere on this page.

Coquelicot-red cashmere and velvet and white Surah are united in the present instance, and velvet ribbon supplies the decoration. The full, long skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which it is encircled with four rows of velvet ribbon; and the top is gathered and sewed to the body. The picturesque body has a plain lining fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. Over the lining is arranged a full, seamless yoke which extends to the waist-line at the center of the front and back, and its fulness is drawn by gathers at the neck and side edges and also at the bottom. The ornamental fronts meet at the waist-line, above

which they flare prettily over the yoke to the shoulders, where they meet the low-necked backs in short seams, the low-necked portions disclosing the yoke in slightly pointed V outline at the back, and in deep V shape at the front. At the neck is a standing collar. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands; and over the sleeves are arranged ornamental sleeves that reach to the elbow and are each gathered at the top and slashed upon the upper side to separate slightly and reveal the sleeve daintily underneath. The effect of the upper part of the garment is that of a guimpe worn beneath a V-shaped bodice.

The mode is extremely becoming and stylish and will develop to particular advantage in artistic combinations. All sorts of woollen dress goods will unite effectively in this dress with silk, velvet or a contrasting color of the same material, the latter being used for the ornamental portions. Velvet, moiré, satin-edged or gros-grain ribbon may be used for trimming, and very often a lacing of silk cord in a pretty hue will decorate the ornamental sleeves and fronts.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3572.—Light India silk decorated with feather-stitching is illustrated in this dress at figure No. 518 L in this magazine, where the dress is worn over a silk guimpe. The garment is again pictured at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

The dress is here represented made of India silk, and the trimming consists of narrow velvet ribbon. The full, round skirt is formed of joined breadths of the material and is hemmed deeply at the bottom, above which it is encircled by five rows of velvet ribbon; and the top is gathered and sewed to the low-necked body. The



LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 368.)



Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 368.)

picturesque body has plaited surplice-fronts arranged over the smooth front of lining. The surplices cross in the regulation way, and each is hemmed deeply at the front edge, back of which two plaits are made that turn toward the hem. The lining is cut in V outline at the top to conform with the outline of the surplices, and the front is joined to the back by under-arm and short shoulder seams, the closing being made with buttons and button-holes at the back, where the neck presents a low, round outline. The short, puffed sleeves rise high above the shoulders, and each is gathered at its upper and lower edges and finished with a narrow binding that is ornamented at the upper side with a rosette of velvet ribbon. A similar rosette ornaments each shoulder, being placed just in front of the seam; and a broad sash encircles the waist and is tied at the back in a graceful bow, the ends being prettily fringed. The sash may be omitted, if undesirable, as shown in the engravings.

This little dress, with its air of quaintness, cannot fail to be admired. All sorts of soft woollens, such as cashmere, foulé, nun's-vailing, Henrietta cloth, challis, etc., India, China or Surah silk and, in fact, all sorts of dress goods used for little girls' dresses will develop stylishly in this way. Velvet, moiré, fancy ribbon or grosgrain will generally be used for decoration, and a pretty contrast will generally be effected.

We have pattern No. 3572 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, will require four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, each with three yards and a-half of silk twenty inches wide for a sash. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.
(For Illustrations see Page 367.)

No. 3573.—By referring to figure No. 519 L in this magazine, this dress may be seen made of dark velvet and cashmere and light Surah, with velvet ribbon for decoration.

The dress is here pictured made of light silk and velvet in a contrasting shade. The full, round skirt is formed of joined breadths of velvet and is hemmed deeply at the bottom, while the top is drawn by gathers and sewed to the short, round body. The picturesque body has a full yoke and low-necked fronts and backs arranged upon a smooth, high-necked lining that is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed with buttons and button-holes at the back. The yoke is seamless and extends to the waist-line at the center of the front and back, and the fulness is regulated by gathers made in the neck edge, and also at the lower and side edges, a pretty puff effect being the result. The low-necked fronts and backs rest prettily over the yoke; the fronts meet at the bottom and flare to the shoulders to disclose the yoke in V outline, and they join the low-necked backs in short shoulder seams. Buttons are ornamentally placed along each edge of the front below the bust, and over them cord is laced. The backs are closed with buttons and button-holes, and the neck is cut in slightly pointed outline. At the neck is a standing collar decorated with feather-stitching along the upper and lower edges. The shirt sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a wristband that is feather-stitched at the upper and lower edges. This sleeve is covered

nearly to the elbow by a short velvet sleeve that has one seam and is cut out in V shape on the upper side and decorated at the upper part with buttons, over which cord is laced, the open edges below falling apart prettily over the shirt sleeve. The front ends of plaited sash-ties are inserted in the lower part of the under-arm seams, from which the ties are carried to the back and bowed, their loose ends being fringed.

The dress will develop attractively in all sorts of dress goods of cotton, woollen or silken texture. Combinations are especially favored for the mode, and so are contrasts of color. Velvet unites stylishly with both woollen and silken goods, and, if desired, the same material in two shades or colors may be chosen. Feather-stitching forms a pretty decoration, and lacing cord and buttons may complete the trimming.

We have pattern No. 3573 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. To make the dress as represented for a little girl of five years, will require four yards and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide, and two yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3563

Front View.



3563

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3563.—Another illustration of this dress is given at figure No. 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91.

White China silk was here selected for the dress, which has short front and back yoke-portions that are joined in shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The front and back skirt-portions, which are joined by side seams, are arranged at the top in four rows of smocking; the skirt portions are joined to the yoke, and a short opening is made at the center of the back skirt-portion for a closing. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem. The full sleeves are made over smooth linings; they are gathered at the top, and the fulness at each wrist is prettily collected in four rows of smocking, the lower row forming a dainty frill over the hand. A doubled frill of silk makes a pretty finish for the neck, a cording of the material being included in the joining.

The mode will develop prettily in cashmere, merino, serge or camel's-hair, as well as in Surah, silk, etc. A combination of wool goods with velvet, silk or Surah for the yoke portions will be very effective. Feather-stitching, rows of velvet or satin-edged ribbon, fancy gimp, etc., may be applied in any pretty way for garniture, and the smocking may be done with twist of a harmonizing shade or color.

We have pattern No. 3563 in seven sizes for little girls from six months to six years of age. To make the dress for a little girl of five years, will require four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3569

Front View.



3569

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3569.—Lady's-cloth and velvet are united in this little cloak, and gilt braid provides the decoration. The full, round skirt is of

fashionable length and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the front edges are completed with narrower hems. The top is drawn by gathers to the required size and is sewed to the short-waisted velvet body. The front and back of the body, which is seamless, are fitted by shoulder and short under-arm seams, and the closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a standing collar, below which, and included in the same seam, is a turn-over collar in two sections. The front and back ends of the turn-over collar are deeply pointed and flare from the neck, and the loose edges are decorated with three rows of narrow gilt braid. The full sleeves are gathered at the upper and lower edges and arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed at cuff depth, the exposed portions being faced with velvet.

This comfortable little cloak is very simple in construction and will prove a general favorite. The mode will develop prettily in light-weight cloths and cloakings of all kinds, and also in dress goods. Combinations are much favored for the style, and velvet, corduroy, etc., will unite handsomely with any suitable goods. Astrakhan forms a stylish decoration, and the turn-over collar and cuffs may be made of it, with handsome effect. Narrow braid of any preferred variety may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 3569 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. As represented for a girl of five years, the cloak will require two yards of lady's-cloth fifty-four inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3548.—Another illustration of this handsome coat is given at figure No. 517 L in this magazine, where it is shown made of fur and cloaking. At figure No. 14 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1890-'91, the coat is again shown.

The coat is here pictured developed in light cloth and dark velvet, and buttons supply the decoration. Like all garments made just now for little women the coat has the regulation full, long skirt. The skirt is formed of joined breadths of the material, and the bottom is finished with a deep hem, narrower hems completing the front edges. The skirt is arranged in broad double box-plaits that are well pressed in their folds, and the top of the skirt is sewed to the body. The fronts and back of the body are joined by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the front. At the neck is a stylish collar which is deeply pointed at the front and back, the points reaching to the waist-line at the front and nearly to the waist-line at the back. The collar is decorated with buttons, that follow the pointed outline and add greatly to the decorative effect of the coat. The full sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings, the exposed part of which is faced with velvet, with cuff effect. Each sleeve is turned under at the top and shirred some distance below to form a pretty frill, which stands up stylishly across the shoulder, the sleeve being sewed to the arm's-eye along the shirring. The lower edge is gathered and sewed to the lining, and the sleeve droops prettily over the seam.

The mode, with its short body, long skirt and fancy sleeves, will develop attractively in all sorts of light cloths and coatings, such as cheviot, diagonal, tricot, flannel, etc., and serge, camel's-hair, cashmere and many other dress goods. Combinations are very pretty for the coat; velvet or Astrakhan will unite handsomely with any of the cloths or coatings, while velvet will combine desirably with dress goods. Buttons form a stylish decoration, and sometimes ball or drop trimming will border the collar. A very handsome coat may be realized by combining Gobelin-green serge with velvet or faille in a contrasting shade for the collar, sleeves and wrist facings.

We have pattern No. 3548 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. For a girl of five years, it needs six yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3548
Front View.



3548
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3550.—This stylish little cloak may be seen made of dark velvet and light cloth at figure No. 516 L in this DELINEATOR, a simple design of braid forming the trimming.

Henrietta cloth and silk of a darker shade are here associated in the cloak, and feather-stitching done in a contrasting shade of silk provides the garniture. The upper part of the cloak consists of a shallow, square yoke

that is shaped by shoulder seams; and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center, is a small revers that is tacked to position. The full skirt, which has a seam at each side and is fashionably long, is prettily drawn by gathers back of its front edges, which are finished with wide hems. The garment is conformed becomingly to the figure at the sides by two box-plaits arranged at each side back of the gathers, and at the back between the box-plaits the fulness falls in free, graceful folds from seven rows of smocking; above the smocking the edge is drawn by gathers.

The lower edge of the cloak is finished with a deep hem, which is held in position by a row of feather-stitching. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are made over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed at cuff depth at the wrist and finished with cuff facings; and at the neck is a rolling collar.

Surah, cashmere, merino, flannel, serge and various other wools may be employed for this dainty little garment, and combinations of wool goods with velvet for the full sleeves and collar will be stylish and becoming. Braid, fancy gimp, Vandyke lace or embroidery may be applied in any tasteful way for decoration, but trimming may be omitted altogether if undesirable, and one material used throughout. The smocking may be done with silk the same color as the material, but if a combination

is in order, the smocking may match the contrasting fabric. We have pattern No. 3550 in seven sizes for children from six months to six years of age. As represented for a child of five years, the cloak requires two yards and an-eighth of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3550
Front View.



3550
Back View.

CHILD'S CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles For Dolls.

FIGURE No. 520 L.—LADY DOLLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 520 L.—This illustrates the dress contained in Lady Dolls' Set No. 135, which also includes a cape, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The Set is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is pictured in full elsewhere on this page.

The dress is here illustrated made of old-blue cashmere, and white lace and insertion provide the decoration. The full skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and decorated with a ruffle of lace, a short distance above which is a single row of insertion; and the top is drawn by gathers and finished with a belt.

The full, low-necked fronts and back of the basque are arranged over close-fitting, high-necked fronts and backs of lining that are cut away above the full portions; and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores. The full fronts are closed invisibly; and the fulness at the back and front is regulated at the top by gathers, and at the bottom by forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing and backward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the back. The plaits are overlapped at the bottom and tacked to position a short distance above, from which point they flare prettily to the bust. The neck is decorated with a frill of lace which falls prettily over the edge, and the shirt sleeves are finished with deep cuffs covered with lace.

The mode is very stylish, and Miss Dolly will be highly delighted with this charming addition to her wardrobe. Cashmere, Henrietta cloth, foulé, challis, all-wool Surah or, in fact, any dress goods which may be left from one of mamma's dresses will make up prettily in this way. Feather-stitching will prove an appropriate decoration for the dress, and lace, fancy braid, passementerie or several rows of narrow ribbon will form a handsome foot-trimming.

FIGURE No. 521 L.—GIRL DOLLS' COSTUME AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 371.)

FIGURE No. 521 L.—This illustrates the costume and cap contained in Girl Dolls' Set No. 133, which also includes a reefer jacket, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The Set is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is pictured in full on page 371 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the costume is shown made of red cashmere, black velvet, and India silk showing red dots on a cream ground, and black velvet ribbon supplies the decoration. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and encircled just above the hem by four rows of velvet ribbon, and the top is gathered and sewed to the sleeveless body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes.

The blouse is also fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made at the front with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a standing collar, and the shirt sleeves are finished with wristbands. The lower edge of the blouse is turned up for a hem, through which a tape is passed to regulate the fulness at the waist-line.

The sleeveless zouave jacket is adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the throat.

The cap, which is a popular shape, is made of India silk like that in the costume. It has a full crown that is gathered at the upper edge and along the lower edge across the front, where a stiffened visor is joined. A pretty lining is added; and a double cord is secured beneath a fancy button on top, carried down the right side and fastened inside the cap.

This dainty little costume and cap are well adapted to lawn tennis and other outdoor sports and form a very necessary part of the fashionable dolly's wardrobe. Cashmere, challis, India or China silk and other dainty silks and woollens may be selected for the costume, combinations being generally favored; and the cap will usually match some portion of the costume. The little mamma may use her own taste in choosing colors, materials and decorations, and she will often utilize remnants from her own gowns to make this pretty outing suit for her doll.



FIGURE No. 520 L.—LADY DOLLS' DRESS.—This illustrates the Dress in Set No. 135 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET NO. 135.—CONSISTING OF DRESS AND CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 371.)

FIGURE No. 522 L.—GIRL DOLLS' GREENAWAY DRESS AND HAT.

(For Illustration see Page 372.)

FIGURE No. 522 L.—This consists of a Girl Dolls' dress and hat. The Set, which is No. 134 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and may be seen again on page 372 of this publication.

The dress is here illustrated made of dotted nainsook and trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon. The waist is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The neck is trimmed with a frill of edging, and a tiny bow is arranged at the throat. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are each finished with a narrow wristband, the lower edge of which is trimmed with a frill of edging. Two rows of velvet ribbon flare from the center of the front at the waist-line to the shoulder seams, and at each side of the point thus formed is placed a rosette of similar ribbon. Sashes are inserted in the under-arm seams and bowed at the back. The full skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to the body, and the lower edge is trimmed with lace, which almost touches the ground in true Greenaway style.

The picturesque hat is made of nainsook. It has a full crown which is gathered and sewed to a small round center-piece; and the crown is also gathered at the lower edge and joined to the shirred brim. The first shirring in the brim is made a short distance from the outer edge to form a pretty frill, and wire is inserted between the shirrings. A lining completes the hat.

This dainty little dress is very simple in construction and is suitable for outdoor and *négligé* wear. Nainsook, silk, dimity, lawn, cambric, seersucker or any of the sheer fabrics used for little folks' dresses, as well as the more serviceable cotton and woollen dress goods, will make up stylishly by the mode; and lace, embroidery or any preferred garniture may be applied.

The hat will generally be made to match the dress.

FIGURE No. 523 L.—BABY DOLLS' CLOAK AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 372.)

FIGURE No. 523 L.—This consists of the cloak and cap contained.

in Baby Dolls' Set No. 132, which also includes a slipper pattern, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The Set is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is pictured in full on page 372 of this magazine.

China silk showing pale-green figures on a white ground was here chosen for the quaint little cloak and cap. The body of the cloak is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is made at the front with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a deep cape-collar, which flares sharply at the throat and is trimmed with embroidered edging. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top, and each is turned up at the bottom and drawn in to the wrist by a row of shirring, which forms a pretty frill below. The full skirt is finished with a deep hem at the bottom, narrower hems complete the front edges, and the top is drawn by gathers and sewed to the body.

The front of the cap is extended to the back, where it is seamed; and the edges are joined to a round center-piece. A dainty, box-plaited ruching of lace decorates the loose edges of the cap and forms a pretty framing for the face, and ties are sewed to the lower corners and bowed beneath the chin.

Soft dainty silks in pale-blue, shrimp-pink, Nile-green, cream or any of the pretty shades favored for infants' wear may be selected for this little cap and cloak, and feather-stitching will prove an effective decoration. Cashmere or Henrietta cloth will also make up prettily, and swan's-down may be used to decorate both the cap and cloak.

LADY DOLLS' SET No. 135,
CONSISTING OF DRESS AND CAPE.
(For Illustrations see Page 370.)

No. 135.—The dress in this Set is also pictured at figure No. 520 L in this DELINEATOR.

Miss Dolly will no doubt be delighted with the addition of this stylish dress and cape to her wardrobe, and because of its simplicity of construction almost any little girl will be able to cut and make it. The dress, which is here shown made of dress goods trimmed with lace, has a full, round skirt that is hemmed deeply at the bottom and trimmed with a ruffle of lace; and the top is gathered and finished with a belt.

The basque has a full, low-necked back and fronts arranged over high-necked backs and fronts that are fitted by single bust darts and a curving center seam; and side-back gores complete the adjustment, the closing being made with hooks and eyes at the front. The full front and backs are gathered at the upper edges and meet in short seams on the shoulders, exposing the high-necked portions in round-yoke outline; and the fulness at the lower part is disposed in three forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center of the back and of the closing. A frill of lace follows the upper edges of the full portions, over which it falls prettily; and a rosette of ribbon is ornamentally placed at the point of the back. At the neck is an upturning frill of lace; and each shirt sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a deep cuff that is covered with lace.

The stylish cape has a plain back and fronts, between which are inserted the sides, which are gathered across the shoulders in dolman fashion. The lower outline of the back and sides is uniform, and the front is deeply pointed below the closing, which is made invisibly, an underlap being sewed to the left front. The fronts are cut out in V outline, and at the neck is a Medici collar, the ends of which taper to a sharp point at the bust.

The dress and cape may be made of the same kind of material, if desired, and all sorts of dress goods are suitable for them. If a different material is preferred for the cape, plush, Astrakhan, velvet,

corduroy, light-weight cloth, etc., may be chosen. The dress may be trimmed with lace, velvet or grosgrain ribbon, Hamburg edging, etc., and narrow lace or drop trimming will be a pretty addition to the cape. Velvet will unite stylishly with silk, cashmere or Henrietta, and many dainty combinations may be thus realized. The high-necked portions may be faced with all-over embroidery, lace, silk or velvet, and the cuffs may be similarly covered.

We have Set No. 135 in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the Set for a lady doll twenty-two inches tall, will require seven-eighths of a yard of dress goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of seal-plush and half a yard of silk each twenty inches wide to line the cape. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.

Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 133.—CONSISTING OF COSTUME, REEFER JACKET AND CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 521 L.—GIRL DOLLS' COSTUME AND CAP.—This illustrates the Costume and Cap in Set No. 133 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 370.)

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 133,
CONSISTING OF COSTUME, REEFER JACKET AND CAP.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 133.—By referring to figure No. 521 L in this DELINEATOR, another view of the costume and cap included in this Set may be obtained.

In getting her dolly ready for the Christmas holidays the little mamma will be pleased with the addition of this very complete Set to her pet's wardrobe. Velvet, silk and plaid dress goods are here united in the costume. The full skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom, and the top is gathered and sewed to the high-necked, sleeveless body, which is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes.

The blouse is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the bottom is turned up for a narrow hem, through which an elastic is drawn to regulate the fulness at the waist-line and cause it to droop prettily over the skirt. At the neck is a standing collar; and the shirt sleeves are each gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a deep cuff. The closing is made at the front with buttons and button-holes.

The zouave jacket, which is gracefully rounded at the front, is sleeveless; it is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and is short enough to show the blouse, with pretty effect.

The reefer jacket is made of navy-blue flannel and trimmed with gilt braid and anchors. The adjustment is performed by side-back gores and a curving center seam, the three seams being discontinued a little below the waist-line to form square tabs. The loose fronts are lapped in double-breasted style and closed with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a sailor collar, which flares sharply at the throat and has the regulation square outline at the back. In each back corner an anchor is ornamentally placed, and gilt braid decorates the loose edges of the collar, and also the loose lower edges of the jacket. The coat sleeves are gathered slightly at the top, and a cuff is outlined upon the lower part of each with gilt braid.

The cap, which is made of polka-dotted flannel, has a lining that is plain at the lower edge; and the fulness at the top is drawn closely by gathers. The full crown is gathered at the lower edge across the front, where a visor is joined; and the top is also gathered and decorated with a silk pompon. From beneath the pompon a double row of silk cord is carried to the lower edge at the right side, where it is formed into a loop; a single cord is continued across the joining of the visor, and a loop is formed at the left side.

The costume will develop attractively in all sorts of dress goods, and combinations both in materials and colors are especially adapted to it. Flannel, cloth, checked, plain or striped light-weight coatings, etc., will make up prettily in the reefer, and narrow gilt,

metallic or soutache braid, cord or any preferred trimming may supply the decoration. Flannel, cloth, silk, etc., may be used for the

two inches wide, while the hat calls for three-fourths of a yard of Surah twenty inches wide. Of one material, they need two yards and three-eighths twenty two inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 522 L.—GIRL DOLLS' GREENAWAY DRESS AND HAT.—This illustrates Set No. 134 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 370.)

cap, with fancy cord and silk pompons or a rosette of ribbon for trimming.

Set No. 133 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the Set for a girl doll twenty-two inches tall, will require three-eighths of a yard of plaid dress goods forty inches wide for the skirt, seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the blouse and crown lining; a-fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the zouave, five-eighths of a yard of navy-blue cloth twenty-seven inches wide for the reefer jacket, and an-eighth of a yard of spotted flannel twenty-seven inches wide for the cap. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 134,
CONSISTING OF GREENAWAY DRESS AND HAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 134.—This Set may be observed differently developed at figure No. 522 L in this magazine.

For the warm sunny days of Autumn Miss Dolly will need a pretty Greenaway dress and a stylish hat in which to take her daily promenade. The dress is here pictured made of embroidered lawn, and ribbon rosettes and embroidery trim it daintily. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the round body, which is closely adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with tiny buttons and button-holes. The shirt sleeves are quite full and are finished with wristbands. The plaited ends of sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams, and the ties are prettily bowed at the back. The neck and wrists are daintily trimmed with embroidery, and rows of similar embroidery are applied to the front, disclosing it in V shape. The front is further decorated with two dainty rosettes of ribbon.

The hat, which is here shown made of Surah, has a soft crown somewhat like that of a Tam O'Shanter, to which is joined a circular center-piece that is stiffened with cardboard. The lower edge of the crown is joined to a shirred brim, which is wired and may be bent in any becoming shape. The hat has a lining that is gathered at its upper edge, and ribbon ties are prettily bowed under the chin.

The dress will make up nicely in plain or embroidered cashmere, merino, serge, silk or Surah; and ribbon, braid, laces of all kinds and feather-stitching will trim it appropriately. The hat may be made of silk, Surah, cashmere or mull, with silk, velvet, mull or ribbon ties. Very often the hat will be made of the same kind of material as the dress, but pretty effects may be achieved by making it of some soft silken fabric.

Set No. 134 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a girl doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress requires a yard and a-half of embroidered flouncing twenty-



Front View. Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 134.—CONSISTING OF GREENAWAY DRESS AND HAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

BABY DOLLS' SET No. 132,
CONSISTING OF CLOAK, CAP AND SLIPPER.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 132.—The cloak and cap included in this Set are differently pictured at figure No. 523 L in this magazine.

How comfortable the baby doll will be when she takes an outing in her carriage arrayed in this pretty cloak and cap, with the dainty slippers upon her little feet. The cloak is here shown made of old-rose cashmere and trimmed with feather-stitching and lace. The full skirt is long enough to cover the pretty dress, the edges are finished with hems, and the top is gathered and sewed to the short body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are closed with button-holes and small buttons, and feather-stitching prettily secures the hems of the body and skirt. The full sleeves have each but one seam and are turned under and gathered to form dainty frills at the wrists. The deep, round cape-collar is trimmed around the edge with lace, and ribbon rosettes ornament the back.

The cap, which consists of a front and round crown, is here pictured made of lace net; it has a pretty silk lining, and ribbon rosettes ornament the front. The front is extended to meet in a short seam at the back, and the seam joining the crown to the front is concealed by a narrow box-plaiting of lace edging, a similar plaiting finishing the fronts and lower edges. Ribbon ties are arranged in a bow beneath the chin.

The slippers are made of bronze leather, and each consists of a sole and upper section; the upper section is seamed at the inside and slashed to form straps that fasten over the instep with a tiny button and button-hole, and the edges of the slippers are bound with narrow ribbon.

All sorts of pretty dress fabrics will make up handsomely in a cloak of this description, and, if liked, the deep collar may be made of silk or velvet when cashmere or other wool goods are used for the remainder of the garment. The cap may match the cloak or, for cold-weather wear, may be of velvet prettily bordered with fur; and the slippers will usually be of leather or of pink, blue or white kid. Lace, ribbon, velvet rosettes, fancy stitching, etc., may decorate the cloak and cap, or trimming may be omitted altogether.

Set No. 132 is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a baby doll twenty-two inches tall, the cloak requires a yard and an-eighth of cashmere forty inches wide, while the cap calls for three-eighths of a yard of lace net



Front View. Back View.

BABY DOLLS' SET No. 132.—CONSISTING OF CLOAK, CAP AND SLIPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 523 L.—BABY DOLLS' CLOAK AND CAP.—This illustrates the Cloak and Cap in Set No. 132 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 370.)

twenty-seven inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line. The slippers need a piece of leather measuring five by six inches. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

Illustrated Miscellany.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 373 and 374.)

The severe outlines of the toque have entirely disappeared, and instead the shape is presented with a soft, puffed crown and an

are introduced in them, and when they are adjusted on an all-black hat the effect is most pleasing.

Turbans are larger than they have been and are more elaborately decorated.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' TOQUE.—This *chapeau* is exceptionally stylish and is shown made of dark-blue velvet puffed softly over the shape. Gold passementerie-points are applied on the crown at the right side, and two puffs of velvet are arranged in front. At the back are disposed two larger puffs of velvet, and three tips wave gracefully over the crown from the left side. A loop of velvet is adjusted at the back above tie-strings that are to be bowed under the chin. If made of turquoise-blue velvet and trimmed with cream feathers, a hat of this description may be most becomingly worn by a blonde at the theatre and on other dressy occasions.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' TOQUE.—Cream felt is the material represented in this hat. A galloon of gold braid borders the brim, and a narrower trimming of the same kind is applied on the crown. A large bow of mode velvet ribbon is arranged at the front between two pretty birds, and a fancy aigrette is visible between the loops of the bow. A quilling of mode ribbon is placed inside the brim, from under which it shows, and tie-strings of wide velvet ribbon fall at the back below two loops of the same. If liked, a bunch of tips may be placed at the front, and a second bunch may fall over the crown from the back, with equally good result.

FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' TURBAN.—Black felt forms the *chapeau* under consideration. The crown slopes stylishly toward the front, and the brim is quite narrow and of uniform depth. Two fans of

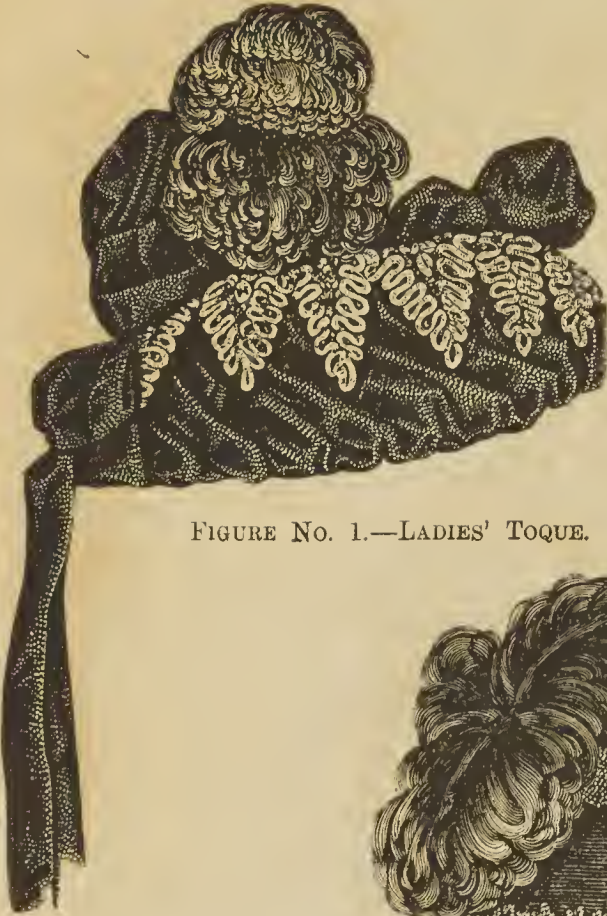


FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' TURBAN.

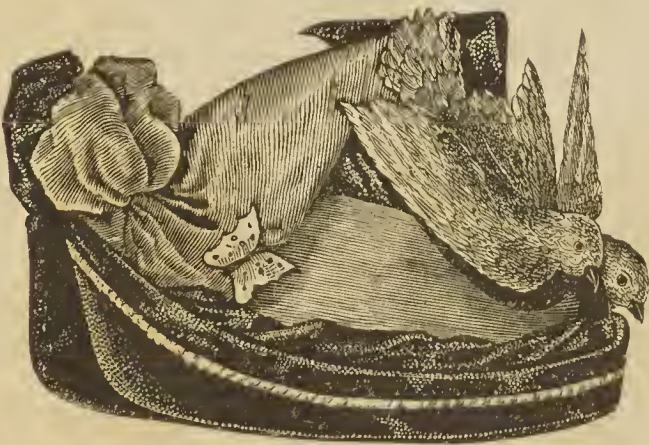


FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' TURBAN.



FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 373 and 374.)

arrangement of trimming that gives it a most distinguished air. Of course, the strings have been retained, for the bonnet-like shape would scarcely be complete without them; but otherwise there is little resemblance to the toque of last season.

Large hats are larger than ever and as picturesque as only such hats can be. The wide brims are indented and tacked up to form a variety of shapes, and trimming is liberally applied.

There is a rivalry between ostrich feathers and birds, but not to the exclusion of ribbon and velvet, for each has its admirers. The vogue of long plumes was predicted a short while since; but fickle Fashion has already tired of the plumes and now shows a decided preference for full, bunchy tips.

Novelty feathers, too, are in demand; charming bits of color

velvet flare over the crown, and over the ends of the fans, which meet at the edge of the crown in front, are placed two wings of lace. An upturned row of lace overspreads the brim, and three black tips, each of which is arranged to fall in a different direction,

are adjusted at the back, with dressy effect. Although no color is introduced in this turban, it is not in the least sombre.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' TURBAN.—The crown of this stylish hat is smoothly covered with fawn-colored cloth, and the brim, which widens gradually toward the back and is indented at the center, is overdrawn with golden-brown velvet. A twist of velvet is laid

FIGURE NO. 7.—MISSES' HAT.—The brim of this pretty dark felt hat flares a trifle in front and is tacked up at the back, a quilling of ribbon following its edge. Straps of velvet ribbon are extended diagonally across the crown, and round bows to match are placed at intervals on the brim and crown. A bird rests between the brim and crown at each side of the front, and long loops and ends of ribbon are arranged to fall at the back. A hat of this description may supplement a very dressy toilette.

FIGURE NO. 8.—GIRLS' HAT.—This pretty hat is shaped in felt.



FIGURE NO. 6.—MISSES' HAT

about the crown just above the brim, and at the front is placed a loop of velvet and two large white birds, with their heads downward. At the back are arranged a puff of velvet and another of cloth, and above the latter puff rises a large wing of cloth, a gauze butterfly resting lightly on the right side of the wing. A row of twisted gold cord is adjusted on the outside of the brim a little below the edge. The color contrast in this hat is both stylish and tasteful and suggests the adaptability of



FIGURE NO. 7.—MISSES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 8.—GIRLS' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' HAT.

the hat to a dress of either fawn or brown wool goods or silk.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' HAT.—This large, dressy hat is shaped in brown felt. The brim is very broad in front and is turned up at the back and bent in a succession of curves, at the base of which are adjusted loops and ends of brown grosgrain ribbon that rest prettily on the hair. Four full tips fall over the crown from the back, and a bunch of tips rests on the brim. For walking or carriage wear a hat of this kind will be very satisfactory.

FIGURE NO. 6.—MISSES' HAT.—Beaver-colored felt is pictured in this pretty hat, and satin-edged grosgrain ribbon of corresponding color is the only trimming employed. The brim is fantastically bent at the back, and a ribbon bow is placed in each indentation, a bow of many loops standing above the crown at the right side of the back. The crown is banded with ribbon, and a large, full bow, three loops of which stand high above the crown, is formed at the front. The brim is fluted at the center of the front, with becoming effect. Aigrettes of contrasting color may be effectively introduced among the loops of the ribbon bows.



FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "Hats and Bonnets" on Pages 374 and 375.)

The crown is round and low, and the brim rolls to nearly its depth, points being formed at the left side. Narrow Astrakhan binding outlines the brim, and two short bands of velvet are caught from under the brim to the top between the points at the left side. A large feather pompon, from the center of which rises a gold butterfly, is placed at the front, and a full bow of velvet ribbon is adjusted on the crown at the back above two long streamers of similar ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' HAT.—This becoming hat is made of

heliotrope felt. The crown is banded with heliotrope grosgrain ribbon, and a full bow is arranged at the front. The brim is very wide and curves just enough in front to afford a glimpse of the bang. At the back it is tacked up to the crown under a ribbon bow, and several handsome tips fall about carelessly over both crown and brim.

structing those charming adjuncts which are peculiarly pleasing to feminine taste. The fashionable lace scarf is of such generous proportions that it may be artistically and becomingly arranged in a variety of ways, each of which will change the entire appearance of the gown it is intended to adorn. The lace boa, though, perhaps,

tedious to construct, is exceedingly dressy and effective when completed and amply repays one for the trouble of making. The soft plastron and jabot are abiding favorites and are so easy to arrange that even the unpractical woman may with safety make a trial of what little skill she possesses in the construction of these adjuncts, which are so improving to her general appearance. Dressy aprons are much worn on various occasions; and a dainty specimen is presented below.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—BLACK LACE SASH.—The front view of this handsome



FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—BLACK LACE SASH.



FIGURE NO. 2.

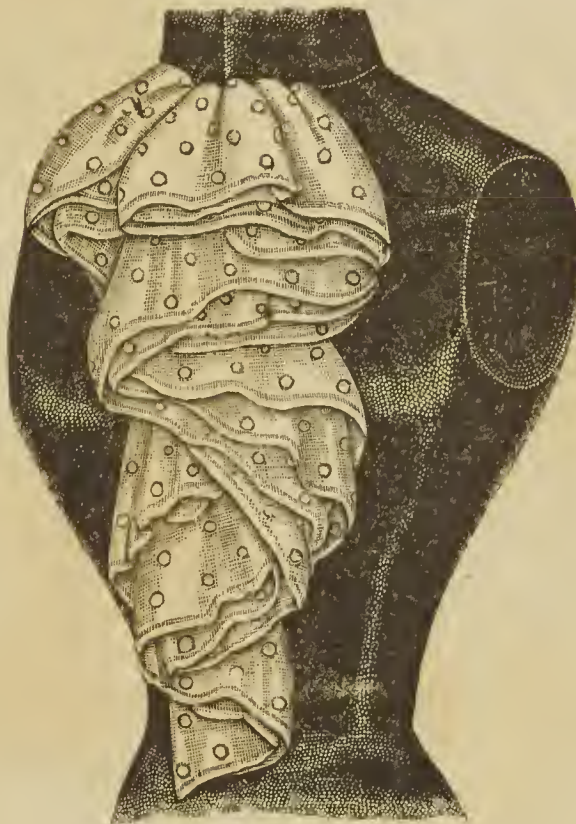


FIGURE NO. 3.—JABOT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—FEATHER BOA.

FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is exceedingly stylish and may accompany a costume of gray cloth. It is made of silver-gray felt and has an exceptionally broad brim, which is tacked up gracefully at the back. Over the crown are arranged soft puffs of gray cloth edged with rows of narrow dark-gray velvet ribbon, and three dark-gray tips are placed at the front over the puffing, while three small tips of like hue fall over the tacking at the back. A large bird may be substituted for the tips at the back, with charming result.

sash, which is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, is given at figure No. 2 and represents the sash or scarf arranged as a fichu. It is folded about the neck and crossed at the bust, the neck showing prettily between the flaring edges. At figure No. 1 is represented a back view of the sash. It is shown drawn down to a point below the neck, which is thus revealed in V shape to accord with the front; and the ends of the sash are carried about the waist and knotted at the center of the back, falling far down on the skirt. A sash of this kind may be effectively worn with any style of costume, though it will show to best advantage on a plain gown.

FIGURE NO. 3.—JABOT.—White dotted silk mull is represented in this jabot. The material is folded triple and gathered at the top, the cascade falling naturally below the gathers, with very soft effect. Tinted *mousseline de chiffon*, illusion or China silk may be appropriately used for an article of this kind, which is exceptionally effective when adjusted over a velvet bodice.

FIGURE NO. 4.—FEATHER BOA.—This stylish boa is of Kursheedt's Standard manufacture and is suitable for either day or evening wear with the simplest or dressiest costume. It is loosely knotted at the throat, the ends falling unevenly; but its arrangement may be in accordance with individual taste. The hat shown in the figure is

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 375 and 376.)

Dainty laces and tissues are more than ever available for con-

covered with black velvet and trimmed with a bunch of ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 5.—BLACK LACE BOA.—This boa is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. It is fastened at the throat in front with a long bow of picot-edged black moiré ribbon, and the ends fall almost to the edge of the skirt, a long bow of similar rib-



FIGURE No. 5.—BLACK LACE BOA.

FIGURE No. 6.—GROUP OF FANCY RUCHINGS.—Full ruchings are returning to favor, and the varieties here presented are stylish and novel. The ruching shown at the lower left corner is formed of a row of picot-edged ribbon and an outside row of box-plaited *lisse*. The second ruching shows a *lisse* band foundation and a box-plaiting of soft muslin. The ruche next in order is formed of a box-plaiting of finely plaited tarletan and is very becoming. The last ruching in the lower row is also made of finely plaited tarletan, but deep side-plaits are laid, with good effect. The ruche just above this shows a foundation of finely plaited tarletan and an outside row of Valenciennes lace, side-plaits being formed in both materials. A

double quilling of finely plaited cambric forms the center ruching. The last ruching in the second row shows three rows of fluted cambric. The ruching at the top is made of a box-plaiting of *lisse* in which two rows of white silk are woven at the top. These ruchings are adaptable to cloth and wool gowns of all descriptions.

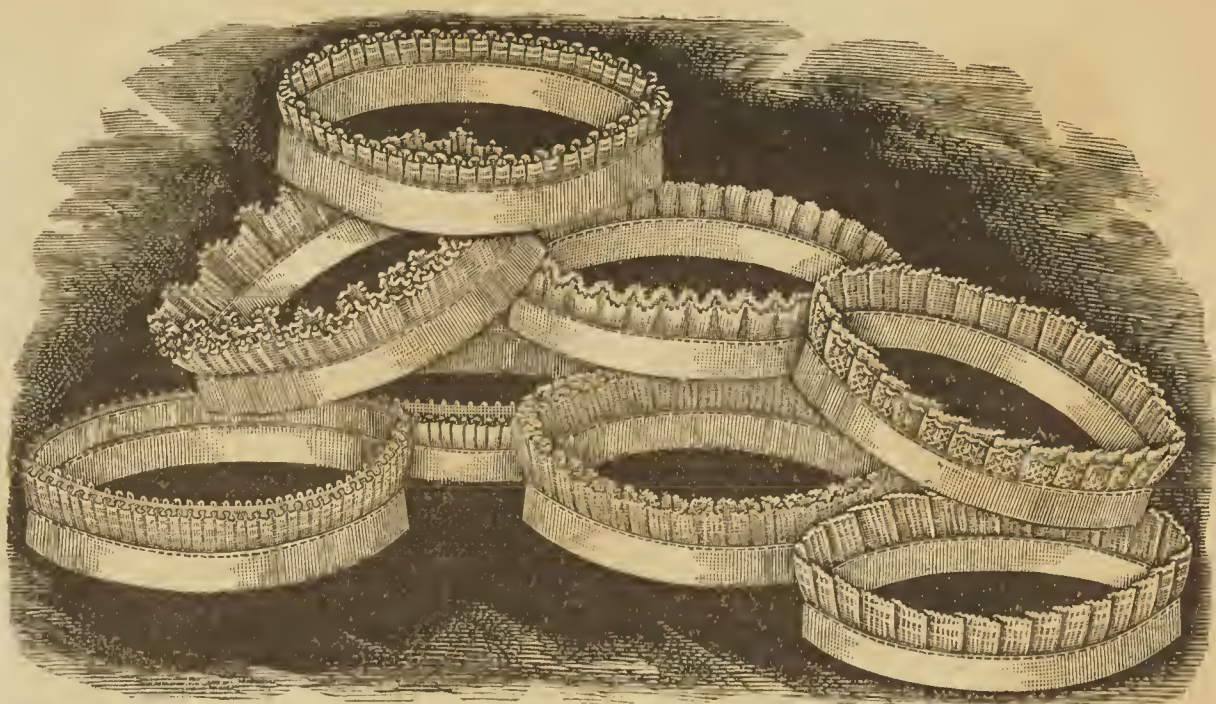


FIGURE No. 6.—GROUP OF FANCY RUCHINGS.

bon tipping each end. In white lace the effect will be becoming and dressy, though less suitable for street wear.

FIGURE No. 7.—MISSES' APRON.—This dainty apron is made of cream China silk and trimmed with cardinal ribbon and embroidery. The skirt is gathered at the upper edge and is trimmed above the hem with a band of insertion. A fancy pocket is adjusted on the right



FIGURE No. 7.—MISSES' APRON.—
(Cut by Pattern No. 3043; 9 sizes; ages, 8 to 16 years; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)



FIGURE No. 8.—PLASTRON.

side, and a small ribbon bow is placed below the frill formed at the top of the pocket, a long bow decorating the lower end. The bib is full and shows prettily between two straps, which are carried over the shoulders and extended to meet at the waist-line of the back, a pretty bow being placed on each shoulder. A ribbon belt completes the garment, which was cut by pattern No. 3043, price 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURE No. 8.—PLASTRON.—Black La Tosca net is the fabric represented in this dainty adjunct. Several folds of the net are applied on a foundation to form a high, standing collar, which is fastened at the back; and depending from the collar in front is the plastron. The plastron is gathered full at its upper and lower edges, and a folded girdle that is slightly pointed at the center is arranged at the bottom. Adjusted over a partly worn or new basque of black silk, the effect will be attractive and tasteful.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 377 to 379.)

Sleeves are playing so important a rôle in the realm of fashion that quite as much attention is bestowed upon their shaping as upon that of skirts or bodices.

The first point to be considered in the selection of a sleeve pattern is whether it accords perfectly with the remainder of the garment or costume, and the next is the most suitable material of which to make it; for special fabrics are designed expressly for sleeves, and a gown of plainest texture is frequently made ornamental by its sleeves, no further garniture being introduced. The sleeves represented and described below are the most attractive of the new designs, and the home dressmaker will experience little or no diffi-



FIGURE No 1

FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURE No. 3.

FIGURE No. 8.

FIGURE No. 9.

FIGURE No. 10.

FIGURE No. 11.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—STYLISH COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR LADIES' SLEEVES.—(The sleeves shown at Figures Nos. 1 and 2 are cut by Pattern No. 3567; at Figure No. 3 by Pattern No. 3160; at Figure No. 4 by Pattern No. 3314; at Figure No. 5 by Pattern No. 3265; at Figure No. 6 by Pattern No. 3287; at Figure No. 7 by Pattern No. 3143; at Figure No. 8 by Pattern No. 3344; at Figure No. 9 by Pattern No. 3575; at Figure No. 10 by Pattern No. 3574; at Figure No. 11 by Pattern No. 3400.

Each of the Patterns here illustrated is in six sizes from 9 to 14 inches, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye and each costs 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 378 and 379.)

culty in exactly reproducing any special style which she may select.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' SHIRT SLEEVES.—The sleeves represented at these figures are included in one pattern—No. 3567, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

Black - and - white striped dress goods are pictured at figure No. 1, and a neat finish of machine - stitching is added. The sleeve is seamed at the inside of the arm and gathered to rise high at the top of the arm, and it shows fulness on the upper side at the lower edge. A cuff that is reversed for half its depth is sewed to the edge, and the cuff is closed with link studs.

The sleeves shown at figure No. 2 are made of polka-spotted flannel. A pointed lap conceals an opening cut in the inside of each, and a deep cuff that closes with link buttons is stitched to the lower edge. For blouses, wrappers, shirt-waists and other garments in which there is a suggestion of looseness the shirt sleeve is appropriate.

price 5d. or 10 cents. Two seams are introduced in the shaping, and a handsome ornament of gold-and-silver passementerie is applied at



FIGURE No. 12.

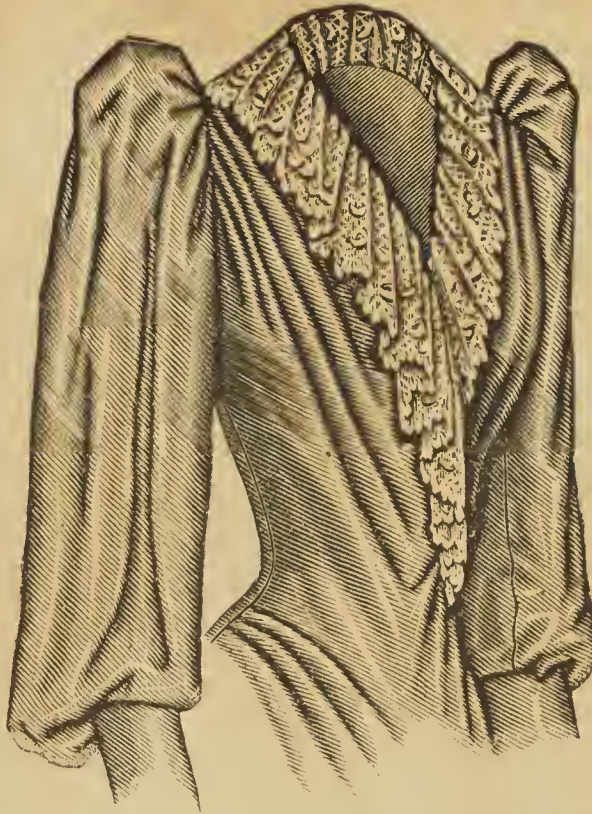


FIGURE No. 13.

FIGURES NOS. 12, 13 AND 14. — COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' RECEPTION DRESS. — (Cut by Pattern No. 3517; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 2s. or 50 cents.)

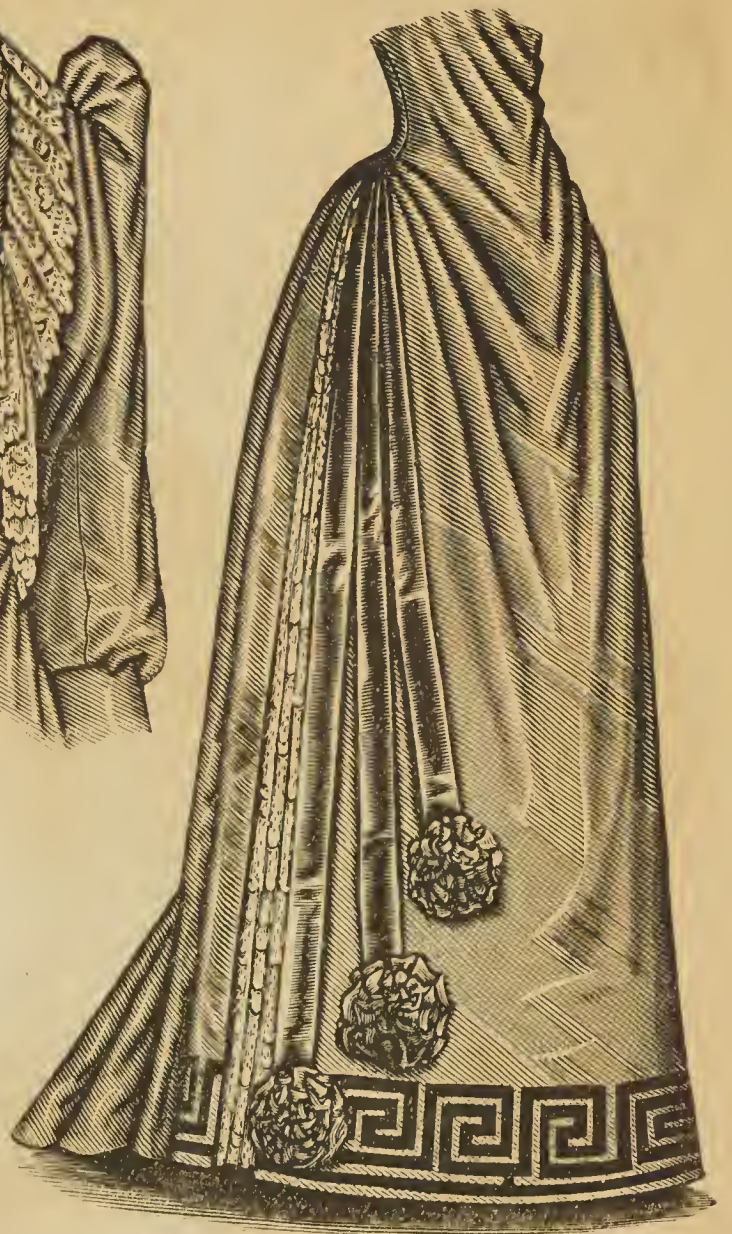


FIGURE No. 14.



FIGURE No. 15.

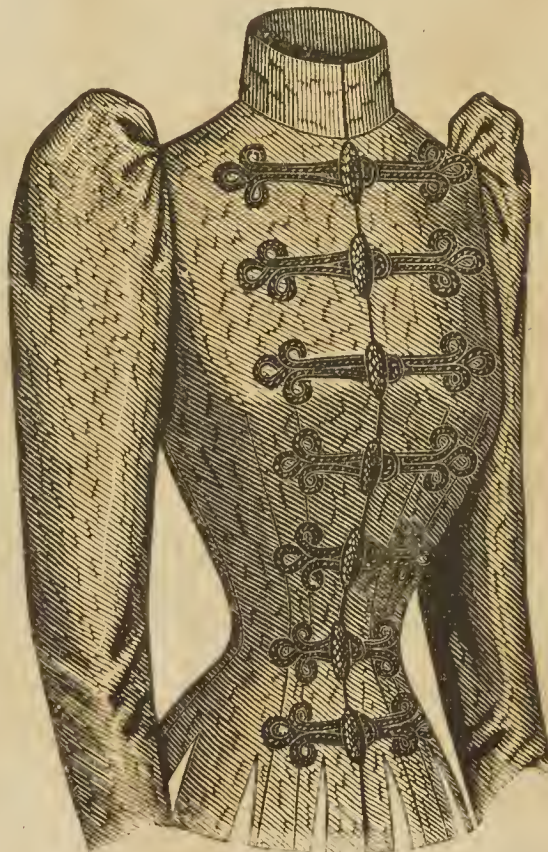


FIGURE No. 16.

FIGURES NOS. 15 AND 16.—STYLISH DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3577; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 379 and 380.)

the top, which rises in characteristic manner above the shoulder. A smaller ornament of similar design decorates the upper side of the wrist. A sleeve of this kind may be cut from velvet or other material to contrast handsomely with the dress fabric.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.—Polka-spotted net was employed for making this sleeve, which was fashioned by pattern No. 3314, price 5d. or 10 cents. The sleeve is gathered at its upper and lower edges and mounted on a coat-shaped foundation, which is exposed at the wrist and faced with black velvet. Any preferred fabric, either matching or contrasting with the rest of the gown, may be used to develop a sleeve of this kind.

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.—This sleeve, which was cut by pattern No. 3265, price 5d. or 10 cents, is shown developed in cream moiré-striped silk and brown velvet. On the upper part of the arm is adjusted a full puff, which is shirred three times at its lower edge; a triangular section of velvet is applied at the wrist on the upper side, and a frill of lace is basted at the edge to serve as a neat completion. Silk and velvet, wool goods and velvet, or silk and wool goods may be combined in a sleeve of this style, if any of these fabrics appear in the dress or basque.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.—Embroidered velvet is pictured in this handsome sleeve, which was cut by pattern No. 3287, price 5d. or 10 cents. The sleeve is gathered to rise high at the top, and it fits closely below the elbow. This sleeve may be fashioned from any material matching or contrasting with that in the remainder of the garment to which it belongs.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' SLEEVE.—This stylish sleeve is shown

FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE.—Fawn silk is the material shown in this sleeve, which was cut by pattern No. 3160,

made of black silk and trimmed with gold passementerie. It is gathered at the upper edge to stand high above the top of the arm, and the fulness is disposed in plaits on the upper side above the elbow. Two rows of passementerie are applied, one a short distance above the other, at the wrist, with dressy result, the trimming contrasting effectively with the material. The pattern employed for making the sleeve was No. 3143, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' IMPROVED LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE.—Rough-surfaced camel's-hair was used in the construction of this sleeve, which was cut by pattern No. 3344, price 5d. or 10 cents. The sleeve is shaped by a single seam at the inside of the arm, and gathers are made along the edge just below the top. The top is also gathered to rise above the shoulder, and tackings made to the lining result in pretty folds on the upper side. Two rows of stitching are made above the wrist edge and for a short distance at each side of the seam, and a row of ball buttons is placed along the seam inside the stitching.

FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' SLEEVE.—Velvet and dress goods are combined in this sleeve, and velvet ribbon forms the trimming. The front section for the upper part of the sleeve is cut from velvet and curves gracefully at the back of the arm, where it joins the back section; and the back is extended above the elbow, forming plaits that flare to the top of the arm, the fashionable fulness being observable along the

FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' HIGH SLEEVE.—This sleeve is fashioned from heliotrope silk and is in coat-sleeve style. Black lace is arranged over the sleeve so that the scalloped edges of the lace flare on the upper side, showing the material to pretty advantage between; and a high puff effect is observable at the top. If desired for even-

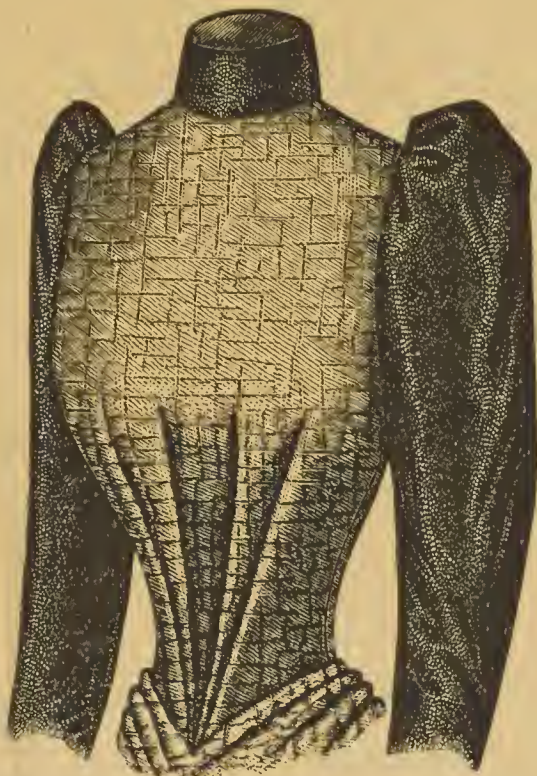


FIGURE No. 17.



FIGURE No. 18.

FIGURES NOS. 17 AND 18.—COMBINATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3412; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE No. 19.—HANDSOME DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3560; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 380 and 381.)



FIGURE No. 20.



FIGURE No. 21.

FIGURES NOS. 20 AND 21.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE AND SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3559; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

ing wear, the lining may be omitted and the flaring edges of the lace laced together with ribbon. The pattern used for cutting this sleeve was No. 3574, which is shown elsewhere in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.—Black velvet and brocaded silk are associated in this pretty sleeve, which was cut by pattern No. 3400, price 5d. or 10 cents. The sleeve is shaped in coat-sleeve style, and over the upper part is adjusted a deep puff that rises high above the shoulder and droops over its seaming to the sleeve. A frill of lace is added as a pretty wrist finish. The sleeve is extremely stylish and may be made of material like or unlike the costume or bodice.

FIGURES NOS. 12, 13 AND 14.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' RECEPTION DRESS.—Old-rose China silk was chosen for the construction of this dress, and white Valenciennes lace flouncing and edging, black grosgrain ribbon, and black velvet ribbon applied in Greek-key pattern provide the decoration.

The sleeve, as illustrated at figure No. 12, shows a Greek decoration at the wrist to harmonize with that on the skirt.

The front of the body portion is pictured at figure No. 13. The right outside-front is full and crosses the full left outside-front in surplice fashion; the neck is prettily exposed between the flaring edges, and a frill of lace falls from the neck edge, being extended

upper edge. Rows of ribbon shaped in points at their front ends are sewed at short intervals crosswise of the back portion of the sleeve below the fulness; and a coat-shaped foundation underlies the entire sleeve. The pattern used in cutting this sleeve was No. 3575, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

along the front edges to the waist-line. The sleeves form long puffs and are made over coat-shaped linings.

The skirt portion is illustrated at figure No. 14. The right full-front is extended in square tablier fashion and is gracefully wrinkled by plaits on the hips; and between the flaring edges of the back

the sleeves rise fashionably above the shoulders and fit snugly below the elbows.

At figure No. 15 is shown the skirt, which is draped smoothly in front, the drapery being cut in battlements at the bottom; and plaitings of silk are arranged on the foundation and are effectively



FIGURE NO. 1.—ARABESQUE BORDER DESIGN.

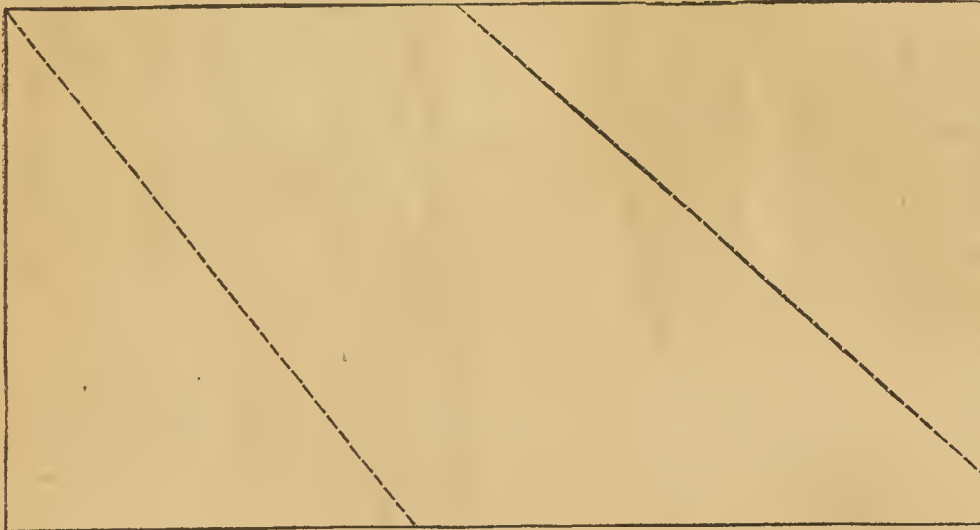


DIAGRAM A.



FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURE NO. 2 AND DIAGRAM A.—SLUMBER-ROLL FOR CHAIR, AND DIAGRAM FOR SHAPING IT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2 and Diagram A, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 381 and 382.)

and full front the under front, which is trimmed with plaited lace flouncing, is revealed in panel fashion. Three strips of ribbon of graduated lengths are arranged at the right side of the tablier, and each ribbon is tipped with a rosette. A Greek-border decoration is applied above the edge of the draperies, with true classic effect.

The pattern employed in cutting this dress is No. 3517, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 2s. or 50 cents.

displayed between the battlements. Braid is applied upon the right side below the hip, and a shaped belt finishes the upper edge. All varieties of dress goods are available for the mode. The pattern employed in cutting the costume was No. 3577, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 17 AND 18.—COMBINATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—Black velvet and fancy figured cheviot are



FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY TABLE-COVER.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 382 and 383.)

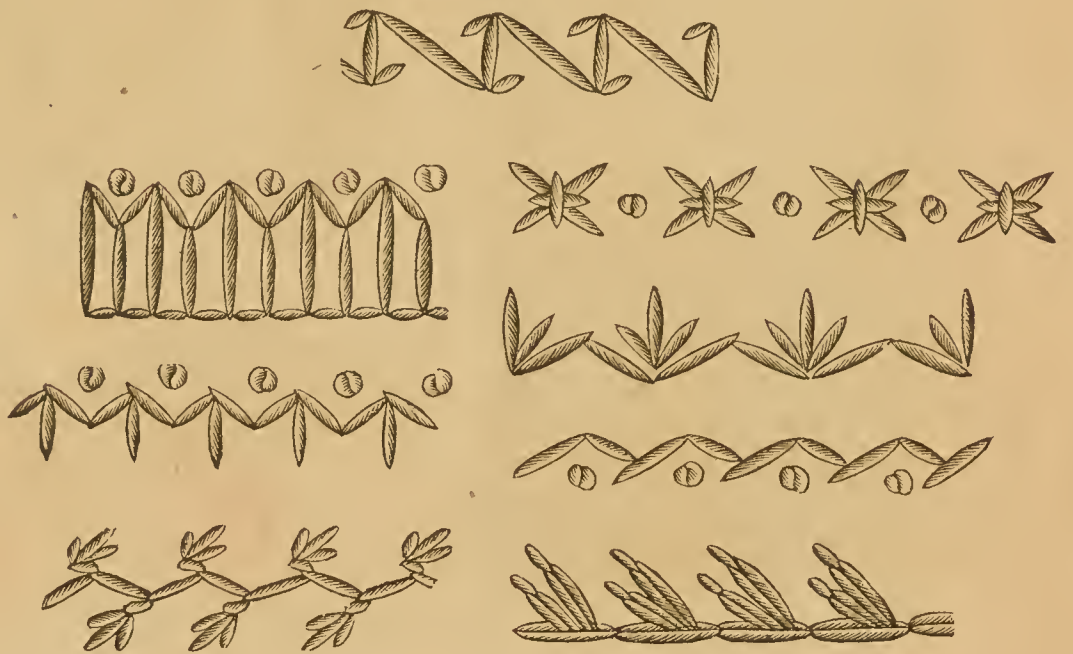


FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY STITCHES.

FIGURES NOS. 15 AND 16.—STYLISH DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—Figured camel's-hair is the material represented in this costume, and the decoration is contributed by braid uniquely arranged and silk plaitings. The basque, pictured at figure No. 16, is close-fitting and is cut in narrow tabs at the bottom, and the closing is made at the center of the front with olive buttons, over which loops of braid are passed, the arrangement of braid suggesting a military jacket. The collar stands high at the neck, and

united in this costume, which was cut by pattern No. 3412, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

The basque is shown at figure No. 17. The right front, which has smooth-fitting under-fronts that close at the center, is extended to close invisibly at the left shoulder and under-arm seams. Plaits are laid on each side of the center of the lower edge and flare stylishly toward the bust. The collar is fashionably high, and the sleeves rise becomingly full and high above the shoulders.

The gores of the skirt, which is illustrated at figure No. 18, are overhung by a drapery that is much wrinkled at the top and is adjusted on the lower part of the basque to simulate an over-dress; and the lower part is cut in long tabs, the velvet foundation showing effectively between the flaring edges. Although the style is somewhat severe, it is generally becoming and may be developed in all varieties of dress fabrics, with any mode of decoration liked.

FIGURE NO. 19.—
HANDSOME DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.—
Fawn-colored drap



FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE-COVER.

d'été is pictured in this skirt. Over the gores is arranged a drapery, which is folded in a forward and a backward turning plait at the right side of the center, with the effect of an underfolded box-plait; and back and in front of these are laid other plaits that wrinkle the drapery desirably. A deep band of brown velvet handsomely elaborated with braiding is applied at the lower part of the drapery, and a belt finishes the top. This skirt was cut by pattern No. 3560, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt was de-

signed to wear with basque No. 3559, shown at figure No. 20.

FIGURES NOS. 20 AND 21.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE AND SLEEVE.—Fawn-colored *drap d'été* and brown velvet are combined in this handsome basque, and fancy braiding and velvet supply the decoration. The basque, shown at figure No. 20, has close-fitting fronts, and the right front overlaps the left diagonally, two bands of velvet richly braided being applied to the

overlapping front. The velvet standing collar is braided like the bands, and the velvet coat-sleeves, which curve above the shoulders, are elaborated at the top with braiding.

At figure No. 21 is pictured the lower part of the sleeve decorated to accord with the upper part, shown at figure No. 20. This basque was cut by pattern No. 3559, which is differently illustrated elsewhere in this *DELINEATOR* and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It is designed to accompany skirt No. 3560, which may be seen made up to correspond at figure No. 19.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Page 380.)

The active and deft-fingered needlewoman is ever seeking

"something new" in the way of pretty devices and artistic disposals for the making and proper arrangement of dainty articles of ornament and use. Handsomely embroidered slumber-rolls, table-covers, chair-scarfs, tidies, etc., are always acceptable additions to the furnishing of a room, giving as they do a finishing touch peculiarly their own to the general effect. A very handsome slumber-roll for a chair and an ornamental table-cover are presented in this department, with explanations of the stitches and designs used in their making. A beautiful design in arabesque embroidery is also given.



FIGURE NO. 2.—HANDKERCHIEF OR OPERA BAG.



FIGURE NO. 3.—SOFA-CUSHION.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "The Work-Table," on Page 383.)

room may be made of mail-cloth, with this border enlarged to twelve inches and worked four inches from the edge all round in blue Bargarren art thread. The design will, of course, be outlined with the thread, but the dots should be made solid; and the background will be darned with thread a shade or two lighter. The edge may be finished with a fringe formed by knotting the lighter and darker threads alternately.

FIGURE NO. 1.—ARABESQUE BORDER DESIGN.—This artistic border is in arabesque style and will look well on chiffonier, bouffet or bureau scarfs, if modified for the sides. It may also be used upon a *tischschleife*, and bedspreads, table-covers, etc., will be very handsome worked in this way. A pretty bedspread for a blue

FIGURE NO. 2 AND DIAGRAM A.—SLUMBER-ROLL FOR CHAIR, AND DIAGRAM FOR SHAPING IT.—The chair shown at this figure is of antique oak upholstered in sage-green plush, the strip on the

white silk is added. A suitable quantity of sweet or indian grass is arranged in a flat pad of cotton or, better still, of lining felt, and the pad is placed between the silk and its lining. Casings are made in the silk, as shown by the dotted lines in the diagram, and white draw-ribbons are inserted to draw the roll gracefully. The ribbons are bowed round the knobs at the back of the chair, and the ends of the roll, which are arranged so as to show the

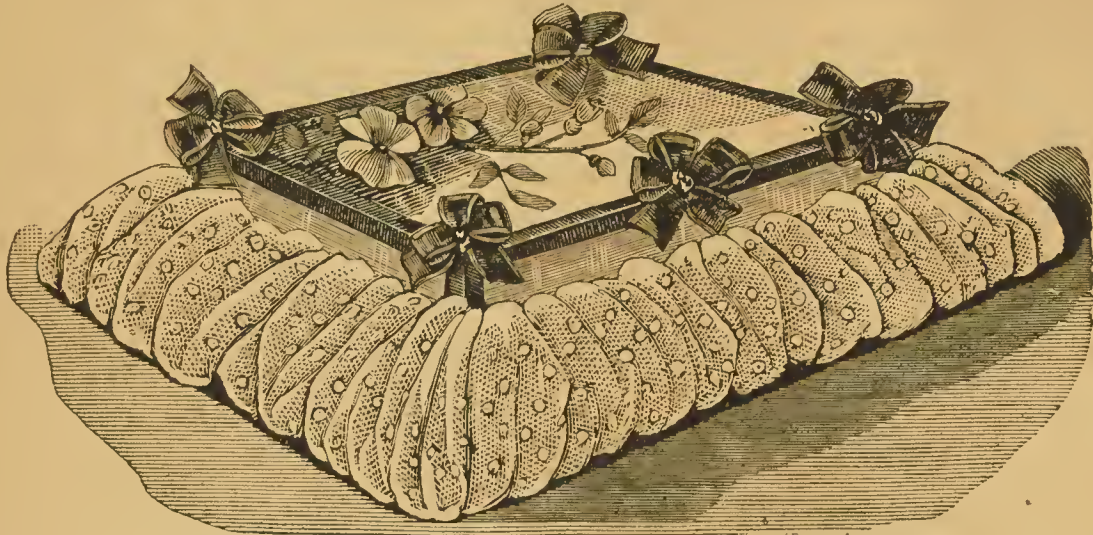


FIGURE NO. 4.—JEWEL-CASKET.



FIGURE NO. 5.—CATCH-ALL.

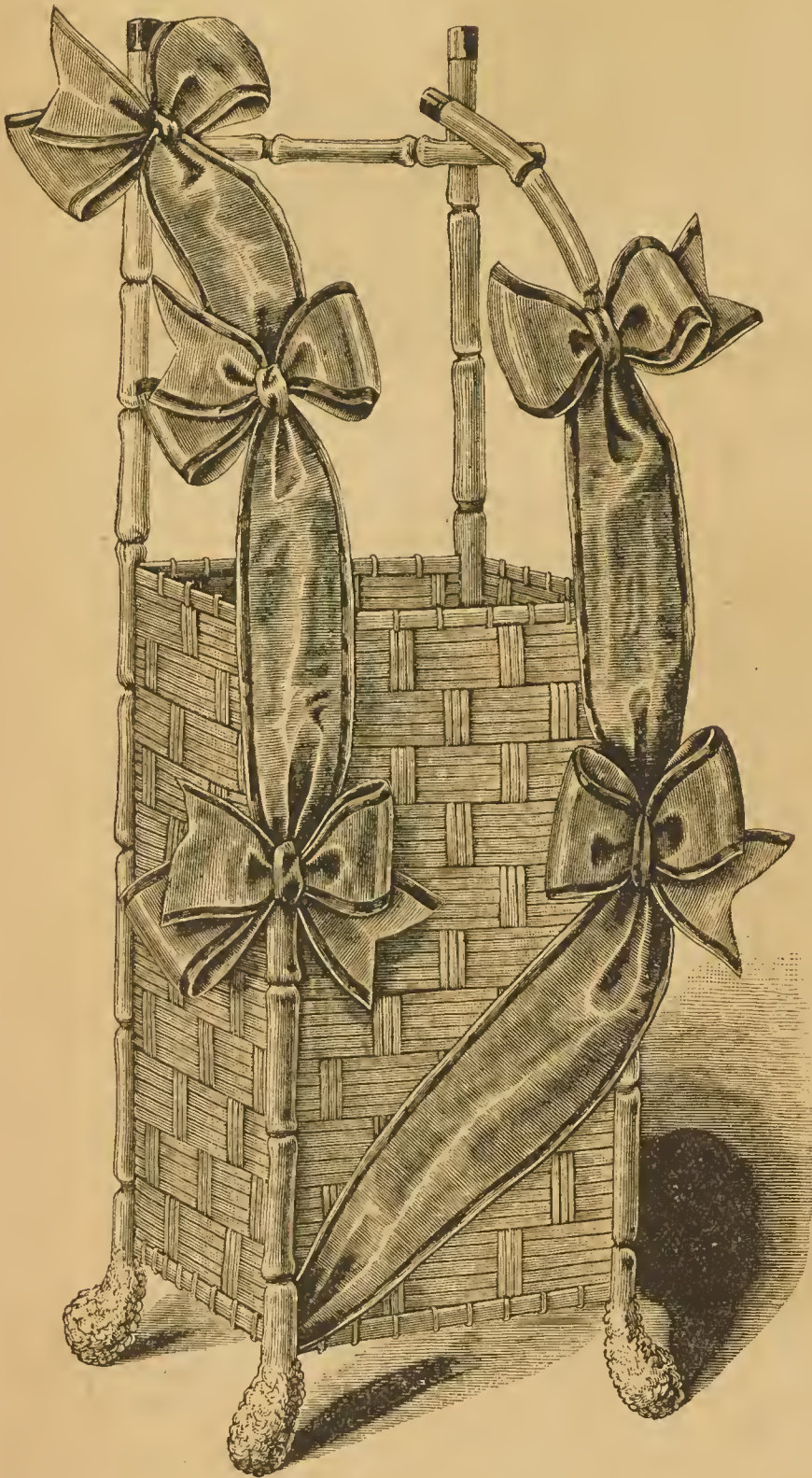


FIGURE NO. 6.—BAMBOO UMBRELLA-STAND.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6, see "The Work-Table," on Page 384.)

seat being made of white-and-gold brocaded silk. Of course, the plain back must be decorated, and the slumber-roll should match the upholstering of the chair, as it is to be a part of it. Gold China silk is cut in the shape illustrated at diagram A, and a lining of

lining prettily, are ornamented with gold tassels. The grass used in the filling emits an extremely pleasant odor.

FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY TABLE-COVER.—The table-cover here pictured is designed for any small ornamental table which needs protection for its inlaid or highly polished surface, but the carving or other decorations of which must not be entirely concealed. It is made of a square piece of écreu silk rep that is just large enough to permit the corners to fall in points over the square sides of the table. The cover is lined with Gobelin-blue Surah, and an interlining of soft Canton flannel is added. A strip of eight-inch Gobelin-blue satin ribbon showing embossed pink azaleas and olive-green leaves is basted from one side of the cover to the other at the center, and its selvages are secured by some of the fancy stitches pictured at figure No. 4, the stitches being done in pink India

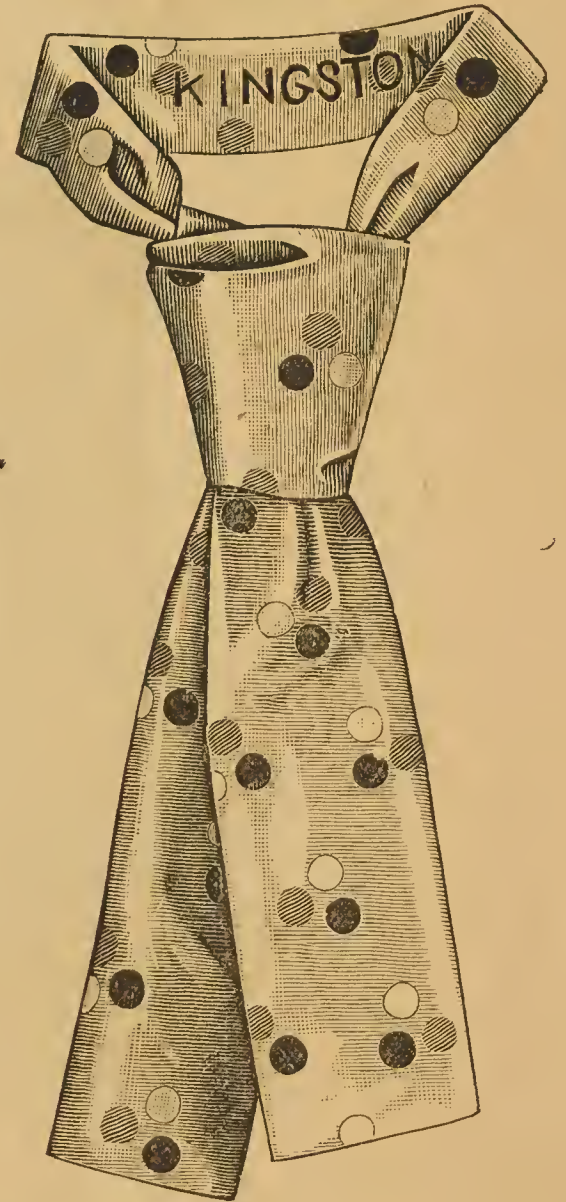


FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.
(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 384.)

floss matching the flowers on the ribbon. The edges of the cover are decorated with small blue tassels set closely together. The strip at the center may be hand-embroidered with fine flosses or chenille, with very pretty effect. Silk, satin, cloth, cordinette, plush, art

sateen or velvet may be used for the cover, and Japanese gold thread or stints of gold bullion or cable-silk may be used for decoration.

A silk bag of suitable size is made to match or harmonize with the theatre dress, and a draw-cord is run through a casing near the upper edge of the bag; but the casing must not be made too near the edge or the resulting frill will be very bunchy. The roses are then made of bolting-cloth and delicately colored with Paris tints, the color being shaded a little

FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY STITCHES.—These stitches are used for decorating the table-cover shown

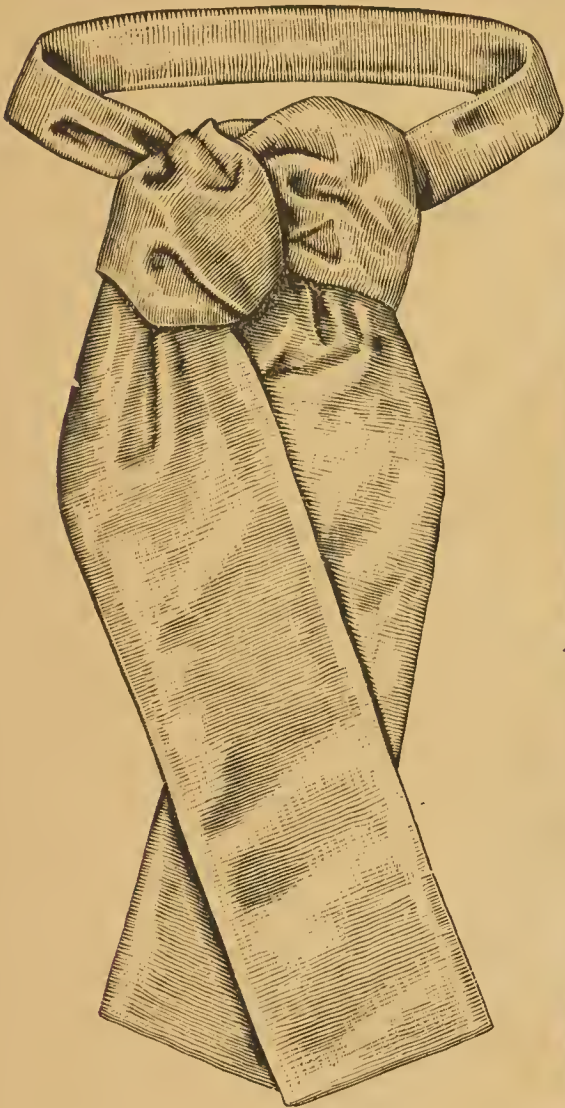


FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOTTED PUFF SCARF.

at figure No. 3. They may also be appropriately utilized upon dresses or on fancy work.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 381 and 382.)

Just now the woman who takes pleasure in remembering her friends at Christmas with dainty souvenirs made with her own skilful hands searches eagerly for new and attractive designs that will assist her in developing numerous pretty articles that will be useful as well as ornamental and within her means. From the illustrations presented this month the reader may gather valuable hints for making a number of handsome presents at comparatively small cost.

FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE-COVER.—This dainty cover may be made of felt, cloth, Canton flannel, silk or sateen. Three rows of bright-colored ribbon are applied their width apart with fancy stitches, and the spaces between the rows are decorated with fancy stitches, a number of which are illustrated at figure No. 4 in "Artistic Needlework." The ribbons may be of faille, satin or velvet in tapestry colors, provided the material upon which they are applied is also in one of the tapestry shades that are now so much used in decorating antique furniture. The fancy stitches may be wrought with India flosses or rope or ecclesiastical silks intermingled with fine stitches of gold thread to produce a Persian effect.

FIGURE NO. 2.—HANDKERCHIEF OR OPERA BAG.—A pretty bag of this description is a necessity to the theatre-goer, affording as it does a convenient receptacle for the *mouchoir*, opera-glasses, purse, etc.



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HANDS.



FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 384.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.

lighter at the center of the petals. When the roses are dry they are sewed to the lower sides of the bag at such a distance apart that their outer petals will not crush each other. The draw-cord and roses must match. Ordinary artificial roses may be substituted for those of bolting-cloth, if the latter appear too difficult to make. The latest Parisian fad is to have gloves, hat and opera-bag match, the favored combination being silver-gray and canary-yellow.

FIGURE NO. 3.—SOFA - CUSHION.—The beautiful sofa or divan cushion here illustrated may be made of silk, satin, velvet or other ornamental material. The decoration appears very intricate, but it may be easily reproduced by cutting figures from black Spanish or Escorial lace, arranging them in an artistic fashion upon the material and securing them firmly to position by couching Japanese gold thread, tinsel or silk round their outer edges, thus bringing out their graceful outlines effectively.

Cushions of this kind are sometimes made of one material throughout; or the back may be of plush and the face of rep or art sateen, as individual taste may direct. These cushions should be made of down and forty inches square. They are elegantly used as ottomans in

reception and drawing rooms, harmonizing with the furnishings.

FIGURE NO. 4.—JEWEL-CASKET.—This dainty casket possesses the merit that its contents may be seen and examined without raising the cover. The top and sides are of glass, which may be purchased in the exact sizes desired at small cost. The sides and ends of the glass sections are finished with velvet or satin ribbon, put on like a binding and secured with paste. The sides are fastened to position by means of invisible stitches, and the cover is painted with a delicate spray of flowers and is attached by a pretty ribbon bow on each back corner, an end being attached to the sides and the cover. Bows of the same size are tacked to the front corners and midway between. The sides and cover as thus constructed are then placed on a piece of pasteboard that extends four inches beyond the casket on all sides; and the latter is secured by means of a raised tufted pad placed inside and fastened to the pasteboard. A softly rolled portion of cotton wadding is laid on the uncovered part of the pasteboard and sprinkled with white sachet-powder. A piece of Fédera lace is shirred on hat elastic and slipped over the casket, and its full opposite edges are disposed in shallow plaits and pasted along the bottom of the pasteboard. The effect of the lace is very dainty, and the bottom of the pasteboard is covered with a piece of satin.

FIGURE NO. 5.—CATCH-ALL.—This unique novelty will make a dainty and inexpensive Christmas gift. A tin or very heavy pasteboard form is covered inside and out with ewc's-skin in a dainty shade of pale-pink, and is decorated with a spray of flowers. A circle of pasteboard is then cut large enough to permit the points of lace about five inches deep to rest prettily on its edge after the lace has been plaited and slightly pasted round the lower edge of the catch-all. The pasteboard is covered on both sides with pale-blue Surah, and the catch-all is secured with glue (not paste) exactly in the center, so that the lace points will touch evenly all round. A ribbon bow decorates the handle of the catch-all.

FIGURE NO. 6.—BAMBOO UMBRELLA-STAND.—A stand of this kind may be purchased at a moderate price at the Japanese shops and may be used for a scrap-basket, as well as for holding canes and umbrellas. Of course, when the stand is intended for use as a scrap-basket, the tin box usually accompanying it may be removed. A pretty shade of No. 30 satin-edged ribbon was used to decorate the stand. Care must be taken not to make the bows stiff.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 382 and 383.)

By way of introduction it may be well to state that there is a growing tendency among good dressers to tie their own scarfs, as more individuality may thus be expressed. This feeling has been extending for eighteen months, and it is now at its height. Among the shapes that will be so treated are rich de Joinvilles, Windsors and Ascots, and four-in-hands in various widths.

The new scarfs already made up are extremely handsome, and the quality of the material used in their manufacture is better by far than that shown for any previous season. Indeed, it may be truthfully

stated that the unapproachable has about been reached this Autumn.

For those who prefer scarfs already made, various shapes and sizes in knots, Tecks, puffs, English flats, ties, bows, etc., will be shown as usual, the new goods being used indiscriminately for them.

For full-dress, band-bows an inch and an inch and an-eighth wide will be fashionable. They are made of fine white Scotch lawn, and the ends may be banged or pointed.

An attempt has been made to render popular the wearing of turn-down collars for full-dress, but it is not favored by the ultra.

The names by which the various makes of new scarfs will be known during the Autumn and Winter are Kingston, Stanwood, Exeter, Whitehall, Deveron, Reigate, Clayton and Ascot. The above names are all that have been decided upon up to the time of our going to press, but others will be added later on, and when they are we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

Exquisite taste is displayed in the new silk mufflers, the makers having answered the popular demand and provided a more than ordinarily high grade of goods. Self whites, blacks, creams and plain colors are in the van, and then come steel, black-and-white effects and broché figures on light and dark grounds. Printed silks, satins and reps are shown in the usual colors. All-silk reps in stripes from one to three inches wide, and in cashmere and Persian effects demand attention.

In wool and cashmere mufflers plain white, self white and printed and chintz effects are most favored. The Scotch mixtures are shown in light and medium colorings.

The illustrations in this department for the month comprise two puff and two knot scarfs and two four-in-hands.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—The Kingston is the trade name of this scarf, which is a very popular shape for wear with all kinds of collars. There is a fold at the top and bottom of the knot and one at the top of the apron. The material pictured is white silk showing self and black spots.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOTTED PUFF SCARF.—White corded silk was chosen for making the scarf shown at this figure. The shape is entirely novel and certainly very unique, and although already made, it looks as if it had been tied by the wearer.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HANDS.—The two four-in-hands shown at this figure are identical, except as regards the patterns. Black corded silk was used in their manufacture.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—This scarf is known as the Decatur. It is made of white silk figured with black and has a fold in the right side of the knot, and another at the top of the apron. The ends are fringed.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—The Cornhill is the name of the scarf shown in this engraving. The material is black Ottoman silk showing figures in delicate red, and the folds at the top impart an air of novelty that is very attractive.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET.

In last month's issue I showed my little friends how to make the

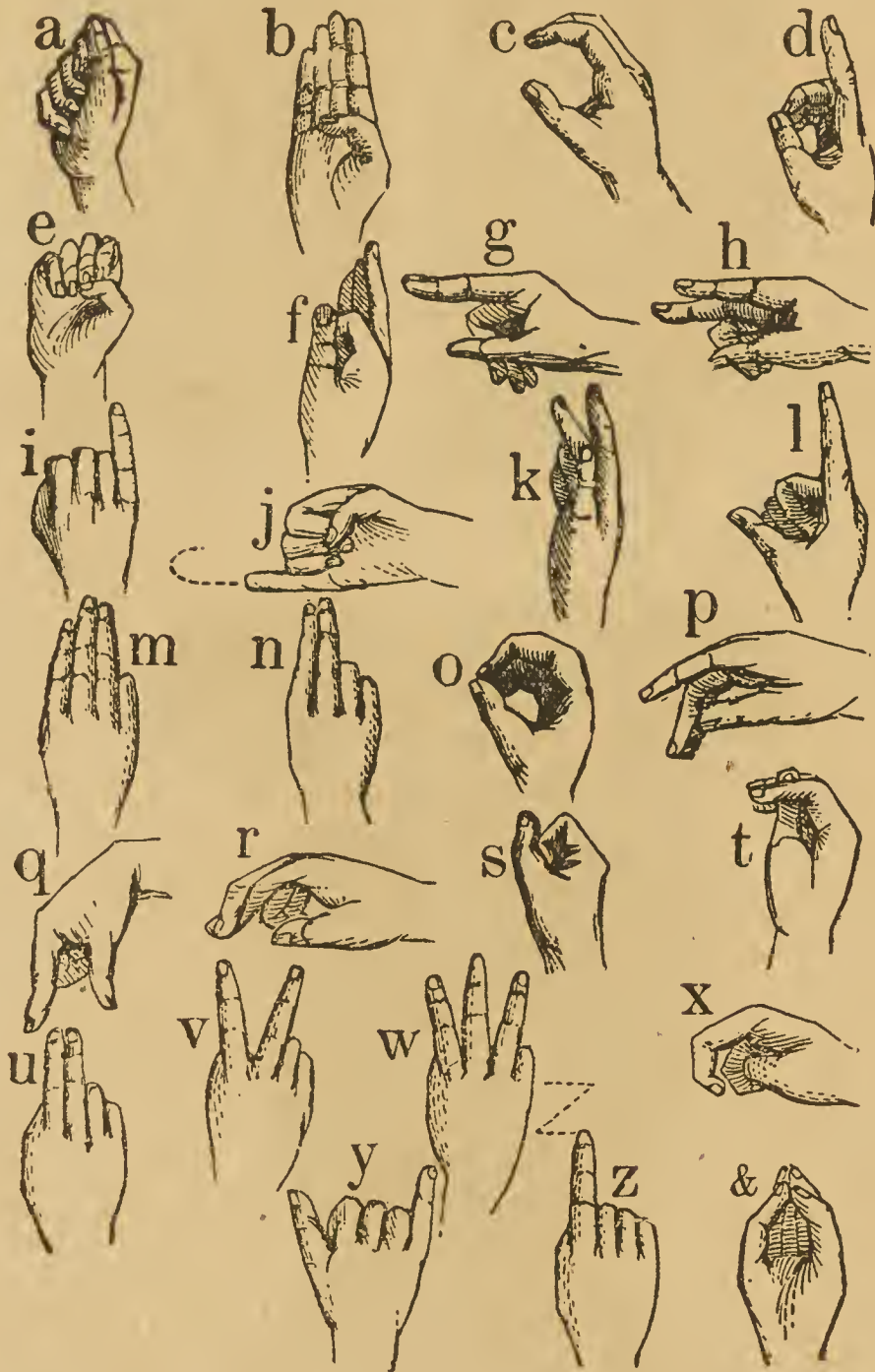


FIGURE NO. 1.—DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

double or two-hand alphabet for the deaf-and-dumb, and I am satisfied you acquired it so readily that you will be prepared to learn without difficulty the single or one-hand alphabet, which is illustrated very clearly at figure No. 1. The letters are all formed with the fingers, excepting Z, which is made by a motion of the index finger in imitation of the capital letter. You will remember my allusion to the one-hand alphabet, and also my telling you that of the two methods this is the more difficult; but you will overcome this as you have many other difficulties, and when you have learned this system of conversing by signs, as you already have the other, you will have mastered the true or "professional" language.

I will tell you, my dear little readers, a true story about Laura Bridgman, who was born many years ago, but of whom you have all doubtless heard. After a severe illness contracted in her second year, little Laura became totally blind and deaf, and as a result, when she grew older she could not learn to talk. In her eighth year she became an inmate of an institution for the blind, and showing great intelligence and a love for system and order, her instructors became much interested in her case and contrived special means by which to instruct her. First she was taught a familiarity with objects and their names, which, in course of time, she learned to spell by

means of the raised letters ordinarily used by the blind. Afterward she was taught the manual alphabet, as here illustrated, and she learned to converse very readily with her friends, from whom she was always happy to hear the news of the day, and with whom she indulged in harmless gossip about her acquaintances and friends. She learned also to sew neatly, and to play on the piano, in which she took great pleasure, becoming a very proficient musician. Of course, her progress was not as rapid as yours, my dears, and only through patience on her own and her instructors' part that was really amazing to contemplate was she enabled to accomplish so much. This little girl grew up to womanhood, sound in body and in mind, but nevertheless an afflicted being, exciting general sympathy and pity. Her love of study and work, however, was such that it took her mind from herself and her afflictions. Cheerfulness was one of her characteristic traits, and this quality brings with it a kindness of purpose that never fails to reap its own reward. To do good to others was her constant desire, and she led a useful and honored life. Now, my dear children, from the example of this sadly afflicted girl, who by her goodness and strength of character grew to be a noble and useful woman, we may learn many lessons, and among them are those of patience, perseverance and cheerfulness.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

Instead of the rich and stately silks that have lately been so popular, the more clinging varieties are now presented; and although the latter are not so dignified as the heavier weaves, they possess a graceful beauty and daintiness which cannot fail to commend them to tasteful women. The use of a second material in the weaving of the old-time silks would have been considered a base deception, but the clinging quality now deemed so desirable in silken fabrics is only attainable by the introduction of a wool filling. *Régence*, *cotelé*, *Sicilienne* and *Bengaline* are all made in this way, and it is needless to say that they fully equal, both in gloss and dye, the pure silk fabrics. In every instance the new silks show a cord, the nature and size of which form the distinctive feature of each of the several varieties. Thus *cotelé* has a heavier and sharper cord than *Bengaline*, and *Sicilienne* a wider cord than either; while in *Régence* the cord is little more than a suggestion.

Tiny nosegays and the smallest of blossoms are artistically wrought in the *cotelés* and *Bengalines*, with the effect of flower painting, the grounds being black for street wear, and white or some high color for dressy indoor uses. A very handsome *cotelé* shows a profusion of violets in their natural soft purple hue upon a white ground, and an equally effective specimen in black is figured with yellow violets. Ring patterns—that is, rings within rings—in self colors, with satin polka-spots in lilac, orange or white, are woven in all the silks save *Régence*, which is invariably in a single color.

On the street shades of *Bengaline* and *cotelé* appear satin figures, such as diamonds, zigzags, globes and ovals, in self colors. White, orange and black stripes are also seen in these silks for street wear, but those goods in which the stripes contrast strongly with the ground color are usually preferred for dinner or carriage gowns by women who make a study of tasteful and appropriate dressing.

Crépe Régence is, as its name implies, a sheer fabric, more transparent than the *Régence* silk, and possessing a wonderful lustré. It is devoted exclusively to evening wear and is offered only in evening tints. Japanese *crépe* is a new and beautiful material; it is more crinkly than the Chinese weave of the same name and, if possible, drapes even more softly.

A most ethereal fabric, that only seems suitable for the gala dress of the youngest and daintiest of womankind, is embroidered *mousseline de soie*. It is shown in all the most delicate evening tints that the dyer's art can compass, and the embroideries are done with silken threads in self colors and in all the natural hues of the flowers and foliage that usually make the design. On an exceedingly artistic sample the pattern consists of single purple-and-yellow pansies embroidered with glossy silk at frequent intervals upon a ground of canary-yellow; and a border of the flowers and leaves is wrought at one edge. A dress was lately made up in this beautiful material for a *débutante* whose demi-blonde type enables her to wear such a perfect though striking union of colors with undoubted success. The skirt hangs in full, flounce-like folds over a foundation of yellow silk, which brings out admirably the beauty of coloring and design of the *mousseline*. The bodice is short and is cut low and round at the neck, and a frill of the finest Venetian-point lace falls softly from the edge. Plaited fulness is arranged in the lower edge both back and front at each side of the center and

spreads prettily above. The sleeves are in short, puff style, being made over close-fitting foundations of silk; and a frill of lace arranged at the edge of each sleeve is met by the light-yellow *Suéde* *mousquetaire* gloves. About the waist is worn a belt of the *mousseline* arranged in many folds, and a rosette of the material is adjusted over the ends of the belt at the back. A fan of yellow tulle, hand-painted to correspond in design and coloring with the dress fabric, completes a remarkably beautiful evening toilette.

The designs in the new woollens are both unique and choice, and the predilection for rough and shaggy effects grows more and more decided as the season advances, even smooth materials being woven with rough, woolly borders. Neutral tints are almost invariably used in the novelty goods; but the soft, downy nap which overspreads the surface of these fancy woollens gives tone to the coldest shade, and if, as is sometimes the case, a glaring color is interwoven with the dull hues, it loses its intensity and becomes an undecided but most agreeable tint.

The varieties of camel's-hair are too numerous to describe, even if it were possible to convey in words an adequate idea of their rare beauty. Tufted camel's-hair is shown in all fashionable colors, among which soldier's-blue and terra-cotta are prime favorites. One variety in the latter shade has tufts of long black hair in large moon-spots, and a pretty sample in the popular blue tone is plentifully strewn with tan dots of medium size. Another handsome camel's-hair shows alternating yellow and black stripes upon a steel-blue background, the black stripe being tufted like the spots mentioned above. These fancy fabrics may be appropriately chosen for entire costumes, or they may be used only for the skirt, the bodice being made of plain goods matching the ground color of the skirting material, and the latter being used upon the bodice only for decoration. The stylish pull-back and English skirts so much in vogue are admirably adapted to these handsome goods, as they have few folds or wrinkles to break the design. Still another pretty camel's-hair has a blue ground figured with mode discs, and an extremely unique specimen displays black-and-white cross-bars and a wide diagonal stripe in self upon a sage-green background, the stripe being sufficiently well defined to permit the goods to be cut bias, with good effect.

Light-gray herring-bone serges in coarse and fine twills obtain for walking costumes. In a new and stylish gown of this kind the material is cut bias. Over the skirt is a graceful drapery that is gathered to hang in full folds at the center of the back between deep plaits, while in front and at the sides it falls with perfect smoothness, a seam being made down the center of the front to bring out the bias effect. The basque is also cut bias and is pointed at the front and back. Black velvet straps outline the lower edge of the bodice and are crossed at the back, their ends being pointed. At the neck is a rolling collar of black velvet, and pointed cuff-facings to match decorate the wrists of the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. With this toilette is worn a cape made of Astrakhan and seal-plush, a gray felt hat trimmed with black birds and gray velvet, and drab castor gloves. Any of the fancy fabrics may be made up in the same way, being remarkably well adapted to the style, whether they can be cut bias or not.

On some of the camel's-hair serges the designs suggest fur in its natural colors. Thus, on a mouse-colored ground is a conventional pattern woven in brown to imitate mink sable; and on a wine-colored surface a plaid is formed by tan crosswise stripes in bouclé and black lengthwise stripes that resemble dyed lynx fur. A gown made of these goods must be faultless both in fit and draping, but its really elegant effect would be wholly destroyed by the application of garniture. A very lady-like costume may be developed in gray serge striped with long camel's-hair in black and white. The skirt of such a dress will most stylishly fall with the regulation straightness at the front and sides and in fan fashion at the back; and the basque may be plainly made. The general appearance will be severe, but a tone of formality pervades all the present modes; and it should be remembered that when, as in this case, a style is best suited to medium figures, there are always tasteful modifications that will render it becoming to those who do not belong to that fortunate class.

Wide-wale diagonals having a rough surface make very effective street costumes. Indeed, these goods are strong rivals of lady's-cloth, both materials being about equally favored for the tailor mode of completion. Bedford cord in narrow and wide stripes is still favored for street and house gowns. It is presented in all the fashionable colors and may be as liberally garnitured as the rules of good taste will permit.

Corduroy is again in vogue, but it is now shown in such an improved quality that it is quite suitable for dressy wear. In a rich carriage gown fawn corduroy embroidered in harmonizing colors is combined with fawn chevron, which is a wool fabric not unlike armure. The drapery of the skirt is plain in front and full at the back and is slashed all round at the bottom to form square tabs, glimpses of the foundation skirt, which is made of chevron, being revealed between the flaring edges of the tabs. The basque is also made of chevron, and the lower part is formed in a succession of tabs that correspond with those in the drapery. The coat sleeves and the Medici collar, which was chosen in preference to the standing collar provided by the pattern, are made of corduroy. The broad-brimmed hat is covered with fawn-colored velvet and trimmed with fawn-colored plumes and gold buckles; and glacé gloves matching the velvet in the hat are worn.

The mode just described is also adaptable to a new and pretty dress fabric that is distinguished by a clover-leaf design. The ground shade, which is a beautiful and rare tone between old-rose and cinnamon-brown, is known as golden-sunset or aurora borealis, and the dainty trefoil, which is somewhat lighter, stands out with good effect. The design is best shown in a plainly made costume. The same fabric is also offered in steel-blue and is quite dressy enough to make a pretty luncheon gown, for which cloth or some handsome woollen is generally selected.

The clan stripes, as the name suggests, show the colors seen in the

plaids and are fully as much admired. The border idea is also carried out in these stripes, one variety displaying a deep band of red woven at one long edge about an inch above the selvedge. The selvedge finish is at present very fashionable on most of the bordered goods.

The plain and striped English serges, which are heavy and perfectly smooth in texture, also have borders composed of narrow stripes alternating with the color of the plain material. Navy-and-red and navy-and-white checked serges of the same kind are greatly in demand, as much for their durability as for their beauty.

Cloakings were never more attractive than at present. The silk-figured and brocaded varieties will be used for both street and evening wraps; and fancy-figured cloakings are offered in rough camel's-hair that is as soft and warm-looking as eider-down cloth. Tan camel's-hair, upon which is woven a floral pattern in mode, was used for an elegant new top-garment. The back is close-fitting and has coat-laps below the center seam and underfolded plaits below the side-back seams. The fronts fall smoothly, and between them and the back the sleeves are arranged in Japanese fashion, the regulation dolman arch being produced across the shoulders. The collar is in Medici style and is both protective and ornamental.

Light-colored plain camel's-hair or broadcloth may be made up the same way and lined with gayly colored silk for opera wear, and a garniture of fur or feathers may be added, if desired. Plain kersey in a shade of gray that is almost white, and in light-tan or cream is very fashionable for jackets; but unless one is possessed of a number of top garments, these light-colored cloths are not a wise choice, since they soon become monotonous and, besides, are not very serviceable. Beavers and rough-surfaced, wide-wale diagonals and vicunas will be much used, the diagonals in both plain and mixed varieties being preferred for long coats, although beavers in colors are no less desirable for this purpose and admit of more elaborate decoration.

Considerable ingenuity and perfect neatness are needful in joining the seams of striped or plaided goods, particularly when these are cut bias; for if the stripes do not form perfect V's at the joining, or if the plaids are not exactly matched, the effect of the entire gown is too absurd for comparison. Great care must also be exercised in cutting out goods of this kind, since lack of calculation or foresight in this respect is certain to result in great waste of material.

In making the smooth, straight skirts of the prevailing styles it is imperatively necessary to fit the foundation so accurately that not a wrinkle will be visible, and the drapery must be cut so accurately that it will not shrink away from the edge of the foundation; because if both are not of precisely the same length, and if the drapery does not preserve its severe plainness, the effect produced will differ widely from that intended in the designing of the mode, and will be disappointing alike to maker and wearer.

FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Feather garnitures have received frequent and extended mention since the opening of the Autumnal season, but it has been rather to predict their coming vogue than to comment upon the favor actually bestowed upon them. Now, however, they are offered to the fashionable world in almost endless variety, and they bid fair to prevail as largely as did fur when at the height of its popularity. Not that the fur trimmings are any less desirable than formerly, for they are even richer and more luxurious than the feathers; but the latter are newer, at least in the forms now presented, and, therefore, command a larger share of attention. There are deep bands for bordering dressy gowns of wool or silk, narrow galloons for the trimming of bodices, wide and narrow cuffs for the smooth wrists of modish sleeves, and lastly collars in every one of the accepted shapes. It is not uncommon to see all these accessories upon the same gown, and the effect, though elaborate, is certainly correct and tasteful. A less abundant decoration, however, will generally be preferred for a single garment, the result being very satisfactory and wholly appropriate to prevailing styles. Thus a jacket or a walking costume of rough or smooth surfaced heavy cloth requires only a deep Russian collar of feathers to give it an air of undoubted good style.

Too much cannot well be said in favor of the feather boas and collarettes. They are as numerous as if their costliness was a matter of trifling consideration; but it is not a newly discovered fact that womankind will give up a substantial article of apparel for a pleasing accessory, especially when the latter is as artistic and becoming as are the soft feather boas. Wonderfully handsome collarettes are made of ostrich plumage mingled with fluffy marabou, the ends being

fastened with narrow moiré or velvet ribbon in a gay or sombre hue. So ornamental is such an adjunct that the plainest walking gown will be illuminated by its addition, and no further garniture need be applied. Ostrich feathers in their natural shades are tipped with brown willow feathers; and the natural plumage is also united with white in boas and collarettes and even in capes, with a result that must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The effect of a band of marabou applied on passementerie showing a deep edging in a very open pattern is admirably brought out in a handsome costume of ceremony recently made up, the materials being white brocaded *cotelé* figured with Pompadour nose-gays, and pink tulle. The drapery covering the front and sides of the skirt is slightly wrinkled at the top, and at the lower edge is applied a band of the garniture, both feathers and passementerie corresponding in color with the design in the silk. A full, sweeping train lined with pink silk is adjusted over the breadth, the lining being slightly visible when the folds of the train become somewhat disarranged by the motions of the wearer. The bodice curves short over the hips and is deepened to form points at the back and front, and a row of the trimming defines the shaping of the lower edge. The back is closed with silk lacing-cord, and the low, rounding outline of the neck is emphasized by a row of plumage and passementerie. Tulle is gracefully draped above the neck edge and caught up at the center of the back and front, and it also forms the short sleeves, being arranged in a festoon at the top of each arm and disposed in a soft knot on the shoulder. Long white Suède gloves are worn, and a white tulle fan painted with sprays of pink flowers is carried.

Another garniture that would trim a costume of this order quite as richly as that just mentioned has a groundwork composed of successive semi-circles of gold and pearl or silver beads; at the points of the half-circles are secured short, curled tips in evening shades, and the trimming is applied in such a way that the feathers, which are pressed flat, turn upward. The effect of this garniture is that of a garland of feathers and gold, and is really dazzling. The costume described above may be very readily made suitable for street wear. The train may be removed without difficulty, as the back-breadth is quite full enough to take the place of a drapery; and the bodice may be made high in the neck and the sleeves lengthened, the pattern providing for all these changes. A decoration of black ostrich feathers with short, bristly flues may be applied on the front-drapery and basque in any style preferred, and a deep scroll pattern in passementerie may surmount the feather trimming on the skirt and sleeves if an extremely elegant costume be desired.

Other fluffy decorations follow in the wake of the feather garnitures and share their popularity. Thus Malines and *chiffons* in rose-pink, turquoise-blue, buff, heliotrope and other soft hues, and showing round black velvet spots, are plaited to form rose quillings and are applied in much the same manner as the feather trimming on the skirts and waists of handsome indoor and party dresses of China silk or vailing. These quillings are almost as frail as natural flowers, but this objection is entirely overlooked on account of their daintiness and universal becomingness, and also in view of the fact that they can be replaced when necessary with very little trouble and at small expense.

In connection with these transparent ruche trimmings may be mentioned a garniture on the same order which is promised a very extensive vogue. This is made of what is known as tulle Suzette, a coarse-meshed black net having a narrow, straight border in black and colors at one or both edges, the border being the pleasing feature of the material. This net is plaited very full and is used for trimming both street and house dresses. Although all colors are seen in the borders, yellow is preferred, not only because of its friendliness to almost every other hue, but also because it is just now decidedly fashionable.

The revival of chenille garnitures is regarded as an important and welcome event in the world of trimmings. The designs and coloring of these decorations give them a striking resemblance to elaborate embroidery. It is almost needless to add that gold enters largely into their construction, for the glittering metal seems to have become almost indispensable in the making of all garnitures; and it is so cleverly used that it produces none of those startling or brilliant effects of which the eye so quickly tires. The patterns in the chenille appliqués are preferably on the floral order, and the same is true, by-the-by, of the designs which characterize the braid passementeries, conventional figures being less popular than they were in recent seasons.

Chenille and passementerie are combined in galloons for street dresses, and through the favored open patterns the dress fabric is effectively displayed. One particularly pretty design in chenille represents a tulip in olive and dark green, with a suggestion of gold; and another shows very natural-looking ivy-leaves in maroon, with veinings of silver. Chenille marabou fringe in solid and variegated colors to match the insertions is exquisite for trimming skirts and even the edges of short basques, the fringe being necessarily narrow when used for the latter purpose. The chenille in this fringe is twisted but fluffy, and hence the name marabou.

Net galloons in broad and narrow widths are novel and extremely effective. An embroidery design is wrought with jet and gold beads on net, and in conjunction with the jet is frequently seen a sprinkling of small coral beads or turquoises. These imitation jewels are almost as well liked as gold, more general favor, perhaps, being shown the turquoise. Many dressy women fancy that this stone is only suitable for house wear on account of its color; but this idea is erroneous, since the turquoise, with its delicate blue tint, can never be glaring, even when profusely used; it is, therefore, quite as available for street as for house gowns.

This turquoise trimming was applied with artistic skill upon a new visiting costume lately made up in mode-colored, long-haired camel's-hair. The skirt is completely hidden beneath a full-length polonaise that is close-fitting at the back, fulness below the waist-line being disposed in underfolded triple box-plaits at the center seam between backward-turning plaits underfolded at the side-back seams. On the upper part of the back is applied a full yoke of the material, and a row of the garniture conceals its joining to the back. The front is loose and is mounted on a fitted Princess front, which is covered at the top by a full yoke corresponding with that at the back. The front is cut in low, round outline at the top to expose the yoke, and a band of trimming follows the upper edge, being applied in exactly the same outline as the row at the back. The fulness of the front is confined by shirrings at the waist-line, above and below which it flares in regular folds; and plaits are laid above the hips, producing soft folds that flare toward the shirrings. Each

side edge of the front below the plaits is ornamented with a row of the trimming, which also covers the high standing collar and forms a handsome wrist-decoration for the leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

With the costume above described is worn a coat of black wide-wale diagonal. The back is adjusted with fashionable closeness to the figure, and coat-laps are cut below the center seam. The fronts are loose and somewhat larger than the back and are closed with frogs formed of scrolls of heavy silk braid, the frogs being at once decorative and practical. A curved pocket-opening is cut in each front for its ornamental effect rather than for actual use, although a pocket may be inserted, if desired. At the neck is a high standing collar, and above it rises a stylish Medici collar that will be found very protective in severe weather. The sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape and are sufficiently full at the top to be worn over an ordinary dress sleeve without crushing it. A mode felt hat trimmed with black ostrich feathers and a turquoise-blue aigrette, and mode *Suède* gloves complete the stylish outfit.

Gold and silver metal ribbons are set with turquoises and other imitation gems in embroidery designs and are used for belt and wrist trimmings, and in rows for bordering the skirts of dinner gowns for matrons; but such heavy effects in garnitures are inappropriate for very young women. Narrow outline trimmings are always liked, being at once inconspicuous and effective. Tiny wheels and rings crocheted with colored silk or metal threads are in high repute for trimming silks and colored woollens of fine quality; and narrow jets in solid and open patterns and gimps in colors that harmonize with the dress goods which they are intended to decorate are very tasteful ornaments. The Figaro jacket is as extensively worn as ever, and these narrow trimmings are greatly favored for its decoration.

A very ornamental sleeveless jacket is made of tubular braid and velvet in Figaro outline. It has a standing collar; but if worn over a plain velvet bodice having a Medici collar (as it very frequently will be), the standing collar may be omitted. If the jacket is worn to conceal defects in a partly worn bodice, sleeves of passementerie to match are provided which are very ornamental and cause an old bodice to appear almost as good as new.

The corsage of passementerie that was so popular in the Spring is again seen, being offered in black and in Persian colors, with fringe that falls like a tablier over the skirt. The Medici collar is shown with ball fringe fronts, and a pendant at the back that conceals the center seam of the bodice and falls broadly on the tail of the basque, a fringe like that at the front being also added. The centaur belt is a genuine novelty. It is made of crochet, silk passementerie or jet and only crosses the front, a few pendants being placed at the center. Any of these adjuncts may be used on a gown which is not otherwise trimmed, with very fine effect.

Passementerie with velvet appliqués in floral patterns is more generally approved than jet for trimming velvet costumes, being less showy and much more refined.

An especially choice garniture that partakes as much of the nature of passementerie as of lace, and has the rich effect of both when used, shows a handsome floral pattern outlined with heavy silk-twisted cord. It has a double edge; one edge is in the form of a scroll, while the other is somewhat pointed, the points, however, being short and rather blunt. A panel or border may be arranged with this lace passementerie, as it is called, or the latter may be applied above a bordering of deep fur or feathers.

One of the most beautiful decorations of the season is composed of jet and silk wrought by hand in large floral patterns. The design is cut from cardboard, and about it heavy silk is wound with the most perfect smoothness and regularity; strands of cut-jet beads are then wound about the silk, the effect being wonderfully brilliant and pleasing. The method of making this garniture, being necessarily slow and tedious, renders it quite expensive. The figures are applied in panel and border fashion on elegant costumes and are also used on opera and carriage wraps.

Another pretty garniture intended for the same purposes as the last is a gold filigree galloon studded with handsome imitation jewels, and still another is made of oxidized wire woven in a scroll pattern and set with imitation turquoises, rubies and pearls.

A rich and ornamental fringe made expressly for velvet and silk opera cloaks is composed of twisted loops of gold, silver and other metal ribbons, and jet.

Another fringe, suitable for wraps, and that suggests the style and purpose of the top garment to which it is applied, is made of crimped silk tape and is known as marabou fringe. Band trimming, or insertion, as it is sometimes called, is made to match; and the effect of these simple garnitures on a utility garment is most desirable.

The daintiest of neck garnitures for decorating plain bodices are made of embroidered *mousseline de soie*, scalloped *crépon* and plain *chiffon*. Among them may be mentioned the short jabot, the soft puff, and the full, flowing cascade with a collarette, each of which is calculated to heighten the charm of a pretty neck, as well as to increase the attractiveness of a stylish bodice.

EARLY WINTER MILLINERY.

To the skill and ingenuity of the fashionable milliner is due any change that is visible in the appearance of the new hats, for the actual shapes are the same as those worn during the early Autumn. A very wide brim and a low, rather square crown characterize one favored style of *chapeau*, and another equally popular shows a brim that flares in front and tapers gradually to a line at the back. A tendency to narrowness at the back is noticeable in all shapes, and although the brim may be of uniform width all round, it is only allowed entire freedom at the front, while at the back it is so disposed that it seems to be narrower than in front. The curves, flutings and other fantastic arrangements of brim so often seen are purely individual fancies and never appear in the manufactured shapes as sold; yet it frequently happens that the becomingness of a hat is altogether due to these artistic manipulations.

The silky beavers are again in request, and their glistening surfaces are certainly fair to look upon, especially in silver-gray and delicate-fawn, both of which dainty tints are largely favored. Sometimes the entire hat is smooth, and again the brim or a part of it shows a rough nap that is very effective.

The prediction made early in the Autumn that covered hats would exclude all others has not been fulfilled, for there have appeared soft French felts in the most exquisite hues. The strong rivalry between the two styles is evinced by the numerous attractive styles of each presented. Terry or uncut velvet is a fabric that has been well nigh forgotten during its many years of disuse, but its present popularity both for covering and trimming promises to equal that of finished or cut velvet.

The favorite manner of arranging ostrich tips (which, by-the-by, are decidedly preferred to plumes) is the disposal known as the Prince of Wales' feathers. This arrangement is deservedly popular because of its extremely graceful effect.

The seeming incongruity of associating feathers and flowers on the same hat is declared perfectly proper by a taste that is governed altogether by fashion; and although one can scarcely imagine from a mere description how such a combination would appear, the idea seems by no means so objectionable when realized on a hat. A new hat with an exceedingly French air illustrates this unusual union admirably. The shape is of fawn-colored felt, and the brim droops in poke fashion at the front and is turned up at the back, a puffing of brown velvet outlining the edge. A rosette of similar velvet is tastefully poised in front just at the edge, and at the back is disposed a bunch of brown-and-fawn Prince of Wales' tips. A rosette of velvet is adjusted over the tackings of the brim to the crown at the back, and a bunch of American beauty roses with their buds and foliage falls gracefully over the crown from the back.

Another large hat that shows the same odd choice of decoration is of dark-green velvet. The brim is tacked up at the back under a bunch of green tips, a soft twist of green velvet is sewed at the edge, two large velvet ears stand up at the front, and a wreath of American beauty roses crosses the crown. Both of these hats are intended, only for dressy wear.

Fur and feathers, also, are combined in the trimming of *chapeaux*, and it need scarcely be said that the effect is rich and luxurious. A stylish hat decorated in this way was recently made up to wear with a seasonable promenade costume of beaver-brown cloth garnished with fur, the hat according handsomely with the gown. The shape is a modified Directoire in beaver felt. A band of beaver fur follows the edge of the broad brim, and a bunch of beaver-colored tips is secured in front by a long brooch of old gold set with mock topazes. At the back lies the head of a beaver, whose bright eyes are very life-like and have a most pleasing effect. Although but one color appears in this hat, the natural texture and shading of the various materials afford sufficient variety of tinting to effectively do away with the monotony which might otherwise result from the exclusive use of this dull tone.

The beaver shade unites perfectly with other colors that tend to illuminate its somewhat sombre beauty. This admirable quality is clearly shown in a beaver felt hat, the broad brim of which is turned up at the back under bunches of heliotrope and yellow tips. A still more striking color contrast is achieved in the trimming at the front, which consists of a large bow of dark-green uncut velvet, but the appearance of the completed hat is remarkably pleasing and in perfect taste. Such a hat may be appropriately worn with a gown of any of the colors appearing in its trimming.

Cloth is much fancied for covering hats, and the idea is a very practical one, for the judicious woman of fashion who would establish a perfect relationship between her hat and her gown may purchase the cloth for both at the same time and thus be sure that the *chapeau* will harmonize perfectly with the dress. To accompany a

new promenade costume of heliotrope broadcloth was chosen a hat shape in which the brim is broad and stiff at the front but diminishes at the sides to the width of a single row of gold cord that edges it. The brim is smoothly covered with heliotrope velvet, and the crown is covered with softly draped folds of cloth in the same shade. A band of velvet lined with cloth and edged with gold cord is laid about the base of the crown and arranged in front in the form of a shell, thus showing the cloth lining; and loops of cord are made at each side of the shell. Bows of velvet and shaded birds arranged at the back complete a very artistic decoration.

Cloth coverings are also favored for toques. A very handsome toque is softly draped with fawn-colored cloth, which is embroidered at the sides with large gold and copper leaves. Milliner's folds of maroon velvet edge the brim, and loops to match support a bunch of fawn ostrich tips at the back. Toques are much larger than heretofore and are made up quite as frequently without strings as with them, the strings being very often omitted simply because they interfere with the fluffy ruffs and boas now so much in vogue. A stylish toque that was worn without strings is made of a flat of invisible-blue, cloth-finished felt with a beaver edge. The shape is arranged to form a soft-crowned toque and is sustained by a band of brown velvet which fits the head perfectly, although but little of it is visible below the edge. A large bow of plaid ribbon showing blocks and stripes of gold, blue and cardinal is secured at the back beneath a long, silver dagger, and a rosette of similar ribbon is adjusted in front, where the cloth is turned up to receive it. With this hat is worn a navy-blue chenille-spotted veil.

Apropos of veilings, it may be stated that the chenille and velvet spotted varieties are more frequently chosen than the dotted weaves, although the latter are never entirely out of fashion. The Tuxedo or *fin du siècle* veiling, which has a triangular mesh and is shown with and without round velvet patches, is just now preferred, and it goes without saying that its power as a beautifier is the cause of its success. Illusion veiling figured with groups of composition dots closely resembling cut beads is also presented and is favored by many dressy women. As the veil is no insignificant factor in the fashionable outdoor toilette, it should be selected with care and good taste.

A beautiful and brilliant hat designed for concert and reception wear has a soft crown of golden-brown velvet. Prince of Wales' tips in the same shade fall over the crown from the back, and gold metal ribbon studded with imitation turquoise bands the crown at its base and is formed in two long loops on the softly plaited brim of brown velvet. The brim is rather broad, and over it lies a frill of black lace that reaches nearly to the edge, the result being unique but very decorative.

Corn-flower or Orleans blue is a very fashionable color, although not universally becoming when used alone. In combination with other shades and colors, however, it is remarkably satisfactory. In a hat of Orleans-blue velvet the round crown is embroidered with bullion in a floral design. The brim is turned up at the back under a bunch of Prince of Wales' tips, and directly in front is placed a large bow of gold satin ribbon, at each side of which is set a garland of tiny tips that curl downward. All the feathers match the velvet, which harmonizes beautifully with the gold.

A crinkled shape of medium size deserves mention by reason of the originality displayed in its designing. It is made of shirred brown velvet, and the brim is fluted all round. A brown silk bow is secured at the front, a bunch of ostrich tips falls over the crown from the back, and a monture of small, curled tips is arranged at the joining of the crown and brim. Such a hat may be assumed only by a very young woman with a perfectly oval face.

The beauty of silver-gray or *argent* is, perhaps, brought out more strikingly in smooth beaver than in any other hat material. A large beaver hat in this shade has a chinehilla facing at its edge which shows at the inside where the brim is rolled toward the back. A large bow of gray velvet with projecting loops is secured in front by two long steel ornaments, and a bunch of gray tips is disposed to fall toward the front. The tastefulness and good style of this hat are too evident to require comment.

Dahlia is a deep shade of purple that many women find very trying. To the blonde or demi-blonde with a bright color in her cheeks, it is particularly becoming, as it enhances the brilliancy of her complexion. A jaunty toque that may be appropriately worn by a blonde with a gown of dahlia camel's-hair is made of velvet in the same shade. The velvet is wrinkled softly over the shape, a band of ostrich-feather trimming decorates the edges, and a bunch of Prince of Wales' tips is adjusted at the front and another at the back. The trimming and hat are of the same shade, but the effect is striking

and not at all likely to tire either the wearer or the beholder.

Crowns and sometimes entire hats are made of small feathers, a fancy which is pleasingly exemplified in a toque, the crown of which is composed of small black ostrich feathers shaped like the leaves of a begonia. A twist of turquoise-blue velvet edges the hat, and two large ears to match stand aggressively in front; a tiny black velvet bow is poised between the ears, and black velvet tie-strings fall at the back and are headed by a black velvet bow, among the loops of which stand the wisps of an aigrette. The combination of black and turquoise is very stylish, and the black velvet strings are particularly improving to the complexion, for which reason dark strings are always to be preferred to light ones.

The conventional walking-hat with a high, conical crown and close sides finds a strong rival in a shape that has a soft crown and an evenly rolled brim. The latter style is less severe and consequently more appropriate for dressy wear. A pretty specimen has a soft crown of hunter's-green uncut velvet and a brim of white velvet embroidered with gold, and a novelty feather composed of gold and white ostrich tips and white and gold aigrettes is secured at the front. The original walking-hat, however, has still a host of admirers. A tasteful example of this kind that may be appropriately worn with a costume of mixed wool goods is covered smoothly with cream-white cloth; about midway of the crown are arranged milliner's folds of brown velvet, two velvet rosettes are secured at the left side, and a novelty feather trims the front.

All-black hats are illuminated with corn-flower blue or Magenta, the latter being also known as Louis XV. One or two ruffles of black velvet lined or edged with satin ribbon in either shade encircle the crown, and when two ruffles are used, the satin-bordered edges meet. A bunch of black tips is added at the back, but no other trimming is introduced. Hats of this style are simple and unique,

but it is not at all certain that they will be very generally admired.

The fashionable bonnet is very diminutive. A stylish and serviceable shape is of cardinal felt and has a very soft crown. A twist of navy-blue velvet is sewed upon the brim, and a knot of plaid ribbon is arranged just beneath a curve made in front of the crown. A bow of similar ribbon is fastened on top with a gold buckle, and navy-blue velvet tie-strings are added. The strings of bonnets are broader than those used occasionally upon toques.

Another pretty bonnet has seal-skin sides and a small circular crown of gold brocade. Yellow velvet is twisted at the face edge of the seal-skin, and a very natural-looking brown-and-yellow butterfly is poised lightly in front as if for instant flight. The strings are of brown velvet. This bonnet is exceedingly dressy and will be most appropriately worn with a long top-garment of seal.

Still another dressy bonnet is formed of hunter's-green velvet which is laid smoothly over the crown and in milliner's folds over the sides. A handsome novelty feather, consisting of tips and fancy aigrettes, is stylishly adjusted at the front, and tie-strings are added at the back.

Nobody can deny the beauty and richness of feathers, but there is a great difference between curled and uncurled plumes; the latter are not at all pretty to behold, no matter how expensive they may originally have been. During the Winter season, when the weather is variable and storms are frequent, feathers are more than ever at the mercy of the elements, for a single puff of damp air is sufficient to straighten the flues of the stateliest plume or most fluffy tip. It is generally rather troublesome to remove feathers from a hat, and their proper readjustment is difficult; it is, therefore, desirable, when they become damp, to recurl them without removal. The simplest method of doing this is to hold them over a fire at such a distance from the flames that they will not singe. Feathers can only be curled in this way, however, while their flues are damp.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.—No. 7.

THE BRAVE WOMAN.

Feminine bravery is not now considered an anomaly, although the time is not so very remote when woman was so restricted and hemmed in by environment and public sentiment that to cultivate individuality and bravery of character was almost an impossibility. But with the widening of her sphere, the opening to her of college doors and the radical change which has taken place in public opinion regarding her professional, business and literary possibilities, there has been a forcefulness added to the very name of woman that has stirred her to brave thoughts and deeds. To but few women comes such an opportunity to display the iron in their souls as fell to the lot of Joan of Arc or of Graec Darling, but no one doubts that if like emergencies were to arise, many women would be found ready "to do and dare."

It may be asked what constitutes a brave woman. Certainly it is not necessary to lead an army or to save a life at the risk of one's own, to demonstrate the bravery of the heart. The panic-stricken woman is never brave. She says she is "so nervous" that she simply cannot endure this or that; and she is right and possibly deserving of much commiseration. When a woman becomes thoroughly imbued with the belief that she is a victim of "nerves," that scapegoat is made to bear all sins both of omission and commission, and the idea of rising above this weakness and keeping a strong rein on self never seems to occur to her. One occasionally meets a feeble woman who is physically unable to face any of the emergencies of life, but such women, who certainly should not be criticised for this lack of strength and health, are in a decided minority, and their numbers would become smaller every year if mind were allowed to assert itself more strongly. With what admiration do these timid, shrinking women behold their brave sisters responding courageously and effectively to every demand upon them; yet they never dream that much of what they admire might be theirs if they would but have it so.

Instances are not wanting in history or even in the daily news which prove that in many dangers women are braver than men. In perils by sea feminine bravery has been demonstrated time and again, until we cease to wonder when we read in the report of some mishap on shipboard, that "the women were calm and composed"; and even when shipwreck adds the terrors of death to the other dangers of the deep, women are found who can not only meet their fate heroically but can preserve their presence of mind and often by their clear-headed action save the lives of many about them.

The need of bravery in the mothers of young children becomes

more and more urgent as the little ones grow older and enlarge the sphere of their ceaseless activities. Fully aware that her children are brimming with surplus vitality (and she would not for the world have them otherwise), and knowing their innate propensity for incurring dangers, more or less serious, the mother needs to be ever on the alert, for she cannot tell what moment they will need her help and care; and her nerves must be firm and unshaken if she would have her assistance of avail to save the lives or health of those she loves so well. Even when children are continually in the charge of a trustworthy attendant, accidents are not infrequent, and happy is the mother who can subdue her sympathy and act with promptitude and skill. A case in point recently came under the writer's notice. A little boy, playing with his younger sister, closed the garden gate suddenly, not knowing that his sister's hand was just in position to be badly crushed. The little finger was cut completely off, but the mother, firmly repressing an inclination to weep in sympathy with her darling's pain, fitted the finger skilfully in place and held it in position until the doctor arrived. In this way the child was saved from a cruel disfigurement, and when she grows old enough to understand, will realize how useful was her mother's bravery at so critical a moment.

Women who are not brave have considered it a mark of the highest type of feminine mind to faint at the sight of blood, and to sink into helplessness at the first appearance of danger or trouble. They have not, perhaps, considered that self-possession in emergencies is evidence of a clear brain, which in a crisis asserts its supremacy over physical weakness and takes command of the demoralized bodily forces; while fright and confusion are a confession of ignorance, as well as of a sad lack of self-control. "But," you will say, "I have never had an opportunity to be brave. My children have never incurred any serious danger, my house has never taken fire, nothing has ever happened by which I could show John what firm material my nerves are made of." Ah, my sister, you have forgotten that long illness through which you nursed John so patiently and tenderly, always coming to him with a bright and cheery face, even when your heart was heavy with the fear that he would die. You do not remember this, or, perhaps, you do not realize that you were then a brave little woman; but you were, and all your friends know it—John best of all.

And then, when John suffered such heavy business losses, you discharged all the servants, moved without a murmur into a smaller house, and came to the front yourself to help "the dearest and best

husband in the world." You gathered together a class in music and another in French; you made your own and the children's clothes—in fact, you gave John such efficient aid from your post as director of the domestic affairs that he soon recovered his losses; and he knows well who helped him by bearing her full share of the pecuniary burden. You never reflected that the part you took in extricating John from his embarrassment was bravery, but it was, and of that quiet kind which is most praiseworthy because few know of it, and no applause follows in its wake. That husband is rich indeed who, when worldly wealth takes to itself wings, has a courageous, helpful wife who will "hold up his hands" and cheer his fainting heart.

Many have read the touching story that Louisa M. Alcott tells of the poverty in her early home. Her father had been away on an extended lecturing tour, the hoped-for proceeds of which were to lighten many a hardship and render needless much stern self-denial. He returned unexpectedly one cold night, and the mother and daughters quickly gathered around him clad in their night robes. He told them gloomily how very much of a failure his trip had been, and that he had come back to them more empty-handed than when he went away; but his loving and stout-hearted family "brooded over him, and told him they didn't want anything so long as they had him back safe and sound." What untold wealth and comfort that loving father and husband had in those brave hearts about him; and how glad we are to know that the sunset of those lives was all-glorious indeed.

But it is when sickness and death enter the home that the woman has often cruel need of bravery. Perhaps it is but the first note of a long sad refrain—the death of the loving husband and father, the only support of the family. There are sons to start in life, daughters whose education must be finished, and means wholly inadequate

for the many demands upon them. Surely a bitter struggle is before the mother, and she must show herself brave both to do and to suffer if she would win the unequal battle. The welfare of her children must be her constant thought, self-sacrifice her watchword; and not the least of her countless efforts is that by which she keeps back the tears of her own grief lest they mar the happiness of the young lives of which she has now sole charge. The woman who thus takes her husband's place and brings her little ones up to places of honor and greatness is a heroine in the best sense of the word; and limited indeed must be that person's circle of observation who cannot point to at least one such noble woman.

Never before in the history of the world have women stood more in need of bravery of heart than at present, for at no time could it be more truly said that "the weak are shoved to the wall." But the brave soul, even though hampered by a weak body, has all that is needful for decisive action ready at hand. If work is laid before her which has never before been deemed possible of woman's accomplishment, she takes it up bravely and does the very best she can with it; and if failure follows, she bears it philosophically and starts afresh, secure in the consciousness of her own strength of purpose. The truly brave woman, however, rarely suffers the crushing defeats that are often the portion of her weaker sisters, for her heart is not cast down by temporary failure, which only serves to teach her that "prudence is the better part of valor."

Thrice fortunate is that household in which the women are strong and courageous. Their very presence urges those about them to firmness in action and patience in adversity; and the sons who receive their early training under such influences will be better citizens, more successful business or professional men and braver and more loving husbands for the strong but gentle courage which they beheld in their mothers and sisters.

BLAIR.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

CHAPTER V.—THE FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST.

In many cases of illness it is of even greater importance to the sufferer to know the cause of his ailment than to be able to decide just what medicaments will effect its cure; for sickness, as a rule, results from the breaking of some law of nature, and if the patient discovers which law he has violated and how he did it, he is likely to be wiser in the future. It is for this reason that reputable physicians oppose the use of patent medicines. Usually the person who takes a medicine of this kind is ignorant of the cause of his sickness, and also of the nature of the drug to which he owes his recovery. It is very likely in times past some one who had been similarly afflicted had appealed to a physician and had received from him a remedy that worked a complete cure; and this patient had straightway patented the prescription, slightly varied and disguised, and sold it to the general public with now and then a perfect success.

The proprietor of a patent medicine claims that his nostrum will cure a certain disease, and, perhaps, it does in many instances, although the trouble is liable to return again and again; while a physician, who might possibly have prescribed the same drugs, would in addition have warned the sufferer of the danger to which he exposes himself. In other words, the doctor discovers the cause and eliminates it with the concurrence of the patient, while the patent medicine deals only with the consequences. It must not be forgotten, also, that medicines that have been more or less blindly administered and have proved wholly successful in the first instance may fail in the future, because the system has become somewhat used to them. For these reasons, therefore, patent medicines are not advised for the family medicine chest. There are, however, certain medical combinations sold by druggists which are not patented, but which have proved excellent remedies when properly proportioned and compounded, and the physicians who formulated them and expect to order them again and again advise their preparation and sale in a ready form for general use.

There are numerous tinctures, essences, liniments, ointments, pills, sedatives, etc., which may very properly find a place in the medicine chest or closet of every household, and the variety and usefulness of these drugs may be materially increased if the mother or other member of the family who has them in charge has been taught how to render "first aid to the injured." This chest or closet should be kept in a cool part of the house, but not in a prominent position, since the sight of it is often suggestive of suffering. It should be used for nothing but drugs and appliances to be used in the healing art, and must always be kept securely locked, the key

being deposited in some place beyond the easy reach of children and known only to the responsible members of the household. As an additional safeguard, every bottle, box and parcel should be distinctly labelled and well stoppered or wrapped. Below are given a number of common remedial agents which should be included in every store of domestic medicines.

AQUA AMMONIA.—Ammonia is now so commonly used for general household cleansing and scouring that a bottle of it is very likely to be found in the kitchen and in the bath-room; but as these bottles are constantly drawn from and might chance to be empty when the liquid is most needed as a remedy, it is wise to have a small quantity of ammonia on hand for emergencies. Ammonia is very efficient in reviving fainting persons, being held so that the patient will inhale its fumes strongly; and thirty drops mixed with a wine-glassful of water may be used as a restorative after the nerves have received a shock. In cases of snake-bite the latter dose may be repeated every fifteen minutes for two hours, with beneficial effects. Ammonia is also an excellent wash to relieve the smarting resulting from the stings of insects.

SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR.—This solution is used for the same purposes as aqua ammonia and in the same manner, except that camphor, when chosen as a stimulant in urgent cases, may be given in the proportion of a tea-spoonful in a wine-glassful of water every ten minutes until the nervous shock, hemorrhage, snake-bite or other ailment shall have lost its force.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.—This preparation is used as a wash for wounds that have been open a long time. Lint dipped in a mixture of one part of the tincture to eight parts of water is laid upon the injured part, where it counteracts or removes impurities and aids materially in healing.

VASELINE.—Vaseline is applied with great benefit upon burns, blisters and chapped or abraded skin, and also upon the cheek-bones and nose and above the nostrils when a tight and painful sensation is experienced in the eyes and nostrils after taking cold. In case of soreness of the throat or lungs it may be spread upon a cloth and laid upon the neck and chest often with most advantageous results. Vaseline does not invariably have a soothing effect upon chapped skin and should only be used when it is known to agree with the injured cuticle. It should be applied for this purpose at night.

IPECAC.—This may be kept in its powdered form. A tea-spoonful in a cupful of warm water will produce immediate vomiting in an adult.

SYRUP OF IPECAC OR WINE OF IPECAC.—To produce immediate

vomiting, administer from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful of the drug in warm water, the age of the patient and the urgency of the case (as when a poison is to be thrown off) determining the severity of the dose. To produce easy expectoration, give from five to ten drops in water, syrup or tea once every hour, or less often if nausea is produced.

GROUND MUSTARD.—This should be kept in a corked bottle. Mixed with a tea-spoonful of warm water it acts as a strong emetic, and the dose may be frequently repeated in cases of poisoning or when vomiting is urgently necessary. Table salt dissolved in warm water will sometimes produce vomiting, but this, of course, need not be kept in the drug closet.

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.—Very frequently this preparation will greatly diminish the pain of a sprain or bruise, but it is not equally efficacious in all cases.

BORAX.—Powdered borax is most convenient for many purposes. A tea-spoonful in a cupful of water makes an excellent gargle for sore throat, and it is also good to rub upon the feet when they are tender or perspire excessively. A cleansing wash for the scalp may be made by dissolving a tea-spoonful of borax in a pint of water, but the hair should be carefully rinsed in warm water after its use. As a dry powder borax is a potent enemy of water-bugs, roaches and other insects which annoy the tidy house-keeper.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—These are used after they are dried. Roman or German chamomile is a tonic and also a remedy for light cases of indigestion. Pour a quart of boiling water upon half a tea-cupful of the flowers, cover the vessel and let the liquid cool. Take a wine-glassful of the tea before each meal and just before going to bed.

BONESET.—This herb is a correction and tonic in case of a general cold or when there are indications of malaria. It is prepared and used in the same manner as chamomile.

CASTOR OIL.—There is no simpler, safer or better remedy for a threatened cold, for disturbances of the digestive organs of children or for slight eruptions of the skin, than castor oil. For children, mix from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, according to age, with warm milk, adding a little salt, if desired. If a child is not informed that this mixture contains oil, he will swallow it without hesitation. The proper dose for adults is two table-spoonfuls.

BI-CARBONATE OF SODA.—A supply of this preparation is kept on hand in most kitchens for baking purposes, but a small box of it should be placed in the drug closet. For burns, spread a layer of the soda over the injured surface and moisten it with a thickness of wet linen. This is, perhaps, the best remedy known for fresh burns. Soda is also an antidote for acid poisons and may be used in a strong solution as a wash for insect bites. A table-spoonful of soda dissolved in a tea-cupful of water will be suitable for the latter purpose and for various external poisons; and from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful of this solution may be immediately swallowed when acid poisons have been taken into the stomach, the dose to be repeated in ten minutes. The liquid may be applied to the troublesome bites of insects by means of a cloth moistened with it very frequently.

CARRON OIL.—This is composed of equal parts of linseed-oil and lime-water and is excellent for burns and frost-bites. It is also said to afford considerable relief when rubbed vigorously upon stiff or painful joints.

FLAXSEED MEAL.—A plentiful supply of this meal should be kept constantly on hand. Mixed with hot water it forms a poultice highly approved by medical authorities for congestion of the lungs, soreness or inflammation of the throat, croup, or, indeed, any ailment in which a moist, hot application is needed.

FLAXSEED.—A weak tea may be made by boiling a table-spoonful of flaxseed five minutes in a quart of water, and when this is cool it will be used in lemonade for ailments of the throat and lungs, being very cooling and soothing.

SLIPPERY-ELM BARK.—Either ground or shredded, this bark is used to make a tea, which may be sweetened and flavored with lemon, wine or nutmeg. In serious cases this tea is given as an alternate with flaxseed tea with the doctor's approval; but for ordinary colds, for which the domestic nurse prescribes, either tea may be selected as she may think best, or both may be used in alternation.

GUM ARABIC.—This gum may be dissolved in water or taken with lemon and sugar; or a bit of it may be held in the mouth to allay a tickling, coughing sensation in the throat. It is both pleasant and nourishing and may be administered two or three times or even oftener each day when the vocal cords are irritated.

FOR OUTWARD APPLICATION.

For outward application there are many simple preparations which should always be kept in the house, particularly if there are young children, or if any member of the family is especially liable, through his occupation, to bodily injury.

FLEXIBLE COLLODION.—This gum, of which Squibbs' preparation is preferred, may be purchased of any chemist and druggist. As soon as

a small cut ceases bleeding, hold the severed cuticle firmly together and apply a coat of collodion to the contiguous skin with a small brush. Continue to hold the edges of the wound in place until several layers of the gum have been laid on, allowing each layer to dry before the next is applied; thus in three or four minutes a thick, flexible covering is arranged. If the hurt is so situated that the strain upon the skin is likely to draw its edges apart, lay a piece of thin mull or gauzy silk upon the first layer of collodion while it is still wet and paint the fabric with another coat. This arrangement makes a safe and excellent dressing for clean wounds.

MARTIN'S ADHESIVE PLASTER.—This plaster, which will retain its virtues for a year or more, is largely used by surgeons to strap across wounds and to cover injuries from which the air should be excluded. It requires no heating, resists water, and is a convenient and healing application for all abrasions of the skin.

OILED SILK.—This is useful to cover poultices and other wet dressings, for which purpose it has a twofold advantage, in that it confines the heat of the application most desirably and keeps the moist substance from wetting bedclothing, etc., with which it would otherwise come in contact. The silk may be preserved in proper condition a long time if laid smoothly upon a cotton cloth and then rolled about some object in such a way that one part of its surface does not touch another. The roll should be kept in some place where the air cannot reach it freely, as this would in time render it too dry to use.

COTTON BATTING.—This soft material is admirable to lay upon the chest when symptoms of a cold appear or when the patient is recovering from congestion of the lungs; and a plentiful supply of it should be kept continually at hand, more particularly during the Winter. When a person who has lately been troubled with an affection of the lungs first ventures into the open air in cold weather, it is extremely beneficial to place a layer of batting both upon the chest and upon the corresponding portion of the back.

CARBOLIC ACID.—This is highly valued as a disinfectant and as a purifier of flesh wounds, being, in fact, well-nigh indispensable to the surgeon and to the intelligent domestic nurse. When a hurt is to be dressed, a mixture consisting of one part of carbolic acid to not less than twenty or more than fifty parts of water should be sprayed upon its surface by means of an atomizer to cleanse the injured part and hasten healing. While a surgeon is treating a serious case, an attendant directs a spray of the diluted acid constantly upon the wound until it is completely dressed and covered with oiled silk to protect it from the bacteria that are in the air. This spraying process sterilizes the atmosphere about the injury. A wholesome preparation for washing out sores is composed of a table-spoonful each of carbolic acid and glycerine, mixed together and then thoroughly stirred into a quart of warm water. A perfectly clean soft linen cloth should be used to apply the wash and another for drying the parts, should drying be needful. Carbolic acid is a poison and should always be distinctly labelled and kept under lock and key. It is a good plan during humid weather to spray the acid in the dark corners about the beds in sleeping apartments.

SURGICAL NEEDLES.—A glover's needle has three sharp angles which adapt it nicely to the sewing of wounds when this must be done by non-professional hands. Be sure both the cut and needle are perfectly clean. Then thread the needle with strong, clean white silk or linen thread, take up the flesh a quarter of an inch from the cut edges and make as many stitches as will hold the severed parts firmly together, tying each stitch separately. This operation is far less painful than the patient imagines, and if he is not allowed to watch the process, he will experience very little pain, since it is really the dread inspired by the unusual sight that hurts him most.

RUBBER BAG.—No family should be without a suitable rubber bag for holding hot water in cases of illness. Of course, bottles of heated water or hot bricks wrapped in flannels or towels may be used instead, but the bag is greatly to be preferred on account of its flexibility and greater convenience generally. Such an article is admirably adapted to the use of invalid travellers.

RUBBER SHEET.—A waterproof sheet to lay between the mattress and sheet is a necessity in cases of serious illness, and it is well to have one always within reach.

The youthful and inexperienced wife may scorn all these preparations for future accidents or illness, arguing that perhaps not once in a lifetime will an occasion arise in which medicines or appliances might not be procured in time from a druggist's shop, and that, therefore, the expense and trouble of stocking a medicine-chest are practically useless. But this view of the matter is most unreasonable; for, to say nothing of the tranquillizing sense of being always prepared for an emergency, the wife or mother who feels that to her own foresight in being continually armed to resist the attacks of disease she owes the life of someone she loves, will have just cause to rejoice in her wisdom. In the country is the family medicine-chest more particularly a commendable institution, for while there may seldom be urgent need for its contents in the immediate household, the charitable soul remembers the needs of her poor or improvident neighbors and delights to supply them if she can.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GARMENT CUTTING AND MAKING.—No. 1.

THE ORDINARY BASQUE AND ITS LINING; FITTING THE LINING; FITTING THE OUTSIDE FABRIC TO THE LINING; CLOSING EDGES; SEWING SEAMS; FINISHING SEAMS.

Methods for cutting both lining and outside fabrics have been discussed in previous lessons, but there are exceptional cases in which particular methods are necessary, and certain of these methods are explained in this lesson.

As incidentally mentioned heretofore, it is advisable to cut the lining first and baste and fit it. If, owing to peculiarities in the conformation of the person being fitted, little wrinkles form during the fitting back of the bust darts, at the closing edges or over the hips, work them out as far as possible by the ordinary fitting processes. If they do not entirely disappear, pinch up the fulness, and pin it along the wrinkles until the lining fits smoothly along the closing edges and back of the bust darts. The wrinkles over the hip may arise from the fact that the lower edge is too tight, and as this is usually bias, it may be carefully stretched to fit the figure without changing its shape; or, if this does not efface the wrinkles, the bastings along the back edge of the back dart, and, possibly the under-arm seam over the hip, may be ripped and the front pulled down until it fits smoothly; and then the seams may be basted again. If, however, all the wrinkles are pinned out by pinching them up, it is advisable to cut a new lining section, placing the first one, with its wrinkles still pinned, over the new lining, and carefully following the fitted shape. If a wrinkle over the hip has been taken up, in cutting a new front pin the old lining smoothly to the new at the middle of the wrinkle, and then gently stretch the new lining downward at the back and back-dart edge, to make it as long at these points as the first lining. By this plan the fulness that has been pinned out of the first lining will be eliminated.

Sometimes, owing to a peculiarity of figure, a lining will need more material from point to point than the pattern provides for. In previous articles correct principles for making such alterations have been separately illustrated and explained, but one individual may possess several of the characteristics of figure by which such changes are made necessary, and several of the separate principles may have to be combined in the fitting of her garment. For instance, a woman of, say thirty-four inches, bust measure, may be over erect or be flat at the shoulder blades and very long from the shoulder to the bust, which may be quite full, though of medium measure. A thirty-four-inch pattern would not perfectly fit such a figure without the alterations just mentioned being collectively made; that is, for each point in her figure out of harmony with the correct proportions of the model figures on which our patterns are fitted, a modification in the pattern must be made after the method described for a like deficiency in one of the preceding lessons. With irregularly or disproportionately shaped figures it will be necessary to always make the same changes in every corresponding pattern purchased.

When a strain is evident in any section of the lining to be altered by these plans, and slashes or cuts to give more room have been made, always bear in mind that only about half as much change will be actually needed as is apparently necessary, owing to the unrestrained sagging and drawing apart of the slashed fabric. For instance, if more room is needed between the bust and shoulder, and a slash is made across the bust, the edges may separate a full inch; but the extra fabric required must be pinned on while the lining is still on the

figure; and when it is smoothly applied it will be found that the required addition will rarely exceed, if it equals, half an inch. It is, of course, understood that linings thus altered are not to be used in making the basque, but that new linings must be cut by the altered sections. By carefully observing where the strain comes and slashing the lining judiciously at these points, there is no lining but what may be made to lie flatly in its place without destroying the symmetry of its seams or shape. A reference to the illustrations accompanying the separate articles upon these points previously issued, will inform the learner how and where to alter a perfect pattern so that it will accurately fit a person whose proportions are not in harmony with those of a model figure.

In the matter of "straight" or "curved" closing edges, the slightly developed figure may almost invariably be fitted with the "straight" edges with satisfactory results; but where a figure has full developments the hollow-curved closing edges usually give the best effects. Should the requirements of the shape necessitate a lining fitted to produce the outline seen in Plate I, the outside fabric may be twisted so that a lengthwise thread will follow the curved front edges without apparently interrupting the direction of the stripes, checks or figures when the garment is finished. The following directions will be of service to those who desire the same smooth fit for the straight outside fabric as is secured for the lining by its curved closing edges when the latter are necessary. To more perfectly convey the idea of the method of "twisting" to the reader the lines of the outside fabric have been drawn to show through the lining, which, of course, they would not do in the materials themselves; but this was considered advisable in order to show *how* the outside fabric was twisted to follow the curved lining, the threads of which remain straight.

Block out an outside section large enough for the front, and then baste it down, except in front of the darts, and slash the outside fabric along the back edge of the first bust dart, being careful to leave the seam allowance. Now twist the outside fabric gently between the top of the first dart and the lower front

corner, pulling and smoothing it diagonally to induce it to assume the direction of the lower part of the lining a little above and below the waist-line in front of the darts. It may, by proper manipulation, be easily made to cover a considerably curved lining without showing a twist, and a stripe of the warp of the fabric may be made to flatly follow a curved front edge, as seen in the engraving. In any portion of a lining where an unusual outline becomes necessary, almost any outside fabric may by persistence be twisted or manipulated so that it will lie smoothly over the peculiarly shaped lining. This twisting process must not be confounded with stretching. The warp and woof of the fabric are not increased or diminished, but they are twisted so that they cross at a slightly oblique angle instead of at their original right angle. This twisting must be very carefully done, as it may in some delicate fabrics so displace the threads as to destroy the beauty of the face of the goods if too much twisted. It is well, therefore, when any doubt exists as to the destructibility of the texture through twisting, to try a small sample of the fabric to see how pliable it is before beginning the twisting process preparatory to cutting the garment out; and, unless the maker understands what she is to undertake, it is not advisable for her to try the twisting process to any great extent.

Often the outside fabric may also be slashed *over* the lining to give it a needed direction, if the slash is so located that it may be



PLATE I.

concealed by the addition of revers, laps or decorations; or in outside garments of cloth any excess of fulness across the bust may be cut out, if there are to be lapels or decorations which will cover the slash. This refers to long garments in which it is absolutely impossible to scientifically produce correct fits for some forms.

When a lining is perfectly fitted, trim all its edges to make them even before taking out the bastings preparatory to cutting the outside by it; and if after fitting, the original notches do not meet according to the directions, cut a new set of notches where they are needed, particularly in the side-back seams, so that when the outside is added and the basque is basted it may fit as well as the perfectly adjusted lining, being careful always to note any fulness in basting, that the same may be retained in the completed garment. A "running" stitch is a good one for basting seams, and where the sections are liable to slip, a "back" stitch may be taken in beginning a new set of running stitches. In any event it is advisable to use a short stitch and a strong thread, and particularly to fasten the thread firmly at the ends of the seams and darts, so that they will not rip or pull out when the garment is tried on.

HOW TO FINISH CLOSING EDGES.

When a lining has been perfectly fitted, the edges of the button side of a garment—the pattern for which allows for a hem of usual width—may be finished *before* the outside is cut, in the following manner:

Lay the lining upon the outside fabric, with the right sides of the parts and the center lines together, and stitch the two together a little more than half-way from the edges to the center line, when a medium-sized button is to be used. (If large buttons are selected, make an ordinary seam at the *edge*, and use a stay for the buttons, basting it in place. This method is appropriate for curved edges when no hem is made.) Now turn the parts right side out at the seam, smoothly baste the lining to the outside, and cut the latter out by its lining. A row of hand or machine stitching is generally made at the center line and along it the buttons are sewed, a neat finish and a firm stay for the buttons being thus provided.

When the edges are straight the button-hole side may be finished as follows: Block out the outside goods for the overlapping side; lay this portion on the lap-board or table, with its right side downward, and mark its center line on the wrong side, being careful to make it far enough from the edge to provide ample room for the button-holes, if this method of closing is to be used. If hooks and eyes are to be used, however, only a narrow allowance need be made. Now cut the lining for this side off at the marks in the pattern indicating the fold of the hem, and baste a stay-tape to the right side of the lining along the cut edge. This stay is to prevent the front edge stretching between the button-holes, as it often does when the stay is omitted; when it stretches it forms wrinkles, or a fulness which pulls away from the buttons, disclosing the stitching of the button-stay. After the stay is basted, lap the front edge of the lining over the corresponding edge of the outside, with its right side (the side which comes next the figure) downward, and its front edge so located that the distance from this edge to the center line of the front will be equal to the distance from this edge to the center line of the lining, so that when the outside is turned back over the edge of the lining the two center lines will come together. Baste the edges of the lining to position, turn under the edge of the front, and also baste that down; and then stitch along each basting. Now turn the front over even with the edge of the lining, and proceed with the basting. A curved edge should usually be finished with the ordinary facing.

SEWING THE SEAMS.

In a basque that is properly made the bastings should be just *inside* or *outside* the line on which the *stitching is to be made*, thus avoiding the possibility of catching the bastings in with the stitching and of breaking the thread of the sewing in an attempt to remove the basting. If, however, the bastings have been put in along the center of the perforations, make the stitching just a trifle outside the bastings, bearing in mind that the sewing of the seams has a tightening tendency. In sewing side-back seams always have the back next the "feed" of the machine and the side-back next the "presser-foot," and hold the parts well up at each end of the "presser-foot"; otherwise the side-back seam is liable to pucker or full when being sewed. In making seams in which one portion is full on to another, place the full portion next the "feed" or underneath, because if it is placed next the "presser-foot," the latter is liable to shove the fulness out of place and into wrinkles.

Leave the shoulder and under-arm seams unsewed until the permanent closing at the front edges is made, as the garment may possibly need tightening or loosening at these seams before the collar

and sleeves are added; and it will then be much easier to make such a change than if it was necessary to rip seams that have already been sewed. Besides, in case of alteration, the marks made by machine-stitching cannot always be removed, especially from silken fabrics.

In terminating pointed ends of dart seams, cause each line of stitching to take a curve which shall bring it nearly parallel with the fold at the point of the dart. In this way the little bulge or fulness often seen at the end of a dart may be entirely obviated.

FINISHING SEAMS.

When the seams of a garment have been sewed and pressed and the edges all made even, the edges along the seams should be neatly finished by one of the methods given below or by any appropriate method preferred.

The finish most commonly employed is overcasting, the seamstress generally working from left to right; but unless she is careful or quite expert, the ravellings and short threads will escape as the stitches are made, producing a very undesirable roughness. Always even and closely clip the edges before beginning the overcasting.

Dressmakers who aim to have the inside of a garment present a very neat appearance usually finish each edge of every seam with a narrow ribbon binding, placing the binding over the edge in such a manner that a single row of "running" will sew it at both its edges at the same time. This binding may be put on in the rolled style—that is, sewed at one edge, turned or rolled over the seam edge and felled down on the under side; but while the effect is a little better, the method is not generally employed, as it requires more time than can usually be given to the finishing of a basque.

In heavy garments, such as jackets and cloaks, where the seams are to be bound with satin, silk or Farmer satin, the binding is sometimes put on before the seam is stitched and is cut wide enough to extend just a trifle beyond the basting of the seam. It is applied by the usual binding process at each side, and then the seam is stitched through the binding as well as the fabric. Seams finished in this way are not pressed, of course, until the binding has been added and sewed in; and a row of stitching may be made along the rolled edge of the binding on the upper side of the seam edge. A safer way is to baste the binding on, after the seams are pressed, by the rolled method just described, turning the binding under on the under side, so that one row of machine-stitching will hold both it and the roll of the basted edge in place. Silk, satin or Farmer satin cut in bias strips is employed for this kind of binding.

In applying bindings judgment must guide the worker in putting it on taut where there is a round in the seam, and holding it full where an edge is hollowed and liable to form a sort of ruffle when the seams are pressed. For this reason it is well, as far as possible, to press all seams before binding them, since their edges will then be in shape to receive the proper amount of the binding material. It should also be understood that the darts, under-arm and shoulder seams, and all curved seams that are more than a-fourth of an inch wide should have V cuts in the curving portions, so that when the seams are pressed open their edges will lie flatly, permitting the seams to closely follow the outlines of the figure.

Another style of finish consists in folding in the edges of the lining and outside fabric at each side of every seam, and then running or "overhanding" them together.

In thin or wash fabrics the French fell is used for most seams. This finish is made as follows: Place the wrong sides of the parts together, make an eighth-inch seam, and with a pair of sharp scissors cut the edges off smoothly close to the seaming. Then turn the parts at the seam so that the right sides come together, and make another seam an-eighth of an inch from the first seam. This will leave all the raw edges turned in and firmly sewed.

Another way of finishing such fabrics is to make the ordinary quarter-inch seam, but at the same time sew in a narrow bias binding-strip of the goods. When the seam is made, trim it down closely, turn the binding strip over it, and also turn under the loose edge of the strip and fell it down along the seaming. In garments made of partly embroidered fabrics this binding process is used along the seamed embroidered edges, even where a French fell is made along the plain edges; because it is almost impossible to make a successful French fell along an embroidered edge.

Still another way is to make an ordinary seam, and cut off the edge of one side about half its depth; then turn the uncut edge down over the cut edge, fold the two flatly over the seam, and stitch them to position, making the stitching on the *outside* of the garment. This kind of a seam is extensively used in making up thin Summer and office coats, and also for many unlined garments made of silk, linen, cotton or wool. The French fell is commonly used in ready-made underclothing and, in many instances, in finishing the seams of home-made garments; but the ordinary fell seam, made by hand or machine-stitching, provides a neat, smooth finish which is generally liked, as it is nearly flat.

LESSONS IN WOOD-CARVING.—No. 1.

It is generally believed that carving in wood is so difficult that only those who possess some talent and who can devote considerable time to its study should attempt it. This idea, however, is wholly erroneous, for wood-carving is, perhaps, the easiest of all the mechanical arts and best adapted to feminine hands. In many respects it is similar to hammering in metal, although far less laborious, for little exertion is needed to carve and indent any variety of hard wood.

Many people imagine that wood-carving, especially "in the round," (that is, when complete figures are formed) is about on a par with sculpture; this also is a decided error. Carving is, of course, sculp-



FIGURE No. 1.

ture, but the novice has only to try both to discover the vast difference between them. Carving "in the round," however, is never attempted until one has achieved excellent results in the simpler styles and can show many ornamental and useful articles as a result of her painstaking efforts.

A very plain piece of furniture may be rendered both valuable and attractive by the skilful work of the amateur carver, and it is a matter of general surprise to those who take up the pleasing art how quickly and with how little trouble they acquire proficiency enough to produce the most desirable results. All sorts of household articles may not only be ornamented at home, but polished as well, so that the actual cost in money of the most elaborate and highly finished piece of furniture or *bric-à-brac* is surprisingly small; and there is no reason why any one of our readers who has the time and patience to study and carefully follow the instructions which will be given in the present series of articles, cannot decorate her home and its belongings in a most artistic and effective manner. In short, carving in wood is much more satisfactory than the great majority of fancy-work done by women, for articles that have been decorated in this way do not soil or wear out, and they do not go out of style, but rather increase in value with age.

BEGINNINGS.

The first stage of the art is the stamped or flat work. This is produced by first transferring the pattern to the wood and then simply tracing it out with a small veiner or U-shaped tool, after which the background is hammered in with a stamp or punch made for the purpose. This is a very simple method of ornamenting woodwork, but when carefully done it is surprisingly effective, being more showy and decorative, considering the small amount of time and labor expended, than any other variety of carving.

The next step is the sunken or intaglio carving, which consists of designs sunken or cut into the wood, thus leaving the background the highest portion of the work. This does not differ materially in its general effect from flat carving, but it requires much more time. The design is first developed chiefly by the use of small, light gouges, and the background is then well hammered in, the same as for flat work. This style of decoration is also very attractive and is quite indispensable in the finishing of certain articles of furniture.

Lowering, or carving "in the round," is the third and last stage, and requires more skill, practice and time than either of the others, although any pupil who has "begun at the beginning," and mastered the work step by step as she advanced; will find no difficulty in taking up the lowered work. She will begin, of course, on a simple design. The pattern or design to be produced is applied to the wood, and the background is removed, by the aid of certain tools, to a uniform depth, say half an inch; the figure or figures will thus be left in relief, and they may then be carved or modelled as desired, after which the background will be smoothed down evenly and stamped. This work, as we have said, is the most artistic and intricate style of wood-carving, and if attempted by the learner before she has had ample practice in the simpler forms of the art, will be found

extremely difficult; but if the flat and the incised or intaglio work have first been thoroughly mastered, the relief carving may be undertaken not only without fear of failure, but with an almost certain prospect of the most satisfactory results.

MATERIALS.

American or black walnut is usually the favorite wood with beginners, both on account of the ease with which it may be cut and the readiness with which it receives a brilliant polish. Linden wood cuts smoothly and evenly, and divides favor with walnut; it is a very light wood and may be stained any desired color. Pear, apple, holly, wild cherry, the different varieties of oak, and American poplar have also their admirers, and it is a very interesting study to the learner to try her tools on each kind of wood and choose for herself that which pleases her fancy most. Those who have had no experience in the matter would naturally suppose that pine was a most desirable wood for the carver's purpose, but it is, perhaps, the least satisfactory of all. It cuts nicely with the grain, of course, but it is almost impossible to prevent it "stringing" when cut across. Small pieces of wood of different sorts may be obtained at almost any cabinet-maker's or carpenter's shop simply for the asking, and the beginner may test her tools upon them and decide which variety she prefers to use in her subsequent work.

TOOLS.

A set of wood-carving tools varies according to the number of implements in the outfit, but the expense is small. It is always best for the learner to commence with a limited number of tools; and when the uses of these have been thoroughly learned she will know exactly what others are needed and will thus be enabled to purchase them to better advantage. There is no economy in buying tools of inferior make. Either of the "Addis" brands will be found entirely satisfactory for all grades of work. By all means avoid those sets of tools which are put up especially for amateurs' use, for they are almost invariably of poor quality and cost more in the end for grinding than good tools would have cost at the start. Tools mounted in rosewood and packed in showy chests are usually good only to be admired.

The Addis make of tools set in applewood handles cost from twenty-five to fifty cents each according to the size and variety desired. Punches for background work may be obtained for from fifteen to twenty-five cents each, and a wooden potato-masher, which will cost about five cents, will be found the best kind of mallet to use with them. Raw-hide mallets are sold for the same purpose, but they are not liked so well by many and are, besides, much more expensive.

Five or six tools will do nicely to begin with, and the amateur will soon find that by a skilful use of these she can accomplish a sur-

prising amount of work. Figure No. 1 represents the ends of the implements most needed by the beginner, not including the punches required for background work; and any dealer in tools can readily make up a set by examining this cut. However, to prevent mistakes, the



FIGURE No. 2.

names of these necessary tools are given. They are as follows: a half-inch straight chisel; a modeller or flat gouge, not quite so wide as the chisel; a slightly hollow gouge; a small, hollow gouge; a divider or v-shaped tool; and a small veiner. In addition to these the novice will need a punch of ordinary size, and a rather small one of the same pattern for use in narrow places in which the larger punch could not be utilized.

Figure No. 2 shows the different sizes of straight chisels, flat gouges or modellers, and hollow gouges; and figure No. 3 illustrates the shapes of the different tools generally in use, so that anyone who has had only a very little practice will be able to determine the most useful kinds to purchase.

A necessary implement is a clamp, by means of which the wood to be carved may be held firmly in position. The dealer in hardware will, perhaps, show the latest and most improved clamp in the

market; but it is well to remember that the simplest is usually the best.

TO BEGIN WORKING.

If the beginner knows absolutely nothing of the art, it is much better for her to work for a short time at the start on waste wood; a piece of walnut or common white pine will answer the purpose as well as anything. Draw a few lines on the wood with the grain, and then cut

several cross-wise lines.

When these have been properly made, fasten the wood firmly to the table with a clamp, and you are ready to begin. Observe closely the following directions for holding tools, for upon your skill in this respect largely depends your success as a carver: Take the handle of the tool in the

left hand, with the palm of the hand towards you, holding the tool almost directly in front of you, and keeping the wrist above, but in a horizontal line with the table; then with the right hand grasp the tool just below the handle, using the thumb and first and second fingers

to guide it, and resting the wrist and third and fourth fingers on the block to be carved. This is by far the best position in which to hold the tool, as it places the greater strength and accuracy of the right hand where it will be most needed in steadying and guiding the tool in its work.

The first implement to be used will be the veiner, or graining gouge, as it is sometimes called; this resembles in shape the letter U. Grasp the tool as directed, and push it over a line, removing only a very small portion of wood, since it is not wise to try

to take out too much at first. The best carvers usually proceed slowly and carefully at the start. Aim to make the groove as even as possible, cutting out the same quantity of wood all the way down the line. Work never looks well that shows uneven lines, and these are certain to result if more wood is removed at one

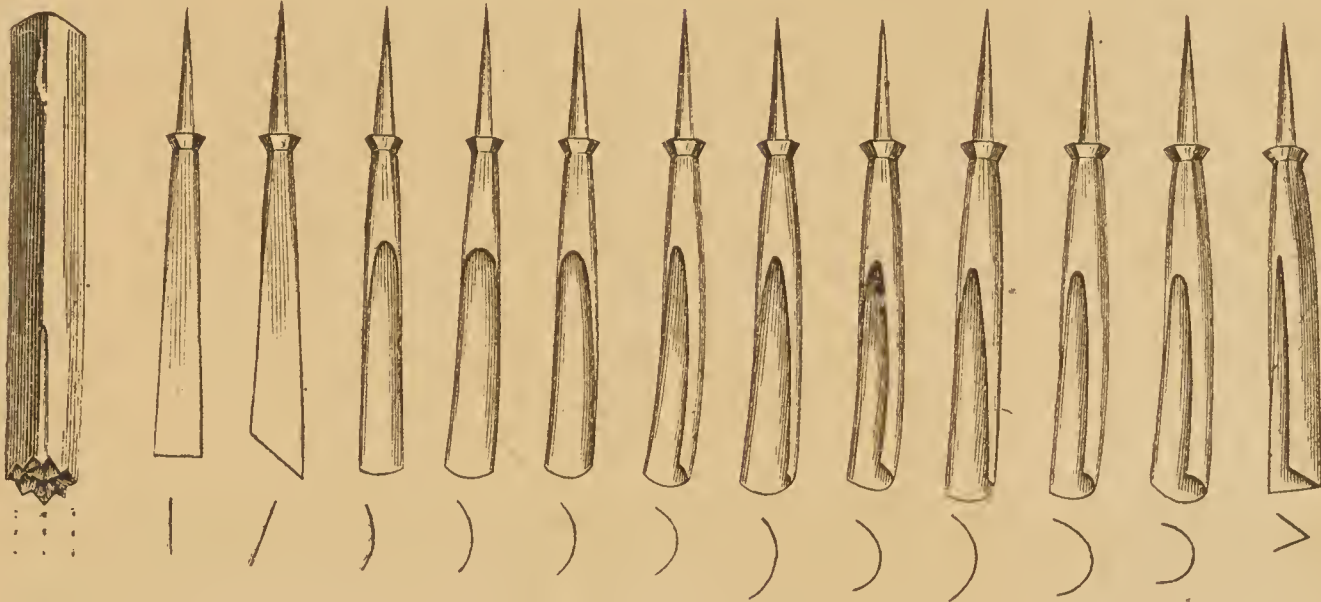


FIGURE No. 3.

portion of a line than at another. Proceed lightly at first, and if the groove needs deepening, go over it again, cutting away a little larger shaving. In this way you will be more likely to produce a groove of uniform depth and width.

TEA-TABLE TALKS.

Margie, I see, has already donned her fur sacque, and you will notice it has lost much of the soft lustre which you all admired so much last season. This is due to the substances used to repel moths, which substances invariably diminish the delicate sheen of the fur; and their influence must be counteracted in some way before the garment will look as it did before. Perhaps the most reliable method of restoring the gloss to fur is that followed by the Russians, who certainly should know a great deal about the subject. They place a suitable quantity of rye flour in a pan upon the stove and stir it until the hand can scarcely be held in it a moment. The flour is then spread upon the fur and rubbed well in, after which the fur is brushed with a very clean brush or, better still, is gently beaten until all the flour has been removed. This process renders the fur fully as lustrous and rich-looking as it was when new.

And speaking of renovating reminds me to tell you of an admirable cleansing agent for all sorts of soiled garments. This is the season when the average woman prepares her Winter wardrobe, and that includes the repairing of partly worn garments, as well as the making of new ones. This preparation is composed of

- 4 ounces of ammonia.
- 4 " " white Castile soap.
- 2 " " alcohol.
- 2 " " glycerine.
- 2 " " ether.
- 5 quarts of hot water.

Cut the soap very fine and put it on the stove in a quart of the water to dissolve. As soon as it is thoroughly melted, add the remaining four quarts of water, and when nearly cold stir in the other ingredients, bottle, and cork tightly. This cream will keep an indefinite period. To sponge a dress, add a little more than a cupful of cold water to a cupful of the cream, and mix thoroughly before using. The cream will be found generally useful in the household, as it will remove grease spots from coats, carpets or any wool

texture, paint from furniture and ink from paint. When needed for very bad spots, apply the undiluted cream with a cloth and rub well with a dry cloth.

Feathers will be as profusely used on hats during the Winter as were flowers during the Summer months. In re-curling last year's plumes and tips do not use a knife or scissors blade; a smooth piece of whalebone is best. Begin at the base of the flues and draw them tightly but firmly between the thumb and the whalebone. If they curl too much, hold them less tightly and begin farther from the quill. Careful and patient work is certain to produce most desirable results; but any sharp instrument, like a knife blade, is very apt to tear the flues, and those that escape uninjured are curled too tightly.

Short, slender ostrich tips very much curled are worn in profusion, twenty being sometimes seen on a hat. The tips are set to curve outward all around the crown and are laid more nearly flat upon the brim, or are arranged to entirely cover the crown, which is then surmounted by the three branching, lyre-shaped feathers known as the Prince of Wales' tips. These tips are set far forward on the brim, and a larger crest rises high at the back. Birds are also freely used on hats, the favorites being swallows and blackbirds arranged singly or in groups upon the high backs of round hats.

Although feathers are so fashionable and are undeniably pretty and becoming, do not forget, my dears, that it is better to avoid them altogether than to wear those of poor quality. Nothing is more desolate-looking than a hat trimmed with a quantity of plumage that shows no inclination to curl—and you know cheap feathers cannot be re-curved. A bit of good velvet and a piece of handsome ribbon will make a far more satisfactory trimming than any number of common feathers that will lose their beauty at the first approach of rain or fog and leave their wearer to mourn over the bedraggled state of her hat, which she must, however, wear throughout the season, because she has spent all she could afford in the purchase of these worse than useless decorations. Cheap feathers, cheap jewelry, cottony silk and velvet—all these go hand in hand and give her who wears them an appearance of deception, of aiming at something she cannot afford, which leads us involuntarily

to wonder whether her gentility and breeding are not as false as her attire.

Our jolly and good-tempered Katherine is making herself needlessly miserable over her increasing weight, and she complains that the straight, clinging skirts really accentuate the breadth of the hips. This defect is certainly not lessened, my dear, by the style of petticoats you wear, for they are made with a band, and this adds to the bunched effect, especially when the skirts are too stiffly starched. Every petticoat should be made upon a yoke that is deep enough to throw the fulness nearly as low as the end of the corset-steel in front.

There are numerous methods of reducing superfluous flesh, all of which have their advocates. You have doubtless heard of the Banting system, and I will explain it to you, as it is said to be the simplest and most efficient yet devised. It derives its name from the first patient upon whom the process was successfully tested, he having decreased his weight by its assistance thirty-six pounds in thirty-four weeks. The system consists, not in placing the patient on a "starvation" diet, but in forbidding him all bread, butter, milk, beer, sugar, potatoes and other root vegetables, as these edibles and liquids contain the largest amount of fat-producing substance. "Why," exclaims Katherine, "there's nothing left to eat or drink." Oh, yes, there is, my dear, and a liberal allowance, too. For breakfast the above system allows four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidney, broiled fish, or any cold meat except veal or pork; a large cup of tea without milk or sugar; and crackers or an ounce of dry toast. Dinner may consist of five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, herring and eels, which are too fat; any vegetables but potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips, green vegetables being preferred; an ounce of dry toast; any poultry or game; and claret, sherry or Maderia wine, but not champagne, port or beer. For tea there may be two or three ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without sugar or milk.

This plan was so successful that the grateful Banting published a tract or letter, which he distributed gratuitously to the number of fifty-eight thousand copies. No medicine is administered with this diet, save a volatile alkali draught in the morning during the first month. This is presumably the bromide of ammonia, which is particularly effective in diminishing the avoirdupois.

Grace is suffering from her first cold this season. Reasonable prudence and proper care in the matter of clothing will as a rule prevent this disagreeable visitation, under the influence of which Venus herself would "look a fright," but after it is once an established fact, heroic measures should be immediately taken for its cure. A six-grain dose of quinine, together with a warm bath and hot drink just before retiring will generally break up a cold in the head; but the patient must be very careful the next day to avoid exposure, remaining, if possible, in her room. A slight cold will often develop a painful and disfiguring "cold-sore," which is sure to appear at a time when its owner wishes to look her very best. Camphor applied con-

tinuously with a soft cloth for two or three hours will entirely eradicate one of these foes to beauty.

A little more sugar, Margie? My tea is unusually enjoyable to-day, perhaps on account of this pretty spoon, for you know I do love dainty silver. How often we lose sight of the fact that much of pleasure comes from our surroundings, and these at a tea-table mean faultless linen, delicate china and quaint silver. At a luncheon I recently attended I was at once attracted by the odd tea-spoons, and our genial hostess explained that she had secured them while abroad as souvenirs of her trip, purchasing a spoon at each place in which she was especially interested. The spoons were much alike in size and shape, but the handles were ornamented with designs suggestive of the places in which they were bought. Thus the spoon marked "Rome, '89," had the keys of St. Peter crossed upon the handle; that marked Venice showed the Lion of St. Mark, the patron saint of that city; while that secured at Winchester, England, ended in a cross typical of the beautiful cathedral of Winchester. The designs were not engraved, but were formed in relief or else in handsome chasing. There were thirty-three of these spoons, and they certainly attracted and deserved much admiration. Tasteful women like odd spoons nowadays, for to have one's silver match suggests too plainly that it was purchased in a set.

No, Janet, the hair is no longer curled on the neck. The lowering of the coiffure at the back has done thus much for us, for which we should be duly thankful, since the curls were an untidy fashion at best. The loose locks are tucked well under the flat braid, but are left loose to present an easy effect.

When will the average woman realize that a fan vigorously used in church or at the theatre is almost certain to cause her neighbor much uneasiness if not a severe headache or cold? It is not always the really ill-bred who are guilty of this thoughtlessness, but the offense is none the less reprehensible.

Thoughtfulness in little things! How much it implies! If my girls would keep the wrinkles from their brows, they must also keep them from their hearts; and nothing adds these heart-creases so quickly and so surely as heedlessness of the rights and comforts of others. But Margie feels that I am sermonizing, when all the time I intended to tell her that when she uses her nail-brush she should not brush toward the hand, but in the opposite direction. Manicures tell us that brushing toward the hand causes hangnails and an undue pushing away of the cuticle. Many skilled professionals now polish the nails with the palm of the hand. This would seem a rather rough treatment, but it is so lightly done that not the slightest injury results. After the powder has been applied and the pad passed rapidly several times across each nail, the soft part of the palm nearest the fingers is lightly used to produce an exceedingly brilliant polish. Try it for yourselves.

The next time we meet I will tell you about that old-new fad, massage.
E. S. W.

HOW TO LIVE WISELY.—CHAPTER 17.

THE SUCCESSES AND FAILURES IN LIFE.

If the wife or mother could but accept the facts of life and neither praise nor blame in thought or word those imperfections or characteristics which render one of her family melancholy or morbid, another so sanguine as to be unpractical, still another inconsiderate of propriety or morals and a fourth dull of wit or slow of action—if she could only bring herself to view these mental faults of her family in the same light as she does their defects of complexion, stature or vision, and would set herself steadfastly to work to cure them by the combined forces of education, example and affection, then indeed would the home be less wretched and the failures in life less common. If it is the husband whose mental, moral or habitual obliquities cause pain or mar the happiness of the home, the wife should not forget that, being human, she has faults both of habit and temperament which may be equally aggravating to her husband; and the remembrance of the fact that she married him willingly, if not gladly, should influence her still more strongly to kindness and patience in her treatment of his shortcomings. No woman should marry until she is fully acquainted with the character and habits of the man who has sought her hand, and it is her duty alike to him and to herself to carefully weigh those faults or peculiarities which appear, and decide whether they are serious enough to prove in the time to come an insurmountable barrier to domestic peace and happiness. She cannot explain or excuse a mistake at this important crisis by weakly arguing that she was blinded by love or that the man deceived her in regard to his real disposition; for

it is almost invariably her "haste to marry" which gives her bitter cause to "repent at leisure," the exceptions to this rule only serving to prove its general truth.

As a rule, much of what is called failure in domestic life could be transformed into at least a partial success if the wife treated her husband's unpleasant traits as if they did not exist, or else met them in the same manner and spirit as she would any physical ailment with which he might be afflicted. The wise woman uses diplomacy as well as common sense and kindness in regulating her treatment of a husband who has peculiarities of temper or habit that can neither be abated nor overcome; and diplomacy means a proper regard for expediency and a broad-minded spirit of "give and take" which cannot fail to win in the long run. It often happens that the wife who is ambitious to possess riches and all the pleasant things which they produce not only frets and worries because she cannot attain her object, but also makes wholly wretched the life of her husband, who, though a good man and worthy of all respect, lacks the ability to attain financial success. It is a sad comment upon the drift of the times that the number of these foolish women is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the countless instances which come beneath our notice of rich men who make wholly undesirable husbands.

Many a true and tender-hearted man has been treated at his own fireside with indifference or thinly veiled contempt because nature has not endowed him with the qualities necessary to the

accumulating of wealth at all hazards and without regard for the rights, feelings or property of others; while on the other hand many a woman's belittling vanity has been increased tenfold, and her children's characters warped or wholly ruined, by the influence of what is mistakenly called worldly success. Of course, the getting of money may be and often is as high an ambition as any other to which men devote their energies, but it is only thus praiseworthy and honorable when governed by strict principles of integrity and fair dealing, coupled with a conscientious discharge of the responsibilities which great wealth should entail. Women who appreciate those traits in their husbands which render financial success almost impossible—traits which cause them to find greater satisfaction in doing a kindly act than in driving a shrewd bargain—may have hours of discontent because their children have not all the advantages that abundant wealth could procure; but such a wife, if she is considerate, intelligent and just, returns for consolation to the fact that from the purity and uprightness of their father's character her children derive an inheritance that is nobler and more precious than any good which unlimited riches could give them.

Someone who has thoughtfully considered the fine characteristics of the great body of industrious, frugal and honest men who form the world's moral bone and sinew, speaks somewhat in this wise: "The qualities we love in a man rarely lead him to the acquirement of a large fortune; and among these lovable traits are generosity, truth, trustfulness, friendliness, unselfishness, the desire to help, the heart to pity, the mind to refuse profit from a neighbor's loss or weakness." As long as such men live to make the world better and, if rightly understood by those about them, to make plain homes rich with content and even gladness, there will continue to be what the rich call poverty but what the philosopher knows to be true riches. There are many reasons for discontent in the home, whether the purse be well filled or not; and a woman has but to look into her own heart to find out which ones poison her cup of happiness. Then, having discovered the evil spirits, she should proceed to exorcise them as quickly and as thoroughly as possible. It is a woman who thus warns her fellow women of the evils of discontented domestic life, and she does so because, while she has a tender sympathy for her sex, her wide observation has proved that feminine faults of temper and disposition are quite as numerous and quite as grave in their consequences as those of their masculine fellow beings.

It is not infrequently a woman's habit of conspicuously exhibiting her superior qualities which prevents her husband contemplating those really attractive traits which she may possess and which, viewed in their proper light, would fit her to adorn any position in which he might be able to place her. There is always more or less egotism in the character of the general woman. She may veil the fact and, perhaps, conceal it so entirely that no one ever thinks of her in the light of a person wholly given up to approval of herself and her own actions. The more acquiescent certain characters are the more sure one may be that their opinions are steadfast; and the courtesy by which these are prevented asserting themselves to the disturbance of another's tranquillity is only an instance of fine self-control. Of course, this concealment of the real sentiments should never be encouraged with regard to matters of principle that deserve free expression. When we suppose that the convictions of one of our family are either awry or wholly wrong, it is well to remember that, unless there is immediate danger of evil consequences, there are more agreeable and effectual methods of correcting the error than by resorting to aggressive arguments or the use of parental authority. The principle of "think and let think, believe and let believe" has won more persons from delusions and perversions and led them to seek higher standards of living than illiberal and discourteous treatment could ever have achieved. When treated with considerateness of speech and manner those who are in the wrong lose their obstinacy of opinion, and in the light and warmth of a kindly patience with their errors they see clearly how to agree with their generous opponents. They recognize truth in the tranquil spirit that differs from them, and time usually sets them right.

If domestic arguments do not extend beyond gentle questions and civil answers and calm statements as calmly dissented from where dissent is unavoidable at the moment, peace and good will lend their own lustre to the brightness of the family circle. But gentleness or placidity does not mean that most aggravating composure which informs us that she upon whom it rests conducts her crusade against mistaken views and imperfect ideals from a standpoint so

high as to clearly prove her own infallibility and her measureless pity for everyone whom she deems less wise and good than herself. The family saint who canonizes herself, and the family martyr who plaits her own circlet of thorns and is never so content or so disagreeable as when she is wearing it, have neither of them those charming but unassuming qualities which alone can make home the loveliest spot on earth.

The traits which distinguish persons of this very unpleasant class are for the most part natural characteristics. They show themselves first in the very little child and should be firmly and persistently checked at the earliest possible opportunity, that the child may be brought to see herself in a truer light and may escape the dislike and distrust which will be her portion later on if her course be not wisely changed. When a girl is young it is not uncommon for a young man who admires her to be blinded by her assumption of superiority into the belief that she really possesses preternatural virtues of mind, heart and character; but when it is too late he discovers that she only believes she is endowed with finer and better perceptions of what is beautiful and right and true, but is in reality no nobler or more lovely than other women. Such a wife sometimes impels her husband and children to shun the company of really good people, because of the fear that they, too, will prove as intolerant or as martyr-like in their lofty attitude of superiority as the "perfect one" at home. She who poses as a truly good woman is tiresome to those who love her, for she is an intolerable bore even when she is not making goodness itself seem wholly disagreeable. In fact, it may not be improper to include such characters among "immoral religionists," since their influence is decidedly deteriorating to pure and plastic minds.

When one recalls "Brook Farm" and the life led there by our own Immortals, it is not difficult to believe that harmony and even content is possible in a prevailing aggravation of conditions and in uncongenial occupations that are stinted by a meagreness of material results. Much of our discontent is wrought by the fictitious values we set upon certain non-essentials—objects and conditions which are certainly very desirable and most charming to have and to enjoy, but which are worse than valueless when attainable only through the loss of self-respect, through a waste of the health or vital forces or through an expenditure of one's youth for the sake of being rich when worldly enjoyments are impossible, and leaving a vast fortune at death's door.

"High thinking and plain living" are not only possible but will become attractive as soon as one comes to experience what they really mean. The old Emperor William of Germany always slept upon an iron bedstead in a plainly furnished room, because he wished to feel that his best life was that of a soldier; and in the same way a wife may be happy among simple surroundings if thereby her husband may preserve his integrity and leave an honorable name and memory to his children, in whom his noble qualities may find a renewed and yet brighter expression. Luxury is pleasant, but it is not as necessary as content. Elegance is only a matter of contrast. The dweller on a far off Western ranch finds comfort in a single room and luxury in two, while the presence of a piano and a little board book-case marks a habitation of sumptuous elegance, not because of the poverty of its inmates but because of its remoteness from the comforts of civilized life.

It is a duty which we all owe both to ourselves and to those about us to look forward to and provide for the inevitable rainy day, which may mean prostrating illness as well as helpless old age; but millions of money are not needful to meet these wants, while a wilful and unreasonable determination to amass a great hoard of wealth with which to beautify the after part of life frequently invites the evils of bodily exhaustion and premature old age. The mind of man (and of woman, too) is curiously constructed. We live most, not by what we have, but by what we long for. Possession often begets satiety, but there is a sweet and beautiful illusion about what we have not that allures us to acquire it at the price of those conditions which are never properly esteemed until they are lost beyond retrieve in this life.

The success of failure is not infrequently better than we planned and is often the best fate that can befall us in this too utilitarian world. This truth many a good woman learns when she looks back from the twilight of her years upon a life which was not set according to her material tastes, but which really held within its unfulfilled cravings that which makes retrospect peaceful and memory a happy thanksgiving.

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DRAWN-WORK.

ARTICLE XI.

It is quite needless to suggest the various uses to which this pretty design is adapted. Like its predecessors, it may be applied to a strand reached. The thread is then carried diagonally across the corner of the adjoining small solid square to the beginning of the second upright strand, the inner half of which is wound the same as the first one; then one-half the adjoining horizontal strand is wound, the next small square is diagonally crossed, and the inner half of the third upright strand is wound. The edge of the third upper space is now reached, and by an over-and-over stitch the cord effect is continued across it to the fourth upright strand. The right half of the strand is wound and then the lower half of the adjoining horizontal strand; and this process is carried out, always in a diagonal direction, either upward or downward until the work is crossed.

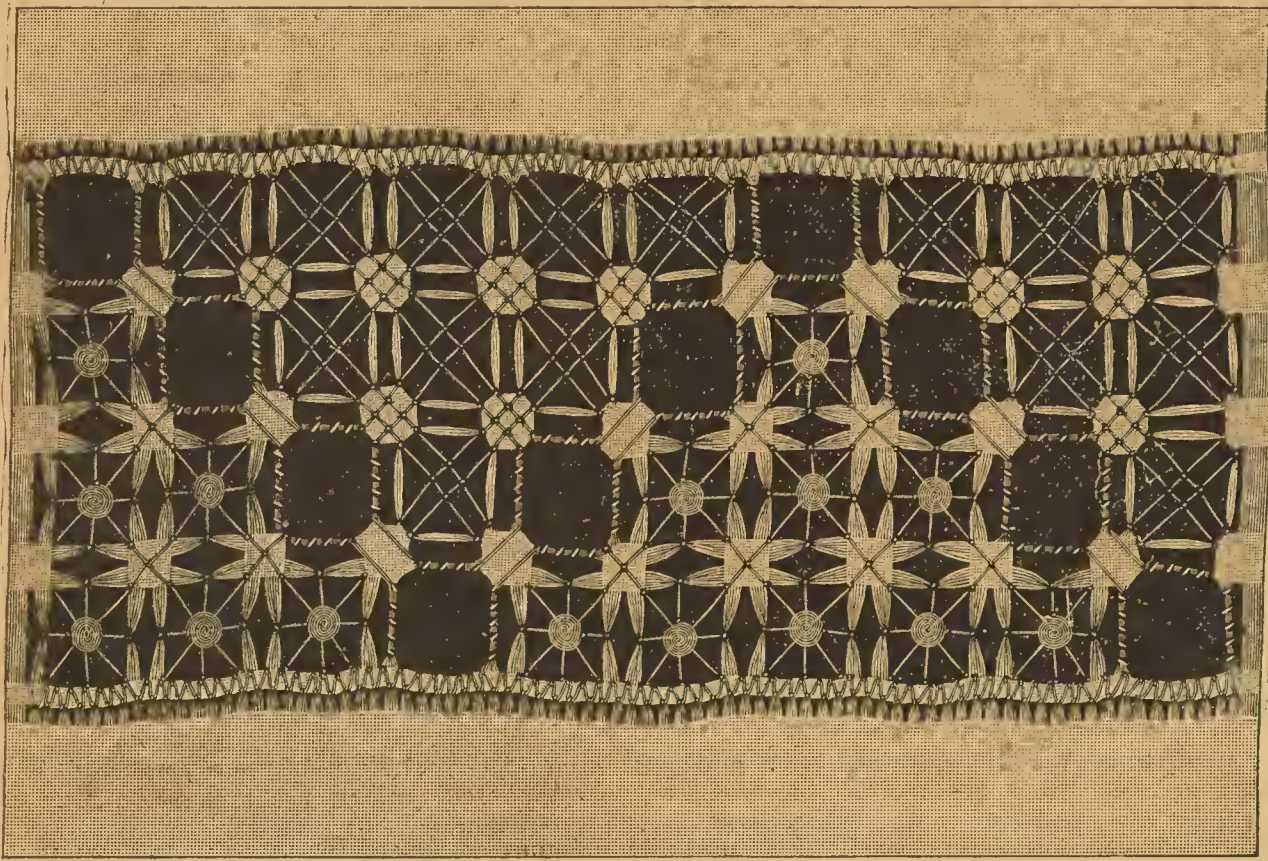


FIGURE NO. 60.—DESIGN FOR DRAWN-WORK.

variety of articles and developed in any of the fabrics heretofore suggested.

In preparing the fabric the worker must decide how many rows deep she wishes the points of the pattern to be and draw the threads accordingly. For purposes of illustrating and explaining the details but three rows of spaces (see figure No. 68) have been given, but in the completed design four rows appear, with a very effective result.

FIGURE NO. 60.—DESIGN FOR DRAWN-WORK.—By closely studying the illustration in connection with the engravings of the details, the student will be easily able to produce it unaided by explicit instructions. It will be observed that the open spaces mark out a set of points whose squares are filled in by two distinct patterns, one of which, the star pattern, was given in the October DELINEATOR, while the details for the other are included in this article. Of course, it will not be necessary to include the two patterns in filling in the spaces, but the two make a prettier effect than one alone.

FIGURES NOS. 61 AND 62.—DETAILS FOR THE POINTS.—These engravings show how the threads are to be drawn and cut by the method described in previous numbers of the DELINEATOR. All the raw edges about the spaces are finished with a close over-and-over stitch to prevent ravelling, after which the points are begun as seen at the lower right corner of figure No. 61. One-half of this upright strand of threads is wound round and round, producing a cord effect; and the same winding is continued around the lower half of the first horizontal

right half of the second upright strand of the lowest row in figure No. 62; but the two cottons complete the points and the wound strands so that all three of the horizontal strands are taken up eventually. To more plainly show how these winding cottons are used the engraving has been made with one thread darker than the other; and by closely observing them the worker cannot go astray.

FIGURES NOS. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 AND 68.—DETAILS FOR FILLING IN.—

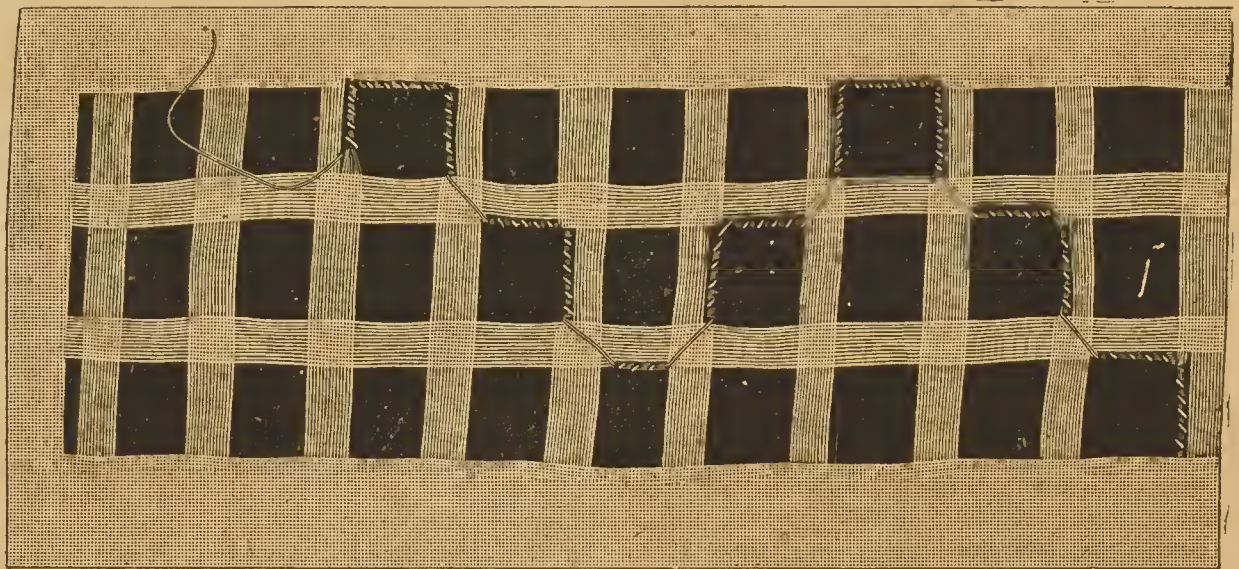


FIGURE NO. 61.

Details for filling in the star pattern were given in the October DELINEATOR, and as the learner is no doubt familiar with them, it will not be necessary to give them further mention, since figure No. 60 shows exactly where and how they are to be applied. The engravings whose numbers have just been given fully illustrate, step by step, the method of filling in those spaces wherein the star pattern is not used. Four working cottons cross each space, and where they cross at the center they are knotted; and at each corner of

every small solid square they each knot a strand. The worker must be very careful to knot the proper strand each time, for a slight mistake in the beginning will spoil the whole work. It is therefore advisable that she begin and carry out one cotton at a time as seen at figure No. 63; then begin and follow with the second as seen at figure No. 64. This done, the other two cottons may be begun as seen at figure No. 65. It will be observed that where the cottons cross over the small squares they are knotted, but not to the square as in the star pattern. All these knottings make a

very lace-like effect, but they must be regularly and neatly made. The directions just given may be easily adapted to the spaces within the points, if the student will carefully inspect the design as represented at figure No. 60. In fact, with all the knowledge on the subject she is now in possession of, the worker may find the engraving a more valuable assistant than a lengthy word description. The design is completed by a tiny heading at each side of it; and as it is one which has been represented and described a number of times, no difficulty will be experienced in making it.

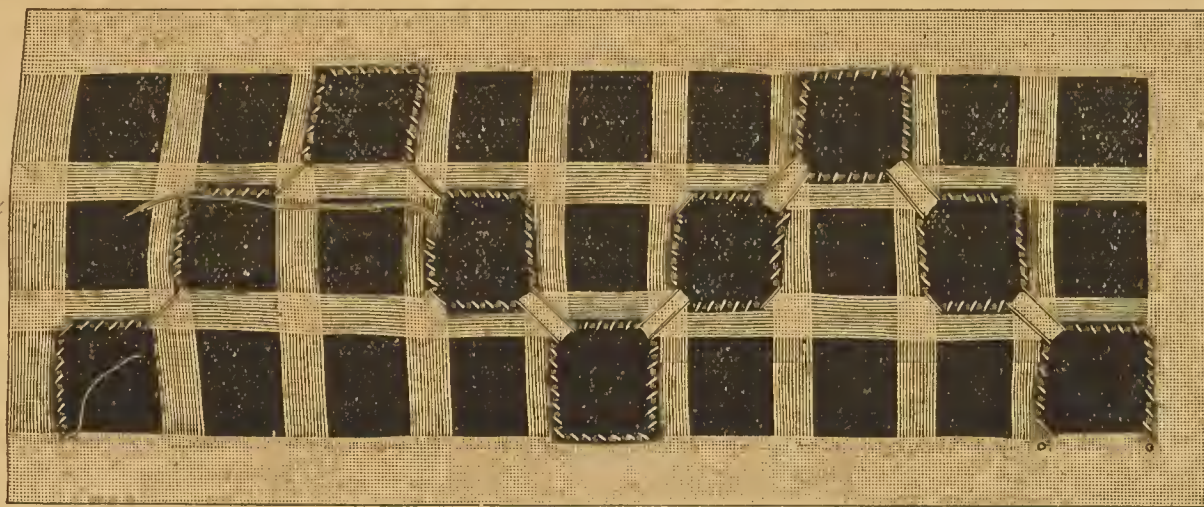


FIGURE No. 62.

FIGURES Nos. 61 AND 62.—DETAILS FOR THE POINTS.

HOUSEKEEPING, GOOD AND BAD.

SECOND PAPER.

The thrifty housewife carefully watches the market and is ever ready to take advantage of fluctuations in the prices of supplies. Thus, for example, when fruits are at their best and very plentiful there will be a day or two when they may be had at an extremely low figure; and the same is true of vegetables, such as tomatoes to can or bottle, cauliflower to pickle, gherkins, okra and melons to spice, sweet peppers to stuff, etc., etc. When such occasions

she may lay up an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables for Winter use; and she does not start for a day's outing or make a round of social calls at such a time, when her duty both to herself and to her family so plainly demands her presence at home. In fact, the wise provider takes more pleasure in a goodly array of well filled jars or cans resulting from a day's canning or preserving than she could possibly receive from an excursion or picnic, and she soon learns to sympathize with her husband's unwillingness to absent himself from business when the chances of honest gain are especially promising, much as he enjoys an occasional period of recreation at less busy seasons.



FIGURE No. 63.

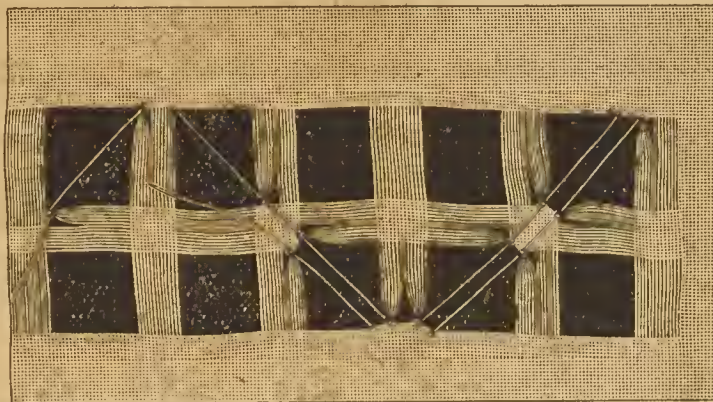


FIGURE No. 64.

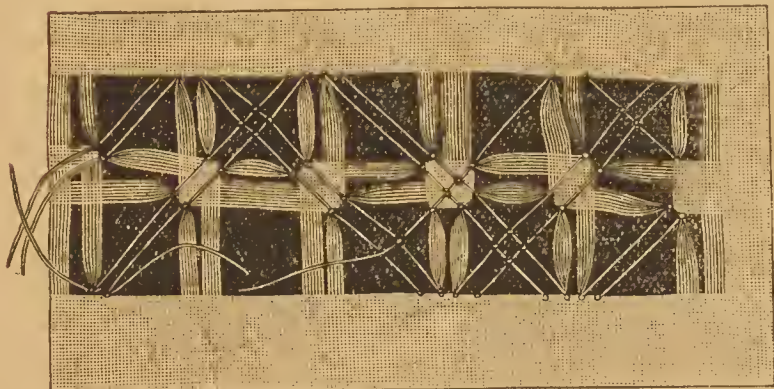


FIGURE No. 65.

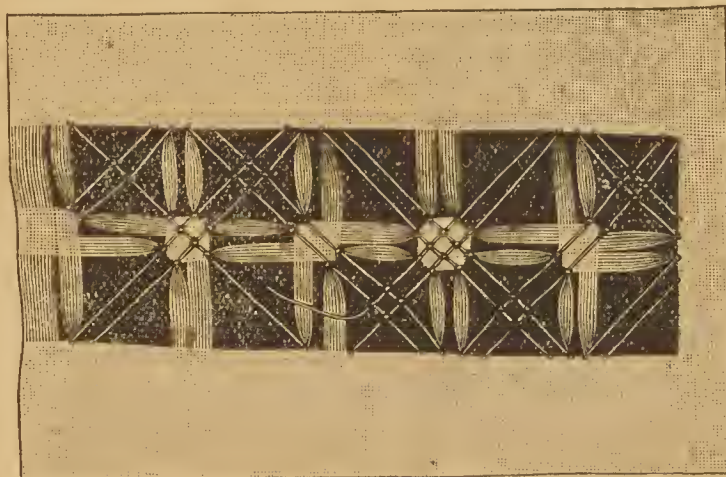


FIGURE No. 66.

Of course, there are fruits and vegetables which must be purchased at a certain time or not at all. Currants are best for jelly after a few clear days, and they should not be fully ripe, a few green berries on the end of each cluster indicating when they are in best condition for the purpose. When they are desired to spice, however, or their

arrive the economical housekeeper is ready with clean jars, new rubber rings and plenty of spices, vinegar and other necessaries, that

juice is needed to add to raspberry jam, they may be very ripe, and may be purchased when the market is overflowing and their price

correspondingly low. In the same way grapes should be only partly ripe for making jelly; for both currants and grapes possess a finer and higher flavor when not fully ripened, and cooking apparently develops it and retains it without loss. Over-ripe tomatoes, also, are less desirable for canning than those which show a tinge of green in their bright coloring.

It is an exceedingly wise plan to keep constantly on hand during the Summer an abundant supply of glass jars for sealing any kind of fruit that is at hand and likely to deteriorate if allowed to remain long uncooked. Pears and apples cost much less by the basket or barrel than by the quart, but if purchased in quantity, the saving thus effected will be more than balanced by decay, unless the fruit is immediately preserved in some way. If one has a cool, dark place in which to keep canned fruits and vegetables, there is little likelihood of their spoiling; and the labor of "doing up" is amply paid for in the comfort the housewife feels in knowing that supplies are at hand to meet emergencies, such as tardiness or errors on the part of market-men, or the presence of unexpected guests at table.

Apples and pears may be canned with very little effort, and without additional expense, save for the jars. The cost of the jars, however, should be reckoned as part of the outlay for housefurnishing, since if carefully handled they will become permanent items in the list of kitchen utensils; but even if their price is counted each year as part of the expense of canning, they would easily pay for themselves in a single season, by reason of the difference between the cost of fruit or vegetables when bought in large and small quantities.

The woman who is not fond of practical thrift advances the objection that much more fruit is consumed when it is thus constantly in the house than when it is purchased only as needed, but she who views the matter in this light shows plainly that she is ignorant of the difference between good and bad housekeeping, since the good housekeeper avoids parsimony and carefully considers what foods will best conduce to the health of her family. Fruits are among the most wholesome of nourishments and the very best aids to the assimilation of grains and vegetables; even the most rigid economist, therefore, if she be properly instructed, will feel justified in serving them as often as her purse will permit, and will be constantly on the alert to procure them at the lowest possible prices.

The unwise housekeeper also informs us that tomatoes

in tin cans are no more expensive than those put up at home, even when the jars are on hand from a previous season. This may be true, but it must not be forgotten that tomatoes in glass are vastly superior in flavor to those preserved in tin, besides being perfectly clean and free from the injurious substances sometimes found in tinned eatables. No vegetable, perhaps, is more frequently used at all seasons in domestic cookery than the tomato, and the housewife should study the best method of preserving it during its time of plenty for use during the balance of the year.

The methods recommended for the providing of good food at the most reasonable prices are also applicable to the replenishing of the linen closet and to the purchase of those family garments which are always likely to be needed. There are certain seasons of the year when even fabrics may be obtained at a much lower price than the average, and she who is truly thrifty and who feels that her interest in the proper expenditure of the family resources should be as great as that of her husband who has earned the money, watches for these changes in prices and is always ready to take advantage of them. She does not waste her time and energy, however, in hunting for "bargains;" she knows by experience and by well directed obser-

vation when the best season has arrived for the purchase of each article of household linen and family apparel. To be sure, there are women so short-sighted that they consider this sensible economy a positive meanness instead of a most commendable virtue. Such a woman, however, admires the talent for shrewd money-getting in a man and does not as a rule cavil at his most devious modes of acquiring wealth, rather taking pride in the "smartness" which enables him to outwit his fellow men, although smartness in this sense is but another name for well planned dishonesty.

Another and equally foolish feminine argument for repressing the natural inclination to take advantage of the usual seasons of inexpensive shopping is, that if every woman made her purchases at such times, there would be little or no gain to anyone. This is undoubtedly a fact; but as there are in reality only a very few housekeepers, comparatively speaking, who are thus considerate and sensible in their expenditure of the resources committed to their charge, it is plainly the bounden duty of these few to act, not according to what might be, but according to what is. If there were only more women willing and able to do their practical duty in the marriage partnership and to bear their proper share of the domestic financial burdens, there might, it is true, be fewer opportunities for purchasing sup-

plies at especially low rates, but their husbands would be more cheery and hopeful, would take a greater interest in matters outside their daily toil and would, in fact, be more agreeable companions at their firesides and elsewhere. Not that every man is courteous and manly, or even considerate and appreciative of his wife's earnest endeavors to lighten his load by wisely administering the department of which she is the rightful head; but the really capitious, exacting and boorish husband is by no means as common as many people suppose, and he is deserving of all the contempt and contumely which right-minded persons very justly bestow upon him.

The wife of so unworthy a man is unfortunate, indeed, but her misery seldom causes her to swerve from her own obligations in the home. She seems to find courage or, at least, a pathetic sort of compensation in the intelligent and conscientious discharge of her household duties. In fact, she does just what a husband with similar fineness and strength of character would do under the misfortune of a negligent, giddy, vain or incapable wife, who justifies her conduct by saying: "I am just as he married me. If

he wanted a more satisfactory wife, why did he not ask some one else."

But to return to the practical side of our theme. Some women save their substance by wisely expending, while others accomplish the same result by skilful care of what is in hand. Both methods are efficient, but there is no discoverable reason why the clever purchaser should not also be able to increase her store by shrewd saving. "Easy gained, easy lost," is an ancient adage, but like many other inherited expressions, its truth is not universally or even generally applicable, for after all it only suggests a possibility. It is not assertive, and doubtless the epigrammatic growler who originated it did not intend it to be understood as an assertion but only as a hint of what would be likely to follow when easily won possessions are in the hands of inconsiderate or conscienceless persons.

Take, for example, the item of household linens. The bride likes her first linens to be handsome, for they bear her maiden name or initials, and she naturally desires to keep them as long as possible. As a rule they are "easy gained," being most likely a gift from her mother or some other near relation; but if the young wife is naturally a good housekeeper, she does not treat them lightly because they

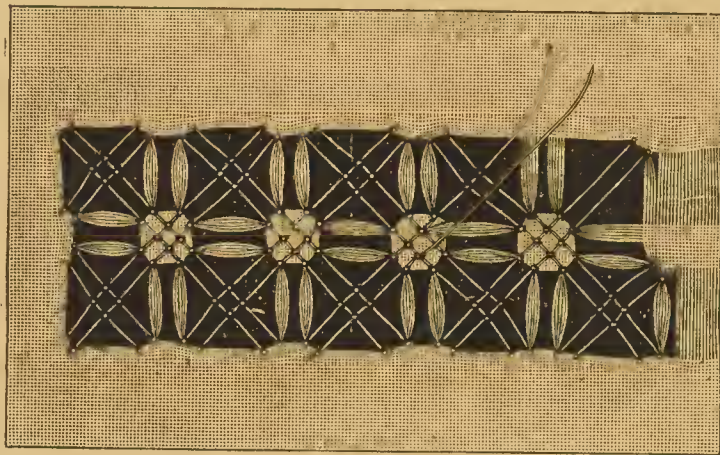


FIGURE NO. 67.

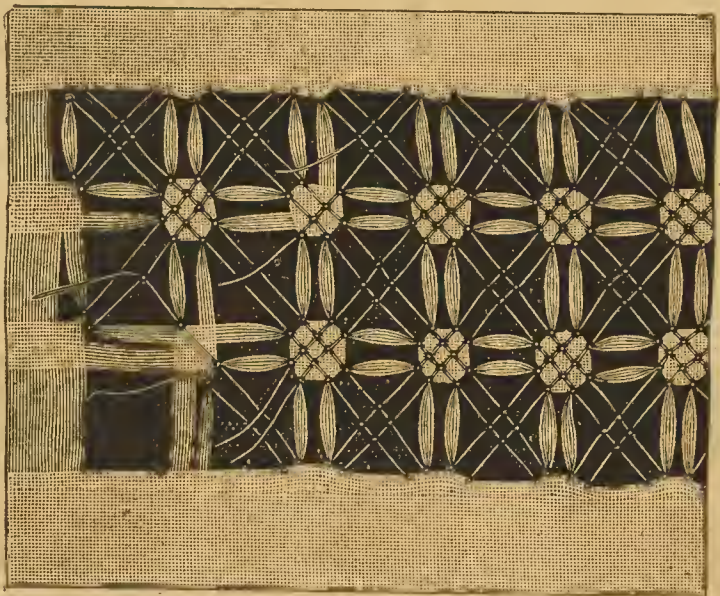


FIGURE NO. 68.

FIGURES NOS. 63 TO 68.—DETAILS FOR FILLING IN.

cost her nothing. She sees that every piece of this precious linen is safely laundered, and that no injurious chemicals are used in the process. She does not allow it to be used on ordinary occasions or to become excessively soiled, and she removes all accidental stains by such means as may be suitable for each particular case. After a year of such careful use, and while the linen, if of good quality, is still in excellent condition, it is a prime economy to procure a new supply, so as to increase the stock for cases of emergency, and also to relieve the marriage outfit from more than occasional use, for which it will last many years.

Besides the convenience of having an abundance of sheets, pillow-slips and table napery for every exigency, there is a certain satisfaction which every right-minded woman must feel in keeping the linen given her on her wedding day to show to her children in after years. For although it is well, as a rule, to view all matters of domestic economy from a strictly practical standpoint of financial utility, there are still a few sentiments which refined people cherish and which they cannot neglect without injury to themselves and those about them. Indeed, one of the most inspiring forces in good housekeeping has its origin and its existence in that finer sentiment which makes home sweet and its recollection a blessing.

She who sings over her household duties, who adapts her likings to her necessities, and who compels her necessities to wear the charm of refinements, homely and plain though her material surroundings

may be, is a good housekeeper. On the other hand, she is a bad housekeeper who says "it will do," when better conditions or more creditable work are obtainable by her own foresight or industry.

When women in general have once attained a reasonableness in their divisions of their time and strength, or in other words, have learned how to balance real values and to adjust their duties so that the necessary and the unnecessary shall take their proper places and receive their just share of attention, and the beautiful shall be placed side by side with the simple and homely duties of life—when women have reached this high level, bad housekeeping and unhappy housekeepers will be no more. To discuss this encouraging assurance and to prove its truth shall be reserved for another paper; but there is this one fact which may be accepted without question and without argument—that all household work is honorable and elevating to her who does it in the right spirit. One sort of labor may be more agreeable than another, but whatever is necessary or comes within the range of duty is worthy of any hand, whether it be hardened by previous toil or soft and white with the luxury of uselessness. The greatest thinkers and philosophers of to-day and the good men in all times have fixed the honors that belong to every sort of handiwork. If well done, it is respected—if poorly done, it is despised; and this regard or contempt is for the brain and the character that compel the hands to do their duty or allow them to stop short of perfect results.

THE OYSTER, AND HOW TO COOK IT.

To the person of fastidious appetite who is animated with a sensible desire to eat properly prepared food it is a deplorable fact that outside the large cities comparatively little is known as to the capabilities of the oyster as a most toothsome and wholesome article of diet. Many good cooks content themselves by serving this delicious shell-fish either raw, stewed, fried or in soup, but beyond this their skill and experience cannot take them; and even these simple dishes are often so poorly prepared and so negligently brought to table that the flavor and texture of the luscious bivalve are ruined.

A few years ago every dinner that laid any claim to formality began with from four to six oysters served upon the half-shell, with lemon and pepper, and salt, if necessary. Nowadays, however, oysters seldom form the prelude to handsome private dinners, and when they do thus appear, they are eaten without condiments, being sent to table in their shells upon ice, with a dainty garniture of shredded lettuce or of celery or parsley tips. For suppers they have become almost an enthusiasm; for, as a well known *gourmet* explained, "you may eat as many as you can afford and not feel as if you had broken the hygienic law of going to bed with an uncrowded digestion."

OYSTERS ON ICE.—Persons who dwell in those parts of the country in which only canned oysters can be conveniently procured miss that subtly delicious flavor which characterizes the freshly opened bivalve. Nevertheless, the art of canning has been brought to such a state of perfection that the oyster may be obtained in practically its natural state throughout the length and breadth of the land. A most attractive and ornamental mode of serving either canned or fresh oysters for "stand-up refreshments" is by sending them to table upon a block of ice. Select a large piece of clear ice and cut it into any preferred shape; a cube is easiest to form and perfectly well suited to the purpose. Place it in a tub or large pan, and with a hot iron or brick melt a round or square hollow in its center of sufficient size to contain the oysters. Lay the ice upon folded towels on a large platter or tray, and dress it with lemons cut in halves and with parsley, cress or any pretty greens that will look well upon the table. A single large block may be placed at the center of the refreshment table or a smaller one at each end. The oysters are served out with jelly spoons or salad forks.

BROILED OYSTERS.—First plump the oysters by spreading them upon the bottom of a pan in which a little hot butter has been spread, say a table-spoonful to every two dozen oysters, and turn them over carefully so that both sides will be stiffened or plumped and the edges nicely ruffled. A considerable quantity of liquid will then have exuded from the oysters. Lift them from the pan, lay them upon a double wire gridiron, and broil a little on each side. Have in readiness a sufficient number of slices of thin and nicely browned and buttered toast. Dip one side of each slice in the oyster juice remaining in the pan, arrange the toast, dry side up, on a hot platter, and place the oysters upon it. Turn the remainder of the liquid over the oysters, dividing it equally among them, dust with white pepper or *paprika*, and send to table. If the oysters are not from salt water, dredge them with a little salt. This dish is appropriate for a dainty

breakfast, luncheon or supper and may be accompanied by gherkins, olives or pickled cauliflower. Oysters prepared in this way will be found much more delicious than when broiled without plumping.

GRILLED OYSTERS ON TOAST.—The following is a simple and excellent and at the same time a speedy way of serving oysters on toast. Drain the oysters in a colander, and drop them, with or without butter, into a hot pan upon the range. They will ruffle in a few moments, and they should then be tossed lightly about that they may ruffle and plump on both sides. Arrange the toast, which should be hot and brown and nicely buttered, upon a platter. Then remove the oysters carefully from the pan to some place where they will keep perfectly hot; salt and pepper the liquid in the pan, arrange a small heap of oysters upon each slice, and pour a little melted butter over the whole.

FRICASEED OYSTERS.—Drain off all the liquor, spread the oysters in a hot, flat pan, and toss them until they are plumped and ruffled on both sides; then place them in a hot dish, and set them where they will keep hot but will not cook any more. Measure the liquor that has exuded from them, return it to the pan, and add to it an equal quantity of sweet cream or fresh milk. To each cupful of the resulting liquid add a tea-spoonful of flour mixed with a little milk, half a tea-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of pepper; also add a table-spoonful of butter to every two cupfuls of the liquid. When the flour is thoroughly cooked, add a tea-spoonful of lemon juice, and remove the preparation from the fire. Immediately stir in the well beaten yolk of an egg, place the oysters in the sauce, and the moment they are thoroughly heated (they must not boil) turn the whole into a hot dish, and garnish with fried points of bread. Fricaseed oysters may be eaten with small sandwiches formed of thin slices of graham or corn bread spread with butter in which lemon juice has been mixed; they may also be served as patties in earthenware or paper cases, or else turned over hot, split, toasted and buttered Boston crackers.

CREAMED OYSTERS.—Drain off the liquid, plump the oysters by dropping them into a heated pan, and then pour them with their liquor into about an equal quantity of hot cream sauce that has been nicely seasoned with butter, salt and pepper and a little mace or nutmeg. These are to be eaten with cold tea biscuit or dainty slices of brown bread.

OYSTER CURRY.—Drain, plump and ruffle two dozen oysters. Place a tea-spoonful (or a little less) of curry-powder in a tea-spoonful of flour, moisten with a little sweet cream or milk, add a salt-spoonful of salt and a tea-spoonful of onion juice expressed by means of a wooden lemon-squeezer, and stir the whole into the liquor that has exuded from the oysters. If this sauce is too stiff when boiled, beat into it a little hot cream or milk; then turn in the oysters and a table-spoonful of butter. As soon as the mixture reaches the boiling point, turn it into a border of hot, well seasoned rice, and serve immediately.

PIGS IN BLANKETS, OR *Huitres au Lit.*—Cut thin slices of fat bacon, and wrap in each a plump oyster that has been drained upon

a napkin, peppered, and slightly salted if necessary. Fasten each "pig" in its wrapping by means of a tiny skewer, ordinary wooden toothpicks being admirable for the purpose. Arrange the oysters thus prepared in a hot frying-pan, and cook them until the bacon is a light brown, turning them, of course, as often as necessary. Serve on thin, freshly toasted white or brown bread placed upon a hot platter. This dish is usually very acceptable to the masculine palate.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Drain two dozen oysters, and plump them in a hot pan; then remove the oysters, and add to the liquid a little ground mace or a few gratings of nutmeg, a salt-spoonful each of pepper and salt (more salt if liked), a hint of cayenne or half a salt-spoonful of *paprika*, a table-spoonful of flour wet with a little milk or water and a table-spoonful of butter. Stir the mixture until it is entirely free from lumps, and when it has boiled up thick, add the oysters. Let them boil up once, pour them into a buttered dish, sprinkle with fine buttered and seasoned bread-crumbs and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes, or until the crumbs are well browned. Those who do not like mace or nutmeg may add half a tea-spoonful of celery salt. Scalloped oysters are excellent for supper or luncheon or a second course at dinner. They may be prepared in the morning for dinner, or even the day before if kept in a very cool place; for this reason they are a favored dish for a Sunday dinner.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Drain and crumb the oysters, dip them in egg and again in crumbs, and then drop them, a few at a time, into smoking hot fat; when nicely browned, drain them on butcher's paper laid upon a hot plate, and serve, just before dessert, with lettuce or celery dressed with oil and vinegar. Shredded cabbage is also liked with fried oysters.

SAUTÉED OYSTERS.—These are more delicate than fried oysters and easier to prepare. Drain the oysters thoroughly in a napkin, sprinkle them with pepper and salt, and, if desired, roll them in fine cracker-crumbs. Drop small pieces of butter, one at a time, upon a warm pancake pan or griddle, and lay an oyster upon each; as soon as the oyster is brown drop a bit of butter near it, and turn the oyster over upon the butter with a cake turner, to brown the other side. Sautéed oysters are delicious for luncheon or supper and may be appropriately served as a second course at dinner or with salad later during the meal.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Plump and ruffle a dozen oysters in a pan, cool the juice, and use half a cupful of it to wet a cupful of flour. Stir into the flour a table-spoonful of olive oil or the same quantity of melted butter that has been drained from its salt while warm but not hot, and the beaten yolks of two eggs; and when ready to use the mixture, beat lightly into it the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Dip each oyster in the batter, drop it into smoking hot fat, and fry until nicely browned and cooked through. This batter is also suitable for clam and vegetable fritters.

OYSTERS IN POTATO.—Mash and season highly with salt, pepper and cream or milk a suitable number of boiled potatoes, making them a little softer than usual; and stir in a well beaten egg to every pint of potato. Shape the potato when cool into small pats; then drain the oysters, dry them on a napkin, and season with pepper, and with salt if needed; and place one large or two small oysters between two of the pats, arranging them thus until all the oysters are used. Draw the edges of the pats together to keep the oysters in position, and place them on a buttered pan. Drop a small piece of butter upon each pat, and bake in a quick oven until all are of a delicate light brown hue. This makes an elegant dish for breakfast, luncheon or supper.

PANNED OYSTERS.—Drain the oysters and drop them into a hot pan. Remove them as soon as plump, skim the liquid remaining in the pan, and add a little cayenne and white or black pepper, salt if needed, and a table-spoonful of butter to each dozen of oysters. As soon as the butter has melted turn the sauce over the oysters, and serve at once upon a hot platter or upon nicely warmed individual plates.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Drain two dozen oysters, plump them in a hot pan, and remove them to a warm dish. Add to the juice in the pan half a cupful of vinegar, and skim the liquid as soon as it boils. If the vinegar is weak, add more to suit the taste; and season with a level tea-spoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of whole mace, a dozen each

of cloves, allspice and pepper kernels and a dash of cayenne or a few thin slices of red pepper pods. Boil the pickle seven minutes, pour it over the oysters, cover closely, and set in a cool, dark place. Pickled oysters will not keep in good condition longer than ten days even in an ice-box.

DEVILLED OYSTERS.—Drain two dozen large oysters, and chop them, but not too fine. Cook together a pint of boiling milk or cream, a heaping table-spoonful of flour wet in a little milk, a tea-spoonful of chopped parsley, a dash of cayenne, a salt-spoonful of white pepper, and salt to taste. Stir in the oysters, then a table-spoonful of butter and lastly the well beaten yolks of two eggs. Pour the mixture into buttered shells, sprinkle with fine, well-seasoned bread-crumbs, and bake to a light-brown in a quick oven.

OYSTER PATTIES.—These are prepared the same as devilled oysters, except that a tea-spoonful of lemon-juice is used instead of the parsley, and as much of the milk or cream omitted as will be made up by the juice of half a pint of mushrooms, the latter being chopped and mixed with the oysters. When all the ingredients have been cooked together and the yolks of the eggs added, pour the mixture into little crusts of pastry or into coquille cups, to be sent to table without further cooking. If, however, it is desired to bake the patties in the oven, care must be taken to have the sauce sufficiently thin, as the egg will thicken it considerably when it is heated.

OYSTERS WITH MUSHROOMS.—Having drained twenty-five oysters and plumped them in a hot pan, make a white sauce by adding to the oyster liquor the juice from half a pint of mushrooms and enough milk or cream to make a pint of the sauce. Stir into this liquid a table-spoonful of flour wet in a little milk, boil for three minutes or until thick, stir in the half pint of mushrooms chopped fine, and cook two minutes longer, being careful that the sauce does not scorch; then add half a tea-spoonful of salt, half a salt-spoonful of pepper, a tea-spoonful of lemon juice, and if the flavor of onion is liked, a tea-spoonful of freshly extracted onion juice. Now stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs and a heaping table-spoonful of butter, and put in the oysters; and as soon as the preparation is at the boiling point it is done. Serve with toasted and buttered Boston crackers or brown bread.

OYSTER SALAD.—Drain the oysters, and plump them in a hot pan until they are fully ruffled. Season with pepper, and with salt if necessary, and set the oysters away to become very cold. Arrange shredded celery or crisp lettuce leaves about the edges of a platter, heap the oysters in the center, and pour over them a plentiful allowance of mayonnaise just before sending to table.

ROASTED OYSTERS.—Lay the oysters in their shells upon the coals, and as soon as they open they are done. Remove the top shell, being careful not to spill the liquid, and send to table upon individual plates. Serve melted butter in a sauce-boat, and place half a lemon by each plate for those who wish to conceal the rich flavor of the oyster by applying it.

OYSTER BISQUE.—Anyone who has tasted a perfectly prepared oyster bisque will desire no other soup to be made of the dainty shell-fish. Place twenty-five oysters of medium size over the fire in their own liquor with a salt-spoonful of white pepper, a sifting of cayenne or a salt-spoonful of *paprika*, and salt if required. As soon as the oysters are plump and fully ruffled, remove them, and add to the liquor a coffee-cupful of milk or cream, a little lemon juice and a bay leaf, a tea-spoonful of celery salt or two blades of mace. Skim the liquid when it boils, return the oysters, chopped rather fine, and let them boil five minutes over a moderate fire, stirring constantly. Then add two table-spoonfuls of flour wet in a little milk, and stir it perfectly smooth; and when the whole has cooked to the consistence of cream complete the bisque by melting in it a table-spoonful of butter. If it is too thick when done, stir in a little hot milk. This soup is fine enough for any occasion when a purée is desired.

There are, of course, other modes of cooking the oyster; but some of them are too elaborate to be practical to the domestic cook, while others deprive the oyster of its individuality and are undesirable for that reason. Oyster croquettes come under the latter head. It is to be hoped that inventive cooks will experiment with this delicious sea food and give us many more dishes as palatable and as wholesome as those presented above.

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FASHIONABLE FURS.

Furs are like gems and works of art in that it requires the judgment of a connoisseur to justly estimate their value; and some varieties are quite as rare as precious stones and need as careful and

artistic manipulation. The very acme of magnificence and good taste seems to have been reached this season both in the material and the making of fur garments, and of this fact the writer was fully assured by a recent visit of inspection to the warerooms of Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the information contained in this article. This firm, which is one of the best known fur houses in America, occupies a fine building at No. 184 Fifth Avenue, and their artistically decorated show-windows give the beholder a fair idea of the rich display within. In one window is disposed a pyramid of buffalo heads strikingly arranged against a background of glistening white bear-skins, and the extraordinary nature of this exhibit can only be properly understood when one remembers how rare the buffalo



has of late years become. A large elk whose branching horns reach nearly to the ceiling occupies the opposite window, his stately beauty being brought out by effective drapings of cinnamon bear and tiger skins.

In the doorway of the main salesroom stands a stuffed moose of immense size and extremely life-like appearance, and his broad-spreading horns reach almost to a white polar bear (the firm's trade-mark) finely chiselled in marble and fixed upon the wall at the right of the entrance above a black marble slab bearing in gilt letters the date of the founding of the house. The staircase leading to the upper floors is beautifully decorated with mats, rugs and skins, and immediately underneath it is a cabinet having mirrored doors and containing choice specimens of the furrier's handiwork. Near by is a beautifully mounted case, the contents of which are sufficiently fine and rare to stimulate a pardonable feeling of envy in the heart of the fur-loving woman, and directly in the center of the spacious wareroom stands an oddly shaped glass case, in which are displayed the costliest and most fashionable of fur garments. Here are seen the soft, full, white boa for opera wear, the trim seal jacket, the dainty sable *cravate* with glittering eyes of real diamonds, and the ample cloak of gold-and-white brocade lined with the fleecy yellow-white fur of the mandarin lamb or, more extravagantly still, with Imperial Crown Russian sable, which, by-the-bye, is almost as rare as the black pearl and is the exclusive importation of this house. An attractive background admirably calculated to bring out to the full the charm and beauty of these garments is provided by a screen of Gobelin tapestry mounted with golden eagles and artistically draped at the top with *vieux-rose*, fringe-trimmed hangings of a heavy silken texture.

Other cases are placed here and there, exhibiting the divers articles and adjuncts in fur which give so comfortable and elegant a finish to the stylish Winter outdoor toilette. Along the walls toward the ceiling are arranged stuffed animals of every conceivable variety, natives of the jungle, forest and river, and even of the ocean itself. These beasts and birds are placed in groups, and in their realistic mounting is apparent the hand of the most skilful taxidermist. The effect, in fact, is that of a museum in which only the rarest specimens of the animal kingdom are displayed.

Ascending to the second floor one beholds an entirely different but equally pleasing scene. A large mirror reflects almost the entire apartment—the carved mahogany furniture, the rich Persian rugs covering the floor, and numerous small cabinet mirrors adorned with stuffed animals of the smaller species. Over a heavy brass rod are carefully hung sleighing robes of wolverine and black bear that tell the beholder plainly of the warmth and comfort hidden beneath their sleek, glossy surface. Along the front of the building are a number of fitting rooms separated by partitions of heavy plate glass; and in the center of the room are two show-eases placed to form a right angle, in which is set a mahogany platform that supports a huge Dresden china vase filled with growing plants. On a bracket

fixed in the space at the top is an American eagle with wings widely spread. In the shorter ease is set a tapestry-covered gilt chair, upon which is arranged a long seal Russian coat bordered deeply at its front edges with gray silver fox fur. The finest grades of ermine and sable skins and small articles made from them are also arranged on and about the chair, and the rare *ensemble* is reflected in a mirror lining the back of the ease. In the larger ease are exhibited a number of opera cloaks that are too exquisite to pass by without special mention. One is made of *café au lait* satin brocaded with gold flowers, and is lined with Russian sable. Another is of figured camel's-hair lined with mandarin lamb, which also forms the deep Russian collar, and below the collar the fronts are turned back to show the soft, crinkly lining. A third cloak of rare beauty is made of ermine with tails. The shoulders are high, a high French collar completes the neck, and a monk's hood falls at the center of the back. An appliqué of white and ivory velvet and gold flowers decorates the front edges, and also the collar and hood; and a lining of ivory-colored satin showing pink vines and conventional figures in gold is added. Still another cloak is cut from heavy cream ribbed silk and lined with Iceland lamb. A cascade of silk oriental lace trims each front edge, a flounce of similar lace falls over a border of Iceland lamb applied at the bottom, and a corresponding decoration of lace and fur is arranged at each side of the cascade. A hood of the fur is added. These cloaks are all cut in the comfortable and protective Russian circular style and may be worn with either side outward, although the fur is preferably turned next the person.

We will now proceed to describe the representative styles in Winter furs. The seal saeque, though doubtless not so jaunty as some of the newer top-garments, is preferred to all other styles by the truly practical woman who has not the desire nor, perhaps, the means to follow every caprice of fashion; and it is an undeniable fact that it is a most serviceable shape and imparts to a toilette that tone and good style which is invariably associated with fur. The fashionable lengths for the saeque are thirty, thirty-six and forty inches, but sometimes the last-named length is exceeded by a few inches. The sleeves are higher than heretofore, in accordance with the popular fancy, and the collars are either in Russian style or form notches with lapels on the fronts. Coat-laps are cut on the back below the waist-line, and the means of closing are provided by cord loops and seal olive buttons, which are really the most durable variety. The lap in front is ample enough to allow alteration or renovation when necessary. The linings are of the best satin and are applied smoothly as in all fur garments.

The youthful and jaunty seal jacket (which should only be worn with a handsome costume, since the defects of a shabby dress are only increased by its trim cut and finish) is shown in close and loose fitting styles, the former being the shape wholly favored last Winter. The jackets range in length from twenty-four to thirty inches. One specimen has loose jacket-fronts and a close-fitting back with coat-laps below the center seam. The shoulders are raised, and a smart English collar completes the neck.

The seal reefer jacket is a decided innovation. A handsome type of this style has double-breasted fronts, a large rolling collar that forms notches with broad lapels, the regulation raised shoulders, and outside pockets, into one of which the fashionable young woman thrusts one of her neatly gloved hands, while the other hand hangs carelessly by her side. The long, rolling Russian collar is also seen on some jackets; and cord loops and seal olive buttons are invariably used in closing. Such combinations as seal and natural seal, seal and dark-brown natural otter, seal and Persian lamb, and seal and Astrakhan are fashionable for these and other garments.

Then there are what the furrier terms "odd" jackets. Among them is one with long, pointed fronts extending to the knee, between which is disclosed a vest of natural otter that reaches to the waist-line. The back is short and rounding, and a Medici collar completes the neck. Another, made entirely of black Astrakhan, has fronts that lap in diagonal outline. The collar is in standing style, and the sleeves are raised on the shoulders. Along the free edges of the garment are applied double rows of silk plaited braid, between which is arranged a black-and-silver cord that forms loops at the edge with the effect of scollops; and cuffs are outlined on the sleeves with a similar decoration. The jacket is lined with striped satin showing pink Pompadour figures, and the lining is so carefully made that the garment could be worn inside out if desired. Other handsome jackets are shown in leopard, gray krimmer, Astrakhan and black Persian lamb, the last-named fur being much more popular than it was last Winter.

A genuine novelty that will be greatly admired is a short seal jacket with dart-fitted fronts, which are rounding at their lower corners. The collar is in high Medici style, and the raised sleeves,

are widened toward the wrists with a suggestion of the bell shape. Along all the edges of the jacket, and also upon the collar and wrists an exquisite floral design is embroidered with chenille in Gobelin colors. A muff is shown to correspond.

The striped jacket of black Persian lamb and seal is unique and effective. It is perfectly close-fitting and has coat-laps below the waist-line. The sleeves are high at the top, and the collar is also high and close-fitting. The striped effect is observed throughout the garment, save in the collar, which is of seal, because this is more becoming to the face. Persian lamb and gray krimmer are similarly associated in this close-fitting jacket, which looks particularly well with a tailor-finished costume.

Capes were fashionable last Winter, but they will be even more generally worn this year, both because of their practical utility and also on account of a material reduction in their cost. The new styles differ somewhat from those of last season. The shoulders are higher, the collars are exceedingly high and are wired to be bent as desired, and the lengths of the capes themselves are somewhat increased, the lower front outline being invariably pointed and extending about six inches below the waist-line. The furs generally used in these capes are Persian lamb, black marten or Alaska sable, mink, mink-tail, stone marten, fitch, seal, Astrakhan and, last but not least, Russian sable. Astrakhan is surprisingly reasonable in price, considering its many good qualities; and Russian sable is also less costly than formerly.

The fluffy white capes of mandarin lamb are stylish for evening wear and for the drive. One of the prettiest of these has an exceedingly high collar showing the pointed ends peculiar to the Marie Antoinette shape, which are to be turned up above the ears when the cape is worn. A becoming lining of heliotrope satin is added.

Beautiful capes of ermine and of Iceland lamb are lined with blue satin showing gay flowers. Another style of cape that is being made in seal, Iceland lamb, black Persian lamb, Astrakhan and other popular furs has a yoke upper part, from which depend two sections of unequal depth that are raised on the shoulders. A floral embroidery is wrought upon the yoke with metallic cord, and the high collar, which has pointed ends, is similarly decorated.

An exceedingly stylish seal cape is lapped diagonally, and on the overlapping side a corsage bouquet is embroidered with silk in the natural colors of the flowers, which are apparently tied with a gold ribbon formed in a Louis XV. bow. A muff is usually carried with such a cape, and it is generally decorated to correspond with the cape. Double-breasted capes closed with cord loops and fur olives and showing very high collars (which Fashion decrees shall be turned up to their full extent) are seen in all furs, and also in such combinations as seal and marten, seal and mink sable, seal and fitch, seal and sable-tail, seal and mink-tail, seal and stone marten, and seal and Persian lamb; and a lining of brocaded silk is introduced in every instance.

The cape is frequently called a pelerine; but there is a difference between the cape and the garment known as the pelerine wrap, which is really a compromise between a cape and a wrap and is fully as stylish as either. The back and fronts of the pelerine wrap are extended in points about eight inches below the waist-line; the sleeves or sides are high at the top, though short over the arm, and the collar is in high standing turn-over style and is wired to be bent in any desired way. The linings are of brocaded satin.

The boa is not quite so popular as it was, the fancy collars made on most of the garments precluding the general use of this pretty adjunct. However, when the boa is worn, it is tacked at each side of the front just below the throat, and the ends are allowed to fall at will. Close kin to the boa is the plastron collar with boa ends that extend to the edge of the gown. Both the boas and collars are seen in all sorts of furs, except those having short, bristling hairs.

Muffs are larger, because the long-haired, flowing furs are used for them, and these would not show to their fullest advantage in small muffs, which, after all, are not nearly so comfortable as the more generous sizes. Flat muffs are seen; on the outside of each is secured a jaunty bow of fur that contrasts prettily with that of the muff, and just above the bow is the head of some tiny animal with open mouth and glistening eyes. One style of muff has plaited edges of a different kind of fur, which is also used for the bow and small head, the effect being both unique and artistic.

The Russian collar holds its own in all furs and is frequently worn alone with a costume of cloth that is trimmed with bands of fur matching that in the collar. The fur trimming bands, by-the-bye, are largely in request on wool costumes generally. Another stylish collar has a short, round cape at the back, long, pointed front ends, and a collar of the Medici, Marie Antoinette or Elizabethan style standing high at the neck.

Among the novelties the fur *cravate* is conspicuous. It is not entirely new, since its vogue began last Winter; but it attained too little prominence then to be considered less than a novelty now. It is made of the entire pelt stuffed to lie about the neck, the four paws and the tail falling at one side of the front and the head resting at the other. On the cheaper furs the eyes are made in imitation of the

real ones; while on such rich, velvety furs as Imperial Crown Russian sable, Hudson's Bay sable, mink, etc., real sapphires, rubies, or diamonds take the place of the eyes, the effect being somewhat similar to that of a jewelled brooch. On *cravates* of black Persian lamb, seal and krimmer the stuffed head of some small animal is added, and the tail and paws are, as a matter of course, of artificial shaping.

The so-called fancy wraps are beautiful as ever and are shown in three different styles. The Siddons wrap is made of seal and has a short tab back, and long fronts that fall in tabs almost to the edge of the costume. The sleeves suggest the mandarin shape; they have deep, turn-back cuffs, and the fashionable arch across the shoulders. The collar is high and turns over stylishly. The Modjeska wrap is a tasteful and lady-like garment. It has a short jacket back with the approved coat laps, and the fronts form long tabs. The sleeves are in long, flowing style and have rather deep cuffs, and the collar is in the stand-up, turn-over style. The third shape is known as the Carmencita, and there is a suggestion of the Spanish modes in its general outlines. It is made of black Persian lamb. In each front two forward-turning plaits are formed from the bust to the end of the round tabs, which fall to the knee. The back is closely fitted and is formed in a succession of rounding tabs below the waist-line. The collar is in Medici style, and the sleeves are raised on the shoulders and open in front, a rounding outline being presented. All the loose edges of the garment are followed by an elaborate embroidery design worked with steel and copper braid, and ball pendants fall effectively from the edge.

A plain wrap that will be much worn by elderly matrons is entirely of seal. The back is short and rounding, being held in to the figure by a silk belt-tie; and the fronts are considerably longer than the back and form a blunt point when closed. The sleeves are high, and the ends of the collar are reversed. The same style of wrap is developed in Persian lamb, Astrakhan, mandarin lamb and ermine, a monk's hood being added in some instances.

An "old-fashioned" cold Winter is predicted, and as a consequence the long fur garments are again brought into prominence. The admired seal ulster has coat-laps at the back and a high stand-up collar, thus showing a slight variation from the usual style. In a long seal cloak that quite covers the garments beneath the fronts are double-breasted, the back is formed in a box-plait below the waist-line, the collar stands high and turns over, and the high-shouldered sleeves have deep cuffs. A particularly handsome Russian coat of seal-skin has close-fitting backs with coat-laps, and fronts that are quarter-fitting; a deep Russian collar extends to the waist-line, and the high sleeves are finished with cuffs. The Russian collar affords opportunity for rich combinations, being frequently made, for a seal garment, of Russian or Hudson's Bay sable, Imperial Crown Russian sable or black marten, the last being the least expensive.

The height of elegance is attained in a long seal cloak having double-breasted fronts, pointed lapels, deep-pointed cuffs, and a double cape that may be assumed or removed at will. A handsome ulster-shaped garment of seal that may be properly classified with cloaks has a short waistcoat of Persian lamb inserted between the fronts, and below the waist-line the fronts may be turned back to display the rich lining of flowered satin. A standing collar is at the neck of the waistcoat, and above it stands a Medici collar. In a coat of similar shape a unique effect is produced by combining seal and black Persian in lengthwise stripes. A V of the Persian is inlaid at the back above the waist-line, and the fronts and upper part of the sleeves are correspondingly decorated. The high collar is of seal.

Seal circulars are especially appropriate for sleighing and driving in extremely cold weather. A handsome circular has a band of Persian down the front, pointed sections of the same are inlaid both back and front, and a band of the Persian outlines the openings through which the hands pass. The collar is of Persian lamb and stands very high. The fur-lined circular never quite loses its prestige, because it is so very serviceable. The shape has been modified to the Russian style, fulness being dispensed with at the back to accord with the present mode of draping the skirts. A broad Russian collar finishes the neck, and the fronts are lapped broadly, the modes being throughout a marked improvement on the original. These circulars are made of heavy cloth or figured camel's-hair and are lined with such furs as squirrel back, whole squirrel, mink, Hudson's Bay sable, genet, chinchilla, Australian opossum, etc. Many elderly ladies prefer the heavy black silk circular because of its dressiness and comfort. This garment may be lined with any preferred fur.

The silk linings at present used in fur garments form a special feature worthy of attention, for they are manufactured expressly for the purpose and are much more durable than those once used. In the matter of finish the garments mentioned, as well as all other goods displayed by the above named house, are fully equal to those of the finest French make, which have until recently been considered simply unapproachable in workmanship.

A description of the fur rugs and robes exhibited by the same firm will appear in the December DELINEATOR.

SHRUBS AND BULBS FOR AUTUMNAL PLANTING.

Shrubs that are to bloom early in the year should be set out in the preceding Autumn, for if planted in the Spring they cannot be expected to blossom during the first season; and if, as sometimes happens, the flowers do make their appearance thus prematurely, the plant is sure to suffer in the vigor of its roots and stems, and not infrequently dies from exhaustion. Even late-blooming trees, both large and small, do better, as a rule, when transplanted just after their year's growth has terminated and they are in perfect repose. In the Spring the sap, which is, of course, the life of all vegetation, has begun to stir, and this activity is necessarily more or less impeded by a removal.

Large shrubs, and also very tall young trees, which are generally preferred for new, unshaded lawns, may be moved a great distance in perfect safety while the ground is frozen. This is done by digging a circular trench several feet from the foot of the tree or shrub, leaving the latter standing in the center upon a solid block of earth, which is then removed in an unbroken mass and deposited in a hole already prepared for it. In this way the roots are left practically intact and are scarcely disturbed. The space in the hole not filled by the mass of earth clinging to the roots is filled with loose earth or with broken clods of the frozen soil.

A well known amateur gardener who has successfully transplanted evergreens of various sizes from the woods to his somewhat unpromising lawn by the sea, and has induced them to grow most vigorously, states that trees of this kind thrive best after they have been several times lifted and reset; and that, as they do not bear blossoms, they can be transplanted quite as well in the Spring as in the Autumn. Resinous trees that have gained their early growth in the thick shade of the forest almost always have scanty, straggling roots, but when they are transplanted to a more exposed spot, they throw out new roots, which become sturdier and more numerous every time the transplanting is repeated. One or two years should elapse between the first and second transplantings, the trees being placed on these occasions in some portion of the grounds that is not conspicuous.

Below are mentioned a number of ornamental shrubs and small foliage trees which may be set out in the Autumn for the decoration of the lawn or garden during the ensuing year.

The red flowering quince or *Ribes Japonica* is a handsome shrub and should be planted in a prominent place upon the lawn. Its stems show a dainty promise of coming bloom before the leafage starts, and a little later the golden-hearted blossoms appear. This shrub has been much used of late for hedges and dividing lines, for which purpose it is kept smoothly clipped to a height of about three feet. It affords a touch of brilliant coloring at a time of the year when brightness is most welcome, and it will grow vigorously in a moderately rich soil.

Holly is exceedingly ornamental, its glossy light-green foliage retaining its beauty throughout the Summer and late Autumn, and its bright red berries brightening the lawn or hedgerow long after the gayeties of the Autumn foliage have disappeared. Holly grows most vigorously in an open space, but it will also do well against a wall or high fence where it will receive the sun during the morning or afternoon.

The white-rose cherry, the spirea, the rhododendron and the American laurel are all early prolific bloomers. White and pink hawthorn also blossom early in the Spring, but they require protection from the wind and plenty of sun in North-temperate latitudes.

The laburnum seldom blooms the first year, even when planted in the Autumn; while if set out in the Spring it is not likely to blossom until the third year. The laburnum is known as the "golden-rain" in many countries, and this pretty name suits it well.

Syringas thrive readily if they have plenty of sunshine and an abundance of room in which to spread themselves. A handsome contrast of foliage for the lawn may be arranged by planting closely together a weeping beech, with its purple foliage, a weeping larch and a weeping oak. All these trees grow better if planted in the Autumn.

There is a late variety of smoke tree showing "smoke" that is almost red. This contrasts admirably with the rose smoke that has been so long and so deservedly popular. Smoke trees require ample space in which to display their beauty and grace of movement in the breeze.

Hedges of sweet-briar or wild-rose gain stronger and healthier roots if planted late in the year. They should be vigorously pruned, as this causes them to continuously emit a delicious aroma whether they are in bloom or not. In the Autumn their gay red seed-pods produce an extremely cheerful effect. Sweet-briar may be obtained

in the woods or hedges in which it grows wild, and it will thrive readily under cultivation if planted in soil that is suited to it. The best plan is to remove enough earth from the fields or woods at the same time that the bushes are procured, and spread it in the trench prepared to receive them.

Lilacs require constant trimming on account of their straggling tendencies. If properly cared for in this respect, they will grow taller and more graceful and will produce handsomer and more abundant blossoms. All vagrant growths from the main stems should be promptly pinched off, thus throwing all the strength of the roots into those stems which are growing in the proper direction.

The flowering ash is a beautiful ornament for a lawn or garden, and so is the white locust. Double flowering almonds are also fine shrubs, one variety producing pink and another white blossoms that appear early in the Summer, usually before the weigelia throws out its sweet pink and white flowers.

Then there is that general favorite, the pussy willow, which comes to us as the first of Spring's sweet promises. This grows best in a spot that is naturally rather damp and where there will be sufficient space for its future growth. A slip of the willow pinched off at the top and thrust into suitable soil will grow readily, although, of course, a small tree set out in the Autumn will sooner attain a desirable size. The tree may be kept so closely trimmed that its branching will not incommode the amateur gardener; care, however, must be taken not to cut away the young top growth upon which the pussies come forth, but only such straggling undergrowth as may prove injurious to the surrounding turf or may cast too dense a shade upon neighboring flower-beds.

The above are some of the handsomest and most popular of ornamental shrubs and trees, and the gardener who really loves natural beauty and has an eye for fine color effects will find that the list is ample for the arrangement of a most exquisite lawn. A few experiments and a slight study of the subject will also inform the amateur which forest growths may be profitably transplanted to cultivated soil. It is well to bear in mind that any tree or plant which thrives in the shade is not likely to endure a sudden exposure to the full glare of the Summer sun. Indeed, Nature very plainly informs us of the essential wants of her children when thus subjected to unnatural conditions, for if a plant is set in unsuitable soil or an uncongenial position, it quickly tells by its altered aspect that there is something wrong in its surroundings; and if its mute appeal is not heeded, the suffering plant continues to droop and fade until at last it dies from sheer home-sickness. Too sudden and severe changes are as fatal to vegetable as to human life.

Many old-fashioned errors regarding bulbs and their planting are now disappearing, and there is already a better understanding of their needs and of the best manner of providing for them. Too little heed is paid to the easily possible beauty of such flowers by the average cultivator who follows traditional methods in their disposal out of doors and their growing in the house.

First among the bulbs which should be planted in the Autumn may be mentioned the crocus and the snow-drop. These are often arranged very prettily in beds and borders, and this is, perhaps, the best plan where there is plenty of room. There are many people, however, who are so situated that they have only narrow gardens or tiny plots of earth, so they can only afford space for a small cluster of these first heralds of the Spring. In this case the bulbs should be planted in good garden earth, as richness of soil and plenty of sunshine will induce them to bloom early. Of course, both crocuses and snow-drops will blossom in the commonest field earth if they have an abundance of sun, but a bountiful sustenance not only brings forth the flowers earlier and in greater abundance, but also causes them to put on brighter and more brilliant hues. Those who have lawns or small grass plots that are kept closely clipped can easily make them beautiful by planting them with those bulbs that blossom and complete their mission of loveliness before the grass is tall enough to be cut; thus by the time the grass needs its first mowing the small flower stalks and leaves will be no longer essential to the bulbs, and the whole may be clipped together, the bulbs being allowed to remain quietly under the turf until the ensuing Spring, when they start forth again with their starry bloom. The bulbs should be set in holes made in the sod by means of a rod or some other instrument of suitable size. These holes should not be less than three inches deep, measuring from the actual surface of the ground, and there should be sufficient soil about each bulb to provide ample nourishment for its roots. This may be provided by pushing the grass roots aside with the planting stick and sifting an abundance of fine soil about the bulb. The reason for planting

crocuses so deep is that each year a new bulb forms on top of that of the preceding season, so that in three or four years the youngest bulb will be at or above the surface. When this occurs the entire group should be lifted, separated and planted singly in the same manner as before. When the lawn is large and perfectly level the flowers may be planted so that their blossoms will form a word or sentence expressing welcome to the Spring or some other pleasing and seasonable sentiment. The letters should not be too large, and a clear space of smooth turf should be left about them, beyond which the same flowers may be planted in an irregular disposal to look as though they had come up of their own accord like dandelions. By the last of April no traces of crocuses or snow-drops should remain on the velvety turf. Snow-drops are as hardy as crocuses and quite as pretty, but they are not as effective for ornamental lettering.

Hyacinths should be set out late in October or early in November. They grow best in rich, light soil and should be planted below the frost-line, unless they are to be covered to a depth of four inches or so with stable straw and refuse or with leaves that have been packed and partly decayed. This covering should be arranged as soon as freezing weather sets in and removed early in the Spring. If it is desired to preserve the bulbs for another planting, they should be set out six or seven inches apart; but if there is an abundance of the roots, they may be planted much closer (say three or four inches apart), thus arranging a small forest of dainty bloom; and when they are so near together it will not usually be necessary to tie the stems to slender sticks to prevent the heavy-headed blossoms being broken by the wind. When they have finished flowering in the Spring and the slightly browned edges of their foliage show that they have fulfilled their duty, the bulbs should be lifted, laid on their sides in a close row in any sunny spot, and covered with an inch or so of loose garden soil. Here they will ripen in a fortnight, unless the weather is too cool and rainy, in which case three weeks will be required; and they may then be laid away in a dry, cool place to be in readiness for planting outdoors the next Autumn, or for rearing in boxes, pots or glasses in the house. The beds from which the hyacinths have been removed may be utilized for geraniums, nasturtiums or any other Summer flowers that will have done blooming before it is again time to place the hyacinths in the ground.

Flowers, and especially hyacinths, are capricious at times when rooted in the house. Thus, they will bloom single one year and double the next, and sometimes they will not bloom at all for an entire season; but this variableness must be expected. It may be that at the time the flower germs were starting into activity the shade between them and the chilled window glass was not drawn down, or a paper was not placed between them and the casement in very cold weather, or they were not protected from the strong rays of the sun immediately after a drenching of tepid water, which should, by-the-by, always be squeezed from a sponge or thrown from a syringe or watering-pot. It is better to water house-plants at night, giving them a thorough wetting not oftener than every other day. When bulbs are reared in glasses, the water should be changed every other day and should always be kept at the same temperature; and the bulbs should be kept in a dark, moderately warm place until their roots have reached the bottom of the water, which requires several weeks. When brought forth they should by no means be placed at once in the window, but should approach the full sunlight by degrees, a full week being none too long to devote to the transfer from darkness to the glare of the sun. It must not be forgotten that hyacinths which have bloomed in water have no vitality left for another year's growth.

Tulips do well when planted in the garden at the same time and in the same manner as hyacinths. The single varieties grow best

out of doors, but double tulips can never be depended upon in the open air. A tulip bed should be higher at its center than at its edges, so that the cold water of Winter rains and snows will drain off readily. If tulips bloom early in the Spring, the thermometer should be carefully watched that a slight covering may be arranged over the bed in case of a threatened frost or serious lowering of the temperature at night. Tulips have been known to retain their beauty longest when shielded at midday from the full strength of the sun, and for that reason the bulbs should, if possible, be planted where such protection is afforded by trees or houses; and if such a spot is not available, the flowers should be covered during the heat of noontide. As soon as any of the blossoms begin to look a little faded they should be cut away. Very strong and handsome tulips have been produced by choosing a spot on the lawn where the morning and afternoon sun falls, cutting and lifting the sod, setting the bulbs six inches apart in three inches of soft earth, and laying the turf back in its place. The tulips readily push through the turf when the proper time comes and make a charming display upon their dark-green background. There is a difference of opinion, owing doubtless to variations in exposure and soil, regarding the advantage of annually lifting tulip bulbs, and those who are interested in the matter will do well to discover by experiment which plan is best for their own particular case. If the bulbs are to be lifted, they should be taken from the ground as soon as the foliage begins to look sere, and placed in a protected spot; and when thoroughly dry, the earth may be brushed off and the bulbs put away in boxes or paper bags until the ensuing Autumn.

Narcissuses may be planted beneath the sod like tulips, or grown in open beds; and afterwards the bulbs may be dried and preserved the same as tulip bulbs, their habits being similar.

Lilies-of-the-valley grow and bloom most satisfactorily in the shade of trees or shrubs in a warm corner of the garden. Their bulbs should not be lifted for re-planting, as they blow most plentifully when allowed to grow undisturbed from year to year. Those roots from which flowers have once been grown in the green-house will not thrive in the garden; they have lost much of their vigor, or, in the language of the florist, "have been broken to glass shelter and refuse to grow outside."

For the house the bulbs of the Guernsey lily, Easter lily and calla or Egyptian lily should be planted in pots early in October that they may bloom in December and January. They all require a light, rich soil, and the first two should be set in pots or boxes that have draining vents and a layer of broken charcoal beneath the earth, and should be given a moderate amount of moisture. The calla, after being freshly potted, can scarcely be watered too much, and it will bloom more copiously all Winter if its leaves are sponged on each side twice or three times a week. A thrifty calla will blossom the year through, if it is plentifully nourished with compost from the cow-stable diluted with water and poured upon the earth in which it grows; but it is the wisest plan to let the bulb rest without water during at least the three Summer months, and then plant it in fresh earth for Autumn and Winter blooming. The pot in which it is set should not be too large, because this peculiar bulb is likely, if given room enough, to spread itself so widely as to greatly diminish its capacity for blossoming.

The foregoing advice regarding the management of plants and bulbs may be relied upon as the result of practical and extensive experience. Of course, there are other methods which may be as good as, and, in certain circumstances, even better than, those here given; and it is for the amateur gardener to decide, after considering her surroundings, what course to pursue with the pretty blossoms under her charge. But of this she may be sure, that tender and constant care will produce gratifying results, even in the face of adverse conditions.

ITEMS OF CURRENT FASHION.

Two distinct styles of collars are about equally fashionable at present. One is high and reaches upward and slightly outward at the back, forming a dainty setting for the head; and the other is shaped to display both the throat and the nape of the neck. Both shapes have their admirers, and both are well suited to every texture of which costumes and wraps are made. The high, slightly flaring collar may be lined with velvet or silk in any handsome and becoming color quite regardless of the hue or material of the gown. The idea of brightening a collar with a pretty lining was lately considered a fad, but it has now grown into an established fashion that is certainly very improving if the lining fabric be of a proper hue.

A dainty house-gown for day wear that is truly novel in the matter of decoration is made of a soft, flexible silk of light weight. The skirt is of medium width and undraped, and about the hem is a plaiting of the material which is so full that it hangs like a flounce. The waist is belted and may be either full or plain, and the sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, each wrist being decorated with a full plaiting of silk that falls gracefully over the hand. At the neck is worn a small plaited kerchief, which is so much wrinkled that the outer edges of its plaiting reach only to the gathers at the top of the sleeves; its front ends are crossed upon the bust, the tips being tucked under the belt beneath the arms.

Many new house skirts of taffeta are encircled with from five to seven pinked, overlapping ruffles. These skirts are worn with pretty jackets at informal home dinners, at five-o'clock teas, and even upon regular receiving days. The jackets may differ wholly from the skirts in texture and color, or they may be made of taffeta to match, trimming being omitted and a gayly colored lining added. The rule still holds good that if a skirt is ornamented the bodice or jacket is plain or nearly so, and *vice versa*.

Sometimes a blouse of white China silk and a plainly made skirt of any color form a dainty toilette for an informal "at home," a very broad Roman or plain sash being draped carelessly at the waist. The sash will often consist of an entire width of Surah, *crépe de Chine* or any variety of soft silk; the edges of the sash are left untouched if of the same color as the rest of the goods, and the ends are generally ravelled.

Occasionally two widths of China silk of the same shade or of two contrasting colors or of two shades of the same color are sewed together and turned to be worn as a sash. It is said the success of the Gordon sash has brought about the prevailing furor for wrinkled sashes to wear in the house. They contrast effectively with street attire, which is likely to be severely plain.

The butterfly, which was such a popular and seasonable ornament during the past Summer, should by all rules have disappeared with the coming of Winter, but it still retains its vogue, being now made of velvets and metals instead of the gauzy, transparent fabrics noted during the warm season. As a well known *modiste* lately remarked, there should be "hot-house butterflies to go with hot-house roses"; and it follows that these dainty ornaments are used much more frequently and in much greater profusion upon rich evening gowns than upon Winter bonnets for outdoor wear.

Fashionable evening bodices are cut half or three-quarters high or else low and oval, but by no means very low. The Bertha is even more admired now than it was last season, when it returned to favor after a long term of unmerited disuse.

Demi-toilettes that are cut away a little at the top may be made comfortable and perfectly appropriate for house wear during the day by means of a small kerchief of *mousseline de soie* knotted about the neck in the same manner that Liberty silk neck-scarfs were arranged some years ago. The *mousseline* will usually show small Pompadour or Watteau bouquets in pretty colors and looks extremely dainty about a pretty throat.

At fashionable weddings last year the bride's mother frequently wore silver-gray brocade with a front of brocade showing more or less pale shell-pink intermingled in its weaving. This season, however, amethyst and white appears to be the favored combination for the occasion, and with these colors, of course, violets are appropriate. In a handsome new gown of amethyst velvet the front is made of white satin brocaded or wrought with graceful traceries of violets and bordered with a similar design more compactly arranged. A bouquet of so-called white pansies (which are in reality faintly tinged with pink) is to be worn upon the breast.

The groom's mother, for some inexplicable reason, is seldom arrayed in as splendid a toilette as that worn by the mother of the bride.

Handsome and stylish "going away" gowns for brides are made of *réséda* cloth, with a vest and a slightly displayed petticoat or foundation of gray cloth brocaded with *réséda* traceries.

Flounces and ruffles are seen upon the lower edges of many new Parisian gowns, and for that reason they are demanding considerable attention.

One of several marked contrasts noted in prevailing modes is displayed in two recent styles of evening toilettes. One is a gown of very inexpensive materials that is perfectly adjusted to the figure and made up with simple drapings and a visible closing; while the other is a robe of costly texture, elaborately made and so fastened upon the wearer that the beholder almost forgets to admire its beauties of fabric and design in her wonderment as to the manner of its closing. A person turns from this elaborate costume with a feeling of relief and a consciousness that its simpler rival is more to be desired in every way.

Very natural-looking, small furry animals with glittering eyes, soft paws and fluffy tails will again be worn in collar fashion by dressy women, and the heads and tails of similar animals (the bodies and paws being omitted) will form a most appropriate decoration for turbans and toques. These collars or boas, which are known as *cravates*, will frequently be used instead of the shoulder-cape, but it is not at all likely that they will wholly supersede the cape, as some predict.

Magnolia-white has not been a success, for experience has taught women that it is only an exceptionally clear complexion which does not appear to better advantage in cream or ivory than in a more distinct and brilliant white.

A recent bride, who had the good sense to realize that her decidedly brown complexion was far removed from a clear olive, chose a wedding dress of ivory-white East India cashmere that was

as soft as velvet and more expensive than most silks and satins. Her figure was well rounded and shapely, and her artistic taste told her that this exquisitely draped gown, with its mellow tint and its garnitures of old lace in the same ripened hue, displayed all the graces of her form, while it really beautified her somewhat faulty complexion. Moreover she knew that neither pearls nor diamonds would look well against the background of her dusky skin, so she wore ornaments of dull wrought gold; and the result of her intelligent treatment of her own possibilities was that she was pronounced an exquisitely handsome bride.

The coiffures of the season are governed by no fixed rules, and as a consequence women may dress their hair in the fashion that is most becoming without fear of being deemed eccentric. The bang has gone, but the fluff still remains, although more frequently than not it is turned back to present a suggestion of the Pompadour effect.

A gown of olive-green cloth, with accessories of sage-green velvet, presents one of those combinations which tradition tells us are wholly impossible; and yet such a union of green tones is now often seen, and it is, moreover, decidedly agreeable and artistic, besides having the charm of novelty. It is doubtful, however, if these two shades would agree quite so well in wool goods as they do when one of the combining fabrics is velvet or silk.

Long cloaks of dress goods or plush for little girls are lined with fine, bright-hued flannel, unless they are intended for very dressy wear, in which case they are in-lined with thin wool and lined with Surah or satin in some dainty shade. Printed China silks are also fashionable for lining very small long cloaks.

Hand-woven linens showing soft, round threads set well apart are being hand-run in geometrical patterns with silks or crewels or an intermixture of both, for cushion-covers, window-draperies and other ornamental purposes. This is called Bokhara work, but it has long been done by the Norwegians, who ornament their houses with it and sometimes sell it to travellers. Being nearly alike on both sides, the work is admirable for those hangings both surfaces of which are to be exposed.

The industrious needle-woman commences about this time to make dainty or useful gifts for those she would remember at Christmas. A most acceptable present for a young housekeeper would be a number of cases of thick cotton flannel for wrapping silver knives, forks and spoons of various sizes. The name of the proposed contents of each bag will be wrought upon the outside in Kensington stitch, and the ties of woollen tape will match the lettering in color.

It was once believed that the combination of violet and gray was contrary to every principle of good taste and reason, but both colors have lately been produced in such shades that their union is not only possible but wonderfully attractive and harmonious. This combination, whether in a costume or a *chapeau*, may be becomingly worn by the brunette whose cheeks show a tinge of the rose and by the blonde who has a brilliant color.

The shirt-waist is too recent and becoming a mode to be discarded because its vogue is impossible for street wear during the Autumn. The fashion will obtain during the Winter, and it may be developed in any pretty woollen or silken fabric as an accompaniment to a plaited or full skirt of contrasting color or texture.

An old fashion is reviving in the Balmoral skirtings, which were so serviceable and desirable. Stripes in silk, wool and cotton mixtures are newly introduced, the stripes, not the colors, suggesting the Balmoral of other days.

Bodices which are shaped at the neck to receive the chemisette are promised an extended vogue, at least for housewear. A dainty chemisette that may be appropriately worn with a soft wool gown favoring its adjustment is made of lengthwise rows of finely-plaited silk muslin—about three at each side of the center and turning toward it. These plaitings are arranged on a foundation of white silk, and over a silk standing collar falls a plaiting of the silk muslin.

A ruff which, though easy of construction, requires extremely skilful work to complete it properly, is made of white or tinted silk illusion fulled to form a shell-quilling. In the center of each shell is daintily tacked an artificial daisy, at the ends of the ruff are sewed short, narrow moiré ribbons corresponding in color with the illusion, and a small bow is tied either at the front or at the back. To a youthful face such a flower ruff is wonderfully becoming.

Riding gloves with gauntlets are less elegant than gloves which permit of the adjustment of gauntlets that either match or contrast with them in color. The fashionable riding-glove has large brass closing buttons, which are at once dressy and practical, the gauntlets being secured to them with little difficulty.

A dainty stick-pin recently seen represented a moth, the body being cut from a pink shell and the wings set with glittering diamond chips.

A boon in this chill Autumn weather and a delight to behold are the new high ruffs which Fashion decrees shall be distinguished by the names of Elizabethan and Punchinello, both styles being reproductions, with slight modifications, of the ruffs worn in the days of "Good Queen Bess."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE DELINEATOR.—In presenting the current number of the DELINEATOR to our readers we are well content to let it bear witness that our efforts to please and to adhere firmly to the high standard we have chosen for our work are as unremitting and as availing as ever. In every department of the magazine none but the most seasonable and appropriate matter has found a place, and the modes illustrated and described are handsome and varied and worthy the attention of all fashionable women. A number of styles for dolls are presented this month to be followed by others next month, being published at this season in order that the older members of the family may have ample opportunity to construct dainty wardrobes to present to the children for their dolls at Christmas.

We would again call particular attention to the regular articles on Materials, Trimmings and Millinery. They furnish the most reliable information on those subjects that can be obtained in Europe and America, and at such an early date that it is available for the most ultra as well as for the most conservative of dressy femininity.

The "Remarks," as usual, outline the vagaries of Fashion for the ensuing month and, in a general way, for the coming season as well; and in "Notes" and "Items" are offered numerous hints and suggestions regarding all matters in which the styles have a part.

As announced last month, an illustrated article, the first of a series on Wood-Carving, is presented, the primary details of the work and the tools required being described; and the eleventh lesson in Drawn-Work takes the learner a step farther in that interesting art.

The regular chapter of "How to Live Wisely" tells of some of the successes and failures in life and why happiness is often so difficult to attain. The final chapter of "Incidents and Accidents," which has been deferred for several months, is now published, its theme being the Family Medicine-Chest, and how to make it available in time of emergency.

"The Oyster, and How to Cook It" is a plea for the more skilful cooking of this much abused bivalve, and contains a number of excellent recipes with which to render its advice practical; and the third paper on Housekeeping offers shrewd and well considered counsel for the wise regulation of domestic affairs.

An article that will prove of very general interest, more particularly to those who dwell in country or suburban homes, is a treatise on the planting and proper care of those shrubs and bulbs that require to be set out in the Autumn.

Having completed the series of lessons in Garment Cutting and Garment Fitting, we now print the initial lesson of a series on Garment Cutting and Making. These articles are carefully written and wholly practical and contain instructions which will be of benefit to the oldest dressmaker, as well as to the least experienced beginner.

In an exhaustive article on Fashionable Furs we inform our readers of all that is newest and handsomest in fur garments and the varieties of skins to be fashionably worn during the Winter.

Tea-Table Talks are as instructively interesting as ever, touching upon a variety of topics in which the feminine soul delights and concerning which most women need instruction.

FOR NEXT MONTH.—The DELINEATOR for December will be a special number, and will be of more than usual value. The Fancy-Work department will be particularly interesting, presenting numerous dainty and artistic designs which the ingenious needle-woman may utilize for the making of Christmas presents.

A résumé of the work accomplished during the year ending with next month will be published, together with the announcement of some special features for 1891; and the customary selection of instructive articles will, of course, appear.

Subscription price, ONE DOLLAR a Year.

TO ORDER PATTERNS OR PUBLICATIONS BY MAIL.—In sending money to us or our agents through the mail, use a post-office order, express money-order, a bank check or draft or a registered letter. Should a post-office order sent us go astray in the mails the remitter can readily obtain a duplicate.

A registered letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention, should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter the complaining correspondent should obtain its number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank drafts, or checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A postal-note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mail.

HE IS A SWINDLER!—Have him arrested, and convicted and secure the hundred dollars reward. We are in receipt of letters directing attention to the swindling operations of a party calling himself by various names, who is taking bogus subscriptions for the DELINEATOR, and otherwise trading on our reputation. One of his "Receipts" for a subscription taken is before us and reads as follows:

"July, 29, 1890.

New York Union Fashion Co. received of Mrs. Mary Jones, One Dollar, for DELINEATOR, one year.

C. H. PALLERSON, Agent,

Office, 467 Broadway, N. Y."

We find no such concern as the New York Union Fashion Co. in the mercantile reports or in the City of New York Business Directory, nor do we find upon inquiry that it is located at 467 Broadway, N. Y. These facts are evidence that "Mr. Pallerson" is not doing a legitimate business, and that those upon whom he endeavors to impose should try to put a stop to his evil career. Among the advertisements in this issue is one entitled "Stop Thief," in which we offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any person securing the arrest, conviction and incarceration of any unauthorized party acting in our name.

Another rascal of similar stripe has been plaeing fictitious agencies for the sale of our goods in the Dominion of Canada. He called himself by the name of "J. S. Morton," and was recently in the vicinity of Dundas, Ontario.

Below is a list of other names, reported to us within the past few months, of swindlers who have been operating in our name: Mr. Waters, A. J. Hall, Wm. F. Reese, Mr. Rills, C. H. Lewis, C. H. Morton, R. M. Miller, W. C. Mann, Mr. Cassidy, A. J. Anderson, Mr. Rose, Frank Williams, J. W. Hill, F. A. Mills. It is generally from people who can ill afford the loss that these gentry make their hauls, and for this reason, if for no other, the public-spirited citizen should be glad to bring the rascals within the reach of the law.

Our travelling agents are all gentlemen, and are amply able at all times to produce positive and undeniable evidence of their authority to transact business for us.

WHEN SUBSCRIBERS FAIL TO RECEIVE THEIR DELINEATORS.—To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., has not received the April and May numbers of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for March, 1890. She knows of no reason for their non-receipt."

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We will publish shortly a pamphlet on the vital subject of Young Children, and How to Care For Them. This work is by a well-known authority on such matters and contains full instruction for the inexperienced regarding the proper clothing and feeding of infants and how to treat small children both in health and in sickness, with ample information regarding layettes and their making.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page we publish an advertisement of tape measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee to be cheap, durable and of superior finish. These measures are furnished in four qualities, numbered on one side or on both, and will be mailed by us, post-paid, to any address on receipt of price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—To correspondents, who often express surprise that their communications were not answered in a certain issue, as requested, we wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number subsequent to that already in their hands. The enormous edition of the DELINEATOR compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in the December DELINEATOR should reach us not later than the fifth of October. Letters for the correspondents' column addressed to the firm will find their way into the proper channel.

NOTHING RISKED

And time saved by ordering direct from this page. Goods exchanged or money refunded unless made specially to order. Samples free of any of our productions which admit of being sampled. State price and articles desired and enclose two cents to prepay our reply.

KURSHEEDT'S STANDARD FASHIONABLE SPECIALTIES

is published four times a year, and is sent FREE for one year to parties ordering goods to the value of One Dollar or over.

Yearly Subscription, 25 Cents.

Single Copies, 7 Cents.

Autumn Number Now Ready.

Please mention the DELINEATOR.

THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO., New York City.

ACCORDION-PLAITING.

Price for plaiting ladies' own material:

| Width of Material. | Width of Plait. | Price per yd. | Width of Plait. | Price per yd. |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Up to 20 ins. | 1/2 | 15 cents. | 1/4 | 25 cents. |
| 20 to 45 " | 3/8 | 25 cents. | 1/4 | 45 cents. |

An additional charge of 3 cents per yard will be made when the goods require hemming, and a further charge of 2 cents per yard when the goods require seaming. Transportation extra. The price is for each yard of plain material. Ladies, who so desire, may send us a small piece of their Dress Goods, say about 6 or 8 inches square, and we will plait it for them in Accordion style, FREE OF CHARGE, so they can judge how their goods will appear when finished. Accordion-Plaiting up to 20 inches in width, in both one-half and one-quarter inch plaits, is much used in making up stylish and fashionable capes.

ACCORDION-PLAITING FREE. We will plait in Accordion Style, FREE OF CHARGE, Drapery Nets purchased from us, in skirt length, width when hemmed not to exceed 45 inches.

SAMPLES.—Enclose two cents in stamps, stating price desired, and we will send you a Sample Line of new and choice designs of Black Silk Drapery Nets, including patterns well adapted for accordion plaiting.

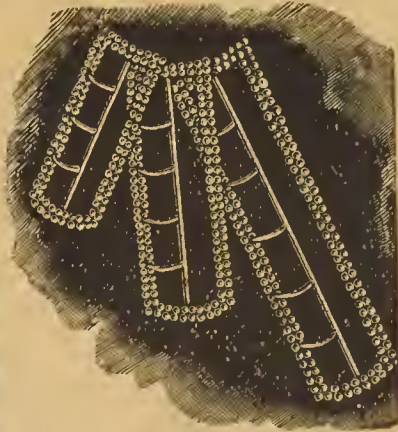
The Articles Illustrated on this Page have been prepared for Adaptation to Patterns contained in this DELINEATOR.

POSTAGE.—When not otherwise stated, all articles illustrated on this page will be sent postage free.



Fur Capes made specially to order; satin-lined, with inside pocket and of superior workmanship. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch. Postage on capes, about 43 cents; on muffs to match, 24 cents.

- L. 100.—Ex. qual. Russian Hare Cape, - \$7.00; Muff to match, \$1.17.
- L. 101.— " French Coney Cape, 7.00; " 1.33.
- L. 103.— " Natural Opossum Cape, 11.35; " 1.67.
- L. 105.— " Black Opossum Cape, 14.67; " 2.33.
- L. 107.— " Australian " 18.00; " 3.00.
- L. 108.— " Astrakhan Cape, - 18.00; " 2.67.
- L. 110.— " White Thibet Cape, 22.00; " 3.35.



(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 6, Page 211, Sept. Del.)

L. 0921.—Kursheedt's Standard Cut-Steel Buckle, small size, 33 cents; medium size, 45 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

L. 29773.—Kursheedt's Standard Buckle, bronze, brown or steel, small size, 15 cts.; medium size, 20 cts.; large size, 25 cts.

Kursheedt's Standard Jet Buckle, small size, 35c. and 50c.; medium size, 40c. and 65c.; large size, 50c. and 85c.

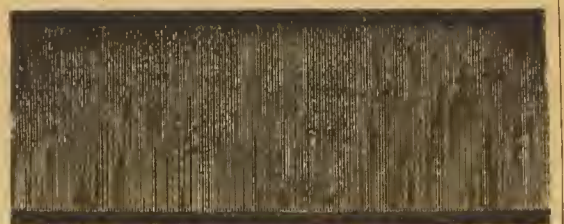
L. 34301.—Kursheedt's Standard fine Black Silk Hand-Crochet Slide, small size, 65 cents; medium size, 75 cents; large size, 95 cents.



(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 1, Page 375.)

L. 6171.—Very fine black silk Chantilly sash, 3 3/4 yds. long, 12 ins. wide, \$3.50.

L. 6071.—Different design, good quality, 3 3/4 yds. long, 10 ins. wide, \$2.25.



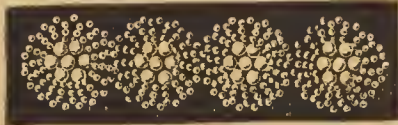
A. 2.—Kursheedt's Standard fine grosgrain satin edge Ribbon, all silk, black and colors. Inches wide.—1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3. Price per yd.—7c. 10c. 12c. 15c. 18c. 23c. 25c. 30c.

A. 6.—Kursheedt's Standard linen-back Velvet Ribbon, black only. Inches wide.—1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2. Price per yd.—6c. 9c. 12c. 19c. 28c.

A. 7.—Kursheedt's Standard linen-back Velvet Ribbon, colors only. Inches wide.—1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2. Price per yd.—9c. 11c. 13c. 22c.

A. 8.—Kursheedt's Standard fine satin-back Velvet Ribbon, black and colors. Inches wide.—3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2. Price per yd.—22c. 28c. 35c. 42c. 52c. 64c. 80c. 90c.

A. 16.—Kursheedt's Standard fine satin-edge Plain or Moiré Ribbon, all silk, black and colors. Inches wide.—3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2. Price per yd.—12c. 14c. 17c. 21c. 28c. 33c. 42c. 55c.



(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 383 L, Page 147, Sept. Del.)

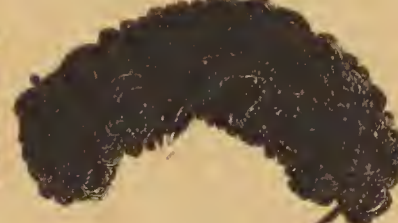
L. 5399.—Kursheedt's Standard White Pearl Ring Gimp, 1 1/2 in. wide, 35 ornaments to the yard, \$1.25 per yard.



(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 391 L, Page 154, Sept. Delineator.)

B. 026.—Kursheedt's Standard Princess Passementerie Garniture; waist decoration consists of five pieces, boleros, collar and cuffs; made of black silk, \$2.00; made of gold or silver, \$2.75.

Ornaments for skirt, 4 1/4 by 16, black silk, 53 cts.; gold or silver, 71 cts.; 4 1/2 by 24 1/2, black silk, 68 cts.; gold or silver, 91 cts. Set of three, as shown on skirt, black silk, \$1.65; gold or silver, \$2.20.



L. 501.—14-in. Plume, \$1.50 each; Ostrich Plumes in 12-in., 75c. to \$2.00
 14-in. \$1.00 to \$2.50
 16-in. \$1.50 to \$4.00
 18-in. \$2.00 to \$5.00
 20 in. \$5.00 to \$10.00



Ostrich Feathers to Order, in any Shade or Color desired.

L. 500.—8-in. Tip, \$1.25 per bunch of three. 6-in. Tip, from 50c. to \$1.50 per bunch of three; 7-in. Tip, 75c. to \$2.00 per bunch of three; 8-in. Tip, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per bunch of three.

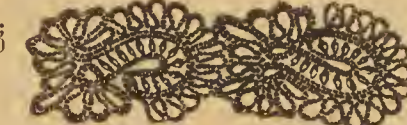
Latest Novelties. Henry II. or Pompadour Collarettes.

A. 172.—Crépe lisse with scalloped edge of silk floss; white, cream or black, with edge to match; or black edged with white, pink, blue, lavender or cardinal; 50c. each.

A. 174.—Crépe lisse edged with loops of silk braid; white, cream or black, with braid to match; or black edged with pink, blue, white, lavender, cardinal or orange; or white edged with black; 85c. each.

A. 177.—Silk ribbon and Fedora crépe lisse, edges of ribbon embroidered with pearl beads, centre with fancy silk and tinsel gimp; white, cream or black, with silver or gold gimp; \$1.00 each.

(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 4, Page 375.)
 Ostrich feather boas (uncurled), 2 yds. long, \$5.00 each.

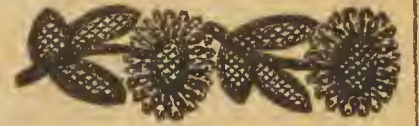


L. 5514.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Bead Gimp, 2 3/4 ins. wide, 8 ornaments to the yard; single ornaments, 10c.; 75c. per yard.



(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 383 L, page 151, Sept. Del.)

L. 4681.—Kursheedt's Standard Point, made of fine Cut Beads and Black Silk Princess Braid, 3 ins. deep, 19 ornaments to the yard; single ornaments, 7c.; \$1.25 per yd.; 5 ins. deep, 15 ornaments to the yd.; single ornaments, 15c.; \$2.04 per yd.; 7 1/2 ins. deep, 25c.; \$2.98 per yard.



L. 84161.—Kursheedt's Standard fine black bead Gimp, 2 1/4 ins. wide, 10 ornaments to the yd.; single ornaments, 11c.; \$1.00 per yard.



(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 490 L, Page 328.)
 B. 1734.—Kursheedt's Standard fine silk-and-mohair Loop, 5 3/4 ins. long, 18 cts.; 7 ins. long, 22c.; 9 1/4 ins. long, 26c.

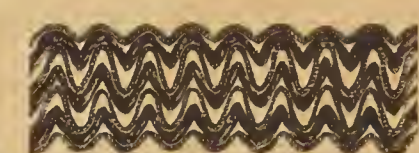


B. 6041.—Kursheedt's Standard Silk cord and drop Trimming, in black only, 1 3/4 ins. wide, 52 cts. per yard.

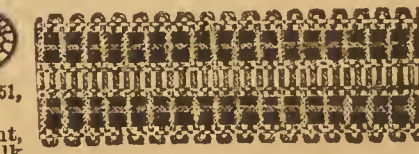


(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 487 L, Page 326.)

B. 01001.—Kursheedt's Standard black silk cord and silk chenille Gimp, 1 3/4 ins. wide, 30 cts. per yard.

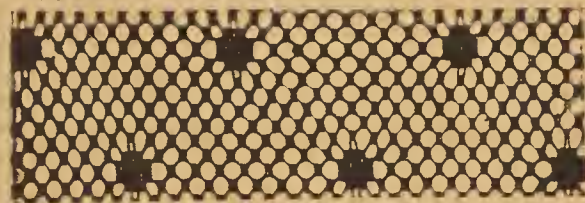


B. 1054.—Kursheedt's Standard black silk cord and silk chenille Gimp, 2 1/4 ins. wide, 45 cts. per yard.



B. 0391.—Kursheedt's Standard Gimp, 1 1/2 ins. wide, made of gold tinsel and black silk chenille, 75c. per yd.

B. 9291.—Same design, 3/4 in. wide, 39 cts. per yard.



L. 7011.—Kursheedt's Standard Silk Polka-Dot Russian Net, black, cream, light blue, cardinal, straw and lavender, 48 inches wide, \$1.18 per yard.

(For Adaptation see Fig. No. 501 L, Page 332.)

L. 9211.—Kursheedt's Standard Velvet Polka-Dot Brussels Net, black only, 48 inches wide, \$1.50 per yard.

MADAME ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK

(OR FACE GLOVE).

The following are the claims made for Madame Rowley's Toilet Mask, and the grounds on which it is recommended to ladies for Beautifying, Bleaching and Preserving the Complexion:

- 1st.—The Mask is Soft and Pliable in form and can be Easily Applied and Worn without Discomfort or Inconvenience.
- 2d.—It is durable, and does not dissolve or come asunder, but holds its original shape.
- 3d.—It has been Analyzed by Eminent Scientists and Chemical Experts, and pronounced Perfectly Pure and Harmless.
- 4th.—With ordinary care the Mask will Last for Years, and its valuable properties Never Become Impaired.
- 5th.—The Mask is protected by letters patent, has been introduced ten years, and is the only Genuine article of the kind.
- 6th.—It is Recommended by Eminent Physicians and Scientific Men as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.
- 7th.—The Mask is as Unlike the fraudulent appliances used for conveying cosmetics, etc., to the face as day is to night, and it bears no analogy to them,
- 8th.—The Mask may be worn with Perfect Privacy, if desired. The closest scrutiny cannot detect that it has been used.

9th.—It is a Natural Beautifier for Bleaching and Preserving the Skin and Removing Complexional Imperfections.

10th.—The Mask is sold at a moderate price, and one purchase ends the expense.

11th.—Hundreds of dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, lotions and like preparations may be saved by those who possess it.

12th.—Ladies in every section of the country are using the Mask, with gratifying results.

13th.—It is safe, simple, cleanly and effective for beautifying purposes, and never injures the most delicate skin.

14th.—While it is intended that the Mask should be Worn during Sleep, it may be applied, with equally good results, at any Time, to suit the convenience of the wearer.

15th.—The Mask has received the testimony of well-known society and professional ladies, who proclaim it to be the greatest discovery for beautifying purposes ever offered to womankind.



The Toilet Mask (or Face Glove) in position to the Face.

TO BE WORN THREE TIMES IN THE WEEK.

A FEW SPECIMEN EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIAL LETTERS.

"I am so rejoiced at having found at last an article that will indeed improve the complexion."

"Every lady who desires a faultless complexion should be provided with the Mask."

"My face is as soft and smooth as an infant's."

"I am perfectly delighted with it."

"As a medium for removing discolorations, softening and beautifying the skin, I consider it unequalled."

"It is, indeed, a perfect success—an inestimable treasure."

"I find that it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, and gives the complexion a soft, smooth surface."

"I have worn the Mask but two weeks, and am amazed at the change it has made in my appearance."

"The Mask certainly acts upon the skin with a mild and beneficial result, making it smoother and clearer, and seeming to remove pimples, irritation, etc., with each application."

"For softening and beautifying the skin there is nothing to compare with it."

"Your invention cannot fail to supersede everything that is used for beautifying purposes."

"Those of my sex who desire to secure a pure complexion should have one."

"For bleaching the skin and removing imperfections I know of nothing so good."

"I have worn the Mask but three nights, and the blackheads have all disappeared."

"I must tell you how delighted I am with your Toilet Mask; it gives unbounded satisfaction."

"A lady was cured of freckles by eight nights' use of the Mask."

"The improvement in my complexion is truly marvellous."

"After three weeks' use of the Mask, the wrinkles have almost disappeared."

"The Mask should be kept in every lady's toilet-case."

"My sister used one for a spotted skin, and her complexion is now all that can be desired."

"It does even more than is claimed for it."

"I have been relieved of a muddy, greasy complexion after trying all kinds of cosmetics without success."

COMPLEXION BLEMISHES

May be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanishes from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves its user money. It prevents and REMOVES

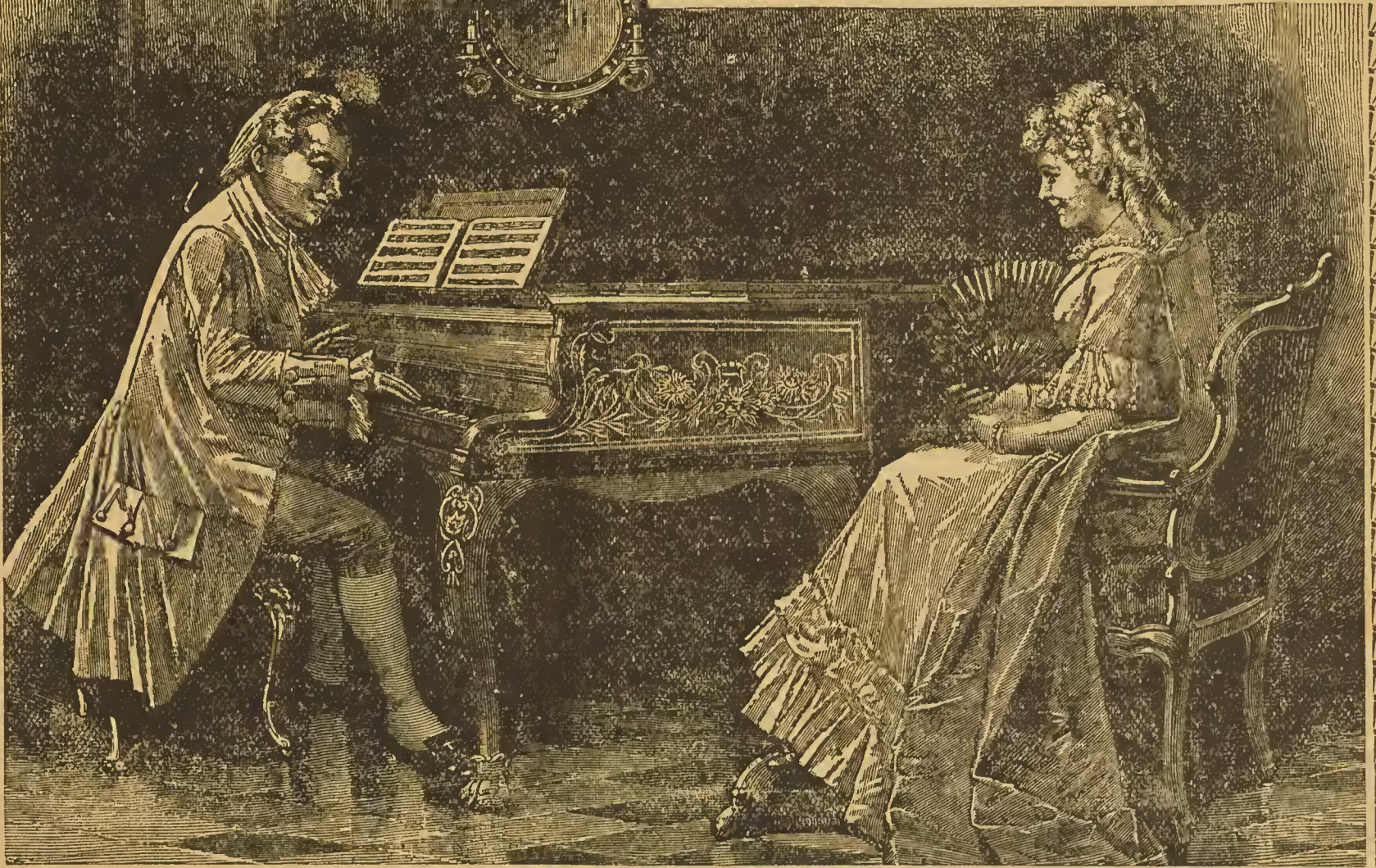
WRINKLES,

and is both a complexion preserver and beautifier. Famous society ladies, actresses, belles, etc., use it. VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, with proofs and full particulars, mailed free by

THE TOILET MASK COMPANY, 1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Apply now, naming this paper, as you may not see this advertisement again.

THE FAMOUS TENOR OF THE WORLD,
ITALO CAMPANINI,



Has written a helpful article on the care, cultivation, and preservation of the voice, of special interest to every girl and woman with vocal aspirations or talent, entitled:

“HOW TO TRAIN THE VOICE,”

To appear in the NOVEMBER number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

NOW READY, on the News Stands—TEN CENTS a copy.

Some other special features of this particular issue are:

“The Liberties of our Daughters,” By Mrs. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

“A Thanksgiving Surprise,” Illustrated Story
by SUSAN COOLIDGE.

“Elder Lamb's Donation Party,” Full page Illustrated Poem
by WILL CARLETON.

You will find something crisp and snappy in “*Why I Never Married*,” “*Can Women Keep a Secret*,” and other special articles, together with a wealth of special Thanksgiving matter, dainty illustrations in profusion, &c. *The handsomest periodical ever issued for Ladies and the family*: Has a circulation of

NEARLY HALF A MILLION COPIES EACH ISSUE.

For One Dollar We will mail the Journal from now to January 1, 1892—that is, the balance of this year FREE, and a FULL YEAR from January 1st, 1891, to January 1st, 1892. Also, our handsome 40-page Premium Catalogue, illustrating a thousand articles, and including “Art Needlework Instructions,” by Mrs. A. R. RAMSEY; also Kensington Art Designs, by JANE S. CLARK, of London.

N. B.—This offer must positively be mentioned when sending your subscription, or one year only will be given.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOLLOWING IS A SELECTION OF PATTERNS

—FOR—

Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Cloaks, Wraps and Coats;

among which many of our readers will find just the styles they desire to protect themselves and their families from Winter's chilly airs.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

171, 173 and 175, Regent St., London, W.

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.



3459 3459

Ladies' Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



2850 2850

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3528 3528

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3458 3458

Ladies' Coat (Known as the Grand Duchess) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



2642 2642

Ladies' Circular Wrap (Irish Peasant Wrap) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.



3205 3205

Ladies' Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3091 3091

Ladies' Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



2962 2962

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



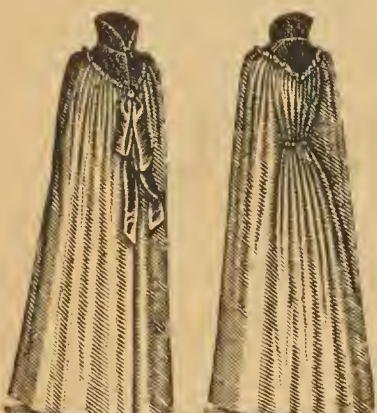
2253 2253

Ladies' Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3045 3045

Ladies' Cloak (Improved Peasant Cloak) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3506 3506

Ladies' Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3114 3114

Ladies' Coat (Known as the New-market) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



2886 2886

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



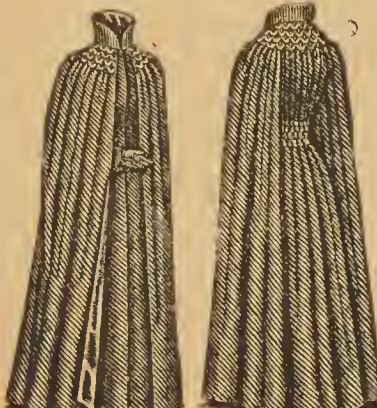
1289 1289

Ladies' Circular Wrap: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3356 3356

Ladies' Circular Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3423 3423

Ladies' Cloak, Smocked or Shirred at the Neck (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.



3271 3271

Ladies' Coat (Desirable for Travelling) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.



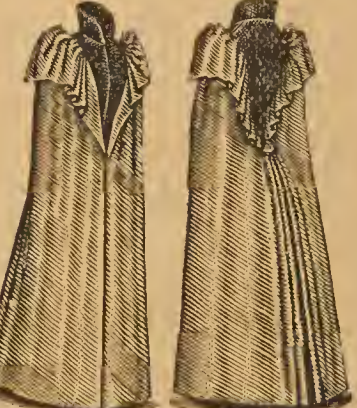
3184 3184

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3067 3067

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3438 3438

Ladies' Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



3527 Ladies' Wrap (Copyr't): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

3119 Ladies' Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

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3470 Ladies' Wrap (Copyr't): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



3208 Ladies' Wrap (Copy-right): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

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A Pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums and gives delightful fragrance to the breath. Used everywhere for the last 60 years. Ask druggists for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

HENRIETTA H.:—Cold cream may be had at any chemist's. Rub vaseline on the blackheads and then remove them by pressing with a watch-key. The "Pattern Cook Book," published by us, price One Dollar, contains the desired information.

OLD FRIEND:—Ice is artificially formed by freezing mixtures composed of chemicals, a special machine being necessary for the purpose.

M. J. L.:—Bengaline is more fashionable than grosgrain. Trim the black silk with Persian and jet passementerie, and make it by skirt No. 3560, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque No. 3561, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

MRS. G. M. D.:—Get a long black beaver cloak trimmed with black Astrakhan or Persian lamb.

Z. Y. X.:—Either form will be correct. Say that you will be pleased to welcome her at any time.

IGNORAMUS:—We cannot recommend depilatories. A letter to the advertiser will doubtless elicit a satisfactory reply. Please mention the DELINEATOR when writing the firm.

NEW CORRESPONDENT:—The tonic given in the DELINEATOR may be taken whenever necessary. We do not recommend pure alcohol as a hair tonic; in fact, we are quite sure its use would be injurious.



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If so, there are three good reasons why you should see our Catalogue and Samples before purchasing.

FIRST REASON.—We are Manufacturers of Cloaks, and by selling direct to you we save you the jobbers' and retailers' profits.

SECOND REASON.—We cut and make every garment to order, thus insuring a perfect fit and an elegant finish.

THIRD REASON.—We pay all Express charges on goods purchased from us, no matter how large or small the amount, or how great the distance.

We cut and make to order and sell Ladies' or Misses' Stylish Tailor-Made Jackets, \$3.50; ¾-length Jackets, \$4.25; Elegant Ulsters or Newmarkets, \$6.25; Raglans, \$7.45; Circulars, \$8.25; Plush Capes, \$6.25; Plush Jackets, \$12.95; Plush Wraps or Modjeskas, \$14.75; Plush Sacques, \$16.50; Child's Coat, \$3.95; Misses' Newmarket, \$4.75; Fur Capes, \$4.75; Seal-Skin Jackets, Sacques and Ulsters, etc., etc. Also many other styles and higher qualities up to the finest and most expensive garments.

Our new Winter Catalogue is the finest Fashion Book of Cloaks that we have ever issued. It contains illustrations, descriptions and prices of more than one hundred and twenty styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets, Wraps, Capes, Newmarkets and Cloaks of all kinds in Cloth, Plush and Seal-Skin. We will send it to you by return mail, together with a 48-inch linen tape measure, new measurement diagram (which insures perfect fitting garments) and more than **FORTY SAMPLES** of the Cloths and Plushes from which we make the garments, to select from, on receipt of four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

Our samples comprise everything that is stylish and desirable in cloakings, including corkscrews, diagonals, wide-wales, kerseys, imported chevots, Jersey cloth, chevrons, French beavers, new Scotch plaids; also English Seal-Plushes in different qualities. We have just added a new assortment of all-wool Imported cloths that must be seen to be appreciated.

You may select any style you desire from our Catalogue, and we will make it to order for you from any of our cloths or plushes.

In addition to our regular collection of samples (which comprises an assortment for general Fall or Winter wear), we have a special collection of medium and light weight cloths, a line of very fine cloths and plushes, a line of black cloths, and a line of heavy goods for those who wish them. We also sell cloth and plush by the yard to ladies who desire to make their own garments.

You cannot imagine what an elegant garment you can get for a moderate amount of money until you see our Catalogue and samples. Write for them to-day; you will get them by return mail.

As to our responsibility we refer to the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, New York, or to the publishers of the DELINEATOR.



Every cloth garment is made in nine different qualities. Our samples include all grades. Send for them.



Four qualities of Plush are sent with every collection of samples. You will find what you want among them.

Please mention the DELINEATOR when you write us.

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ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1877

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PIANOS FROM \$150.00 TO \$1500,

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ORGANS FROM \$35.00 TO \$500.

Write to

The Marchal & Smith Piano Co.,

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MISS MARY D. L.:—A series of articles on Cross-Stitch will begin in the DELINEATOR for January, 1891.

IGNORANT GIRL:—The olive-green cashmere may be dyed black; submit it to a professional dyer. Long coats will be fashionable during the Winter. Say, "You are welcome." It will be proper for the mother or the head of the house to ask the visitor to call again, if it is desirable. The full address should be written.

MISS ANNA B. W.:—Neither time nor space will permit our answering the number of questions you mention. In our books of etiquette "Good Manners" and "Social Life," which cost One Dollar each, nearly all the questions are answered. If there should be a few not considered in these books, we will be pleased to answer them for you upon application.

J. W.:—Any favored design may be worked with silk or wool on the slippers.

L. A. C.:—The origin of the quotation is too obscure to be traced.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Trim the green tricot with beaver bands, and make it up by pattern No. 3583, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Passementerie is very stylish. Butter should be served from a butter dish and each person helped on an individual butter plate. In regard to the quotation on the Statue of Liberty, address your query to the *Bookbuyer*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, No. 743 Broadway, New York City.



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Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, Narcissuses, Etc.

We will deliver at Express offices in New York City and Toronto the following selected bulbs for outdoor planting from the famous farms of Ant. Roozen & Son, Overveen (near Haarlem), Holland.

- 18 Hyacinths, various colors mixed.
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- 24 Double Tulips, various colors mixed.
- 18 Scarlet Due van Thol, dazzling scarlet.
- 18 Polyanthus Narcissuses, assorted colors.
- 15 Double and Single Narcissus, asst'd colors.
- 18 Pheasant's Eye Narcissus, fine bedder.
- 75 Large Golden-Yellow Crocus.
- 50 Blue Crocus, of shades.
- 50 White Crocus, of shades.
- 50 Variegated Crocus, of shades.
- 24 Snowdrops (*Galanthus nivalis*).
- 36 Spanish Iris, assorted colors.
- 12 Scilla Siberica, rich blue.
- 24 Grape Hyacinths, dark sky-blue.
- 18 Tritolela Uniflora (*Spring Star flower*).

Pamphlet on Cultivation free with each order. Address the Sole Agent for U. S. and Can., J. TER KUILE, 33 Broadway, New York. Mention DELINEATOR.

All the Bulbs are of the largest size and will bloom next Spring.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



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In writing please mention this paper.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

H. B. M.:—Unite black Bengaline with the black Henrietta, and make it by costume No. 3565, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. If a foot trimming be desirable, arrange a pinked ruffle of the Bengaline on the foundation skirt. Wedding invitations need not be acknowledged. Say "I have enjoyed the evening very much."

SUBSCRIBER:—With the dark-blue grosgrain combine mixed-gray broadcloth, and make it by pattern No. 3565, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

SADIE T.:—For the tea-gown of Nile-green Henrietta use black Bengaline, making it over by pattern No. 3517, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 2s. or 50 cents. A tea-gown is never worn in the dining-room of a hotel; a walking costume is in better taste, and a pretty style by which to develop one in a becoming color of serge and velvet is No. 3565, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

P. AMES:—A piano lamp of brass will be an appropriate and elegant present.

GRETA:—For information regarding opera cloaks refer to the article entitled "Fashionable Furs" in this DELINEATOR.

HENRY AND LEONARD:—It is not good form to ride alone with a gentlemen unchaperoned. The visitors may please themselves in the matter of leaving separately or together. The best way would be to tell him. The choice of a present is left to the donor.

MRS. S. P.:—We cannot recommend a chart for dressmaking purposes. Our patterns are unerring guides in cutting and fitting garments.

NEW AND EXHAUSTIVE BOOK UPON THE
SUBJECT OF PERSONAL
"BEAUTY:
ITS ATTAINMENT
AND PRESERVATION."

No Effort has been spared to make this the *Most Complete and Reliable Work* ever offered to Those Who Desire to Be Beautiful in *Mind, Manner, Feature and Form*. Defects in either direction are philosophically and scientifically discussed in connection with suggestions and remedies concerning the same. The title fully explains the mission of the work.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

While "Beauty" offers its readers copious information relative to the causes of physical blemishes and disfigurements, and gives innumerable remedies for defects of complexion, feature and form, it also includes many suggestions for the training of the mind and disposition in order that natural or acquired physical beauty may rest on an imperishable foundation.



The remedies for physical defects have been gathered from the most authentic sources, and all have the merit of having been "tried and not found wanting."

As this book is more comprehensive in its dealing with the subject of Beauty than any other before published, its popularity is a foregone conclusion.

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A Comprehensive Work on the CULINARY SCIENCE, embracing
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Combines every element of beauty and purity.

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BIRD MANNA
The Great Secret of the Hartz Mountain, Ger. will restore the song of vent their ailments and condition. It makes canari shedding feathers. Sent by 15c. Sold by all druggists. Blue Food Co., 400 N. 3d St. Phila. Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

AMATEUR DRESSMAKER:—If the basque is accurately cut and stitched together and is crooked when worn, see that the belt-tape is properly adjusted.

MAGGIE:—Try cutting your basque by bias basque pattern No. 2437, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in our current Catalogues.

LENA J. P.:—In laying plaits allow for the size of the hips, fold the plaits deeply at the top, and allow them to spread toward the bottom of the drapery.

RICHMOND:—Make up the green silk with a darker shade of velvet. An affianced lady should accept neither attentions nor gifts from any gentleman but her betrothed.

STAR:—The piece of hair is of a reddish blonde hue. You may becomingly wear blue, lavender, green, cream, gray, brown and, of course, black and white. Soap-suds may be used on plants with greater safety than ammonia.

GOLDEN ROD:—A suitable present would be a drawer-sachet made of tinted Surah or China silk and tufted with ribosene. The monogram is worked in one corner with shaded silks and gold thread, and a bow is adjusted at the opposite corner. The sachet may be perfumed with any favorite powder liberally sprinkled over the wadding filling. It is generally spread over the top of the drawer, giving the contents but a suggestion of delicate perfume.

FARRY:—Trim the cream albatross with cream grosgrain ribbon, and make it by costume No. 3558, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



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Please mention the DELINEATOR in your application.

FRENCH SKIRT SPRING.

Long, slim, gradual slope from waist, five wires, gives Butterick's form. Agents Wanted. Patent applied for Aug. 14, 1890. Manufactured at ZINGLEY, Ringgold Co., Ia.
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KNOWN ALSO AS
Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods,

and The "Shui Sin Far," or "Water Fairy Flower," as it is sometimes called by the Celestials, is a bulb, bearing in the greatest abundance silvery white flowers with a bright golden yellow cup in the centre of each. They are of entrancing beauty and emit a delicious perfume. It is grown by the Chinese to herald the coming of their New Year, and as a symbol of good luck. While the bulb can be grown in a pot, the most novel and beautiful way is to grow it in a shallow bowl of water with enough pebbles to prevent it from toppling over when the immense spikes of flowers are developed. The short time required to bring the bulbs into full bloom—4 to 6 weeks after planting—and the fact that it can be grown everywhere and by anybody, is certain to secure a permanent popularity for the "Sacred Lily."

Large bulbs of the true sort direct to us from China, we offer for 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Free by Mail. A dozen bulbs, planted one a week, will give a supply of flowers all Winter.



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A carefully chosen assortment of Bulbs, equally adapted for parlor or sitting room culture, or for planting in the open ground. This is not only the cheapest collection ever offered, but the most satisfactory, the varieties selected are certain to produce a lavish profusion of both bloom and fragrance. It contains—

3 Hyacinths; 6 Tulips; 4 Narcissus; 6 Crocus; 3 California Butterfly Tulips; 3 Glory of the Snow; 6 Snowdrops; 3 Fleur de lis; 1 Bermuda Easter Lily. 35 Bulbs in all. Free by Mail for \$1.00; or with a Chinese Sacred Lily, \$1.25.

A new treatise, Henderson's Bulb Culture, (24 pages) is sent gratis to all buyers of the full \$1.25 collection. To others on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Our Autumn Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants and Seeds, the handsomest we have ever issued, mailed free on application.

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And the best lamp ever made, like Aladdin's of old, a "wonderful lamp!" A lamp absolutely non-explosive and unbreakable, which gives a clear, soft, brilliant white light of 85 candle power! Purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light, more cheerful than either! That lamp is

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Over two millions in use. It must be a good lamp to make such a telling success. Indeed it is, for lamps may come and lamps may go, but the "Rochester" shines on forever! Over 2,000 artistic varieties—Hanging and Table Lamps, Banquet and Study, Vase and Piano Lamps—every kind, in Bronze, Porcelain, Brass, Nickel and Black Wrought Iron.

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Thread will not pull out, or cut in the eye; can be threaded in the dark or by a blind person in an instant, and works just the same as a common needle. Never was an article invented that sells like it. Everybody buys it. The ladies all admire it. It recommends itself. Most useful and convenient article ever invented. Any lady sending 12 cents and this notice, who will show our paper to her friends, we will send our beautiful Magazine three months and one package Needles, postpaid. Address, SOCIAL VISITOR, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—It is sufficient to express your pleasure in the entertainment. When your escort proposes ice-cream, simply accept or decline with thanks. Open your box of candy at once and offer it to your friends. Do not thank a man for dancing with you or presenting you with a favor at the german.

BEAUTY:—The object and purpose of Robert Elsmere is a controversial matter. It would require too much space to enter into a discussion of the book in these columns.

M. C. B.:—A dark-red felt lap-robe having a conventional embroidered design will be in good taste. Use either black or red floss silk, and have the initials stamped in one corner. Write direct to the company you mention.

S. A. L. E.:—Portières are still used, tapcestry, Turcoman, silk, velours and all sorts of Japanese fabrics being liked for them. The latest method of hanging a curtain is to simply tack it with an overhanging frill to the topmost ledge of the window; curtain rods are not as popular as formerly. Silk curtains will look well at your parlor windows. You may suit your fancy as to removing the pillows from the bed. If they are allowed to remain, they should be encased in hemstitched linen pillow-cases. Many people still use shams. It is not good form to have the word "Thursday" printed on the announcement cards; have it engraved on your visiting cards. A call is a necessary acknowledgment of cards received; however, many people sometimes neglect to call more from ignorance of what is expected of them than because of desire to break off a friendship.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER:—Barrett, Nephews & Co., John Street, New York, are a reliable firm.

NEW SUBSCRIBER:—Make your little boy's suit by pattern No. 3286, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.



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MRS. JAC. R.:—Make the toilette of black cashmere, using skirt No. 2619, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, omitting the sash, if undesirable; and basque No. 2950, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in our current Catalogues. A becoming house-dress may be made of figured and plain wool goods by using pattern No. 3581, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. We know nothing of the patterns to which you refer.

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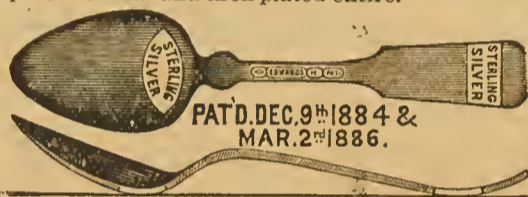
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MARY S. BROWN:—Trim the serpent-green satin with a darker shade of velvet.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER:—The maroon Henrietta will be stylish trimmed in the manner described, and it may be worn during the Winter. The ribbon may be bowed wherever desired. Use each separately.

G. P. W.:—The engagement ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand. It would be better form to be chaperoned by your mother or a friend. In the circumstances mentioned the wearing of mourning is permissible. Your writing is very distinct.

A YOUNG LADY:—The bride's parents furnish the invitations.

POLLY:—Lemon juice and salt applied at night will remove freckles. For increasing the growth of the eyebrows refer to answer to "Western Peach Blossom." Washing the face and hands in cream is said to whiten them.

CORA:—The pink sample is Bengaline. The fancy-striped satin is stone-color, and may be trimmed with steel passementerie. A black hat will be stylish. The black grosgrain will be becoming and suitable for church wear.

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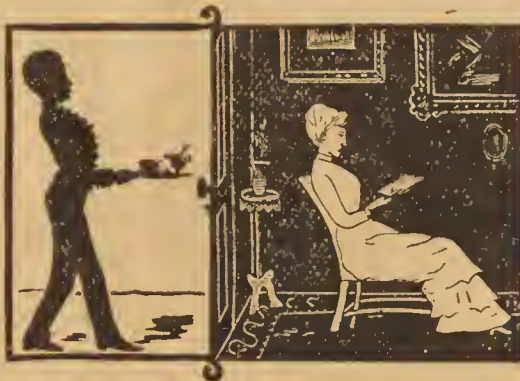
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
 (Continued).

J. M. F.:—The combination suggested for the
 green Henrietta is very good. Remodel it by
 costume No. 3577, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
 Trim the pearl-gray cashmere with gray gros-
 grain ribbon, and make it by pattern No. 3558.
 price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A pretty pattern by
 which to develop the crêpe is No. 3585, price
 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. All the patterns referred to
 are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. The large
 felt will be stylish. Read the articles on Mill-
 nery in the DELINEATOR. A complete letter
 writer is published by Routledge and Sons, New
 York City.

ECHO:—Flowered and figured China and India
 silks are used for mantel-draperies, and also for
 table-scarfs. Black silk or jet passementerie is
 fashionable for trimming black silk dresses. Very
 young girls are dressed most becomingly in
 colors, unless they are in mourning.

MAUDE K.:—The hair, as illustrated on the
 figure mentioned, is arranged in Grecian style,
 and gilt bands are worn; however, velvet or jet
 bandeaux may be used instead. We do not give
 prices in these columns.

BERNA:—The following is a list of gems for
 the months:—

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| January, | garnet. |
| February, | amethyst. |
| March, | bloodstone. |
| April, | sapphire. |
| May, | agate. |
| June, | emerald. |
| July, | onyx. |
| August, | cornelian. |
| September, | chrysolite. |
| October, | aquamarine. |
| November, | topaz. |
| December, | ruby. |

UNHAPPY:—It is impossible for us to answer
 questions pertaining to matters of such a person-
 al character.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Mediei is pronounced me-di-
 che; figaro is fig-a-ro; boléro is bo-lay-ro; plas-
 tron is plas-tron; faille is fi-e; and negligé is
 nay-gle-jay.

IGNORANCE:—If the gentleman expressed a
 wish to accompany the ladies and received no
 encouragement from either, his company would
 have been an intrusion.

VOSE & SONS
PIANOS
 ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
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Flimsy, soldered-up cages often drop the bottoms down unexpectedly, and out goes the bird. The HENDRYX cage is made of hard (not soft) brass spring wire, riveted (no solder or thin drilled bands anywhere) to solid brass bands. This makes it secure, vermin-proof, and worth a dozen poor cages for actual wear. You should examine the HENDRYX cage, with their patent removable mat, at your dealer's.

THE ANDREW B. HENDRYX Co.,
New Haven, Conn.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

C. SMITH:—We do not know the firm you mention.

A SUBSCRIBER:—We are pleased to learn of your interest in the chapters on Incidents and Accidents and are grateful to you for your useful recipe.

A. V. S.:—We have never heard of the cordial you mention.

TEL. OPR.:—Bathe the face frequently with milk or cream.

LILLIAN ST. C.:—Refer to "Fashionable Coiffures" in the October DELINEATOR.

HELEN B.:—Combine the tan goods with the plaid, and make the costume by pattern No. 3502 which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The scarf-pin described is only a fancy of fashion. Chinese crêpe is fashionable for evening wear.

A. MILLINER:—The *Millinery Trade Review* is devoted exclusively to millinery, and is published at 685 Broadway, New York City. Pot-pourri is pronounced po-pourree. Combine green velvet with the green satin, and make the costume by pattern No. 3565, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Visits should be returned within two weeks.

DAISY B.:—Say "Thank you." Strength of will can remedy the habit. Any action that should be performed by the right hand appears awkward when done by the left. Try rubbing the skin at night with vaseline or bathing it frequently with milk or cream.

A. R.:—Make the travelling costume of maroon camel's-hair serge, using pattern No. 3558, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and with it wear a long cloak of mixed cloth trimmed with black Persian lamb or gray Krimmer, cutting it by pattern No. 3552, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. Use the tan satin rhadames as it is and combine brown velvet with it. The 4th of March, 1866, was on Sunday.

SPHINX:—We do not advise an exchange of presents between school girls and boys. Do not play philopena. There are other amusements and games that are suitable for children's parties; those you mention are vulgar. Rub vaseline on the nails. About five bangles are worn.

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING TO LOOK!

WHEN YOU SEE THIS ADVERTISEMENT Write to us at once for our new 1890 CATALOGUE. Just Published. The Handsomest Catalogue of Musical Instruments in the World. Specially designed for **CORNISH & CO.** by a renowned artist. A **CHARMING SOUVENIR**. Illustrated in fancy colors by a new process.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

FLORENCE K.:—An announcement card need not be acknowledged.

PANSY:—The hair is of a chestnut blonde color.

Me Jeune Fille:—The black-heads may be removed by bathing the face nightly in hot water, and applying vaseline, or the following wash:

36 grains of sub-carbonate of soda.
8 ounces of distilled water.
6 drachms of essence of roses.

The hot water is also beneficial to the complexion.

E. C.:—It is immaterial who proposes the time for starting. All communications should be addressed to the Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited).

A SUBSCRIBER:—Ice-cream may be served on fancy plates of any kind, but Roman punch is served in the glasses you describe. Both are eaten with a spoon; they must be frozen very hard. Soup is served in the regulation soup plates, and it and the meat are apportioned at the side table or in the pantry and then passed to the guests. Finger-bowls are fashionable. The maid removes one plate at a time, carrying it noiselessly from the room on a tray.

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3. Clothe warmly and loosely; see that there is no constriction about the waist.
4. Take three simple but liberal meals daily.
5. Avoid pickles, spices, curries, preserved provisions, pies, pastries, cheese, jams, dried fruits, nuts, all coarse, hard and indigestible foods taken with a view of moving the bowels.

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It is sold under positive guarantee. The only preparation prescribed by regular physicians. Correspondence solicited from ladies or gentlemen who are troubled with facial blemishes, and also from all those using the Bleach; that even the most stubborn cases, and those which have defied all other remedies, be alike successfully treated. References in every city and village in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, One Treatment (sufficient for one face), \$2.00.
Mrs. MARION WALKER, 216 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MRS. A. A.:—Make up the black silk by pattern No. 3485, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. With the olive serge combine velvet of the same or a contrasting shade, and make it by pattern No. 3534, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR.

A SUBSCRIBER:—It is impossible to state prices, as they vary very much. Send your manuscript to a standard periodical, and get their current prices.

C. N.:—A Christmas or any other present should be acknowledged, providing the name of the sender is known.

DOVER GIRL:—A gentleman sits on the right of the lady he takes in to dinner. It is not necessary for a lady to thank her escort; she has conferred a favor upon him. Either the lady or the gentleman may suggest the time for starting to church.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Apply to Scott's Coin Agency, East 23d Street, New York City.

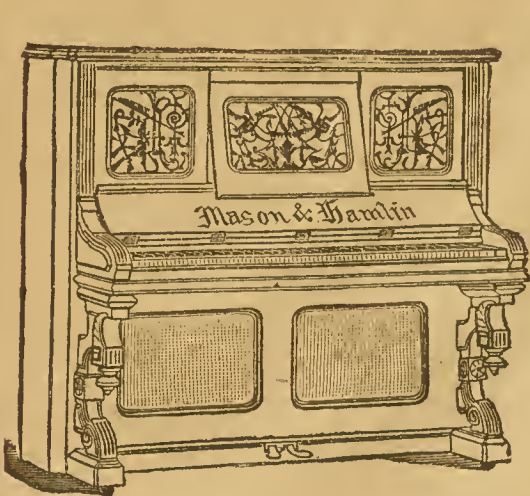
A CONSTANT READER AND ADMIRER:—The case you mention is an unusual one. You will have to use either your husband's initials or sign yourself Mrs. Mary Smith, Jr.; perhaps, however, it would be better for each of the three Mary Smiths to adopt a middle name.

A READER:—Send your lace to a professional scourer.

NINA H.:—Leave a card for each member of the family. It is customary for a bride to return her calls as soon as she is settled in her new home; a first call should always be returned within a week.

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books:

Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a change of address, are particularly requested to give their full former address, together with the new address, and state the month and year in which the subscription began. Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:
"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., whose Subscription to the DELINEATOR began with June, 1890, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa."

To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines:

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:—

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:
"Mrs. John Martin, of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., has not received the April and May numbers of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number of March, 1890. She knows of no reason for their non-receipt."

To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail:

In sending money to us or our agents through the mail, use a post-office order, express money-order, a bank check or draft or a registered letter.

Should a post-office order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An express money-order is equally safe and often less expensive.

A registered letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention, should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank drafts or checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A postal-note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mails.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

Ladies FASHIONABLE Calling Cards.

Mrs. G. B. Arnold

YOUR Name printed on **Two (2) Dozen** (one name only, on 2 doz.) latest style two-ply plate stock Cards, for **ONLY 25c.** Mourning cards 30c. per doz. 2 for 50c. BY MAIL, postage paid. Send stamp for illus. circular, special offer, etc. Address **Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

BUNCH OF ONION TOPS:—There are but few such firms, and the applicants far outnumber the positions; therefore, we should advise you to apply in person.

SUBSCRIBER:—We cannot say whether the "Lentheric" hair curling-pins can be obtained in this country or not.

COCA STAFFORD:—Your dress cannot be restored to its original color.

AN IGNORANT SUBSCRIBER:—You step in first, and so have first choice.

NINA:—Your questions are fully answered in an article entitled "Transatlantic Voyages" in the June DELINEATOR.

TITIA:—Sponge the silk thoroughly, if water does not spot it, and lay it out smoothly to dry; do not press it. Make it up with Henrietta cloth of the same or a contrasting color.

PANSY E.:—Have at least ten dresses; most of the new shades will be becoming, the color of your hair being the arbiter.

MAMIE L.:—We are very sorry your question was overlooked. Three breadths of silk will doubtless suffice if there is to be no drapery.

SAYER:—It is customary to use a ring in the marriage ceremony, but if it be omitted, we would advise its being put upon the finger directly after the wedding, certainly not before. The gentleman wears his ring upon the third finger.

R. V. X.:—"In the ledger-book of life, may the credit side of profit and loss show the larger gain."



THE Genuine **Johann Hoff's** Malt Extract.

Unequaled as a Tonic-Nutritive in Convalescence, for Mothers while Nursing, impaired Digestion, and for the WEAK and DEBILITATED.

Beware of Imitations. The genuine has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck of every bottle.

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THE YANKEE BLADE has 500,000 readers every week. Sent free, on trial to new subscribers only, 10 weeks for 10 cents. Sample copy free to a list of your story-reading friends. Regular subscription price per year is \$3.00.

10 WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS

Sent 1 year for \$1; 2 years for \$1.75; 3 years for \$2.40; 4 years for \$3; 5 years for \$3.50. We will not be underold. 1-cent stamps taken. Mention this paper. Address **POTTER & POTTER, 92 Federal St., Boston, Mass.**

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contain everything needed, with Self-Threading Needles and Thimbles, etc. Worth their weight in gold. The Lady's Guide for Buyers will be given to every lady who orders the supplies. Only 25 cents, silver or Postal-Note.

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ROSALIA

An Exquisite
WHITE ROSE ODOR

IRISINIA

A Delicate
ORRIS & VIOLET ODOR

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS BY MAIL.

In ordering Patterns by Mail, either from this office or from any of our Agencies, be careful to give your Post-Office Address in full, naming the Town, County and State in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies, the Number and Size of each Pattern should be carefully stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the Number, Size and Age should be given in each instance. A convenient formula for ordering Patterns is as follows:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [Limited]:

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find Postal-Order (or Express Order) for—dollars and—cents, for which send me Patterns Nos. 983, 36 bust; 881, 24 waist; 994, 12 years, 29 bust; 996, 12 years, 24½ waist; 1000, 6 years, 23 bust; and 8646, 7 years, 23 waist.

"SMITHVILLE, BULLITT Co., KY.

MRS. JOHN MARTIN."

How to Take Measures for Patterns.



To Measure for a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:—Put the measure around the body, OVER the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or Over-Skirt:—Put the measure around the waist, OVER the dress.

To Measure for a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the measure around the muscular part of the upper arm, about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye, drawing the tape closely—not too tight.

Take the Measures for Misses' and Little Girls' Patterns the same as for Ladies'. In ordering, give the ages also.

To Measure for a Boy's Coat or Vest:—Put the measure around the body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

In taking measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking them stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed, the following rules for measuring will ensure satisfactory results.

To Measure for a Boy's Overcoat:—Measure about the breast, OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over.

To Measure for Trousers:—Put the measure around the body, OVER the trousers, at the waist, drawing it closely—not too tight.

To Measure for a Shirt:—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be fourteen inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, measure the same as for a coat.

In sending money through the mail, security is best assured by using a Post-Office Order, Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft or a Registered Letter. Address:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.

VELUTINA

For about one-quarter the cost of Silk Velvet, you can get VELUTINA, equally handsome, in plain or corded, blacks or colors, of leading dealers everywhere. "Velutina, Wear Guaranteed," stamped on selvage.

DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Ladies, our Fall and Winter Catalogue (sent Free) contains 1000 illustrations of Newest Styles of Cloaks, Costumes, Underwear, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, &c., and if you wish to reap the benefit of our Low Prices, write for Catalogue at once. It is sent Free by addressing **MAHLER BROS., 507, 509 6th Avenue, N.Y.**



From the charming little CINDERELLA in the "CRYSTAL SLIPPER."

"BOSTON THEATRE, Oct. 4, 1888.

Ben Levy, Esq., 34 West St.:
In all my travels I have always endeavored to find your LABLACHE FACE POWDER, and I must certainly say that it is the best Powder in the market. I have used it for the past 10 years, and can safely advise all ladies to use no other. Sincerely yours,

MARGUERITE FISH."

The LABLACHE FACE POWDER is the purest and only perfect toilet preparation. It purifies and beautifies the complexion. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 2-cent stamps. BEN LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West Street, Boston, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—To make potato salad, boil four potatoes of medium size, and while hot cut in half-inch blocks or slices, and turn over them two table-spoonfuls of vinegar and one of oil. When cold sprinkle over them a tea-spoonful of onion juice or a table-spoonful of finely chopped onion, also mayonnaise or French dressing. Many persons omit the onion. To ornament the salad, grate over the top the yolk of a hard-boiled egg and trim the edge with parsley or the little white leaves of lettuce.

H. F. B.:—As your father has never been naturalized, he is an alien, and those of his children born out of this country are also aliens. Children born in this country are citizens of the United States.

MRS. E. M. C.:—The best book for you is "Home-Making and House-Keeping," which is published by us, price One Dollar.

W.:—All questions pertaining to wedding etiquette are answered fully in "Good Manners," a book published by us, price One Dollar.

KATHERINE:—Send to a reliable druggist for the directions for making elder-flower water.

LOURENA A.:—Send your fancy-work to the Women's Exchange, a branch of which is in almost every large city in the United States. We cannot use it to any advantage.



BEAUTY.

Wrinkles, Blackheads, Pimples, Freckles, Pittings, Moles and Superfluous Hair permanently removed. Flesh increased or reduced. Complexions beautified. The form developed; Hair, Brows and Lashes colored and restored. Interesting Book, 4c., with sample Cremola Powder, 10c.

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\$75 PER MONTH SALARY

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only by sample only; can live at home. We furnish Team Free. Full particulars and sample case Free. We mean just what we say, and do exactly as we agree. Address at once, Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.



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Amber Bone
DRESS STAYS.

They are Better than whalebone and Cheaper. Will not Rust, Split, Break, Splinter or Cut Wearing Apparel. Are Pliable and Highly Elastic. If your dealers have not Amber Bone, ask them to send for price list. Write us.
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The PATENT CORSET SHOES are recommended by Physicians and Surgeons for Children learning to walk, and those troubled with weak or sprained ankles. Send stamp for Catalogue.



B. NATHAN,

221 Sixth Avenue, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

E. B. J.:—Your sample will unite prettily with Henrietta cloth of the same shade.

MRS. G. A. WITHERS:—If the poplin is not too much soiled, combine it with the navy-blue velvet for your daughter's dress. The skirt should reach to the top of the boots.

SCHOOL-GIRL:—Black Surah and black silk may be used when all-black is assumed, but they are not mourning. Black grosgrain ribbon may be used for trimming the black silk mull. The white silk mull should not be worn until black is laid aside. Silk mull skirts are made over silk or satin linings.

BLANCHE:—Combine brown velvet with the mode cashmere, and trim the skirt and sleeves with three rows of velvet ribbon to match. A suitable pattern is No. 3583, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Wear a mode felt hat trimmed with brown velvet and wings. Arrange a ruching in the neck.

LOVER:—Such conduct would be unwomanly.

MRS. J. H. B.:—Address your query to a music publishing house, from which you will no doubt obtain all particulars in regard to your composition.

MRS. C. D. B.:—By sending illustrations to any house where stamping is done you can be accommodated.

ANNIE:—We will in the near future publish a book treating of knitting and crocheting; it will contain many pretty designs and explicit directions regarding them.

L. A. B.:—Combine brown Sicilienne with the mode cashmere, and make it by costume No. 3565, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The striped écu dress goods will not unite tastefully with the mode cashmere. Trim the gray-and-white checked material with black corded ribbon, and cut it by pattern No. 3538, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

Persons inquiring about or sending for goods advertised in this magazine will confer a favor by stating, in their correspondence with the advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in the DELINEATOR.

ENGLISH COMPLEXION CLOTH MEDICATED.

A Magical Beautifier; removes ALL blemishes, whether caused by disease or age. Removes Blackheads, Moth, Wrinkles, Freckles, Redness of the Skin, imparting a wonderfully brilliant complexion, without the use of cosmetics. Perfectly harmless. Purifying and beautifying the skin quickly and harmlessly. Price 50 cents, by mail. ENGLISH COMPLEXION CLOTH CO., 421 West 18th Street, N. Y. City.

THE "ELITE" HAIR CURLER.

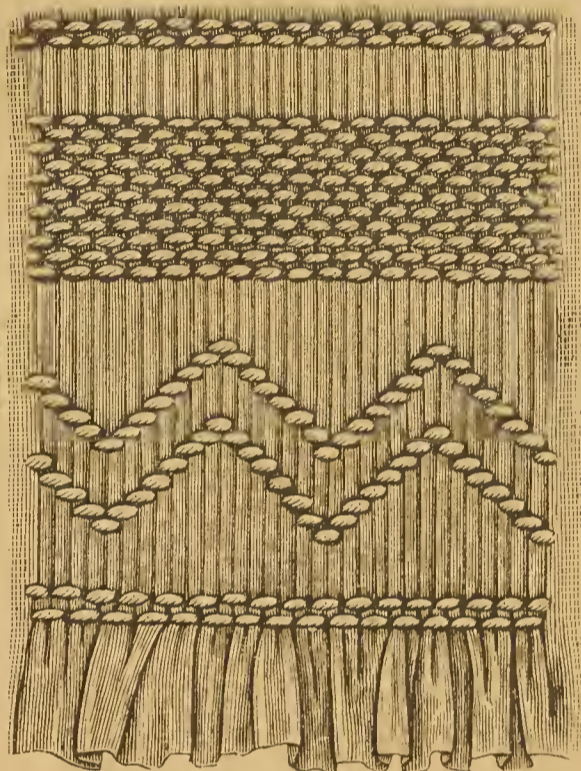


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THE "ART OF SMOCKING" is a Plain and Comprehensive Treatise on the Manner of Making and Adapting this Beautiful and Fashionable Decoration. The Work is Published in a Convenient Sixteen-Page Pamphlet, Eight Pages being devoted to the Description, Comparison and Clear Illustration of the

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with various Ornamental Stitches, and the Remaining Eight Pages being

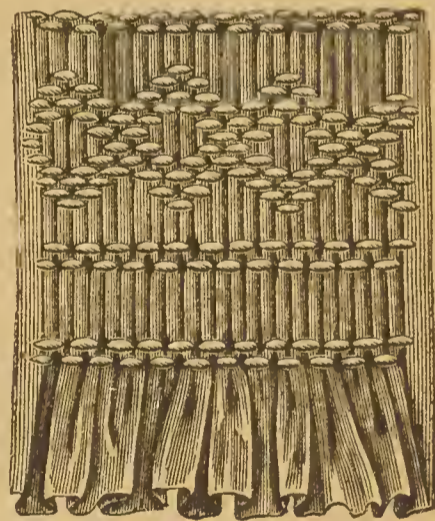
given to numerous Stylish Patterns in which Smocking is Ornamentally Used.

No Woman should be without this Valuable Little Work.

On receipt of 10 cents, "The Art of Smocking" will be mailed, post-paid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

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GREAT OFFER!

PIANOS! ♦ \$35. ♦ ORGANS!

Direct from the Factory at Manufacturer's Prices. No such offer ever made before. Every man his own agent. Examine in your home before paying. Write for particulars. Address

THE T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs
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From Rev. James H. Potts, D. D., editor of Michigan Christian Advocate, Detroit, Mich.: To say we are delighted with the Piano does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred.

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is absolutely free from the faults of all other wringers. The cogs shown in the cut apply the power, hence any garment wrung through this wringer comes out perfectly on the other side. Buttons hanging by a thread run through this wringer without being torn from the garment; and the cost in labor, time, trouble and making repairs to garments wrenched by other wringers is absolutely avoided in the use of the **EMPIRE WRINGER.**



THE EMPIRE

never gets out of order. It is made of wood, rubber and iron, and will last for years. Saves labor, does not grease the clothes, never rusts, and wrings drier than any wringer manufactured. Agents wanted everywhere. Sold by Dealers. Address, **EMPIRE WRINGER CO., Auburn, N. Y.**

THE

Ladies' Fashion Plate,

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1890.

The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Autumn, 1890, will be found in a "Descriptive Book," which now accompanies the Plate.

AN advertisement, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, fully explains the terms, etc., upon which this Plate is furnished. The Plate and its Descriptive Book are known as the "Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," and we ask for the publication the patronage of those to whom a handsome, well-executed Plate of Fashions is of any service.

The "Quarterly Report" for Autumn, 1890, is now ready for distribution. The Styles illustrated thereon are at once accurate, timely and elegant, and are the latest and best productions of our artists in Europe and America. The corresponding Paper Patterns are now on sale at all our depots and agencies in the United Kingdom and America.

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METAL TIPPED **EVER READY DRESS STAY** **Will Not Cut Through**

SEE NAME "Ever Ready" on back of each Stay TAKE NONE BUT THEM. ASK FOR THEM

MANUFACTURED BY THE **YPSILANTI DRESS STAY M'FG CO., YPSILANTI, MICH.**

TO ADVERTISERS.

We beg leave to direct the attention of MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS handling ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD USE AND ORNAMENT, to the DELINEATOR as a medium capable of BRINGING THEIR GOODS PROMINENTLY before the buying public.

WE MAKE AND CAN PROVE THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS:

- The Delineator has the largest paid circulation of any Fashion Magazine in the World.*
- This Circulation is not forced nor temporary, but constant and steadily increasing. The increase is due to Intrinsic Merit, being acquired without the aid of Commissions, Free Lists, Club Rates or Sample Copies.*
- The Delineator is read by a Buying Clientele, which regards the Publication as Standard, it being our aim and practice to exclude all matter the good taste of which is in any way open to question.*
- Advertisers handling Articles of Household Use or Ornament, who have tested the Delineator, find that it pays them well to continue their Advertisements in the Magazine.*

Consequently, it will **PAY YOU** to **ADVERTISE** in the Delineator.

Our Advertising rate is **\$1.50** per agate line, which is less than half a cent a line per thousand copies. This rate is lower, in comparison with returns, than the Rate for any other Monthly Publication of Reputation in the country. The only Discount we allow is Ten per cent. on yearly contracts. Advertisements for the DELINEATOR will not be accepted for less space than 5 lines, each insertion.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FOR THE NOVEMBER NUMBER, 360,000 COPIES.

We ask you to try the publication, addressing your communications to H. T. MONTGOMERY, 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited].

WRINKLES: With Almond Nut Cream you can positively rub them away. Particulars, sealed, 2 cents. **MARY E. MURRAY**, 1059 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted.

A PRESENT.
 SEND us your address and we will make you a present of the best Automatic **WASHING MACHINE** in the World. No wash-board or rubbing needed. We want you to show it to your friends, or act as agent if you can. You can **COIN MONEY**. We also give a **HANDSOME WATCH** to the first from each county. Write quick. Address N. Y. **LAUNDRY WORKS**, 25 Dey St., N. Y.

BEAUTY AND ITS PRESERVATION.
 A valuable book for either sex sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.
POMPADOUR TOILET CO., 32 Warren St., New York.

10 CENTS (silver) pays for your address in the "AGENT'S DIRECTORY," which goes whirling all over the United States, and you will get hundreds of samples, circulars, books, newspapers, magazines, etc., from those who want agents. You will get lots of good reading free and will be **WELL PLEASED** with the small investment. List containing name sent to each person answering.
T. D. CAMPBELL, B 68, Boyleston, Ind.

BARRY'S ESTABLISHED 1801
Tricopherous
FOR THE HAIR & SKIN



An elegant dressing exquisitely perfumed, removes all impurities from the scalp, prevents baldness and gray hair, and causes the hair to grow thick, soft and beautiful. Infallible for curing eruptions, diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, and quickly healing cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, &c.

All Druggists or by Mail, 50 Cents.
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Improve your home with our **ATTRACTIVE WALL PAPER**
 Remarkably low prices. Enormous assortment of styles. Honorable treatment. We can refer to hundreds of well-pleased customers in every section of the U.S. Our prices range from excellent Lustre papers at 6c. a roll to elegant Iridescent Embossed Golds at 35c. For 8c. postage will send to any address, samples with borders to match.
A. L. DIAMANT & CO., 1206 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

ISABELLA :—Combine Scotch plaid showing gay stripes with the green cashmere, and remodel it by costume No. 3485, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Use black velvet with the drab silk, and cut it by pattern No. 3565, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in this magazine.

B. C. :—Combine black velvet with the garnet wool goods. Your ideas in regard to the development are very good.

M. H. :—Use plaid Surah with the black cashmere, and make it by costume No. 3565, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

KITTY KEE :—We do not recommend depilatories, but advise consulting a specialist. Fruit stains may be removed from the fingers by rubbing them with a piece of lemon. Bathe the face with cream to whiten the skin.

MRS. L. A. C. :—We do not advise a Chantilly lace costume for a girl of sixteen years.

E. T. :—Trim the dark-green flannel with the same shade of velvet; it is preferable to gimp. We do not give prices in this column.

Bickford Family Knitter.
 Knits everything required by the household, of any quality, texture and weight desired.
A. M. LAWSON,
 788 Broadway, New York.



10c. Christmas Stories, by Dickens, 11 famous detective stories, and Grimes' Fairy Tales, all for 10 cents (silver or stamps). **NOVELTY CO., Box 1933, N. Y.**

100 POPULAR SONGS; 32 Complete Stories by famous authors; A Dictionary of Dreams; Guide to Flirtation; Morse Telegraph Alphabet; 79 Money-Making Secrets, 53 Tricks in Magic, and a Calendar. All for 10c. (stamps). **HARLEM NOVELTY CO., 1293 Broadway, N.Y.**

SYMPHONION
 (Swiss Music Box)
PLAYS 1000 TUNES.
 Illust. Price List FREE.
FRED. H. SANDER,
 IMPORTER,
 102 High St., Boston, Mass.



MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments or all of your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. This is an age of marvellous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this **WONDERFUL** work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us we will make it all plain to you, FREE, by return mail. Address,
TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TAPE MEASURES.

60 INCHES LONG.



| DESCRIPTION. | EACH. | PER DOZ. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| No. 25.—Cotton Tapes, {Numbered one side only,} | 5 cents. | 40 cents. |
| No. 125.— " " - {Numbered both sides,} | 6 cents. | 50 cents. |
| No. 135.— " " {Numbered one side only,} | 8 cents. | 65 cents. |
| No. 235.— " " {Numbered both sides,} | 10 cents. | 75 cents. |
| No. 1.—Linen " {Numbered one side only,} | 10 cents. | 75 cents. |
| No. 2.— " " " " " " | 12 cents. | 90 cents. |
| No. 3.— " " " " " " | 14 cents. | \$1.15. |
| No. 12.—SuperLinenTapes, {Numbered both sides,} | 16 cents. | 1.25. |
| No. 13.— " " " " " " | 18 cents. | 1.50. |
| No. 2.—Sewed Satteen Tapes, " " | 45 cents. | 4.00. |
| No. 3.— " " " " " " | 50 cents. | 4.50. |

These Tape Measures are made expressly for us and are of the very best quality.

A Good Sewed Satteen Tapc-Measure will last years in constant use.

Any of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

VASELINE.

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail, we will deliver free of all charges to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

- One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,.....10 cents.
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(Concluded).

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