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QUARTERLY REPORT

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THE DELINEATOR:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATING

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 3.]

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

[PRICE, 15 CENTS, OR 8½ PENCE.
YEARLY, \$1 OR 5s.]

SEASONABLE STYLES.

PREVAILING AND INCOMING FASHIONS.

The vibration of taste is universal. The new styles for feminine Autumnal attire are so attractive that they will not only satisfy the most exacting demands for practicality and simplicity, but will prove a delight to artistic eyes. They are abundant in numbers and varied in many of their essentials, while they have a certain marked individuality of their own which will accord them a distinctive place in the History of Styles.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

Seasonable as to the fabrics to which they are adaptable, dignified and elegant for both house and outdoor wear, capable of making the least expensive dress goods look refined and lady-like, not complicated nor difficult to cut and make, and altogether satisfactory, are the new patterns for early Autumn garments. Less and less is extraneous ornament demanded—indeed, in many instances it is wholly eschewed upon costumes that are to be worn on the street.

LADIES' COSTUMES.—In the five handsome designs for costumes of walking and dancing length, preference is apparently given to the development of one material, but this illustrates only one phase of their variability, each and all of them being as well suited to a combination of fabrics as to the use of one variety of goods throughout. Indeed, taste and imagination unite in devising every sort of method by which charming effects may be produced by combining differing materials, and yet the dress composed altogether of one fabric is equally fashionable.

The costume having a broad kilt-plaiting extending nearly to the top and passing entirely about it is one that will be especially liked for plain and checked cloths and other wool fabrics that are especially fashionable at the present time. This plaiting is really a drapery in itself, but appears to be the skirt proper. Over it falls a short *tablier* having upturning plaits in its sides and a deep back-drapery which falls in pointed outline and has all its draping accomplished by plaits at the top. The *basque* suggests a postilion; it has a plaited fulness below the waist-line of the center seam and is pointed in front. The standing collar joins little vest portions, which may be of contrasting goods; and the ends of the high rolling collar meet the tops of the fronts proper and turn them back in lapels. Velvet will often be employed for the rolling collar, to face the lapels and to trim the sleeves in cuff fashion. The kilt-drapery is a part of the pattern, but may be omitted whenever the skirt proper, which is handsomely shaped, is to be of striped goods, velvet, plush, etc.

A costume having two sections of drapery arranged upon the gores of its skirt has the wider of these draperies extending from the right side of the back to the left side of the front, and the left side edge is turned over in *revers* fashion and trimmed with crosswise braid. Upon the left side-gore the narrower section is disposed in panel fashion, its front edge being apparently held in position under a line of buttons and braid being arranged in crosswise lines between it and the *revers*. The back-drapery has a *bourneous* loop folded at each side of the center, and between and in front of these loops it is laid in plaits which contrast effectively with the *jabot*-like folds of

the loops. A narrow foot-plaiting is visible below the drapery. The *basque* has two double box-plaits below the waist-line of the back, and its fronts deepen and turn back in little triangular lapels at each side of a short point. It is fashionable to overlap the collar and trim the front and the wrists with braid, and it is also in good taste to face the *revers*, the front in vest shape and the wrists in cuff outline with contrasting goods. Sometimes the panel-drapery will be of a different fabric from the remainder of the costume. Ornamental buttons may be displaced by *grelots*, which may also edge the *revers*, the top of the collar and the upturned points of the *basque*.

A costume which will be often made up in Surah, *étamine*, etc., has its gored skirt-foundation overhung nearly to the top with a drapery that is laid in wide box-plaits at the front and sides and in side-plaits at the back; its back-drapery falls in deep, double points below a *bouffant* draping, and its front-drapery comprises a deep section which falls low at the left side and is gracefully plaited up with something of a *panier* effect over the hip, its front edge overlapping a short drapery that is gracefully cross-wrinkled by plaits at its sides and extends to the right side-back seam. Braid, satin or velvet ribbon or looped cords may be bowed over the draping of the deeper front-drapery, but nothing more elaborate in the way of decoration is added. The *basque* turns back in lapels over a plaited plastron, but is so arranged that the lapels may be turned up closely about the throat or left open to display a chemisette and a tape-tie or made-up scarf. The collar rolls and meets the lapels in notches, and it and the prettily shaped cuffs are usually made of the material that is used for facing the lapels. The back of the *basque* falls in two loops over a plaited ornament below the waist-line, and altogether the effect is very attractive.

A fashionable fancy is expressed in a costume which has three kilt-plaits laid in the right side of its front-drapery, the plaits having pipings of braid stitched beneath their folds to give them a panel effect. The outlines of this drapery are prettily varied by a cluster of plaits at the left side of the front in its upper edge, and its left side edge overlaps a plain panel-drapery. The back-drapery is deep and full and has a deep loop at each side, and at its center an ornamental drapery is arranged to add to its *bouffant* effect. The *basque* is double-breasted below the bust. Its center-backs form a short point over a plaited ornament, and upon the side-back seams waist-line buttons are placed. Buttons are also arranged in pairs, trios or in any number which forms a pretty group along the overlapping edges of the wider drapery; and bands of the goods piped with braid or contrasting goods may trim the panel-drapery. The standing collar and the edges of the wrists may be similarly finished.

Green, blue and gray with crimson or with dull gold accessories, are superb combinations for Autumnal garments. A costume which seems especially adapted to the development of combinations, either of fabric or color, has its back-drapery extended at the left side to form the side-drapery. This drapery is hemmed at its front edge, has two forward-turning plaits back of the hem and extends to the lower edge. The front-drapery is hemmed at the left side edge, has two plaits folded in front of the hem and flares from the left side-drapery to disclose a gored section that may be of contrasting

goods or of the costume fabric and trimmed with braid, velvet ribbon, etc. The front and back draperies are lifted quite high at the right side, the back-drapery being very *bouffant* at the top. Quite a deep foot-trimming is visible all round this skirt, except where the flat decorative drapery is applied. The basque is of medium depth, and all the spring required at the back is let in by means of two double box-plaits below the waist-line. The fitting is superb in effect, and the utmost latitude in the choice and arrangement of garnitures is allowed.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

—For morning wrappers, and also for five-o'clock tea-gowns of woolen goods, pongee, Surah, sateen, zephyr, etc., there is a most graceful new design. It has under portions which are only visible in yoke shape both front and back, though that at the back extends below the waist-line.

Upon these under portions the back and front are adjusted by gathers between extensions that pass to the shoulders and are included in the shoulder seams. Side and side-back seams and under-arm darts give a smooth adjustment over the hips, and ribbons inserted in the under-arm darts and bowed in front draw the front in gracefully to the figure, while the back falls out gracefully. The revealed portions of the under-fronts are faced with contrasting goods put on plainly, shirred or tucked, according to the texture of the goods employed; and the edges of the extensions are bordered with shirred frills matching the headings of the front and back. Knots of ribbon at the throat and upon the bust are pretty and dainty, and the sleeves and pockets will be trimmed to accord with the remainder of the garment. One, two or more narrow knife-plaitings constitute a pretty finish for the lower edge. If made of plaid, striped, printed or plain flannel, with a satin or velvet yoke and ribbons and no foot trimming except three or four tucks or rows of velvet ribbon, it will be as pretty as it is practical.

LADIES' LONG COATS.—Coats that may be closed their depth to protect or wholly conceal a costume are as stylish in their new shapes as if they were to be worn solely as ornamental garments. They

are novel and dressy in their new fashionings, being worn with belts that may be made of the coat material or of leather. A coat which is double-breasted all the way down has its laps arranged so that they may be turned back below the waist-line to form ornamental *revers*; and its body portion suggests a close-fitting round waist, the skirt

portion having darts near its front edges and being shirred twice across the back. Upon the fronts rest pockets with overhanging laps. The sleeves are in close coat shape, and are finished at the wrists in simulation of cuffs. A standing collar is about the neck, its ends and the ends of the belt buttoning at the left side.

Another style of long coat closes in double-breasted fashion for about two-thirds its depth, and is fitted by bust darts, side-back seams and a center seam. Below the center seam extra width for a double box-plait is folded, and upon each side-back seam a button is placed. A belt is also worn with this coat, and it is a pretty fancy to cover the buckle or slide with the material. The sleeves are in coat shape, and beneath the high rolling collar is hooked a removable cape, which is a much admired item of the mode.

LADIES' WRAPS.—

Long wraps with wide oriental sleeves, loose fronts and with a double box-plait folded below the waist-line of the back will be worn for driving, as *sorties du bal* and for voyaging, etc. The materials will be chosen according to the chief purpose the wrap is to serve. For visiting, church-going, etc., plushes, Siciennes, brocadea and plain velvets will be selected, while rough and smooth woolens will be equally fashionable for it when it is to serve a more general use. The sleeves are turned back with a suggestion of the cuff effect at the wrists, and their reversed portions and the high rolling collar will often show contrasting facings of *moiré*,

which is much admired for the purpose, and is applied in plastron shape upon the front, the latter being closed its entire depth with button-holes and buttons.

Of the new small wraps, both have jaunty, short backs, and one has a double box-plait underfolded below the waist-line and sleeves



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Skirt No. 1040, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Basque No. 1048, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 140.)

that fall in dolman fashion over the arms. Dull silk tape fringes or beads or *grelots* of crape jet will trim this wrap when it is made up for mourning wear. Lace will be admired for other uses. This style of wrap will be especially admired by matrons, and will very often be made up in black goods to wear with a variety of dresses.

The other wrap has oriental sleeves, and its fronts turn back in *revers* and fall in narrow tabs of medium depth. A pretty pointed hood, which will be lined with plain or fancy silk or Surah, is one of its charming features. The standing collar, the facings of the *revers*, etc., offer charming opportunities for the introduction of contrasting goods. A cord or *passementerie* ornament upon the point of the hood and another below the throat are also in good taste.

LADIES' JACKETS.—Jackets that have loose fronts and those that have fitted fronts are about equally popular, the fitted fronts usually revealing or suggesting a close-fitting vest. The jacket having loose fronts is especially adapted to coaching and driving; it has a coat-lap arranged below the waist-line, and its fronts have side pockets and a breast pocket inserted in them; and above the closing they turn back in little lapels which are met by a high rolling collar. When this jacket is made of cloth its seams will usually be stitched flatly and its closing invisibly performed.

The other jacket has a vest, which, like the overhanging fronts, is fitted by darts and closed its depth; their lower corners being slanted off. The fronts are a little deeper than the vest and turn back in lapels which taper off toward the waist-line. The *revers* will usually be faced with contrasting goods, and often a button will be placed in the upper corner of each, and a clasp will fasten the ends of the standing collar. Buttons will also decorate the wrists of the sleeves. The depth of the jacket decreases toward the back, and below the waist-line extra width is allowed and underfolded to form a double box-plait.

LADIES' BASQUES.—Perhaps it is the fact that other styles of dress-bodies are quite popular which makes the new basques express even

more than the usual attractiveness. Of the three new ones there is one that is double-breasted and has a habit back. Its wrists are cuff-finished, and its collar is in the high rolling style. This basque will be a favorite for street wear during early Autumn and for house wear later in the season, and will often contrast with the skirt.

Another basque has a box-plaited fulness below the waist-line at the back and a full vest that is shirred upon the front at the throat, waist-line and lower edge. Over the vest bodice-ornaments of contrasting goods are laced and are inserted in the first bust darts; these ornaments will usually be of contrasting goods, as will also the standing collar and the cuff facings.

The third basque will be a favorite with ladies of full figure, and, without disparagement to the others, may be said to be the most generally becoming of all. Its side-backs are short and pointed below the waist-line, and its center-back skirts have a plaited fulness that is shaped to form two *jabots*. The front is pointed and opens from the neck to below the bust over a vest, which affords charming opportunity for the introduction of a contrasting color or texture. The sleeves will have cuff facings matching the vest, or will be otherwise finished to please the fancy.

LADIES' WAISTS.—Quite widely diverse are the two new waists, and yet they are equally tasteful and attractive. One of them is deeply pointed at the front and back and opens from the tops of the shoulder seams over plain under-portions which will sometimes be omitted altogether when the waist is made up for dressy wear, and sometimes will be of lace net or illusion or of shirred silk or Surah. *Passementerie* will often be arranged along the cut-away edges and outside the collar; and the sleeves, which may be very short or of elbow length, will

often be omitted in favor of lace frills at the arms'-eyes. This waist is suitable for the most *recherché* occasions.

The other waist is round and is worn with a belt, which may be plain or plaited. Its outer portions are shirred upon the foundation at the shoulder and lower edges, and its neck is completed



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1075, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 140.)

with a standing collar. Its sleeves are long and close, and all its attributes tend to make it adaptable to all kinds of dress goods, except the very richest. It will be especially popular for white wool goods, with plush or velvet for the collar, belt and wrist-decorations.

LADIES' TRAINED SKIRT.—Next to its own superb outlines, one of

gored and smoothly dart-fitted, and will often be of *moiré* or brocaded goods when the train is of plain silk or satin to match the bodice, a combination most favored for bridal dresses. It is again fashionable to set large silk cords upon the edge of trained skirts, and they are usually made to match the color or colors of the fabric.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' TRAINED TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Waist No. 1087, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 1043, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 141.)

the most admired features of the skirt is its provision for a demi as well as a full length train, the pattern being perforated to show where it may be cut off. The back is shaped to hang well with or without a bustle, and its shape is so perfect that only a narrow edge finish will usually be added to it. Its front and sides are skilfully

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS.—Cords are also quite noticeable items in the decoration of short skirts, and *jabot* effects arranged in the draperies have come back to favor; and these fancies are always elegant, providing as they do opportunities for the use of lace, beads, silk-covered *grelots* or facings of contrasting color or texture.

One new walking-skirt has its front-draperies arranged to form a panel at the left side and is disposed in many soft and graceful plaits at the right side. The front edges of these two sections are cut in large scollops, and in each scollop is worked an eyelet, cords being laced through and tied at the bottom. The back-drapery is a full breadth which receives all its draping at the top and falls with a pointed effect at the right side, assuming a graceful curve at the left side. This style will often be developed in corduroy for the skirt proper and cloth or suiting for the drapery.

Another skirt has its drapery arranged to form a double *jabot* upon the left side-gore, and from beneath the front edge of this section a *tablier* that is becomingly cross-wrinkled by plaits extends to the right side, where it is overhung by the back-drapery, which presents a modification of the *jabot* effect at this side and has all its draping arranged at the top. The edges of the *jabot*-drapery at the left side will often be bordered with beads or lace, and sometimes small drop-ornaments will be attached to them. The addition or omission of a foot trimming is a matter of taste.

A skirt that develops superbly in either one or two materials has a *tablier*-drapery that is lifted high by plaits at the left side to disclose a panel-drapery, which may be of contrasting material or of the same fabric, with braid or other decoration applied upon it. The opposite side of the *tablier* is a little deeper and has several upturning plaits folded in it, and the back-drapery presents a charmingly cascaded effect with a *jabot* at its right side edge that shows off a contrasting underfacing to good advantage.

LADIES' OVER-SKIRT.—One of the most graceful and really novel draperies is an over-skirt that has two sections united in its front, one of them forming a *jabot* at the center and overlapping the other, which has a group of upturning plaits folded in its short back edge. The back-drapery is arranged to form a soft cascade at the center and takes a curved outline at the right side, while at the left it falls straight. All the front-draperies will often be bordered with drops or gimp, but the back will rarely be trimmed.

LADIES' PETTICOAT.—This petticoat is fashioned so that it may be cut in walking length, or with a full train or a demi train; and it is as perfect in shape as a dress skirt. It is sewed to a yoke, and the fulness of the back is regulated by gathers and tying tapes at

the top and by shirring tapes at a point lower down. It may be trimmed as simply or elaborately as its uses suggest, and will usually be made of cambric or muslin or of twilled skirting cotton, and tucks will be taken up and the edges trimmed with Medici, Cluny, Smyrna or linen antique lace or Hamburg embroidery. Silk, alpaca or seersucker in street colors may be selected for it when it is cut off at the perforations that indicate the length of the short skirt.

LADIES' HOOD.—A pretty pattern by which to shape a hood to tie about the neck over any variety of top-coat or jacket is just issued. The edges of the hood turn forward above a seam that shapes a point, and the neck is finished with a binding of ribbon, the ends of which are tied about the neck. Such hoods may be as gay or as sober as becomingness may suggest. A pretty lining is always in order with this hood.

LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS.—A new and stylish pattern for this becoming accessory meets a demand created by the popularity of the high linen collars and masculine neck-ties. When the collar and lapels are to be added to a costume made of one material they will be simply bound or stitched, but when two materials enter into the construction they may be of the contrasting fabric. The collar rolls high and forms notches where it meets the lapels, which open becomingly over a chemisette or a dress-body, as preferred.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1047, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 142.)

FASHIONS FOR MISSES.

The latest styles for the miss partake of the best qualities of the September patterns for her elders. They are not elaborate in effect, nor are they in the least complicated. Whatever trimmings are added to them are simple in arrangement and never selected from the most costly varieties.

MISSES' COSTUMES.—One of the new costumes displays a simple but very orna-

mental item in the arrangement of plaited belt-straps, which are inserted in the side seams and fastened over the closing. The over-dress of this costume is cut in redingote style in front—the edges flaring below the end of the closing—and backward-turning plaits are folded below the waist-line in a line with the darts. The front and back edges of the fronts, and also the outer folds of the plaits, may be piped with braid, with the dress goods or with contrasting fabric. The skirt is composed of the customary three gores and back-breadth; and upon the center of the front and the

back parts of the side-gores are applied facings of contrasting goods that are prettily revealed by the fronts of the over-dress, which are held in position along their back edges by buttons arranged in pairs. The back-drapery falls even with the bottom of the dress, and is quite *bouffant* at the top. It is sewed with the skirt to the belt, and over it fall four little tabs formed by terminating the seams of the short basque back below the waist-line. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their wrists and the edges of the standing collar are finished with pipings. Of course, the pipings are not necessary to the mode, but they are so simple and pretty in effect that they will usually be added.

Another costume has its gored skirt overhung by a deep kilt-plaiting, over which falls a short *tablier* with plaits in its sides and a graceful back-drapery that has all its draping arranged at the top. The body of the costume is a basque that is double-pointed below the closing, curved high over the hips and deepened with a pointed effect at the back edges of the side-backs, its center-backs forming double loops above short points. It has a high standing collar and a rolling collar and lapels, and its sleeves are plainly finished, except when the rolling collar and lapels are of contrasting goods, when they will have cuff facings to match. Checked and fine striped goods and hair-line suitings are much liked for misses' costumes.

MISSES' COATS.—Long coats are fashionable for general wear, and greater variety in their shape and more diversity in the selection of fabrics is noticeable than ever before. All three of the new coats are issued thus early in order to leave ample time for their preparation. They are each double-breasted, and in their construction the requirements of the coldest as well as the mildest portions of the season are considered. One of them shows a single line of buttons along its closing edge, and has a single bust dart in each side: Its back is fitted by side-back seams and a curving center seam, and its back skirt is formed of extra widths cut upon the fronts and joined together, its top being laid in plaits to adapt it to the proper size. A handsome cord-ornament conceals the joining of the skirt and body portion, and buttons decorate the wrists of the coat

sleeves. There is a standing collar about the neck, and in the same seam with it is sewed a flat, round collar. Both collars are plainly finished, and at the throat is a cord ornament. Plain and checked cloths, Surahs and light *bouclé* wools will be made up for early Autumn, and heavy cloth for later wear.

Another coat, which has its skirt and body cut in one length both back and front, has its double-breasted closing emphasized by two rows of buttons and is close but not too tight in its adjustment. Coat-plaits and a lap are arranged respectively below the side-back seams and center seam, and a standing collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are button-trimmed, and the materials most in vogue for such coats are those that are heavy enough to be worn all the Winter.

For Winter sports of all sorts and for school wear the new coat which has a pointed hood that may be slipped over the head when desired, epaulettes upon the tops of the sleeves, a soft sash to lie about the waist and two box-plaits below the waist-line at the back will be a decided favorite. Its high rolling collar does not interfere with the adjustment of the hood. Striped and plain flannels and fancy blankets will be made up into such coats more frequently than smooth cloths, and when cut from a blanket the border stripe will be visible about the lower part, at the wrists and on the collar, hood and epaulettes. The sash will be of plain flannel.

MISSES' WRAP.—For early Autumn wear, and also for occasional wear during the Winter, soft cloths and suitings are being made up into wraps by a new pattern which has its fronts arranged to overlap from the left shoulder to the waist-line and flare below. The depth decreases over the hips, and the back forms two box-plaits below the waist-line. A clasp at the top and another at the end of the lap

perform the closing. The sleeves are in mandarin style, and the neck is finished with a high standing collar. Very often the edges will be bordered with beaded gimp or bound with braid.

MISSES' BASQUE.—The improvement which a full vest is capable of imparting to a misses' basque is evidenced by the latest fashion in these garments. The fronts of the basque open in *revers* fashion



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 1046, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 1039, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 142.)

over the vest upon the bust, and below this point are laced with cord, their edges, however, flaring in V shape. The *revers* are faced with velvet, and the collar is made of the same. Cuff facings of velvet finish the wrists of the sleeves, and extra width allowed below the waist-line of the back is underfaced with velvet and arranged to form loops above overlapping plaits. This basque has all the means of adjustment employed for ladies' basques. Of course, velvet is mentioned only as one of many varieties of contrasting goods which may be arranged in the same manner. A fancy slide or elasp at the back is a pretty addition to the decorations. The vest may be of any pretty color admired, and the facings may differ from it and from the basque proper. This style of basque is suitable for wear with every variety of skirt, and is especially adapted to the one issued this month and which follows next in order.

MISSSES' WALKING SKIRT.—The foundation of this skirt is composed of the customary three gores and full breadth, and upon the gores a *tablier* and a panel drapery are arranged. The *tablier* is laid up in several plaits at the right side and has two plaits folded in its front edge, where it is seamed to the panel-drapery upon the hip. Below the hip the edges of the panel and *tablier* are laced over a plaited fan, which may be of contrasting goods. At the left side the back-drapery falls straight, and at the right side it curves up toward the *tablier*, in conjunction with which it forms a classic effect that is as pretty as it is simple. A narrow foot-trimming is usually added to this skirt, except when the skirt proper is of striped goods, plush velvet or corduroy. When this is the case the plaited fan will often be omitted.

MISSSES' APRON.—A pretty apron for wear during school hours or while engaged in promoting the interests of the

"sewing class," will be much admired. It will be made of cambric, mull, washable silks, pongees, and *étamines*, and will be hand-embroidered or painted or finished with laees, Hamburg edgings or ravelled silk ruchings. Its bib and lower portion are in one length and are adjusted by shirrings, which are concealed by a band that fastens upon the shoulders and a belt which passes over those at the

waist-line and has ties sewed to its ends and knotted at the back.

MISSSES' SHOULDER-CAPE.—A cape that may be worn with any style of coat or costume is as practical as it is fashionable. Such capes are made of Astrakhan, plush, etc., and prettily lined. They are fitted by shoulder darts, and have a high rolling collar. Capes to match special toilettes are made up in the same way. Such a cape, being easily added and removed, is a judicious addition to ordinary wrappings when the wearer is not over robust.

All the patterns above described for misses' use are in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' HOOD.—Another admired accessory to a street toilette is a hood which falls in a point and has its edges reversed above the point. Such a hood is always prettily lined, and its neck edge is bound with ribbon that is tied in a bow in front. The pattern is in two sizes, for misses and girls.

FASHIONS FOR GIRLS.

Without saying that the latest modes for girls are distinguished by any one particular feature, the effect of full vests may be mentioned as a becoming item. These vests may be developed in dresses of any style or fabric, because of their adaptability to soft contrasting goods.

GIRLS' COSTUMES.—One of the new costumes has its skirt laid in double box-plaits at the back and in single box-plaits at the front and sides. Its body portion consists of a jacket, which has a full vest arranged upon the left under-front. The outside fronts close at the waist-line with a clasp and flare above and below the closing, and to them are sewed the lapel extensions of a wide, flat collar. The depth is decreased toward the back, where a jaunty effect is produced by means of a box-plait folded below the center seam,

and laps that are cut upon the side-back and overlie other laps placed beneath them. The underlaps and the collar mentioned will usually be of contrasting goods, and the high standing collar and the wrist facings will be like them, while the vest will be of the costume fabric or of Surah or other soft goods, according to preference.

Another costume has a round, gathered skirt in which allowance



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1057, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 143.)

for two pair of tucks is made above the hem and the top is sewed to an under-waist, a full vest being adjusted upon the front and the closing made at the back. The jacket is of about medium depth all the way round, and at each side of the back seam are placed lacing buttons over which cord is laced, the ends of the cord being tipped with tassels and tied.

The fronts flare to disclose the vest, and upon each side of the front from the throat to the bust are placed lacing buttons, cord being laced over them and its tassel-tipped ends tied at one side. Cord and tassels draped below the vest have a very pretty effect. A cord ornament upon the ends of the collar and lace frills at the neck and wrists are tasteful items of the decoration. Whether one material be employed throughout or two be associated in the development the effect of this costume is always pretty.

The above two patterns are in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age.

GIRLS' DRESSES.—

Even in the modes that do not aspire to be called costumes the becomingness of the Fedora or full vest is evident. One new dress has its front shirred to present this vest effect, and lengthened to form the skirt below it, the back having a short, crosswise shirring at the neck, one at the waist-line and two a little above the waist-line. The back is lengthened to form the back skirt, and the side-skirt portions are added sections which are sewed to the side-front and side-back body-positions. Narrow embroidery arranged to form double-edged ruffles about the wrists, outside the standing collar and over the joining of the skirt portions, and wider embroidery upon the lower parts of the latter have a very pretty effect; and ribbons tied over the waist-line shirrings add very much to the beauty. The closing is accomplished at the right side of the vest,

and the effect is duplicated at the left side to render the effect uniform.

Another dress has its skirt gathered at the back and laid in forward-turning plaits in front. The round waist has an under-front portion which is partially revealed by the arrangement of the outer front, the latter being cut away above the bust and laid in

forward-turning plaits at its center. Back of the plaits it is extended to the shoulders and its edges are turned back in *revers*, the *revers* and the revealed portion of the under-fronts being faced with contrasting goods. The closing is made at the back, the neck is finished with a little standing collar of the contrasting goods, and the plaits

are crossed by little straps which meet at the center under buttons. Straps of the contrasting goods ornament the wrists, and a sash of the dress goods is tied about the waist. Braids in bright or dark colors are pretty decorations for such a dress as this, and very often the facings will be in decided contrast to the remainder.

A blouse dress that has its body made quite long in proportion to its short, round skirt will be much admired for slender little people. The blouse effect is accomplished by gathering the outside all round its lower edge and at the back and front of the top, and adjusting it upon the fitted lining that forms part of the pattern. The sleeves are in coat shape, and the neck is completed with a standing collar. The skirt is gathered at the top and finished with a hem at the lower edge. The neck, wrists and lower part of the skirt may be trimmed with braid or velvet ribbon in two widths, though a plain finish is always in good taste. Flannels, serges and wool goods are liked for such dresses.

The three patterns just described are in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age.

GIRLS' COATS.—All three of the new coats for girls are of full length, and all are adapted to Autumn and Winter textures. One has a little Pompadour-shaped yoke applied upon its top, and in the front below the yoke are two tucks turning toward the closing, and at the back are four tucks turning toward the center. At the waist-line of each side-back seam two little forward-turning plaits

are folded, and in the under-arm darts are inserted belt-straps which are fastened in front with a buckle or button-hole and button. The sleeves are in coat shape and may be trimmed with buttons or cuff facings at the wrists, and a button is usually placed over the side-back plaits. The yoke will sometimes be of contrasting



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1089, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 143.)

goods, and when of the coat fabric its outlines will be emphasized by machine-stitching.

A coat that will be a decided favorite for school wear and for Winter sports, and which will often be made up of a fancy blanket, is double-breasted and displays two rows of buttons upon the front. It has a box-plait folded underneath at the waist-line of the back, and upon the side seams straps are tacked and under them is slipped a belt which buttons in front. A pointed hood is sewed to the neck with the high rolling collar, and when the garment is cut from a blanket the hood, the collar, the wrists of the sleeves and the epaulettes upon the top of the latter, as well as the belt and the lower part of the garment, will show the border stripe. A tassel or a pompon is usually fastened to the point of the hood. Of course, such coats may be made of all kinds of seasonable cloths, but heavy flannels and colored blankets are the first choice.

The above two patterns are in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age.

Another coat has a round waist which laps and closes in double-breasted fashion and is fitted by side-back seams and a curving center seam, and to the waist is sewed a full skirt-portion that is gathered at the front and sides and laid in two double box-plaits at the back. A girdle of braid is knotted in front, and the sleeves are braid-trimmed and slashed at their tops to form straps which pass over a puff of the goods. The high rolling collar is also braid-trimmed. Velvet ribbon will often take the place of braid as trimming for such coats. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age.

GIRLS' APRON.—Nothing prettier in the shape of an apron could be devised than the new one having a full waist and a gathered skirt. The waist and skirt are sewed to a belt, and ties of the goods are knotted upon the shoulders. A hem finishes the skirt, and lace edging or embroidery trims the neck. Such aprons are made of all apron fabrics. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years old.

GIRLS' CAP.—A favorite style of *chapeau* for girls' Winter wear is a cap that is turned up broadly at its lower edge and elongated in a tassel-tipped point which falls over backward or at one side. The upturned portion may be drawn down over the ears when the

wearer is engaged in tobogganing, coasting, etc., and thereby provides against frost-bitten ears. Such caps are usually made of the coat material. The pattern is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years old.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Over the fashions for the nursery people the hand which guides the pen, as well as that which shapes and sews the garments, is perhaps, inclined to linger with a little more of a desire to develop the utmost daintiness of effect, but elaboration in decoration as in construction is carefully avoided.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.—Plaited skirts are features of the two new costumes, the skirt of one being laid in box-plaits all the way round and sewing to an under-waist having a full vest adjusted upon its front. The fronts of the jacket flare over the vest, and at the back below the waist-line are folded two box-plaits which have their lower edges prettily curved. To the lower edge of the vest is sewed a pointed ornament which, like the cuff facings and the flat round collar, is of contrasting goods. All the edges, including the collar, cuff facings and the ornament, will often be bordered with bead gimp. Sometimes the kilt and the vest will be of plaid goods and the remainder of plain material.

The other costume has its skirt laid in plaits turning from the center of the front, and at the back the plaits are scantily gathered. The waist has a box-plait between two tucks at the center of the front and back, and over the joining of the waist and skirt are sewed prettily shaped ornaments which have their ends decorated with fancy elaps at the front and back. The rolling collar is in two sections, and the sleeves may be plainly finished,

trimmed with braid or ornamented with cuff facings. Velvet or contrasting wool goods may be used for the collar and ornaments, and also for cuff facings, with good effect.

The above two patterns are in five sizes for children from two to six years of age.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Both wide and narrow yoke effects are much liked in the dresses of the little folks. In one of the new dresses the outer portions of the front and back are cut away to dis-



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 1065, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 1066, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 144.)

play a lining or under-waist in Pompadour yoke shape, and at each side of the shorter portions these outer portions are laid in three little side-plaits and extended to the shoulders. A lacing of cord is arranged between the plaits nearest the center of the front, and the revealed portion of the under-waist is faced with contrasting material, velvet in a bright color being a favorite selection for this purpose. There is a little

standing collar of contrasting goods about the neck, and the sleeves are gathered at the wrists and sewed to wristbands, which are also of the contrasting goods. The skirt is in the round, full style, and is ornamented with a cluster of tucks and finished with a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern. A prettier dress than this need not be desired for a little boy or girl. The pattern is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age.

Another dress has a yoke top to which the lower part is gathered, the waist-line being defined by shirrings that are tacked to a stay applied underneath. Braid or narrow velvet ribbon is a pretty trimming for the collar, for the wrists, the edges of the yoke and the bottom of the skirt. The dress is child-like in its simplicity and very easy to launder. The pattern is in seven sizes for children who are from six months to six years old.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

—There are two long coats published for the little folks this month, and both of them are ample in dimensions and handsomely shaped. One has a round waist which closes in double-breasted fashion and is fitted by side-back seams and a curving center seam. To the waist is sewed a full, gathered skirt, and upon the sides rest wide pocket-laps beneath which passes a thick cord that is tipped with pompons and knotted in front. The laps are button-trimmed, and the girder is very ornamental. The sleeves are in coat shape, and to the neck in the same seam with the standing collar is sewed a pointed hood that is prettily lined and is decorated with cord and pompons. Fancy flannels and cloths will often be selected for such coats. The pattern is in six sizes for children from one to six years old.

The other coat is in one length at the back and has two box-plaits formed below the waist-line. Side-backs and front waist-sections are comprised in the body portion, and to them are sewed full skirt-

portions. Ornamental fronts that turn back in lapel fashion at their front edges are included in the shoulder and side seams, and are fastened below the collar with a clasp. These lapels, the collar and wrists may be finished with machine-stitching, or they may be faced with velvet or any admired contrasting fabric. There is no material suited to the purpose of children's cloaks which will not make up well in this way. The pattern is in six sizes for children from two to seven years old.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1062, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 144.)

FASHIONS FOR BOYS.

Never were the garments for boys' use more attractive in shape or of better quality, and, although most ladies are inclined to dread their first effort in this direction, they may be assured that boys' garments are as easily cut and made as are those for girls. The finish is always simple, but it must be accurately and neatly done.

Boys' COSTUME.—

A pretty costume for a small boy has its skirt laid in plaits at the back and lapped plainly and broadly in front, and its jacket body is cut to display a vest front between longer side-fronts. Its center and side seams terminate below the waist-line, and the open edges, and also the lower and front edges, are stitched or bound and, perhaps, ornamented with braid arranged lengthwise or crosswise in any pretty fashion admired. The sailor collar and wrists, the curved pocket-laps and the plain portions of the skirt are correspondingly finished. The jacket conceals an under-waist, to which the skirt is sewed; and altogether the costume is one of the most complete and attractive that has been published for a long time. It will be made up in flannel, cheviot and all kinds of suitings. The pattern is in five sizes for boys from two to six years old.

Boys' OVERCOATS.

—Considerable diversity is expressed in the overcoats of the coming season. They are all of ample depth, and one of them is distinctively a long overcoat. It is especially adapted to reversible, plaid and heavy overcoatings, and its side pockets have flaps that go in and out, its breast pocket being finished with a welt. It has a rolling collar, and is provided with a hood which may be easily drawn over the head in stormy weather. The front closes in single-breasted fashion, and the edges are stitched. The

pattern is in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age.

There are two sack overcoats, one of them being single and the other double breasted; and the double-breasted garment has side-pocket openings provided with laps, and a breast pocket provided with a welt, while the single-breasted shape has all its openings finished with welts. Each has the regulation coat-lap below

the end of the center seam, and each has a high rolling collar which turns the tops back in lapels above the closing. The finish for either may be braid or machine-stitching, and the same materials may be selected for both, rough goods being much liked.

The single-breasted overcoat is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old, while the double-breasted garment is in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age.

There are two overcoats for Winter sports and for school wear in cold districts, and both of them are novel yet entirely practical. They will be made of heavy Canadian, Californian and domestic blankets, of thick flannels, and also of rough cloths. Both are double-breasted and provided with storm hoods, and one has a seam at the center of the back. This one has also a belt slipped through straps sewed over the side seams and buttoned or buckled in front. Its sleeves have triple epaulette-ornaments at their tops, and its patch pocket is upon the left side. Both have rolling collars; and the one without a center seam at the back has single epaulette-ornaments and a left breast-pocket, and all its seams are piped. When these overcoats are cut from blankets the border stripes will show in the collars, hoods, the epaulette ornaments and belt, and also above the wrist and lower edges. Sometimes the colors of toboggan, skating or coasting clubs will be expressed in applied bands.

The pattern of the first overcoat is in six sizes for boys from five to ten years old, while the second is in seven sizes for boys from nine to fifteen years of age.

Boys' Coats.—There is a one-button cutaway coat having its side skirts added in cross seams, and the usual laps and plaits below the center and side seams. The fronts turn back in small lapels which meet the collar in notches, and a breast pocket is inserted in the left side. Braid or stitching may finish the edges and simulate cuffs, and a button is placed at the top of each plait. Diagonals and all the finer and medium grades of coatings will be made up in this way, and also in the cutaway sack and in the four-button sack published this month. Between the latter two the chief point of difference lies in the fronts, one closing only with a single button-hole and but-

ton and the other with four buttons and button-holes. The choice is influenced by the becomingness of either to the wearer. Either may have hard or covered buttons, and be finished with braid or stitching, as preferred.

The patterns of the one-button cutaway and the four-button sack coats are each in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years old, while the pattern of the cutaway sack coat is in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age.

Boys' Jacket.—The pea-jacket is always a delight to a lad, and will often be preferred to any style of coat. It has no seam at the back, and its fronts turn back in lapels at their tops, but may be buttoned to the throat if desired. It has a high rolling collar, a change pocket, breast pocket and side pockets. Its edges are usually bound, and its sleeves finished in simulation of cuffs. All varieties of heavy overcoating are adapted to such jackets. The pattern is in eleven sizes for boys from five to fifteen years of age.

Another jacket has three box-plaits in the back and two in each side of the front, and its high collar rolls the tops in lapels above the first hole and button. This jacket is a favorite for school wear, and will be made of serviceable suitings and finished with stitching, a button being added to each wrist.

A side-plaited jacket is double-breasted, and in each side of the front are three plaits turning toward the closing, while at the back are two plaits turning from the center at each side. All the plaits are stitched in their folds, and a belt is worn about the waist. The collar is in the flat, round style, and the closing extends to the throat. The sleeves are plainly finished. Checked goods and mixed chevots will be sensible selections for such jackets.

The above two patterns are each in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age.

Boys' Vests.—There are two new vests, one of which is without a collar, while the other has a notched collar. In the perfection of their adjustment and the completeness of their pocket arrangements they are similar. Vests are usually made of the same kind of

material as the rest of the suit and finished to correspond. The pattern of the vest without a collar is in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age, while that for the vest with notched collar is in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years old.

Boys' Trousers.—A pattern for a pair of suspender trousers having a waistband upon which the suspender buttons are sewed



FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1082, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 145.)

is published this month. There is a dart in each side of the back, and the trousers are a little wider in the leg than those of last season. The pattern is in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years old. There is also a pattern for knee trousers and one for short trousers. Knee trousers are considered suitable for boys as old as twelve years, and those which are worn by boys of this age may be upheld by suspenders or buttoned to a shirt-waist. They are dart-fitted over the hips, and have a fly closing. The short trousers extend to the knees, and the closing is made at the sides. They are equal in fit to the others and are buttoned to an under-waist.

The pattern of the knee trousers is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old; while that for the short trousers is in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years old.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 130.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—This consists of Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1048 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 157 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1040 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is portrayed in a combination of plain and striped goods on page 161.

Plain serge is here combined with serge having a very deep border of richly blended colors and handsome design. The skirt is cut from the bordered material and is in the four-gored style, hanging gracefully whether worn over a long or a short bustle. A deep drapery of the plain goods is arranged upon the gores and falls in a point to the edge of the skirt at the left side of the front. At the left side it exposes a panel of the bordered goods all the way down from the belt, while at the right side it shows the skirt almost to the belt, the draping being made by plaits at the belt and in the left side edge. The back-drapery is very deep and full, and is rounding at the left side and arranged to fall in a full *jabot* to the edge of the skirt at the right side, the draping being made by plaits at the belt and tackings to the skirt. The *jabot* shows the drapery lined with the bordered goods, and the result is rich and handsome.

The basque opens from the bust to the shoulders over a V-shaped vest cut from the border, and is closed below the vest with button-holes and buttons, the vest being secured in Breton fashion with button-holes and buttons. The adjustment of the basque is made with double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that is open below the waist-line; extra widths left below it being arranged underneath and the skirt shaped to show them in pretty *jabots* upon the *tournure*. The side-back gores fall

in short points, and in front of them the basque deepens slightly toward the front. The high-standing collar is cut from the border, and its ends meet at the left side of the vest. A row of three buttons decorates the coat sleeves at the back of the wrists.

Velvet, velveteen or silk may be used to develop a contrast, with handsome effect; or the costume may be of one material throughout. All varieties of seasonable dress goods will be suitable for costumes of this style, and a narrow plaiting may be added to the edge of the skirt if the plain edge be not admired. Braid, worsted and other laces, *passementeries*, *appliqué* galloons, etc., may be used for garniture and applied to please the fancy of the maker.

The stylish hat is trimmed with soft silk and ostrich plumage.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 131.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1075 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 represented on page 146 of this DELINEATOR.

The fashionably straight effect in drapery is a feature of this costume, and is well brought out in this instance in mode-colored *étamine* enriched with brown velvet and Kursheedt's Standard



FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1086, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 145.)

and *appliqué* galloon in two shades of brown. A narrow plaiting set underneath forms the foot decoration for the round, four-gored skirt, which is shaped to hang prettily whether worn with reeds or with a long or a short bustle. On the left side-gore is a plain panel that is hemmed at its front edge. The front-drapery falls plain over the top of the plaiting and flares from the panel, its right side edge being folded over in a *revers* that gradually widens toward the bottom and is faced with velvet. Between the panel and drapery the skirt is

cross-trimmed with rows of the pretty galloon mentioned, thus achieving a very rich effect. The back-drapery shows the pretty arrangement of *jabot* folds and upright plaits; the plaits extending from the belt at the center and sides, and the *jabots* resulting from a *bournois* at each side of the center plaits, tackings holding the folds permanently in place.

The basque is shaped in a point at the end of the closing, and back of the point is deepened and the corners turned back in three-cornered *revers* that are faced with velvet. Buttons and button-holes make the closing, and a row of the galloon extends along each side of the closing to the shoulders. At the sides the basque is quite deep, and the back falls in two double box-plaits that are free at their front and back edges. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam fit the basque closely and smoothly, and the edges are plainly finished. The standing collar is of velvet, and a band of the galloon trims the coat sleeves at the wrists. The *lingerie* is linen.

The galloon used comes in all fashionable colors and combinations of colors and affords a very rich garniture. If desired, the front may be faced in vest shape before the galloon is added, and the panel may be made of velvet. Any preferred combination may be developed in a costume of this style, and the skirt may be plainly finished at the edge. Striped and plain goods or plain and bordered goods form very stylish combinations; and braids, pipings, cordings, ribbons, *passementeries*, bead-trimmings, etc., may be used as garniture, or a severely plain finish may be adopted.

The bonnet has a fancy brim, and a full trimming of ribbon, silk and plumage. The ties are of ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' TRAINED TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 132.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—This consists of a Ladies' pointed waist and trained skirt. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1043 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in two train lengths on page 160 of this *DELINEATOR*. The waist pattern, which is No. 1087 and costs 1s. or 25 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 158.

The fashionable combination of black and white is here achieved in the toilette by the use of black velvet, white Surah and Kursesheet's Standard colonial lace, the latter, a pretty novelty in lace,

showing an embroidered pattern in wool and silk on Brussels net. The toilette is a handsome one for full-dress wear, and is very simple in detail. The skirt is formed of three gores and a full breadth, and is shaped to sweep out in a full, oval train of graceful length. There is no drapery on the skirt; but the gores are effectively garnitured with broad bands of velvet striping them diagonally, the lower edge of each band being trimmed with a frill of the lace mentioned. The train has not a particle of decoration to mar its superb effect.

The waist is deeply pointed at the center of the front and back, and is very short and much arched over the hips. The fronts are cut out in pretty curves from the bust to the shoulders, and the back is shaped to correspond. In the openings are visible full sections of Surah that are mounted on smooth sections of lining and permanently secured. A row of lace turns from the cutaway edges of the waist, and the closing is made with hooks and loops below the bust, and along one side of the puff-ornament or vest. A high standing collar of velvet upholds a ruff of lace at the neck, and a butterfly bow of ribbon is fastened over its ends, a similar bow being tacked below the vest ornament. The sleeves do not quite reach the elbows, and their under parts are of silk, while their upper portions are of the lace arranged so that the scalloped edges meet on the top of the arm, bows of ribbon apparently holding the scollops together. The lowest bow is much the largest, but the others are all of one size.

The fact that the skirt has no drapery leaves a wide field for realizing artistic and original effects in garniture, and also for a pretty drapery of tulle with flowers for bridal and party wear. Any preferred combination of colors and materials may be developed, and the gores may be trimmed cross-wise, lengthwise or diagonally with laces, *appliqué* decorations, *passementerie*, swan's-

down, galloons, feather bands, etc., as most becoming to the wearer. An untrimmed skirt of rich material is much liked, a silk cord and a *balayouse* of Swiss plaiting just relieving the edge. Velvets, plushes, brocades, cashmeres, nun's-vailings, *crêpes*, China silks, serges, foulards, corded, satin-finished and grosgrain silks, etc., will be popular for full-dress costumes, and the effect may be as simple or elaborate as desired. An untrimmed skirt of *moiré*, with velvet or plush for the waist, will result in a very elegant toilette. The skirt may be made with a demi-length or a long train, the pattern providing for both, perforations showing where to cut it off for the former style.



FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1064, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 146.)

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 133.)

FIGURE No. 4.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1047 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 made of plain dress goods, with an effective decoration of braid, on page 150 of this magazine.

The combination here achieved shows dark-green satin-finished silk and dark-green brocaded velvet having a *resson* ground. The skirt is untrimmed at the edge, and is made to hang well over a long or a short bustle. The draperies are very deep and full and flare gracefully at the left side over a panel of the brocaded velvet, and these edges of the drapery fall in fan-plaits to the edge of the skirt. From the panel to the side-back seam the back-drapery is plain, forming a sort of second panel at this side; and back of this panel the drapery is lengthened at the top and draped to be very *bouffant* by a cluster of backward-turning plaits under a deep, falling loop at the left side, and also by a deep loop and a cluster of plaits in the right side edge. Tackings to the skirt secure the drapery permanently in place. At the right side the front is raised very slightly and wrinkled softly by plaits high up in the edge, and the outline effect of the drapery is artistic and stylish.

The basque is rendered close and smooth in its adjustment by the fashionable number of gracefully curved darts and seams, and is curved slightly over the hips and presents a postilion effect at the back, where a stylish, plaited effect is achieved by an underfolded box-plait at the end of the center seam and backward-turning plaits at the side-back seams. The front is closed with button-holes and small fancy buttons, and no other garniture need be added. The collar is in the standing style at present so fashionable, and the finely shaped coat sleeves fit closely and comfortably, *lisse* ruffs being worn.

For nun's-vailings, batistes, cashmeres, serges, satins, silks, velvets, plushes, cloths and novelty and plain dress goods of all kinds the mode is exceptionally stylish and *distingué*. The panel may be of the costume fabric and trimmed lengthwise or across with *passementeries*, *appliqué* galloons, braids, laces, embroideries, drop-trimming, velvet or fancy ribbon, etc.; or it may be of any preferred contrasting material. Bordered goods will be rich and elegant for the draperies, and velvet or plush may be combined with all textures. Lace costumes may have the draperies of lace flouncing and the panel covered with lace or ribbon *jabots*.



FIGURE No. 13.—LADIES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1055, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 146.)

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 134.)

FIGURE No. 5.—This consists of a Ladies' skirt and basque. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1039 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown made of one material throughout on page 161 of this DELINEATOR. The basque pattern, which is No. 1046 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 158.

The superb elegance of the toilette is well brought out in the

present instance by the combination of *frisé* wool suiting and plain velvet. The round skirt is shaped in the popular style, and provision is made in its shaping for the use of a long or a short bustle, for reefs or for wear without a bustle. A *tablier*-drapery that is very long and full is arranged to cross the front and right side of the skirt; it falls to the edge of the skirt at the left edge, where it is draped near the belt by deep plaits, and at the bottom flares slightly from the side-front seam. It is raised very high on the right hip by deep, upturning plaits. On the left side-gore is a handsome drapery formed into a double *jabot*, and between the *jabots* are arranged fancy metal clasps that appear to hold them together. The *jabotted* drapery shows the two materials and is very elegant in effect. The back-drapery is full and very *bouffant*, and all its draping plaits are arranged at the belt. It rounds away from the *jabotted* drapery and presents a *jabotted* effect at the opposite side. A deep kilt-plaiting of velvet trims the skirt from the *jabotted* drapery to the right side-back seam, and the back-breadth is entirely of velvet.

The basque is double-breasted, the lap being considerably wider above the bust; and the closing is made in regular double-breasted style with button-holes and fancy buttons. The handsome adjustment is made with single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates at the top of coat-laps. At each side-back seam is formed a coat-plait which gives the square postilion a jaunty coat effect. The sides are arched high, and the front is rounding in outline. The collar is of the *frisé* goods; it stands high and then rolls deeply. The coat sleeves are finished with fancy cuffs simulated with both materials and decorated with buttons.

Less expensive materials may be similarly combined, and the result will be equally fashionable. The skirt need not be trimmed

at all unless desired. The mode is a charming one by which to develop toilettes of lace in white, black or in colors, and also for sheer goods of all kinds. For cloths, *tricot*s, serges, cashmeres, flannels and all varieties of seasonable dress goods it is exceedingly stylish. A narrow plaiting may trim the foot of the skirt, or a thick cord may be added. A bridesmaid's dress of white vailing might be trimmed with pearl beaded gimp.

A smooth facing of velvet is added to the brim of the pretty hat, and the decoration is provided by ribbon.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 135.)

FIGURE No. 6.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1057 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 155 of this magazine.

The coat is here represented as made of novelty cloth, and has special features that will render it very useful and comfortable as a storm coat and for travelling wear. It has a round, close-fitting body that is made double-breasted by a gore joined to the right front, and an ample skirt that may be closed with a broad lap all the way to the lower edge, or left open and the edges turned back in *revers* as illustrated. Buttons and button-holes in pairs serve to hold the *revers* back or make the closing, as desired. Side-back gores, a curving center seam and single bust darts make the adjustment of the body, which is closed to the throat with one row of buttons and button-holes. The high standing collar is also closed with a button-hole and button, and the coat sleeves fit comfortably and are plainly finished. The skirt is shirred twice across the back to the side seams, and under each *revers* is a long dart that renders the adjustment smooth, only a very little fulness being introduced across the hips. It is joined to the lower edge of the body, and a belt of the goods is added, the ends being pointed and closed with a single button and button-hole. The *revers* are faced with the coat material; and upon the sides are very large, square patch-pockets that have deep laps falling over their tops, the laps being sewed to position above the pockets.

Worn over any style of costume such a coat will be ample protection against rain, dust, etc., and may be developed in any preferred coating. Goods that are waterproof are especially commendable for this useful coat. If desired, the edges may be bound or machine-stitched; but the severely plain finish is much admired.

The hat is of fine straw, and is trimmed with ribbon and ostrich plumage.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 136.)

FIGURE No. 7.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1089 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented as made up in a stylish combination of checked goods and velvet on page 148 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is very *recherché*, and is here pictured as made of mixed cloth, with silk spotted in two colors for the vest and standing collar, and Kur-sheedt's Standard giant braid for garniture. The skirt shows the fashionable deep kilt, with broad plaits all turning one way. The kilt covers the skirt well up under the drapery, and is finished with a hem at the bottom and a very broad band of the braid mentioned. The drapery for the front is a short, round *tablier* that is softly wrinkled by deep plaits in its side edges and bordered with a row of the braid about half the width of that on the kilt. The back-drapery is plainly finished at the edge and is draped to fall in a point at the right side, all the draping being made by plaits at the belt and tackings to the skirt.

In the basque the fashionable coat-like effect is achieved at the neck, the fronts being reversed in lapels by a rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches. Between the lapels is exhibited a short vest, finished with a standing collar that also extends across the back. The vest and fronts are closed with button-holes and buttons, and down each side of the closing of the fronts is a row of braid about half as wide as that on the *tablier*. The rolling collar is covered with the braid, and two rows of the narrow braid trim the wrists of the coat sleeves. Linen cuffs and a linen standing collar are worn. In shape the basque is very stylish, being pointed in front, arched so as to be quite short over the hips, and forming a pretty postilion over the *tournure*; a double box-plait under-folded at the end of the center seam contributing a stylish fulness. Side-back and under-arm gores and double bust darts complete the exquisite adjustment of the basque.

The vest may be omitted, or may be turned in and a chemisette worn if desired; or it may be made to appear like a chemisette by being overlaid with plaited or tucked Surah or *crêpe*. A cravat of any preferred style may be worn. For tailor costumes the mode is handsome and stylish, and will be developed in all kinds of fashionable cloths and suitings. Velvet, Surah, *moiré*, silk, satin, etc., may be used to develop a contrast, and galloons, worsted laces, bead trimmings, *passementeries*, braids, fancy and velvet



FIGURE No. 14.—LADIES' COACHING COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1080, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 147.)

ribbons, etc., may supply the garniture. Bordered goods will often form the kilt, and some of them are very rich in colors and patterns.

The brim of the walking hat is faced with velvet, and about the crown is a broad band of the braid, a full arrangement of soft silk and plumage being displayed at the right side of the back.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 137.)

FIGURE NO. 8.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1065 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 made of other goods on page 157 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1066 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is represented in two views on page 162.

Fancy dress goods and plain silk are here stylishly combined. The skirt is untrimmed, and is shaped in the popular round style, with provision for wearing it over a long or a short bustle. On the left side is a wide panel that is cut in large, uniform scollops at its front edge and gathered at the top. On the right side is a handsome drapery, which extends to the left side of the front-gore and has its front edge shaped in scollops to correspond with the panel. Eyelets are made in the scollops, and through them is laced heavy silk cord, which holds these edges of the drapery and panel in place and affords a very decorative item. At the right side the drapery is raised high on the hip by plaits at and below the belt, the plaits drawing the drapery from the panel with a gradual flare toward the bottom. The back-drapery is draped by plaits at the belt and two *bourous* loops at the center. It is deep and full, and its draping is very effective.

The basque has a full vest and bodice-ornaments, the vest being of silk and having a row of shirring at the neck and lower edge and at the waist-line. All the shirrings are tacked to position, and over the vest are laced the bodice-ornaments, which meet at their

front edges and are pointed at the top and bottom, the vest falling in a small, pretty puff below them. Hooks and loops make the closing of the basque. Back of the vest the sides arch prettily, and the back falls in full plaits over the *tournure*; the plaits being the result of underfolded fulness below the waist-line of the center and side-back seams. These seams, together with the under-arm gores and double bust darts, render the adjustment close and smooth. The collar is in standing style, and its overlapping end is pointed and fastened with a hook and loop. The coat sleeves are trimmed with cuffs of the material that are laced across with cord run

through eyelets, the ends of the cuff flaring on the upper sides of the wrists. A linen standing collar and linen cuffs are worn.

Such toilettes are stylish for street, home and visiting wear, and may be developed in any preferred combination of materials. Velvet, corduroy, plush, silk, satin, etc., may be used for the skirt, and a foot-plaiting or a deep kilted trimming may be added, if preferred to a plain finish. The vest may be of lace net, *crêpe*, Surah, etc., or it may be of the dress goods. Sometimes a third contrasting fabric will be introduced for the collar, for the bodice-ornaments and for the cuff facings.

The velvet bonnet is finished on its edge with a soft galloon, and is stylishly trimmed with ribbon.



FIGURE NO. 15.—LADIES' WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1042, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 147.)

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' LONG COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 133.)

FIGURE NO. 9.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1062 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is portrayed made of different material on page 154 of this magazine.

A stylish novelty coating showing a refined blending of colors was here used for the coat, which will be a most popular style for travelling and for general street wear. The coat is double-breasted and may be closed with button-holes and buttons in regular double-breasted fashion for part or the whole of its depth, many ladies finding that it facilitates walking to leave it open from the knees down. The adjustment is close and graceful, and is made by single bust darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates at the top of an underfolded double box-plait. A belt is fastened in front with a slide that is covered with the material. Pocket openings are made in the front back of the bust darts, and commodious pockets are added, the ends of the opening being finished in tailor fashion with triangular ornaments done with silk twist. The sleeves are in coat style, and three buttons placed in a row at the back of the wrists are their only decoration. The collar is in rolling shape, and, if desired, its ends may be brought together and closed with hooks and loops. Under the collar is adjusted a deep cape that

is fitted by shoulder darts and may be removed or worn at pleasure. All kinds of coatings, ulster cloths, chevots, etc., will be used for such coats, and the edges may be finished plainly or with machine-stitching. The cape may be gaily lined, and, if desired, the cape and collar may be of velvet or some decorative goods and the sleeves may have deep cuffs simulated with the same material. The buttons may be of any preferred style in metal or wood, and are usually of large though not exaggerated size, unique effects being much sought after.

The hat is simply trimmed with velvet arranged as represented.

FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 139.)

FIGURE No. 10.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 1082 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 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 152 of this DELINEATOR.

For a long wrap that is to completely cover the costume this is an exceptionally comfortable and stylish mode, and for service the material here selected—cheviot showing a fine check—is greatly to be commended. A dressy effect is achieved by the use of velvet for the rolling collar and for the folded back portions of the sleeves, which are in mandarin shape at the hand and present the high dolman arch over the shoulders. The under portions of the sleeves are well curved so as to fit smoothly and to fold the bottom of the outside portions slightly. The back of the wrap is fitted closely to the figure, its center seam, and also the side-back seams, being well curved. At the end of the center seam is folded a wide double box-plait that is tacked to position at its top on the outside and decorated with a fancy cord-ornament. The fronts join the back at the shoulders and at the sides, and are fitted closely to the figure by under-arm darts, single bust darts and the curves of the front edges, which may be closed all or part of the way down with button-holes and large fancy buttons. The edges are neatly underfaced and well pressed.

For heavy and light cloths and coatings of plain, fancy, checked, striped and plaid varieties, and also for *bouclé* and *matelassé* goods, the mode is well adapted, and it will be much favored for travelling and promenade wear. The edges may be stitched or bound, if such a finish be preferred. The collar and the sleeve-facings may be of the wrap goods and plainly finished, or they may be of any preferred contrasting fabric.

The hat is handsomely trimmed with velvet and plumage, and has a puffing of velvet on its brim.

FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 140.)

FIGURE No. 11.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1086 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 149 of this publication.

The mode is exceedingly stylish and is susceptible to so many changes of effect that it will prove a real treasure for both street and indoor wear. Satin Rhadames and velvet are united in this instance, the latter, however, being very sparingly introduced. The draperies are arranged upon a round, four-gored skirt in which reeds are inserted to make it hang well and which may be worn with or without a bustle. The lower drapery surrounds the skirt and falls even with its lower edge. It extends more than half-way to the belt, and is laid in very broad box-plaits at the front and sides and in broad

kilt-plaits at the back, producing the effect of a plaited skirt. On the left side of the skirt is arranged a very unique drapery that is disposed to form two bag-like puffs—one on the hip and the other a little below—by clustered plaits in its front edge and plaits laid higher up in the back edge; the plaits in the back edge raising the drapery slightly higher than at the front edge, where it falls quite to the edge of the skirt. The front edge of this drapery is sewed to position to below the lowest puff and then falls free; and from under the upper puff extends a short, *panier*-like drapery that is draped in pretty drooping folds by plaits laid in both side edges. A long-looped bow of velvet ribbon is tacked under each puff at the plaits, the lower bow being much the longer; and this decoration does much to relieve the otherwise plain finish of the skirt. The back-drapery falls in two handsome points not quite to the edge of the skirt, and is draped in two very *bouffant puffs* over the *tournure* by groups of plaits at the center and deep plaits in the front edges near the belt.

The basque, while simple in style, can be made very dressy for indoor wear. It is close-fitting, the adjustment being made with double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The lower part of the back is arranged to fall in two short, loose loops over an added postilion-like skirt that is folded in two double box-plaits and sewed flatly underneath at the top. The front is single-breasted to a little above the bust, and then widens gradually toward the throat. Permanently attached to the front is a plaited plastron, which presents the same outlines as the front edges and is reversed with the fronts in lapels that meet a stylish rolling collar in notches. The collar is of velvet, and the reversed fronts are faced with velvet; and the style suggests the use of the fashionable chemisette, a dainty tucker or a becoming arrangement of lace or ruching. In this instance wide lace is frilled in, with very dressy effect. The coat sleeves fit smoothly and have deep cuffs of velvet that are turned over in pointed *revers* at their upper back corners, the *revers* being faced with the satin. Ruffs of *lisse* are added to the sleeves.

For the promenade a chemisette may be worn, or the basque may be closed high at the throat, as the plastron is plaited to the

edge of the *revers*. It may also be arranged with only one side of the front reversed. All sorts of dress fabrics will be devoted to such costumes, particularly soft woolens and silks. Sheer textures will make up beautifully, the drapery being particularly effective in light airy goods for evening wear. Bordered or striped fabrics may be used for the lower drapery, and also for the collar, cuffs and *revers*-facings; or any other contrasting goods may be chosen. Much favor is shown stripes, and in such a costume very stylish effects may be achieved with plain and striped goods in combination. No difficulty exists in getting striped material to match any of the fashionable plain goods, as in some instances stripes are woven upon the plain fabric, and in others upon a similar ground shade.



FIGURE No. 16.—LADIES' WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1045, price 1s 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 147.)

FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 141.)

FIGURE No. 12.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1064 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is portrayed made of other goods and differently trimmed on page 147 of this DELINEATOR.

Very stylish and simple in detail is this costume, which in this instance is developed in *étamine*, with velvet, drop trimming and buttons for garnitures. A plaiting of the material forms the edge finish for the round, four-gored skirt, which is shaped to hang well over a short or a long bustle, or without one. On the left side of the gores is a panel that extends over the top of the plaiting, and has small plaits instead of darts to fit it to the belt. The hemmed left side edge of the *tablier* overlaps the front of the panel, and its top is also plaited, the three plaits nearest the right side being creased in three folds to the lower edge. At both sides the *tablier* falls in straight lines, and its lower edge is even

with the lower edge of the panel. Crossing the panel at equal intervals are bands of velvet bordered at the lower edge with drop trimming, and down the hem of the *tablier* is a row of large metal buttons. A row of similar buttons is added to the hem on the right edge of the back-drapery below a deep loop, the left edge of the drapery being similarly hemmed and draped. At the center the drapery is draped by a group of upturning plaits a little below the belt, and the two puffs thus formed are held stylishly backward by a strip tacked to them underneath, and also by carefully made tackings. The *bouffant* effect thus achieved is much heightened by an extra puff, which extends from under the plait at the belt and is looped and



1075

Right Side-Front View

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 148.)

tacked to the drapery above the center plaits, both ends of the puff being closely gathered. The back-drapery falls over the top of the plaiting, and, like the *tablier*, is not decorated at the edge.

The basque is very short on the hips, and its center-back falls in a point over a short, plaited postilion that is sewed flatly underneath along its upper edge. A band of velvet decorated at the lower edge with a row of drop trimming borders the point. Above the waistline two points are formed with velvet; one point extending some distance below the neck, while the other is formed below and extended in strap fashion to the shoulders. A row of drop-trimming borders the outer edges of the points, and this decoration of velvet and drop trimming is duplicated upon the front above the bust. Hooks and loops make the closing above the bust, below which the basque is made double-breasted by a gore joined to the right front; and the closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are encircled a little above the wrist edge with a band of velvet bordered at the bottom with a row of drop trimming; and a row of the trimming also falls over from the upper

edge of the high standing collar, which is of velvet. Ruffs of *lisse* are worn in the neck and wrists.

A pretty contrast may be achieved by making the panel of velvet and adding a row of drop trimming to the hems of the *tablier* and back-drapery. If desired, a row of the trimming may also edge the basque. Rich and stylish effects may also be achieved without the drop trimming, or a different mode of adding it may be adopted. All sorts of dress goods in light and dark colors and in fancy and plain varieties may be used for such costumes, and a thick cord may edge the skirt with stylish effect.

The bonnet is a pretty frame covered with the costume material put on full. It is trimmed at the edge with a ruche of silk, and a *monture* of fine blossoms and leaves is placed in front.

FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 142.)

FIGURE No. 13.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern which is No. 1055 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown with a different style of decoration on page 151 of this DELINEATOR.

The wrapper is very dainty, and is not too *négligé* to be worn to the breakfast table or during the morning hours out of one's room. It is here shown developed in figured cashmere, and a combination is effectively achieved by the introduction of silk, which, however, is used merely for decorative purposes. At the back and front the neck is cut out quite low in Pompadour outline, and the top is shirred in closely, producing a Watteau-like drapery down the center of the back and a Mother-Hubbard effect at the center of the front. The front portions are secured to yoke sections that are high in the neck, and are covered as far as exposed by the Pompadour outline with silk laid in upright plaits. The opening in the back exhibits the upper parts of center-back sections that pass underneath to the depth of a basque and extend to the side-back seams. To the center or under-backs the shirring is secured, and the shoulder edges join the yoke, the visible portion being overlaid with plaited silk to correspond with the yoke. A row of lace borders the edges of the Pompadour, and similar lace falls over the high standing collar. Long under-arm darts and side-back gores render the adjustment at the sides close; the side-back seams being terminated in dart style some distance below the waist, and the side-back gores shaped to form the entire skirt of the back and also the outer part of the body of the back. Ties of ribbon are inserted in the side seams and bowed at the right side seam, holding the fulness of the front in as closely as desired. Buttons and button-holes close the front. A plaiting of silk trims the edge of the wrapper, and falling over it is a ruffle of lace that it turned over its seam. The sleeves are in coat



1075

Left Side-Back View

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 148.)

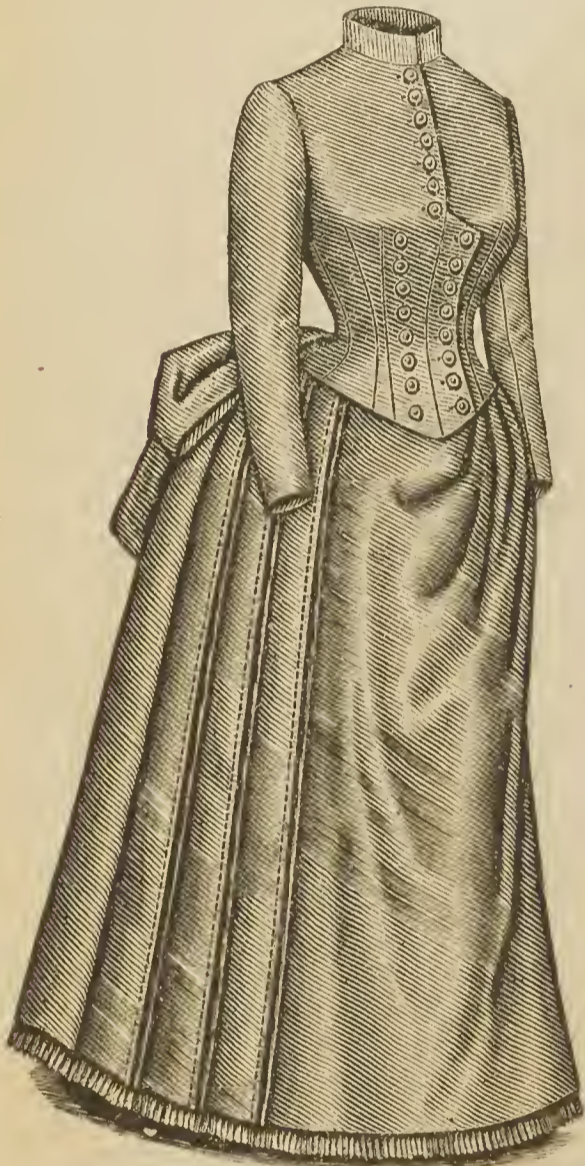
shape, and are trimmed with a ruffle of lace headed by a full band of the silk.

In the pattern the shirred portion of the front and back is finished with a frilled heading, but in this instance the heading is cut away to permit the use of lace. All sorts of soft woolens, as well as cottons and silks, will be used for such wrappers; *challis*, nun's-vailings, serges, flannels, Surahs, pongees, foulards, chambrays, gingham; lawns, etc., being much favored. The bottom of the wrapper may be finished with or without decoration, as preferred; and the yoke and the back facings may be of velvet or silk, with any preferred contrasting goods. Sometimes the facing will be *crêpe* or lace, with dainty effect.

FIGURE No. 14.—LADIES' COACHING COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 143.)

FIGURE No. 14.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 1080 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 made of plain coating on page 156 of this publication.



1064

Right Side-Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 149.)

The jacket is very jaunty and stylish, and is popularly known as the "coaching coat," its trim, *distingué* air making it especially suitable for coaching, driving, etc. Its material in this instance is a stylish variety of fancy coating. The fronts are loose-fitting, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly. A long dart gives a smooth adjustment under each arm, and the tops of the fronts are rolled in lapels to show the jaunty cravat and meet a handsome rolling collar in notches. A row of machine-stitching finishes all the edges of the jacket. The back fits closely to the figure, side-back gores and a curving center seam imparting a graceful, stylish shape,

the center seam terminating at the top of coat-laps. Openings to pockets are made in the fronts in front of the darts, and laps cover them, a row of stitching finishing the edges of the laps. A breast pocket completed with a machine-stitched welt is in the left front. The coat sleeves fit closely yet comfortably, and a row of stitching made near the edge and two buttons placed at the back of the wrists, complete them in accordance with the tailor finish characterizing the remainder of the garment.

All kinds of coatings and many varieties of dress goods will be used for jackets of this style, and braid-binding, machine-stitching or a plain finish may be adopted. The fly closing will be very often adopted, but a visible closing of button-holes and large buttons may be used if preferred. Cheviots, *tricot*s, homespuns, *bouclé* goods, Astrakhans, heavy-serges, camel's-hairs, corduroys, etc., will be fashionable materials for this style of jacket, as will cloths in novel combinations of color and weave.

The hat has a full, stylish trimming of fancy silk, ribbon and plumage, and its brim is smoothly faced with velvet.

FIGURE No. 15.—LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 144.)

FIGURE No. 15.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 1042 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented differently made up and trimmed on page 153 of this magazine.

In this instance the wrap is made to correspond with a visiting costume of golden-brown corded silk and dark-green velvet. The center-back is of velvet, and its center seam terminates at the top of an underfolded double box-plait that springs out prettily over the *tournure*. The sleeve is in wing style, and is of the silk. It is loose at its lower edge, and a gore-shaped section is joined to its front edge and, passing underneath, is joined with its back edge to the back, retaining it permanently in place over the arms without restricting the movements of the wearer. In front the wrap is deepest and shapes a point at the closing, which is made with hooks and loops. Below the arms'-eyes the fronts are extended to join the

back, thus providing a graceful adjustment over the hips. A row of handsome bead-*passementerie* passes along the seams joining the sleeves and back and is continued down the seaming to the front also, its ends being tipped with beautiful bead-pendants. The high standing collar is overlaid with the *passementerie*, which is continued down each side of the closing. Of course, a pretty lining is added to the wrap, and the lower edges are undecorated.

Such a wrap may be made up to wear independently with any costume, cloths, velvets, plushes, silks, Siciliennes, *velours*, serges, *tricot*s, *bouclé* goods, etc., being all suitable fabrics. Novelty wrap and dress goods of all kinds are equally suitable for the mode, and, if desired,

one material may be used throughout. The edges of the sleeves may be trimmed with ruching, *passementerie*, lace, fringe, feather bands, etc., or they may be perfectly plain as in this instance. Oftentimes the sleeves will be of beaded grenadine or net, or of lace.

The brim of the beaded bonnet is covered on both sides with velvet and edged with beads. A full trimming of velvet is caught at each side of the front with bead ornaments, and ties of ribbon are bowed under the chin.

FIGURE No. 16.—LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 145.)

FIGURE No. 16.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 1045 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 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 153 of this publication.

One of the jauntiest of the season's fashions in short wraps is here shown made of *frisé* corded silk, and when developed in this fabric



1064

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 149.)

it may be suitably worn with any costume. The back fits the figure closely, and its skirt is gradually shortened toward the center seam and has underfolded plaits formed of extra widths allowed on the front edges; the plaits being arranged to show pretty cascade folds that reveal the handsome lining of plain silk in pretty contrast. The sleeves fold up in mandarin style, and their front edges are deeply reversed to form rolling cuffs that also show the pretty lining. The fronts are deepened to form narrow tabs, and their front edges are turned back in wide *revers* all the way down, showing the lining. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly. On each shoulder is an epaulet ornament of cord having cord festoons drooping low on the sleeves. The hood is a very attractive feature of the wrap and falls in a handsome point nearly to the waist-line. It is gathered at the neck, and its edges are turned over in *revers* that exhibit the silk lining. A festoon cord-ornament is fastened at its ends to the *revers*, and at its center is caught to the center of the hood a little below this, the ends of the cords being tipped with tassels. The collar is quite high and of the standing style.

For independent wraps, silks, plushes, velvets, satins, fancy, plain and *bouclé* cloths, serges, poplins, etc., and all kinds of novelty goods will be used; and the decoration may be *passementerie*, lace, fringe, etc., as pleases the fancy. The sleeves may be of beaded goods over silk, or of other material in contrast to the front and back. For colored wraps, cashmere combinations of coloring in bead and woven trimmings will be among the novelties, and they are rich and elegant, especially in beads.

The hat is a stylish shape, and is trimmed with fancy *crêpe*

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 146.)

No. 1075.—By referring to Ladies' figure No. 2 on page 131 of this DELINEATOR,

the effect of this costume developed in *etaminé* suiting, with velvet and galloon for trimming, may be seen. Other views of it, showing it made up in other materials, with different garnitures, are given at figures Nos. 18 and 19 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Fancy dress goods were chosen for the costume in the present instance, and a narrow plaiting of the same, braid and buttons constitute the decorations. The skirt proper is in the round, gored style, and comprises three gores for the front and sides and a full breadth for the back. The gores are fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth is gathered across the top, its plaquet opening, and that of the drapery, being finished at the left side. The skirt is fashioned to provide for wearing a long or a short bustle, or none at all; and in the present instance the knife-plaiting which forms the foot trimming is set beneath the lower edge, the length being decreased sufficiently for the purpose. The front-drapery includes two sections, one being quite wide and sewing at its right side edge into the right side-back seam, its left side-back edge turning over upon the outside in a tapering *revers* in front of the left side-

front seam. The other front-drapery is a narrow panel which sews at its back edge into the left side-back seam, its front edge folding under for a hem and overlapping the left side-front seam under a line of buttons. Darts fit both these drapery sections smoothly about the hips. Extending from underneath the hem of the narrower drapery are strips of braid, which correspond in position with the buttons and terminate beneath the reversed portion of the opposite drapery; and this arrangement of braid provides a very effective garniture and emphasizes the arrangement of the drapery. The reversed portion is faced with the dress goods, and is also trimmed with crosswise strips of braid. The back-drapery is a full breadth in which the features of the cascade and the kilt effect are united. It consists of a full breadth which is folded at the top and seamed to form a short *bourneous* loop midway between the center and each side, and has six overlapping side-plaits turning toward the center folded between the loops; this arrangement bringing the loops to the center at the top. The remainder of the fulness is taken up by three overlapping, backward-turning plaits at

each side of the center. The side edges are included in the side-back skirt seams, and are undraped. The jabotted or cascaded effect produced by the *bourneous* loopings is rendered permanent by tackings made in the drapery.

The body of the costume is a basque of very stylish dimensions. It presents a short, slightly-pointed outline at the center of the front, and back of this point each side is somewhat deepened and is turned back in a tiny *revers*, which is tacked to position under a button. Back of these *revers* the depth is uniform, and in perfecting the superb adjustment double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced. The center and side-back seams are terminated a little below the waist-line, and

below them, upon the edges of the center-back portions, are allowed extra widths that are underfolded to form two double box-plaits. Three buttons placed in a line upon the back edge of each side-back add to the *chic* effect. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is ornamented at the wrist with a row of braid, which is carried diagonally from the inside seam to a point considerably higher up at the outside seam. There is a high standing collar about the neck, and the closing is accomplished with hooks and eyes, the right side being hemmed. Upon the front braid is arranged in a zigzag outline which extends from the shoulders down each side of the closing, and is graduated toward the waist-line in accordance with the outlines of the mode.

This will be a favorite way of making up all kinds of cloths and suitings for a long time to come, and sometimes two materials will be associated in the construction, the *revers* of the wider front-drapery and the space between it and the narrower drapery admitting of contrasting facings. If this idea be followed the basque may be faced in vest and cuff fashion. Sometimes the skirt proper will be



1089
Right Side-Front View.

1089
Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 150.)

of striped silk or wool goods, and the reversed portions will be faced with velvet when the drapery and basque are made of plain wool goods.

We have pattern No. 1075 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require fifteen yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 147.)

No. 1064.—Another view of this costume, representing it developed in *étamine* suiting, with velvet, drop trimming and buttons for its garnitures, is given at Ladies' figure No. 12 on page 141 of this DELINEATOR. The costume is also pictured in other materials, with different trimmings, at figures Nos. 14 and 15 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

The term "tailor-made" grows more and more comprehensive, and includes a great number of very charming costumes, the mode under consideration being one of the most attractive additions. Lady's cloth was here chosen for its development, and a foot-plaiting of the same, pipings of braid, machine-stitching and buttons comprise the decorations. The skirt proper is composed of the customary three gores and full breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top at each side of the placket opening. The gores are overhung by two sections of drapery arranged as follows: The panel or narrower drapery is sewed plainly into the left side-back seam, and its

front edge is sewed flatly upon the front-gore a little in front of the left side-front seam, and is overlapped by the corresponding edge of the wider portion, which is turned under for a hem, its attachment to the panel being made along the sewing of the hem. The hem is decorated with buttons, which are arranged in three groups of five each. There are two tiny forward-turning plaits in the top of the panel, while in the wider drapery there are four turning in the same direction just in front of the hemmed edge. The wider drapery extends to the right side-back, and upon the right side-gore three forward-turning kilt plaits are laid; these plaits are gathered across the top, sustained in their folds by tapes, and given the effect of triple panels by having their outer folds piped with braid and a row of machine-stitching made back of each. Both these draperies are sewed with the skirt to the belt. The back-drapery comprises a full breadth and a narrower straight section, the side edges of the breadth being hemmed; and in each side, not far from the top, a deep loop is tacked, another tacking made through the under side of the loop to the drapery holding it in position. Below

the loops the drapery is sewed invisibly to the skirt along its hem sewing, and at its center, not far from the top, three upturning plaits are tacked and sewed through their folds to the skirt. Tackings are also made through the drapery at each side of the center, to perfect its disposal upon the skirt; and this being done, the narrower section which forms the *bouffant* effect at the center is arranged. Its side edges are hemmed, and its top is gathered into a small space and tacked to the top of the drapery. Over the top of the narrower section the drapery is laid in three backward-turning plaits at each side and sewed with the narrower section to a narrow band or binding that is attached to the belt by hooks and loops. The lower end is also gathered, and is turned up underneath and sewed to the drapery and skirt over the lowest plait in the group of three at the center of the drapery. The final adjustment is perfected by a tacking made through the hem in each side of the upturned portion and a short strap, the ends of the latter being tacked underneath to the drapery at the latter tackings. All the draperies terminate far enough from the lower edge to show the narrow knife-plaiting which forms the foot finish. Tapes inserted in casings sewed underneath to the back-breadth, and other tapes sewed beneath the side-back seams, regulate the closeness of the skirt to the figure.

The basque is quite as attractive as the skirt. A pretty feature of the front is the double-breasted portion, which is formed by sewing a gore to the right side from the lower edge to the bust, and is handsomely curved, its attachment to the opposite side being made with button-holes and buttons, and a row of buttons being placed back of it upon the right side to render the effect uniform. Above it the closing is performed in the usual manner with buttons and button-holes, the overlapping side being hemmed; and in each side of the front are double bust



Right Side-Front View.



Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 150.)

darts, which, with under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam, perfect the superb adjustment. The center-backs form a short point below the waist-line between two deeper points formed by the side-backs, and overhang a little ornamental piece that is folded to form two double box-plaits upon the outside, its upper edge only being sewed to the waist. A button is placed upon each side-back seam in a line with the top of this ornament. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their superb fit is their only decoration. A high close collar finishes the neck.

All varieties of suit goods are adapted to the mode, but cloths, flannels, diagonals and heavy worsteds may be mentioned as especially suitable. The finish will never be elaborate, but often more severe than in the present instance.

We have pattern No. 1064 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In making the costume for a lady of medium size, fourteen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth forty-eight inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 148.)

No. 1089.—Mixed cloth and fancy silk are associated in this costume at Ladies' figure No. 7 on page 136 of this DELINEATOR, and wide braid forms the trimming. Another view of the mode, showing other materials and trimmings, is given at figure No. 17 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Fine checked dress goods and velvet are united in the present instance. The skirt is in the round, walking shape, and is composed of the customary three gores and full back-breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth gathered across the top. The breadth is so shaped that a long or a short bustle, or steels, may be worn with it, or they may all be omitted and the adjustment of the skirt perfected entirely by tapes sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together. Upon the foundation is arranged a kilt formed of straight breadths joined together, turned under for a hem at the lower edge and laid in plaits all turning one

way. This kilt falls even with the bottom of the skirt, and is sewed flatly along its upper edge not far from the top of the skirt. The plaits are held in position by means of tapes sewed to their under sides, and this kilt is to all appearances the skirt proper. It is overhung by a short *tablier* and a deep back-drapery. The *tablier* is conformed to the shape of the gores by darts, and in each side are four upturning plaits which cross-wrinkle it gracefully. It is sewed into the side-back skirt seam at the right side, and at the left is included in the seaming of the under-lap of the placket opening. The back-drapery is a full breadth which has a seamed *bournois* loop at the center of its top and is laid in plaits turning from this loop at the left and toward it at the right side of



1047

Right Side-Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 151.)

shoulder edges included in the shoulder seams. At the right side the vest portion is hemmed, and the closing is made with button-holes and small buttons. The rolling collar is made of velvet, and the lapels are faced with velvet. The finely shaped coat sleeves have round cuff-facings of velvet at their wrists.

For travelling or general town or country wear, either by the busy woman or her whose duties are planned to do away with rather than create leisure, such a toilette as this is refined, elegant and serviceable. Checks in various sizes are obtainable in all grades of goods from cashmere to cloth, and may be procured in all colors. Sometimes the standing collar and the chemisette portions will be made of Surah or plain woolen goods, and the rolling collar and the lapels will be faced with the dress goods. Although considerable prominence is given to checks in this description, it is not intended to convey the idea that they are necessary to the good effect of the mode. They are, however, very fashionable, but plain dress goods are equally admired and will often be selected for toilettes of this style.

We have pattern No. 1089 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require nineteen yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and seven-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the larger collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 149.)

No. 1086.—Satin Rhadames and velvet are associated in the construction of this costume at Ladies' figure No. 11 on page 140 of this DELINEATOR, velvet ribbon bows forming the extraneous garnitures. Still another view of it, representing an entirely different selection of materials, is given at figure No. 24 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

The costume is fashioned in a style that embodies elegance without involving elaboration. It is here pictured in plain dress goods and velvet, with velvet facings and ribbon bows for its only garnitures, the effect being very *distingué*. The skirt is in the reigning style for walking, and comprises three gores and a full breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly about the hips by darts, and the breadth gathered across the top. A long bustle, or a short bustle and steels, may be worn with this skirt, or it may be worn without a bustle, the pattern being shaped to permit of either a clinging or a *bouffant* adjustment. Upon the skirt is arranged a plaited drapery which extends nearly to the top and falls even with the bottom of the skirt, its lower edge being hemmed and its top laid in wide box-plaits upon the gores; while at the back its fulness is taken up by four side-plaits turning toward the center. The top of this drapery is sewed flatly to the skirt and is overhung by the upper drapery, which comprises four sections. Of these two are arranged upon the gores, and the shorter extends from about the middle of the front-gore to the right



1047

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 151.)

the center. This arrangement produces all the draping without the aid of plaits or loopings at the side edges, and draws the breadth into a curved outline at the left side, while at the right it falls in a point. Its free edges are hemmed, and the top is sewed with the skirt to the belt, to which the *tablier* is also joined. The side edges are held in position by being invisibly tacked to the lower edges of the *tablier*.

The body of the costume is a very jaunty basque. It is pointed in front and has a postilion back which derives a graceful fulness from extra width allowed below the center seam and laid in a double box-plait underneath. The sides curve high over the hips, and the adjustment is perfected by means of side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts. The front closes with button-holes and large buttons, the right side being hemmed; and the closing terminated far enough from the throat to permit of turning the fronts back in little lapels. A high rolling collar meets these lapels in notches, and to the back of the basque is sewed a standing collar, which in front of the shoulder seams is joined to little vest or chemisette portions that are sewed flatly beneath the lapels and have their

side-back seam, each end having four upturning plaits laid in it, and the top being scantily gathered to conform it to the skirt. At the right side this drapery is included nearly to its lower edge in the right side-back seam, and the left side edge, or opposite end, is sewed flatly upon the front-gore and overlapped by the deeper drapery, which is also gathered at its top and sewed flatly over it as far as the latter extends. In the front edge of the deeper drapery a little lower down four overlapping, upward-turning plaits are folded, and still lower is a group of three similar plaits, a single forward-turning plait being folded so as to partially overlap the lower group. The front edge of the deeper drapery is sewed over the box-plaited drapery between the shorter front-drapery and the lower cluster of plaits, and below this point it falls free, its inclination taking a backward slant that is very effective. In the back edge of this drapery not far from the top are two overlapping upward-turning plaits, and a little lower is a single very shallow, downward-turning plait. Next in order comes another pair of overlapping, upward-turning plaits, and these are followed by three plaits which also overlap and

turn upward. For this length the drapery is included in the left side-back seam, but below the plaits it falls free, its back edge being sloped off forward in a graceful outline. The back-drapery is shaped to fall in two deep points low upon the skirt, and at its top it is rendered quite *bouffant* by means of a deep, loose loop and three upward-turning plaits at each side (the loop being folded even with the top), and several plaits at the center. Of these center plaits three are laid one over the other close to the top, and three more, which are less deep, are similarly arranged a little lower down. Slightly below the latter there are two which are quite shallow, and near the lower edge is a single plait that is still shallower. All of these plaits turn upward, and

being accomplished with hooks and loops. The center and side-back seams are terminated a little below the waist-line, and the center-backs are folded up underneath in loop fashion and overhang a postilion ornament which is laid in two double box-plaits and sewed at its top beneath the basque. The lower outline deepens with a point toward the back edges of the side-backs and curves high over the hips, and in front it presents an oval effect. The collar is in the high rolling style, and is considerably curved at its lower edge. Its outside section is made of velvet, and in this instance the upper part of the front is underfaced with the velvet and turned back. The sleeves are in coat shape, and the outside seam of each is discontinued some distance from the wrist. Each sleeve is decorated with a fancy cuff of velvet, which at the corner of its upper side is reversed to disclose an underfacing of the dress goods.

A very handsome illustration of this mode is developed in sage-green cloth, with olive-green velvet facings and velvet ribbon bows. Another is of heavy brown Surah, with golden-brown Surah for the facings and satin ribbon bows to match. All varieties of dress goods conform stylishly and satisfactorily to the mode.

We have pattern No. 1086 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require twenty-one yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a-fourth forty-eight inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 150.)

No. 1047.— Other views of this costume are given at figure No. 8 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Ladies' figure No. 4 on page 133 of this DELINEATOR; the materials chosen for its develop-

ment in the latter instance being brocaded velvet and plain silk.

Cloth was chosen for the costume in the present instance, and braid forms the trimming. The skirt proper or foundation is composed of the customary three gores and full breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. The back-drapery is deep and full, and is extended beyond the left side-back seam to form the drapery at the left side; its front edge being turned under for a hem and two forward-turning plaits laid just back of the hem. These plaits flare toward the bottom of the skirt and are held in their folds by means of tapes tacked to them underneath, the hem being tacked at intervals to the skirt. A dart perfects the adjustment over the hip, and the placket opening is made in a line with the side-back seam, its front edge being finished with the front edge of the opening in the skirt. Near the end of the placket opening a tacking is made to form a loop in the draping, and a little below this loop three backward-turning plaits are tacked. Between the placket opening and the right side the top of the drapery is gathered, and in its right side edge not very



1055

Front View.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Description see Page 152.)



1055

Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Description see Page 152.)

through all of them the drapery is tacked to the skirt. The top is gathered, and the upper draperies are sewed with the skirt to the belt, the placket opening for both being finished at the left side. Tapes, sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together, regulate the closeness of the skirt to the figure. Bows of the ribbon tacked over the groups of plaits in the front edge of the left side-drapery constitute the only garnitures added to the skirt.

The body of the costume is a basque which is quite as *recherché* in effect as the skirt. Its fitting is made by means of double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam; and upon the front edges of the front, between the neck and the bust, are allowed extensions which are turned back in lapel fashion to permit of wearing a chemisette and cravat, or of being lapped from the right side over the left to secure a close adjustment about the throat. A plastron, laid in five forward-turning plaits that are stayed by being tacked through their underfolds, is applied upon each side of the front, its front edge at the right side folding under with the hem of the basque as far as it extends, and the closing

far from the top is folded a single deep, downward-turning plait. The right side of the drapery is included in the corresponding side-back seam as far as the lower edge of this plait, and the remaining length of this side is taken up in four overlapping, downward-turning plaits, which are lifted and sewed crosswise upon the drapery beneath the fold of the plait first mentioned. This arrangement draws the drapery entirely out of its original outline and gives it a very attractive effect, and a tacking, made through the edge below the plaits to the skirt, holds it permanently in position. The front-drapery overlaps the panel portion of the back-drapery upon the left hip and flares broadly from it below. Its left side or front edge is turned under for a hem, and turning toward this hem are two overlapping plaits, which have short tapes tacked to their folds underneath, the hem being tacked at intervals to the skirt. Four darts perfect the adjustment of the top, and in the right side edge a little below the top three shallow, upturning plaits are folded. This edge is sewed for its entire depth into the right side-back seam. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt; and tapes are sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the closeness. Between the flaring edges of the drapery upon the left side of the skirt a decorative gore-shaped section of the goods is applied, and this section is overlaid with half-inch wide braid, which is arranged in consecutive rows that present a slight inclination toward a V-shape at the center. A side-plaiting of the goods trims the bottom of the skirt, except where the latter is overhung by the decorative section.

The body portion of the costume is a very stylish basque that is fitted by double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam; and two double-box-plaits are formed by the extra widths allowed below the waist-line of the center and side-back seams. The back presents a suggestion of the postilion shape, and the sides curve upward over the hips, while the front deepens slightly toward the center. Button-holes and buttons perform the closing, the right side being hemmed. About the neck is a high standing collar trimmed with a single row of braid, and upon the front braid is arranged with a slightly downward inclination toward the closing, the lower two rows being carried about the bottom of the basque as far as the side-back seams. In arranging the braid on the front the front ends are terminated beneath the closing edges and the outline followed suggests a vest. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their wrists are trimmed with braid arranged to correspond with the disposal upon other parts of the costume. The plaited portion of the back is lined with the dress goods, a precaution made necessary by the graceful spring over the *tournure*. If some other decoration be preferred to braid, the ornamental section upon the left side may be of velvet or any contrasting goods. Sometimes it will be of striped goods, and the front of the basque and the wrists will be faced to suggest a vest and cuffs. This is a very commendable mode for all kinds of suitings and also for silks

and the thick white goods that are now worn late in the season. We have pattern No. 1047 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires fourteen yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth of goods forty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

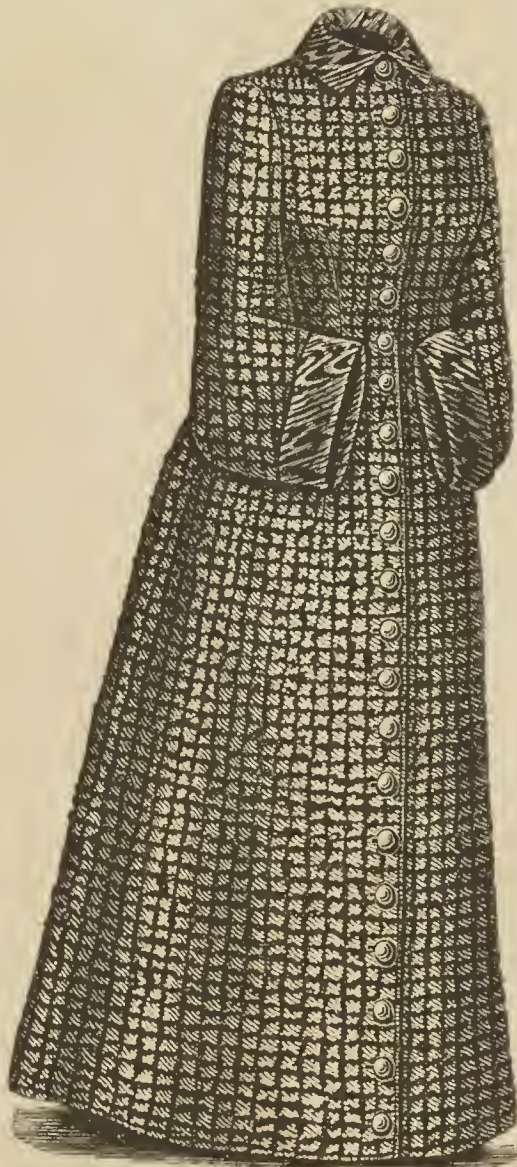
LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 151.)

No. 1055.—At Ladies' figure No. 13 on page 142 of this DELINEATOR, this wrapper is pictured as made of figured cashmere, with silk lace and ribbon for its garnitures.

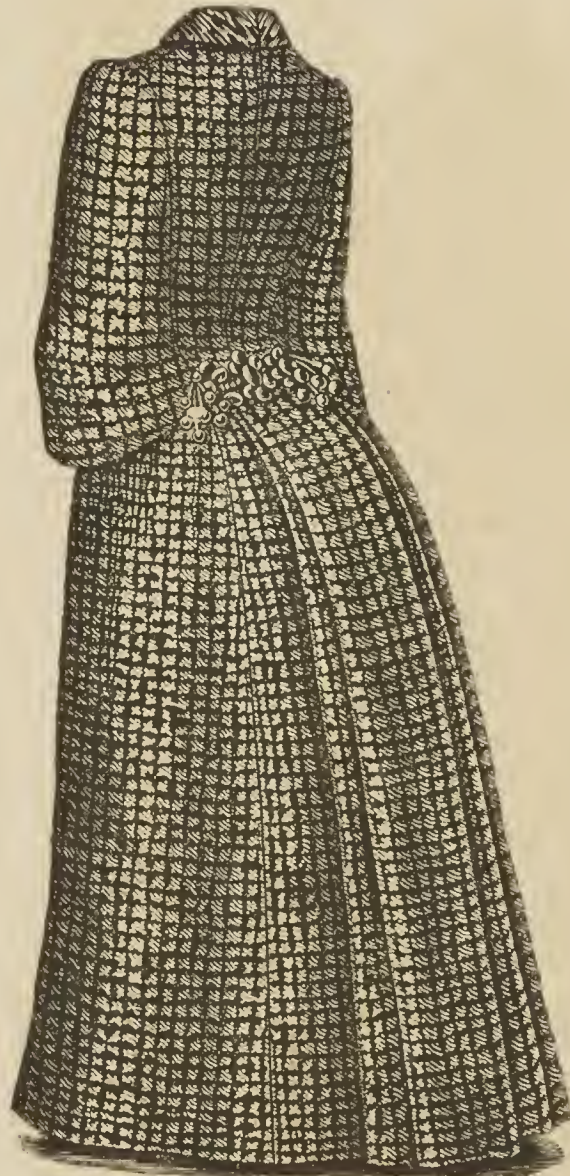
In construction the wrapper is exceedingly simple; in effect it is very tasteful; and in its requirement of material and decorations it is not at all extravagant. Figured *challis* was chosen for its development in the present instance, and the same, bright red Surah, satin ribbon and lace constitute the decorations. The wrapper has

a loose front and back which are cut out in Pompadour shape and extended with something of a bretelle effect at each side of the opening, the extensions being included in the shoulder seams of fitted under- portions. The under portion for the back comprises two sections, which are united by a curving center seam and extend some distance below the waist-line, their front edges being included in side-back seams that start from the arms'-eyes and terminate in dart fashion some distance below the waist-line. There are also two under portions for the front, and they have a yoke effect. The right side of both the yoke and lower front portion is turned under for a hem, and the tops of the edges between the extensions are



1082

Front View.



1082

Back View.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Description see Page 153.)

turned under to form a finish, reduced to the size of the corresponding under- portions by four rows of shirring and sewed to them through the shirrings. There is an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and by means of these darts and the side-back seams the fulness is kept at the center of the front and back and a smooth adjustment over the hips produced. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons from the neck to below the waist-line, and at the waist-line of the under-arm darts are sewed ribbon ties which are bowed over the closing. The visible portions of the under sections are overlaid with finely plaited red Surah, the plaits turning toward the closing of the front and the center of the back; and along the edges of the extended portions shirred frills of *challis* are arranged to appear as if they were continuous with the tops of the full portions. There is a high standing collar about the neck, and inside it is basted a frill of lace. A bow of satin ribbon is fastened at the throat and another over the tops of the shirred front- portions, and below the closing the edges of the fronts are lapped and tacked. Upon each side of the jacket rests a square pocket having a notched lap sewed to its top. Beneath

the notch is arranged a plaiting of Surah which fills up the opening, and back of the opening a bow of ribbon is tacked. The sleeves are in coat shape, and the outside seam of each is discontinued a little above the lower edge. A bias strip of Surah has its ends joined together and drawn up by a shirring, and at its center is made another row. This ornament is slipped upon the sleeve, with its ends above the termination of the outside seam; and it is sewed through its shirrings to the sleeve, being even with the wrist at the inside of the arm. A row of lace edging is sewed inside the sleeve, and a bow of ribbon is tacked upon the upper side in front of the opening. The wrapper is of walking length, and its lower edge is finished with a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern. Upon the bottom are two narrow knife-plaitings of *challis*, the upper one being set on to form its own heading.

A few suggestions may be of service to persons who make up wrappers with a view toward giving them, for a time at least, quite general wear. A too close adjustment of the sleeves should be avoided, and the selection of materials that will soon show wear is not advisable. Soft, pliable textures are preferable to stiff goods, and neutral tones with bright accessories are more desirable than a high color throughout. These suggestions do not limit the use of the pattern, which is adapted to a wide variety of fabrics that are as practical as they are pretty.

We have pattern No. 1055 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires nine yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the front-yoke and under-back. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 152.)

No. 1082.—How pretty this wrap looks when made up of fine checked cheviot, with collar and cuff facings of velvet and a cord ornament, is shown by its illustration at Ladies' figure No. 10 on page 139 of this magazine. The mode is also pictured in another material, with different trimmings, at figure No. 5 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Checked *bouclé* cloth was chosen for the construction of the wrap in this instance, and watered silk and a fancy cord-ornament are introduced as decorations. The fronts of the wrap are curved at their closing edges and are further adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, while the back has a curving center seam which terminates a little below the waist-line at the top of extra width that is folded in a double box-plait upon the outside, the fancy cord-ornament alluded to being placed across the top of the plait and a tape tacked to the inner folds not far below the top to hold them in place. The sleeves are shaped in the graceful oriental fashion, and are each composed of two sections, which are joined in curving seams along the inside and also underneath the arm; and the upper part curves gracefully over the top of the arm and is sustained in its curve by a slight fulness. The sleeve is turned back quite broadly

at the hand, and the reversed portion is faced with watered silk. A high rolling collar made of the silk finishes the neck, and button-holes and buttons close the front from the throat to the lower edge.

The ample depth and superb adjustment of this wrap make it a special favorite for travelling wear and for general use in town and country. It is adapted to both rough and smooth-faced fabrics of all varieties, and for the former class of goods there is at present a decided fancy. Woolen laces, braids and galloons may be added as trimmings. A wrap of this style, made of dark-blue wool goods, has black satin overlaid with blue wool lace for its facings; and upon the front, extending back in plastron outline from the closing, are facings of satin with lace turning from their edges. A wrap that is well adapted to general wear is of mixed cheviot, and its finish consists of machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 1082 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrap for a lady of medium size, will need nine yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards either forty-eight or fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1045
Front View.



1045
Back View.

LADIES' WRAP, WITH HOOD.
(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' WRAP, WITH HOOD.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1045.—Another view of this wrap, showing it made of fancy silk, with plain silk for lining and cord ornaments for decoration, is given at Ladies' figure No. 16 on page 145 of this *DELINEATOR*. At figure No. 19 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, it is pictured in other materials and with different trimmings.

Fancy cloth and velvet were chosen for it in the present instance, and facings of velvet and wood bead-ornaments form the trimming. The fronts form narrow tabs of medium depth below the waist-line, and are cut with sufficient extra width at their front edges to fold back in *revers* that taper off considerably toward their lower ends. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly, a narrow strip of the material being sewed to the left front for a button-stand. The back is much shorter and has a curving center seam below which the edges are slanted forward considerably, while upon its front



1042
Front View.



1042
Back View.

LADIES' WRAP.
(For Description see Page 154.)

edges extra widths are allowed and underfolded to form a backward-turning plait at each side; the slanting outline of the inner edges giving the plaits a jabotted effect that is very attractive and disclosing an underfacing of velvet. Each sleeve is composed of a single section formed to fold up under the arm in mandarin fashion, and the front edge is reversed quite deeply upon the outside with a cuff effect that is very attractive. The top of the sleeve curves gracefully over the arm, and is slightly gathered before being sewed to the arm's-eye. The adjustment of the wrap is perfected by the disposal of the fronts beneath the arms'-eyes, each side being extended narrowly beneath the sleeve and sewed with it to the back. The reversed portions of the sleeves and the *revers* of the fronts are faced with velvet, and the outside of the high standing collar is of velvet. In the seam of the collar at the back is included the top of an ornamental hood, which is pointed in shape

and has its edges joined for a short distance above the point. Above the seam the edges are reversed, and these portions are faced and the hood lined with velvet. The top is scantily gathered before being sewed to the wrap. An ornament made of wooden beads is placed upon the point of the hood, and another on the wrap below the throat.

In making a wrap of this style harmony is usually maintained between the facings and the fabric so far as color is concerned, though in texture the widest contrast is observed. When suit goods are selected for wraps that are to be worn with special costumes, the hood lining and the facing will, of course, be in harmony with the decorative adjuncts upon other parts of the toilette.

We have pattern No. 1045 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide, each with a yard and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc.

Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1062

Front View.

LADIES' LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 153.)

No. 1042.—Other views of this wrap are given at figure No. 15 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Ladies' figure No. 15 on page 144 of this DELINEATOR; the materials associated in its construction in the latter instance being silk and velvet, and *pas-sementerie* bands and ornaments forming the trimming.

The wrap is of that graceful medium in depth and adjustment which permits its being worn as early or as late in the Autumn as may be desirable. In the present instance it is developed in Ottoman silk and trimmed with Spanish lace and jet ornaments, and its construction is arranged

as follows: The fronts are deepened to a point at the end of the closing and widened beneath the arms' eyes to meet the back, which is quite short below the waist-line and has a curving center seam that terminates at the waist-line; extra width allowed below its termination being underfolded to form a double box-plait that springs out gracefully over the *tournure*. Each sleeve comprises two sections; the wider curving over the top of the arm and falling in *visite* fashion, while the narrower merely assists in the adjustment and is invisible when the garment is upon the wearer. The corresponding edges are seamed together along the inside of the arm, and the under part is seamed at its back edge with the front and the outside portion to the back. Lace borders the back and the lower edges of the sleeves, and above the plait in the back is placed a triangular jet-ornament with pendants attached. A larger ornament is placed over the upper part of the center seam, and about the neck is a bias standing collar of the goods. The right side of the front is hemmed, and the closing is invisibly performed with hooks and eyes. A frill of lace is sewed inside the collar, and outside is a full *jabot* of lace, which is carried down each side of the front.

There is scarcely any material which will not make up effectively in a wrap of this style, all kinds of seasonable suit goods, light cloths and silken textures conforming readily to the mode. Fringe, braid, galloon, beaded gimp and all decorations adapted to the fabric selected may be applied, but an elaborate disposal is not called for by the style of the garment.

We have pattern No. 1042 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1062.—Novelty coating is pictured in the illustration of this garment at Ladies' figure No. 9 on page 138 of this magazine, and the adaptability

of the mode to other varieties of coating is shown by its representation at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Although first, last and all the time a garment for service, such a coat as this is confessedly one of the most stylish wraps of the season, and may have an air of the utmost elegance without being very expensive or involving more than a reasonable amount of careful labor. The material pictured in the present instance is checked cheviot, and machine-stitching forms the finish. The fronts close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons from the throat to below the waist-line, but do not lap very broadly. Their closing edges are handsomely curved, and upon the overlapping side



1062

Back View.

LADIES' LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)

is a row of buttons, while in each side is a single bust dart. At the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, the latter terminating a little below the waist-line at the top of extra width that is underfolded in a double box-plait. About the waist is a belt of the goods, and the fastening is performed with a slide that is covered with the material and tacked over the center seam. A curved opening leading to a pocket is made in each side of the front below the waist-line, though it is well to suggest that such pockets be not so filled as to stretch the openings. The edges of the openings are finished with machine-stitching, and their ends stayed with triangular ornaments done with twist. A button is placed upon each side-back seam in a line with the plait at the center seam, and a high rolling collar finishes the neck, its ends being provided with two hooks and loops, which permit of closing it high about the throat if desired. The sleeves are in coat shape and close in their adjustment, though wide enough to slip easily over the dress sleeves, this arrangement being facilitated by discontinuing the outside seam some distance from the hand and sewing a narrow lap upon the back edge below it. Upon this lap three buttons are placed, and in the overlapping edge

are worked three button-holes, which are slipped over the buttons. The cape is very *chic* in effect. It consists of two sections that are bias at their back edges, where they are seamed together, their front edges being sloped so as to flare slightly. The fastening at the throat is made with a hook and eye. A loop is worked upon the collar at the center a little above the joining to the coat, and a hook attaches the cape at the center to this loop and perfects its disposal. All the edges of the cape and coat are finished with a row of machine-stitching.

All seasonable cloakings and coatings make up stylishly and satisfactorily in this fashion. A simple finish is usually preferred, though braid is sometimes applied as decoration, with good effect. The arrangement of the cape permits of increasing or decreasing the warmth about the shoulders in a way that is convenient and comfortable.

We have pattern No. 1062 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need ten yards of material twenty-two

single bust dart in each side of the front, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, which perfect the superb adjustment. A standing collar that is extended to pass along the overlap finishes the neck. The ends of the collar and the front of the body portion are closed with a single row of buttons and button-holes, and a row of machine-stitching is made along the edges of the collar and about the overlapping front edges. The sleeves are in the favorite coat shape, and two rows of machine-stitching are made about the depth of a cuff from the wrist edge, two buttons being added in front of the outside seam to perfect the cuff effect. The lower part of the coat is a full skirt formed of two breadths that are joined in a seam at the center of the back. Each breadth has two rows of gathering, made about an inch apart, extending for some distance each side of this seam; a dart in each side being concealed by a *revers* formed by folding back the front edge, as illustrated in one of the front views. When the skirt is sewed to the waist its right front edge comes even with the edge of the overlapping portion of the right front, while the left front edge



1057

Front View, Showing the Skirt turned back in Revers.



1057

Back View.



1057

Front View, Showing the Skirt Closed.

LADIES' COAT.—(For Description see this Page.)

inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be chosen, then four yards will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1057.—This coat is represented as made of novelty cloth, with large buttons for its decoration, at Ladies' figure No. 6 on page 135 of this *DELINEATOR*. Another view, showing it developed in still another material, is given at figure No. 9 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

The style of this garment is sure to be a favorite for a long time to come. *Bouclé* cloth was chosen for it in this instance, and horn buttons and machine-stitching constitute the finishings. The body of the coat suggests a round waist with a narrow portion joined in a curved seam to its right front edge, this portion being decreased in width with a rounding outline toward its lower end. There is a

extends a short distance in front of the left front, and the gathered portion comes between the side seams. The *revers* are provided with button-holes and buttons, which are merely ornamental when these parts are turned back as previously mentioned, and are called into use when it is desired to close the edges as shown in the other front view. For some distance from the waist the skirt is closed with hooks and loops placed beneath the front edges, these being, however, only brought into requisition when the *revers* are turned back. A row of stitching is made along the edges of the *revers*, and another row finishes the bottom of the coat. About the waist is placed a fitted belt composed of two sections that are joined at the back, its lower edge coming even with the joining of the skirt and a row of stitching holding it in position as far as the bust darts. In front of these darts the stitching is continued about the edges, but its ends, which are pointed, are left free and fastened with a button-hole and button. Upon each side of the front rests a large pocket, and above it is sewed a straight lap which falls over the top. Both the pocket and lap have a row of stitching about their edges.

All seasonable coatings and cloths will be made up in this way,

and sometimes the collar, overlap and wrists will be trimmed with braid. Braid may also be applied upon the *revers* and about the bottom of the garment, but is not requisite to the good effect of the mode. The fashion is one of the most generally becoming of all the street modes issued this season, and its popularity will not soon wane.

We have pattern No. 1057 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires eight yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-eight inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be chosen, then three yards and a-half will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' JACKET, (ALSO KNOWN AS THE COACHING COAT).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1080.—Other views of this jacket are given at figure No. 16 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Ladies' figure No. 14 on page 143 of this DELINEATOR; fancy cloth being chosen for its development in the latter instance, with machine-stitching and buttons for a finish.

Cloth of seasonable quality was here selected for the jacket, and machine-stitching constitutes the finish. The fronts turn back in tiny lapels at the top, and below the lapels they close with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The depth is decreased in a stylish outline toward the back, and the loose adjustment of the fronts contrasts fashionably with the closer fit of the back, which is accomplished by means of under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam, the latter terminating a little below the waist-line at the top of extensions arranged in regular coat style; that coming from the right passing under the left back, while that upon the left back is turned under for a hem. About the neck is a high rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches but does not prevent them from being turned up closely about the throat when desired. The sleeves are

superbly fitted in close coat shape. All the edges of the coat, including the collar and lapels, show double lines of stitching, and a row of stitching in the overlapping front indicates the back edge of the fly containing the button-holes. Both the seams of the body and sleeves are stitched flatly at each side of the closing, and this feature adds much to the effectiveness of the finish. The edges of the seam joining the sleeve to the body are stitched to the body. Upon each side of the front rests a pocket-lap, which

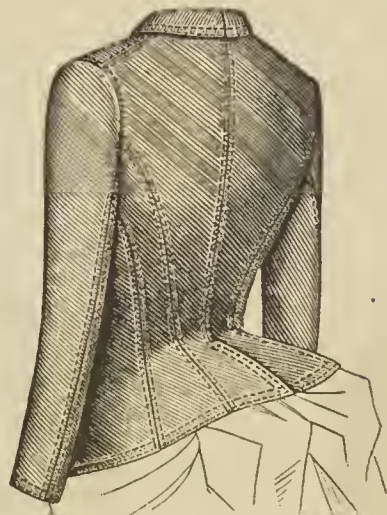
may conceal or suggest the opening to a side pocket; and in the left side is an opening for a breast pocket, which is provided with a lap. Both the welts and lap are finished with stitching to accord with the remainder of the garment, and a row of stitching is made below the welt and above each pocket-lap.

The finish pictured in the present instance is much admired upon all kinds of cloths and coatings, but is not usually adopted when the mode is developed in suit goods. The underlapping side of the front is always underfaced, and all the edges are often bound with braid. Elaborate decorations are not in keeping with the mode, which is much admired for driving, coaching, etc.



1080

Front View.

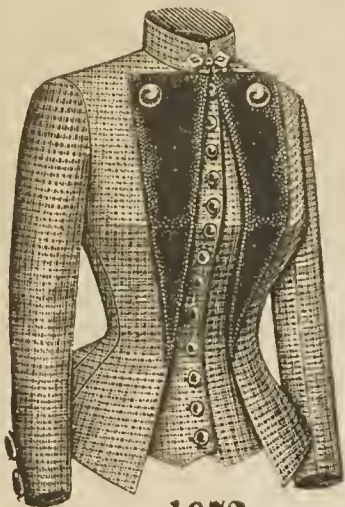


1080

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, (ALSO KNOWN AS THE COACHING COAT).

(For Description see this Page.)

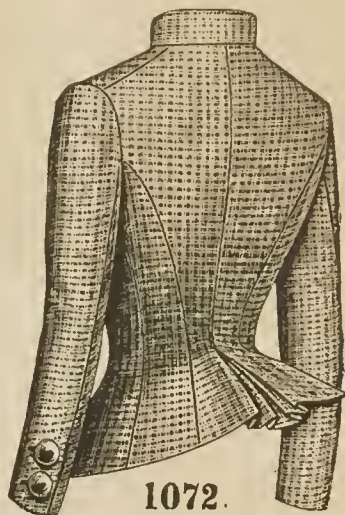


1072

Front View.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)



1072.

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 1080 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-eight inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1072.—This jacket is differently illustrated at figure No. 13 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Small checked cheviot was chosen for the jacket in the present instance, and plain velvet, fancy buttons and a clasp constitute the decorations. The fronts of the jacket turn back in tapering lapels from the throat to below the waist-line, and below the lapels they are cut away, disclosing the vest, which comprises two sections. One section is sewed flatly beneath each side of the front, and the width is decreased toward the throat in proportion as the lapels broaden. The right side of the vest is turned under for a hem, and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons of medium size.

The lapels are faced with velvet, and near the upper corner of each is placed a large button, the lapel being tacked beneath it to position. The vest is a little shorter than the fronts proper, and below its closing the edges are cut away with a notched effect. Under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curved center seam are introduced in the adjustment, and the center seam terminates a little below the waist-line, extra width allowed below its termination being underfolded to form a double box-plait that springs out gracefully over the *tournure*. The sleeve is in coat shape, and, while close in its adjustment, is wide enough to slip easily over the dress sleeve. The outside seam is discontinued a little above the hand, and upon the under side is cut a lap, which passes under the upper part and is attached with button-holes and large buttons. The collar is in the high standing shape, and is fastened with a clasp at the throat.

Jackets of this style are made of all kinds of cloths, coatings and fancy jacket fabrics, and are worn with all kinds of street costumes. They are also made up as completions to special toilettes and are never elaborately trimmed.

We have pattern No. 1072 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

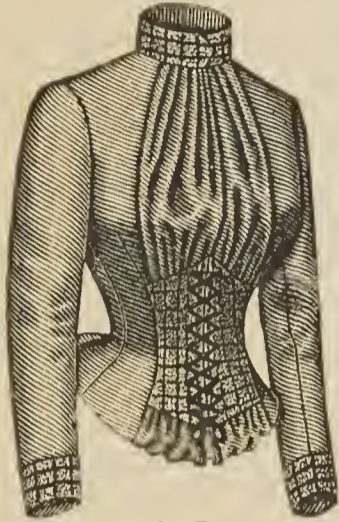
LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 157.)

No. 1065.—Fancy dress goods and plain silk are associated in the

construction of this basque at Ladies' figure No. 8 on page 137 of this *DELINEATOR*. Another view of the basque, showing it in other materials, is given at figure No. 7 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Such basques are especially liked for combination with skirts cut by pattern No. 1066, which is shown in two views on page 162 of this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Plain dress goods were chosen for the making in this instance, with plaid material for the collar, bodice-ornaments and sleeve trimming. The fronts have double bust darts in them, and the back is fitted by side-back seams and a curving center seam; while between the front and back are under-



1065
Front View.
LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 156.)

arm gores which perfect the means of fitting. The lower edge curves upward over the hips, deepens slightly in an oval outline toward the front and is straight across the back; the center and side-back seams terminating a little below the waist-line, and extra widths allowed at their terminations being underfolded to form a double box-plait at the end of the center seam and a side-plait turning backward at each side-back seam. The vest is a very ornamental feature of the garment. It is of the same material as the

basque and comprises a section for each side. The top and bottom of each section is gathered into the requisite space, and a row of shirring is also made at the waist-line. The lower end is sewed to the corresponding edge of the basque, and the vest portion is turned upward over the seam and sewed again through the waist-line shirring, its top being sewed with the basque to the collar (which is in the high standing shape and of the fancy goods,) and its right end being pointed and lapped over the left. The closing of the basque is accomplished invisibly with button-holes and buttons. Into the darts farthest from the closing are sewed bodice ornaments of the fancy goods which have eyelets worked in their front edges and are laced together with a cord of the same tint, the ends of the cord being tied at the lower edge and tipped with tassels. These ornaments conceal the waist-line shirrings in the vest, and their entire effect is attractive and becoming. The sleeves are in the prevailing coat shape, and their wrists are completed with narrow cuff-facings of fancy goods.

Although this basque is particularly adapted to association with a special walking-skirt, it may be just as suitably united with any other in the foundation of a costume. Sometimes the collar, bodice-ornaments and sleeve trimmings will be of velvet, and when the dress material is light in color the velvet chosen will be of a tint which contrasts very decidedly with it. Plaid and plain goods combine tastefully in this manner, and sometimes the vest will be of soft *crêpe* or of China silk, the collar, bodice-ornaments and sleeve trimmings of velvet, and the basque proper of wool goods. Both the vest and the bodice-ornaments are included in the pattern, and their arrangement is, therefore, easily accomplished.

We have pattern No. 1065 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-

eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1048.—By referring to Ladies' figure No. 1 on page 130 of this *DELINEATOR*, the effect of this basque made up in serge having a fancy border may be observed. Still another view, showing it developed in a different fabric, is given at figure No. 4 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Plain dress goods and velvet are united in the development in the present instance, and velvet is introduced as decoration. The fronts open from the neck over a vest, which extends to a little below the bust and is attached at both sides with button-holes and buttons, the right side being also sewed permanently to position. Below the vest the closing is made in the usual way with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed. In each side are two bust darts, and adjoining



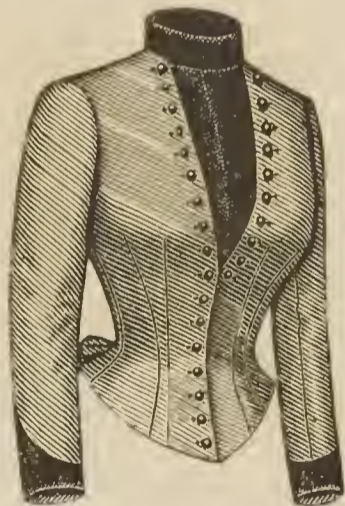
1065
Back View.
LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 156.)

the fronts are under-arm gores, while at the back are side-back gores and a curving center seam. The side-backs form short points below the waist-line, and the center-backs are deepened with a diagonal inclination toward their back edges and have allowed upon them, below the center seam, extra widths that are underfolded in two overlapping plaits which turn forward underneath and, owing to the diagonal outline of the front edge, present an attractive *jabot* effect. The basque curves upward over the hips and deepens toward the center of the front, and its lower edge is entirely plain in finish, the jabotted portions disclosing a lining of velvet which presents a charming contrast. The vest is made of velvet, and the high standing collar is also of velvet, its overlapping end being pointed. The sleeves are in coat shape and have fancy cuff-facings of velvet at their wrists.

Basques of this style are fashionably finished with a silk cord all about their edges, and the cuff facings are surmounted with the same. Beaded cord and beaded gimp are used in the same way. The mode is adapted to any and all varieties of dress goods and develops as well in one texture as another.

We have pattern No. 1048 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-eight inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the vest, collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1048
Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see this Page.)



1048
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 158.)

No. 1046.—Another view of this basque, showing plain velvet and *frisé* suiting in combination, with buttons for trimming, is given at Ladies' figure No. 5 on page 134 of this *DELINEATOR*. Still another

view, representing it developed in other materials and trimmings, is given at figure No. 12 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Plain dress goods were selected for the basque in the present instance, and facings of velvet and buttons form the trimming. The fronts are double-breasted and lap from the right side over the left; the closing being made with button-holes and buttons, and a row of buttons being placed upon the overlapping side to carry out the double-breasted effect. The edges are curved; in each side is a single bust dart, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, while between the front and back are under-arm gores which perfect the means of adjustment. The three back seams terminate a little below the waist-line, and at the end of each extension are allowed; those at the end of the center seam lapping from the left side over the right in regular coat fashion, and those at the extremities of the side-back seams having their corresponding edges joined together and being arranged in coat-plaits turning forward underneath. A button is placed at the top of each plait, and this simple decoration accords well with the habit outline of the back. The basque curves upward over the hips and deepens symmetrically toward the front, and all the edges are plainly finished. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is ornamented at the wrist with a deep cuff-facing of velvet. A high rolling collar of velvet finishes the neck, its ends flaring prettily.

Basques of this style are worn with skirts of contrasting goods, and form completions to special costumes, being suitable for all kinds of dress fabrics. Sometimes cords are draped in military fashion across the front, and the cuff facings are bordered at their upper edges with cord, the collar being similarly finished. The cord chosen for the purpose is of medium size.

We have pattern No. 1046 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' POINTED WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

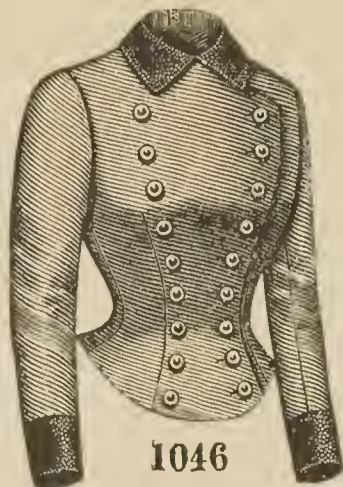
No. 1087.—The adaptability of this waist to various kinds of dress goods is shown by its illustration at figures Nos. 20 and 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, at figure No. 6 on the Gentlemen's Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, and at Ladies' figure No. 3 on page 132 of this DELINEATOR; black velvet and white Surah being selected for its development in the latter instance, and white lace and velvet ribbon forming the garnitures.

The fancy for trimming the upper parts of the backs of dressy waists is charmingly developed in this mode. Velvet was chosen for the waist in this instance, and fancy silk, lace and *passementerie* constitute the decorative accessories. The front and back open in V shape for some distance over added sections; the section for the front being sewed beneath the right side and invisibly attached with hooks and loops at the left side, while below it the right side is hemmed, and the closing made with button-holes and buttons. The back section is sewed at both sides beneath the overlapping back edges, and the overlapping edges of both the back and front

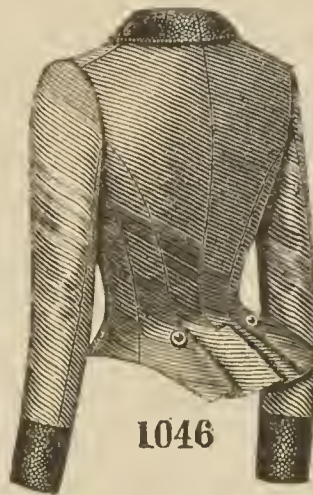
are underfaced. Double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam perform the adjustment, and the waist is deeply pointed both back and front and curved high over the hips. *Passementerie* borders the edges of the openings, and the added sections are overlaid with silk scantily shirred at its upper and lower edges, only enough fulness for a graceful effect being introduced. About the neck is a high standing collar, which is overlaid with *passementerie* and has its ends fastened at the left side above the closing of the front sections. The sleeves are of a little more than elbow length, and are finished with ruffles of lace surmounted by bands of *passementerie*. As thus described the waist is shown in the back view; in the front view it is pictured with sleeves that are cut off a little below their tops, and finished with ruffles of lace.

The waist as shown in the front view is especially becoming to young ladies, and will often be chosen by them for dressy wear. When the under sections are added they will usually be in contrast with the rest of the waist, and when omitted tulle or illusion slightly shirred, or any becoming arrangement of lace or *crépe*, will often be substituted. The richest and the simplest varieties of dress fabrics will make up becomingly in this way, and a pleasing feature of the mode is its adaptability to slight as well as to full figures.

We have pattern No. 1087 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 157.)

LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS.

(For Illustration see Page 159.)

No. 1070.—The effect of a collar and lapels of this style when adjusted upon a dress-body is pictured at figure No. 18 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

The convenience of shaping such a collar and lapels so that they may be worn with any dress needs no explanation to be appreciated, and the becomingness of such accessories is well understood. Four sections are associated in its construction, and of these two are united to form the collar, being joined to the lapel portions in such a way as to form notches. The collar and lapels are rolled quite deeply, the pattern being perforated to show where the roll is made. Pin-head checked suiting was used for its development, and narrow silk braid for binding the edges.



1087

Front View, Showing the Waist with Short Sleeves.



1087

Back View, Showing the Waist with Long Sleeves.

LADIES' POINTED WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)

In making the collar and lapels silk, Silesia, etc., are often used for the under parts; and the effect is improved by using an interlining of plain crinoline, the cross-barred variety being too stiff for the purpose. The utmost simplicity governs the completion of such collars and lapels, and if the costume they are to accompany be plainly finished they should be completed to correspond, being essentially tailor-like in effect.

Pattern No. 1070 is in one size, and, to make an article like it, will need three-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or a fourth of a yard of goods either forty-eight or fifty-four inches wide. In each instance one yard of braid will be required for binding. Price of pattern, 3d. or 5 cents.

LADIES' HOOD.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1054.—This hood is included in the toilette shown at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Ornamental hoods are among the fashionable fancies of the season, and one of the prettiest shapes for them is represented in this engraving. Small plaided goods were here chosen for the hood, with striped silk for lining. The hood is in one piece, its shape being perfected by a short seam at the center upon the upper side which terminates at the point, and a short dart seam beneath the reversed portion at each side. The dimensions are kept within a becomingly narrow limit, and the entire hood is lined with silk. The neck edge is bound with ribbon, which is left long enough at each side to tie in a handsome bow in front.

Hoods of this style are worn with both costumes and coats, and are made up to match the garment they are to accompany, or, at least, to be in general harmony with it. The lining may be rich and present a becoming contrast to the outside, but of the certainty of the good effect one should be assured before selecting very striking goods for this purpose.

Pattern No. 1054 is in one size, and, to make an article like it, calls for half a yard of material either twenty-two, forty-eight or fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1070

LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS.

(For Description see Page 158.)



1054

LADIES' HOOD.

(For Description see this Page.)

woolens and Summer silks, and the mode is commendable from a practical point of view for thin goods which are less liable to wear out quickly when adjusted with a little fulness upon their linings. Of course, the decoration may be varied to suit the fancy of the wearer. Sometimes the outside belt will consist of or be overlaid with a row of wide braid, and the collar and wrists will be similarly ornamented.

We have pattern No. 1059 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-eight inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the belt, and the same quantity of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the lining sections. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' TRAINED SKIRT, OF FULL OR DEMI LENGTH.

(For Illustrations see Page 160.)

No. 1043.—Other views of this skirt, showing it made up as a portion of a handsome toilette, are given at figure No. 20 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, at figure No. 6 on the Gentlemen's Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, and at Ladies' figure No. 3 on page 132 of this DELINEATOR; white Surah being chosen for its construction in the latter instance, and white laee and black velvet ribbon forming the garnitures.

The skirt is superb in shape, whether its train be left the full length as represented in the right side-back view, or cut off to demi-length (according to perforations in the pattern), as shown in the left side-back view. Brocaded silk was chosen for the skirt in the present instance—a light shade being shown in one view and a dark shade in the other; and the finish is elegantly simple in each instance. Three gores for the front and sides and a full breadth for the back are united in the formation; and the gores are fitted smoothly about the hips, while the breadth is gathered at each side of the placket opening. The side-gores are sprung out toward their back edges to merge them gracefully into the outline of the train, which is oval in outline and falls elegantly over a long or a short bustle. A heavy silk cord trims the entire lower edge of the skirt, and beneath is set a lace-edged plaiting of Swiss. A belt finishes the top of the skirt, and beneath the side-back seams are sewed tapes, which are tied together to regulate the final adjustment.

Skirts of this style may have any becoming arrangement of trimming developed upon them, but when they are made up of rich goods a simple finish is in best taste. If the front be of *moiré* or other material contrasting with the back the same fabric will be used for trimming, but not for making the entire bodice. Such a skirt is suitable as part of a bridal, reception or full-dress toilette for any occasion, and will often be associated with waists cut by pattern No. 1087, which is shown in two views on page 158 of this magazine and costs 1s. or 25 cents. It is, however, just as well suited to combination with any other style of waist or dress-body.

We have pattern No. 1043 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment with full-length train will require eight yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide; while the demi-train length needs seven yards and a-fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' BELTED WAIST,

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE BANDED BODICE).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1059.—Among the fashionable styles of dress-bodies are those known as "belted waists" or "banded bodices," and the waist here pictured is a charming example of these modes. It is developed in suit goods, and its trimming consists of narrow ribbon tastefully arranged. The front and back are provided with corresponding lining-sections, which are fitted by side-back seams and double bust darts, in addition to the customary seams upon the shoulders and at the sides. The outside section for each side of the front, and also that for the back, are adjusted upon their respective linings by means of a shirring which runs parallel with the shoulder seam and one at the lower edge; that at the lower edge of each side of the front beginning a little back of the closing and, like that in the back, terminating some distance from the side seams. In closing the side and shoulder seams the outsides and linings are placed evenly together and included in the same seams. An underfacing is sewed to the lower edge and turned up and felled upon the under side, and the front is invisibly closed; the right side of both the outside and lining being separately hemmed. A plaited belt of silk having one end pointed is worn about the waist, the pointed end being lapped over the other and fastened with hooks and loops. A standing collar finishes the neck, and coat-shaped sleeves are sewed to the arms' eyes. A ruching of narrow ribbon overlies the collar, and a similar ruching trims each sleeve at the wrist. An ornament of ribbon beginning at the throat with a full bunch of loops is carried from this point to the bust and fastened there in another bunch of loops, and then the ends are carried nearly to the waist-line and fastened again in the same manner.



1059

Front View.



1059

Back View.

LADIES' BELTED WAIST, (ALSO KNOWN AS THE BANDED BODICE).

(For Description see this Page.)

Waists of this style are especially favored for cotton goods, fancy

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 161.)

No. 1039.—The effect of this skirt as a part of a toilette is shown at figures Nos. 12 and 16 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Ladies' figure No. 5 on page 134 of this DELINEATOR; *frisé* wool goods and plain velvet being associated in its construction in the latter instance, and metal clasps forming the extraneous garnitures.

The skirt is especially novel and elegant in effect. Its draping is accomplished in a manner that does not savor of elaboration or necessitate the choice of expensive goods and yet suggests the suitability of the mode to the most *recherché* fabrics. Plain dress goods were chosen for it in the present instance, and facings of the same and bead gimp constitute the garnitures. The skirt proper or foundation is composed of three gores and a full breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly about the hips by darts, while the breadth is gathered at the top. Provision is made for a long or a short bustle and for the omission of a bustle, and the skirt hangs gracefully whether it be *bouffant* or not. The drapery comprises three sections. Of these two are arranged upon the gores, and one of the two has its right side edge laid up in seven upturning, overlapping

opening into the left side-back seam, and its right side edge is shaped to produce a modification of the *jabot* effect; the reversed portion being underfaced with the goods, and a tacking made through the folds to the skirt to hold it in position. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt; and tapes are fastened beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the final adjustment of the skirt to the figure.

Although this skirt does not call for elaborate garnitures, it displays to excellent advantage any contrasting goods that may be applied as facings or any variety of gimp which may be selected to border the jabotted edges. Such gimps, composed of glass, metal or wood beads, may be obtained in colors harmonizing with all varieties of dress goods. They are very effective and do not add very much to the expense. Drop ornaments—which may be purchased by the gross for a moderate sum—may be applied in the same way, with good effect. Lace is also very effective when applied with only a slight fulness.

We have pattern No. 1039 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require thirteen yards and a-fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths of material forty-eight inches wide. In each instance the mode requires



1043

View of Skirt, Showing the Full-Length Train.



1043

View of Skirt, Showing the Demi-Length Train.

LADIES' TRAINED SKIRT, OF FULL OR DEMI LENGTH.—(For Description see Page 159.)

plaits; its top being conformed to the shape of the front-gore and right side-gore by darts, and its left side edge having three shallow, upturning plaits grouped in it a little below the top. The left side edge is included in the left side-front seam for nearly its entire length, and the right side is sewed from the top to a little below its group of plaits along the corresponding side-back seam. Below its joining to the skirt at this side the edge is given a graceful curve, which finally merges into the diagonal lower outline. Upon the left side-gore is arranged a drapery that might almost be called a decoration, so ornamental is it. It consists of a breadth that is slanted off diagonally from a short distance below the upper corners to the lower edge. It is laid in six overlapping plaits turning toward the center upon the outside, and these plaits give the diagonal edges a double jabotted effect that is especially attractive. The portions reversed by the *jabots* are faced with the goods, and the edges are bordered with beaded gimp. In arranging this drapery upon the skirt its front edge is tacked at intervals over the left side-front seam and its back edge over the left side-back seam below the placket opening; its upper edge being even with the top, and its lower edge even with the bottom of the skirt. The third section constitutes the back-drapery. It is so shaped that by means of plaits turning toward the center its entire drapery is produced. Its left side edge is sewed for a short distance below the placket

three yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide extra for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 161.)

No. 1040.—At figure No. 4 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, this skirt is represented as part of a stylish walking toilette. It is also shown developed in serge having a fancy border at Ladies' figure No. 1 on page 130 of this magazine.

Plain and striped dress goods are associated in the skirt in the present instance, and the method of formation, while neither dependent upon nor necessitating such a combination, is well adapted to it. The skirt proper is of the plain goods, and is composed of the customary three gores and full breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth gathered across its top. Upon the left side-gore is a panel-drapery of striped goods having a dart in its top to fit it smoothly over the hip. This drapery falls even with the bottom of the skirt and sews at its back edge into the left side-back seam, its front edge extending a little in front of the left side-front seam. A *tablier*-drapery of the plain goods crosses the top of the panel-drapery, its left side edge being very short and sewing into the left side-back seam, and its right side edge being draped by five

upturning, overlapping plaits and sewing into the right side-back seam. Below its insertion in these seams the *tablier* falls with a pointed effect low upon the skirt, and its disposal is perfected by means of plaits in the top; three of these plaits overlap each other in a group just in front of the left side edge, and another plait, a very shallow one, is folded to turn backward between this group and the center, while two other shallow plaits turn backward at the right side of the center. The shallow plaits in the top simply take the place of darts; while the group of deeper ones contribute to its graceful draping. The back-drapery is a full breadth that is very artistically arranged. It is shaped so as to permit of developing all its draping by plaits

at the top, and when the plaits thus employed are introduced a superb *jabot* is formed at the right side, while between the *jabot* and the left side the plaits all turn uniformly toward the left side and produce a cascade effect that is very charming. A tacking is made through the drapery beneath the underfold of the *jabot* quite

low down, and another tacking is made through the left side edge higher up to attach it to the skirt beyond the danger of disarrangement. Both skirt and drapery are secured to the same belt; and tapes are sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the final arrangement of the skirt. The *bouffant* effect is developed by means of a long bustle or a short bustle and steels, the pattern providing for either and also for the omission of a bustle, if such an accessory be not desired. The jabotted portion of the drapery is finished by being faced with striped goods, and the effect is

striking contrast to the two others, which are not alike but yet proclaim the fact that they were designed with a view to combination. Sometimes the entire skirt will be of striped goods and the

drapery of plain material, and sometimes one variety will be used throughout, though when this is the case the fabric will be plain or, at least, of an inconspicuous pattern. A bridesmaid's dress of white silk mull has the short walking-skirt made up in this way, and the trimming consists of *point d'esprit* lace edging about three inches wide.

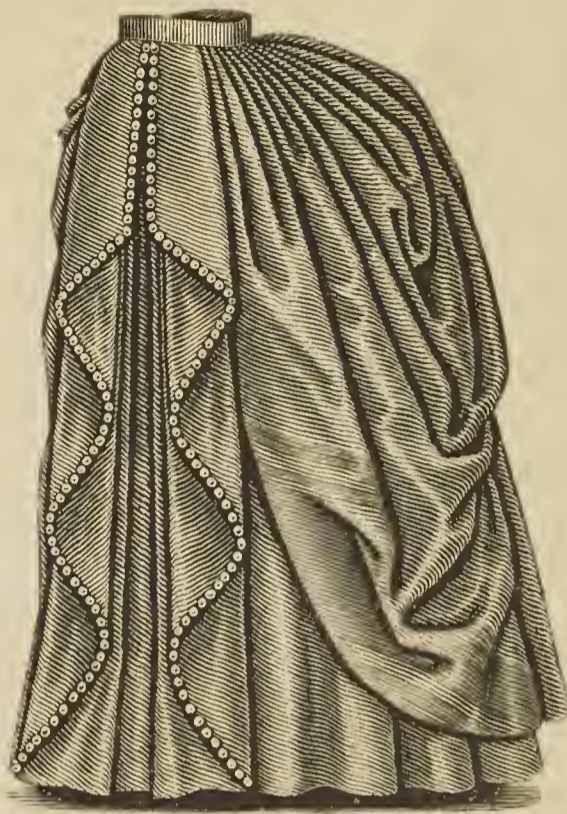
We have pattern No. 1040 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and a-fourth of material

twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide. In the combination represented, it needs eleven yards and an-eighth of plain material and a yard and an-eighth of striped goods twenty-two inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of striped twenty-two inches wide for panel and facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



1039

Right Side-Front View.



1039

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

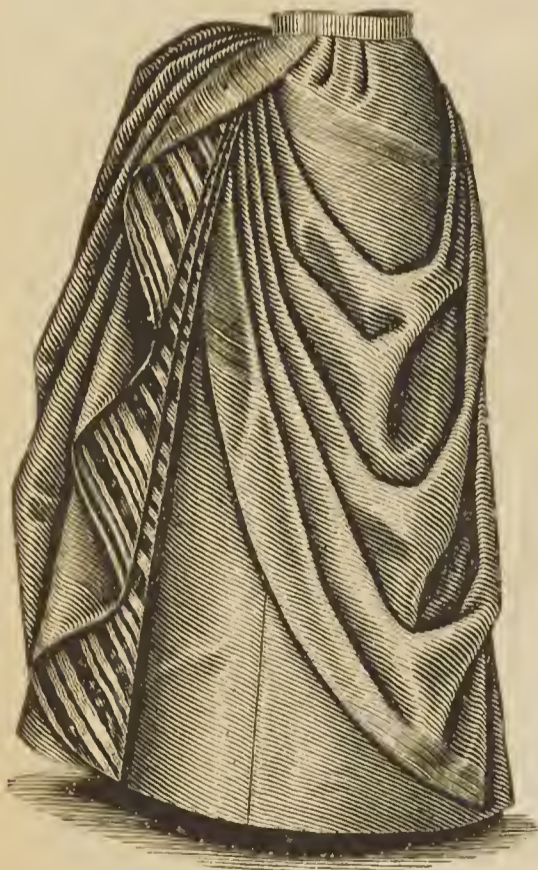
(For Description see Page 160.)

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 162.)

No. 1066.— Other views of this skirt are given at figures Nos. 7 and 13 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Ladies' figure No. 8 on page 137 of this *DELINEATOR*; the material employed for its construction in the latter instance being fancy suiting, and silk cord forming the decoration.

Skirts of this style are considered especially suitable for association with basques cut by pattern No. 1065, which is shown in two views on page 157 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either mode, however, is quite as suitable for combination with any other complementary fashion in the formation of a costume. Fancy dress goods

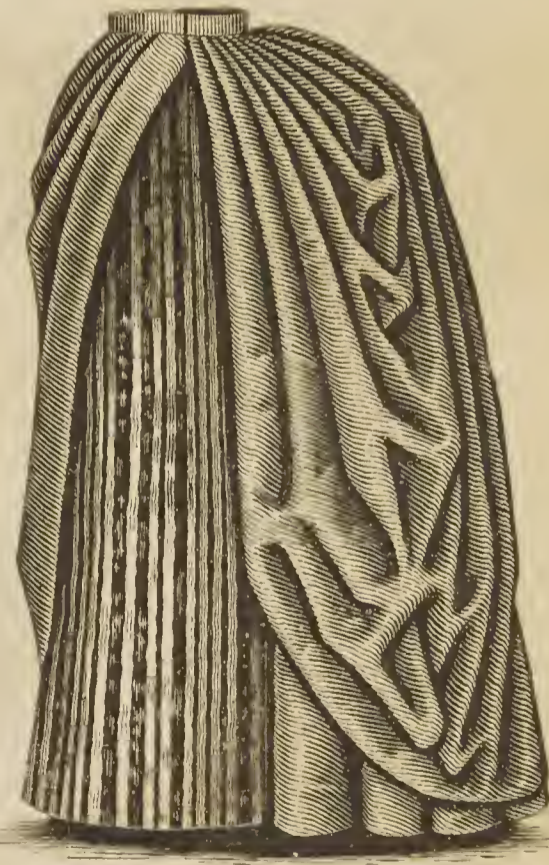


1040

Right Side-Front View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 160.)



1040

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 160.)

distingué and stylish and sure to receive universal admiration.

Such a skirt may very properly unite three materials in its formation, the panel-drapery at the left side being of velvet or some fab-

were used for making the skirt in the present instance, and the only garniture added consists of a cord and tassels of a darker shade. The skirt proper is composed of the customary three gores and full



1066
Right Side-Back View.
LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.
(For Description see Page 161.)

breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth gathered at each side of the placket opening. The front-draperies consist of two sections, one of which is arranged upon the left side in plain panel fashion and extends nearly to the lower edge, its top being adapted to the shape of the gore by a few gathers. The other section is lifted high at its back edge by means of five upturning plaits, and its top has six forward-turning plaits folded in it, all of them coming nearer the back edge than the front. This drapery is sewed into

tance below the top, and both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt. A tacking is also made through the center of the drapery to the skirt a little below the placket opening, and the entire effect is exquisitely soft and graceful, and is better illustrated by the engraving than it can be by the pen. The fulness at the back of the skirt is regulated by means of tapes run through a casing applied upon the back-breadth, and it may be worn with either a short or a long bustle, or without a bustle, the shirring tapes being omitted in favor of a steel if desired.



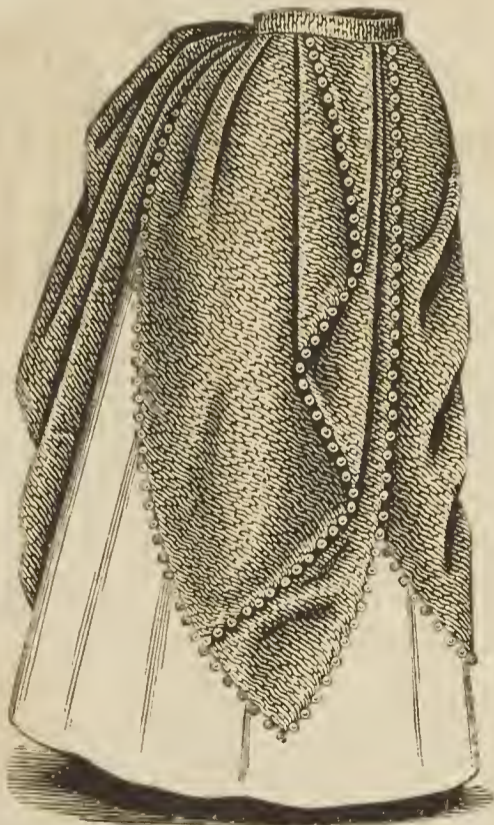
1066
Left Side-Back View.
LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.
(For Description see Page 161.)

Very often the skirt proper will be of striped goods and the drapery of plain fabric. Silk or velvet will often be associated with wool goods. Corduroy is fashionable for the foundations of skirts having this style of drapery. A sample scollop is included in the pattern.

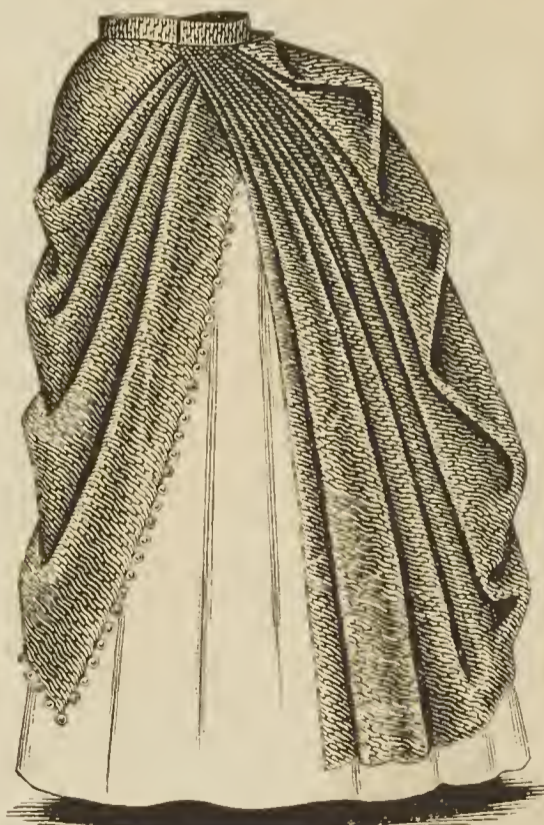
back seam to a little below the plaits in its back edge, and below the front, where it is freed from the seams, it is curved gracefully into the outline of the lower edge. The front edges of both sections are cut in large scollops, and in each scollop is worked an eyelet. Through the eyelets is laced a cord which has tassels attached to its ends and is knotted at the second scollop from the lower edge of the panel. The back-drapery is a full breadth disposed to fall in a point and arranged in a very artistic manner. Its free edges are hemmed, and its top is sewed plainly along the placket opening of the skirt, three forward-turning plaits overlapping the hem being folded at the right side and a plain space intervening between these plaits and the placket. At the left side of the placket opening the fulness is nearly all taken up by plaits turning toward the placket, and the remainder is disposed of by means of a *bour-nous* loop which has its edges seamed together and falls between the second and third plait back of the placket opening. The side edges of the drapery are tacked through their hems to the skirt some dis-

We have pattern No. 1066 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. In making the garment for a lady of medium size, ten yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-eight inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

back seam to a little below the plaits in its back edge, and below the front, where it is freed from the seams, it is curved gracefully into the outline of the lower edge. The front edges of both sections are cut in large scollops, and in each scollop is worked an eyelet. Through the eyelets is laced a cord which has tassels attached to its ends and is knotted at the second scollop from the lower edge of the panel. The back-drapery is a full breadth disposed to fall in a point and arranged in a very artistic manner. Its free edges are hemmed, and its top is sewed plainly along the placket opening of the skirt, three forward-turning plaits overlapping the hem being folded at the right side and a plain space intervening between these plaits and the placket. At the left side of the placket opening the fulness is nearly all taken up by plaits turning toward the placket, and the remainder is disposed of by means of a *bour-nous* loop which has its edges seamed together and falls between the second and third plait back of the placket opening. The side edges of the drapery are tacked through their hems to the skirt some dis-



1071
Right Side-Front View.



1071
Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' OVER-SKIRT.
(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' OVER-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

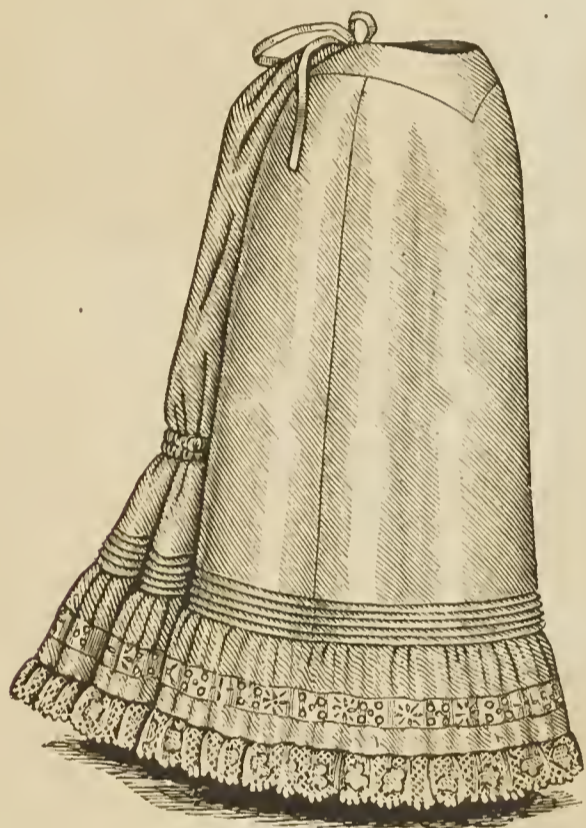
No. 1071.— This over-skirt is represented in a different variety of material at figure No. 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

One of the most unique and artistic arrangements of drapery which the genius of the designer has this season produced is embodied in this over-skirt. Fancy suit goods were chosen for its development in the present instance, and rosary-beads constitute the

garnitures. Two sections are united in the front, and one of these extends from the center to the left side, its back edge being lifted high by four upturning, overlapping plaits, which are folded with

enough of a diagonal inclination to produce a soft and becoming effect. This section falls quite low in a point, and its front edge is joined for nearly its full depth from the top to the remaining section, which is folded forward over the joining seam to the depth of a little more than an inch, the overfolded portion forming a hem-like finish below the seam. In this section is a dart seam, which begins at the top not very far back of the front edge and extends to within a short distance of the bottom. A jabotted effect is produced by means of two forward and two backward turning plaits which conceal the upper portion of the dart seam, and by thus concealing it add to the attractiveness of their own effect. Back of the *jabot* plaits are two tiny backward-turning plaits, which perfect the adjustment over the hip. The back-drapery is a full breadth which at its left side and lower edge is turned under for hems and folded in plaits to perfect a full *jabot*, the folds of which fall out softly toward the lower part. All the plaits come at the top, and in arranging them the lower edge is lifted so as to become the right side, and the right side is included in the disposal of the top, the arrangement giving the lower front a pointed effect. An under-lap is sewed to the left side-front, and the corresponding edge of the back-drapery is tacked to it far enough from the top to leave a plaeket opening. A tape, tacked to the under-folds of the plaits nearest the sides, holds them in their place without interfering with

is especially adapted to be worn with skirts cut by pattern No. 1043, which is pictured on page 160 of this *DELINEATOR* and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. It is, however, suitable for wear with a skirt of any other style preferred. It comprises three gores for the front and sides and a full breadth for the back; and in addition to these sections there is a train portion consisting of a center breadth and two gores which are gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edge of the back-breadth, the latter being enough shorter than the gores to permit of the addition. Over the joining seam, and extending far enough above it to form a casing, is sewed a strip of the goods; and through the easing are run tapes that are fastened at the side-back seams, their free ends being slipped through an opening at the center of the casing and tied together. The train is as elegantly shaped as if it were a part of a dress skirt, and is perforated to show where it may be cut off to demi-train and also to walking length. The gores and breadth are shortened sufficiently at the top and shaped to permit the addition of a yoke, which is composed of three sections. The center yoke-section is pointed and extended across the top of the gores, its ends joining the back sections at the side-back seams. The yoke is lined with the material, and near the top of each back-section a row of stitching is made to form a easing. Tapes are run in these casings, their front ends being sewed firmly to position and their free ends tied together above the



1044

Side-Front View, Showing the Petticoat in Short Length.



1044

Side-Back View, Showing the Petticoat with Full-Length Train.

LADIES' PETTICOAT, OF FULL-TRAIN, DEMI-TRAIN OR SHORT LENGTH.—(For Description see this Page.)

the arrangement of the *jabot*. A belt finishes the top, and the beads mentioned border all the front edges, including the folds of the front *jabot*.

Such a drapery as is brought out in this over-skirt develops well in any material, and with especial grace in the soft wool suitings and light-weight cloth-like textures that are now so popular. The edges may be plainly finished or bordered with braids or other flat garnitures, but it is almost unnecessary to say that trimming which would detract from the superb outlines of the drapery should be avoided. Indeed, these outlines are in themselves so decorative that they outweigh in effectiveness the majority of garnitures.

We have pattern No. 1071 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need six yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

plaeket opening. The side-back view shows the effect of the skirt with the full-length train, and the side-front view shows it in walking length. In both views the trimming is the same, and comprises a flounce of the goods bordered with lace edging and having a row of insertion set in it, five narrow tucks being clustered just above the ruffles. Such a petticoat may be worn over a short or a long bustle.

No allowance for tucks is made in the pattern, and if they are introduced allowance for them should be made in cutting the garment out. Any material adapted to the purpose may be made up into petticoats of this shape, fine muslin being often preferred to cambric because it can be starched without as much danger of rattling. When a short skirt for general wear is being shaped, heavy twilled skirting, pongee, gingham, seersucker, etc., may be selected for the construction. Lace and embroidery are the trimmings most in vogue, and sometimes both are added to the same skirt. Extreme elaboration is not, however, commendable.

We have pattern No. 1044 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the petticoat with full-length train will require four yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. The garment with demi-train needs three yards and seven-eighths of goods in the same width, while for the short-length petticoat three yards and five-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' PETTICOAT, OF FULL-TRAIN, DEMI-TRAIN OR SHORT LENGTH.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1044.—This petticoat is represented as made of cambric, and

STYLES FOR MISSES AND GIRLS.

FIGURE NO. 1.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1050 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age, and is represented made of other goods and with a different mode of finish on page 169 of this publication.

The material here illustrated is fancy repped suiting. The skirt is fashionably shaped in the four-gored style, and is untrimmed. The back-drapery falls even with the edge of the skirt and is draped full over the *tour-nure* by deep, downward-turning plaits high up in the front edges and a deep plait at the center, where it is caught to the skirt. The over-dress has a basque back that falls in four pretty tabs over the top of the back-drapery, and polonaise fronts that fall even with the edge of the skirt and flare below the waist-line. Double bust darts and single under-arm darts adjust the fronts closely to the figure and terminate at the waist-line, below which the fullness resulting from them is pressed in backward-turning plaits and stitched to position a little in front of their upper folds. A hem is made down the front edge of each front and stitched a little back of the fold to correspond with the stitching in the plaits. A row of stitching is also made along the back edge of the fronts, and a row of buttons and button-holes appear to secure this edge to the skirt, the attachment being, however, made secure by tackings. The effect produced by the fronts is that of broad panels laid in upright plaits and stitched. The closing is made to the waist-line with button-holes and buttons, and plaited belt-sections that have their plaits and upper edges stitched extend from the side seams and are fastened over the closing with hooks and loops. The collar is in standing style and is finished with a row of stitching made close to its edges. The coat sleeves are trimmed with demi-cuffs of the material, finished with stitching along their edges and decorated at the back edges with two buttons and button-holes, which may be real or simulated. The *lingerie* comprises linen cuffs and a linen standing collar.

If a combination be desired, the gores may be faced between and back of the fronts with velvet, plush or some contrasting goods, and the collar, belt-sections and cuff-facings may be of the decorative

material. Pippings or cordings may be inserted under the plaits and also down the front and back edges of the fronts. Dress goods of all textures in plain, striped, figured, mixed or fancy varieties may be stylishly made up in this way. The belt sections may be closed with a slide, buckle or clasp, and the buttons on the back edges of the fronts may be very large and of any unique kind, or they may be omitted altogether.

The jaunty hat is handsomely trimmed with ribbon and plumage.



FIGURE NO. 1.—MISSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1050, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—MISSES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 165.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—This consists of a Misses' skirt and basque. Each pattern is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. The basque pattern, which is No. 1085 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, may be seen in two views on page 177 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1084 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is shown made of other goods on page 179.

Serge and Surah are combined in the present making of this stylish costume, and silk lacing cord and Kursheedt's Standard giant braid are conspicuous features of the decoration. A narrow plaiting trims the skirt to the sides of the fan, which is of Surah and is arranged upon the left side. Back of the fan a plain panel of the serge covers the side-gore, and extending from the fan to the right side-back seam is a drapery, which is as deep as the panel at its front edge and is draped high on the right hip by a cluster of plaits, the edge below the plaits falling in *jabot* folds and being deeply underfaced with silk. At the right side the back-drapery is arranged in upturning plaits and *jabot* folds and joins the front-drapery, the *jabot* folds displaying a facing of Surah. At the left side the back-drapery falls in straight folds to the edge of the panel, and its *bouffant*

effect is rendered permanent by tackings to the breadth. The front-drapery has two plaits in its left edge near the belt and joins the panel to a little below the top of the fan, and below the seaming they flare prettily. Eyelets are worked in the panel and drapery to below the knees, and through these is laced a thick cord that is tied in a bow at the lowest eyelets in the panel, the ends being tipped with tassels. A very broad band of the braid mentioned trims the bottom of the panel and front-drapery.

The basque is close-fitting, and though dressy is still exceedingly simple. The fronts open from the lower edge to the shoulders over

a full vest of silk that is shirred at the neck and lower edges and adjusted upon a smooth lining, its attachment at one side being permanent, while at the opposite side it is made with button-holes in a fly below the bust and with hooks and loops above. The fronts are laced with cords run through eyelets below the bust, and above the lacing the edges are reversed in fancy lapels that are faced with silk. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam make the handsome adjustment, the center and side-back seams being terminated at the waist-line. The back skirt is very artistically arranged; its center extra width is draped by plaits at the center caught up under a pretty slide in bow fashion, and the extra widths on the front edges are effectively underfolded. The sides of the basque are high, and the front is pointed. The standing collar is overlaid with a row of braid, and a row of wider braid encircles the wrists of the coat sleeves. Ruffs or a linen collar and linen cuffs may be worn, with stylish effect.

If desired, a third material may be introduced for the lapel facings and for the collar and panel, but in such instances braid will be omitted. One material may, however, be used throughout, and braid, bead trimming of the same color, pipings, machine-stitching cordings, *pasmenteries*, *appliqués*, galloons, etc., may be used as garnitures. All varieties of seasonable dress goods will develop stylishly by the mode, and velvet or plush may be combined with all materials.

The hat has a full trimming of soft silk and fancy plumage. Its brim is covered with velvet.

FIGURE NO. 3.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 166.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1049 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age, and may be seen made of fancy dress goods and plainly finished on page 172 of this magazine.

Plain cashmere is here combined with cashmere having a deep, handsome border in India colors. The four-gored skirt is covered all round to the depth required by the draperies with a kilt-plaiting of the bordered cashmere. Upon the front and sides is a short, round *tablier* that is softly wrinkled by deep plaits in its back edges, and has a band cut from the border at its lower edge. The back-drapery falls in a deep point at the right side and is raised very high at the left side, all the draping being made by plaits and a *bournois* loop at the top, which are visible in flaring and cascade folds nearly to the bottom.

The basque flares in points below the closing buttons and button-holes, and back of the points is curved over the hips. The side-backs form pretty points, and the back is arranged in two loops and an end at each side below the center seam. Single bust darts and under-

arm gores complete the adjustment, which is smooth and close. At the neck is a standing collar, below which is arranged a rolling collar and notched lapels all in one piece, the lapels meeting on the bust. Between the lapels the front is faced with the border to suggest an inserted vest. The coat sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with a deep band cut from the border. Linen cuffs and a linen collar are worn.

If desired, the front may be turned in between the lapels, and a chemisette of linen, *piqué*, silk or *crêpe* worn. Bordered and striped goods are very fashionable combined with plain goods, and on plain fabrics the effect of a combination is often achieved by the disposal of contrasting braids or *appliqué* galloons. Cashmeres, serges, flannels, camel's-hairs and many soft woollens can be found with striped borders, and often the goods are wide enough to make the purchase of plain goods unnecessary. All kinds of dress goods may be selected for such costumes, and velvet, silk, corduroy, plush, etc., may be used in combination with plain or fancy wool goods.

The stylish hat is prettily trimmed with ribbon and blossoms.



FIGURE NO. 2.—MISSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 1085, price 1s. or 25 cents, and Skirt No. 1084, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 164.)

folded double box-plait at the center, and in two plaits turning forward underneath at the under-arm and side seams. The folds of the plaits are evident for only a short distance from the top, but the fulness resulting from them is graceful and stylish. A festoon cord-ornament is arranged over the joining of the body and skirt, which is made flatly, the skirt being seamed to the lower edge of the body; and the result is ornamental and very becoming. A deep, round collar of velvet and a high, standing collar of the coating add to the attractiveness of the coat; and the coat sleeves are completed with deep, round cuffs that are simulated with velvet and

FIGURE NO. 4.—MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 167.)

FIGURE NO. 4.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1058 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age, and is shown differently made up and trimmed on page 175 of this *DELINEATOR*.

Many of the long coats introduced this month show the adoption of much fulness in the skirt, and this feature is evident in the stylish coat here pictured; the materials chosen being broken checked coating and plain velvet. The fronts are double-breasted, with well-curved front edges; and the closing may be made in regular double-breasted fashion or show only one row of buttons and button-holes. Single bust darts, under-arm gores and a curving center seam render the adjustment close and smooth, but the gores and back reach only to the waist-line. The skirt of the back is provided by the fronts, which are widened in their skirt portions to join at the center of the back; the fulness at the top being laid in an under-

decorated with two buttons placed in front of the outside seam.

Coats of this style will be popular all through the Autumn and also during the Winter for travelling, school and general outdoor wear. All kinds of coating materials, including *bouclé* cloth in plain, plaid and fancy varieties, will be made up in this way. When light-weight material is made up a lining of flannel or chamois may be added to the body. Binding or machine-stitching may finish the edges, but a plain completion is very stylish. If preferred, ribbon may be used instead of the cord ornament, or a thick cord may be sewed along the seams or a cording inserted in the seam.

The pretty hat is trimmed in a jaunty manner with velvet.

FIGURE No. 5.—MISSSES' COAT AND CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 168.)

FIGURE No. 5.—This consists of a Misses' coat and cape. Each pattern is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. The coat pattern, which is No. 1074 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is exhibited differently made up on page 176 of this DELINEATOR. The cape pattern, which is No. 1073 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is shown in two views on page 178.

Both garments are suitable and stylish for general outdoor wear and also for travelling. In this instance they are developed in herring-bone striped coating. The coat is close-fitting and double-breasted, and may be closed part or all the way down with button-holes and buttons. The adjustment is made with single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a center seam, the latter terminating at the top of coat-laps. Coat-plaits are formed at the side-back seams and surmounted with buttons, and two rows of stitching are made in the coat a little above the lower edge. The coat sleeves have two rows of stitching made far enough from the wrist edges to outline deep, round cuffs, and two buttons are placed at the back of the wrists below the stitching. The collar is in standing style, and is here concealed by the cape-collar, which stands high and then rolls deeply, its ends flaring sharply.

The cape is closed at the throat with a clasp, and is fitted smoothly by shoulder darts. It is finished at the lower edge with two rows of stitching, the other edges not showing stitching.

Homespuns, ulster cloths, *tricot*s, beavers and fancy and plain cloths and coatings of all kinds will be popular for this style of coat; and the cape may be of the coat material or of velvet, plush, etc. The edges may be bound, stitched or plainly finished, as preferred; and the cape will usually be brightly lined, Surah, Farmer satin, etc., being suitable for the purpose.

The hat is a very pretty shape, and is stylishly trimmed with soft silk and plumage. Its brim is smoothly faced.



FIGURE No. 3.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1049, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 165.)

FIGURE No. 6.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 169.)

FIGURE No. 6.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1090 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is pictured in a combination of plain goods and velvet on page 173 of this DELINEATOR.

Attractive and simple is this little dress, which in this instance is developed in spotted *étamine*, lace net and Surah. The body is a plain waist that buttons at the back and is overlaid with an ornamental front shaped in a deep Pompadour. In front of the plait farthest from the center the ornamental front is of lace net, and the plaits are finished to form a self-heading; and above this plait the front is shaped to turn over in pretty *revers* that are faced with silk. The portion of the front exposed by the ornamental front is formed of lace net, and the standing collar is of silk. Pointed straps of silk cross the plaits from under the outer plait and meet at the center under large fancy buttons. Pointed cuffs are simulated with the silk at the wrists of the coat sleeves. The skirt has eight wide plaits turning toward the center of the front, and back of the plaits is gathered. Its top is joined to the waist, and its lower edge is hemmed. A wide sash of Surah is softly draped about the waist and tied in a large bow at the back.

For more serviceable dresses velvet or Surah, or the material in a contrasting color may be used instead of the lace net. All varieties of dress goods will make up prettily in this way, and bands of braid or velvet ribbon may decorate the skirt, sleeves and front. If a very dainty dress be desired, the skirt may be made of lace flouncing and the sleeves of lace net. A wide ribbon may be used for the sash.

FIGURE No. 7.—GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 170.)

FIGURE No. 7.—This illustrates a Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1053 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is represented in a differ-

ent variety of material on page 173 of this magazine.

Cashmere is here combined with Surah and velvet; the velvet being used for the collar and decorative facings, and the Surah for the pretty Fedora vest. The skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of an under-waist of Silesia, which closes at the back and is shaped by side and shoulder seams. A moderately wide hem is made at the bottom of the skirt, and above it are four tucks arranged in pairs; the hem being faced up on the outside with velvet, and the tucks blind-sewed. Upon the front of the waist is arranged the vest, which has two clusters of shirrings at the

top and a backward-turning plait at each side of the center in the bottom. The side edges are sewed to the waist, and below the waist to the skirt, its lower edge being also joined to the skirt, while the vest droops over the joining.

The jacket fronts do not meet at the throat and flare widely over the vest, across which to the bust a lacing is made over lacing buttons with silk cord that is tied in a bow below the end of the lacing and tipped with tassels. *Revers* are simulated down the front edges with facings of velvet about the same width all the way down, and a standing collar of velvet completes the neck. Side-back gores and a curving center seam render the jacket gracefully close at the back, and the bottom of the jacket is plainly finished. Deep cuffs that have lacings made between their ends on the upper side of the wrists are simulated with velvet, silk cord and lacing buttons being used. Ruffs of lace are worn in the neck and wrists.

If desired, one material only may be employed for the costume, or only the vest need be in contrast. For the vest, lace net or embroidered goods will often be chosen, and so will *crêpe*, velvet, plush, silk, satin, etc. All seasonable dress goods in cotton, silk and wool will be used for such costumes, and the contrast may be achieved in colors or fabrics, or in both. The skirt may be plainly finished or the tucks may be fancifully stitched with embroidery silks or flosses.

The straw hat has a smooth facing of velvet on its pretty rolling brim, and a stylish trimming of ribbon is arranged in many loops in front.

FIGURE No. 8.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 170.)

FIGURE No. 8.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1041 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen trimmed with braid on page 177 of this *DELINEATOR*.

In effect the coat is decidedly picturesque, and in construction it is very simple. In this instance it is shown developed in *frisé* goods, with velvet for the collar and facings. The body of the coat is double-breasted and closed in regular double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. A graceful, pretty adjustment is given the back by side-back gores and a curving center seam. To the lower edge of the body is joined the skirt, which is laid in two double box-plaits at the back and gathered from the plaits nearly to the hems on the front edges. A hem, also finishes the lower edge of the skirt, and velvet ribbon is arranged over the seam joining the body and skirt and tied in a bow at the center of the front. The collar is in rolling style, and its ends flare sharply at the throat. The sleeves are rendered very picturesque by a puff of the material, which is gathered at the top, has two box-plaits in its lower edge and a side-plait in its seam. The top of the sleeve is slashed deeply to form a narrow strap that passes over the puff between the box-plaits and is faced with velvet. Cuffs are also simulated with velvet, and at the neck and wrists are ruffs of lace.

Cheviots, *tricot*s, serges, eider-down and fancy cloths and flannels and all varieties of goods fashionable for little women's wraps may be stylishly made up by this pattern, with braid, fancy galloon, piping, cording, lace or embroidery for decoration. An elaborate arrangement of trimming is not, however, essential to its good effect.

The hat is prettily trimmed with velvet and flowers, and has a binding of velvet along its edge.

FIGURE No. 9.—GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 171.)

FIGURE No. 9.—This illustrates a Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1088 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is represented in a different combination of materials on page 173 of this *DELINEATOR*.

In effect the costume is decidedly jaunty and unique, and is especially adapted to the union of two or more materials, velvet, cashmere and corded silk being combined in this instance. The skirt is of the cashmere, and is arranged in single box-plaits, except at the back, where two double box-plaits are formed. At the back it is joined to a yoke that is tacked to the seams of the body; and in front of the yoke it is joined to the under-fronts and vest, a hem finishing the lower edge. The vest is of the silk, and is shirred at the neck and lower edges and mounted on the left under-front, which is much shorter, thus causing the vest to droop in Molière fashion. The closing of the under-fronts is made at the right side, the left front extending across the center of the figure to accommodate the vest, the right front being correspondingly narrow. The jacket fronts contribute the unique feature to the costume. They lap and close a little below the bust, the edges being cut out in curves above the lap to the shoulders and flaring sharply below the lap nearly to the bottom of the vest, where they are cut across for several inches and then deepened to fall upon the skirt some distance below the vest. A handsome collar of velvet passes across the back and down the jacket fronts from the shoulders to the extreme lower edge, thus forming lapels. In front of the lapels the jacket fronts are faced with velvet, and the effect of a low-cut notched vest closing over a full vest and between rolled-back coat fronts is thus simply achieved. A fancy ornament formed with cord decorates the jacket fronts at the closing, and similar ornaments trim the collar and lapels, and also the deep, round cuffs that are simulated with velvet at the wrist of the coat sleeves. At the back the adjustment is close and smooth, and is made by side-back gores and a curving center seam that terminates at the top of an underfolded box-plait. The side-back gores are extended to form pretty laps below the waist-line, the laps overlying wider ornamental laps of velvet arranged upon the back and the effect being very pretty. A frill of lace stands about the neck, and similar frills are added to the sleeves.

A standing collar is also provided for in the pattern, and may be added or not, as preferred. Two materials can be selected for the costume, or one material may be used throughout, but the result in the latter instance is less attractive. Lace net will frequently be employed for the vest, and will often be the only contrast. All varieties of dress goods may be developed in this way, and the mode is very dainty for mulls, foulards, China silks, India muslins, *crêpes*, nun's-veilings, Surahs, etc., in white and delicate colors. Lace may overlie the collar, and a lace flounce may be used for the entire skirt. Simple costumes will have more practical decorations.



FIGURE No. 4.—MISSSES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1058, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 165.)

The little velvet hat is trimmed with velvet, lace, a velvet ribbon bow and plumage.

cotton, silk and woolen may be prettily made up into such dresses. The pretty rough straw hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 10.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 171.)

FIGURE No. 10.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1051 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen made of other goods and differently trimmed on page 174 of this magazine.

Simple and pretty is this little dress, which in this instance is made a very dressy little affair by the combination of Italian lace flouncing and nun's-veiling, with an effective garniture of ribbon. The center-front is of the lace flouncing, and is shirred across at the neck and below the waist-line; and between the shirrings it is mounted on a smooth lining that is much shorter, thus producing a Molière vest effect. To the bottom of the lining it is attached in Breton fashion to the side-fronts; and the skirt portion falls in flounce fashion and is seamed to the side skirt. The back is also shirred at the neck and waist-line, but does not bag at all, its fulness falling straight to the lower edge. The shirrings are stayed to smooth lining-sections that reach only to the lowest shirring and have a curving center seam, which, with nicely curved side-back gores, render the adjustment graceful. The side-fronts and side-backs extend only a trifle below the waist-line, and to their lower edges are joined the side-skirt sections, which are gathered at the top, as is also the wide extensions cut upon each side of the back, to introduce the needful fulness. Button-hole slashes are made near the front edges of the side-fronts and also in the side-skirts, and through them is run a wide ribbon that is arranged in loops and ends at the lowest slash. A ribbon passes under the vest and is arranged in similar loops and ends near the front end of each cross seam; and a butterfly bow is fastened on the left side-front below the little standing collar. A large sash-bow of ribbon is arranged at the back. The coat sleeves are shortened slightly, and to their lower edges is joined a ruffle of lace, which is also gathered in the scalloped edge to form a puff and frill, the effect being very dainty.

Silk, crêpe, Surah, velvet, plush, embroidery, etc., may be used for the center-front instead of the flouncing, or the same texture in a contrasting color may be employed. One material may be used throughout if a combination be not desired, and ruffles or platings of the material, lace, embroidery, braid, flat bands, pipings, cordings, etc., may be chosen for garniture. All varieties of dress goods in



FIGURE No. 5.—MISSES' COAT AND CAPE.—This consists of Misses' Coat No. 1074, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Cape No. 1073, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 166.)

FIGURE No. 11.—GIRLS' BLOUSE-DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 172.)

FIGURE No. 11.—This illustrates a Girls' blouse-dress. The pattern, which is No. 1060 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 174 of this publication.

This mode is very becoming to little women, and is here shown developed in tennis flannel, with *frisé* striped goods for decoration. The body is in blouse style, but is mounted on a shorter waist of lining, so that it is always in comfortable position no matter what the movements of the little wearer may be. The blouse is gathered at the neck and lower edge, and its under-arm seams are made separate from those of the waist, while the shoulder seams are made together and the coat sleeves sewed to both blouse and waist. The closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons.

The skirt is joined to both blouse and waist, and is gathered all round at the top and hemmed at the bottom, a band of the decorative material being added just above the hem. A band of the decorative goods simulates round cuffs upon the wrists of the sleeves, and a standing collar is added to the neck, ruffs of lace being also worn.

For soft woolens and light-weight cloths, as well as all varieties of flannels, the mode is very girlish and pretty. It will also be used for cotton goods as far into the season as they may be worn, and for dressy wear the skirt will often be of lace or embroidered flouncing, and the blouse of net or webbing to match.

The hat is prettily trimmed with ribbon.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 169.)

No. 1050.—The adaptability of this costume to various materials and styles of trimming is shown by its illustrations at figure No. 20 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Misses' figure No. 1 on page 164 of this DELINEATOR; the material chosen for its development in the latter instance being fancy suiting, with buttons and machine-stitching for decorations.

The costume presents a combination of novel and artistic effects, and in this instance it is developed in fancy suit goods, with braid, machine-stitching, fancy buttons and facings of velvet for garnitures.

The skirt is fashioned in the round shape, with three gores for the front and sides and a full breadth for the back; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered at each side of the placket opening and is overhung by a full drapery that is included in the side-back seams, has two upturning plaits in each side and a single loose, inward-falling plait below its placket opening. The drapery is gathered to the size of the skirt-breadth, and both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt; tapes are fastened beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the adjustment.

The body of the costume has polonaise fronts and a basque back, and its adjustment is performed by double bust darts and single under-arm darts, side-back seams and a curving center seam. The darts extend only to the waist-line, and the fulness below each is laid in a backward-turning plait on the outside, a row of machine-stitching made a little in front of the outer fold holding the plait in position. The closing is accomplished as far down as the waist-line with button-holes and small buttons, both sides being hemmed. The basque portion falls in short, narrow tabs below the waist-line, and the edges of the tabs are machine-stitched all round and piped with braid. The outer folds of the plaits in the front are decorated with pipings of braid; and the back edges of the polonaise portions, the entire front edge of the right side, and the left side below the closing are piped to correspond, a row of stitching being made along each of the latter pipings. The fronts of the over-dress extend to the bottom of the skirt and flare sufficiently below the closing to display a gore-shaped facing of velvet that is applied upon the front of the skirt. Below the waist-line the back edges of the polonaise fronts are fastened to the side-gores under large buttons which are arranged in pairs, and back of them the side-gores are faced with velvet to accord with the front. Belts that are laid in upturning plaits, beneath the outer folds of which pipings of braid are placed, are sewed into the side seams at the waist-line, and their ends are invisibly fastened over the closing. The sleeves are in coat shape, and the neck is completed with a high standing collar. Pipings of braid finish the collar and the wrists of the sleeves, and along each piping a row of stitching is made. Two large buttons are placed upon each sleeve at the outside of the arm.

The costume is especially stylish without being at all elaborate,

and it is adapted to all materials worn by misses. Plain and plaid goods will often be associated in the construction, as will also plain and striped goods. Sometimes the exposed portions of the skirt will be trimmed with braid.

We have pattern No. 1050 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, will require seven yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half of goods forty-eight inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 172.)

No. 1049.—Plain and bordered cashmere are associated in this costume at Misses' figure No. 3 on page 166 of this *DELINEATOR*.

One material only was introduced in the construction in the present instance, the choice being fancy dress goods. The skirt proper or foundation is composed of three gores and a full breadth, and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top at each side of the placket opening. Upon the skirt is arranged a kilt-drapery that might be called a plaiting. It is formed of straight breadths joined together, turned under for a hem at the lower edge and laid in plaits all turning one way. This plaiting falls even to within a short distance of the top, its upper edge being sewed flatly to position. Overhanging

this drapery in front is a short *tablier*, which is conformed to the gores by darts and is lifted by four upturning plaits in each side. The *tablier* is included in the side-back seams. A full breadth constitutes the back-drapery, and this is folded and sewed to form a *bournois* loop at the center of the top. Turning from the loop at the left side are four plaits, while turning toward it at the right side are three plaits. This arrangement gives the breadth a pointed effect, and the free edges are all turned under for hems, the hem of the right side being tacked to the skirt at the lower edge of the *tablier* and also between this point and the top, the hem at the left side being tacked at the bottom of the *tablier*



FIGURE NO. 6.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1090, price 1s. or 25 cents. (For Description see Page 166.)



1050
Front View.

1050
Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 168.)

and left free above this point for a placket opening. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt, and tapes are sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together to regulate the closeness of the skirt to the figure.

The body of the costume is a basque of very pretty outlines. It is closed in front with button-holes and buttons, and is double-pointed below the closing; in each side of the front is a single bust dart, while at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, and between the front and back are under-arm gores which perfect the means of fitting. The basque curves upward over the hips and forms points at the ends of the side-backs, and the center and side-back seams are discontinued a little below the waist-line, the center-backs being deepened in pointed tabs that are lined with the dress goods and are each tacked to form two loops and a short end, the under loop being the longer. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is ornamented in front of its outside seam with four buttons placed in a line. There is a high standing collar about the neck, and outside it at the back is a rolling collar which forms notched lapels upon the bust.

Very often both collars will be of velvet or contrasting wool goods, and the contrasting material will sometimes be introduced in a decorative way in the skirt. Two materials may be associated in a costume of this kind with good effect, using one for the *tablier*, for the collars and for cuff facings.

We have pattern No. 1049 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it requires twelve yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths forty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 173.)

No. 1088.—Velvet, cashmere and corded silk are associated in this costume at Girls' figure No. 9 on page 171 of this DELINEATOR, and fancy cord-ornaments and facings of velvet form the garnitures.



FIGURE No. 7.—GIRLS' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1053, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 166.)

Fancy dress goods, plain velvet and Surah silk are associated in the costume in the present instance, the velvet being used for cuff facings. The costume has a jacket body which opens over a full vest of Surah that is adjusted upon the left under-front, the vest being shirred twice at its top and once at its lower edge, and the shirrings extending nearly all the way across. Its right side edge is sewed even with the closing edge of the left under-front, and this edge is finished with an underfacing, the closing being invisibly performed by button-holes and buttons. The left side edge of the vest is sewed flatly upon the left under-front, and near the lower edge in each side a loop or plait is folded. The shoulder and under-arm edges of the foundation are included in the corresponding seams of the jacket portions, the fronts of which are widened to meet at a single point near the bottom of the vest, where they are fastened with a clasp ornament, their edges slanting off above and below this point to disclose the vest and their length being decreased considerably at the center. Side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced in fitting the back, and all three

of them terminate a little below the waist-line, extra width being allowed below the center seam and underfolded to form a box-plait; while at the end of each side-back seam a prettily shaped overlap is cut upon the side-back and lapped over the center-back, and also over an ornamental lap of velvet similar in shape to itself which is sewed between it and the side-back. A standing collar of velvet is about the neck, and below it at the back is a flat collar, which in front of the shoulder seams forms long lapel-ornaments that are sewed to the fronts and folded back over their own seams. This collar is also of velvet, and the coat-shaped sleeves are completed with little fancy cuff-facings of velvet.

The skirt is fashionably short in proportion to the depth of the body, and is composed of straight breadths joined together. It is turned under for a hem at its lower edge, and has two double box-plaits folded in the back and single box-plaits at the front and sides. The top is sewed to the under-front sections as far as they extend—the lower edge of the vest being, of course, included—and back of these sections it is sewed to a shallow yoke-like section which is tacked at its top beneath the back seams and has its ends included in the under-arm seams.

The triple combination is not necessary to the good effect of this costume, but it is always pretty and will often be developed. A charming costume is of check-wool goods, with striped Surah for the vest and velvet the color of the darker stripe for the facings. Another is of plain camel's-hair, and the collars and wrists are trimmed with narrow braid. All kinds of dress goods worn by girls make up tastefully in this way.

We have pattern No. 1088 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will need five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-eight inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the vest, five-eighths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the front, and seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE No. 8.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1041, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 167.)

GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 173.)

No. 1053.—By referring to Girls' figure No. 7, which is shown on this page, the effect of this costume developed in cashmere and Surah, with velvet, cord, tassels and lacing buttons for garnitures, may be observed.

The costume is especially unique and pleasing in effect. It is developed in dark-green cashmere in the present instance, and its decorations consist of lace, lacing buttons and cardinal lacing-cord and tassels, the arrangement being simple yet effective. The

skirt is in the full, round style, and is composed of straight breadths joined together to produce the proper dimensions. Its lower edge is turned under for a hem, and above the hem are taken two pair of medium-wide tucks separated by a narrow space, allowance for them being made in the pattern. A placket opening is made in the back, and the fulness of the top is drawn into the requisite space by gathers, most of the fulness being kept back of the hips. The skirt is sewed to a waist of Silesia, which has seams upon the shoulders and at the sides and is closed at the back with button-holes and pearl buttons, the back edges being hemmed. This waist has no sleeves, the arms'-eyes being underfaced and the neck narrowly bound. A frill of lace is sewed inside the binding, and upon the front of the dress is arranged a full vest which has a shallow side-plait folded at each side of the center in its lower edge, and is sewed along this edge to the skirt some distance below the waist. It is turned up over its own seam, and a downward-turning plait is folded in each side just above the joining. The side edges are sewed

flatly to the skirt and waist, and the top is drawn in narrowly by two clusters of shirrings, each cluster containing four rows made close together and a narrow space being allowed between the two clusters. The shirrings in the upper cluster are drawn up a little shorter than in the lower, and the vest is sewed through the shirrings in both to the waist, its top being included in the seam of the binding. Beneath the vest cord is suspended in quadruple festoons from a cluster of loops at the left side to a smaller cluster of loops at the right side, below which fall two short tassel-tipped ends.

The jacket possesses many charming features. Its fronts do not meet, their front edges being turned under for hems and the flare between them broadening toward the lower edge. Under-arm

buttons, though very decorative and nicely adapted to the mode, are not necessary to it and may be omitted, as may also the cords and tassels, in favor of any other garniture preferred.

We have pattern No. 1053 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will require five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the waist. Price of pattern 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 173.)

No. 1090.—Spotted *étamine*, lace net and Surah are associated in this dress at Girls' figure No. 6 on page 169 of this *DELINEATOR*. The dress is also pictured at figure No. 23 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

There are many quaint and pretty features about the dress which, united to its practical value, render it a popular favorite. Plain dress goods and velvet are combined in the present instance, and velvet facings and buttons constitute the garnitures. The skirt is formed of straight breadths which are joined together and turned under for a hem at the lower edge. It is laid in wide side-plaits turning toward the center at the front and sides, and at the back its fulness is gathered at each side of the placket opening. Its top is sewed to the waist, which is in the round style and has seams at the sides and upon the shoulders. In these seams are inserted the corresponding edges of an outside front which has eight plaits turning toward the center folded in it, the plaited

portion being much shorter than the part on each side of it and having its top turned in for a finish, the plaits being tacked far enough from the top to form a heading. Upon the front edges of the deeper portions are cut extensions which are turned back in *revers* fashion; and these *revers*, and also the revealed portion of the under-front, are faced with velvet. Crossing the shortest part of the outside front are six little straps of velvet which have their back ends sewed beneath the outer plaits, their free ends being pointed and fastened over the center plait under buttons. A standing collar faced with velvet finishes the neck. The sleeves are in coat shape, and at the wrist of each is an encircling strap-ornament of velvet that is pointed at one end and fastened over the other under a button upon the upper side. Button-holes and buttons close the back, and a sash formed of a wide straight strip of the dress goods is passed about the waist and tied in a bow at the back.

Of course, the sash worn with such a dress may be of Surah or ribbon, but it is quite as fashionable when of the dress goods. All varieties of dress fabrics worn by girls make up prettily in this



FIGURE No. 9.—GIRLS' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1088, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 167.)



FIGURE No. 10.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1051, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 168.)

gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam perform the adjustment, and the depth is about uniform all the way round, the back seams being sprung out to give a pretty effect. At each side of the center seam below the waist-line three of the lacing buttons are placed, and over them is laced a cord, the ends of which are tipped with tassels and tied in a bow-knot. Six similar buttons are sewed upon each side of the front, and over them cord is laced, its tassel-tipped ends being knotted in the same way at the right side. By this means the jacket fronts are held in position, and an ornamental feature is added without detracting from the puffy effect of the vest. There is a standing collar about the neck, and an ornament formed of two lozenge-shaped coils of cord, with a short length of cord between them, ornaments its ends; one of the coils being permanently sewed to the right end, and the other fastened to the opposite end with a hook and loop. The sleeves are in coat shape and are entirely plain in their finish and perfect in their fit.

Two materials may be united in a costume of this style with good effect, the vest being often in contrast to the remainder. The lacing

way. The mode suggests many charming contrasts that may be brought out in its development, Surah, velvet or contrasting material of any becoming color being allowable for the facings.

We have pattern No. 1090 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will require six yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-eight inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, straps, etc., and half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the front. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 1051.—By referring to Girls' figure No. 10 on page 171 of this DELINEATOR, the effect of this dress developed in Italian lace flouncing and nun's-vailing, with ribbon for trimming, may be observed.

Plain dress goods are pictured in the dress in the present instance, and the garnitures include ruffles of embroidery and ribbon. The waist is of fashionable depth, and its adjustment is accomplished by means of the customary side and shoulder seams and side-back seams that extend to the arms'-eyes. The back has a becoming fulness which is drawn into the proper position by a row of gathers at the neck and three rows at the waist-line, those at the waist-line being quite short and placed a little more than an inch apart. All the shirrings are stayed by being sewed through to a fitted lining, which has a slightly curving center seam; and below the waist-line shirrings the outer back portion

dance with the opposite side, where it is performed with button-holes and buttons. Below the closing at this side an opening of a few inches is allowed in the skirt to facilitate the process of putting on the dress. A narrow binding finishes the neck of the dress, and outside it is arranged what is known as a "double-edged" ruffle of narrow embroidery, the gathering being made just far enough from the bottom to produce the double-edged effect. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is ornamented at the wrist with a ruffle similar to that at the neck. Extending from the overlapping front edges about half-way across the side-backs are ruffles of narrow embroidery, which conceal the joinings of the side-skirt portions and are set on to form their own headings. Beneath the overlapping front edges are fastened ribbons, which are knotted at the left side over the lower shirrings of the vest, other ribbons being fastened at the back ends of the ruffles and bowed over the shirrings of the back. The bottom of the dress is provided with a hem—for which allowance is made in the pattern—and is trimmed upon the sides and back with a flounce of wide embroidery gathered and set on to form its own heading.

Embroideries are obtainable in colors matching nearly all varieties of dress goods, and white embroidery was never more popular for trimming girls' dresses. Any other variety of trimming preferred may, however, be chosen for such a dress, and the material may be fancy silk or any cotton or woolen texture in vogue.

We have pattern No. 1051 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will require



FIGURE NO. 11.—GIRLS' BLOUSE-DRESS.—
This illustrates Pattern No. 1060,
price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 168.)



1049

Right Side-Front View.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 169.)

is lengthened to form the entire back-skirt. The fronts of the body portion do not meet, but overlap a Fedora vest which also has a foundation or lining portion extending to the waist-line; and upon this foundation the vest is adjusted by a row of gathers at the neck and another row a little below the waist-line. A shallow downward-turning plait is folded in each side of the vest, with its fold over the lower row of

shirring; and the outside is then sewed upon the foundation through the shirrings. The vest is, like the back, extended to form its corresponding skirt-portion, and the side-skirt portions are joined at their front and back edges to the skirt edges of the front and back, the tops of these skirt portions being gathered and sewed to the shorter body-portions. The overlapping front edges of the body portion are hemmed, and the vest is sewed flatly beneath the left side, a closing being simulated at this side with buttons to render the effect in accor-

four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be chosen, then two yards and a-fourth will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' BLOUSE-DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 1060.—The effect of this dress developed in tennis flannel and trimmed with bands of frisé striped goods may be observed at Girls' figure No. 11 on this page.

Serge was chosen for the costume in this instance, and braid in two widths forms the trimming. The body of the costume has an outside portion, and an inside or lining portion, which is fitted by seams upon the shoulders and at the sides and is closed at the back with button-holes and flat pearl buttons, the right side being hem-



1049

Left Side-Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 169.)

med. Upon this lining the outside is adjusted in blouse fashion, a scanty gathering extending a short distance from the center of the front at the neck and a corresponding gathering in each side of the back terminating a little in front of the closing, and a gathering which passes entirely about the lower edge adapting it to the dimensions of the under portion. The outside also has seams at the sides and upon the shoulders, and the shoulder seams are included in those of the lining, while the side seams are closed separately to assist in

developing the blouse effect. The lower edges of the blouse and lining are placed evenly together, and to them is sewed the skirt, which is in the full, round style and is composed of straight breadths joined together. The top of the skirt is gathered to adapt it to the proper size, and the lower edge is turned under for a hem. The joining of the skirt and body is concealed by the extra length of the blouse, which falls over and conceals it; and the effect is especially pretty. The sleeves are in coat shape and are sewed to the arms'-eyes of both the lining and outside. A high collar finishes the neck, and upon it is applied two rows of narrow braid. Two rows of the same width above one much wider trim the wrist of each sleeve, and the same arrangement of wide and narrow braid is developed above the hem of the skirt. Button-holes and fancy buttons are used in closing the blouse.



1088
Front View.



1088
Back View.
GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 170.)

In this instance the lining or inside waist is of Silesia, but very often it will be of Surah, sateen, etc., in blue, pink or some other becoming tint, and the outside will be of lace net, the skirt being of lace flouncing to match. For this purpose Fedora, pressed Italian and woolen lace nets and flouncing are most admired; and they may all be obtained at moderate prices, the Fedora ranking highest, though it is not any more desirable for girls' wear than either of the other two. The mode is just as well adapted to wool goods and fancy silks—indeed, to any variety of dress goods worn by small women. The improving effect of the mode upon a slender figure is quite as noticeable as its general becomingness to more robust wearers.

We have pattern No. 1060 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, it requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the waist. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1090
Front View.



1090
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see Page 171.)

MISSES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 1081.—This wrap is so jaunty and youthful in effect that it is certain to be a great favorite for some time to come. It is particularly adapted to the fabrics in vogue during the Autumn and early Winter, the illustration representing it as made of fancy cloth, with a decoration of wood beads and clasps. The fronts lap quite broadly at the throat, and the width of the overlap decreases toward the waist-line, below which the edges flare considerably and the lower edges decrease in depth toward the hips. The back is a little deeper below the waist-line than the corresponding edges of the fronts and presents a postilion effect, extra width allowed below the center seam and upon the outer edges being underfolded to form two box-plaits that spring out prettily over the drapery. The oriental sleeves are each formed of two sections, one of which curves gracefully over the top of the arm, the other forming the under part, and the corresponding edges being joined in seams along the inside and below the arm. The upper side has a scanty fullness gathered along its lower edge which contributes to the good effect. Beads border the sleeve openings, the high standing collar and the overlapping front



1053
Front View.



1053
Back View.
GIRLS' COSTUME.
(For Description see Page 170.)

edge, and are also arranged along the opposite front below the lap. Two clasps are employed in performing the closing; one being placed at the top of the overlap, and the other at its lowest point.

Hooks and loops invisibly arranged or buttons and button-holes in a fly may perfect the means of closing between the clasps or buttons. All kinds of fancy cloths are liked for such wraps, and they are never much elaborated by the application of extraneous garnitures. Even when suit goods are chosen for such a wrap, the finish is always simple, braid binding or single or double lines of machine-stitching being often the only completion.

Indeed, elaborate decoration would only detract from the suitability of such a mode for misses' wear.

We have pattern No. 1081 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. In making the garment for a miss of twelve years, three yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. If goods forty-eight inches wide be selected, then a yard and a-half will be sufficient. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 175.)

No. 1058.—Broken checked coating and plain velvet are associated in the construction of this coat at Misses' figure No. 4 on page 167 of this DELINEATOR, the extraneous garnitures consisting of a pretty cord ornament and covered buttons of medium size.

Mixed cloth was chosen for the making in the present instance, and cord and fancy buttons comprise the garnitures. The fronts lap broadly and their edges are curved, and a double-breasted effect is obtained, though only one row of buttons and button-holes is employed; these buttons extend only a little below the waist-line. There is a bust dart in each side of the front, and in the body portion of the back side-back gores and center portions—the latter being divided by a curving center seam—are comprised. These sections are cut off a little below the waist-line, and the back skirt is composed of extra width cut upon the back edges of the fronts and joined in a seam. The top of the skirt portion is reduced to the proper width by means of four plaits turning toward this seam, two turning backward a little in front of these at each side and two similar plaits where each extension begins. These plaits reduce the top to the size of the corresponding body-portion, to which it is sewed; and over the seam is arranged a handsome cord-ornament. The sleeves are in the prevailing coat shape, and their simple completion shows to best advantage the beauty of their adjustment, each being ornamented upon the upper side of the wrist with two buttons placed just in front of the outside seam. There is a high standing collar and also a flat, round collar about the neck, and at the throat is a frog ornament of cord which adds a *chic* air to the effect.

Coats of this style will be made of all kinds of seasonable coatings and of such varieties of dress goods as are considered suitable for the purpose. Sometimes ribbons will be sewed over the under-arm seams at the waist-line and tied in a sash-bow at the back, and other ribbons will be knotted at the throat. Braid or any suitable garniture may be added, but is not necessary to the mode.

We have pattern No. 1058 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it will require five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be chosen, then two yards and five-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSSES' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 175.)

No. 1077.—Another view of this coat is given at figure No. 2 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

There is no climate so severe that the pleasures of its Winter sports may not be enjoyed if the participant be suitably attired, and

this coat is particularly adapted to tobogganing and similar sports, which promise to be more popular than ever during the Winter to come. It is made of a fancy blanket in the present instance, and the border of the blanket is arranged to present a very ornamental effect, plain flannel matching the stripe in color being introduced for the hood lining and sash. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted fashion, the left side—which is hemmed—overlapping the right side. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons, and a row of buttons is placed upon the overlapping side. In each side of the front is an under-arm dart, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center seam terminates a little below the waist-line, and at its termination, and also at a corresponding point upon the center and side-back edges, extra widths are allowed and underfolded to form two box-plaits upon the outside. The adjustment is becomingly close, but not too tight for comfort; and the coat is of ample depth. In cutting out the garment, the pattern is placed upon the blanket in such a way as to bring the border stripes a little above the lower edge. The sleeves are in coat shape, and the border also presents a cuff effect about the hand. Upon the top of each sleeve an epaulette, also cut from the border, is arranged, its top being sewed into the arm's-eye with the sleeve. The sash is formed of two straight sections of flannel that are joined together and seamed at their longest edges, the ends being gathered up in Turkish fashion and tipped with pompons. It may be tied at either side of the front. The hood is in monk style, and its inner edges are seamed together through the center, its outer edge being reversed becomingly at the ends and drawn up to the requisite size by

means of a cord or tape run through a casing a little inside the margin; and the hood is lined throughout with flannel. A high rolling collar showing the border stripe finishes the neck, and a small pompon depends from the point of the hood.

Such coats are made of all kinds of heavy cloths and coatings and of heavy flannel and thick plaid and striped goods. Blankets suitable for the purpose are obtainable in dark and light colors with con-



1051

Front View.



1051

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see Page 172.)



1060

Front View.



1060

Back View.

GIRLS' BLOUSE-DRESS.

(For Description see Page 172.)



1081

Front View.



1081

Back View.

MISSSES' WRAP.

(For Description see Page 173.)

trasting borders, and are pretty and commendable selections, as proven by the picturesqueness of the engravings, though by no means necessary to the good effect of the mode. It is not only during the hours of recreation that such coats are most appreciated, but they are especially liked for school uses, especially when the wearer has to walk or ride some distance.

We have pattern No. 1077 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require eight yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-eight inches wide. As represented, it needs a blanket of thirteen-quarter size, and two yards of flannel twenty-seven inches wide for the lining and sash. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 176.)

No. 1074.—Another view of this coat, showing it made of striped coating and finished with machine-stitching and buttons, is given at Misses' figure No. 5 on page 168 of this magazine.

Cloth showing a fine check was selected for the coat in the present instance, and buttons comprise the simple decorations. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion, the front edges being turned under for a hem, and the closing made with button-holes and buttons from the neck to below the waist-line, a row of buttons being also added to the overlapping side to perfect the double-breasted appearance. There is a single bust dart and also an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center seam terminates a little below the waist-line, and below it are allowed extensions which are folded under a part

of their width for hems and lapped from the left side over the right in regular coat fashion. Beginning in a line with the tops of these laps extra widths are allowed upon the corresponding edges of the center and side-back portions, and after the side-back seams have been continued to the lower edge they are arranged in a coat-plait turning backward on the outside, a button being placed at the top of each plait. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is ornamented at

the wrist with two buttons placed upon the upper side just in front of the outside seam. A high standing collar with curved ends finishes the neck.

Such coats are as practical in their possibilities as they are *chic* in effect, and are adapted to the most useful as well as the most dressy of seasonable fabrics. The mode is one which, though offered early in the season, will be a standard favorite for a long

time to come, its early publication being arranged to meet the convenience of those mothers who have to provide for their daughters' comfort before the early opening of school.

We have pattern No. 1074 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require five yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be selected, then two yards and three eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



1058
Front View.



1058
Back View.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Description see Page 174.)



1077
Front View.



1077
Back View.

MISSES' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Description see Page 174.)

GIRLS' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 176.)

No. 1076.—This coat is again represented at figure No. 3 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

The title suggests skating, coasting, tobogganning and all the sports of Winter; and while the coat will be thoroughly appreciated for such purposes, it will be no less admired for its adaptability to school wear, especially if the wearer has to take daily a long walk or drive. The coat is made in the present instance of a blanket having a striped border, and in cutting the garment out the pattern is laid upon the blanket in such a way as to bring the border not far above the lower edge. The front closes with button-holes and buttons, and the left side overlaps the right in double-breasted fashion,

the front edges being hemmed. There is an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and at the back is a curving center seam which terminates a little below the waist-line at the top of extra width that is underfolded to form a box-plait upon the under side. At the waist-line of the side seams are sewed upright straps of the material, beneath which a belt cut from the blanket border is slipped, its ends being pointed and fastened with a button-hole and

button. The sleeves are in coat shape, and cuffs are outlined at the wrists with the border. A cap ornament, also cut from the border, is sewed with the upper side of each sleeve to the arm's-eye. The hood is in the favorite Capuehin style, and is large enough to be drawn over the head when needed. Its corresponding edges are joined in a seam at the center, and its top is slightly gathered to adapt it to the neck of the coat, to which it is sewed in the same seam with the high rolling collar. Both the hood and collar are cut from the border of the blanket, and the hood is lined with the blanket.

All kinds of Winter coatings and cloths will be made up in coats of this style, and sometimes braid will be added as trimming. Decoration is not, however, in any sense necessary to the good effect. A favorite style of cap to be worn with such a coat is cut by pattern No. 1078, which is shown in two views on page

lapping plaits that are included in the joining of the side seams. In joining the Pompadour sections to the cloak proper their edges are stitched flatly over the latter, and their arrangement is thereby emphasized. There is an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons, the right side of both the yoke and lower portion being hemmed. Belt-straps are inserted at the waist-line of the under-arm darts, and their free ends are fastened over the closing with a button-hole and button. A but-

ton is placed over the plaits in the extension at each side of the back, and upon the wrist of each of the finely fitted sleeves is a single ornamental button. A high standing collar finishes the neck.

This garment is as practical as it is dressy, and it will be developed in all sorts of cloaking fabrics, and in cashmere, pongee and other seasonable textures. It permits the use of, but does not necessi-



1074
Front View.



1074
Back View.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Description see Page 175.)



1076
Front View.



1076
Back View.

GIRLS' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Description see Page 175.)

179 of this DELINEATOR and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Such a cap and coat constitute a pretty school toilette.

We have pattern No. 1076 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will require five yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-eight inches wide. As represented, it needs a blanket of fourteen-quarter size. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1052. —At figure No. 17 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, this coat is represented in another material and with different trimmings.

Mixed cloth was chosen for it in the present instance, and fancy buttons are the

tate, extraneous garniture of any variety.

We have pattern No. 1052 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, it requires four yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be selected, then a yard and seven-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 177.)

No. 1041. —At Girls' figure No. 8 on page 170 of this DELINEATOR, this coat is pictured as made of *frisé* goods, with collar and facings of velvet and velvet ribbon ties. It is shown in a different combination of materials at figure No. 2 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

It is especially attractive in effect and may be developed in any seasonable coating. Cloth was chosen for the coat in the present instance, and braid forms the trimming. The body is like a round waist, and is wide enough to permit of a double-breasted arrangement of the closing. The right side of the front is turned under for a hem, and the back has side-back seams and a slightly curved center seam. The remainder of the depth is supplied by a full skirt, which is formed of straight breadths joined together, turned under for hems at its front edges, and for a deeper hem at its lower edge. The top



1052
Front View.



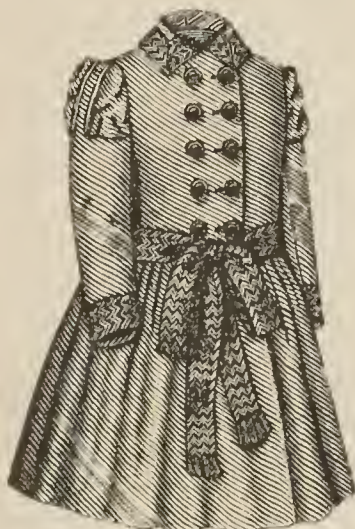
1052
Back View.

GIRLS' COAT.

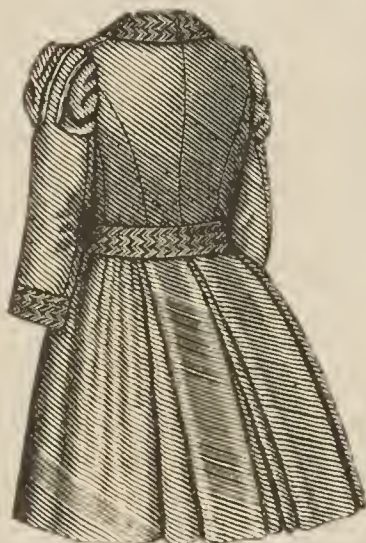
(For Description see this Page.)

only garnitures added. The front and back are each cut out to permit the addition of small Pompadour or yoke shaped sections; and before being joined to these sections the back has four plaits turning toward the center, and each side of the front has a single plait turning toward the closing folded in it. These plaits are stitched in their folds for about a third of the distance from the lower edge, and at each side of the back, a little below the waist-line, extra width is allowed and folded in two little diagonal, over-

is plain for some distance back of the hem and is gathered over the hips, while at the back it is folded in two double box-plaits. This arrangement adapts it to the size of the waist, to which it is sewed; and the joining is concealed by a girdle of braid, which is fringed out at the ends and tied in a bow at the center of the front. The collar is in the high rolling shape, and is ornamented with a row of braid. A row of braid also encircles the wrist of each sleeve, and at the top a very pretty arrangement is developed in the following manner:



1041
Front View.



1041
Back View.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Description see Page 176.)

To make the coat for a girl of eight years, will require four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be chosen, then two yards and an-eighth will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1085.—Other views of this basque are given at Misses' figure No. 2 on page 165 of this *DELINEATOR*, where it is brought out in a combination of serge and silk, with cord, tassels and braid for trimming. At figure No. 1 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, a different combination of materials and trimmings is illustrated.

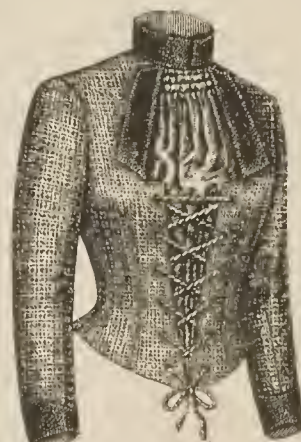
The basque is dressy and stylish without being too elaborate-looking for youthful wearers. In the present instance it is made up in checked dress goods, plain silk and velvet, with velvet facings, silk cord and a pretty slide for decorations. The fronts have a single bust dart in each side, and, instead of meeting, open from the lower

Two slashes extending some distance from the top are made in the upper side about an inch and a-half apart, and the strap thus formed is carried over a bias puff, which is adjusted upon the top of the sleeve. The puff narrows off toward its ends, which are joined in a seam at the under side; and its top is scantily gathered to adapt it to the size of the sleeve, while the fulness of the lower part is taken up by box-plaits. The top of the strap is sewed with the puff to the arm's-eye, and the strap is underfaced with braid, the braid forming a binding for the edges. Buttons and button-holes close the front of the waist portion, and upon the overlapping side a row of buttons is placed to carry out the double-breasted effect.

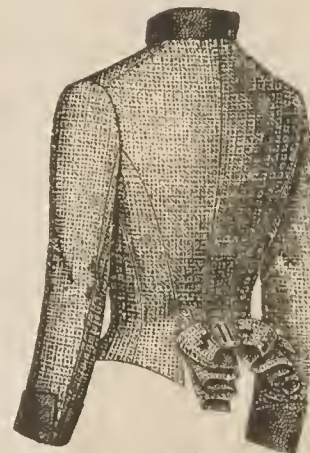
Cream-white cloths in plain, honeycomb and twilled weavings are especially liked for best coats, and both brown braid and velvet are employed for trimming them. For more general wear, brown cloths, plaid and mixed cheviots and flannels will be selected. Surahs, with linings of proper weight, make pretty coats for *recherché* wear.

We have pattern No. 1041 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age.

edge to disclose a full vest of silk, which is adjusted upon a foundation of Silesia by means of four rows of shirring at the neck and two rows at the lower edge. The neck shirrings extend nearly all the way across the top, while those at the lower edge terminate a short distance from the center, thereby bringing the fulness into the center of the vest. The outside is sewed flatly upon the foundation at all its edges and through each row of shirring; it is sewed along the dart seam of the left side as far as the latter extends, and above it is sewed flatly to the basque, the attachment at the right side being made with buttons and button-holes in a fly from the lower edge to the bust, and with hooks and loops above this point. Above the bust the edges of the fronts turn back in lapel fashion and are faced with velvet, while below the bust eyelets are worked, and through them are laced cords that are tied at the lower edge. The entire effect of this arrangement is especially pretty. Under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam perfect the adjustment, and the center and side-back seams terminate a little below the waist-line. The center-back portion, which is the deepest part of the basque, has extra width allowed below its seam and upon its front edges, that upon its front edges being laid in two plaits turning backward underneath at each side, while that at the center is given a double-looped effect by means of three tiny upturning plaits folded at its center. It is tacked through these plaits over the end of the center seam, and over the tacking is fastened a fancy slide, which apparently holds them in position. The arrangement of the extra width reveals glimpses



1085
Front View.



1085
Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Description see this Page.)

of a velvet underfacing, which adds to the *chic* effect. The outside section of the standing collar is made of velvet, and the coat sleeves have cuff facings of velvet.

Two varieties of woolen goods may be associated in a basque of this style with good effect, and, of course, with less expense than when silk and velvet are combined, though the necessary quantity of contrasting goods being small, the expense is in no case large. Basques of this kind may be fashionably associated with skirts cut by pattern No. 1084, which is shown on page 179 of this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

We have pattern No. 1085 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth forty-eight inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar and facings, half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the vest, and half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the vest-lining. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1068
Front View.



1068
Back View.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Description see Page 178.)

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 177.)

No. 1068.—This dressy apron is shown made of cross-barred muslin, with machine-stitching and pretty edging for decoration. The waist is in the low "baby" shape, with seams at the sides above which the arms'-eyes are hollowed out. The backs are turned under for hems at their back edges, and the fulness of the front and back is regulated along their respective edges by single rows of gathering which terminate some distance from the arms'-eyes; the tops are finished with narrow bindings, the arms'-eyes being narrowly underfaced and stitched along their edges. To the front and back above the arms'-eyes are sewed the plaited ends of ties of the material, their free ends being prettily bowed upon the shoulders. The ties are narrowly hemmed at their loose edges, and the hems are machine-stitched. The bottom of the waist is drawn into the proper size by a gathering extending some distance each side of the center of the front and another extending a little in front of each back edge, and is sewed to a narrow belt. Both the waist proper and the belt are closed with button-holes and pearl buttons. The skirt portion is formed of straight breadths joined together, and its lower edge is very deeply hemmed, while its back edges are completed with narrower hems. Its top is gathered to the size of the belt, to which it is sewed. All the hems of the skirt portion show a machine-stitched finish, and the belt has a row of stitching along each edge. Beneath the bindings are set bands of Hamburg edging which turn upward and form a pretty finish.

Such aprons will be made of all kinds of white goods, and very often of colored prints, delaines, etc. One of their good qualities lies in the fact that they can be worn as well with slips and dresses which have become a little short as with those that do not indicate the wearer's growth.

We have pattern No. 1068 in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age. In making the garment for a girl of eight years, two yards and a-fourth of material thirty-six inches wide will be required. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' SHOULDER-CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1073.—The effect of this cape in association with a stylish coat is pictured at Misses' figure No. 5 on page 168 of this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of striped coating and finished with machine-stitching.

There is a fancy for wearing shoulder-cape with ulsters, coats and jackets, and also with the costume when the weather does not necessitate a heavier wrap. The cape pictured may be thus associated with any style of garment, and is especially liked for combination with coats cut by pattern No. 1074, which is shown in two views on page 176 of this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The material pictured in the present instance is Astrakhan, and, as is quite consistent with the decorative effect of the fabric, the finish is entirely plain. The cape is cut on a fold at the center of the back, and the front edges, which are bias, are turned under for hems. Two darts perform the adjustment upon each shoulder, and the depth of the cape is arranged to bring the lower edge not far above the waist-line. A high rolling collar finishes the neck.

Such capes may be made of whatever material is chosen for the garment they are especially intended to accompany, but if made of Astrakhan, velvet, plush, etc., their uses may be amplified to the extent of wearing them with any toilette. Braid, fur or any decoration in keeping with the material selected may be applied, always provided its addition be considered an improvement. Garniture is not, however, necessary to the good effect of the mode. A hook and eye, ribbon ties or a fancy clasp may perform the closing at the throat.

We have pattern No. 1073 in eight sizes for misses from eight to

fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require a yard and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be selected, then five-eighths of a yard will suffice. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' APRON.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1069.—This apron is useful as well as pretty, and is adapted to any material in vogue for such garments. Victoria lawn was here used for the apron, and lace edging and insertion form the trimming. Both bib and apron proper are in one piece, being cut on a fold of the goods at the center; and back of the bib the sides of the apron are extended quite broadly. Two rows of shirring made about an inch apart cross the bib at the waist-line, and the lower row is carried across the top of the side extensions to adapt the width to the size of the belt, which is quite narrow and is stitched flatly over the shirrings in the bib and joined to the side

portions in the usual manner. The bib is large enough to protect the waist of the dress and is prettily curved. Its top is scantily gathered, and to it is sewed a straight band, which extends far enough beyond it to be pinned to position on the shoulders, and has a short gathering made at the center of its upper edge. This band, and also the bib, are made of lace insertion and bordered on both sides with lace edging; and the apron proper is trimmed all round with lace edging and insertion correspondingly arranged. To the ends of the

belt are sewed the plaited ends of long sash-ties of the goods which are knotted at the back, their free ends being trimmed with lace and insertion arranged as on other parts of the apron and their lengthwise edges hemmed.

White goods are usually preferred for such aprons, because they may be laundered without injury to their appearance, and also because they are so youthful-looking and becoming. Pongee silks, alpacas and other fancy fabrics are, however, often selected, and braid, crewel-work, etc., may trim them.

We have pattern No. 1069 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require a yard and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1073

Front View.

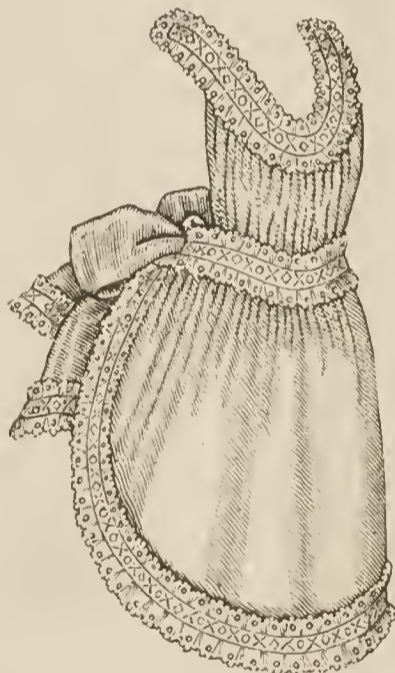


1073

Back View.

MISSES' SHOULDER-CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)



1069

MISSES' APRON.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' AND GIRLS' HOOD.

(For Illustration see Page 179.)

No. 1061.—This hood is included in the pretty toilette shown at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Such hoods are very fashionable for wear with all kinds of coats, jackets, ulsters and wraps. Cloth was chosen for the hood in the present instance, and but one section is introduced in its formation. This section is folded over so as to permit of joining its corresponding edges in a seam extending a short distance from its point, and above the seam the edges are folded over upon the outside, their arrangement concealing a dart seam which extends a short distance from the neck at each side and assists effectively in the adjustment. A binding of ribbon finishes the neck, its ends being long enough to tie in a pretty bow in front. The hood is lined throughout with silk.

Of course, a general correspondence will be observed between such hoods and the garments they are to accompany, and the lining and ribbon will also be in harmony. Fancy silks in plaids and stripes are much liked for hood linings, and very often silk handkerchiefs of large size will be utilized for the purpose in order to obtain an especially pretty color.

We have pattern No. 1061 in two sizes for misses and girls. To make the hood for either a miss or girl, will require three-eighths

of a yard of material either twenty-two, twenty-seven or forty-eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

GIRLS' CAP.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1078.—At Child's figure No. 6 on page 183 of this DELINEATOR, this cap is represented as made of homespun and tipped with a tassel. It is also shown at figure No. 3 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

Mixed cloth was used for the cap in the present instance, and the garnitures consist of a striped facing and full tassel. It is as pretty as it is practical in shape. Only one section is comprised in its construction, and this is sloped so that when its corresponding edges are seamed together it presents a conical shape. It is turned up quite deeply at its lower edge, and the reversed portion is faced with striped goods. The long pointed tab falls backward and is tacked to the cap or allowed to hang free, as preferred, the tassel mentioned being fastened to its tip.

Of course, in making a cap of this style a lining may be added if desired, but when the cap is cut—as it often will be—from the pieces of a blanket left after cutting a coat it is quite heavy enough without a lining. Such a cap may be drawn down as far over the ears as desired while tobogganning, skating, coasting, etc., or perched jauntily upon the head. A stylish and pretty street toilette is formed by wearing this cap with a coat cut by pattern No. 1076, which is shown in two views on page 176 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. or 25 cents. The blankets used for such coats and caps are colored ones having bright borders. Stockinet woven in contrasting stripes is also much liked, the stripes being about an inch wide.

We have pattern No. 1078 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the cap for a girl of eight years, will need half a yard of material either twenty-two, twenty-seven or forty-eight inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of striped goods twenty-two inches wide for facing. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1084.—Serge and Surah are associated in this skirt, with braid, cord and tassels for decorations, at Misses' figure No. 2 on page 165 of this DELINEATOR. Other materials and trimmings are pictured in its development at figure No. 1 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

Fine checked dress goods and plain silk are associated in the skirt in the present instance, and silk cord, facings of silk and a plaiting of the dress goods constitute the decorations. The skirt proper is

composed of three gores and a full breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. The drapery comprises three sections, two of which are arranged upon the gores, that upon the left side being in the shape of a plain panel and sewing at its back edge into the left side-back seam, its front edge extending to the front-gore and joining the wider front-drapery for a short distance from the top. In the front edge of the front-drapery two shallow, upturning plaits are folded, and below the point where the two draperies separate they flare sufficiently to show a fan-shaped ornament of silk that is laid in fine plaits that turn toward the center and flare toward the lower edge. The plaits are held in their folds by tackings made through them underneath, and the lower edge of the ornament is underfolded for a hem, its side edges being sewed flatly upon the skirt and silk cord laced through eyelets made in the overlapping edges to form a lacing over it, the ends being tied near the bottom of the skirt. Tackings are made through the front edges of the panel and wider-front-drapery, to hold them in position. The wider drapery curves upward toward the right side, and in this side four upward-turning plaits are folded, its top being conformed to the shape of the gores

by three darts. The back-drapery has also four upturning plaits in its right side edge, and this edge is joined to the corresponding edge of the wider front-drapery and the seam tacked to the right side-back seam as far down as the lowest plait. The lower edge of the back-drapery curves below the joining to accord with the front, and the effect suggests the classical Greek style, the suggestion being enhanced by the application of silk under-facings, which are revealed by the curves and by tackings made through both draperies at points indicated in the pattern. The back-drapery falls straight at the left side, and its top is laid in plaits turning toward the center. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt, and the placket opening for both is finished at the left side. A narrow plaiting of the dress goods set on to form its own heading forms the foot trimming and extends entirely about the lower edge, except where the fan ornament is placed at the left side.

In developing a skirt of this style the contrast may be limited to the texture or it may extend to the color. For instance: a skirt of brown camel's-hair might have facings of brown Surah or velvet, or of red or orange Surah or fancy striped or checked wool goods. A pretty basque for association with such a skirt is No. 1085, which is shown in two views on page 177 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. or 25 cents. Either the skirt or basque, however, may be united with any other garment.

We have pattern No. 1084 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it will require seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-eight inches wide. In the combination represented, it needs six yards and a-fourth of dress goods twenty-two inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1061

MISSES' AND GIRLS' HOOD.

(For Description see Page 178.)



1078

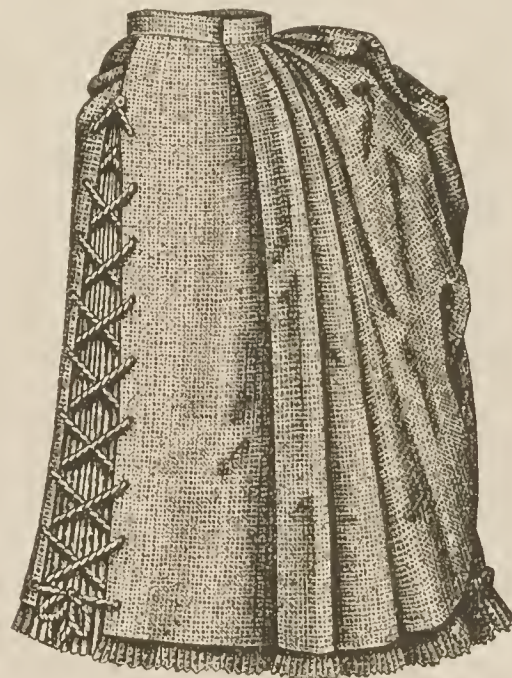
GIRLS' CAP.

(For Description see this Page.)



1084

Right Side-Front View.



1084

Left Side-Back View.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

(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 October may be certain to secure copies of

that Edition by sending in their orders by the tenth of September. We shall, of course, 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 CHILDREN.

FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 1.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1079 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 183 of this DELINEATOR.

The utmost simplicity characterizes the most popular dresses for little people and is a distinctive feature of this dainty mode, which in this instance is developed in figured *challis* and crimson silk; the silk being, however, used only decoratively. The body is a plain round waist, with under-arm and shoulder seams; and upon it at the front and back are arranged corresponding ornamental portions that are cut out low in Pompadour outline and have forward-turning



FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1079, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

plaits at each side of the center and closing, the folds being creased to the shoulders. The closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons, and a lacing is made with crimson cord across the center of the ornamental front, the cord being laced through eyelets made in the first plaits and tied in a bow at the bottom, the ends being tipped with tassels. The visible portion of the front and back is covered with crimson Surah gathered at the neck and lower edge, and the result is exceedingly pretty. The little standing collar upholds a ruff of lace at the neck, and similar ruffs are worn in the sleeves, which are gathered at the lower edges

and finished with very deep wristbands that close with button-holes and buttons at the front of the wrist. The skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the waist, and has a deep hem and a cluster of three tucks at the bottom. The tucks and hem may be fancifully stitched with embroidery silk or floss, or the hem may be faced with the contrasting material. Instead of the full facings of silk, a plain or plaited facing may be added, and it may be of silk, velvet, plush, satin, Surah or the dress goods, as preferred. Cashmeres, serges, camel's-hairs in plain, figured and embroidered varieties, also chambrays, gingham, nun's-veilings, pongees, Surahs, etc., will be much liked for such dresses; and lace net or embroidery may form the upper part of the waist for dainty wear.

FIGURE No. 2.—CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 2.—This illustrates a Child's costume. The pattern, which is No. 1108 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and is shown differently made up and trimmed on page 182 of this magazine.

Velvet, homespun and Surah are here very attractively combined

in the costume. The skirt is arranged in box-plaits and is hemmed at the bottom and joined to a shallow yoke at the top, the yoke being finished with a belt.

The pretty little jacket forming the body has under-fronts of lining that close in front and have a full puff-vest of Surah arranged upon them, the vest being shirred at the neck and lower edges. To the bottom of the vest is joined a deep point of velvet that is edged with silk cord and affords a stay for the lower shirrings, the vest drooping in its characteristic fashion over the point. The vest is joined to the right front at its neck, lower and side edges, and is secured to the other front with hooks and loops. The jacket fronts flare attractively to display the vest, and fall as deep as the point at their front corners. Under-arm darts, side seams placed well back and a curving center seam shape the jacket prettily to the figure; and at

the seams are underfolded extra widths that form the back skirt in two box-plaits, the skirt being curved shorter at the center of the plaits to show a lining of velvet. All the edges of the jacket are bordered with silk cord, and the jacket fronts are lined. The turn-down collar is of velvet edged with cord, and the round cuff-facings of velvet are also edged with cord. The coat sleeves fit prettily, and a dainty finish is given by ruffs of lace in the neck and wrists.

Only the vest may be in contrast if desired, or it may be of the dress goods and the front, collar and cuff-facings made to contrast. The jacket edges may be piped, bound, edged with bead

trimming or finished plainly, as preferred. Any preferred variety of dress goods may be chosen for little costumes of this style, and a combination may be produced with the material in a different color or with any preferred contrasting texture.

The hat has a puffing of silk on its brim, and is prettily trimmed with ribbon.



FIGURE No. 2.—CHILD'S COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1108, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 3.—CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 181.)

FIGURE No. 3.—This illustrates a Child's costume. The pattern, which is No. 1056 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and is shown made of fancy dress goods on page 182 of this magazine.

The costume is here shown made of tennis flannel and trimmed with braid and buttons. The body is arranged to form a double box-plait at the center of the front and back and is closed in front with buttons and button-holes in a fly. It is in the round style so much favored, and side-back gores curve it prettily to the figure. To its lower edge is joined the skirt, which is laid in broad kilt-plaits turning from the center of the front and is also gathered at the top, except across the front. Along the seaming of the skirt to the body are sewed ornamental sections that flare in points at the center

of the front and back and are arched prettily at the lower edges. The collar is in two parts corresponding in shape with the ornamental sections. The front is decorated at each side of the plait with strips of braid extending from under the folds and turned in points a short distance from the plait, the points being decorated with buttons. Three similarly arranged strips of braid decorate the coat sleeves at the back of the wrists, buttons also decorating their points. The skirt is not decorated, a blind-sewed hem finishing its lower edge. In the neck and sleeves are worn frills of dainty lace.

The ornamental sections and the collar may be overlaid with lace or embroidery, be trimmed with braid or formed of velvet, plush, silk or contrasting material. All kinds of dress goods devoted to children's wear will make up prettily in this way, and the tailor mode of finish is much favored for cloth dresses of this description.

FIGURE NO. 4.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 4.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1067 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from six months to six years old, and may be seen made up for general wear on page 183 of this magazine.



FIGURE NO. 3.—CHILD'S COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1056, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 180.)

In this instance the dress is made up for nice wear, and is the embodiment of simplicity and daintiness. It combines pressed Italian lace net and flouncing. The flouncing is used for the body and skirt, which are in one length at the front and back; and the net is used for the sleeves and also for the yoke, which forms the upper part of the dress. Shoulder seams adjust the yoke, and side seams remove unneeded fullness from the sides of the lower part, which is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the yoke. A stay is arranged underneath at the waist-line, where the dress is shirred twice to draw it in closely to the figure, the shirrings being secured to the stay and giving the garment the effect of a baby waist and full skirt. The closing is made at the back as far below the waist as needed with button-holes and lace buttons. A frill of lace edging turns upward from the joining of the body to the yoke and is continued along the arms' eyes of the yoke. A similar frill stands at the neck, and finishes the wrists of the little coat sleeves.

Any other preferred variety of lace may be chosen, the oriental variety being much favored. Dainty dresses may also be made of plain or embroidered nun's-vailings, cashmeres, mulls, China silks, etc.; and with these lace net may be suitably used for the yoke. Dresses for general wear will be made of flannels, chambrays, satens, ginghams, percales, cashmeres, serges and all kinds of suitable dress goods; and lace or embroidery may be used as decoration. However, for general wear, a plain finish will be most desirable.

FIGURE NO. 5.—CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 182.)

FIGURE No. 5.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern,

which is No. 1063 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 184 of this publication.

Quaint and pretty is this little coat, and the material here chosen for it—heavy homespun—makes it serviceable as well. The back is in one length, and is gracefully fitted to the figure by a curving center seam which terminates at the top of an underfolded box-plait, and side-back seams that disappear at the top of underfolded backward-turning plaits. In front of the side-back seams the body extends only to the waist-line, and the depth is made up by skirt sections that are shirred at the top nearly to their front edges and joined to the lower edge. The bottom of the coat is hemmed, and the body is closed with button-holes and buttons. Overlying the fronts are jacket fronts which are of about the same depth and have their front edges turned over in straight *revers* and faced with silk. Fancy clasps fastened to the *revers* produce a jaunty effect, and euff facings of silk complete the coat sleeves. The collar is in the standing style and is of silk, and in the neck and wrists are worn dainty ruffs.

Such coats will be made of eider-down flannels and cloths, *bouclé* and *frisé* goods, fancy and plain cloths, *tricot*s, serges, cashmeres, plain, plaid and striped flannels, and all kinds of fabrics fashionable for children's outdoor garments. The tailor mode of finish may be adopted, or lace, embroidery, galloons or braid may be used for garniture. Sometimes the fronts will be of plush, corduroy, velvet, Turkish toweling or chamois; the latter, of course, being in its natural color, and the others in white, gold, garnet or any tint that may be preferred.

The hat is prettily trimmed with velvet and a fancy *aigrette*. Its brim is bound with velvet and reaches well over the face, with something of the poke effect, this being a style which from its quaintness is always considered especially suited to small people.

The hat is prettily trimmed with velvet and a fancy *aigrette*. Its brim is bound with velvet and reaches well over the face, with something of the poke effect, this being a style which from its quaintness is always considered especially suited to small people.



FIGURE NO. 4.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1067, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 6.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 183.)

FIGURE No. 6.—This consists of a Child's coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 1083 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from one to six years of age, and is represented made of other goods on page 184 of this *DELINEATOR*. The cap pattern, which is No. 1078 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and is also exhibited on page 179.

The two garments combined complete a most attractive and stylish outdoor toilette for a little man or woman. In this instance they are shown developed in homespun, and the hood is gayly lined with crimson silk. The body of the coat reaches only to the waist-line and is closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. It is fashioned with side-back gores and a curving center seam that conform it gracefully to the figure at the back. The skirt is shirred nearly to the front edges and joined to the lower edge of the body, its front edges lapping the same width as does the body. On each hip is a fancy lap that is decorated along its lower edge with large fancy buttons. A girdle of two thick silk cords is

arranged about the waist and tied in front. The hood falls in a handsome point to the edge of the waist, and its sides above the point are turned forward in pretty *revers* that show the silk lining, the point being elaborated with a fancy design done with silk cord, and the corners of the *revers* tipped with tassels. The hood is gathered at the neck and permanently attached in the seaming of the standing collar. The coat sleeves fit smoothly and are plainly finished.

The cap is a picturesque little fashion. Its lower part is folded up to form a deep band, which may be faced with the material or a decorative fabric. It is shaped to form a long point that is tipped with a tassel and falls over on one side.

All kinds of coatings, also basket, plain, plaid and fancy flannels, serges, camel's-hairs, plushes, silks, Surahs, eider-down cloths, etc., will make up handsomely in this way; and the hood may be lined with a contrasting color in any preferred texture. If desired, the girdle of cord may give place to a piping or cording, which may be inserted in the seam joining the skirt and body; or a belt may be substituted. The cap may be made of any coat or dress material or of Jersey goods.

CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1108.—Velvet, nomespun and



1108

Front View.



1108

Back View.

CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

duced in its adjustment, and has two box-plaits formed of extra width allowed below the terminations of these seams, the lower edges being so curved as to give these plaits an unusually attractive effect. The fronts have an under-arm dart in each side, and their front edges are cut away to disclose a full vest, which is adjusted upon under portions that are sewed into the side and shoulder seams and close with button-holes and buttons. The vest is shirred three times at the top and once at its lower edge, and

all its shirrings extend nearly to the sides. In each side a shallow, downward-turning plait is folded near the lower edge, and the right side is sewed flatly upon the corresponding under-portion. The shirrings at the top are sewed through to a stay, and the left side of the vest is underfaced and attached invisibly to the left under-portion with hooks and loops. The lower edges of the vest and under-portion are placed evenly together, and to them is sewed an ornamental section, which is of velvet and deeply pointed. The edges

of this section are bordered with beaded gimp, and so are the front and lower edges of the jacket, the plaits at the back being underfaced with velvet. A round rolling collar of velvet is about the neck, and its edges are bordered with beaded gimp, the seam joining it being covered with a bias strip of the goods, which is continued along the top of the vest. The sleeves are in coat shape, their adjustment being close, but not so tight as to interfere with the free movements of the wearer. Their decoration consists of cuff facings of velvet surmounted by a row of gimp.

Plaid and plain goods will often be associated in a costume of this style, and so will plaid goods and velveteen. Sometimes the vest will be of Surah when all the rest of the costume is of wool goods. When the wearer is a boy the beaded gimp will often be omitted in favor of a braid finish, which is also appropriate and is



FIGURE NO. 5.—CHILD'S COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1063, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 181.)

Surah are associated in this costume at Child's figure No. 2 on page 180 of this DELINEATOR, and silk cord is prettily introduced as decoration.

Fancy dress goods and velvet were selected for the costume in the present instance, and facings of velvet and beaded gimp form the garnitures. The skirt has a shallow yoke-top which fits smoothly about the figure and is sewed to a belt, the closing being made at the back with button-holes and buttons. To the yoke is joined the skirt, which is formed of straight breadths joined together, turned under for a hem at the lower edge and laid in box-plaits that are held in position by a good pressing.

The body of the costume is a jacket that has a center seam and side seams intro-

often preferred for a girl's costume.

We have pattern No. 1108 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, will require four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1056.—At figure No. 7 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, and at Child's figure No. 3 on page 181 of this DELINEATOR, this costume is again represented; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being tennis flannel, with braid and buttons for decorations.

The costume is fashioned in a style that is in itself very attractive, and its value is enhanced by its adaptability to all materials worn by little people. It is developed in mixed suit goods in the present instance, and its decorations comprise clasps and machine-stitching. The body of the costume is of becoming depth, and at the center of the back and front a box-plait is stitched between two



1056

Front View.



1056

Back View.

CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

tucks, the tucks in the front turning backward and those in the back forward. There is an under-arm gore at each side, and these gores, in addition to the seams upon the shoulders, produce a very becoming adjustment. The closing is made through the box-plait at the center of the front, which, of course, comes in the overlapping side, the opposite side being hemmed; and the neck is finished with a pretty little collar formed in two sections, the ends of which flare at both front and back. The edges of the collar are machine-stitched, and the wrists of the sleeves are plainly finished.

The skirt has a wide box-plait folded at the center of the front, and for the rest of the distance around it is laid in plaits turning from the box-plait. This arrangement does not, however, reduce the top to the size of the body, the process being perfected by means of a scanty gathering across the back. After the skirt has been sewed to the body a prettily shaped ornament, composed of two sections which broaden into points near the center of the front and back and curve narrowly over the hips, is sewed along the joining and turned down over its own seam. The ends of these ornaments meet at the center of the front and back and are ap-



1067

Front View.



1067

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

parently fastened to position under fancy clasps, which may be of wood or metal. The bottom of the skirt is turned up for a hem, and although the kilt effect is modified by the gathers mentioned, the plaits are held in position by having a tape tacked to their under sides. A row of stitching holds the hem in position, and another finishes the edges of the ornaments neatly.

There is enough of the jacket effect about the costume to make it as becoming to small boys as to girls, and very often the body and ornamental portions will be of plain cloth or velveteen when the skirt is of plaid woolen or a softer fabric than the body portion. When one material is used throughout braid will often be applied as decoration. When the costume is to be made up for boys who require the largest sizes, the materials chosen will often be similar to those worn by their elder brothers.

We have pattern No. 1056 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. To make the costume for a child of five years, will require four yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. If goods forty-eight inches wide be selected, then a yard and seven-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1067.—At Child's figure No. 4 on page 181 of this DELINEATOR, this dress is pictured as made of Italian lace net and flouncing, and trimmed with edging to match. Another view of the mode, showing it developed in other materials and with different trimmings, is given at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

The dress is especially pretty and quaint in effect, and is adapted to all materials worn by little people. In this instance it is developed in navy-blue flannel and trimmed with red fancy braid. The upper part is in yoke style, and the three sections composing the yoke are joined by seams upon the shoulders. The lower part of the waist is continuous in length with the skirt, and at the sides are seams which spring out toward the lower edge in accordance with the requirements of the skirt portion. Above these seams the shape of the arms'-eyes is hollowed out, and across the top of the front, and at each side of an opening that extends considerably below the waist-line of the back, a row of



1079

Front View.



1079

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Description see Page 184.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—
This consists of Child's Coat No. 1083,
price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap
No. 1078, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 181.)

gathering is made to conform these edges to the size of the yoke to which they are sewed. The right side of both the yoke and lower portion is turned under for a hem, and the closing is made from the neck to the waist-line with button-holes and buttons. The adjustment of the dress about the waist is made with two rows of shirring, which are about an inch apart and are stayed securely by being sewed through to a belt-like stay, the greater part of the fulness being kept to the center of the back and front, and the arrangement simulating the effect of a round waist and full skirt. Three rows of braid trim the bottom of the skirt, and two rows ornament each of the pretty coat sleeves above the wrist. A single row of the braid follows the lower outline of

the yoke, and another row trims the little standing collar. The contrast of dark-blue and red is always pretty, and both colors are durable. Any other combination admired, however, may be developed instead, and the trimming may be varied to suit the fancy. A sash may be worn with this dress, if desired.

We have pattern No. 1067 in seven sizes for children from six months to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, requires two yards and five-eighths of material twen-

ty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. If goods 48 inches wide be chosen, then a yard and three-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 183.)

No. 1079.—At Child's figure No. 1 on page 180 of this DELINEATOR, this dress is again seen.

This dress is especially pretty and yet very simple in construction. Plain dress goods and velvet are united in this instance, and facings of velvet, silk cord and tassels form the decorations. The foundation or under portion of the body comprises three sections—one for the front, and one for each side of the back; and upon these the outer portions are adjusted. There are also three outside sections, and that for the front is cut away so as to leave its center quite short, while at each side of the shorter portion it has three forward-turning plaits folded in it and extends to the shoulder seams, in which it is included, as are also the deeper portions of the back, which have three backward-turning tucks at each side of its shorter portion. The latter and the under portion of the back are turned under for a hem at both sides, and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons; the effect of the back when the edges are thus brought together corresponding with that of the front. The plaits are tacked in their folds in a line with the shorter portions of the back and front, and the exposed under-ports of the waist are faced with velvet. The front is rendered very ornamental by means of a cord which is laced through eyelets worked in the edges of the tucks nearest the center and tied at the lower edge, its ends being tipped with tassels. A standing collar of velvet finishes the neck. The sleeves are each composed of one section of material, which is becomingly curved over the top and has its inner edges seamed together from the top nearly to the wrist, the edges below the seam being narrowly hemmed. The lower edge is scantily gathered and sewed to a wide wristband of velvet, the ends of which are closed with button-holes and buttons. The skirt is

in the full, round style, and is composed of straight breadths joined together, the lower edge being hemmed and three narrow tucks—for which allowance is made in the pattern—being taken above the hem. The top is gathered all round, and a placket opening is made at the center of the back. In joining the skirt to the body the fullness is kept more to the back than to the front.

This mode suggests any number of pretty contrasts which may be brought out in its development. A dress of dark-blue cashmere has the shorter portions of the back and front overlaid with embroidered edging so arranged that the points turn toward the center of the front and the closing of the back. The exposed parts of the under portions are faced with cardinal Surah, and the wristbands and collar are of the same bright hue. The tucks are brier-stitched with cardinal floss. Another exponent of the mode is of white flannel, and the visible parts of the under-waist portion are ornamented with narrow white braid arranged to follow the curves of the tucks. The tucks are omitted from the skirt, three rows of braid being substituted for them. Another pretty fancy is to make the dress of

brown camel's-hair, the shorter portions of the waist being overlaid with pale-gold Surah laid in very fine tucks. The tucks are taken in the skirt, and the wristbands and collar are of cashmere.

We have pattern No. 1079 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the front and back, and half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1083.—This coat is prettily brought out in homespun, with large buttons and cord and tassels for trimming, at Child's figure No. 6 on page 183 of this DELINEATOR. It is also pictured at figure No. 10 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886.

The mode is one which bespeaks its suitability for both small boys and girls, and is adapted to the entire range of fabrics in vogue for their outdoor garments. Rough cloth was chosen for it in the present instance, and facings of silk, buttons and silk cord constitute the decorations. The body of the coat suggests a plain round waist, but is double-breasted, both sides being hemmed and the closing performed with button-holes and buttons. A row of buttons is added to the overlapping side to perfect the double-breasted effect, and the adjustment is performed by side-back seams and a curving center seam. To the lower edge is joined the skirt, which is composed of straight breadths joined together and hemmed at its front and lower edges. The skirt is plain at the top for some distance back of the hem at each side, and for the remainder of the distance across it is gathered three times to bring the fulness into the requisite space. In the seam joining it to the waist are inserted broad pocket-laps, which have a button in each lower corner and fall over the hips with jaunty effect. A heavy cord having its ends

tipped with balls is fastened at the back, and its ends are carried to the front and tied. The little coat sleeves are each ornamented with a button placed upon the wrist at the outside just in front of the seam. The pointed hood which forms such a pretty feature of the garment is composed of one section of material and has a seam extending some distance above the point. Above the seam the edges are turned over in *revers*, and the top of the hood is scantily gathered and sewed with the standing collar to the coat. The hood is lined throughout with silk, the application of which emphasizes the beauty of the reversed edges. Over the seam a cord is arranged in serpentine fashion, and its ends, which are tipped with ball ornaments, are looped at the point. This cord and the balls are much smaller than those about the waist.

White camel's-hairs and serges and fancy white cloths are favorite selections for such coats, but for garments intended for general wear by little people who have not yet learned the meaning of the injunction "be careful," olive, brown, red, blue and dark-green are preferable. The hood lining may be plain, striped or checked silk, and the



1083

Front View.



1083

Back View.

CHILD'S COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)



1063

Front View.



1063

Back View.

CHILD'S COAT.

(For Description see Page 185.)

buttons of any variety adapted to the quality of material made up.

We have pattern No. 1083 in six sizes for children from one to six years of age. For a child of five years, it will require three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-eight inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of silk 20 inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 184.)

No. 1063.—This coat is again represented at figure No. 6 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1886, and at Child's figure No. 5 on page 182 of this DELINEATOR; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being homespun, with silk for the collar and facing, and the decorations consisting of fancy elaps and buttons.

There is a quaint prettiness about the mode which not even the engravings fully depict. Redfancy cloth was here used for the coat, and machine-stitching, metal buttons and a elasp constitute the finishings. The back is cut in one length from the neck to the lower edge, and its curving center seam is terminated at the waist-line, extra widths allowed at its termination and at corresponding points upon the front edges of the back being underfolded to form two box-plaits. The side-backs, under-arm gores and front waist-portions extend only to the waist-line, and upon the fronts are arranged little jacket-portions which are of even depth with them and are sewed with them to the back at the shoulder seams and to the under-arm gores. The jacket portions are turned back at their front edges in wide, straight lapels which are faced with the material and have triple lines of stitching about their edges. Between the lapels the closing of the



FIGURE NO. 1.—BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Jacket No. 1106, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Trousers No. 1103, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

waist—which is made with button-holes and buttons after the right side has been hemmed—is visible. A fancy elasp holds the edges of the lapels in position at the throat, and a standing collar triple stitched along its edges finishes the neck. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their outside seam is discontinued a little above the wrist. The wrist is underfaced with the material, and two rows of machine-stitching at the lower edge, two rows considerably higher up and double lines on each side of the outside seam simulate a cuff effect which is heightened by the arrangement of two buttons upon the upper side in front of the outside seam. The additional skirt-portion is supplied by a full breadth at each side, which is joined at its back edge to the under-fold of the corresponding plait in the back and is shirred in front of the plait three times along its top to adapt it to the size of the body portion to which it is joined. The shirrings terminate a little back of the hems, and as half inch spaces are allowed between the rows they are quite ornamental, the amount of fulness introduced being just sufficient to produce a very becoming effect. Hems—for which allowance is made in the pattern—

finish the front and lower edges of the skirt, and a button is placed at the waist-line of each side-back seam.

An especially pretty coat of this style is made of ivory-white cloth, and its lapels are faced with brown velvet, the buttons being also brown. Another, which would not require such careful handling, is of brown cloth, with Surrah facings; and still another is of garnet cashmere. The mode is adapted to all seasonable materials, and is sure to be a favorite for a long time.

We have pattern No. 1063 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. For a child of five years, it will need four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-eight



FIGURE NO. 2.—BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Jacket No. 1101, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Trousers No. 1103, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 186.)

yards wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide extra for facings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

STYLES FOR BOYS.

FIGURE NO. 1.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—This consists of a Boys' box-plaited jacket and knee trousers. Each pattern is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1106 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is represented made of other goods on page 190 of this DELINEATOR. The trousers pattern, which is No. 1103 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is shown in two views on page 192.

Fancy cheviot was chosen for the suit in this instance, and the finish for the jacket is a row of machine-stitching made close to the edges. In the back the jacket shows three box-plaits, and in each front are formed two similar plaits, which are all stitched along their underfolds and well pressed. The collar rolls the fronts in lapels, below which the jacket is closed with four buttons and button-holes. The back is seamless at the center, and the side seams are well curved. The coat sleeves fit easily, and are finished with a row of stitching made a few inches from the wrist, and a button is placed

at the back of the wrist below the stitching, giving a cuff effect.

The trousers are shaped with the customary seams and close at the sides. Pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams, and an under waistband with button-holes is also added. Three buttons decorate the lower part of each leg in front of the outside seam.

Such suits are stylish in all kinds of fancy, checked, plaid, striped and plain suitings, and the usual finish will be machine-stitching. The edges of the jacket may be bound or finished plainly, and the outside seams of the trousers may be stitched in welt style or have a piping of narrow braid.

The hat is a stylish Derby.

FIGURE NO. 2.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 185.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—This consists of a Boys' side-plaited jacket and knee trousers. Each pattern is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1101 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is illustrated in two views on page 190 of this DELINEATOR. The trousers pattern, which is No. 1103 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is differently represented on page 192.

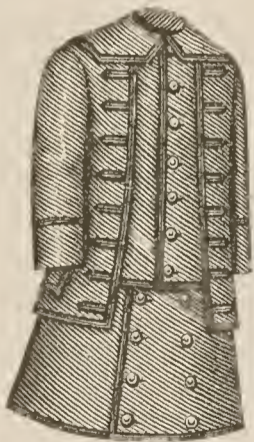
Very jaunty is this suit for a little man. The material illustrated in this instance is fancy suiting. The jacket has forward-turning plaits stitched in the back at each side of the center, and in the front at each side of the closing, which is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The side seams are well curved, and a belt stitched at all its edges is worn, its overlapping end being rounded and slipped through a strap fastened to the opposite end. The collar is in deep turn-over style, with rounding front corners, and is finished at its edges with a row of stitching. Pockets are inserted in the lower part of the fronts, and the openings are finished with stitching and stayed at the ends with triangular ornaments done with silk twist.

The coat sleeves fit easily and are plainly finished at their wrists.

The trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and have pockets in their outside seams. They close at the sides and have an under waistband with button-holes in it, so that the buttons supporting them will not be visible. The outside seams are stitched in welt style.

Suitings of all varieties, including checks and hair-lines, will be used for suits of this style. Sometimes a leather belt will be worn. The trousers may be lined or not, as desired, and the edges of the jacket may be bound or finished plainly.

The polo cap is made of the suit material, and is a most fashionable *chapeau* for a small boy.



1092

Front View.

BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—This illustrates a Boys' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1092 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for boys from two to six years of

age, and is exhibited in two views on this page.

For the very wee man this is an exceedingly handsome little costume. In this instance it is developed in mixed cloth and very effectively trimmed with braid and buttons. The skirt comprises two plain front-sections and a kilted back-section. The front sections lap broadly and are closed with button-holes and buttons in the same manner as a double-breasted garment. They are hemmed and bound all round, except at the top, with braid, and are lapped over

the back section, to which they are joined. The skirt is joined to the lower edge of a well shaped supporting waist of Silesia that buttons in front.

The jacket is shaped to cling gracefully to the form by under-arm darts, and center and side seams that terminate below the waist-line, the back skirt forming two pretty tabs. The jacket fronts are cut away to expose a vest that is somewhat shorter and extends to the under-arm darts. The vest closes all the way down with button-holes

and buttons. All the loose edges of the jacket and vest are bound with braid, and the fronts are decorated with strips of braid that extend from under the binding and are turned in points a little further back under buttons. Pocket-laps bound with braid are sewed to the fronts, and the coat sleeves are trimmed in cuff outline with a row of doubled braid. a pointed strap formed of the braid extending forward from the outside seam and decorated at the point with a button. The collar resembles the sailor style at the back and is fancifully shaped in front, and all its edges are bound with braid.

Fancy and plain suitings of all kinds, also *tricot*s, cheviots, serges, cloths, diagonals, flannel in small checks, plaids, etc., will make up stylishly in this way; and the edges may be bound, stitched or plainly finished, as preferred.

Around the crown of the jaunty hat is a band of ribbon, which falls in short streamers at the back.



FIGURE NO. 3.—BOYS' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1092, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1092.—At Boys' figure No. 3, which is shown on this page, this costume is represented as made of mixed cloth and trimmed with braid and buttons. Other views, showing it developed in other materials, are given at figures Nos. 6 and 8 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

Plain cloth is the material represented in the present instance, and braid and buttons constitute the decorations. The skirt comprises three sections, that for the back being laid in side-plaits and having its front edges overlapped by the corresponding edges of the front sections which are sewed flatly to it. The front sections are turned under for hems at their front and lower edges, lap broadly, and are unplaited and closed with buttons and button-holes, a row of buttons being added to the overlapping side. A hem finishes the bottom of the back skirt, and for all the hems allowance is made in the pattern. The skirt is sewed to a waist of Silesia, which comprises two sections that are joined in a seam at the center of the back and have seams upon the shoulders to assist in shaping it. The waist closes in front with button-holes and small flat bone buttons, and both sides are turned under for hems.

The body proper is a jacket having vest fronts which are shorter than the fronts proper and are closed with button-holes and buttons. The jacket fronts extend to within some distance of the closing of the vest and are skilfully curved to assist in producing the shapely effect characterizing all the outlines. In each side is a shallow under-arm dart, and along the seams of this dart and in the shoulder seams are sewed the corresponding edges of the vest. There is a curving seam at the center of the back, and this seam, and also the side seams, terminate a little below the waist-line, the edges below them, and also the lower and front edges of the jacket



1092

Back View.

BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

and vest, being bound with braid. Upon the jacket fronts strap ornaments of braid are arranged horizontally, their front ends terminating beneath the binding and their back ends folding under to form points. Similar ornaments are arranged perpendicularly upon the lower part of the back, these, and also those upon the front being, of course, applied before the binding. Prettily curved pocket-laps are sewed to the jacket fronts on the hips, and their edges are bound with braid. The collar is in sailor shape, and its edges are braid-bound. Sufficient extra length for a hem finish is provided at the wrists of the sleeves, and a little above each wrist a row of braid is applied to suggest a cuff. Braid also finishes the overlapping and lower edges of the front skirt-sections.



1104

Front View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

to rest sufficiently long upon the space it will cover to perform the pressing without much ironing, as ironing is apt to work up a gloss that is not desirable. If any part of the goods be dampened the effect should be ascertained before making up, as it may be necessary to sponge all the cloth. Flannel, serge, plain and mixed chevots and all suitings worn by small boys make up prettily in this way, and the finish may be simplified if desired.

We have pattern No. 1092 in five sizes for boys from two to six years of age. For a boy of five years, it will require three yards and a-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, with half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the waist. Price of pattern 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1104.—Another view of this overcoat, showing it developed in different material, is given at figure No. 19 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

The double-breasted sack is a favorite for boys, and is adapted to all materials worn by them. It is here pictured made up in chinchilla, and its finish consists of stitching. The fronts turn back in lapels at their tops, and below the lapels are closed with button-holes and buttons, the left side overlapping the right and having a row of buttons added to it to perfect the double-breasted appearance. There is an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and at the center of the back is a curving seam which terminates some distance from the lower edge; while upon the edges below the termination are cut extra widths that are lapped from the left side over the right in regular coat-lap fashion. The high rolling collar meets the lapels in notches, and the lapels are

provided with a button and button-hole so that they may be closed about the throat if desired. A row of stitching finishes all the edges, including those of the collar and lapels; and across the top of the lap at the back a row of stitching is also made. The sleeves are easy in their adjustment, and allowance for a hem finish is made for them in the pattern, the hem being invisibly sewed. Two buttons placed upon the upper side in front of the outside seam, and a row of stitching made some distance from the edge, give each a neat cuff effect.

All kinds of seasonable overcoatings are made up in this way, and braid is applied instead of stitching whenever such a finish is more in keeping with the material selected or when durability is of first importance.

We have pattern No. 1104 in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, it requires three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1104

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH ADJUSTABLE HOOD.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1100.—At figure No. 4 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, this overcoat is represented in another material.

The three views given in the present instance suggest the possibilities and uses of the garment quite as well as can be done by the pen. The material pictured is plaid overcoating, and machine-stitching forms the finish. The fronts lap quite broadly, but close in single-breasted style with a row of buttons and button-holes; and in them are inserted side pockets and a breast pocket, the latter being in the left side. Broad flaps overhang the openings to the side-pockets, and a welt finishes the breast-pocket opening. At the center of the back is a shapely seam which terminates some distance from the lower edge, extensions being allowed below its termination and lapped in regulation coat fashion. The sleeves are of easy width and have a hem finish at the wrists. The collar is in the round, turn-over style, and just below it the hood is adjusted with button-holes and buttons. Two sections are united in the hood, and after being properly shaped they are seamed together along their corresponding edges. The outer edge is hemmed to form a casing in which a cord or elastic is run, and whenever desired the hood may be drawn up over the head and the ends of the drawing-string tied in front as shown in one of the front views; while at other times the hood may fall as shown in the back view. Single lines of stitching are made along the edges of the collar, the hem



1100

Front View.

1100

Front View, Showing the Hood Raised.

1100

Back View.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH ADJUSTABLE HOOD.

(For Description see this Page.)

of the hood, the front, lower and open back edges of the coat and also about the pocket flaps and welt; a row of stitching being also made above each pocket-flap and another row outlining a shallow cuff upon each sleeve.

For wear during severe weather no style of overcoat could be superior to this. All kinds of overcoatings are adapted to the mode, reversible plaids being especially liked. Machine-stitching is generally preferred to braid for a finish, though the latter may be applied

if desired. The adjustment of the hood a little below the neck edge permits of wearing it over the head without rendering the upturned collar at all uncomfortable.

We have pattern No. 1100 in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a boy of eleven years, will need four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' SINGLE-BREADED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1105.—At figure No. 16 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, this overcoat is represented in a different selection of material.

Overcoats fashioned in the single-breasted sack style are particularly liked for young boys, and the mode is here brought out in worsted overcoating, with machine-stitching and covered buttons for a finish. A single row of buttons and button-holes closes the front—the left side overlapping the right—and above the closing the tops turn back in tiny lapels which form notches where they meet the ends of the high rolling collar. In each side of the front an opening for a side pocket is made, and higher up in the left side is made a shorter opening for a breast pocket. All the openings are finished with welts, that for the breast-pocket opening being much narrower than the others.

At the center of the back is a shapely seam which terminates some distance from the bottom of the coat, and upon the open edges are allowed extensions, which are lapped from the right side over the left, stitching being made across the top and down the edge of the overlap, about the bottom of the coat and up the front edges. The collar is stitched to correspond, and so are the pocket-welts; and a row of stitching is made below each welt. The wrist of each sleeve is finished with a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern; and a row of stitching is made far enough above the hem to suggest a cuff.

All kinds of overcoatings are made up in this fashion, plain and curled beavers, diagonals and all sorts of mixed worsteds being selected for school and general wear. Horn buttons may be selected if their better wearing qualities be a consideration.

We have pattern No. 1105 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age. To make the garment for a boy of seven years, will require two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' OVERCOAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1107.—The effect of this coat when made up in another material is shown at figure No. 1 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

The title makes it almost unnecessary to mention the peculiar fitness of this coat for tobogganing, skating, coasting, etc.; or to suggest that very warm textures will be selected for its construction. Heavy cloth was chosen for it in the present instance, and a decided contrast to its neutral gray tone is developed by the selection of red cloth for the applied bands, and pipings. The fronts of the coat are double-breasted and close with button-holes and large horn buttons, a row of buttons being added to the overlapping side to perfect the double-breasted appearance. The back is without a seam at the center, and the side seams are placed well backward and finely curved. The coat is not so long as to trammel the limbs, and its front and lower edges show a finish of machine-stitching. The side and shoulder seams have pipings of the contrasting goods stitched in

them, and a little above the bottom of the coat a wide band of the contrasting goods is applied, both edges showing a line of stitching. The sleeves are of moderate width, and their outside seams are piped to accord with the body seams. They are rendered quite picturesque by the application of little epaulettes which have bands of the contrasting goods about their lower edges, while a cuff of the contrasting fabric finishes each wrist, and the arms'-eyes are piped with it. Upon the left side of the front a breast pocket is applied in patch fashion, its top being turned in for a hem and ornamented with a band of contrasting goods, which is turned up over its own seam and stitched along its top. The collar is in the high rolling shape and has a row of stitching about its edges. The hood, which is in monk style, is joined with the collar to the neck and is composed of a single section having its corresponding edges joined together. Its front ends are turned over upon the outside, and a dart seam between them and the center at each side perfects the shape. The hood is lined throughout with the material, and a little inside the margin between the outside and lining a easing is applied. Through the easing is run a cord which draws the hood up to the requisite size, and at the center the cord is tied and tipped with pompons. A band of the contrasting goods is stitched about the edge.

Such coats are made of flannel and heavy colored blankets, as well as all varieties of heavy cloths. Reversible overcoatings are sometimes chosen, and the contrasting bands will often show the opposite side to that revealed

by the coat itself. Woolen blankets may be used so that their stripes will cut in for the decorative portions if care be exercised.

We have pattern No. 1107 in seven sizes for boys from nine to fifteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, it will require three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one yard extra for cuffs, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' OVERCOAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 189.)

No. 1091.—At figure No. 5 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, this coat is pictured in another material.

All that is merry and glad in boys' sports is suggested by this overcoat, which is ample and protective without being overweighty or inconvenient in shape. Flannel was used for the making in the present instance, and machine-stitching forms the finish. The fronts lap quite broadly and close in double-breasted fashion, a row of buttons being placed upon the overlapping side. In addition to the side and shoulder seams, a curving center seam is introduced in the fitting; and the adjustment is tightened about the body, without impeding the movement of the limbs, by the addition of a belt of the goods, which is slipped under narrow straps sewed at the side seams

and fastened at the left side of the front with a button-hole and button, the ends being rounded. The sleeves are in the regular coat shape and have a hem finish at their wrists. Upon the top of each a triple eap-ornament is placed, the three sections composing it being graduated in size and arranged to overlap; the smallest being at the top, and its upper edge extending far enough in a curve above the others to sew with the sleeve to the arm's-eye, while its lower part is stitched to the tops of the other two. Upon the left side, quite high up, is a patch pocket having its top turned in for a hem and its lower corners rounded off. The hood which forms such a comfortable item of the garment is composed of two sections, which are joined together at their inner edges and ends and have a dart seam running nearly parallel with their end seam and extending for



1105

Front View.

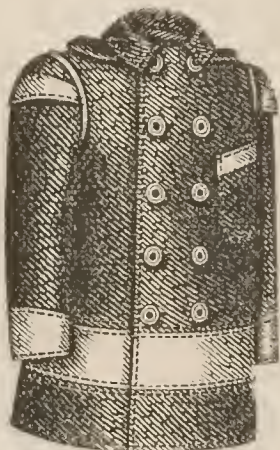


1105

Back View.

BOYS' SINGLE-BREADED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)



1107

Front View.



1107

Back View.

BOYS' OVERCOAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Description see this Page.)

some distance at each side of the longer seam. Two short darts remove all unnecessary fulness about the neck, and the hood is turned over slightly at its front corners and sewed to the neck in the same seam with a little round collar, which rolls over and conceals the joining. The outer edge is drawn up to the requisite size by means of a cord, which is run in a casing formed a little inside the margin and tied under the chin when the hood is upon the head, as it often will be when the wearer is engaged storming snow men, demolishing snow houses, or while tobogganning, etc.

The flannel chosen for the coat in this instance is a fancy variety, and striped flannel harmonizing with it is used for the collar, hood, and belt-straps and for the cap-ornaments, and is applied in bands above the wrists, upon the belt and the top of the pocket and also a little above the bottom of the coat. When the coat is made of a colored blanket—a favorite selection for such garments—the border stripes will occupy the same positions.

We have pattern No. 1091 in six sizes for boys from five to ten years of age. To make the garment for a boy of seven years, will require three yards and a-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide. As represented, it needs three yards of figured goods and half a yard of striped fabric, each twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1091
Front View.



1091
Back View.

BOYS' OVERCOAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Description see Page 188.)

BOYS' PEA-JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1093.—This jacket forms a portion of the suit shown at figure No. 15 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, where it is pictured in different material.

The jacket is represented as made of chinchilla in the present instance, and its construction is accomplished as follows: The fronts are turned back in short lapels at their tops, and below the lapels are slightly curved and closed in double-breasted fashion. The closing is made with button-holes and pearl buttons, and is so arranged that either side may be lapped over the other and the lapels buttoned high about the throat if desired; both fronts having buttons and button-holes to perfect this arrangement and to accord with the double-breasted style. In each side of the front are two pockets, the lower one occupying the position of the customary side-pocket; the cash or change pocket—which has quite a short opening—is arranged a little higher up in the right side, while the breast pocket is in the left side and is slightly diagonal in outline. Broad welts finish the openings to the lower pockets, and a narrower welt covers the breast-pocket opening, while the change pocket is simply bound. The welts have a row of machine-stitching above and below their lower edges, and their ends and upper edges are bound. The side seams of the jacket are well curved to give a shapely effect, and the back is in one piece. A high rolling collar meets the lapels in notches, and the sleeves are in the regulation coat style, with an easy width but no superfluous fulness. Extra length for a hem finish is allowed at the wrist, and a row of braid is doubled and arranged in the outline of a round cuff some distance from the lower edge. The collar and lapels and the front and lower edges of the jacket are bound with braid.

Such jackets are much liked by school-boys and young apprentices and trades-boys, and they merit the admiration bestowed upon them, being comfortable and practical as well as stylish. They may be made of all kinds of seasonable fabrics, except those devoted to dressy wear, but rough-finished goods usually receive the greatest share of favor. Machine-stitching is quite as suitable as braid for a finish, and is often preferred.

We have pattern No. 1093 in eleven sizes for boys from five to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a boy of eleven



1093
Front View.



1093
Back View.

BOYS' PEA-JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

years, will require two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' BOX-PLAITED JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 190.)

No. 1106.—At figures Nos. 12 and 13 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, and at Boys' figure No. 1 on page 185 of this DELINEATOR, this jacket is shown developed in other materials; the fabric chosen for it in the latter instance being fancy cheviot, with buttons and stitching for finishings.

Such jackets are in good form for young boys and are often preferred to coats. They are made of all kinds of coatings and suitings, the mode being in this instance brought out in cheviot, with machine-stitching and horn buttons for finishings. The side and shoulder seams are finely curved, the side seams being placed well to the back; and the fronts are turned back in tiny lapels at their tops, and below the lapels are closed in single-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. In each side of the front are two box-plaits which are stitched in their folds from the neck and shoulders to the lower edge; and at the back are three similar plaits. The position of the pocket in each side of the front is indicated by a pocket-lap, which is rounded off at its front end and finished with machine-stitching. The

collar is in the high rolling style, and its ends meet the lapels in notches. Its edges, and the lapels and the front and lower edges of the jacket, also show a machine-stitched finish. The sleeves have a hem finish at the wrists, and a little above the hem a row of stitching is made, a button being placed upon the upper side in front of the outside seam.

For school and general wear, such jackets will be made of rough-finished suitings and of checked and mixed worsteds. They are usually, but not necessarily, of the same kind of material as the trousers, and may if desired have a finish of braid binding instead of machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 1106 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age. To make the jacket for a boy of seven years, will require two yards and a-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' SIDE-PLAITED JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 190.)

No. 1101.—Other views of this jacket are given at figures Nos. 9 and 14 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, and at Boys' figure No. 2 on page 185 of this DELINEATOR; the material chosen in the latter instance being fancy suiting, and machine-stitching forming the finish.

The jacket is no less practical than novel. It is here shown made

of checked suiting, and its construction is as follows: The fronts lap and close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and horn buttons, and to the overlapping side is added a row of buttons to carry out the double-breasted effect; while in each side are two forward-turning plaits which extend from the shoulder seam to the lower edge and curve becomingly over the breast, being stitched to position all the way down. In each side of the back are two plaits corresponding with those in the front. The side seams are skilfully curved, and about the waist is worn a belt of the goods, which is stitched all round and has its ends slipped through a slide in front. Below the belt an opening for a pocket is made in each side of the front, and these openings, and also the front and lower edges of the jacket, are machine-stitched. The sleeves are hemmed at the

wrists, and the round turn-over collar is finished with stitching.

Such jackets are made of all kinds of suitings and coatings, and are more becoming than coats to some boys, while for all they are stylish and appropriate. They are often made up of mixed and rough-finished cloths to take the place of coats that are out-grown or out-worn.

We have pattern No. 1101 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age. To make the garment for a boy of seven years, will require two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON SACK COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1094.—This coat is represented in another material at figure No. 18 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

Cassimere was chosen for the coat in the present instance, and the finish consists of machine-stitching. The usual side and shoulder seams and a curving center seam are introduced in the fitting, and the fronts are turned back in tiny lapels at their tops, closing below the lapels with four button-holes and horn buttons. The lower front corners are rounded off, and in each side of the front an opening for the customary side-pocket is made, a shorter opening for a breast pocket being also made in the left side. Wide laps with rounding front ends finish the openings to the side pockets, and their edges are finished with machine-stitching, a row of stitching being also made in the edge above each. A welt having machine-stitching along its top and ends finishes the breast-pocket opening. The sleeves are in the regular coat shape and long enough to permit a hem finish at their wrists, a row of

stitching being made far enough above the wrist of each to outline a shallow cuff. A narrow rolling collar meets the lapels in notches, and its edges, as well as all the edges of the coat, are finished with a single row of stitching.

The four-button sack coat is one of the favorite styles for boys and may be worn with long or short trousers. All kinds of coatings and suitings may be made up in a garment of this kind, which is suitable for both school and church wear. A binding of braid is sometimes preferred to a stitched finish and covered buttons to hard ones, but not for general wear.

We have pattern No. 1094 in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a boy of eleven years, will require two yards and a-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 191.)

No. 1098.—At figure No. 11 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, this coat is represented in another material.

There is no style of coat more becoming to young boys than the cutaway sack. Such a coat is in this instance pictured as made of cheviot and finished with machine-stitching. The back has a slightly curved center seam, and the side seams are placed well backward and slightly arched, all three being continued to the lower edge. The front turns back in tiny lapels at the top, and below the lapels is cut away with considerable curve, four button-holes and buttons being visible, though only one of each is employed in closing. In each side of the front the usual side-pocket is inserted,

and in the left side, higher up, is a breast pocket. The opening to the latter is provided with a welt, which is stitched across its top and ends; and the openings to the side pockets are merely stitched. The wrist of each sleeve shows a hem finish—for which allowance is made in the pattern—and a little above the hem is a row of stitching which outlines a shallow cuff. A high rolling collar completes the neck, its ends meeting the lapels in notches. All the edges, including the collar and lapels, show a machine-stitched finish.

Careful pressing, neat sewing and attention to the details mentioned in the label of the pattern are the indispensable requisites toward success in making up boys' garments, the labor of which is really not great when once understood. Such a coat as this may be worn with any style of trousers, and may be made of any material suitable for boys' wear. Of course, the same kind of material is used throughout the suit, unless convenience or the wish to economize advises otherwise. If braid be preferred to stitching, it may be employed for binding the edges.

We have pattern No. 1098 in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. For a boy of nine years, it needs two yards of nine years, it needs two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' ONE-BUTTON CUTAWAY COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 191.)

No. 1095.—This coat, developed in another material, forms a portion of the stylish suit shown at figure No. 21 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

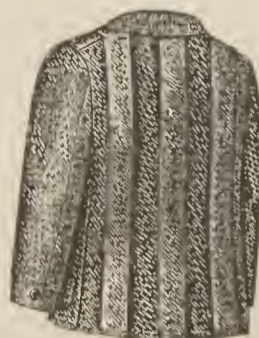
There are four holes and buttons on the front of the coat, though, as indicated by the title, only one is actually used in closing. The fronts turn back in small lapels at their tops, and their skirt portions are cut away stylishly, the seams joining them to the body portions and to the side-bodies being nicely curved to give a good effect about the hips. The backs extend the full depth of the garment, and the center seam terminates at a point in a line with the hip seams, extensions being allowed upon the edges below it and turned under a part of their width for hems and arranged in regular coat-laps, with that from the left side passing over the right. Extensions are also allowed upon the front edges of the back, and are overlapped by corresponding extensions cut upon the back edges of the front skirts, these extensions being first underfolded to form a coat-plait at each side. An opening for a breast pocket is made at the left side, and a welt provides the finish. The sleeves are long enough to permit of a hem finish at the wrists, and the neck is provided with a high rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches. The material chosen for the coat is worsted coating, and the buttons are of the covered variety. All the edges, including the pocket-welt, are bound with braid; and the sleeves are ornamented in the outline of a round cuff with braid folded double and stitched through its edges, one end of the braid being carried downward in front of the outside seam to the lower edge, and two buttons being placed in front of the lengthwise arrangement. An ornamental button-hole is made in the left lapel.

All varieties of coatings make up stylishly in this way, preference being given plain goods and those that have no decided pattern. Silk mixtures, stockinet, diagonals and checked suit goods are fash-



1106

Front View.



1106

Back View.

BOYS' BOX-PLAILED JACKET.

(For Description see Page 189.)



1101

Front View.



1101

Back View.

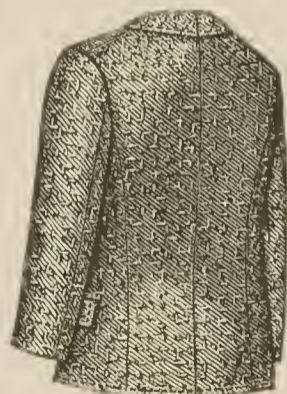
BOYS' SIDE-PLAILED JACKET.

(For Description see Page 189.)



1094

Front View.



1094

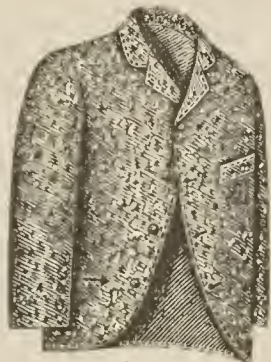
Back View.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON SACK COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

ionable selections, and among their materials the following color effects may be cited: A line of diagonals displays dark shades of olive, brown and blue; stockinet shows gray, brown and a mixed olive-and-brown. In checks all the dark tones are relieved by corresponding lighter shades. A binding is usually the preferred finish for the edges, but stitching may be employed if desired.

We have pattern No. 1095 in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age. To make the coat for a boy of eleven years, will require two yards and a-half of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1098

Front View.



1098

Back View.

BOYS' CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

(For Description see Page 190.)

BOYS' VEST, WITHOUT A COLLAR.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1099.—This vest forms a portion of the stylish suit shown at figure No. 11 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87, where it is pictured made of material matching the remainder of the suit.

Among the varying styles of vests worn by boys that fashioned without a collar is especially liked. It is here shown developed in cheviot, and the construction is as follows: The fronts are cut out sufficiently to show the necktie, and are narrowly extended back of the shoulder seams to meet at the center of the back. The back is of lining goods, and at the center is a curving seam which terminates a little above the lower edge, the corners below it being clipped off diagonally to assist in giving the necessary spring. The side seams also terminate a little above the lower edge. In joining the top of the back to the extended portions of the front it is lapped and felled to them. Back of the side seams is made a row of stitching, and in the side seams at the waist-line are inserted

straps, which are stitched flatly upon the back to a little back of the point where they are sewed into the seams. The free ends are pointed and fastened with a buckle. In each side of the front an opening for a side pocket is made, and in the left side, higher up, is an opening for a breast pocket. All the openings are provided with welts, and these welts, like all the edges, are finished with machine-stitching. Six button-holes and buttons close the front.

Vests are, of course, generally made of the same material as the remainder of the suit, though sometimes they are like the coat or jacket and unlike the trousers. If braid binding be preferred to a machine-stitched finish, it may be adopted. With it the buttons are usually of the covered variety, while with stitching they are generally of horn or wood. In either hard or covered buttons the size used for boys' vests is usually twenty-four line. The twist should be neither too fine nor too coarse.

We have pattern No. 1099 in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. For a boy of nine years, it will require five-eighths of a yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, with half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOYS' VEST, WITH NOTCHED COLLAR.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1097.—This vest forms a part of the stylish suit shown at figure No. 21 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

Worsted suiting was here chosen for the front and collar, and lin-



1099

BOYS' VEST, WITHOUT A COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)



1097

BOYS' VEST, WITH NOTCHED COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

ing goods for the back. The fronts are cut away sufficiently to show the neck-tie, and are closed with button-holes and covered buttons. In each side openings for a side pocket and a breast-pocket are made, and these openings are provided with braid-bound welts. There is a seam at the center of the back which terminates a little above the lower edge, and below it the edges are clipped off diagonally, the side seams also being discontinued a little above the lower edge to give the necessary spring over the hips. Into the side seams are sewed straps of the lining goods, which are stitched all about their edges and also stitched flatly upon the back for a short distance from their insertion in the seams. The free ends of these straps are pointed and are adjusted with a buckle. As mentioned in the title, the collar is in notched style, and in adjusting it the tops of the fronts are turned back in tiny lapels above the closing. Its edges, and also the edges of the front, are finished with a binding, and the edges of the back and arms'-eyes are stitched, a row of stitching being also made back of the side seams.

Of course, the material chosen for a vest accords with the remainder of the suit or, at least, with the coat, so that it is almost sufficient to say that all varieties of seasonable suitings may be chosen. Scotch suitings are esteemed especially durable and satisfactory for boys' wear. They are woven in checks, small plaids, and mixtures that seem to be all of one color, but really contain two or more. Finer suitings are flecked with a contrasting color. Machine-stitching is a more durable finish than a binding of any kind of braid for vests that are to do general service, and when it is chosen horn or wood buttons will be selected for the closing.

We have pattern No. 1097 in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, it will require five-eighths of a yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, with half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOYS' SUSPENDER TROUSERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 192.)

No. 1096.—These trousers are also represented at figures Nos. 4, 10, 15, 18, 19 and 21 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

Stylish in shape and finish are these trousers, which in this instance are pictured as made of worsted suiting. The outside leg-seams are stitched flatly in welt or French style, and are discontinued far enough from the top to permit the addition of the side pockets; above the pockets these seams are continued to the top, an extension which serves as a pocket facing being cut upon the back of the leg along the opening. The seam at the center of the back terminates a short distance from the top, and in each side of the hips is a dart which assists in shaping the trousers over the hips. The waistband is in two sections, which slope off narrowly toward their back ends and have suspender buttons sewed to them. The closing of the trousers is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and the legs are finished with hems, for which allowance is made in the pattern. A row of stitching is made along each pocket opening back of the leg stitching, and another row of stitching is made along the joining of the waistband. A row of stitching is also made at



1095

Front View.



1095

Back View.

BOYS' ONE-BUTTON CUTAWAY COAT.

(For Description see Page 190.)

each side of each dart seam. Upon the back are adjusted short straps, which are stitched all about their edges and also to the garment through their broadest ends, their free ends being fastened with a buckle.

All the items of the construction are clearly directed in the label of the pattern and are easily followed, even by an inexperienced worker. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for careful necessity for careful pressing. There is a wide variety of materials from which to choose, but preference is usually given small checks, narrow bars and hair-lines; the favorite colors are dark monotonous or inconspicuous mixtures. A check showing indistinct blue lines on a dark ground flecked with gold, and a larger check showing wine in two shades, are very fashionable designs for boys' wear.

We have pattern No. 1096 in nine sizes for boys from seven to fifteen years of age. In making the garment for a boy of eleven years, two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide will be required. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' SHORT TROUSERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1102.—These trousers form a portion of the suits shown at figures Nos. 11 and 16 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87.

The trousers are of a length much liked for young boys, and are adapted to combination with any style of jacket or coat. They may be buttoned to a shirt-waist or upheld by suspenders. In this instance they are represented as made of cheviot, and the finish is machine-stitching. Each leg comprises two sections, and both are sloped off to insure a close adjustment about the knee, the lower edge being finished with a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern. Openings are left in the side seams for the insertion of pockets, and extensions are cut upon the back parts of the legs at these openings, which form facings for the pockets. The outside leg-seams are stitched in welt fashion. Double lines of stitching are made along the pocket edges, and the hems are also machine-stitched. A short hip dart is taken in each side of the back, and after the seams of these darts are closed they are opened and stitched flatly. The waistband is stitched to position along the lower edge, and in it button-holes may be made if desired. A row of stitching is also made along the top of the trousers, and upon the outside suspender buttons are sewed. The fronts close with buttons and button-holes in a fly.

Such trousers are among the easiest articles of boys' wear for the home tailoress to make, and no difficulty need be feared if the instructions upon the label of the pattern be followed. Any material adapted to boys' wear makes up satisfactorily in this way. Of course, the trousers are generally of material

like the remainder of the suit, but when convenience or economy advise they may be of mixed goods or checks which do not differ too conspicuously with the jacket or coat. A neat variety of suiting has a narrow stripe upon a dark ground that is given a checked effect in the weave.

We have pattern No. 1102 in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. For a boy of nine years, it will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty seven inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of stay linen thirty-three inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1103.—These trousers form a part of the stylish suits illustrated at Boys' figures Nos. 1 and 2 on page 185 of this DELINEATOR, and at figures Nos. 9, 12, 13 and 14 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1886-'87; the material chosen for them in each instance being different from that here represented.

In this instance the trousers are made of checked suiting, in which the check is brought out in a clear but not light blue on a dark ground that shows glimpses of a silky-looking gold thread here and there; and the construction is accomplished as follows: Each leg is composed of two sections, and upon the back sections above the side seams are cut extensions which form under-laps. Double lines of stitching are made along the pocket openings, and the side seams are stitched in welt style. Waistbands, in which button-holes are made, are stitched at their lower edges beneath the tops, and a row of stitching finishes the upper edges of both the back and front, the closing of each side being made with a single button-hole and button. In each side of the back is a short dart which assists the seam at the center in producing a smooth fit over the hips, and the dart seams are opened and stitched flatly. Allowance is made in the pattern for a hem finish at the bottom of the legs, and these hems are invisibly sewed.

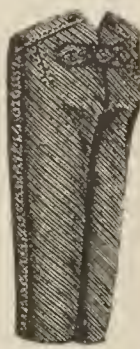
The trousers make up well in any variety of seasonable material worn by small boys, and are easily constructed, even by those who have had no previous experience in such work. They may be worn with any style of jacket or coat, and are often developed in velveteen—a material always liked for boys' wear—to wear with white shirt-waists and velveteen jackets.

We have pattern No. 1103 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age. For a boy of seven years, it will require a yard and a-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of stay linen thirty-three inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1096

Front View.



1096

Back View.

BOYS' SUSPENDER TROUSERS.

(For Description see Page 191.)



1102

Front View.



1102

Back View.

BOYS' SHORT TROUSERS.

(For Description see this Page.)



1103

Front View.



1103

Back View.

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS.

(For Description see this Page.)

THE LADIES' FASHION PLATE FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1886.

The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Autumn, 1886, will be found in a "Descriptive Book," which now accompanies the Plate. An advertisement, which will be found upon the second page of the Cover of this DELINEATOR, fully explains the terms, etc., upon which the Plate will hereafter be furnished by us. The change will, we have no doubt, prove a welcome one to subscribers to the Plate and DELINEATOR, a more complete index of fashions being presented than formerly, although no advancement has been made by us in prices. The advertisement referred to is headed "The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," a modification of title having been necessitated by the publication of the Descriptive Book

as an accompaniment of the Plate. The two together—that is, the Plate and Descriptive Book—will therefore be known as the "Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," and we ask that the publication may receive the patronage of those to whom a handsome, well-executed Plate of Fashions will be of any service. The "Quarterly Report" for Autumn will be ready for distribution on September 10th, 1886. The styles illustrated on the plate are 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 throughout the United Kingdom and America.

ILLUSTRATED MISCELLANY.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 193, 194 and 195.)

There is an evident determination on the part of the general woman to accept the large hat. If she is young, then it proves a becoming frame to a youthful face; if she is not very young, then



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' STRAW SAILOR-HAT.

its soft brim is charitable enough to keep the glaring light from her face and to hide any imperfections that may exist. There is a pronounced liking for both fancy and plain straws in dark colors; some *chapeaux* combine several kinds of straw, while in others only one variety is noted, but that one is either very fine or very unique.

Ribbons, wings and flowers are the trimmings in vogue, and it is especially in their disposition that the desired smart air is achieved.

Heavy grosgrain ribbon, with a *picot* or button-hole edge, is preferred for Autumn wear; and wings that display their natural colors are likely to be most fashionable later on. As far as can be determined so early in the season, the golden-browns, olive and bronze greens, deep reds and faint grays are colors that will obtain. The use of velvet ribbon upon the dark straw hat is obtaining, and,



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FELT HAT.

(For Description see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

when contrasted with *crêpe*, is especially effective.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—A shape that is considered medium in size is here shown developed in dark-brown felt. The brim, which widens at the front and then rolls most decidedly, is not faced, as it is finished in a way that does not require it. Around

the crown is a scarf of brown velvet with small golden figures upon it, and a *jabot* of brown lace embroidered in gold is placed in front. A cluster of brown tips, quite small and very curly, rests against this *jabot* and produces a very artistic contrast. On a black hat of this kind black and jet could take the place of the brown and gold, while instead of feathers a jet *aigrette* could be the chief ornament.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' STRAW SAILOR-HAT.—The popularity of the sailor hat is undoubted, and the shape is really a very becoming one. This hat has simplicity as well as *chic* to recommend it, and the amateur milliner will have no difficulty in copying it. It is of a dark-blue rough straw, and the trimming, which is arranged just in front, consists of high loops of dark-blue velvet and a mass of white daisies. Roses, lilacs, mignonette, violets, primroses or any flower fancied may take the place of the daisies, but as they are very popular it is probable that in arranging such a hat its garniture will be just as represented.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.—This picturesque hat is made of dark-green rough straw. The high crown is supplemented by a gracefully broad brim which, rolling slightly on one side, shows the under-facing of dark-green velvet. Around the base of the crown is a narrow green velvet ribbon, and a stiff little bow is arranged just in front. At the back and extending over one side, are gray ostrich feathers in their so-called natural shade. They reach quite to the top of the crown and come down over the brim, forming a most effective decoration.

Cresson, mordoré or mode feathers would be in good form if gray ones were not liked.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3 and 4, see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.—Of black fancy straw, this hat will commend itself for driving or to people who are still seeking pleasure in the country. The brim is raised slightly on one side, but this arrangement is entirely a matter of individual choice, as it is very pliable and may be bent to suit the face. Rose-colored *crêpe* is draped softly about the crown, the scarf being wide enough to rest on the brim, and long enough to form a graceful knot in front. Very tall loops of the *crêpe* are arranged against the crown and extend above it, while between them, forming a desirable contrast, is a tall, glossy black wing. White *crêpe* may be used instead of the pink, and then a white wing would be in good taste; but the

black and rose form such a dainty combination that nothing can be prettier.

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—This pretty hat is of dark-blue felt of fine soft quality. The rolling brim, which narrows at the back, is faced with velvet of the same shade smoothly put on and allowing an edge of the felt to show above it. A twist of velvet is around the base of the crown, and just in front are long, drawn loops of velvet laid in full folds, two large wings in the natural gray shades standing up from their midst. While the combination of dark-blue and gray is much liked, the monochromatic effect could be preserved by having the wings of dark blue; or, if a decided contrast were desired, then scarlet or yellow wings could be substituted.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.—This hat is a fancy straw in dark brown, the peculiar weaving of the straw being in itself a decoration. It suggests the English walking-hat in shape, but the brim is somewhat wider and rolls very decidedly all round, although there is no necessity for any facing. The trimming consists of a huge many-looped bow of deep yellow grosgrain ribbon which is placed against the crown and comes far above it, the loops being fastened so that they will retain their position.

Scarlet, mode, cresson or plaid ribbon may take the place of the yellow, if better liked; or one may have several sets of ribbons and adapt them to the costume worn. The veil should be drawn over the face as well as far up on the hat.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.

Fine yellow straw forms this hat, which, with its high crown and slightly rolling brim, is a good type of the styles in vogue. A very full scarf of golden-brown velvet is around the crown, forms the high loops in front and is drawn in strap fashion over the brim. Slightly to one side of the front are several brown wings arranged in a picturesque mass against a background of velvet. A fancy pin of gilt and tortoise-shell is stuck through the scarf just in front. Dark-blue, black or dark-green velvet would be equally as effective as the brown. If another material were preferred, *crêpe* or some of the grenadines could be used.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' CRAPE BONNET.—A favored shape for crape bonnets is here illustrated; it has a small coronet brim and a *capote* crown, with a point cut in the back. After being covered with a fold of cheap crape, the English crape is laid over the crown and brim, and the outline of the back is defined with a double piping of crape. The brim is outlined with two rows of dull jet beads. Just in front are the many loops of crape that are considered good form on such a bonnet when the veil has been laid aside. They are quite stiff, and by their number and height form a very suitable decoration. The ties are of mourning ribbon and are looped just under the chin. If a short veil is liked, it should be of plain net.

FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.—A suggestion of gallant cavaliers hovers about this hat, which seems to belong to a time of long ago, although just as becoming to-day as then. It is of black fancy straw, the broad brim being faced with rich black velvet that shows to advantage where the brim is rolled on one side. An enormous bow of "ladder" loops is just in front, two kinds of ribbon—

one black and the other cream with a *picot* edge—arranged in alternation forming it. The ribbons are of the same width and quality.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 195 and 196.)

In the department of adjuncts (a title sometimes given the place where the neck-dressing is kept) there is just now a search being made for pretty collars and chemisettes to be worn with basques that are cut out or turned in at the neck. Many women do not care to cut the basque, and so turn it in the desired shape, baste it underneath, and make separate lapels. Linen collars have not, however, driven away all fancy decorations, for it is realized that there are costumes and times when soft ruching, fancy scarfs or fine folds are needed.

Dog-collars of jet, steel, iridescent and satin beads are in vogue, and are made more decorative by plastrons formed of bead pendants.

The latter decoration looks especially well on silk bodices and will do much to trim them.

The rosette of narrow ribbon just at one side of the collar is liked, and, where a bit of color is needed seems to give just the right amount.

FIGURE No. 1.—RUCHE FOR THE NECK.—Kursheedt's Standard Ruching is here shown already arranged for the neck. The ruching is particularly dainty, having

a background of fluted *lisse* and just below this a double plaiting drawn in shell fashion, giving a very full effect. The uses of such a plaiting are so many and so well known that one can only say it is an exceptionally dainty design.

FIGURE No. 2.—RUCHE FOR THE WRISTS.—The ruching described at figure No. 1 is here shown for the wrists. It will have a very softening effect on the hands, and will tend to make them appear smaller.

FIGURE No. 3.—*Lisse* COLLAR AND MOLIÈRE VEST.—Two very high plaitings of *lisse* form the collar worn above this vest, and both appear to be firmly fastened together, but in reality the collar is only held by safety-pins, and the ruching may be changed without any trouble. The vest is made of a long tissue scarf gathered at the top and securely sewed to a strip of net. It is then allowed to fall in the Molière folds, is again gathered in at the waist-line and then the end is drawn around in a curve and hidden under a bow of scarlet ribbon. A bow of scarlet ribbon is also at the throat. *Crêpe*, piece-net, silk, mull or any light fabric may be developed in this way.

FIGURE No. 4.—BEAD COLLAR AND PLASTRON.—This collar is of black satin thickly studded with cut-jet beads in the manner illustrated. It is lined with black silk, fits the throat closely and is fastened at one

side. Attached to the collar is a bead plastron, the main portion of which is in "fisher's-net" pattern, while the point itself is outlined with a fringe. Such a collar is becoming and quite easily made at home. One of gray satin covered with steel beads would be pretty, and so would one made of white pearl beads; the latter intended, of course, for evening wear with a white gown.



FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' FELT HAT.

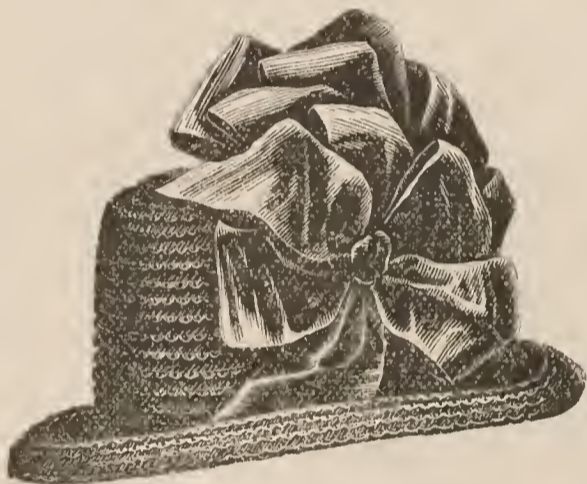


FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.

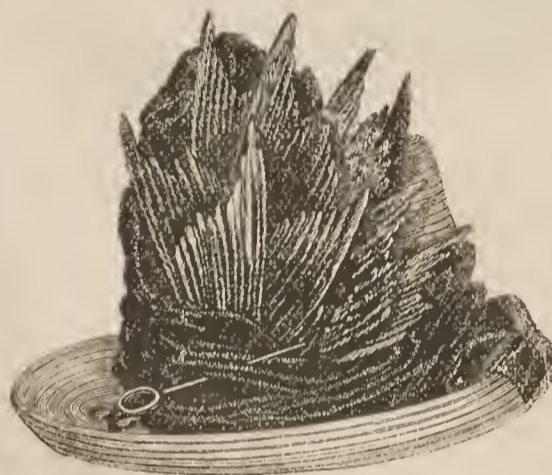


FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.



FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' CRAPE BONNET.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS.—This very useful and becoming arrangement for the neck is cut by pattern No. 1070, price 3d. or 5 cents. The collar portion is of black velvet, while the lapels are formed of black-and-white mixed suiting and lined with black velvet ribbon. The linings are of thin black silk, and the inner lining, to give a certain stiffness, is of leno. For all instances where these are worn the chemisette must be sufficiently deep to



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.

(For Description see "Hats and Bonnets," on Page 194.)

remain well in position, and the tie, either a sailor's-knot or a dude bow, should be exactly in its place. No other mode of dressing the neck harmonizes with this style of collar and should not be attempted, or the judgment of being bad form will rest upon it.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 196, 197, 198, 199 and 200.)

Autumn introduces charming and novel garnitures, and the affiliation of its first month with Summer is quite evident in the airiness of some of them, the colonial lace manufactured by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company being the most noticeable. Another novelty is Kursheedt's Standard *appliqué* galloon. Both these novelties are illustrated in this department. Braids and self trimmings are very popular, and novel and inconspicuous arrangements of the latter are much sought after. Many of the most *distingué* toilettes for street wear are monochromatic in effect, and this fancy for one color throughout results in placing an especial value upon tasteful and not over-elaborate trimmings of the dress fabric.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY AND SLEEVE, AND DECORATION AND DRAPERY FOR A SKIRT.—In these three engravings Kursheedt's Standard *appliqué* galloon is represented, and its effect as a garniture is very faithfully portrayed.

At figure No. 1 is shown the dress-body, which has a shirred plastron vest-facing of contrasting goods applied upon it; this ornament being sewed at one side and attached invisibly with hooks and eyes at the other. Overlapping its edge at each side is a row of galloon, the two rows meeting at the waist-line, where the plastron terminates.

The sleeve decoration is pictured at figure No. 2, and is developed in the following manner: The outside is cut away from the lining in V shape, and the space is covered with a shirred section of contrasting material over which the outside edges are slip-stitched. Following the outline of the lower edges and of the cut-away portion is a row of *appliqué* galloon, which is slanted off along the back edges in order to reduce its width suitably.

In the illustration of the skirt at figure No. 3 the contrasting material is introduced upon the center of the front-gore, its lower

edge being shirred and its top laid in overlapping plaits that are almost concealed by the overlapping edges. Upon the latter the galloon is applied, with very good effect. Upon the upper part of the gores is arranged a drapery that is shirred up quite short at the center and falls at the right side, while at the left side it is only of medium depth, its back edges being lifted by plaits. The contrasting material may be of any texture admired, and the galloon may be selected in any harmonizing combination of colors and in any width desired.

FIGURE NO. 4.—ARRANGEMENT OF A DRESS-BODY FOR A CHEMISETTE AND TIE.—Any style of dress-body may be cut out in this way to permit of wearing a chemisette and tie or scarf. The neck is cut out from the tops of the shoulder seams to the bust, and a shawl collar, which may be of the dress material or of contrasting goods, is added, the ends of the collar meeting in a seam at the back. Any style of linen collar may be obtained with a chemisette cape, and scarfs and ties are in as many styles for ladies as for gentlemen.

FIGURE NO. 5.—CUFF DECORATION.—Cuffs and a collar of velvet are often added to the otherwise most severely plain tailor dresses, and their good effect is universally conceded. The cuff decoration pictured in this instance shows an unbroken outline upon the under side of the sleeve, and its ends are shaped to present the outline pictured, the exact shape being easily obtained by experimenting with a piece of paper. The overlapping end is ornamented with a button and simulated button-hole. Such a cuff should be lined with erinoline.

FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A KILT SKIRT OR DRAPERY.—This arrangement of buttons and simulated button-holes is appropriate for either a kilt skirt or one having a kilted drapery. Sometimes the decorations will be arranged upon each alternating plait upon the front and sides.

FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION AND DRAPERY FOR A TAILOR-MADE SKIRT.—Flat panel-draperies have a decided vogue, and this is not surprising when, in addition to their own good effect, their becomingness to full figures is considered. Even slender ladies may adopt such a style if a short *tablier* or hip *paniers* be added. The panel-draperies pictured are sewed into the side-back skirt seams, and their front edges are separated by a space which widens gradually toward the bottom of the skirt. Near the top of the right-side panel is made a lengthwise slash, and not far from the bottom of this panel is another slash; while in the other panel, at a point midway between these two, is still another. Through these openings is slipped a strip

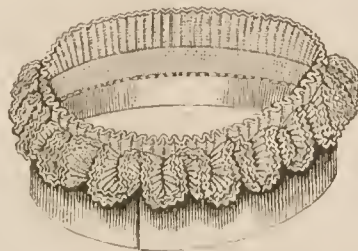


FIGURE NO. 1.—RUCHE FOR THE NECK

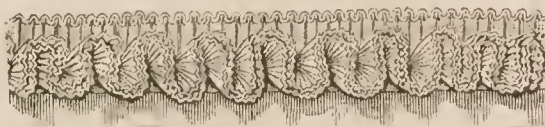


FIGURE NO. 2.—RUCHE FOR THE WRISTS.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LISSE COLLAR AND MOLIÈRE VEST.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 194.)

of wide braid which has its lower end fastened beneath the left side panel. This arrangement is as simple as it is unique and attractive.

FIGURE NO. 8.—DECORATED EVENING BODICE.—Any style of

waist may be cut out to present the outline pictured, and the sleeves may be omitted in favor of the armlets represented. The floral garnitures include a garland of small blossoms above a grass fringe, and the effect is exquisite. Each armlet is formed of a bias strip that is plaited up very narrowly upon the upper side of the arm and tacked to the under side of the arm's-eye. Its lower edge is bordered with grass fringe. Lace

may take the place of the fringe and also of the blossoms, but the garniture represented is so effective that it will usually be preferred. It can be obtained at any shop where elaborate floral decorations are

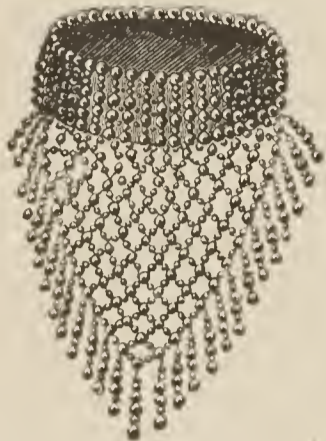


FIGURE NO. 4.—BEAD COLLAR AND PLASTRON.



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1670; one size; price 3d. or 5 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures No. 4 and 5, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 194 and 195.)

tions are sold, and, judged by the standard of elaborate ornamentations, is not over-expensive.

FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATED SKIRT-PLAITING.—This plaiting almost explains itself. The broad bands which overlies it are of velvet ribbon, and the lower row is applied to cross the plain spaces and all the folds of the plaits, while the upper row crosses only the outer folds and the spaces. This decoration is as pretty for misses' as for ladies' skirts.

FIGURES NOS. 10 AND 11.—DECORATION AND DRAPERY FOR A SKIRT, AND DECORATION FOR A SLEEVE.—The lace employed in these decorations is Kursheedt's Standard colonial lace, and its peculiar features are the combination of silk and fine wool in the development of the pattern. The result is especially good, and such lace is adapted to application upon fancy silk and wool goods. It is woven in various widths and is of a soft cream-white hue.

The skirt drapery shown at figure No. 10 is composed of a single section, which is drawn up quite high by gathers at the center of the front and sewed plainly into the right side-back seam. Passing entirely about the bottom of the skirt is a fine wide-plaited foot-trimming, and above this upon the gores is a ruffle of lace that extends from side to side. Following this ruffle in regular order are six other ruffles which start from under the overhanging edge of the drapery and terminate at the left side. Two handsomely looped bows of ribbon are fastened over the gathered front edge of the drapery. Such an arrangement of drapery and trimming is very *recherché* for party dresses.

At figure No. 11 the arrangement of the sleeve decoration is pictured. The sleeve is a little more than elbow length, and is finished with a frill of lace, one end of which is carried up the outside, with its selvage at the outside seam. A soft twist of ribbon surmounts the frill, and at the outside of the arm a dainty bow is tacked.

FIGURE NO. 12.—STYLISH DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY.—Arrangements of the bodice which tend to display an under-front or plastron of contrasting color or texture are very much liked, and they are dressy in effect without being elaborate in their processes. The dress waist here illustrated shows a simple and pretty arrangement.

In each side of the front not far below the throat is made a diagonal slash tending downward and extending some distance back of the closing. The edges below the slashes are turned over in *revers* and faced with contrasting goods, and the opening is filled in with a shirred plastron, which is sewed beneath it at one side and fastened at the other with hooks and loops. The edges above the slashes are closed with hooks and loops, and those below the *revers* with button-holes and buttons. The high standing collar is overlaid with *passementerie*, and upon each side of the front above the slash *passementerie* is applied in the manner represented, the lower ends being tipped with pendants. The effect is especially *chic*.

FIGURE NO. 13.—FANCY SLEEVE-DECORATION.—The arrangement of a puff of mull, gauze, Surah or other soft goods about the wrists of sleeves is a fancy of the season, and it is very attractively represented in the present instance. The little triangular sections of velvet are placed upon the upper side only, but the puff, which is bias, is carried all about the sleeve and, after being gathered and sewed to the sleeve along its lower edge, is turned up over its own joining. Its top is turned in for a finish, and a shirring is made far enough from the top to leave a pretty heading, the puff being sewed through this shirring to the sleeve.

FIGURE NO. 14.—SLEEVE DECORATION.—A V-shaped piece is cut from the upper outside portion of the sleeve, and upon the lining is arranged a little plaited fan of contrasting goods over which the sleeve is slip-stitched at its back edge. To the front edge of the opening is sewed a little *revers*-ornament, which is lined with the contrasting goods and turned forward to disclose the lining. Lining *lingerie*, lace or *lisse* frills will be worn with sleeves trimmed in this way. Sometimes the facings of the *revers* will contrast with the fan, as well as with the sleeve.

FIGURE NO. 15.—FINISH FOR A SLEEVE.—Beaded gimp, which when applied gives the effect of beads sewed separately to the edge, is a



FIGURE NO. 3.

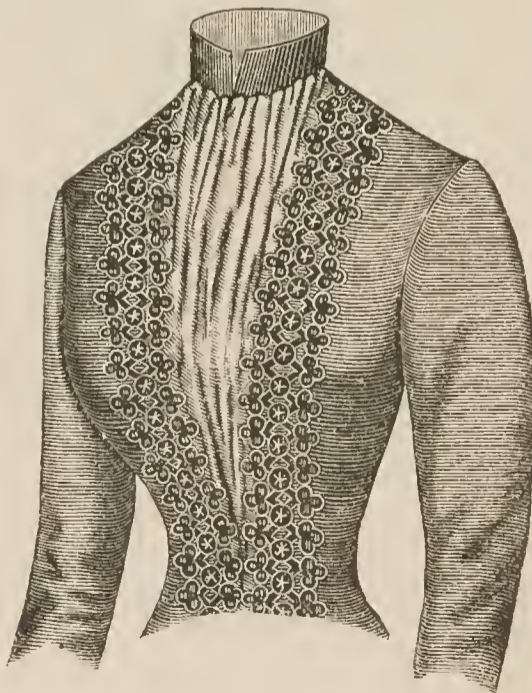


FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY AND SLEEVE, AND DECORATION AND DRAPERY FOR A SKIRT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 195.)

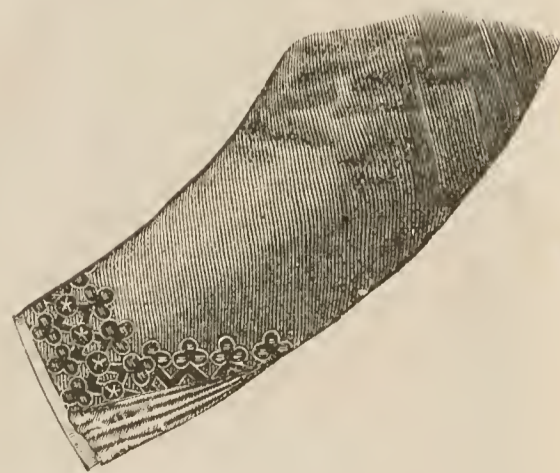


FIGURE NO. 2.

fashionable and decorative finish for the wrists, collars and lower edges of basques, and it is also applied to skirt panels. This engraving shows its arrangement about the edges of a sleeve which has its outside seam left open for a short distance from the

hand. Such gimp may be obtained with beads of any color.

FIGURE NO. 16.—FANCY SKIRT-PLAITING.—There is a very tasteful fancy expressed in the admiration for plaitings enriched by applied bands of contrasting material or color. In this instance the plaits are all laid in groups, and upon these spaces, not far from the lower edge, bands of embossed material are applied, their ends disappearing beneath the folds of the plaits nearest the spaces. Ribbon is often applied in this way when the decoration is intended for dressy skirts.

FIGURE NO. 17.—DRAPERY FOR THE FRONT OF AN UNTRIMMED SKIRT.—This is an effective arrangement of drapery for the front of an untrimmed skirt, or even for one having a narrow foot-trimming. The left side-drapery has several shallow upturning plaits laid in its back edge, and this edge is sewed into the left side-back seam, while its front edge is shirred up very short and is sewed upon the center of the front-gore. The other drapery extends from the left hip—where it is lifted by a cluster of upturning plaits—to the right side-back seam, where its back edge has a few shallow plaits laid in it. The association of plain and striped goods in this way is very fashionable, and so also is the union of plush, corduroy or velvet and wool goods.

FIGURE NO. 18.—FANCY CUFF-DECORATION.—A simple yet very effective sleeve-decoration is here illustrated. The cuff facing is cut from brocaded velvet, and its deepest portion extends in triangular outline well up along the outside seam. To the front edge of this portion is sewed a little *revers* of plain contrasting goods that is turned forward over its own seam. A frill of lace is sewed inside.

FIGURE NO. 19.—FANCY SKIRT-DECORATION.—The formation of the two varieties of

made up in rich materials and in a variety of sizes. The most elegant effects are in satin grounds lighted up by eccentric figures in bright colors. A new weaving for backgrounds is called *granité*; it is very like a dull satin and throws up the colored figures in strong relief. Combinations of two and three colors are exhibited in the figures, and the spots will in some cases be in self and brighter shades, while in others divided spots or figures will be shot in two or three colors upon a darker ground. The grounds will always be dark.

New colors for lighting are called *fleur-ette*, admiral, Chartreuse, steel, mais, blue, Carraeas, rose, tau, *fidèle*, gold, *colle*, *ciel*, lavender, *paon*, white, apricot, boa, fuchsia, sunflower, manilla and Astor girofla. For grounds, seal-brown, indigo, Burgundy, black, white, *noyat*, wine, *pervenche*, ox-blood, France, bronze, *mordoré*, Lazure, prune, *grenat* and cochin will be much used. Cardinal and gold are liberally used for lighting, both in combinations and solid figures. The most popular of the new materials are known as radsmers, *matelassé*, *barathea*, *royale*, *natté*, Gros Noble, Gros de Tours, Ottomans, basket-mats and du-caps.

Up to the time of going to press the new shapes had not been decided upon, but our readers will receive early information in this quarter as soon as the different styles are introduced.

Among the names for the coming season, the leaders will be known as the Winthrop, a puffy scarf, and the Hamilton, an English flat scarf. Of knot scarfs there are three new ones, which are known as the Almonte, the Colwood and the Rosemonte.

For Autumn and Winter, plain colored merino underwear in the delicate health shades to match the hosiery is the novelty.



FIGURE NO. 4.—ARRANGEMENT OF A DRESS-BODY FOR A CHEMISETTE AND TIE.

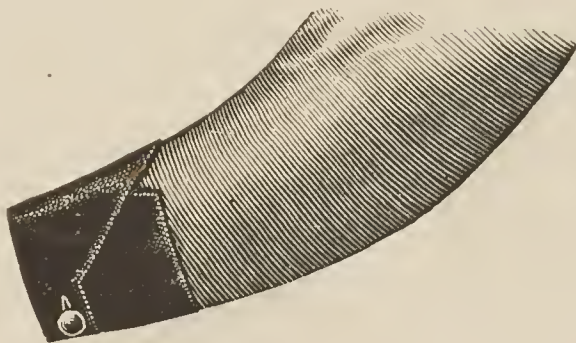


FIGURE NO. 5.—CUFF DECORATION.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4 and 5, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 195.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A KILT SKIRT OR DRAPERY.

(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 195.)

plaiting associated in this decoration is easily understood by a glance at the engraving, both of them being old favorites. The squares of velvet are lined with thin erinoline and are slip-stitched to position. The velvet may be black, garnet, golden-brown or of any color that will associate harmoniously with neutral tints, or it may be exactly like the dress material in color.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 200 and 201.)

In the neckwear for the season at hand bright startling color

Trimmed with silk in self colors, or in bright cardinal or blue, with buttons to match, they present a handsome appearance. Scotch wools are noted in blue and Shetland mixed, while the cashmere garments appear principally in scarlet, although a few are made in the new shade known as vicuna tan.

In this department for the current month are included three styles in fancy silk handkerchiefs, a de Joinville and a Windsor scarf.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S WINDSOR.—The design shown in this handsome scarf is an entire novelty. The satin stripes are made up of groups of five fine white lines upon a dark ground, and the contrast effected by the light checks is very attractive.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S DE JOINVILLE.—Rich, heavy quality silk was used for making the scarf shown at this figure. The ground shade is black, and the bright plaids are formed by fine white lines and broken bars.

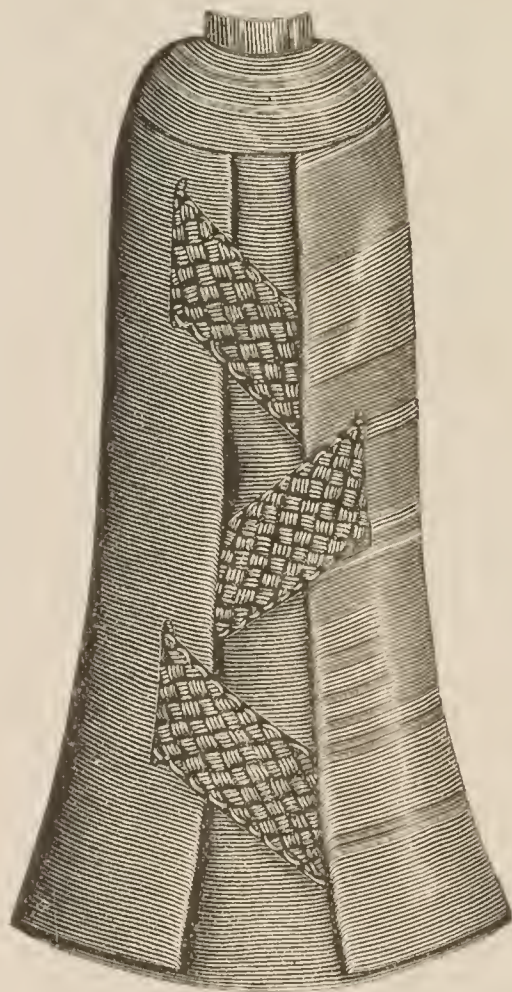


FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION AND DRAPERY FOR A TAILOR-MADE SKIRT.

(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 195.)

combinations will be observable on all sides. To use the expression of a well known buyer, we are going to have a "hot" season. Improved flat scarfs will be very popular during the Winter, while for Autumn wear the new knot scarfs will be in demand for ordinary and the flat shapes for more dressy occasions. De Joinvilles will be in good request from now on. For the Autumn they are

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEF.—One of the most attractive and latest of novelties is this. The blocks show three and sometimes only two colors, and the border usually matches the heaviest color in the ground. All sorts of eccentric figures are shot in the borders, and they usually show the lightest color in the blocks.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEF.—Soft

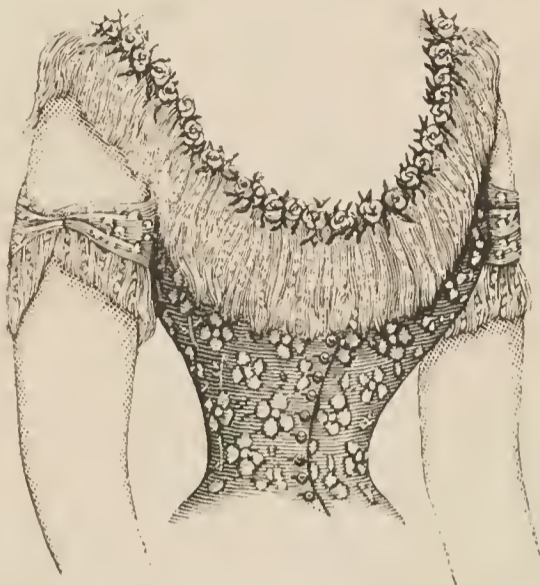


FIGURE NO. 8.—DECORATED EVENING BODICE.

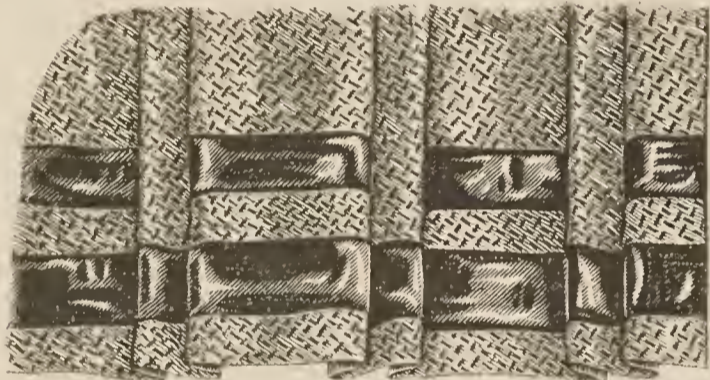


FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATED SKIRT—PLAITING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 8 and 9, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 195 and 196.)

pongee silk was used in the manufacture of this showy handkerchief. Corn, fawn and dove-gray are the leading shades for grounds, and the lines alternate blue and red, or orange and blue, or red and *ciel*. The spots in the border often give place to figures or lines to correspond with the center. The borders of all three handkerchiefs are hem-stitched, and measure from two to two and a-half inches in width.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEF.—The center of this handkerchief is of a cream shade, and the novel double-plaid pattern is achieved by shaded blue lines, the line next the border being double the width of the others. The points where the lines cross are solid blue. The border is of a beautiful shade of blue, and the little spots are of the ground color.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 201 and 202.)

The number of pretty things that can be made by deft fingers increases daily, and it is a pleasure to know that the blotter which is found so useful was really made by the hands of a friend and with a special thought for the recipient. So it is with the many dainty adjuncts of a room—the thermometer that tells the degrees of heat or cold, or the tripod dedicated to the worship of the god of industry.

Pretty bits of plush, satin or silk should always be preserved, for sooner or later they are sure to be useful; while an offer to teach one the easiest way to do any special stitch or make a novel application of embroidered pieces should be gladly taken advantage of. The easiest way is always the right way, but the most careless method is not the easiest. The careless worker has very often to "rip out," and rich materials invariably show the effects of such treatment.

FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY BLOTTER.—The decorated blotter is cer-

tainly a pretty ornament and an article that every man and woman likes to possess. The never-ending wonderment as to a little present seems quite satisfied when a blotter is suggested. This one is made in regular book fashion. The binding of pasteboard is covered with dark-green velvet, and the edges are outlined with gold cord, which is turned in loops at the back as gold would be on a veritable book. The word "Blotter" is embroidered with gold thread across the center, and a cluster of loops and ends of gold-colored satin ribbon is arranged just above the word. The sheets of blotting paper are fastened by a strip of ribbon coming through the center of the middle sheet as in a portfolio. In this way the putting in of fresh sheets is made quite easy, and the book may be kept pretty and decorative and yet be in active use.

FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATED THERMOMETER.—The wooden frame in the corner of which this thermometer is set is smoothly covered with deep crimson plush, the back being of a light shade of satin. The graceful leaves upon it are appliquéed to position and may be purchased already embroidered. A crimson satin ribbon extends from one side to the other at the top, affording a loop by which the thermometer is suspended; and in one corner is a bow of the ribbon and a bunch of cones. The cones have been gilded, and add to the pretty effect. If preferred, the leaves may be painted or embroidered on the material, but *appliqué* work is so much easier that it is more frequently purchased for such small articles. Any other combination colors may be chosen, but the crimson is always rich to look at and harmonizes with nearly all furnishings.

FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY-WORK BAG.—This dainty bag has for its foundation a tripod of cane, each stick being surmounted by a round gilded knob. The bag portion is made of pale-blue Surah, and the gathered frill which forms the finish at the top is arranged before the bag is put in place, so that only one seam is necessary, and that is at the side and invisible. Where the bag is drawn in at the lower edge are tied pale-blue and yellow ribbons having their ends tipped with gilt balls, and at each corner are ribbon loops and ends decorated in the same way. If one did not care to use this as a receptacle for fancy-work, it could stand in the drawing-room and



FIGURE NO. 10.

FIGURES NOS. 10 AND 11.—DECORATION AND DRAPERY FOR A SKIRT, AND DECORATION FOR A SLEEVE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 10 and 11, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 196.)

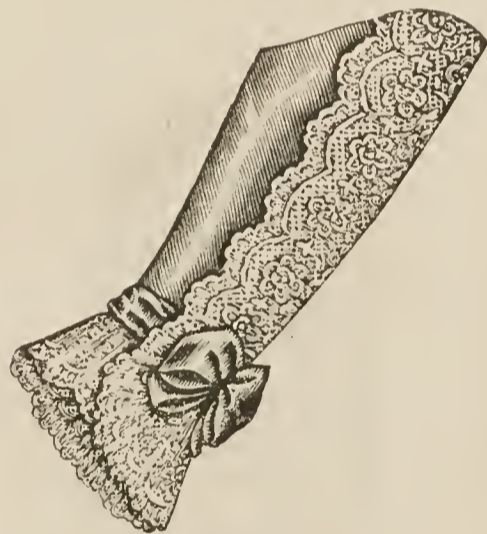


FIGURE NO. 11.

hold my lady's fan, handkerchiefs and smelling-bottle; for even then it would be of absolute use, because these are the very things that are always being mislaid.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 203, 204 and 205.)

Many jests have been made at the expense of crazy work, but it cannot be denied that it is very attractive and also useful in stimulating the desire to discover new fancy stitches. It has also taught women the value of the small pieces of silk, satin and velvet that used to be thrown aside as worthless. The daintiness of the work itself and the bright colors make the occupation pleasant, and every woman rejoices in seeing a rainbow effect grow under her hands. Masculinity has found pleasure in it too, and the judgment of the head of the house is not infrequently called into question as to the relative positions of colors in the kaleidoscopic effect. Some especially effective stitches are given this month, and the worker will

undoubtedly appreciate them. The value of such stitches is best appreciated when one considers that materials rich in quality but dark or neutral in tint may by them be very effectively brightened.

FIGURE No. 1.—DECORATED ROCKING-CHAIR.—The covers on the back, seat and arms of this handsome chair are made of scraps of silk, plush, satin, velvet, ribbon, etc., put together in the famous crazy or mosaic fashion. The fancy stitches illustrated in this

embroidery in two sets; one set being a family of storks, and the other a garland of roses. To hide the joining of the silk and velvet, as well as to add to the decoration, a quilling of rose silk ribbon is laid over the seam. Kursheedt's quilled ribbons are of fine gros-grain of the best quality and are procurable in a variety of colors and shades. The bags are made separately and joined together by a few stitches at the top after they are finished, seeming to rest one against the other. Such a cushion is a most charming adjunct to a toilet table.

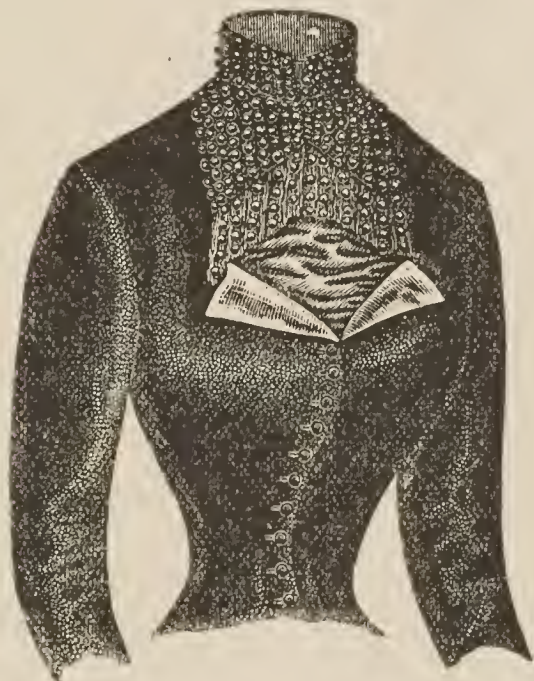


FIGURE No. 12.—STYLISH DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY.

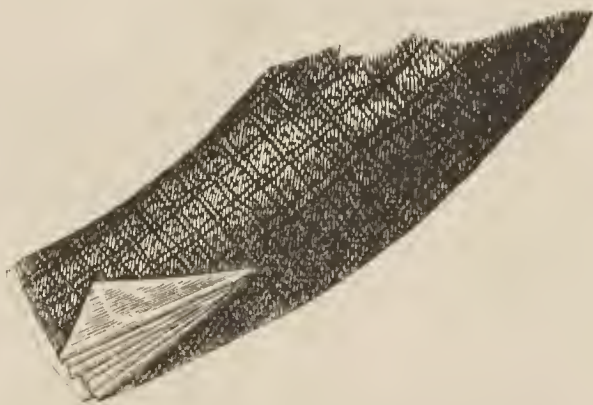


FIGURE No. 14.

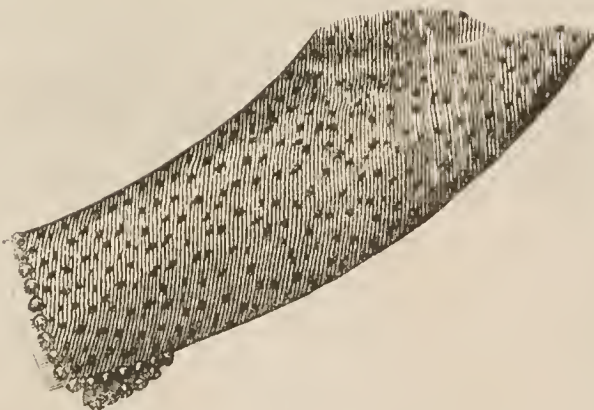


FIGURE No. 15.



FIGURE No. 13.

FIGURES NOS. 13, 14 AND 15.—NOVELTIES IN SLEEVE TRIMMINGS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 196.)

department may be used with pleasing variety in such work, and, of course, all sorts of colors may be introduced. A narrow band of velvet borders the covers, and the back cover is made long enough to fall over for a short distance at the back, where it is bordered with a row of handsome fringe. A row of similar fringe falls from the band crossing the front of the chair, and also from the outer long edges of the sleeve covers. Around the lower front part of the arm is passed a wide ribbon that is tied in a large bow. An old chair, varnished or painted, will look like new when decorated in this way, and will result in a rich and elegant piece of furniture.

FIGURE No. 2.—FANCY STITCHES FOR EMBROIDERY.—For the application of ribbons, etc., and also to use in crazy patch-work, these stitches will be found to produce a pleasing and handsome variety. They are all formed partly or entirely of the well-known herring-bone, knot and long stitches grouped artistically. A careful study of the engravings will aid the searcher after pretty stitches in obtaining a variety of effects, and in either grouping one, two or several colors may be attractively introduced.

FIGURE No. 3.—DECORATED LAMP-SHADE.—A handsome lamp of majolica, with roses in high relief upon it, is honored by this artistic shade. A strip of pale-pink ribbon forms the foundation, and on this is painted pale-pink and deep red roses. Around the lower edge is a frill of white lace, and at the upper part a finish of the lace is drawn in such a way that it fits the globe. Pale-green, white or blue ribbon or silk could be used in place of the pink, and the flowers may be applied, embroidered or painted, as one's taste or ability directs.

FIGURE No. 4.—BAG PIN-CUSHION.—This style of pin-cushion is much in vogue just now, and decorations are lavished upon it. It consists of two bags alike in size and made of green velvet and rose silk. The velvet forms the lower portion, and on it is appliquéd the embroidery, which consists of Kursheedt's Standard silk *appliqué*

embroidery in two sets; one set being a family of storks, and the other a garland of roses. To hide the joining of the silk and velvet, as well as to add to the decoration, a quilling of rose silk ribbon is laid over the seam. Kursheedt's quilled ribbons are of fine gros-grain of the best quality and are procurable in a variety of colors and shades. The bags are made separately and joined together by a few stitches at the top after they are finished, seeming to rest one against the other. Such a cushion is a most charming adjunct to a toilet table.

PAPER FLOWERS FOR HOME DECORATION.

(For Illustrations see Page 206.)

Hyacinths can be most wonderfully realized in paper, and sprays of them in different colors, grouped with artificial leaves of their kind, make a marvellously natural appearance in a pretty vase or other desirable receptacle. In fancy flower-pots or in *jardinières* they can be made to look as natural as the sweet-scented blooms. The variety of paper used for hyacinths is the same in every respect as that used for roses.

At diagram A the depth of the strips of paper and the correct sizes of the petals are given. Observe diagram B. The strip is laid on a cushion and is crinkled with the goffering stick, as there shown. The cushion may be a well stuffed pin-cushion, and the stick can be purchased in any fancy store dealing in paper-flower materials. Take a short piece of wire and cover it with green paper. Roll the crinkled strip round and round the top of the wire till the right size of the flower—as shown at figure No. 2—is obtained. Make as many of the blooms as needful; then fasten all naturally to a long wire or rubber stem—as shown at figure No. 2—with fine wire thread; and if the wire stem be used, it also should be covered with paper. Then secure some leaves to the stems in a natural-looking way. Lavender, pink, white, yellow and all the natural colors may be easily duplicated in paper.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 207 and 208.)

During this lesson we are not going to sew at all, but instead we

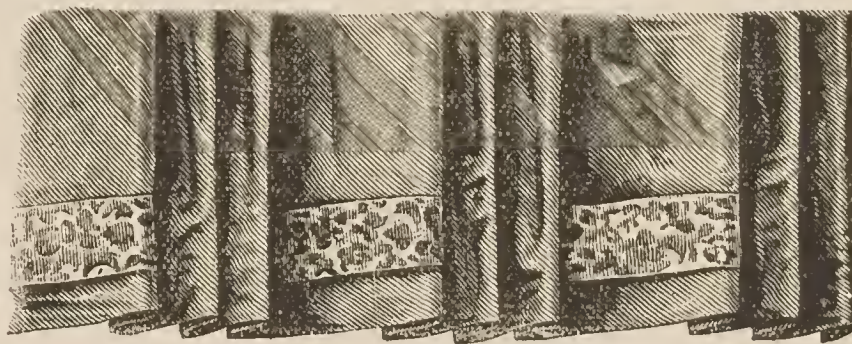


FIGURE No. 16.—FANCY SKIRT-PLAITING.

(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 197.)

will have the very best kind of a time with our friends in the menagerie. We have two new friends—the marten and the Alpine wolf—to bring with us; but before we proceed on our visit we will make ourselves familiar with these new friends and find out some of their peculiarities. First trace the outlines of figure No. 1 and figure No. 2 on thin paper, and cut out the paper at the solid lines; use this tracing paper for a pattern, and cut each out in cardboard. Trace

the dotted lines over with a pen, brush or pencil, and carefully bend the squares on the right paws over toward you and those on the left paws from you, so as to make the animals stand firmly.

cunning he looks. His home is away up in the cold north countries, and his coat forms a soft, warm fur that is much used to trim Winter dresses and cloaks and to form warm coverings. He is a most active creature and climbs trees easily.

The Alpine wolf is a native of the Alpine regions, and is a most savage creature, with a loud, deep bark. But this friend of ours is not going to frighten us with his bark; he will be quiet and not create a disturbance, because the king of beasts, the lion, is at the head of the menagerie and will keep order.

Would you not like to know how to make a pretty basket of a square piece of paper? Yes? well, I will tell you how. Take a square piece of any kind of paper that is a little stiff, but be sure that it is a perfectly square piece—that is, it should be as wide as it is long. Look at diagram A. Fold your paper through the center so that the corners marked A will come together; then open the paper and fold it so that the corners marked B will come together; then open the paper again, and the point where the creases cross is the center of the paper; the creases are indicated by the solid lines in the diagram. Now fold each corner of the paper over at the dotted lines shown in diagram A, bringing all the corners to the center as shown by diagram B. Now fold the paper again at the dotted lines in diagram B, bringing all the corners to the center on the opposite side of the paper as shown by diagram C. Then crease each little square formed from the corners of the folded paper to the center, and bring all four corners together so that the last folding of the paper will come inside; draw the outside folds out and you will have a pretty little basket with four compartments like the one pictured at figure No. 3. If some little pictures are pasted on the sides of the basket it will make

it look real lovely. The paper may be gilt, blue, red, bronze, white, yellow or any other color, or it may be of some fancy variety.



FIGURE NO. 17.—DRAPERY FOR THE FRONT OF AN UNTRIMMED SKIRT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 17, 18 and 19, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 197.)

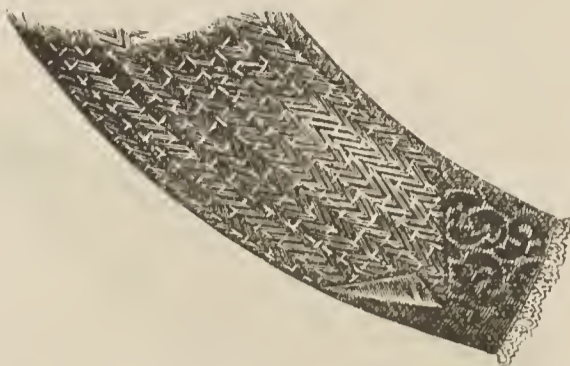


FIGURE NO. 18.—FANCY CUFF-DECORATION.

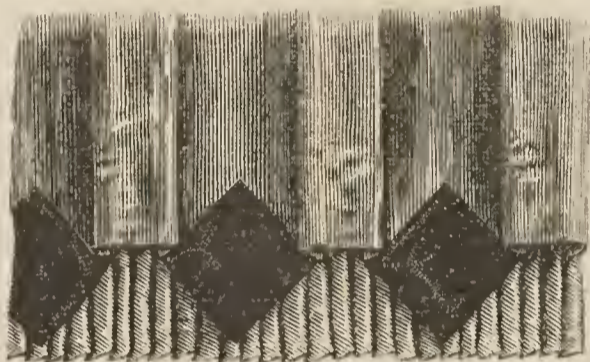


FIGURE NO. 19.—FANCY SKIRT-DECORATION.

Now examine carefully these two new friends. How very different they look. See how short and heavy the marten is, and how

DRESS MATERIALS.

Judging from present indications it is likely that the *penchant* for black gowns will be intensified during the Autumn, and through our womankind we shall look like a nation of mourners. When asked what materials would be used, one *modiste* enthusiastically talked about heavy black silks, another grew poetical over soft camel's-hairs and all the wool goods, while another, having regard for the present, predicted that grenadines and the canvas-like fabrics would be worn far into next season. Undoubtedly all are right—for each cited the class of goods with which she has had most to do. The buyers predict a furor for black, and in their opinion wool is certain to be the chief material used for gowns; while silk, brocade, velvet and satin will be employed for wraps.

Women usually desire a new costume for the early Autumn months. Indeed, many refrain from getting a wool dress in the Spring, preferring that the golden harvest-time be honored with attire in harmony with its own splendor. The received costume for the Autumn is of ladies' broadcloth or finely-finished flannel. The range in colors is not large; dark-blue, Lincoln-green, seal, golden-brown, mode and mastic being the leaders. It would seem as if the manufacturers have at least gained so intimate an acquaintance with the mind of fickle Fashion that they are able to gauge the extent of the popularity of the different fabrics and are determined to fill only the demand. An illustration, not only of the material, but of the style of making, is shown in a costume of mastic broadcloth. The short skirt is laid in broad side-plaits, which are much more effective than the narrow kilts familiar to every one. The *tablier* is very short, much wrinkled and drawn up high on the hips; in the back the drapery is laid in such folds that a pointed effect is achieved. The edges are all simply finished with hems or facings, being sewed by hand in such a way that the stitches do not show on the right side. The basque is pointed in front and has a postilion back; lapels of dark-green velvet meet the rolling collar in notches, and between them appear the linen curate

collar and dickey, in company with the stiff "dude" tie of mastic satin. The buttons match the cloth in color and are of the small, cro-

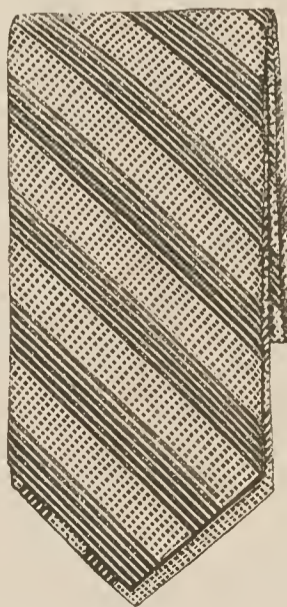


FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S WINDSOR.



FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S DE JOINVILLE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 197.)

ched variety. The coat sleeves fit easily, and below them show the white cuffs and small gold buttons. The hat is a mastic straw turban faced with dark-green velvet, and standing high up in front

are loops of grenadine and grosgrain ribbon in the two shades. The gloves are of mastic undressed kid, and the umbrella is of dark-green silk.

Exactly opposite to the soft, smooth feeling of the cloths is the touch of the somewhat stiff, but closely woven canvas stuffs. To call canvas closely woven may sound odd, but it is nevertheless true, for the canvas effect depends rather upon the coarseness of the thread than looseness in weaving. The colors in these goods are very dark brown, seal, *mordoré* (a brown having a tinge of red over it), navy, Lincoln, asparagus-green, olive, tan and a shade of mode that is almost yellow and by no means commendable. In making up, a drapery and basque of the canvas and a skirt of Surah, satin, *moiré* or velvet will be more desirable than an entire suit of the first mentioned, which really does not make pretty skirts. A smart toilette to be worn by a blonde has a skirt of olive velvet made to hang with perfection, and its only decoration is its beauty of color and air of simple distinction. The drapery is of golden-brown canvas, a piece showing rather a coarse thread being chosen. In front the long *tablier* is divided and cut to form scollops where the parts flare at the left side, the scollops being lined with silk to make them secure; then a heavy brown silk cord is laced through eyelets made in the scollops, thus confining the sections of the *tablier* and showing the olive velvet underneath; the cord being tied in loops and ends at the bottom. At one side the drapery is in smooth panel style, while upon the other side it is drawn up high on the hip, fully displaying the velvet which constitutes the skirt. In the back a pointed drapery is so arranged as to produce a very *bouffant* result. The basque is close-fitting, arching just enough over the hips to be graceful and having plaits in the back that fit properly over the improver. A full vest, a modified Molière, is of the canvas, and over it are laced corslet sections of the velvet. The high collar and turn-back cuffs are of the velvet, and linen *lingerie* is worn. The hat is of olive straw trimmed with dark-green ivy-leaves and a cluster of green velvet loops. *Moiré* makes a smart skirt for canvas draperies, and by many is preferred to velvet; but velvet and *moiré* are so dissimilar that it seems hardly proper to call them rivals, and it is probable there will be admirers enough of each for both to obtain well.

Monochromatic suits are rather popular, and of their air of refinement there can be no doubt. Women who fear the result when more than one shade is worn will be wise to ascertain the hue becoming to themselves and wear it as much as possible. No matter what la Mode may dictate, there is always to be found a shade near the desired one that may be safely assumed, so that there is no necessity for the devotee of a tone to look *outré*.

Cashmeres seem to have taken a renewed lease of popular fancy and are displayed in all the shades in vogue, and also in two or three delicate grays. These grays are very dainty, and there is every reason for their becoming favorites, excepting always the wish that they would not fade so erratically. The caprices of gray in the matter of fading are absolutely feminine; still, as a sentimental shopman said, "the roses fade also," and in this case it is the penalty, probably, that must be paid for their extreme delicacy of tint. Blonde women are combining gray cashmere with black, olive or brown velvet; while brunettes, or that happy class of women who can wear almost anything, unite gray cashmere and *moiré* or grosgrain of the same shade. Cashmere—indeed, any wool material, combines well with *moiré* or heavy eord silk, but in making a gray and black toilette do not use either

of the last-mentioned fabrics; choose velvet instead, and the result will not be funereal. An all-gray walking-dress has a short, untrimmed skirt, upon the left side-gore of which is a plain panel of gray *moiré*. The long, pointed *tablier* is of the cashmere, and is raised high on each hip, showing on one side the *moiré* panel, and on the other the plain fabric of the skirt. The drapery in the back is made to fall in full, artistic folds by a very simple arrangement, and at the right side it is turned in *jabot* fashion, displaying a facing of *moiré*.

The basque is short and severely plain; it is closed with small gray buttons and has collar and lapels of *moiré*, while the sleeves are finished with narrow cuffs of the silken stuff. The collar, dickey and cuffs are of gray percale having a bright red stripe over the ground, and the knotted scarf is of gray satin with red dots upon it. Of course, gray will not always be the chosen color; but the wearer selected it in this instance because it is charming in the Autumn. The bonnet is of rough gray straw, its only trimming consisting of "ladder" loops of gray *moiré* just in front and ties to correspond.

A red net veil is worn, and a gray and red parasol is carried.

A commendable feature of a gray costume is that, like black and white, it permits the use of almost any color in the accessories; yellow is pronounced very smart with it, but as yet the *modiste* who made such a mingling fashionable talk has seen it result only in talk. Brave indeed must be the woman who combines yellow and gray in a costume; her complexion must certainly be above reproach.

Mixtures of velvet and wool that come under the head of novelties will obtain, and the combination of these materials with a soft

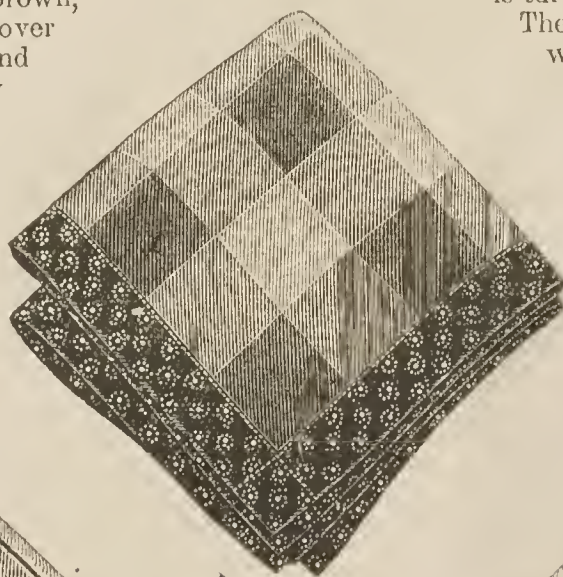


FIGURE No. 3

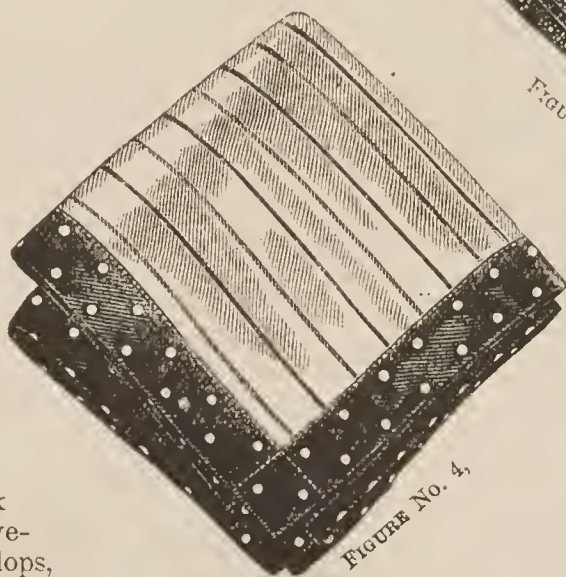


FIGURE No. 4

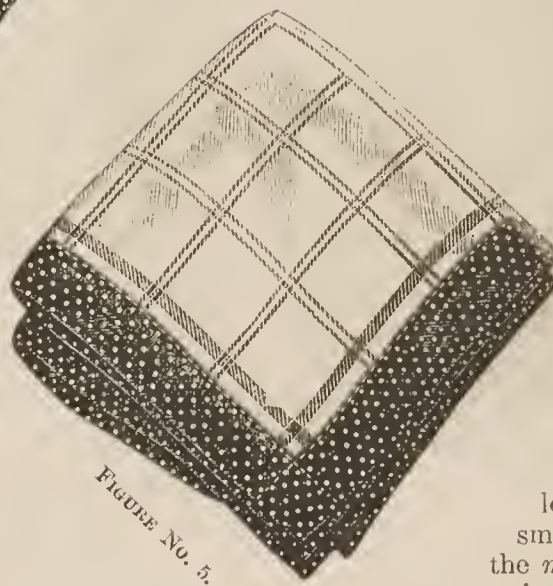


FIGURE No. 5

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 198.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY BLOTTER.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 198.)

wool fabric in a plain color will continue fashionable—indeed, the most elegant of the fancy stuffs only show one tone, the contrast being in the materials. On wool backgrounds are shown basket

designs in velvet that are raised sufficiently above the less rich texture to seem like plush at even a short distance. In this pattern only five shades are shown, and all of them are very dark; they are navy, Lincoln, olive, seal and *grenat*.

In rough suitings there is little or no apparent change, and as for *bourette* effects, an absolute novelty is needed to continue them in



FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATED THERMOMETER.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 198.)

vogue. Their use on Summer fabrics has made the eyes weary of them, and without the invention of some entirely new feature (and newness, notwithstanding King Solomon to the contrary, is found by designers) they will be counted among the things that have been.

Heavy cloths in fine checks are chosen for suits that are to have their wearing qualities severely tested, and even if novelty cannot be claimed for the pattern, so much can be said about the becomingness and good wearing qualities of the material and its suitability to all sorts and conditions of weather, that it will obtain without doubt. The exercise of discretion in regard to the size of the plaids is to be insisted upon, for even if one is tall enough to wear a somewhat large plaid, it must be remembered that it will prove more wearisome to your own and your friends' eyes than will the very small check. Blue and white, brown and white, and, as a matter of course, black and white, are the contrasts in vogue. Sometimes, indeed many times, a long coat is made to match the gown, and for cool days and during rainy weather is found of much use. It is, moreover, considered very smart. The coats reach quite to the edge of the skirt, are belted in at the waist, and have a deep cape that may be removed at pleasure.

Of silks it may be said that heaviness of cord is the chief characteristic, and this, of course, is the natural reaction from the series of soft silks that we have had of late. Of their use it is yet too early to speak decidedly, except in regard to black. A rich black silk costume, with lace flounces or lace draperies for garniture, will constitute the popular visiting, carriage and reception toilette of the coming season. That the silk should have a heavy cord is necessitated by its all-black garniture; but should a light corded variety be chosen, the decorations had better contrast with it in a decided manner. White lace may be placed under the black lace, or yellow or cardinal *moiré* may be the chosen fabric, with elegant results. Red will be used with brown and dark blue with the same extravagance that was noticeable in cotton materials during the Summer, the fact that the French approve of it only adding to the already pronounced liking for the vivid hue. Red makes an artistic bit of brightness on a Winter landscape, but when it obtains there is always the fear that regard for its becomingness or suitability will be overlooked.

Very rich silks are noted with stripes of *frisé* or plain velvet upon a plain ground. Odd contrasts prevail, *grenat* on sea-green, violet on bronze, olive and gold on red, biscuit and pale-blue in an orien-

tal pattern on pale-blue and olive, and blue and white on heliotrope being especially unique. The costliness of these silks make it almost impossible to use them otherwise than as garniture, unless, indeed, a petticoat front be liked, in which event there will usually be a train of velvet.

In the loveliest month of the year the question of clothes agitates the feminine world more than any other; the wish, "If only I knew what to do" is a common one, and there really seems but one answer to it: Look around and wait; conclude as to the general style of your costume, and decide by what pattern it shall be made and how much you can afford to spend upon it; then you will have less trouble in choosing that which is best for you, and there will be the assurance of your being pleased with it for a longer time.

To the woman who desires a dainty toilette for visiting wear during the early Autumn and yet one which will be quite dressy enough to answer for evening wear during the Winter, the association of black satin with a grenadine showing a fancy satin stripe is advised. The satin need not be expensive—one with a linen back looks well and wears well, and, if you wish, you can have two bodices, one for day and one for evening wear. The skirt may be made short and of satin, and over it is a long *tablier* of grenadine, while in the back is a full, *bouffant* drapery of the same. At one side near the back arrange a broad sash of black satin in long loops and short ends. The basque for day wear may be a short one of grenadine made over the satin, the pointed front, the arch over the hips and the fan-like back being familiar but always jaunty. The front may have a plastron formed of loops of satin ribbon, and the high satin collar with a jetted *lisse* plaiting showing above it may have its ends fastened under a ribbon rosette. The coat sleeves should be simply finished with the plaiting, and the tan undressed kid gloves drawn under them. The black lace bonnet may be trimmed with bright ribbon or flowers, but a cluster of white lilies, with loops of black satin ribbon for their background, will be smarter. The evening bodice can be of satin; it should be pointed both back and front, fit very closely and arch high over the hips. Sleeves are not required, and the finish may be a frill of lace or a plaiting of black tulle. The neck is cut out both back and front in a broadened V shape, and the open space



FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY-WORK BAG.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 198.)

thus exposed is filled in with black tulle. A high dog-collar of satin is worn, and over this is buckled a silver collar, the fine decorative work upon it being brought out by the black background. The bodice just described will transform a street gown into a dinner or evening toilette, and the economical little woman has learned the art of looking well-dressed with the expenditure of little money.

STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

A woman's admiration for the rainbow has by the cynical been attributed to her liking for change. Whether this be so or not, it is very certain that the effect of the colors in the rainbow has always pleased her as a decoration for her gown. Rainbow beads that would glitter in different shades according as their position varied and different lights fell upon them were in vogue for a long time, but now the whole range of rainbow hues is produced by stringing together the different colored beads themselves. As yet this somewhat *bizarre* garniture has been noted only on epaulettes for short wraps; the beaded ornament extending over the shoulder is of one tone of beads, while the long pendants of strung beads begin at rose color and grade into the blue and green shades, darkening as they progress until they reach the deepest tone, which matches, as nearly as possible, the wrap material. This garniture is very handsome, but it is too gaudy for a wrap that is to be worn much.

Jet is liberally used on costumes and wraps, the very general liking for black undoubtedly serving to increase its popularity, since on a really elegant black toilette nothing looks so well, excepting, perhaps, fine lace. The *motifs*, or essentials of decorations, such as *plastrons*, *gilets* and panels, as well as smaller pieces, are made rich with swinging pendants, drops or sequins; while others are outlined with large or small, dull or polished beads, as the buyer may choose. Many prefer to have the *motif* absolutely suit the gown, in which case the beads are bought loose and the designs arranged directly on the material. Frequently a girdle will be outlined with large, round beads, and will then be solidly covered with sequins that slightly overlap, the result achieved being both decorative to the wearer and charitable to the fabric beneath. Iridescent beads on dark green or brown, gray on gray (the gray bead is preferred to the steel) and jet on any color that will permit the use of black, are the combinations favored.

For outlining, black and rosary beads obtain; some very large specimens are shown, but preference is still given those of medium size. The rosary beads of a warm brown shade are preferred upon dark-green, brown, olive and any fancy fabric in which brown or green predominates. A costume of brown camel's-hair of light quality has a short, plain skirt possessing what *modistes* regard as a decoration—the proper “swing.” The *tablier* is long, is looped high on the hip at the right side and falls low at the other side, which comes at the left side of the front, where it has the fashionable pointed effect. At the side where the *tablier* falls deepest it meets a handsome panel that is plaited and shaped so that its side edges fall toward the center in *jabot* style, these edges being outlined with brown rosary-beads of medium size. The back-drapery is quite simple, being laid in plaits and slightly looped. The *basque* is pointed in front, arched over the hips and has a postilion back; its edges are all outlined with rosary beads, and the high collar and deep cuffs are also closely studded with them. Linen collar and cuffs are worn; and the bonnet of brown straw has its crown thickly

dotted with rosary beads of a size smaller than those on the costume, while the decoration in front—a cluster of brown leaves—is held in position by a clasp made of the beads. The ties are of brown gros-grain ribbon.

Cords thick as one's finger, as well as the very narrow variety, are obtaining. Entire *tabliers* are made of thick silk cord woven in “fisher's-net” pattern, and sleeves of the same may be worn. When a house dress is being arranged the cord alone may form the sleeves; but for a street costume it is only allowable to dispose the cord over a sleeve of the material. On black satin, silk or any of the fine silk-and-wool combinations in black the cord is very handsome, and its effect, while not conspicuous, is yet elegant. Narrower cords, noticeably those in white, gray and black, are selected for outlining *basques*, jacket fronts, vests, or any edge that seems to require a finish of some kind and yet one that shall not be too emphatic.

Black costumes elaborately trimmed with lace so often require an outlining that the cord has many admirers; a lace frill is often objected to because it apparently increases the size, and it may be that beads are not desired and *passementerie* pendants are inharmonious; in all of which instances the cord will be chosen because of its suitability and modest appearance. A garniture that by its pronounced appearance draws attention away from a lace drapery or flounce is not artistic, and that is why the cord is so well suited to the gowns referred to.

There are rumors that the Autumn will show a new lace intended especially for Winter toilettes, but as yet this is simply a rumor and time alone can test its truth.

The revived liking for violet and all colors akin to it has made heliotrope again prominent in trim-

ming fabrics. For vests, collars and cuffs, or very often simply for *revers*, fancy silks are shown; and our admiration for the genius of the designer increases daily. For use upon a costume of olive, brown, mode or gray is shown a heliotrope silk with a narrow stripe formed of three colors—white, blue and *crimson*. These stripes are slightly raised and feel exactly as if they had been wrought out in chain-stitch and then put in place. The effect is decidedly attractive, and as the silk will always be plainly applied only a small quantity will be necessary.

Red appears prominently in all trimming materials, and as the tendency of the day is toward orientalism, it is not strange to find comminglings of red and gold, and red and yellow, and to see designs that are wholly Eastern in their character. A rich silk shows a broad stripe of deep red alternating with one of dull mode that has upon it red figures that look like lotus leaves; this stripe, too, shows the knotted effect, the mode background and the red leaf being raised above the silk. For a wool toilette of mode, or, indeed, of any pretty shade, this fabric is a suitable trimming, and for a vest or a plaited panel is very elegant. A pretty shaded ground shows a stripe formed of red blocks; a mode ground shows a satin stripe composed of hair-lines of red and white; while a warm brown—



FIGURE NO. 1.—DECORATED ROCKING-CHAIR.
(For Description see “Artistic Needlework,” on Page 199.)

almost a red—has a self stripe alternating with a stripe in Roman colors.

Women have found vests too becoming to let them join the many pretty fashions that sink for years into the sea of forgetfulness, to be drawn out some day by accident and made the subject of admiration or derision, according as they may happen to strike the fancy of the world's people. The woman who is stout knows that a narrow, flat vest rather adds to her good appearance by making her appear more slender, while the woman who is thin is quite sure that the broad inserted vest (full or plain), the jacket fronts displaying the waistcoat beneath, and all the wondrous twists and folds that may be given a full vest or the garniture that may be arranged upon it, will make her figure appear more rounded. Vests of white *moiré* are in vogue with costumes of white, brown, black, dark-blue, olive and gray wool goods; a plain application of the silk is most usual, for, being more dignified, it does not lend itself so easily to the turns and twists to

which Surah condescends. The chief things to be considered when a *moiré* vest is in question is the gradation in its width and the size of the buttons used with it. A basque on which the vest is arranged above the corsage line accompanies a very smart skirt. The material for both is dark-blue *tricot*, and the skirt is short and quite plain. At one side is a smooth panel of blue velvet that is very decorative. The *tablier* is long, pointed and looped high at the sides, showing the velvet panel very plainly. In the back the drapery is long and plainly looped, but on one side is formed a *jabot* that is faced with velvet, thereby producing the much-liked style

of differing sides. The basque curves from the front over the hips, and is arranged to form *jabot* folds in the back. A V-shaped section of white *moiré* begins at the throat and narrows off just below the bust, and to this section the basque is buttoned at each side with small, flat velvet buttons. Below the vest only one row of buttons is required. The collar and deep, pointed cuffs are of the velvet, and the only other hint of white is seen in a white bow on the blue bonnet. This combination of materials is essentially French. The style of the decoration will apparently increase the size of the bust and decrease that of the waist.

The enormous buttons have gone out of general use, and in their place are seen smaller ones that are decidedly better form. Huge buttons that have no apparent reason for being, with no beauty to commend them, and seemingly serving only to weigh down a skirt, are no longer approved by la Mode. The light, daintily carved wooden buttons are in vogue for closings, clasps obtain where there is a reason for them, and buttons matching the trimming material are used occasionally to hold a panel in place or secure a drapery. Upon cloth dresses lasting or wood buttons arranged in regular "button-card" fashion are noted, and as they are decidedly improving to these gowns it is very probable they will obtain largely. A costume of bluish-gray broadcloth, to be worn during the Autumn and Winter, has a short skirt finished with a narrow box-plaiting. As the drapery is so long the weight of the skirt may be lessened considerably by having the foundation either of cambrie or, if one is inclined to be extravagant, of silk. In this instance cambrie was used. The long front-drapery is laid in a few folds on the left side, where it slightly overlaps a plain panel and falls to the top of the foot-plaiting. At the right side it falls in broad upright plaits, pip-

ings of velvet in the same shade outlining each and the whole forming a decorative panel; while on the other side the drapery appears to be secured to the panel by three groups of large velvet buttons. In the back the drapery is looped to be *bouffant* and extends to below the top of the plaiting. The basque is plain in its lines, the garniture being supplied by the velvet buttons. The front is single-breasted half-way down, and double-breasted for the rest of its length. The collar is of velvet, a fold of white lawn basted above it constituting the finish. The sleeves have a row of small velvet buttons on the outer edge, and show a lawn fold similar to the one at the throat. The bonnet is a *capote* of gray velvet, with loops of scarlet ribbon standing up in front; while a bridle of gray velvet is under the chin. The gloves are long, gray undressed kid.

Loops and rosettes of "Tom Thumb" ribbon (so very narrow that one wonders how it can be given a *picot* edge) are smart for use on draperies in places where some sort of finish is required, but where an ornament of beads or cords would seem too heavy. An entire piece is needed for even a single cluster of loops, because they must be very numerous and quite long. However, even an entire piece of this ribbon is inexpensive, and as a finish it is decidedly pretty. On gowns of white or black wool or lace it seems to be exactly what is wanted.

By-the-bye, speaking of lace gowns suggests the idea that a woman who has a black lace gown may regard it as a street toilette for the Autumn, if she wears with it a short red velvet basque. This is the development of red advised for "the sere and yellow" days, and un-

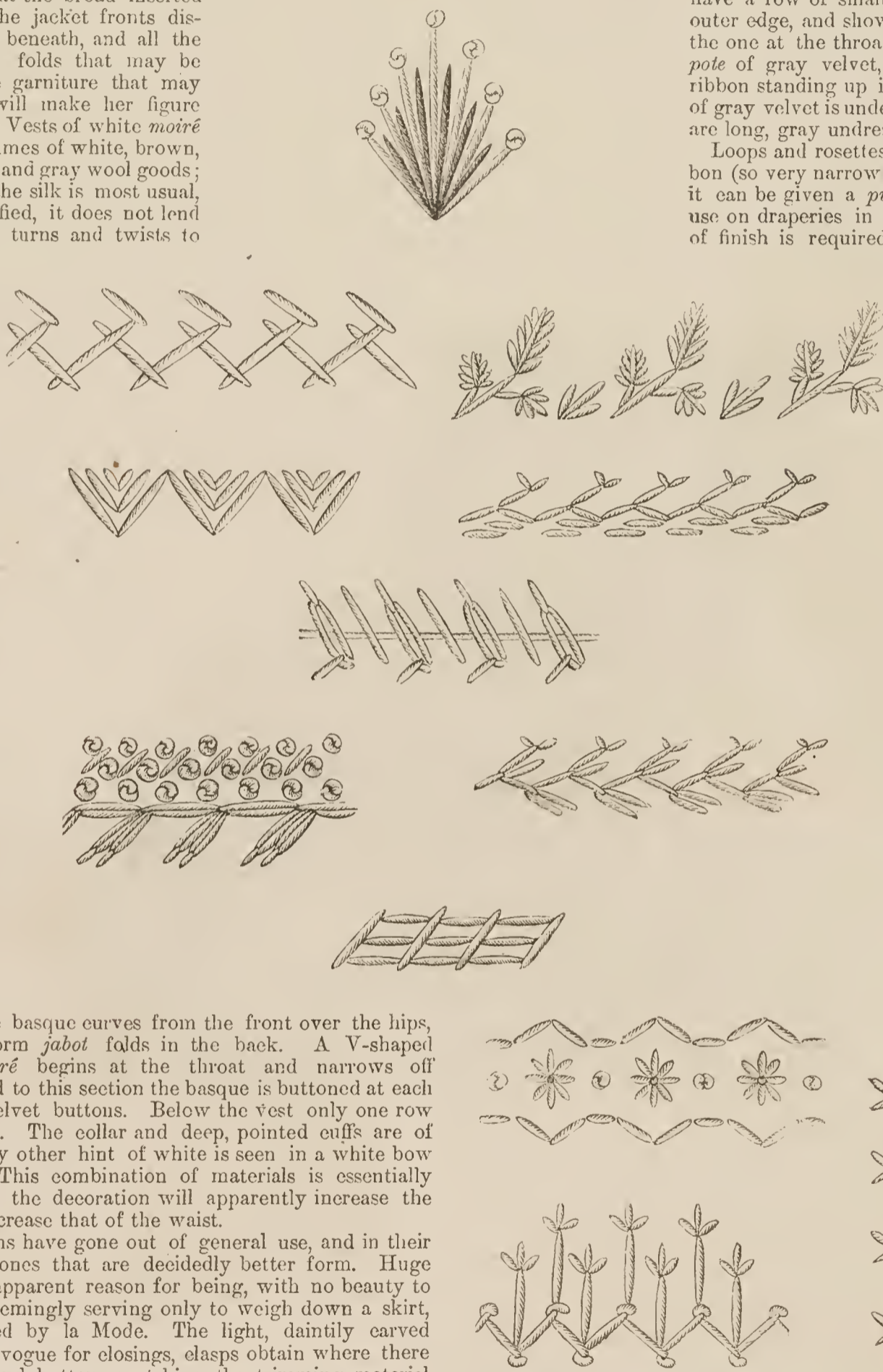


FIGURE NO. 2.—FANCY STITCHES FOR EMBROIDERY.
(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 199.)

doubtedly it will have a host of admirers, be very becoming to many, and very unbecoming to as many others. But if there are red velvet basques, why may there not be black ones too? *Mordoré* also looks well with black lace; it is almost universally becoming and has what an amateur dressmaker strives to gain for her gowns—the smart air so universally sought, but as indescribable as the Summer zephyrs themselves. What trims such costumes? They trim themselves. The *chic* air is lost when any other garniture than that *sine qua non*, a perfect fit, is upon them.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

The truth of the saying that "when a woman will she will" is proven in many ways every day, but never more positively than when she announces her adoption of a color or of a favorite shape in a *chapeau*.

The large hat was chosen in the Summer because it was picturesque and permitted the exercise of much individual taste in its decoration; the Autumn sees its retention, because in addition to the foregoing, it has also been voted becoming. Perhaps never at any one time has there been such a decided liking for large hats of colored straw, and the milliners are unanimous in their prediction that they will be worn farther into the season than in any former year. The general use of velvet with straw has undoubtedly done much to bring this about, and certainly the straw-and-velvet combination is good. A shape in which the employment of velvet is made especially effective is of rough straw in all the shades of mode, brown, dark-blue, gray, Lincoln and black; it has a high crown and a narrow brim that rolls slightly.

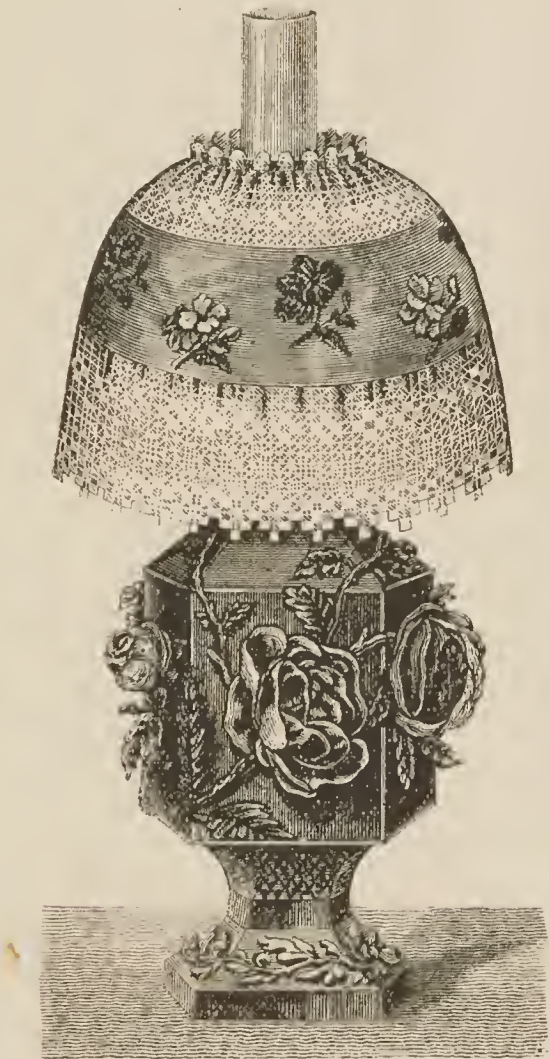


FIGURE NO. 3.—DECORATED LAMP-SHADE.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 199.)

The velvet is made to come, in puff fashion, through an opening made in the center of the crown; this puff extends the whole length of the crown, and a facing of velvet forms the brim finish. A bunch of flowers or loops of ribbon arranged in "ladder" fashion are favored as trimming. A hat of this shape is of warm-brown straw, the puffing on the crown is velvet of a deeper brown, and the facing is also of velvet. In front is a bunch of brown "cat-tails," their velvet-like appearance harmonizing well with the general air of the *chapeau*. A dark-blue straw has blue velvet trimmings, and high loops of velvet ribbon are arranged in front and held in position by small silver pins.

Another arrangement of velvet and straw that is liked displays the velvet brim and straw crown; the brim should be smoothly covered both on the outer and inner sides, and the crown must be entirely plain at the sides and back, as decoration would break the decided contrast between the velvet and the straw. Hats are shown with stiffened net brims prepared especially for this arrangement, but an all-straw shape answers equally as well, though it is not, perhaps, quite so easy for the home milliner to manage. A contrast in colors is often realized in this disposition, and really artistic results are possible. An example is noted on a Devonshire hat of mode straw; the broad brim is hidden under *cresson* velvet, and the garniture of green and brown leaves is deftly placed in front, mingling in such a way that, while the contrast is seen, the effect is not *bizarre* and is certainly smart. Other favored contrasts are *cresson* and American-brown, seal and cardinal, olive and brown, gray and Lincoln-green, and black and scarlet. Of them all the last is to be least commended, except, perhaps, for the small people, who can bear its decisiveness.

Chapeaux that obtain well show alternately a row of lace straw and then one of very rough straw or of that spikey-looking braid which seems to have gone without a name for the reason that "porcupine," the only word that would describe it, is already appropri-

ated. They are light in weight, but in their dark colors do not seem unseasonable. The dark blues are particularly in vogue, and with trimmings of scarlet or mode are very *chic*. In shapes, preference is given the Devonshire, the turban—both high and low—and the much worn and usually becoming sailor. On the latter cords are noted instead of the ribbon band, and the ribbon bows or whatever the fancied garniture may be is chosen exactly as if the band had been of some less undress material.

The English turban, with its square crown and low rolling brim, has found its most ardent admirers among those who do not care to show the front hair, being quite willing to subdue the bang for the sake of a jaunty hat. In warm brown, dark blue and the mode shades these turbans are smartest and obtain well. One wishes a law were passed permitting of their being worn only by women to whom they are becoming; yet, as each woman would probably decide the matter for herself, it is doubtful whether the law would result in any good. If when choosing a shape the buyer could be imbued with the idea of the fitness of things, we should not be inflicted with the sight of so many faces that, looking sweet enough from under a bonnet, appear simply meretricious when a jaunty hat suited to a young girl is worn. Every age has its charm—if it is properly brought out; but when the wrong means are used the pursuit of the end is neither justifiable nor desirable.

Bonnets of lace and tulle, as well as of straw and velvet, will be popular during the Autumn, for the bright currants, apricots and the gay-hued Autumn leaves are decorations too charming to be overlooked. Rich velvet and satin leaves in Autumnal tints are made up in a fashion suggestive of the chaplets of long ago, and are used to decorate black lace bonnets. The *capote* and the modified coronet are the preferred shapes for lace bonnets, the decoration in many instances consisting simply of the flower-band or of a quilling of lace with a net foundation. The coronets are not as high as they were, but the loops continue their upward course, making very apposite their name of "French flats." A charming bonnet for a brown-haired woman is of black lace, the crown being covered with a puff of piece-lace, and the brim formed of a full frill of lace. All along the brim, extending back to but not covering up the crown, is a wreath of fern leaves; and standing up in front are



FIGURE NO. 4.—BAG PIN-CUSHION.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 199.)

loops of pale-green ribbon in satin and grenadine which are fastened at the back with tiny pearl-headed pins. The bridle is of black lace.

Another lace bonnet has a coronet of cut-jet beads, thus providing a contrast to the soft crown of lace. An *aigrette* of jet is the chief decoration, and as a background for it are loops of yellow satin ribbon showing a button-hole edge of black. The bridle is of the lace. Apropos of bridles, the question of what shall they be made is often asked. Well, it may be taken for granted that on lace or tulle the misty material is most proper, while on a velvet-trimmed bonnet a bridle of velvet or ribbon may be used. Ribbon strings

are the vogue when a straw hat is decorated otherwise than with velvet.

It is whispered that zine—a gray with a blue cast over it—will be one of the prominent cold-weather shades. If this be true one can only hope that it will be used in combination with velvet and soft trimmings that will impart an air of comparative comfort.

The name itself is refrigerating, and certainly even that is undesirable. French milliners announce that they will use fur with this color; therefore, if we are forced to increase our heads in zine, it will be under extenuating circumstances.

The war in favor of the birds does not seem to affect the use of their wings, for poised in Mercury fashion on each side, with the tips pointing to the front, they are counted as very smart. Wings in their nat-

hue suits her complexion. In regard to scarlet, the gauze bonnets of this cheerful shade are to be worn late in the season. Black jet is plentifully used with them, and when there is any fear of their proving unbecoming a coronet of black jet or brown leaves will be the charity that covers the sins of a complexion. Bonnets of gray, dark-green, golden-brown and primrose tulle obtain, and with suitable decorations all are permissible for street wear. A gray tulle bonnet is made to look brighter by its cluster of red poppies; a bonnet of dark green has golden-brown leaves upon it; while one of primrose is suited to the evening because of the loops of white grenadine that are poised exactly in the center of the front.

The fancy for outlining large hats with a knife-plaiting of folded crape has gained a vogue not at first expected for it. In all hats the plaiting matches the straw in color, even though the trimming may differ. However, a drapery of the thin fabric can always be brought over the plumes or wings, and is very smart. An immense dark blue straw has a plaiting of dark blue gauze around the edge, and the garniture, a collection of bright-hued leaves placed just in front, has its colors somewhat subdued by a veiling of the crape. It seems a little odd, but it is a rule of la Mode that the large hats only have this finish and so are made to appear even larger.

Small pearl-headed pins continue to be used for fastening back the loops of ribbon, which, while they should not be tacked, must be held in some way.

In the use of ornaments a certain amount of discretion is shown, and those chosen are fine in quality. Jet, steel and *plomb* are the colors oftenest noted, and *motifs* that are especially adapted to the bonnet or hat are applied.

The all-jet bonnets, which during the Summer were worn without lining, are seen now with a lining that forms a positive color contrast to the jet. For these linings Egyptian red, bright orange, yellow, *cresson*, golden-brown or whatever will harmonize with both gown and complexion is selected. It is smarter to do away with ribbon loops or massive decoration of any kind, but to give the lining an opportunity to show effectively, and have as trimming simply a jet *aigrette* or a band of jet.

A revival of silk beaver is predicted for the coming season, and it is further said that high-crowned hats of beaver, with broad brims of velvet, will obtain. To trim such a hat, long plumes

will be necessary, for not all the rosettes or loops possible to ribbons will be sufficiently decorative to harmonize with the picturesqueness of its shape.

The small hat or bonnet to match the gown is by no means to be discarded, even though the large shapes be very popular. The small *toque* suits too many faces, adapts itself to too many occasions and is too thoroughly in harmony with the cloth suit to be spared.

The trimming will continue high as at present, and the amateur milliner will be wise if she remember that on a small hat this effect must be achieved gradually, and not at one leap nor with one loop, because in such an event it will be anything but desirable. Remember, too, about the veil, and let it come farther down on the face, quite under the chin; and then draw it back and fasten it to the coil



FIGURE NO. 1.—BUNCH OF HYACINTHS IN A VASE.

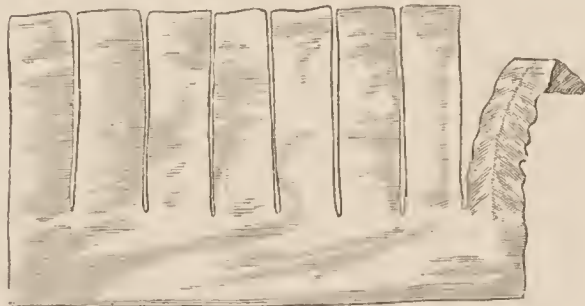


DIAGRAM A.—CORRECT SIZE AND SHAPE OF PETALS FOR HYACINTH.

(For Descriptions of Figure No. 1 and Diagram A, see "Paper Flowers for Home Decoration," on Page 199.)

ural colors most certainly have preference, and if in a wing there be one, two or three distinct contrasts, it is esteemed much more desirable than an absolutely plain shade. Beautiful gradings in browns, grays and deep blues may be obtained, and are especially *chic*; while in black-and-white are seen minglings that far surpass the magpie's dress. A very jaunty turban to be worn with a black broadcloth costume is of fine black straw; the rolling brim is smoothly faced with black velvet, and a band of black velvet is around and quite the height of the crown. A white wing starts from each side and converges toward the front, and loops of soft white *crêpe* and glossy black velvet are tastefully arranged between them, the effect being decidedly artistic.

Some small bonnets are covered entirely with Autumn leaves, one lapping over another until the foundation is quite concealed. They permit a ribbon decoration in front, with ties in harmony, and, therefore, are by no means as bare-looking as were some of the flower bonnets seen in the Summer. A small bonnet made entirely of red currants and having black velvet loops and ties is smart, but should only be worn by one who knows that the vivid

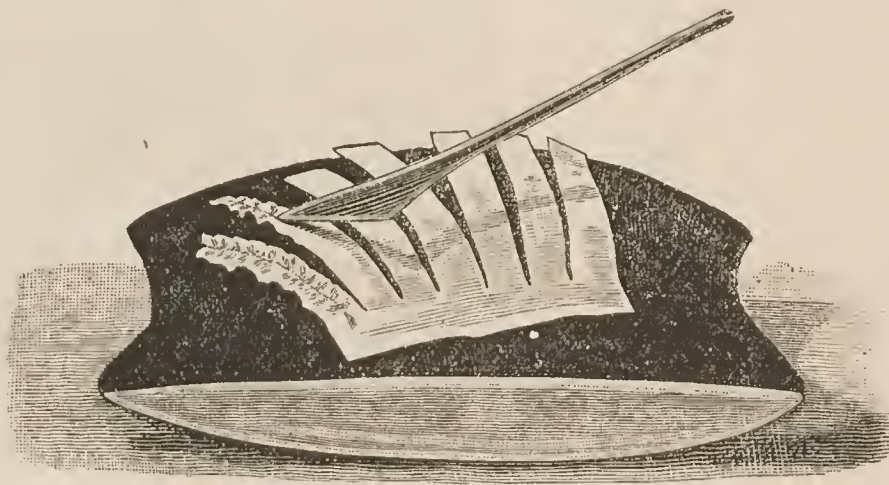


DIAGRAM B.—METHOD OF CRINKLING PETALS.

(For Descriptions of Diagram B, and Figure No. 2, see "Paper Flowers for Home Decoration," on Page 199.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—SHOWING ONE BLOSSOM COMPLETED AND ATTACHED TO STEM.

of braids that show from under the *chapeau*. In the early Autumn there is, perhaps, the best opportunity for selecting becoming veils, inasmuch as every lady is supposed to wear one, either because it is becoming or useful. The womanly privilege to give a reason for the use of that which is simply becoming is allowable, but anything that adds to the beauty of the wearer needs no further justification.

MOURNING MATERIALS.

To the often-asked and much-discussed question of what constitutes mourning, there is but one answer—Henrietta cloth and crape. The grades are recognized either by the arrangement or the quantity of the crape, and when it is laid aside the costume is no longer mourning, but simply black. The deepest mourning—a widow's—calls for a gown of Henrietta cloth made with a certain amount of simplicity, and a veil of Court crape; the latter to be four yards long, extending as far at the back as it does at the front and seeming to enshroud the figure. The deep hem should be in the front.

The enterprising manufacturer, seeing the possibilities of black fabrics even when used for deep mourning, offers a positive choice, so that except for the very first gown something else beside Henrietta cloth may be chosen. Speaking, however, from personal experience, it must be said that a thoroughly good quality of Henrietta cloth will endure good and bad treatment with such grace that the

The silk-warp materials comprise crape cloth, which is decidedly fine and yet has a crape-like look; camel's-hair, with its twill and the usual "fuzzy" effect; Maria Theresa, not unlike a Henrietta in appearance and equally as desirable for deep mourning; Melrose, which is equally deep mourning yet has a fine momic-like surface; and finally *drap d'Alma*. Many other black fabrics are shown, but those mentioned are being given the vogue this season; and even in black this fact is of importance. As the years have progressed the shabby bombazine and alpaca have finally disappeared, and in their stead is given a fabric that is graceful and artistic; one which seems to last for a long time and really does.

Even the pen of the unskilful writer will journey freely when its director details absolute experience, and this is the case where the black silk-and-wool mixtures are being described. But beautiful and durable as they are the all-wool fabrics are not forced to retreat

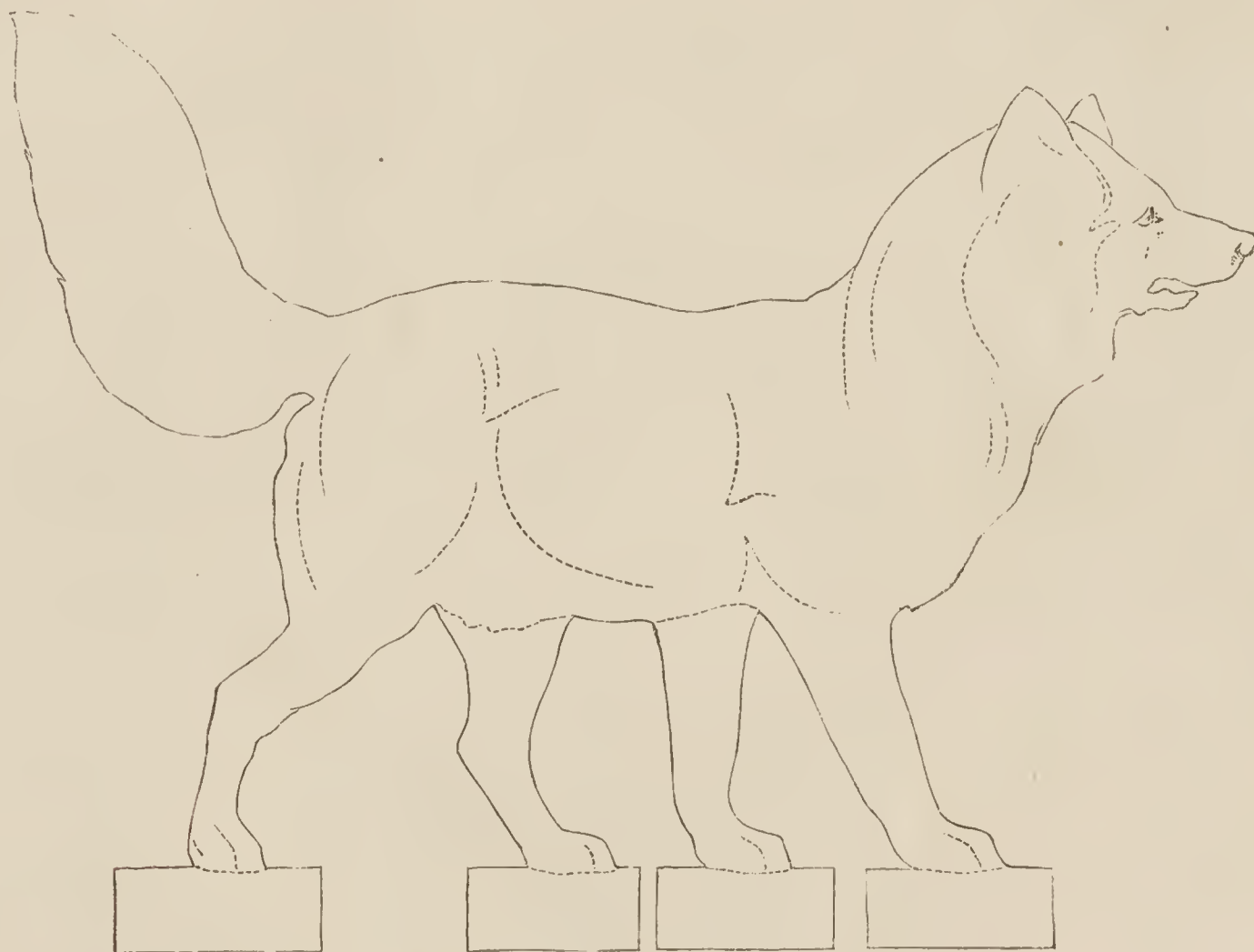


FIGURE NO. 1.—OUTLINE FOR AN ALPINE WOLF.

(For Description see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 199 and 200.)

final resolution to wear it no longer causes a feeling of regret like one experiences at parting with an old friend. About the Henrietta cloths of standard make there is another valuable quality, and it is that old and new material may be united and it will require even more than the eye of an expert to distinguish between them.

The introduction of new mourning materials is not only a source of pleasure, but causes surprise; for the dreary sameness of mourning had until within the last few years been an understood thing. The advantage of a silk-and-wool combination rests in the fact that such material holds its dye better than an all-wool fabric, and when chemists of experience attend to the process the material is capable of being made decidedly firm; while the handsome finish of which the finest qualities of silk-and-wool mixtures are susceptible makes them in reality more artistic than any other material. With the rich look of the silk they have all the grace of a soft wool, and the general effect suggests some of the wonderful draperies that were painted and written about long ago.

The novelty in black stuffs is the silk-warp camel's-hair, which is developed in light and heavy weights. The latter is especially adapted to wraps, and is very wide, while the lighter quality is used for costumes. The very heavy variety has a thick twill which in itself suggests an outside garment, and it obtains for this purpose among women of taste whether they are in mourning or not.

because of appearances; instead, greater care having been shown in their development, a better result is obtained. Venetian crape—which has a fine silky look and is yet all wool—is a pronounced crape fabric, and is particularly to be commended because of its crape-like air. *Cuchemire de l'Inde*, a soft, rich, black material which harmonizes well with crape and which *modistes* prefer as one of the best combinations, is also in high esteem. Real India cloth is soft, has the camel's-hair effect, but not the camel's-hair touch, feeling just as the real India draperies do; and it falls, almost without persuasion, into graceful lines certain to conceal any angles that may exist in the figure. Another variety of goods much to be commended for "black" is called mourning cloth; it has a fine, smooth surface and is a dead black.

Surely among this list one may be found that will suit the wearer, and yet even of these fabrics it may be well to say something further. In black gowns more than in any others a false economy is possible; do not believe that a single width, low-priced material is economical. It is not. On the other hand, a thoroughly good fabric of double width and perfect black, will wear longer, look better and cut to greater advantage. A suit of deep mourning does not need a much "cut-up" trimming either of the material or of crape; it needs to describe lines of sombre dignity, for frivolity—even in appearance—and mourning are absolutely at variance. The close-

fitting bodice, the skirt with its artistic drapery, the wrap which seems to really enwrap the figure, the small, plain bonnet and the long veil are characteristic of mourning. The introduction of jew-

position of the material as to the fact that it had the *cachet* peculiar to a well-fitting and properly-worn toilette.

The short crape veil is really a thing of the past; the very long one, *à l'Anglaise*, is assumed, or else a veil is not worn at all. The veil varies in length from two and a-half to four yards, after the deep hem is laid, the height of the wearer being, of course, the proper guide. Do not be deluded into using anything in the way of mourning pins or buckles to fasten the veil; instead, use the large-headed black pins that are put up for sale in boxes. Big pins are useless, ugly and very apt to slip out of place.

Somebody in mourning who is going to be married asks about the wedding gown. Well, the advised material is white *Clairette*, a lovely silk-and-wool fabric, and which in black obtains among the mourning goods. The only garniture it really requires is some *lisse* at the neck and wrists. The only case in which the use of white in mourning is objectionable is in combination with black, which at once takes away from its individuality and only makes such a black-and-white gown as could be appropriately worn by any one. When very small children are dressed in black for a parent they are allowed white frocks and sashes of broad, black ribbon; but this is only

done where the saddened little people are really too small to put on black costumes.

Mourning is essentially becoming, refining, as does sorrow's self, many a face that would otherwise appear coarse. Elegance in mourning consists not in the quantity, but the quality of the fabrics employed, and the simplest gown of a thoroughly good black imparts to its wearer an air of refinement foreign to fabrics much cut up and frilled to elaboration.

White *lisse* is always mourning, but linen collars are not. Black *Suède* and black silk gloves are proper; but bracelets, chains that jingle with each movement, and elaborate boots and slippers are bad form. To impress by a quiet elegance rather than astound by a striking effect is the necessity of a mourning toilette; and certainly, where so wide a range is allowed as in the Autumn fabrics, this should not only be possible but certain.

The materials referred to in this article are manufactured by Messrs. B. Priestley's Sons, Manchester, England.

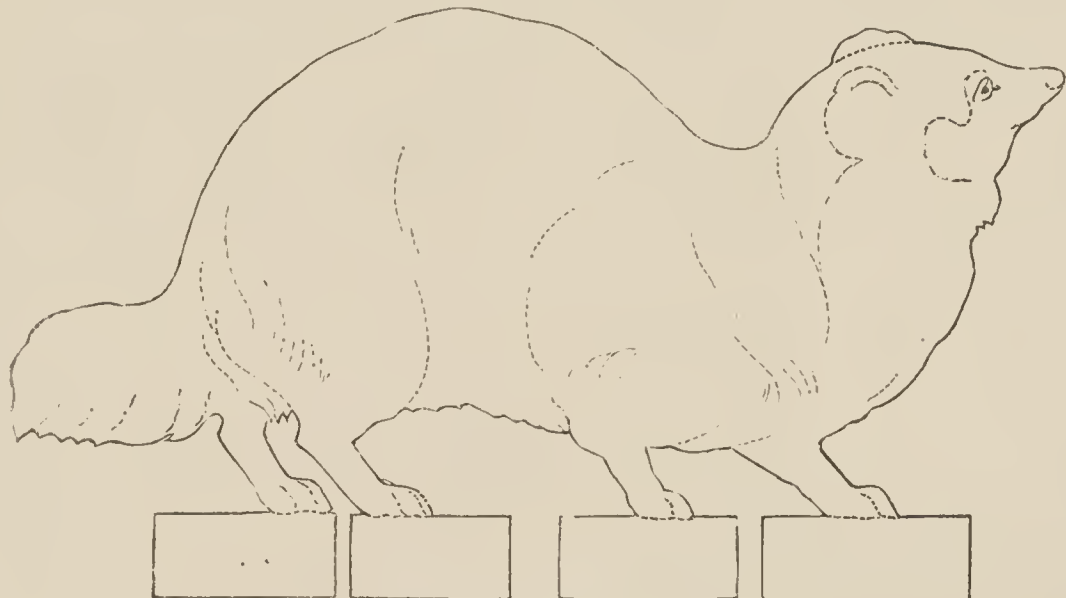


FIGURE NO. 2.—OUTLINE FOR A MARTEN.

(For Description see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 199 and 200.)

elry, feathers or beads simply make it ridiculous and are a most positive suggestion that it should be laid aside.

Advice about crape is given without stint, but only the very wise take it before sad experience thrusts it upon them. Cheap crape, like cheap coal, inclines to dust, and extravagance is really displayed in buying a veil of cheap crape. The recognized English crape is the best, as it will endure much wear and may be renovated to one's satisfaction. For gowns so fine a quality is not required; but even there a flimsy quality is to be distrusted, as it pulls, grows brown and needs renewing before the gown itself shows signs of wear. A very effective home toilette is made with a medium-long train of crape cloth, the drapery falling over the skirt in soft, full folds, while the entire basque is of crape made up over silk. The very high collar fitting around the slender throat is so well shaped that it becomes a trimming, and is, indeed, the only one. The air given by this very simple mourning gown was one of positive elegance, and the result was quite as much due to the dis-

THE VAGARIES OF FASHION.

The making of paper flowers is a prevailing enthusiasm. Some of them are very artistic and are used as lamp-shades, China vase borders, etc.

Brides to-day seldom carry orange blossoms, or, indeed, have them upon the hair or veil. These blossoms have, of course, a traditional charm, but they are not a graceful flower, and their perfume is heavy and sometimes stifling. White myrtle with its graceful glossy foliage and jessamine with myrtle vines intertwined with it have become powerful rivals of orange blossoms. Lilies-of-the-valley and white rose-buds, or white roses alone, are often carried by the bride, while buds in differing colors are carried by the bridesmaids. These attendants never carry lilies-of-the-valley, though no particular reason is given.

Ladies who enjoy a daily dip in the sea are especially interested in the style of their bathing toilettes this season. Blue or blue-gray woolen serges, with flat applications of white wool laces, are among the leading fancies. The reverse arrangement of colors is also in favor, though white is difficult to keep in condition. The yokes of some of these garments are smoothly covered with laces having open patterns. If sleeves are not worn a wide ruffle of broad wool lace is gathered to the arm's-eye. If, on the contrary, the sleeves are long, lace is flatly turned back over the wrists; and similar lace is arranged about the edges of the trousers, either ruffled or smoothly turned upward upon the flannel. Belts may be overlaid with wool insertion, and sometimes sashes made by sewing two rows of edging together by their straight edges will be worn. The straw sea hat in sailor shape will be banded by folds of blue and white flannel in alternate colors, and a rosette of either color will be arranged in front or at the side. This rosette is made of bias folds plaited into shape, and sometimes a covered button is set in its center.

Bridesmaids' dresses of Surah are cut square or, perhaps, in pointed shape at the front but are high at the back. Trimmings of embroidered silk tissue or silk muslin, sometimes intermingled with Valen-

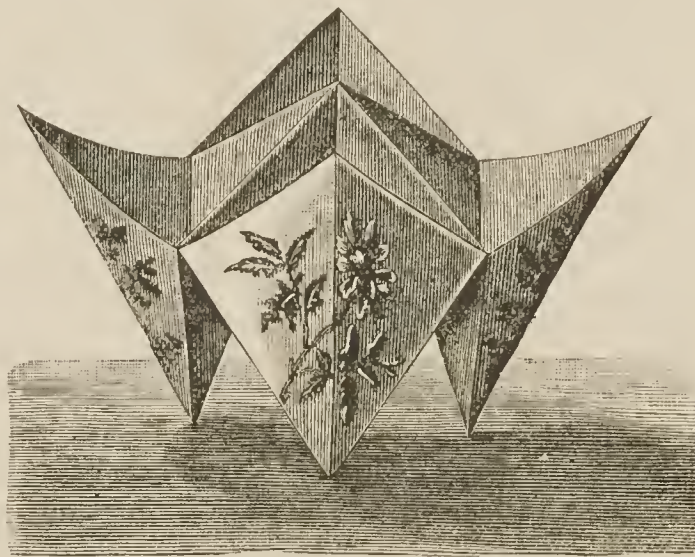


FIGURE NO. 3.—PAPER BASKET.

(For Description see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 199 and 200.)

iennes lace, are favorite decorations, but they are used sparingly. The sleeves reach the elbow, at least. A hat of straw or shirred silk mull, with flowers upon it to match the bouquet, is a fashion-

able style; and oftener than not this floral decoration upon the hat or bonnet will be of a natural growth. Silk mitts of suitable length will match the flowers in color. The fan may be of white gauze with hand-painted decorations upon it, or it may be wholly of the tint of the bouquet. If the stockings are of the color of the flowers, the slippers may be of bronze or black kid. If black hosiery is selected—and Fashion still permits them as accompaniments of all sorts of toilettes—black kid or black satin shoes or slippers are in good form.

Waistcoats are more fashionable than ever. In white, buff or any gay color, either plain or decorated, they illuminate the soberest of toilettes. Cut low and square, they are worn with the dinner dress and are very becoming.

Jersey gloves or mittens of thick silk or thread, in gray, tan or black, are in favor for the street; while for indoor wear are shown fine, almost transparent ones, with plain weaving for the hands and open-work, lace-like long wrists. The three colors named are appropriate for wear with a costume of almost any color.

While high-crowned *chapeaux* are not unfashionable, it is the sailor hat and the gypsy that are in demand. The latter is sometimes wreathed with flowers or foliage after the traditional fashion, and sometimes a long plume is also worn. The sailor hat has the inevitable band about its crown, and if additional decoration is desired it may be bunched in front. Flowers, tufts of plumage, a buckle, a pompon, a rosette of the band material, a looping of lace, etc., etc., are all suitable trimmings. Rough straws are the favorite materials.

A charming dress for garden or dancing parties is made of cotton batiste, which is simply soft, fine unbleached goods, but is as much to be preferred to cheese cloth as sateen is to plain calico. Trimmed with inexpensive laces and knots and loops of ribbon, this inexpensive material develops into a dress that is most seasonable and inexpensive.

Pale turquoise-blue, amber and tawn colored ribbons an inch and a-half wide blend beautifully when arranged together in parallel rows upon unbleached goods, and also as bows for draperies, etc.

Bouquets are worn with their long stems tucked under the belt ribbon at the left side of the front, so that a part of their foliage is displayed below this fastening. Sometimes they are held in place by a pin shaped for the purpose.

An effort is being made to substitute pale, delicate amber, primrose, dove-gray, *écru*, violet and shades of that ilk in serge, camel's-hair, *tricot*, etc., for the white woolen tailor-made dresses, but it is doubtful if the movement will meet with much success. Collars, cuffs, waistcoats, pockets, buttons, etc., of decidedly contrasting color usually accompany suits of these pale hues, and not infrequently the dark color is applied as bands about the bottom of the skirt.

The yachting dresses of the season are made with dark skirts and light basques, blouses or jackets. The collar and cuffs may be of the dark goods, or the bodice portion may be of light or white material throughout. Braid in one or more widths matching the fabric ornaments the skirt. Admiral-blue (it used to be called navy-blue) and cardinal are popular in combination. This shade of blue for the skirt and a jacket or blouse of poppy or cardinal cloth will make a charming toilette. Open woolen laces flatly applied in vest fashion or upon the collar and about the wrists are effective and inexpensive. Many young ladies secure for their boating and yachting suits the colors of the club to which their favorite yacht belongs.

Matrons are encouraged by Fashion as well as good sense not to limit the hues of their toilettes to sombre colors. The adoption of an exceedingly sombre style of dress suggests that they have no cause for gladness in their near associations, or else that they are grieving because age is creeping over them.

Homespun fabrics in one color, in fine mixtures or in pin-head checks are selected for kilted, tucked, braid-trimmed or plain skirts to be worn with a postilion basque of *écru* cloth, camel's-hair or pongee for travelling and mourning wear. This basque cannot be too plainly finished. The parasol should be *écru* or of the skirting hues, and the gloves of *écru* dog-skin or piqué.

Dark or light brown, blue, prune, reseda or gray woolen *étamine* suits, with a *moiré* vest of the same color, are refined and stylish for travelling dresses for brides and also as costumes in which to pay unceremonious visits. Sometimes collars, cuffs, pocket-laps and panels are also of the *moiré*, but much ornamental material is not necessary.

Kilted tennis skirts should be buttoned in at least six places to an easy-fitting, sleeveless under-waist. If a blouse be worn it should have an elastic tape run in its hem about the waist to permit of entire freedom of action. If corsets are worn they should be laced by elastic cords. If a smoothly fitted waist is preferred, unlined Jersey cloth will be appropriate.

One of the latest novelties for tennis, archery and rowing is a medium-blue flannel Eton jacket without sleeves. The waist is a blouse of thick white or cream-white flannel, with wristbands to which the sleeves are gathered to correspond with their gathered tops. An unlined white straw sailor-hat is worn, and its only trimming is a band of blue velvet ribbon. A light-weight hat is as needful for comfort as a light skirt. For very sultry days a cambric blouse may be substituted for the one of flannel, and the Eton jacket may be laid aside when not desired. It should, however, be added at once whenever activity ceases even for a few moments.

For travelling wear black silk petticoats, not too ample and but lightly trimmed, are approved by *la Mode*. Alpaca petticoats, either dark or gray, are in favor for the street. Neatly made seersucker petticoats that may be regularly laundered are the choice of fastidious womankind for wear in the country. White petticoats are only worn indoors by fashionable women.

Waterproof cloaks should be laid aside the moment a shelter is reached.

The chemisettes of white linen, with a white clerical bow or a necktie of gay silk or black lace, are said to have come to stay. Certainly they are most becoming in effect upon rosy-faced women, but should never be worn by persons whose pallor is unusual.

Little girls never look daintier than when clothed in white under-waists and sleeveless, low-necked dark dresses, and the fashion has inexpensiveness to urge its adoption. Their straw hats have little ornament upon them, but are becoming and useful.

White or cream military cloth is very fashionable for a costume of which the skirt is plain and the basque has a Breton front. Leghorn or Milan straw hats are suited to this style of dress.

If a young lady wears mourning, but not crape, she may select a pearl-white cloth, with silver-gray, mauve or black vest, cuffs, collar, skirt-bands and buttons, or the edges may be decorated with black or gray *grelots*.

Pongees—those serviceable, inexpensive natural silks—make charming tea-gowns or wrappers, with more or less elaborate trimmings of medium-blue, cardinal, wine or russet velvet. The fold, *revers*, collar, etc., may each be faced permanently over a thin foundation, and may be removed when the pongee is sent to the cleaner.

Since cotton lace is so much worn this season, and as some of it really must be humiliated by a thorough washing, it is well to know that if a tea-spoonful of powdered borax is dissolved in a quart of water for its last rinsing the texture of the lace will be much as it was originally. Borax furnishes a consistency to lace threads that is

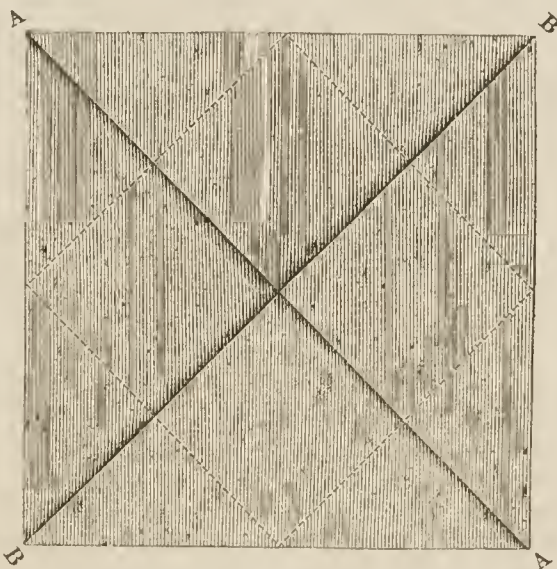


DIAGRAM A.

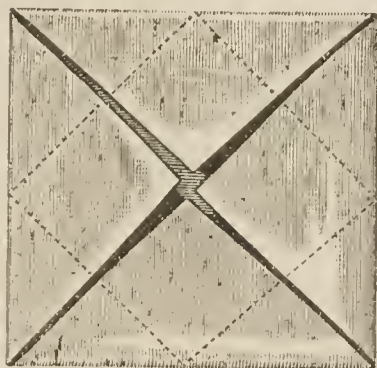


DIAGRAM B.

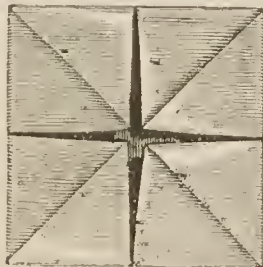


DIAGRAM C.

DIAGRAMS A, B AND C.—METHOD OF MAKING PAPER BASKET.

(For Descriptions of Diagrams A, B and C, see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 199 and 200.)

not in the least like starch and yet is beautifying, or, as the *blanchisseuse* says, "reassuring."

The tendency to return to favorite colors has shown itself recently in the return of *café au lait*, ashes-of-roses, russet, fawn, peony pink, *bébé* rose, sky-blue, etc. Purple was the color of one of the court trains in a recent royal wedding in Portugal, and who can tell just how long it is since any other princess wore the color of her birthright?

Women whose foreheads are not too intellectually high and whose locks have not been cut off to form bangs or worn off by frizzing, now brush their tresses into glossy smoothness from "a long silver thread of parting" on the top of the head and coil them into knots at the back or loop them on the crown.

Canvas or *étamine* goods are said to wash easily and perfectly, but the purchaser will do well to secure a sample and try it with soap and water before purchasing. Some qualities and hues of it are much more enduring than others.

Large scarfs of dull yellow tulle wound in Bernhardt fashion about the throat and knotted a little to one side is one of the beautifying caprices of the moment. It is a curious fact that it is but a few years since any blonde woman of taste could be persuaded to wear yellow. She then thought that she knew all the benedictions and the inflictions of color; but she did not, as the charm which blonde tulle brings even to her fine complexion now proves to her.

Many ladies of fashion and fortune who take pleasure in a life upon yachts are wearing white, red or blue canvas shoes tastefully cross-strapped with whatever color is upon their yachting suits. Even their low sea heels are colored in harmony. Of course, the tie about their standing collars will correspond in tint.

As much is written just now about the use of *grelots*, as if they were novelties. Drop buttons in ball or bell shape have been in fashion several seasons, but were never in such favor as now. They are worn in contrasting and corresponding colors with wools, silks and cottons, and are made of various woods and of steel, jet, gilt, pearl, iridescent glass, etc. Pale-gray silk, steel or jet *grelots* will be popular upon white woolen costumes. The fashion for *grelots* compels a return of small ball buttons, and who will not take easy and, perhaps, glad leave of the platter or tumbler button so lately in favor? "The day of small things" is not unwelcome when one contemplates the large buttons and three-inch button-holes.

English thread lace is again in favor. It is purchased in two widths—one to plait for the neck of the high costume, and the other to ruffle about the sleeves. It is a most enduring lace, and its patterns are beautiful. While enough English thread lace will cost no more than a handsome *crêpe lisse* rueling for one outing, it is much more elegant and will bear many a washing and always look soft and lady-like. What woman of fine taste is not fond of fine English thread edgings?

THE ART OF BEAUTY.

The evident displeasure with which a man looked at the hands of a young girl who delighted in outdoor sports but made no attempt to protect her hands, was convincing proof of the appreciation that is given a "fair, white hand." There is no reason why women should not have all the pleasure to be gained from gardening, rowing, tennis or any other exercise in which the hands are actively employed; neither is there any reason why the hands should not be protected with a pair of *Suède* gloves, long enough to come over the wrists and loose enough to allow free motion. If one has no old gloves, an inexpensive pair may be purchased, preference being given an unfashionable color. If left ungloved the hands become hardened, and as they do not then perspire as they should, the tips grow very dry and the nails break. The dryness is one of the reasons why the hand of the American woman is not as easily cared for as that of her English cousin; in the New World a smaller hand is more general, but because of climate or for some unknown reason, the tendency of the skin, especially about the nail, is to great dryness. This not only makes greater care necessary, but also almost nullifies the little care that is commonly given. A woman who has beautiful hands, very well kept, counts among the necessities for the Summer days in the country loose gloves, plenty of vaseline and good soap, with a determination to endure the wearing of the gloves.

Even though one enjoy a most delightful time, it must be confessed that the comforts of the city, as far as they relate to the toilette, are not found in camping out, whether in the woods or at a Summer hotel. For the spots which, without any why or wherefore, appear on the face, this wash is commended:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Alum, | 1 ounce. |
| Lemon juice, | 1 ounce. |
| Rose water, | 1 pint. |

Like all washes, this is to be dabbled over the face at night and allowed to remain until morning, when it may be removed with warm water. During the heated season, and especially, in places where the water is hard, the addition of a little powdered borax will always be found advisable. If possible, warm water should be used in these circumstances.

In answer to repeated requests, we give the depilatory of a well-known physician, with the distinct understanding that we will assume no responsibility for its use:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Prepared chalk, | 3 parts. |
| Sulphide of calcium, | 1 part. |

Add water; mix into a paste, and apply with a brush to the parts affected. When dry it may be rubbed off and the hair will come with it. After a time the growth will return and then the process may be repeated. The women who fret about a shadow on their lips and try every advertised remedy to make it disappear, usually suffer for their folly, and in the end make that which was but a

shadow an absolute entity. Advice is of very little use to these people, and one can only feel sorry that they bear the slight infliction so unphilosophically.

In the past few years the improvement in the walking of American women has been great; the Southern women have always walked well, but the women of the North and West were too quick in their movements for grace to characterize them. When common-sense shoes first appeared, a strong effort was made to secure their general adoption; but now that it has been recognized that broad-soled, flat-heeled boots do not suit all feet, and that to make the individual woman comfortable she should not be obliged to wear the shoes of the general woman, there is every reason to believe that the woman of to-morrow will walk well, holding her figure straight without being stiff and her head erect without seeming unduly conscious.

It has been said many times—but like most truths needs to be said many more—that self-consciousness is the greatest enemy to beauty of person or manner. English-speaking women are lamentably sinners in this respect, and can study with profit the entire lack of self-consciousness peculiar to a well-bred Frenchwoman. This self-consciousness is many times defined as too great a desire to please; but if this be so, then the world will be satisfied with less unselfishness if the result be less of self.

For the nice little woman who regrets so much that "her hands will perspire during the Summer time," there is consolation and a prescription. The first is that they will be all the whiter in the Autumn, and that she will more easily be able to keep her nails in good order. The second is (if the dampness is very unpleasant):

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Powdered starch, | Half a pound. |
| Iris, | Half a pound. |
| Fine white chalk, | One pound. |

Mix this and dust the hands with it; if the quantity seems too great, then mix one-half the amount given, but when away from home, it is wiser in the way of toilette articles to have more than one needs than not enough.

Another suggestion to the city visitor in the country. Milk undoubtedly is very nutritious, but it is not suited to all constitutions, and may have anything but a desirable effect on one's digestion and complexion; so be certain that it agrees with you before adopting it as your daily diet. Remember, too, that the habits of life cannot be rudely interrupted without undesirable results; if your skin has kept smooth and white, your eyes bright and clear and you feel well, then you will be a very foolish woman to make an entire change in your care of yourself and your mode of life simply to adopt what may suit some one else.

Just now there is a fancy for gymnastics for girls, and while the writer has no desire to detract from what is undoubtedly of great benefit to many, still it is well to give a word of advice. Gentle gymnastics are certainly of great good, but the use of the trapeze,

the vaulting and leaping should be catalogued as "dangerous." Riding, driving, walking, swimming and the outdoor games offer sufficient choice of exercise and are quite as healthful as swinging on a bar or flying through the air on a trapeze. An incentive to walking is found in the oft-told tale that walking is the only exercise which makes the human figure describe Hogarth's line of beauty. According to Virgil, the divinity of Venus was noted by her god-like walk.

The woman who wants a safe as well as simple dentifrice will find it in finely powdered orris-root. She may use this in conjunction with Castile soap—undoubtedly one of the most cleansing elements for the teeth and certainly not an unpleasant one. After taking any strong medicine it will be best to give the teeth a thorough brushing with warm water and Castile soap.

It certainly is not pleasant to have the forehead covered with little spots, which now that the bangs are worn shorter are more conspicuous. Frequently the cause may be found in some food or medicine, and if possible there should be a cessation in the use of whichever it may be. Sometimes, however, this is not possible, and then external remedies may be resorted to. A weak infusion of mint used as a wash is a harmless remedy that will oftentimes

be fruitful of good, but will be ineffectual in severe cases. For the latter is recommended this mixture:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Borax,..... | Nine grains. |
| Rose water,..... | One table-spoonful. |
| Orange flower water,..... | One table-spoonful. |

Weak or reddened eyes destroy the beauty of the most charming face, and as the cure for them is in the hands of the sufferer, she has no one to blame but herself if they do not return to their normal condition of clearness and brightness. Too much censure cannot be given the young women who are foolish enough to use belladonna or any drug that will cause the eyes to enlarge. The result is often very sad and the effect ludicrous. The eyes harmonize with the rest of the face, and to give the sharp gray eye the so-called "swimming look" merely makes ridiculous the seeker after effect. Good health is the best preservation for the loveliness of the eyes and each color has its special charm. Leigh Hunt has tersely stated their individual merits in these words: "Black eyes are thought the brightest; blue the most feminine; gray the keenest."

HOUSEHOLD COOKERY.

HASHES.

Hash has been sneered at and the name accepted as the designation of an inferior compound, but only by those who have not known how delicious, wholesome, and nourishing it was possible to make it. Hash in one fashioning or another, and disguised under a fascinating title, is frequently included among the delicacies offered to guests at large parties and balls where a stand-up meal is partaken of. People who claim to dislike hash are acquainted only with those varieties which are mushy and tasteless.

Daintiness in selecting, varying, arranging and serving certain other foods that have far less value and fewer possibilities, have given them an undeserved reputation and a higher honor than they can maintain when their virtues are compared with the best varieties of the hash family. A notable housekeeper, whose hashes have made her a benefactor to her own people, and through them to the world, says that she has been compelled to resort to the practice of masking speech in order to introduce to the public the very best of those hashes for which they now return grateful thanks. Such is one of the many effects that prejudice has upon appetite.

In the first place the cook should be familiar with the effect of one meat upon another; she should know which may and which should not be minced and re-cooked together, and which should always be prepared by itself. The flavor of certain meats is improved by mixing them with fowl's flesh, while that of others is spoiled by it. Fish and lean meats should not be put together. Fat pork and bacon flavor fish, but fish should never be used as a flavor for lean meats of any kind. Fish hash in itself is a most appetizing dish, and so are those tiny brown bits of deliciousness which, properly compounded and fried, are known as fish balls.

BEEF AND MUTTON.

Beef hash, and especially that of corned beef, may be a luxury or it may be of that variety which has hurt the reputation of the dish; but the results of indifference or inexperience will not have weight with those who know what an enjoyable meal can be made of it. These fortunates are quite aware that there is hash and hash, and that while one is not a blessing, however disguised, the other is a credit to the maker.

Chop cold corn beef, one fourth of which is fat. Add the same or, perhaps, twice the quantity of cold boiled potatoes, and chop all together until the mass is very nearly a paste. In the proportion of three cupfuls of hash mix into it a half tea-spoonful of mustard and half a salt-spoonful of pepper. If liked, a tea-spoonful of onion juice may be added. Put a table-spoonful of butter in a frying pan; when melted add the hash, spreading it out evenly and smoothly, and pour upon it about two table-spoonfuls of hot water. Do not stir it; lift its edge to see if it is brown and crisp next the pan, then fold it over one half upon the other, and serve upon a hot platter. Bits of unrepresentable roast-beef may be prepared in a similar way, and with similar flavorings, a tea-spoonful of salt being a desirable addition.

Another excellent mode for making fresh beef hash is to chop it fine, removing all the gristle and tendons, but leaving the fat. To two cupfuls of meat add one of bread or cracker crumbs rolled and sifted, one tea-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of pepper.

Moisten with soup stock or sweet milk, and a tea-spoonful of Worcestershire sauce or catsup; and beat all together. Remove from the fire and stir into it one beaten egg; pile the mass in the shape of a cone or mound upon a buttered pan or plate, sprinkle it with crumbs and set it in the oven to bake; twenty minutes or more, according to the heat of the oven, being required. It should be browned but not hardened, and to prevent the latter it should be basted several times with a mixture of butter and hot water. To minced preparations of fresh cooked beef some excellent cooks add a little grated lemon rind and some of the lemon juice, and, perhaps, a pinch of curry or a little nutmeg. Others chop with the beef some fat cut from a cooked ham, or a bit of salt pork.

Mutton hash may also be made an excellent dish. Tomatoes or onions improve its flavor, and some cooks add both. Half a medium-sized onion is chopped fine with two cupfuls of cold mutton, and into this is stirred a cupful of perfectly cooked and highly seasoned tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper to suit the taste. Put this mixture into little shells or an earthenware pudding-dish, and cover it with mashed potatoes half an inch thick. If the mutton is lean add to the ingredients already given an even teaspoonful of butter or the same quantity of fat pork dripping. If the tomatoes have made it too moist, dredge it over with flour or fine cracker crumbs.

Mutton hash after the French formula is even more savory than the above. It is prepared as follows: Mince the cold mutton very fine, removing all the hard bits; and to each cupful of meat add a teaspoonful each of chopped parsley, onion and salt, and a salt-spoonful of pepper. Place this in a pan in which there is a table-spoonful of melted butter, and let it fry until brown, stirring it often. When nicely colored, add to it enough mutton gravy stock or sweet milk to moisten it slightly, and when this is thoroughly mixed pour it into the center of a hot dish and garnish it with bits of hot, crisp fried bread.

VEAL AND CHICKEN.

Veal hash is delicious, whether fried as croquettes, baked in shells or in a pudding-dish, or served upon crisp toast. Chop the cooked veal fine with a little fat ham, pork or tongue, the proportion being three cupfuls of veal and half a cupful of salted meat, chopping each separately. Put into the mixture a tea-spoonful each of pepper and celery salt, two of table salt, a grating or two of nutmeg, half a cupful of bread or cracker crumbs, and enough veal gravy stock or sweet milk to make it as thin as mince meat. Stir into it two well beaten eggs and it is ready to be cooked. A very few minutes suffice for the cooking. While cooking it should be stirred incessantly. After it is cooked let it cool; when cool shape it into a loaf, sprinkle it with crumbs and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. If croquettes are preferred, they may be rolled in crumbs, then in egg, again in crumbs, and then be fried quickly in steaming hot lard.

Curry is another hash, and it is accepted as a luxury solely because it has an Oriental name and flavor. It is simple and easily prepared. For Bombay curry chop fine two cupfuls of veal or chicken. Have two cupfuls of sweet milk heating over the fire, and when the milk boils stir into it a cupful and a-half of fine cracker crumbs, a tea-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of curry powder, and the meat. When it boils up, remove from the fire and add instantly one beaten egg and a table-spoonful of butter. Stir it well and pour it over but-

tered toast, or into a hollow mould placed in the center of a dish of hot boiled rice. East India curry powder is the best.

Pilau chicken is made of cold, finely-chopped fowl, with boiled rice either hot or cold. The chicken may have been roasted, boiled or fricasséed. Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with the rice to the depth of half an inch or a little less, and arrange a layer of the chicken upon it; sprinkle with pepper, salt and a few bits of butter, then more rice, then more chicken, etc., finishing with rice upon the top. Over this turn the gravy left from dinner or some made by boiling an hour or two in a little water the broken bones of the fowl, adding seasoning to the latter. Beat an egg until it is light, and turn it upon the pilau about five minutes before serving.

Of chicken hashes there are at least a dozen known under various names. A chicken *salmis* is easy to cook and is an excellent dish. Cut or chop the chicken into fine bits, and prepare enough drawn butter or white sauce to thin the meat to about the consistency of pancake batter. Season it with celery salt and pepper, and, if liked, a tea-spoonful of parsley, a grating of nutmeg and the juice of half a lemon. Cover the bottom of a buttered earthenware pudding-dish with fine crumbs, turn the chicken into it, sprinkle it with crumbs, and drop tiny bits of butter over it. Bake until it is a light-brown. If chicken gravy is at hand it may take the place of the drawn butter. This is a dainty breakfast, supper or luncheon dish, and makes a good *entrée* at dinner.

HAM AND TONGUE.

Ham and smoked-tongue hash is a delight of the *bon vivant*. Two formulas for preparing it are equally liked, and as odd bits of either meat are not of themselves presentable or appetizing, the directions are sure to rouse gratitude from those thrifty housewives who are proud of maintaining an attractive and wholesome table. To half a pound of cold boiled lean and fat ham or tongue, or both, chopped very fine, add a table-spoonful of lemon juice, a hint of cayenne or mustard (or, perhaps, a quarter of a salt-spoonful of black pepper), and a table-spoonful of olive oil or sweet, thick cream. Rub this through a coarse sieve. This mass may be moulded into a cone and eaten with thinly cut bread, hot toast, crackers or as one eats *pâté de foie gras*.

The other cold ham or ham-and-tongue hash is also chopped lean and fat together until it is very fine. To every pint of meat add the following, after the flavors have been carefully and slowly mixed together: A spoonful of salt, a little less than a level salt-spoonful of cayenne, a level tea-spoonful of fine mustard, and half a large tea-cupful of good vinegar. Add the latter slowly to the flavoring, and then mix the whole equally into the meat. It may be served in tiny moulded pats, be spread upon rather thickly sliced bread or small tea biscuits, or eaten with toast or crackers.

Another method of using bits of ham and tongue is to chop them fine and spread them evenly over hot buttered and slightly dipped or wetted toast that is neatly spread out upon a platter. Set this in the oven from five to ten minutes, according to the heat; and then prepare the following mixture. Into four beaten eggs stir half a cupful of sweet milk, a heaping salt-spoonful of salt, and a sift of pepper; and pour this into a saucepan in which a heaping table-spoonful of butter has been melted. Just as soon as it is thickened to a cream, stir it well, turn it over the ham and toast and send it to table. This quantity is sufficient for six slices of toast.

Hashed salt tongue upon toast is a good breakfast dish. Chop it fine and measure it in a cup. To every cupful allow a table-spoonful of milk and a well-beaten egg. Heat the tongue, and stir into it the egg and milk, but do not let it cook much. Pile this in little mounds upon slices of hot toast. The toast may be buttered and dipped or only wet a little at its edges, if not liked entirely crisp.

FISH.

Shell fish are often made into hashes. Sometimes they are freshly prepared for the purpose, but generally they are the remains of a previous dinner. As real luxuries they are more highly esteemed as made dishes than upon the first day of their appearance, but they must not be given an unornamental name. They all are said to have been "devilled," which term, to say the least, may be criticized, but all the same the process is an improving one. To prepare this hash, chop very fine the meat of cold boiled lobsters or crabs. Salt and pepper to taste, cayenne being the most wholesome seasoning for rich shell-fish. Add a tea-spoonful of lemon juice to a pint of minced crab or lobster; stir this into a pint of thick hot white sauce, and

turn it into a buttered dish. Sprinkle with seasoned cracker-crumbs, bake a light brown and serve at once. If it has cooled, re-heat it before serving. For variety turn this hash over hot buttered toast which has been neatly arranged upon a heated platter, and serve at once.

To make more highly flavored hash, which may be baked in shells, add to this preparation a tea-spoonful of Worcestershire sauce, half a tea-spoonful of onion juice, the same quantity of mustard or a tea-spoonful of chopped parsley. Strew buttered cracker-crumbs over the top and bake brown. Eaten cold or hot, this hash is a luxury.

Oyster croquettes are but another variety of hash, with a *distingué* name. To make them, chop—not too fine—raw oysters that have been well drained, and measure them. Stir them into an equal quantity of hot seasoned and finely mashed potatoes. Add butter and pepper, and also some salt, if the oysters be not salt enough naturally. Moisten the mass with cream or milk to make it agreeably soft, and form it into croquettes or rolls. Dip these in egg and then in cracker crumbs, and fry them as if they were thick pan-cakes; or drop them into smoking hot lard to brown quickly, and serve hot. If preferred, the mass may be made more moist and a well-beaten egg may be added to every pint of the mixture. Oysters thus prepared make a delicious supper or luncheon dish, and are also served as an *entrée* at dinner, where they are always most welcome.

A formula for fishballs was given in a previous chapter, and it is the best known. It is repeated here only because the re-cooking of the preparation alters its name. Pick or flake salt fish in pieces about an inch in size, and remove the bones. Have the potatoes pared, cut in sections and left soaking in cold water while the fish is being torn into shreds. The water for them should be heating at the same time; when it boils put both potatoes and fish into it, and allow them to cook from twenty to thirty minutes, trying the potatoes with a fork and draining off the water as soon as they are done. If they boil too much they are neither so excellent in flavor nor so wholesome as if cooked exactly right. Mash all together, and beat the mass with a fork until it is light. To three pints of it add a table-spoonful of butter, a level salt-spoonful of pepper and two well-beaten eggs. Have in readiness a little salt pork or bacon that has been fried a light brown. Remove this from the pan in which it was cooked, and into the hot fat lay the fish and potato, flattening it until the thickness is about half an inch. When it is brown turn over one half upon the other as if it were an omelette, and serve upon a hot dish with a garnish of the pork or bacon and bits of parsley or watercress. This preparation is delicious and very attractive in appearance. If a part of it is intended for fish-balls, do not add the eggs until the last moment, and while they are frying warm the mass slightly to receive them. Mould the cakes or balls in a table-spoon, and fry them in very hot lard. A speedy crusting of the cake or ball prevents the fat from penetrating it. Fry only four or five at one time, because they cool the lard. Let the fat rise to a proper heat again before more are put into it.

If a hash is to be made of fresh fish from yesterday's dinner it is well to flake it, remove the bones and crush it with a potato-masher before it gets cold. If this is not done set the cold fish in a steamer over a kettle of water shortly before it is to be prepared, and moisten it with a little hot milk to make the flaking and crushing easier. Do not chop fish at any time. Add to it its equal in quantity of freshly boiled and highly seasoned potatoes, and mash thoroughly all together with more seasoning, remembering that the fish is fresh. Pile this upon a buttered plate or casserole, and brown it in a hot oven. Butter it just before serving. This is called a "Chartreuse of Fish," and to a fanciful mind the name is a vast addition to its true excellence.

Another preparation of fresh fish which does not include potatoes is as follows: The fish is minced and mashed, and softened or thinned with hot milk; and then in proportion to every two cupfuls of it add a beaten egg, a table-spoonful of butter, half a spoonful of pepper, and a level spoonful of salt. Heat the mass over the fire until it thickens, but not long enough to harden the egg. This preparation is served in a border of rice that should first be boiled in salt water until nearly done. After the rice has been drained through a colander, return it to the double boiler and turn into it a cupful of rich stock or milk, and finish cooking it. Add a little butter, arrange it in a circle upon a hot platter, and pour the fish into its center.

The foregoing are but a few of the many excellent hashes, all of which conduce to that most desirable, possible and simple combination—economy with luxury. Costly foods taste no better than less expensive ones, unless intelligently prepared and properly served; and simple supplies, if skill and judgment be called into service with them, contain health, satisfaction and fortune.

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

that Edition by sending in their orders by the tenth of September. We shall, of course, 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].

ITEMS OF FASHIONABLE INTEREST.

TO MARK THE LINES.

When wooden beads first came into vogue for outlining it was quite common to hear the unfortunate wearer of a gown decorated with them sadly tell how for the sewing on she had used heavy thread, twisted silk, waxed thread or silk, and still the beads would come off. But this has all been remedied, for the manufacturer shows the beads attached to a narrow band, which is either put under the edge to be described with the beads, or else between the lining and the outer edge.

The beads most in fashion are the brown rosary variety, which may be purchased carved or plain, as is considered most in harmony with the material. They are in several sizes and colors, but those about the size of a small cherry are preferred. Very large beads of black polished wood are securely fastened by cords on the braid band, and are commended for the edges of basques and short wraps and for the fronts of jackets. These wooden beads are quite as effective as jet, and their light weight makes them more desirable.

A band-trimming showing three shades of brown is formed of three sizes of rosary beads; the center row being polished and plain, while the two outer rows are carved. On a brown-mixed cloth this bead garniture would be smart.

The carved wooden beads are obtainable in all fashionable colors, and are in vogue upon all the favored wool materials. Dog-collars, or the collars of bodices, and also turned-back cuffs and *revers* are trimmed with these pretty trifles, even when other garnitures are used upon the main portion of the costume. The combination of the brown tones with black, dark-green, navy and, indeed, any of the colors in vogue, is noted; and the mingling of the brown wooden beads with black chenille fringe is one result.

The wooden beads with their religious title have made themselves of moment, and that they will retain their place during the coming season is conclusively proven by the many artistic designs in which the manufacturer has developed them as well as the truth that faces us of the continued popularity of the shades of the little brown wren.

DO NOT WEAR

A sailor hat unless you are sure it is becoming; if not suited to your style it will give you a bold look.

Your hair in a careless way during the warm weather, as it will make you look very untidy.

Soiled gloves, even though the salesmen in the glove shops say they are allowable.

Stockings of a particularly remarkable color or design; they are more desirable for the *corps de ballet* than for a gentlewoman.

So much bustle that your figure will suggest an hour glass.

Either too tight or too loose shoes; the first will ruin your temper, the last the shape of your feet.

A very heavy perfume; it is vulgarizing.

Rose color on the street, unless it be on your bonnet.

Many-colored flowers on your bonnet, for somebody will surely compare you to a cockatoo.

Ruching that grows limp, for its effect has stamped as a failure many an otherwise pretty toilette.

Upon the street *lingerie* suited only to the house.

A bustle *over* your white skirt; it will cause the latter to show below the dress skirt.

Too long a corset; it not only causes discomfort, but detracts from the artistic outline of the figure.

A very loose collar, because it is an evidence of lack of taste.

The deep yellow shade, unless you are very sure of its becomingness; when it is not "your color" it is most undesirable in effect.

A silk dress when a cotton one would be better form; simplicity is seldom out of place during the Summer, whereas magnificence usually is.

A chemisette and knotted scarf, unless your bodice is arranged for it; when this is lacking the desired smart look is lacking also.

A small veil; instead, have one that drapes the entire *chapeau* and keeps in place its garniture and your short bang.

An expression of utter indifference to the world, the sunshine, the flowers, the colors, the people, the gowns and all the etcetera that help make up life; even if you are absolutely outside of it all, by some overwhelming consideration of self, at least do not look so, for it is as unbecoming as it is unwomanly, and as well calculated to bring wrinkles on your face and lines about your eyes as any of the forms of extreme self-consideration.

AROUND THE THROAT.

The popularity of the necklace just now is doubtful, but there are as certainly necklaces and necklaces as there are throats and throats. Naturally any admirer of fine work in gold and perfection in gems will look with pleasure upon a glittering serpent formed of fifteen-hundred diamonds, with rubies for his eyes and an emerald set in his head; but the reptile

is so realistic that no one can blame a woman for shuddering as it is coiled about her throat.

A necessary feature of the necklace is uniqueness, and this is why the silver one, exactly imitating that worn by the coolie woman, has its admirers. It is of dull silver, with quaint characters carved upon it, and has the effect of a hand-cuff or, rather of a slave collar, inasmuch as it springs about the throat and does not meet as one would suppose an ornament should. In adapting these ornaments civilized women have in some instances worn two of them, putting on one from the front and the other from the back in this way covering the entire throat. With suits made up simply these coolie ornaments are not inharmonious, but with anything like an elaborate costume they are decidedly out of place.

The garnet necklaces are artistically designed, being made to represent the *fleur de lis* and the pansy, tiny links holding them together. Garnets are especially satisfactory on the skin, as they tend to make it look whiter; and then one may be sure of their reality without possessing the purse of Midas.

Close-fitting bands of Etruscan gold carved in a Greek design are suited to women with long, slender but gracefully shaped throats; while strings of gold beads, with a jewelled clasp, are chosen by those whose slender throats demand a generous amount of ornament and that it should extend low down and aid in hiding some defect of form.

Velvet bands, with clasps set with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires or, indeed, any precious stone that may be chosen because of some so-called superstition, are worn by women who, not finding *decolleté* bodices becoming, still wish a decided throat-ornament.

For wear during the day the jetted dog-collar usually answers, but for evening the velvet ribbon that forms such a fine background for the gleam of the jewels is given preference. Somebody asked (and it may be that some other bodies may wish to know) whether a jetted dog-collar can be worn when travelling. No, most emphatically. Though quite permissible for daytime wear, such collars are very much out of place when travelling—indeed, anything in the form of decoration had better be reserved for gowns worn at other times.

The very large, round yellow Roman pearls are the vogue for young girls; the throat they encircle needs to be long and slender, for they would make a plump-throated woman look absolutely throatless. Unlike pearl beads they must not come far down on the neck, but must fit very closely. Usually they are tied very firmly or else a clasp holds them in place. Persons possessed of richly gemmed sleeve-buttons are having them set as clasps, small links being so much more in vogue. A necklace is essentially a womanly ornament, and as it suits her well, the wise woman values it at its worth and gains from it all beauty possible.

TO THE UNWARY.

When sending an invitation for a tea, use your visiting card, and write in the lower left-hand corner "Tea at five o'clock," placing the date just beneath.

The difference between a five o'clock tea and a kettle-drum is this: at the kettle-drum an informal dance is frequently arranged; at a simple tea such is not permissible.

It is decidedly better form to have the napkins at dinner folded in the plain, square fashion. Fancy devices are entirely too suggestive of the many hands through which they have passed.

Nowhere in the civilized world is it proper to eat either dinner or supper with your gloves on, and no matter what trouble may be anticipated in reassuming them they must be removed.

Although it is often told, still there is always somebody who wants to know, and that somebody must understand that the use of the dinner napkin and not the doyley is proper when the finger-bowel is doing duty. The doylies are proper objects of admiration and have many times filled up a dreadful gap where a wonderment existed as to what should be said next.

Asparagus, olives, radishes and artichokes are eaten from the fingers, and with a little care this may be done in the most delicate way, certainly with greater ease than if a fork were called into play.

In responding to an invitation to a dinner party, one should appear as near as possible to the time mentioned by the hostess, who will be incommoded by every late arrival.

Nothing but illness or death will excuse one for omitting to make the call of digestion, and it should be made at the first "at home" day after the dinner. In case the lady has no regular receiving day, any time during the ensuing week will answer.

The letter of courtesy following a visit is sent the day after the arrival home, and the fine breeding of a woman is often shown in these letters, which, while always complimentary, are not gushing, for women who visit much are seldom school-girlish enough to write about "their perfectly splendid time."

The woman who can restrain her enthusiasm and yet fitly express her appreciation will be considered most gracious and will not weary her friends with her intensity. It may be hard to do, but then there is, at least, less fear of its evenness, and to-day to be even is a social virtue.

A CAPTURE IN TEXAS.

We have often had occasion to call attention in the columns of the DELINEATOR to the frauds who are perambulating the country in the guise of magazine-canvassers and pattern-agents. These fellows go from village to village in outlying districts, and, by their plausible manners and seductive offers, succeed in duping unsuspecting people who, as a rule, can ill afford to lose the money of which they are fleeced.

To put a stop as far as possible to the operations of such rascals, we have for a considerable time been advertising in this magazine a Reward of One Hundred Dollars to anyone securing the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person fraudulently doing business in our name, either by obtaining subscriptions for our publications or by making fictitious agencies for the sale of our goods. The arrests brought about in this way have been frequent, and, as a rule, have resulted in the conviction of the criminals.

In the August number of the DELINEATOR we referred to two instances in which the above-mentioned reward was recently earned and paid. In one case a party calling himself "May," alias "Gray," alias "Groin," was sentenced in Corinth, Miss.; and in another, a man calling himself G. H. Barton was sent for a year to the chain-gang, at Atlanta, Ga. We now wish to notice a similar occurrence, which lately took place in Alvarado, Texas, where a man calling himself J. L. Raymond, charged with falsely representing himself as our agent, was duly convicted and sentenced through the exertions of a local attorney. The affidavit of this gentleman, forming one of the papers going to prove that he was properly entitled to the reward offered by us, reads as follows:

"State of Texas, County of Johnson:

"I, Andrew King, do solemnly swear that I caused the arrest and conviction of one J. L. Raymond, upon the charge of falsely representing himself as the travelling agent for the Butterick Publishing Co., Limited,

and that I am the person entitled to the one hundred dollars reward offered by the Butterick Publishing Co., Limited, for the arrest and conviction of any unauthorized person who, representing himself as agent for the Butterick Publishing Co., Limited, obtains money fraudulently by taking subscriptions for their publications.

(Signed) ANDREW KING.

Sworn and subscribed to before me }
this 29th day of June, 1886. }

"(Signed) B. F. MARTIN,

*"Justice of the Peace and ex-officio Notary
Public in Johnson Co., Texas."*

Mr. King is now in the enjoyment of the reward, which has been paid by us; and Mr. Raymond has, we believe, had excellent reason to know that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

There is now at large an impostor who carries on his nefarious business as a traveller for a mythical firm in Columbus, Ohio, whom he represents to be general agents for us. On the card of this firm is printed "Hannon, Atherton & Co., General Agents for the Butterick Patterns." Another card employed for the same purpose, possibly by the same or perhaps by another party, reads "Haviland, Gordon & Co., St. Louis, Mo.;" and another is inscribed with the name of "E. H. Carlton & Co., St. Louis, Mo." Still another card bears the name of a reputable millinery house in New York, Messrs. Hill Bros., who, as in the case of the mythical firms above mentioned, are described as general agents for us.

The individual names under which swindlers have recently been doing business in our name are T. P. Ainslie, F. P. Ashton, P. E. Vernon, Geo. W. Cannon, Charles W. Burch and E. P. Pugh. We trust it will not be long before we shall have the pleasure of paying the reward advertised by us to parties who shall have succeeded in obtaining the capture, conviction and sentence of these men.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED].

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE LADIES FASHION PLATE FOR AUTUMN:—The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Autumn, 1886, will be found in a "Descriptive Book," which now accompanies the Plate. An advertisement, which will be found upon the second page of the Cover of this DELINEATOR, fully explains the terms etc., upon which the Plate will hereafter be furnished. The change will, we have no doubt, prove a welcome one to subscribers to the Plate and DELINEATOR, a more complete index of fashions being presented than formerly, although no advancement has been made by us in prices. The advertisement referred to is headed "The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," a modification of title having been necessitated by the publication of the Book to accompany the Plate. The two together—that is, the Plate and Descriptive Book—will therefore be 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 will be of any service. The "Quarterly Report" for Autumn will be ready for distribution on September 10, 1886. The styles illustrated thereon are 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.

ANXIETY:—The style of dress you describe in your letter is called the Mother-Hubbard, and not the Gretchen. Both styles of dress have been fashionable for some time, and are so pretty and becoming that they are likely to continue in vogue. A Gretchen dress for a girl was issued by us in May, 1885, and the other style at a much earlier date. The length of the skirt depends entirely on personal taste, but the average length of dress worn by girls is preferable to the longer skirt you describe.

A SUBSCRIBER:—The application of vaseline or any simple oil to the lashes and brows will increase, apparently, their thickness. After full growth is obtained the lashes seldom grow, and an attempt to darken them too often has resulted in injuring the sight. A burnt match darkens the brows well, permits of careful shading and is always handy.

MRS. F. M. H.:—Good bay rum judiciously used will not injure the skin. We would not advise the use of the quilted satin for a yoke on the wee boy's frock. Pattern No. 953 is decidedly newer than a "Mother-Hubbard" and answers either for a dress or cloak; it costs 10d. or 20 cents. It can be developed in the materials you mention. Black shoes are considered best for children. A small sailor hat of fine straw, with a ribbon band, and rosettes on one side, will be pretty for the little boy, and much more comfortable than a cap during warm weather.

IGNORAMUS:—It is quite proper to wear a jacket or short wrap to the theatre or opera, and it may be removed at pleasure. A red-letter day means a day of special joy; red letters are used to designate feast-days in religious calendars. Jellies are properly served with certain meats and game all over the civilized world, and the custom cannot be cited as either peculiarly American or English.

SUISSESE:—We would suggest your consulting a physician in regard to a school for nurses. Your handwriting is very good, but in such a matter we do not think it would benefit you.

A. A. S.:—Trim the mode suiting with olive velvet, and make it by costume No. 1086, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

B. F. M.:—For a light supper, have ice cream of various kinds, cake nicely cut and arranged, whatever fruit is in season, and iced lemonade or whatever else may be desired.

CAMILLE:—To mix paints to produce the purple for pansies, combine blue and red, achieving the desired shade by experimenting. To obtain rose, mix pink madder with white in greater or less quantities for the different shades.

K. M.:—Dark-green or black cloth makes the most fashionable riding-habit. No. 8946, price 2s. or 50 cents, would be a suitable pattern for making it. Wear a small felt Derby hat or a high black beaver, as most becoming. Caps are not so much in vogue as formerly.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

PANSY:—There is no reason why more than one ring may not be worn at the same time. The question in regard to corresponding with a man friend is difficult to decide: if you are betrothed to him it is perfectly proper; if not, care must be exercised in order that the correspondence may be positively friendly and nothing more. Etiquette does not exact a full explanation of the reason why an invitation has been declined; another engagement is always accepted as sufficient cause and certainly should never be questioned. It is not customary to ask a woman to visit you, unless you wish it. The expression "Come and see me" is often used without any special desire, and is so understood.

E. E. M.:—When a correspondence has been agreed upon between friends it is unnecessary to request answers to the letters. It is impossible to say what length of friendship permits a woman to address a man by his christian name; however, a mistake is never made when you call him "Mr. Brown," whereas the familiar "Robert" may be regretted some day.

M. H.:—We would not advise the use of Silesia under a lace drapery; use instead an inexpensive quality of pale-gray or black satin. Pattern No. 1004, which is illustrated in the July DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, would make up to advantage.

ROSEBUD:—When borax is used for softening the water it is simply thrown in the bowl and allowed to dissolve; when the removal of pimples or freckles is desired, sufficient water is mixed with the borax to form a thin paste, which is put on with the fingers. It is not good form to wear the ring of a man to whom you are not engaged. Silk mitts are quite as desirable for wear with a commencement toilette as kid gloves. Lemon juice may remove the tan from your hands and face.

MRS. J. L. G.:—Lace shawls drape into wraps rather awkwardly, and instead of so using one why not drape it as a *tablier* over a silk costume? This is not only a pretty but a fashionable arrangement.

BLACK EYES:—If none of the simple cures have the desired effect upon your nose and it has not become red from tight lacing, you had better consult a physician. For suggestions as to the complexion, refer to the articles entitled "The Art of Beauty," which are published from time to time in the DELINEATOR.

TWO SISTERS:—There is no impropriety in giving your photograph to an intimate male friend of your family, provided, of course, he has requested it.

W. G.:—Visiting cards are engraved, not written. If you are the eldest daughter your cards should read:

Miss Jones.

Tuesday,

91 Livingstone Street.

If you are the second daughter the same style is followed, albeit your card reads:

Miss Frances Jones.

We do not know what you mean by "escort cards."

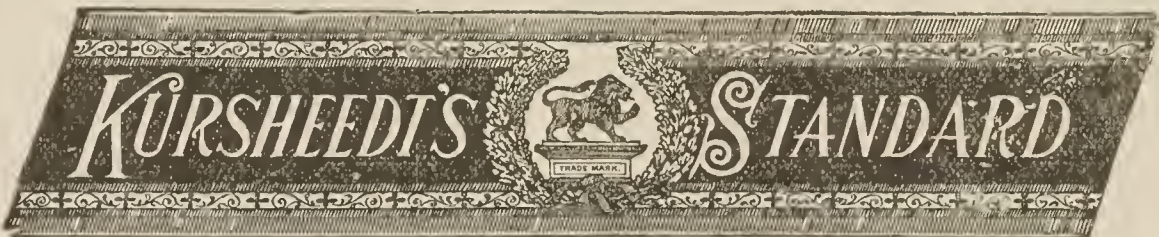
NELLIE F.:—If Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. are cousins their children are second cousins to each other.

INNOCENT KATE:—Unite blue-and-red striped stuff with your dark-red flannel, and make it by skirt No. 1031, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1012, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the August DELINEATOR. It is not polite to leave portions of your meal on your plate; it is more courteous to eat all that is given you.

PEARL AND DAISY:—When one who is in mourning marries she lays aside crape and only wears black. Even this is replaced by white at the ceremony. A plain black parasol is mourning, whether lined or not.

AUTUMN NUMBER

—OF—



Fashionable Specialties

—ADAPTED TO THE—

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS

WILL BE ISSUED ABOUT AUGUST 31.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Ladies who are not already subscribers to our publication and who desire to become so, have only to address us after the following form of application:

THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York:

Please send me "KURSHEEDT'S STANDARD FASHIONABLE SPECIALTIES" adapted to the "Metropolitan Fashions," for one year to the following address, for which find enclosed cents.

Name,

Post-Office Address,

County,

State,

Cut this out and enclose with 5 cents if for the one issue, or 25 cents for a year's subscription; and send to

THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York City.

Money Order, Postal Note, or Postage Stamps accepted.



Reader, have you ever thought what you would do in case you should wake up at night and find the house on fire? The first moments are very important as a fire gains much headway and often gets beyond all control by the time the firemen arrive, the neighborhood aroused or water can be procured. The above illustration represents a case in point.

The Hayward Hand Grenade

Is a glass globe holding about a pint of a chemical fluid which generates enormous volumes of fire-extinguishing gas when brought in contact with flame. In case of fire the Grenade is thrown in and breaks, thus liberating the liquid and creating an amount of gas in the presence of which fire cannot exist a moment.

PRICE \$10.00 A DOZEN.

Hayward Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher Company,

407 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



An improvement on the old style. Easily adjusted, saves labor and noted for its durability. Adopted by dressmakers, and for sale at all leading Jobbers and Retailers.

SCHLOSS & SONS, New York, U. S. A.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.



This most exquisite of Toilet Preparations, the virtues of which have caused it to be in demand in all Civilized Countries, stands

PRE-EMINENT FOR PRODUCING A SOFT It is acknowledged by thousands of ladies who have used it daily for many years to be the only preparation that does not roughen the skin, burn, chap, or leave black spots in the pores, or other discolorations. All conclude by saying: "It is the best preparation for the skin I have ever used." "It is the only article I can use without making my skin smart and rough." "After having tried every article, I consider your Medicated Complexion Powder the best, and I cannot do without it." Sold by all **DRUGGISTS and Fancy Goods Dealers.** **COMPLEXION**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

FOUR YEARS SUBSCRIBER:—The blocks of a crazy quilt are usually joined together with elaborate stitches done with fancy silks. There is no impropriety in going to a circus, it always being understood that a party is going and that you are one among many. A chaperon is necessary at a picnic.

MARCELLA:—Several books have been written about the care of canary birds, and from any one of them you will doubtless acquire the desired information. Fine ferns are usually found in damp, shady places and about rocks.

SADIE AND ELLA:—For the person who wishes a silk gown we would suggest golden-brown Surah made by costume No. 1004, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. For the wearer of the wool toilette a mode suiting, with collar and cuffs of dark-green velvet, would be smart. Make it by skirt No. 989 price, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 990, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. All the patterns are illustrated in the July DELINEATOR. Bangs are still fashionable, but they are cut shorter and not curled so much.

FANNIE C.:—Your velvet seems to be a very good quality, but as prices differ so in various places it would be impossible for us to value it. Do not press it, but steam out the wrinkles over a kettle.

FLORENCE:—At the proper time during a wedding ceremony the clergyman extends his hand and receives the ring from the groom; the best man frequently gives the ring to the bridegroom just before they enter the church, though it is sometimes retained until the moment it is needed.

MRS. H. T. L.:—The bunting will look well with cuffs and collar of black velvet, and a stylish pattern by which to make it is No. 1002, which is illustrated in the July DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

M. C.:—As your commencement costume is so becoming and in such good order, there is no reason why it should not do service as your wedding dress. For a visiting costume, pongee trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and made by skirt No. 1031, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1012, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, would be appropriate. The patterns referred to are illustrated in the August DELINEATOR. For suggestions as to hats, etc., the articles on general fashions in the DELINEATOR will be of service to you. Tan-colored undressed kid gloves are most fashionable and adapt themselves to all costumes. The wedding ring should be a moderately wide, plain gold band. If the wedding takes place during the day, the groom should wear a frock coat of some dark material and a waistcoat to correspond. The trousers may be of a medium light shade or like the remainder of the suit, as preferred. A lawn or a piqué scarf may be worn. The wearing of gloves is optional; light tan and gray are good colors, with self-embroidered backs. If the ceremony is performed in the evening, then a dress suit, white lawn tie and white gloves are proper. A number of good corsets are advertised in the DELINEATOR.

VIOLET:—A *portière* will be an artistic means of dividing your long hall into two rooms. Get a pattern showing many dull colors, for they produce an oriental effect. The rod upon which you swing the *portière* should be as near the ceiling as possible, and then the division between the rooms will be more decided. The *portière* should rest, but not trail, upon the floor; if too long people may stumble over it and drag it down.

A. F. B.:—Cards announcing a marriage and the days when the bride will be "at home" are (when the invited do not live in the same town) acknowledged by visiting cards, which are sent by mail and timed so as to arrive on the "at home" day.

LOTTA:—A plain black Derby is a suitable riding hat for a girl of sixteen. It is customary only to use sealing-wax on business letters when money is inclosed.



AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

564 and 566 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

PUBLISHERS OF

HILL'S MILLINERS' GAZETTE.

Sample Copy mailed free to any in the Millinery business.

Careful attention given to filling Orders and to selecting Stocks for beginners.

In response to many requests, we send Sample Packages of Silk, for Patchwork, assorted colors, for One Dollar, postage paid.

Please to mention the DELINEATOR in your application.

QUICK AS A WINK!

We offer earnest men and women the greatest chance of their lives to make money rapidly with our new business of "QUICK PHOTOGRAPHY." Easily learned, requires no experience and very small capital. Profits are 300 to 500 per cent., as what costs 50 cts. sells for \$4 to \$6, and DAILY PROFITS WILL RUN from \$5 to \$25. Can be worked in connection with other business with immense success and run as a side line with most anything. The apparatus is ALWAYS READY, light to carry, and by traveling about, visiting the farmer in the field, the mechanic in the shop, the housewife in sitting-room, you will in nine times out of ten get an order to "take a picture" of them "just as they are," or of the baby, the horse, cow, or the favorite pet cat or dog, or a group of the whole family, or of the old homestead. You can do as good work as any artist and please all your patrons. It is a steady, pleasant and honorable calling. In connection with the Photo business you can run at night a Magic Lantern entertainment with our ELECTRO RADIANT MAGIC LANTERN and views, advertising it during the day, and easily adding \$10 to \$75 a day to your income, as many are doing. This is easy to learn and very pleasant. We supply all that is needed, all kinds of views, lenses, lectures, etc. Students and teachers will find this very profitable. If you have an earnest desire to better yourself financially, see something of the world, acquire a good start in life, you can do it by taking our advice and sending for particulars. Address WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau St., New York. P. O. Box 2633.

Any of our readers who will give a few hours time can easily get this splendid Photo Outfit and Magic Lantern FREE. Write at once to the World Manf'g Co. for full particulars.

EMBROIDERY SILK, best quality, assorted colors 25 Skeins, 20 cents. Floss, 20 Skeins, 50 cents. SMITH & PRATT, Middletown, Conn.

THEY NEED NO TRY BREAKING IN.



THEY FIT AT ONCE, adjusting themselves to the form of the wearer and yield with every movement so that it is impossible to break steels. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after three weeks' wear. Try them once and you will wear no other. Look out for worthless imitations see that the name BALL is on the box, ALSO OUR GUARANTEE. For sale by all leading dry goods dealers.

CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
Chicago, Ill., and New York City.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

We desire to warn the public against the schemes of pretended canvassers, who, ostensibly acting as our agents, obtain money by the fictitious establishment of agencies for the sale of our goods and by taking subscriptions for our publications.

In an article on page 214 of this issue we call attention to the arrest, conviction and sentence of one of these parties. We request a careful perusal of the article.

The names recently assumed by these swindlers have been T. P. Ainslie, Geo. W. Cannon, E. P. Vernon, E. H. Pugli, C. W. Burch and Geo. W. Gray. One means of introduction adopted by these parties is the card of some mythical house, such as "Hannon, Atherton & Co., Columbus, Ohio, General Agents for the Butterick Patterns." Other similar cards are "Haviland, Gordon & Co., St. Louis, and E. H. Carlton & Co., St. Louis, Mo." A name lately employed on the card of one of these rascals has been that of a large and reputable millinery house in New York—Messrs. Hill Brothers, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. This firm are also represented on the card as "Agents for the Butterick Patterns."

For the benefit of the public, therefore, we deem it advisable to repeat here the offer made by us in the advertisement of the DELINEATOR in this and preceding issues:

\$100 REWARD.

WE WILL PAY \$100 TO ANY PARTY SECURING THE ARREST, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON, WHO, REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS OUR AGENT, OBTAINS MONEY FRAUDULENTLY, EITHER BY TAKING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR OUR PUBLICATIONS OR BY THE FICTITIOUS ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF OUR GOODS.

We wish to state emphatically, that there is no one of our authorized representatives who is not at all times able to produce abundant evidence of his authority to transact business for our house. When a request for this evidence is made by people with whom they wish to transact business, it will be promptly met in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our travelling agents are all gentlemen and, with the credentials in their possession, are at all times prepared to meet an investigation of their right to do business for us, at the hands of a justice of the peace or other magistrate.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

MRS. E. L. B.:—On page 223 of this DELINEATOR, will be found an exact description of how to measure the form for any pattern, and the measurements there asked for are all that are required.

AFFLICTION:—For a depilatory, refer to the article entitled "The Art of Beauty," in this DELINEATOR.

FLO:—The blue satin for the young girl can be made by skirt No. 974, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 975, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the July DELINEATOR.

GERTIE:—Of presents suitable for men friends there are fine purses, editions of favorite authors, scarf-pins, sleeve-links, silk and linen handkerchiefs and, nicest of all, a plain but handsome umbrella.

MISS V. E.:—Figured lawns and sateens are trimmed with black lace when the colors are in harmony. Embroidery in plain white is best liked for yokes on white costumes.

CAROLA:—The plain brown and brown-striped suiting will make up prettily and should be becoming. A suitable pattern by which to make it is No. 1002, which is illustrated in the July DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A DELINEATOR FRIEND:—We have never heard of teeth being transplanted, and doubt if it can be successfully done. We do not give addresses in this column.

MISS A. H.:—A charming costume for a tall and slender middle-aged lady would be one of black nun's-veiling trimmed with black lace, pattern No. 1004, which is illustrated in the July DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, being used for making.

MRS. L. B. T.:—Let the baby-boy of two years wear a white straw sailor-hat trimmed with rosettes of narrow ribbon and having a ribbon band around the crown. Choose a fine straw that is light in weight and will not hurt the head.

LILLIAN GERTRUDE:—It is customary to reserve the first and last dance of the evening, as well as the privilege of accompanying you to the supper room, for your escort; though it would be the better if that escort were either your father or brother. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday are favored for weddings; and high noon, twelve o'clock, is the fashionable hour. It is decidedly improper for a young woman and an admirer to leave a ball-room and walk on the streets, even for a short time. We do not care to offer an opinion regarding penmanship.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Camphor is the only thing we can recommend for subduing the redness resulting from a frost-bitten nose.

LULA:—Misses of sixteen wear skirts that reach below the ankles. Even for full-dress such young girls need not have their bodices cut low.

A. L.:—Refer to the answer to "Mrs. L. B. T." in this column, as the hat there described will be just the thing for your boy-baby.

A WELL-WISHING FRIEND:—In sending a present to a gentleman enclose your visiting card; just above your name write, "With my best wishes," and under your name inscribe the date or the festival season that has made the gift a possibility. In writing thanks for a present this form will do:

Dear Mr. Brown:

Pray accept my thanks for the copy of *Browning* which was so pleasant a greeting on my birthday. Trusting that you will allow me to thank you in person very soon, I am,

Cordially yours,

Anna Robinson.

L. W. G.:—Trim your suit with dark-brown velvet, and make it by costume No. 1047, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

Ladies' Shears and Scissors.

We have made a material reduction in the prices of our Shears and Scissors, to which we would respectfully call attention. Protected as they are, by several patents covering their points of excellence, and offered, as will be learned on examining the advertisement, at figures so low as to defy competition, we feel assured that largely increased sales will follow the liberal concessions we have made.

POINTS—2 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 34, | 5½ inches, | \$1.00. | \$0.75. |
| 35, | 6 inches, | 1.25. | 0.95. |

POCKET SCISSORS—2 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 10, | 4½ inches, | \$0.85. | \$0.65. |
| 11, | 4½ inches, | 1.00. | 0.75. |

LADIES' SCISSORS—4 Sizes.



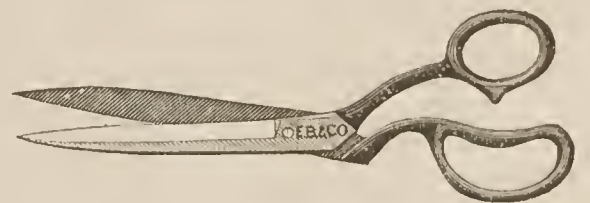
| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 3, | 5 inches, | \$0.85. | \$0.65. |
| 4, | 5½ inches, | 1.00. | 0.75. |
| 5, | 6½ inches, | 1.25. | 0.95. |
| 6, | 7 inches, | 1.50. | 1.15. |

LADIES' STRAIGHT SHEARS—2 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 15, | 6½ inches, | \$1.25. | \$0.95. |
| 16, | 7½ inches, | 1.50. | 1.15. |

LADIES' BENT SHEARS—1 Size.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 25, | 8½ ins., | 1.75. | 1.30. |

On receipt of price and order, we will send to any part of the world either size of Shears or Scissors in the above List, charges for carriage to be paid by the purchaser. We send out no goods C. O. D.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

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A predigested, non-irritating, easily assimilated food indicated in all weak and inflamed conditions of the digestive organs, either in infants or adults.

It has been the positive means of saving many lives, having been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods failed.

FOR INFANTS deprived of mother's milk, or when weaning, it is unequalled.

FOR INVALIDS, either in chronic or acute diseases, it restores digestion and builds up the strength.

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Now is the time to buy bargains in

Summer Silks, Foulard Silks, Lawns,
Ginghams, White Goods, Summer
Hosiery, Underwear, Parasols,
Gloves, &c., &c.

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Dye, Clean and Refinish Dress Goods and Garments.
Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, Robes, &c., of all fabrics,
and of the most elaborate styles, cleaned or dyed suc-
cessfully, without ripping.

Gentlemen's Garments cleaned or dyed whole.
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ed appliances, and having systematized anew every de-
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the best results, and unusually prompt return of goods.

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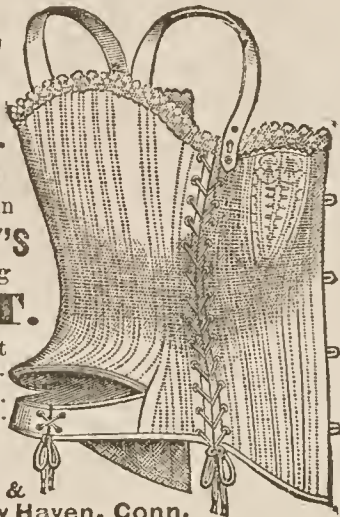
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Perfectly Combined in
MADAME FOY'S
Skirt Supporting
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It is one of the most
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tory in the market.
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Price by mail \$1.30.
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CHADWICK, New Haven, Conn.**



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Parties Ordering Publications or Patterns 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, 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 easily be 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 post-master 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.

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. If the subscriber be unable to recall the month, it will suffice to send us the wrapper enveloping the last number received. 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 May and June numbers of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for April, '86. She knows of no reason for their non-receipt."

To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books:

SUBSCRIBERS to our publications, when ordering a change in the post-office address to which they wish their publications mailed 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 January, 1886, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. (Concluded).

MRS. S. F. L.:—Your navy-blue and dark flowered bunting will look well trimmed with navy-blue velvet and made by costume No. 1047, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Instead of crêtonne, have Madras curtains: they are lighter and more decorative.

GIANTESS:—Make your muslin gown by No. 1017, which is illustrated in the August DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The flounces will apparently add to the breadth, and instead of two you might have several.

GRETCHEN:—With the exception of pale green and salmon, almost any color can be worn by one so fortunate as to have light-brown hair, dark-brown eyes and a fair skin.

IVY:—If you have been in the habit of wearing your hair short, you will have to endure the awkward length that is necessary before a braid can be fastened on. Experimenting only will prove the possibility of this, and when the hair is long enough the arrangement is easy, for the short hair can be plaited in with the braid and the latter wound around low at the back.

LENA:—Make the striped silk by costume No. 1086, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and trim it with dark wine-colored velvet. The white Marseilles will be stylish made by pattern No. 1089, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A wrap of fawn-colored cloth trimmed with wine-colored velvet, and made by pattern No. 1045, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, would be dainty. All the patterns referred to are illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

MRS. L. W.:—Black thread or Spanish-guipure lace will trim a black silk handsomely; as decorations they are sure to remain in vogue for a long time.

CHURCHYARD FAIRY:—It will be quite proper to trim the silk with silk lace matching the stripe. When a gentleman is presented there is no necessity for the lady saying anything about the pleasure of making his acquaintance, for the pleasure is supposed to be on his side; instead, begin to chat in the ordinary way. When anything is advertised for sale, even at a private house, as it is a matter of business there is no reason why the intending buyer should introduce herself to the person selling.

CON AMORE:—Trim the wine-colored flannel with velvet, and make it by pattern No. 1089, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Have jet beads on the skirt and velvet on the basque of your black grosgrain; make the skirt by No. 1039, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and the basque by No. 1048, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. All the patterns are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. Glycerine and rose water may whiten your hands if borax does not, though the latter is usually successful. The dark spots on the face are generally attributable to some internal trouble and should be examined by a physician. Premature gray hair is usually becoming; we know of nothing that we can recommend to darken it. As a general thing long engagements are undesirable, but, of course, they are in some circumstances often unavoidable.

G. H. AND FRIENDS:—It is decidedly improper for a young girl to go in swimming with a young man, unless they be accompanied by other friends. Young girls do not go out driving with their men friends unless a party is formed. It is not good form to ask a man for his photograph; if he wanted you to have it he would undoubtedly present it voluntarily.

LORETTE:—Care in regard to food and exercise will probably do more to fatten your face than medicines. Wear your hair so that it adds to the breadth of your face, and do not wear high-crowned hats.

CROSS-TREE:—The questions you ask are of such a purely personal character that it is impossible for us to answer them. You must be guided by your individual opinion and the circumstances of the case. Black corded ribbon is worn as ties with a black crape bonnet, but its use as mourning decoration is not advised.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Concluded).

BESSIE:—The word "compliments" in the case in question signifies "remembrance." A neighbor may send in her compliments and wishes for your speedy recovery from illness; or a bunch of flowers will be accompanied with the compliments of the sender. Indeed, the word is used in many ways.

ADMIRING SUBSCRIBER:—It will be quite proper to make the black silk for yourself, as such toilettes are worn by women of all ages. A wrap is not necessary unless the weather demands it. Dry powdered borax added to the water used for washing your hands will soften the palms and make them white.

MISS DAISY:—Strawberries are eaten either with a fork or spoon; the fork is used when they are to be dipped in sugar, the spoon when cream is eaten with them. There is no reason why some ice cream should be left on the plate, unless you do not care for it.

L. W.:—The dark-brown silk would look well made by skirt No. 1040, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1048, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cent. Both are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. Where there is an inclination to be stout long draperies had best be worn, and an absence of small trimmings is desirable.

ALMA:—Unite olive velvet with the light-brown silk, and make it by skirt No. 1040, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1048, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

LULU LEE:—The only way to restore to its natural color hair that has been bleached is to stop using the bleaching liquid and wash the hair thoroughly at frequent intervals. Preparations for the skin are published in the DELINEATOR from time to time under the head of "The Art of Beauty."

PANSY AND DAISY:—The nails are not worn as long as they were at one time, but they are still cut pointed and show the half-moon plainly. It is not good form to color your lips.

MRS. A. C. M.:—Stockinet can be purchased at almost any large dry goods shop.

M. A. L.:—The size of a small boy is considered when the question of putting trousers on him is mooted, and he is usually six years old before this is done. To subdue the shiny appearance of your face dust it with a little infant powder, wiping the powder off with a soft cloth. Do not handle your eyelashes; if they seem dry apply a little olive oil to them with your finger. A sixteen-year old girl may make her bangs fluffy, braid her back hair and either twist it in a knot or loop it with a ribbon.

LOVER OF BEAUTY:—We can not give you the desired recipe for dyeing the hair.

FLORENCE LEE:—Write to the Advertisement Department of the DELINEATOR, giving name and address.

PERPLEXED:—A desirable black costume, and one suitable for nearly all occasions, could be made of fine black camel's-hair, using pattern No. 1086, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

ECHO:—Bangs are made fluffy by combing them with the coarse part of the comb until all the tight curl is drawn out. A woman never proposes to correspond with a man friend, unless she is much his senior.

GERTIE W.:—Your material is an old-fashioned brilliantine and is seldom seen nowadays. It is impossible for us to figure upon the cost—in fact it is doubtful if it could be procured.

Z. H. G.:—Wigan is little used now for facing skirts at the bottom, as it is considered too stiff. Cross-barred erinoline seems to have taken its place.

BABY W.:—The removal of black moles from the face and neck should only be attempted by a physician. Pure carmine diluted with glycerine is most efficacious in removing the objectionable redness from the lips, though you will show wisdom if you refrain from treating them at all.



ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

RICHER AND BETTER THAN A GREAT MANY OF THE SILKS RETAILED AT \$1.50.

We have, during the past few months, received thousands of letters from Dressmakers and others who have worked with or handled our \$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silk, and all are enthusiastic in their statements that they never saw a silk SO VERY RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FOR THE PRICE. The result is just as we knew it would be; we are getting large re-orders from almost every locality in which it has been introduced. We now take the entire production of this silk and shall continue to mail samples on the same terms mentioned in this space in the March, May and July numbers of the DELINEATOR.

We also offer for September and October a lot of

240 PIECES OF SUPERIOR FINISHED BLACK SATIN RHADAMES

in five qualities that will be sold at prices that will be an eye opener to all competition. These goods were manufactured to wholesale at 72½¢, 87½¢, \$1.12½, \$1.37½ and \$1.62½. They were bought on a forced sale and will be sold at the following extremely low prices, at which they will be

Five Unapproachable Bargains,

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3000 yds. at 62½¢, | 3200 yds. at 82½¢, | 5000 yds. at \$1.02½, | 5000 yds. at \$1.22½, | 4000 yds. at \$1.42½, |
| well worth 89c. | well worth \$1.10. | well worth \$1.45. | well worth \$1.65. | well worth \$2.00. |

As there has never been a case where an All-Silk Satin Rhadame failed to give the wearer excellent satisfaction, and owing to their very rich appearance when made up, the army of ladies who favor them is becoming very large, and as the above lot will be a positive saving of from \$5.00 to \$9.00 to every Customer, you will know at once when you see the samples, that they will go out very lively.

Also one lot 2800 YARDS FINE DRESS SATINS in ten desirable shades for Party or Evening Dresses, marked down from \$1.00 to 50 Cents per yard.

SAMPLES of ALL the above will be mailed to any address on receipt of four 2c. Stamps, and the 10c. thus used will be credited to your account and will be returned with the silk on your first order, thus making the samples and the stamp used in sending cost you nothing.

ADDRESS,

CHAS. A. STEVENS,

Main and Washington Sts.,

AVON, ILLS.

LADIES. RICKSECKER'S FACE POWDER conceals Blemishes, has most Beautiful Effect, Don't Show, yet is Absolutely Harmless. Its immense sale here and in Europe attests its Wonderful Superiority over all others. White, Pink or Blonde. 25c. wood box. At Druggists, or on receipt ten 3c. stamps. Insist on the Genuine. RICKSECKER'S SKIN SOAP softens the Skin. Contains NO "soap grease"—NO dyes—NO adulterations. Beats All. 25c. THEO. RICKSECKER, Maker Elegant Toilet Requisites, 146 William St., New York.

SECURITY

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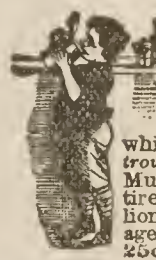
No "breaking in" process, with accompanying discomfort. Conforms to the figure of the wearer in the most trying positions. GENUINE WHALEBONE used by our new process; each piece having a woven cover, and the ends secured by a new fastening, rendering it impossible for the whalebone to punch through. If not to be had of your dealer will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.75 WEEDSPORT SKIRT AND DRESS CO., WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

THE Montague Curl Clasp

GREATEST NOVELTY of the AGE! Harmless Tidy, Efficient, Cheap. The most simple and perfect article ever invented for the toilet. By the use of The Montague Curl Clasp a perfect and lasting ringlet is quickly and easily obtained, without the danger resulting from the use of lead, or the inconvenience of curl papers. USE THEM YOURSELF & show them to your friends. One Doz. 15 cts. 2 Doz. 25 cts. 5 Doz. 50 cts. Stamps taken. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau St., New York.



Get of your Druggist or Grocer. 25 CENT BOTTLE **ALLEN'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT** which will make 6 gallons of Beer. No trouble to make. No boiling. No straining. Much preferable to ice water. Made entirely of roots and herbs, such as Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, Spikenard, &c. Package of herbs for making sent by mail for 25c. CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.



PRIESTLEY'S SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS

Are the most thoroughly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece. None genuine unless rolled on a yellow "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark. They are dyed in two standard shades of black.

INGALLS' MAMMOTH \$1.00 STAMPING OUTFIT!

THIS OUTFIT CONTAINS

100 STAMPING PATTERNS AND COMPLETE ALPHABET

FOR KENSINGTON, OUTLINE AND RIBBON EMBROIDERY, KENSINGTON AND LUSTRA PAINTING, BRAIDING, ETC. With this Outfit you can do your own Stamping, and Stamping for others. Please take notice that we have made a change in our \$1.00 Stamping Outfit, and now send 100 Stamping Patterns instead of 85 Patterns.

Our New—1886—\$1.00 Outfit contains a COMPLETE ALPHABET (26 letters) for Hat-Bands, Napkins, etc., and 100 STAMPING PATTERNS.

DESIGNS OF DAISIES 3 x 5 inches—WILD ROSES 4 1/2 x 5—AUTUMN LEAVES 3 x 5—HOLLY 3 x 6—HALF WREATH OF WILD ROSES 5 x 9—MORNING GLORY 1 x 1 1/2—WHEAT 2 x 2—OUTLINE OF BOY 3 x 7—SCALLOP 2 x 6—BOUQUET OF FORGET-ME-NOTS, LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY AND WILD ROSE 5 x 6—FISH 1 x 2 1/2—ELEPHANT 1 1/2 x 2 1/2—BUTTERFLY 1 1/2 x 2—ANCHOR 1 1/2 x 2—MOUSE 1 1/2 x 3—KITTEN 2 x 2 1/2—DOG 2 1/2 x 3—SCALLOPS 2 x 6; 1 1/2 x 4 1/2—VINE AND SCALLOP 2 x 7—VIOLET STRIP 1 1/2 x 7—3 STRIPS 2 inches wide—ROSEBUD AND WHEAT 2 x 8—DAISIES AND FERNS 2 x 6—STRIP OF ACORNS 2 inches wide—BRAIDING PATTERN 3 x 8—OUTLINE OF OLD LADY WITH CANE 3 1/2 x 10—GIRL WITH MUFF 2 x 5—PEACHES 3 x 3—TULIP 2 x 2 1/2—FUCHSIAS 3 x 3—OWLS 1 1/2 x 2—ROSE AND FORGET-ME-NOTS 2 x 7—GOLDEN ROD 1 x 4—ROSEBUD 1 1/2 x 2—BUTTERCUP 1 1/2 x 1 1/2—BIRD 4 x 4—COXCOMB AND FERNS 5 x 6—and 60 other Designs for Embroidery, Crazy Patchwork, etc.,—in all 100 PERFORATED PATTERNS!

This Outfit also contains Price-List of Floss, Crewels, Silk, Chenille, etc. A FELT TIDY and Imported Silk to work it. INGALLS' INSTRUCTION BOOK for Stamping and Working, including Instructions for Indelible Stamping, and INGALLS' BIG CATALOGUE, containing Thousands of Illustrations of New and Choice Stamping Patterns for all kinds of Embroidery; Box Stamping Powder and Distributing Pad, and our New Book—How to USE FANCY-WORK MATERIALS; also sample Briggs' Transfer Patterns.

We send this Outfit by mail for \$1.00.

INGALLS' NEW OUTFIT.

ALL LARGE PATTERNS.

OUR CUSTOMERS have often called for a STAMPING OUTFIT containing all large patterns. To meet this demand we offer this New Outfit containing the following Perforated Stamping Patterns. A large branch of OAK LEAVES, size 9 x 21 inches, used for EMBROIDERY, KENSINGTON, or LUSTRA PAINTING. A beautiful spray of WILD ROSES, 8 x 15, and a fine cluster of POND LILIES, 8 x 15, for Table Scarfs, etc. Artistic Designs for Tidies, Panels, etc. Cluster of DAISIES, 8 x 9; GOLDEN ROD, 6 x 8; FUCHSIAS, 7 x 9; OUTLINE HEAD, 9 x 12; Bunch of FORGET-ME-NOTS, 7 x 9; Design for TINSEL EMBROIDERY, 5 x 11; VINE OF IVY LEAVES, 2 1/2 x 10; Cluster of POPPIES, 4 1/2 x 7; WOODBINE, 4 1/2 x 9, for Lustra or Embroidery; Bouquet of ROSES, DAISIES, PANSIES, GOLDEN ROD AND FERNS, size 8 x 11 inches. BOX POWDER, PAD, Ingalls' Instruction Book and Big Catalogue.

This Outfit is actually worth over \$3.00. We send this Outfit, post-paid, for \$1.25. We will send all the Patterns in this \$1.25 Outfit, without Powder, Pad or Books, for \$1.00, postage paid. SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send you the INGALLS' MAMMOTH \$1.00 OUTFIT and all the Patterns in this \$1.25 Outfit, by mail for \$2.00. Address: J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

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This Outfit contains our new 25c. Book of Instructions for KENSINGTON, LUSTRA and HAND PAINTING, 8 Tubes of Winsor & Newton's Oil Paints, 4 COLORED PENS, 1 PEN HOLDER, PAINTING BRUSH, BOX POWDER, STAMPING PAD. A Fine Assortment of PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS for Kensington Painting. Sample of Briggs' Transfer Patterns, and a FELT BANNER for Kensington Painting. This Outfit sent by Express for \$1.50. We will send this Outfit (without the 8 Tubes of Paint) by mail, postage paid, for 90c. Address: J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

Silk & Satin Pieces for Patchwork.

Samples with Sprays of Flowers stamped on them. Also, Book of Patterns and Instructions for Patchwork, containing 40 Point-Russe and Snow-Flake Stitches. All for 14 Two Cent Stamps. (28 cts.) J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

A FRINGED LINEN TIDY!

And Imported Embroidery Cotton to work it, for 16c.

A FELT TIDY!

And Imported Embroidery Silk to work it, for 20c. Florence "Waste" Embroidery Silk, 25c. per package. A package of Satin, Plush and Velvet Pieces, for 25c. Ingalls' 15c. Instruction Book, for three 2c. stamps. New Book, How to Use Fancy-Work Materials, for 10c. All in this advertisement for 42 2c. stamps. (84c.) Address: J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.



RIGGS' Transfer Patterns.

A warm iron passed over the back of the pattern transfers it to the material. Complete Catalogue, 196 pp. cloth-bound book (containing hundreds of Illustrations). Price, 25c. New Embroidery Shade Book, giving correct colors and shade for working these patterns. New Price List, and Sample Pattern, for 10c. BRIGGS' SHADE CARDS; these Shade Cards show 290 shades of BRIGGS' IMPORTED SILK AND FLOSS, made specially for working the Transfer Patterns. Price, 15c. Price List Free.

Address: J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

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AT SPECIAL PRICES!

Our customers sometimes write that they would like some of our Books, but not all, and want to know if they cannot have a discount on those they wish. To meet this demand we present the following list of our popular FANCY WORK BOOKS, giving the regular retail price, also the special price of each.

Select the Books you want, and we will send them to you, postage paid, for the Special Prices given; but not less than three Books sold at these Special Prices. The three Books can be different, or the same, as you prefer.

| | Retail Price. | Special Price. |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Ingalls' Manual of Fancy Work,.... | 36 cts. | 18 cts. |
| Colors of Flowers for Embroidery,.... | 35 cts. | 25 cts. |
| Crochet and Knitted Lacc,..... | 30 cts. | 20 cts. |
| Darned Lace Patterns,..... | 25 cts. | 15 cts. |
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All of the 18 Books for \$2.50, postage paid.

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Address J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

INGALLS'

"GEM" OUTFIT!

\$4.50 worth of Large Patterns for \$1.10!

Our customers often write something like this:—"We received the Stamping Outfit, and are more than satisfied. We want many more of your BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, but don't feel able to pay the retail prices. Don't you make a discount from the Catalogue prices?"

To meet this demand we have selected some of our Best Patterns, and offer them as the

"GEM" OUTFIT,

at a GREAT REDUCTION from the retail prices. These are

NOT FANCY PRICES

put on to make the patterns sell, but the ACTUAL CATALOGUE PRICES that we charge for the patterns.

All our patterns are made on CRANE'S BEST PARCHMENT, and perforated in an artistic manner.

None of these patterns are like those in our other outfits. The patterns in this "GEM" OUTFIT are made on eleven sheets of Crane's Best Parchment. Size of each sheet, 14 x 22 inches.

The "GEM" OUTFIT contains the following Perforated Parchment Patterns:—

| | PRICE. |
|--|---------|
| Panel Design—Cat-tails, Birds, Pond Lilies, etc. Size, 12 x 19 inches,..... | 80 cts. |
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| Corner of Wild Roses. Size, 12 x 12, with 3-inch border to match, for Table Covers, Pillow Shams, etc.,..... | 40 cts. |
| Cluster of Calla Lillies, for Tidy or Panel. Size, 9 x 9,..... | 20 cts. |
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These Books and Supplements will be sent by mail to Yearly Subscribers in any part of the United States or Canada, post-paid by us. Charges for Carriage or Postage, by Express or Foreign-Mail Service, must be paid by the recipient.

The STANDARD EDITION is printed on a superior quality of paper, and is specially calculated for the use of our Agents, though Dressmakers will find it of the greatest assistance to them in interchanging ideas with their customers.

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A MONTHLY RÉSUMÉ OF
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With a Book containing descriptions of all the

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View showing Measurement taken by Person in front of Party being Measured.

In taking measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking the measure stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed, the following rules for measuring will ensure satisfactory results.

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Take the MEASURES for MISSES' and LITTLE GIRLS' PATTERNS THE SAME AS FOR LADIES'. In ordering, give the ages also.

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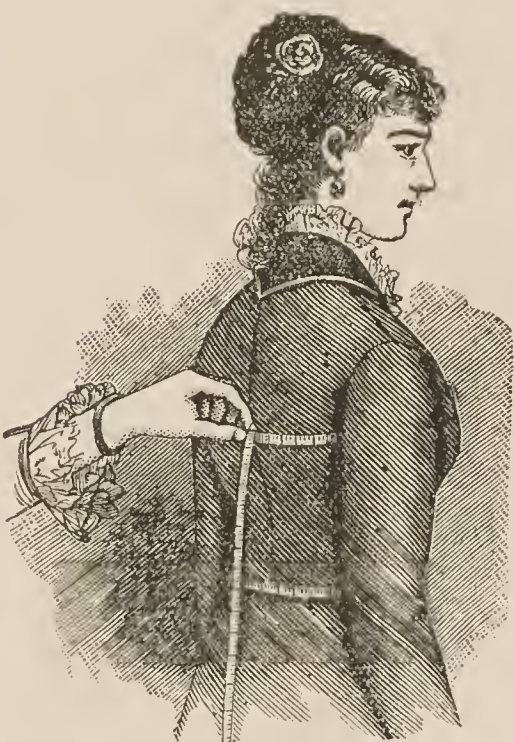
To Measure for a Boy's Overcoat:—Measure OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over.

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To Measure for a Shirt:—For the size of the Neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, allowing one inch—thus, if the exact size be 14 inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. For the breast, measure the same as for a coat.

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Any sizes of the Patterns specified in this Book, which cannot at once be procured of our Agents, will be sent by us, post-paid, on receipt of price, to any part of the World.



View showing Measurement taken by Person standing behind the Party being measured.

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Corsets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Belts, \$3.00. Nursing Corset, Price, \$1.50. Abdominal Corset, Price, \$3.00.

Probably never since the invention of Corsets, has so large a demand been created as now exists for Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets and Belts. Over 3,000 families in the City of New York alone are now wearing them daily. Every Man and Woman, well or ill, should daily wear either the Corset or Belt.

OUR CORSETS ARE DOUBLE-STITCHED AND WILL NOT RIP.

If you have any pain, ache or ill-feeling from any cause, if you seem "pretty well" yet lack energy and do not "feel up to the mark," if you suffer from disease, we beg you to at once try these remarkable curatives. They cannot and do not injure like medicine. Always doing good, never harm. There is no shock or sensation felt in wearing them. There is no waiting a long time for results: electro-magnetism acts quickly, generally the first week, more frequently the first day, and often even during the first hour they are worn their wonderful curative powers are felt.

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THE CELEBRATED DR. W. A. HAMMOND, of New York, formerly Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, lately lectured upon this subject, and advised all medical men to make trial of these agencies, describing at the same time most remarkable cures he had made, even in cases which would seem hopeless.

The Corsets do not differ in appearance from those usually worn; we substitute our flat steel magnetods in place of the ordinary corset-steels. These Corsets are all equally charged, differing only in quality and design. They are elegant in shape and finish, made after the best French pattern, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. The above applies equally as well to the Electric Belt for gentlemen.

The prices are as follows: \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 for the Corsets, and \$3 each for the Belts. We now make all these Corsets in dove and white only. They are sent out in a handsome box, accompanied by a silver-plated compass, by which the Electro-Magnetic Influence can be tested. We will send either kind to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price, with 20 cents added for packing or registration; and we guarantee safe delivery into your hands. Remit in Post-Office Money-Order, Draft, Check, or in Currency by Registered Letter at our risk. In ordering kindly mention BUTTERICK'S DELINEATOR, and state exact size of Corset usually worn. Make all remittances payable to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

N. B.—Each Corset is stamped with the English coat-of-arms, and the name of the Proprietors, THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION.



NEWARK, N. J., June 1.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have entirely cured me of muscular rheumatism and also of a severe case of headache.

MRS. L. C. SPENCER.

Hollis Centre, Me., August 29.
I suffered severely from back trouble for years, and found no relief till I wore Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets. They cured me, and I would not be without them.
MRS. H. D. BENSON.

Memphis, Tennessee, November 28.
Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have given me much relief. I suffered four years with breast trouble, without finding any benefit from other remedies. They are invaluable.
MRS. JAS. CAMPBELL.

De Witt, N. Y., June 11.
I have an invalid sister who had not been dressed for a year. She has worn Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets two weeks, and is now able to be dressed and sit up most of the time.
MELVA J. DOE.

Chambersburg, Pa., October 8.
I found Dr. Scott's Electric Corset possessed miraculous power in stimulating and invigorating my enfeebled body, and the hair brush had a magic effect on my scalp.
MRS. T. E. SNYDER,
Fancy Goods Dealer.

South Abington, Mass., July 8.
Dr. Scott—My sister and I are very much pleased with your Electric Corsets. They have given us great satisfaction. For weak stomach and nervousness they are unexcelled. I have felt uncommon well since wearing them and can confidently recommend them.
FLORA E. COLR.

Niles, Mich., January 5, 1885.
Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have cured me of acute dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for eight years. His Electric Hair Brush cures my headache every time.
MRS. WM. H. PEAR.

Princeton, Minn., June 5.
Your Corsets have accomplished wonders in my case. I was, previously, thoroughly incapacitated, and could not help myself. I have worn your Corsets now for two weeks, and I am able to be up and around, helping to do housework, etc. My friends are astonished. With many thanks, etc.
JULIA J. McFARLAND.

Streator, Ills., Jan. 7.
Dr. Scott—Your Electric Corsets are beautiful in appearance, wonderful in effect and elegant in fit and finish.
MRS. M. J. BRIGGS.

2121 Henrietta Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1884.

Dr. Scott—Your Corset has cured me of rheumatism of and around the kidneys.
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Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; Flesh Brushes, \$3.00; Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth Brushes, 50 cents; Insoles, 50 cents; CHEST PROTECTOR, \$3.00; ELECTRIC HAIR CURLER, 50 cents; LADIES' BELTS, \$3.00.

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Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, ... \$12.00
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Oregon Arrow Points. Illustrated Catalogues free.

L. W. STILWELL, Deadwood, D. T.

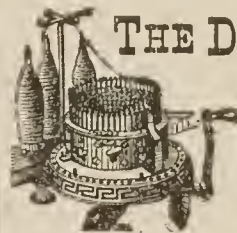


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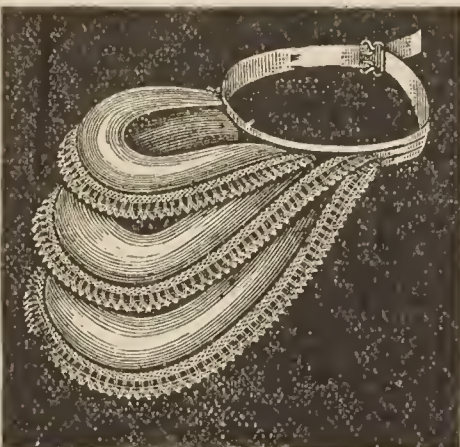
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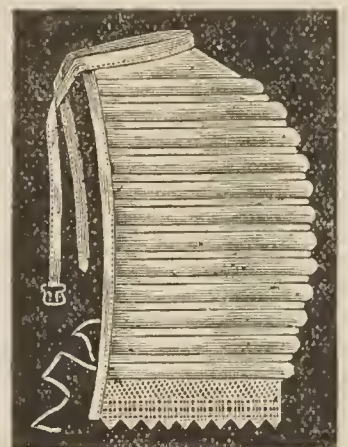
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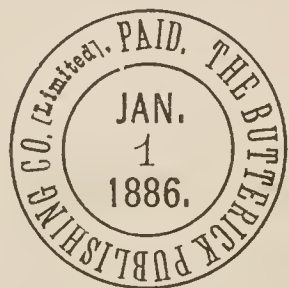
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THE LADIES' FASHION PLATE

FOR THE

AUTUMN OF 1886.

The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Autumn, 1886, will be found in a

“DESCRIPTIVE BOOK,”

which now accompanies the Plate.

An advertisement, which will be found elsewhere on this page, fully explains the terms, etc., upon which the Plate will hereafter be furnished. The change will, we have no doubt, prove a welcome one to subscribers to the Plate and DELINEATOR, a more complete index of fashions being presented than formerly, although no advancement has been made by us in prices. The advertisement referred to is headed “The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions,” a modification of title having been necessitated by the publication of the Book to accompany the Plate. The two together—that is, the Plate and Descriptive Book—will therefore be 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 will be ready for distribution on September 10th. The styles illustrated thereon are 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.

Respectfully,

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

This Publication is issued on the Tenth of March, May, September and November. Each Number includes a handsome

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ILLUSTRATING

FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, articles upon Millinery and other Modes, items of interest to Ladies, etc.

The Plate is **24x30** inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dressmakers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in fine colors upon richly finished Plate paper, and is in itself a work of art, without a superior in Chromo-Lithography.

TERMS FOR THIS PUBLICATION :

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- Single Copies of the **QUARTERLY REPORT**, with **DELINEATOR** of Corresponding Issue, 50c.

Invariably Payable in Advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To any one sending us \$2.00 for a Subscription to the **DELINEATOR** and **QUARTERLY REPORT**, with 10 cents additional to prepay postage, we will also forward a copy of the **METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE** of the current edition, until the same shall be exhausted. If the current edition is exhausted at the time we receive the Subscription, we will send a copy of the succeeding number immediately upon its publication. See advertisements of the **DELINEATOR** and **METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE** elsewhere in this issue.

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THE DELINEATOR:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATING

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 5.]

NOVEMBER, 1886.

[PRICE, 15 CENTS OR 8½ PENCE.
YEARLY, \$1 OR 5s.]

SEASONABLE STYLES.

PREVAILING AND INCOMING FASHIONS.

A graceful adaptation of seasonable fabrics to prevailing fashions is what makes success for both designer and manufacturer, and a tasteful and sensible union of the products of two handicrafts provides the highest possible grade of elegance in attire. The present season attains this result in the happiest possible manner. Of course, correct style always is the first essential to be considered, and next comes the selection of suitable material in which to develop elegant designs.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

The costumes of the month are elegant for both house and street wear, and when plainer toilettes for practical uses are desired many of them will be even more plainly finished than their original illustrations depict.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME.—For bridal wear, for ceremonious evening receptions, the opera, elaborate dinners, etc., and for chaperons at a ball, a trained costume is regarded as quite *de rigueur*. To meet this demand and to add variety to the trained toilettes already in vogue, a costume is published this month which is especially elegant. It is adapted to all kinds of materials in vogue for maids and young and elderly matrons. It has a round walking-skirt or petticoat with panels upon the sides, and its train, which is square, consists of three breadths. This permits of making the center breadth of contrasting goods, the side-breadths being arranged to present a *bouffant* effect over the *tournure* and extended to form the graceful little *paniers* over the panels. Among the novelties in color combinations for evening dresses are russet or cinnamon brown and cream-white, Nile-green and pure white, and a dull, pale olive-green and ivory white. The dark color is likely to be seen in velvet or watered silk and the white will be *cachemire des Indes*, *crêpe de Chine*, *faïlle Française*, satin, etc. Sometimes dotted lace or embroidered tissue will be arranged over a colored foundation for the panels and front-gores, and also for the *panier*-draperies, while the middle breadth of the train and the bodice may be of plush, velvet, gros-grain, Irish poplin, etc. Indeed, so wide is the range of goods for this elegant costume that often the wearer will exhume from her past elegancies in materials quite enough for its major or minor portion. The bodice will sometimes be unlike the entire skirt, and the hip-draperies will be overhung with dotted, spangled, plain or embroidered tissues, lace, crape, India mull, etc. The train should be lined wherever accident is likely to expose its under side. Perforations in the pattern indicate the position of contrasting facings upon the bodice and also show where the waist may be cut low in the neck and have its elbow sleeves cut off. For bridal wear the sleeves will usually be of elbow length and the neck cut high. *Passementerie* ornaments may be applied upon the body of the costume and upon the front-gore, with rich effect.

LADIES' COSTUMES.—There are six novelties in walking costumes, all of which are as elegant for house goods in fanciful combinations of tint and texture as they are for the simplest and most practical of street fabrics. These representations of new patterns signify how trimmings may be applied to them whenever desired, but they also

declare their suitability for a plain finish. Those with *basques* will often have these portions cut from some plain contrasting goods that does not, perhaps, appear in any other part of the costume. All the new walking costumes have their skirt foundations smoothly fitted about the hips, and their back-breadths are gathered and shaped to permit of wearing or omitting a bustle. One of them has a plaited fan-drapery in front, plain panels at the sides and a deep, stylish back-drapery. Repps, *frisé* goods, watered silk, etc., will often be used for the side-panels, and for the *basque*. The latter has a plaited vest which may be like the plaited front-drapery, and ornamental *revers* that may be of a third contrasting goods, which may also be used for little tab-ornaments that fall at the back of the hip-*paniers* and are tipped with pendants. The vest may be cut low and the sleeves shortened for evening wear.

A costume with one section of its drapery laid in a double box-plait that extends the full depth of the skirt at the right side and is laid in side-plaits between this and the left side-front seam will often have this portion of a contrasting material that will also be used for the high collar, the *revers* upon the bust, the cuff facings at the wrists, and some of the little tab-ornaments which impart a *chic* air to the back of the *basque*. The rest of its drapery, which suggests the use of wool goods or soft silks and is very effectively arranged, will be piped with the contrasting material. Sometimes the skirt and the plaited drapery will be of striped, plaid or figured goods; and sometimes the lapels and the other accessories of the *basque* will be like the dress, and the space between the lapels will be faced with a third ornamental fabric to suggest a vest. Sometimes the entire *basque* will be in contrast to the skirt. Cross-striped skirt fabrics will be much in favor for tall figures, while short ladies will wear perpendicular stripes.

One attractive costume with a long polonaise over-dress is ingeniously draped to display the left side of a skirt that will often be of corduroy, velvet, watered silk, India cashmere in oriental colors, etc.; while for evening and dinner toilettes this part will often be of gay colors plainly overlaid with Spanish, Chantilly, *guipure* or other black or white laces. The *revers* upon the front of the body and a sash at the right side of the back may be of the skirt fabric or of ribbon. The use of ribbons for collars, cuff facings and all ornaments which their width permits is now quite general.

A new style of costume with a shirred panel-drapery at its left side invites the uses of soft, light-textured woollens or plain tissues, crapes, etc., for its shirred portion. Sometimes the other draperies will be of the same material, and sometimes they and the *basque* will be of wool goods or silk. The *basque* is pointed at the front and back and may be varied in any way to adapt it to dressy wear. A superb and striking contrast is brought out in many fashionable toilettes of this style by the union of velvet or plush in deep, rich colors with silk or wool goods of delicate tints. A foot-plaiting is a matter of taste.

Another new design has its back-drapery arranged to form a *jabot* at the left side. At this side the skirt is revealed quite broadly, and at the opposite side it is visible in the shape of a narrow panel over which is a lacing that may be arranged by braid or cords of silver,

gold or copper; the latter color being especially in favor this season with black, brown, blue and green. Velvet or plain silk will often be used for the skirt of this costume, and also for the vest, which is visible between the fronts. The same or a third fabric will face the *revers*, the collar and the vest facings. Sometimes the basque fronts will be lined with a foulard that has two or more colors of the skirt and the drapery printed upon it.

The last of the group of costumes published this month is pictured as being made of plaid goods, but it is equally fashionable for plain goods and also for richer textures than are now considered good form for street wear. Its side-panels and its *tablier* and upper back-drapery may be of one material, which very likely will be one of the plain, soft woollens or *étamines* or a fabric that is bordered with Indian colors or striped with velvet or plush in contrasting or self colors. Plain goods matching the stripe may be used for the collar, *revers* and cuff facings, and the remainder, which consists of the basque and lower front and back draperies, may be of plain goods of a harmonizing hue. This is, however, the favorite of all the month's designs where one material is used throughout in a costume that is to have a plain, elegant tailor finish. Conventional and block checks, hair-lines and narrow bars and plain cloths are the favored selections in suitings for such costumes.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

—The new double-breasted wrapper pattern has an ecclesiastic or pilgrim's girdle, a high turn-over collar and oval pockets. Its proportions are perfect, and it is neither too scanty nor too ample for dressing-room or tea-table attire. It will be made up in woollens, brocades, prints, Surahs, plushes, etc., without ornamentation, except pretty buttons and, perhaps, bindings or cordings upon its edges. The

popularity of the mode will be extended by its practicality for a long time to come. It will be a favorite by reason of its fine proportions and its charming fitness for the place such a garment occupies in a woman's wardrobe.

LADIES' POLONAISE.—The polonaise in its latest shape is one of the

novelties of the season, and it is adapted to wear with skirts of the same or of contrasting goods. It has a pointed vest which is displayed between fronts that are not very long and are draped up at their back edges, while the back is in basque style and falls over a beautifully arranged sash-drapery, which may be like the vest and

back or of ribbon or any fancy goods admired. The high collar will usually match the fronts, but the sleeves will be of plain goods when a combination is developed. Over-dresses of black goods will often have the fronts of jetted grenadine, and the edges will be finished with drop ornaments. Brocaded laces, wrought cashmeres, etc., may be used for such over-dresses, with stylish effect. Plain fabrics will often have a gay lining. Black silk, satin or velvet lined with pink, orange, pale-blue, crimson, cream, pearl-white, etc., will be much admired with a plain black velvet or silk skirt. The loose edges of the fronts may be finished by a tiny edging to correspond, or by *grelots* of wood, jet, silk or *clair de lune*.

LADIES' WRAPS.—

Long and short wraps will be equally fashionable during the Winter, and this month five are published, two long and three short. Of course, the short wraps, unless made up *en suite*, suggest the wearing of a handsomer street dress than the long ones; but the latter have several advantages for general wear and will usually be completed with plainness and be cut from standard goods. For both long and short wraps there is a strong adherence to the mandarin or oriental sleeve, though a new pointed wing sleeve will rejoice all lovers of novelty. Attractive linings for wraps appear to be of greater importance in the eyes of Fashion than rich materials or trimmings. Roughly woven fabrics, broadcloths, tweeds, bouretted, striped and plaided goods, *tricot*s,

lamb's-wools, brocades and plushes are the favorite materials for long garments, while the same and also more fanciful fabrics are suited to dressy short wraps. Printed cotton plushes in gay colors are among the linings for some of the long wraps of the season. Long-haired furs, shags and Astrakhans will border many of the new wraps, and



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1206, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. (For Description see Page 320.)

so will thick cords, Escorial and plain braids, and chenille bands.

The short wraps are by no means all of a length. Their fronts present square, pointed and tapering tab effects, and all of them have the three seams at the back, which permit, indeed invite, the use of two materials in the construction. Wraps which match costumes may be plainly finished or edged with furs or with fancy goods that suggest furs. For mourning wear short wraps will be fashionably made of wool *étamines* and edged with crimped fringes or tassels that have no gloss upon them. No matter how plain the finish or how inexpensive the wrap goods the lining must be pretty, Surah, satin, plush or plain or fancy flannel giving a choice. Wraps of plain black velvet edged with Chantilly laces and lined with twilled silk or satin are always lady-like and becoming.

LADIES' COATS.—

To the long list of coats already published November adds two that are especially adapted to the most rigorous part of the Winter. One of them, with a basque-like body and an attached skirt-portion that is plaited back of the hips, closes the depth of the body portion and has close coat sleeves and a high collar. It will be a favorite coat for ladies who possess trim figures and are fond of cold-weather activities. If the coat is intended for a dressy garment it may be lined with Surah, but in very cold districts the body will also have an interlining. A tie or tippet of marabou or fur may be worn with it, and cuffs to match may be sewed to the sleeves or made removable. A muff of fur or of the coating goods banded with fur, with a ribbon or cord ornament, may accompany this coat.

The other new style of coat is designed for outdoor sports and for travelling by sea or land in Midwinter. It will also be a fashionable walking coat in cold latitudes. It

is not intended to be a ceremonious garment and yet it is decidedly picturesque. The fabrics chosen for it will be heavy soft woolens and blankets, the bordering of the latter affording effective decoration. The garment is double-breasted, has coat sleeves with epaulette ornaments upon them, a high rolling collar, a capuchin hood

and a sash. The latter will be of flannel, cashmere, Surah, India silk, crocheted worsted in a bright color or of the coating material. A little breast-pocket in the left side is a handy provision. The stay at the end of the center seam may be wrought with colored silk. For tobogganing, coasting, sleighing, etc., this coat will be as

comfortable as it is charming in appearance.

LADIES' JACKETS.—

There are two new jackets issued this month, and both of them are attractive in every detail. The inserted vest of one jacket may be made of the goods and be cross-striped by applying to it flat copper braids, or it may be embroidered or made of any fancy fabric. To the other jacket, which is double-breasted and has a pair of waist-line buttons at the tops of its postilion plaits, a fancy binding may be added. The vest of the first-mentioned jacket may be of plush, Astrakhan, otter, etc., and its standing collar and wrist facings may correspond. This jacket has also a broad collar, which may be omitted if a decoration of fur below the standing collar and down the jacket fronts be desired. Feather bands and facings of fancy goods will often be applied to such jackets. A Jersey or buckskin waist may be worn underneath whenever it is needful. The double-breasted jacket may be invisibly buttoned, and fur or any wintry trimming may follow its closing edge and also its lower edge as far back as the box-plaits. Bands of the same may be adjusted outside the collar and about the wrists. Rough and smooth, figured and plain woolens, corduroys, piqués, Ottomans and plain velvets will be made up in jackets to wear with the same or contrasting costumes.

LADIES' BASQUES.—

To complete costumes and also to wear with skirts of other textures and colors, each of the five new basque designs are

equally stylish and becoming. Two of them have inserted vests that are arranged to present widely contrasting effects—indeed, one might be called a chemisette or plastron instead of a vest, and in its development laces, Surahs or any fancy fabric may be introduced. White Surahs and watered silks will be selected for the vests of dressy



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 1194, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 1195, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 321.)

basques. Of course, this colorless color is trying to some complexions, and to evade its ill effects pretty neck-ties of satin, gauze, tulle, etc., are worn with them, or the high collars are of velvet, which is the most charitable of fabrics. Pointed fronts to basques are almost universal, and so are postilion or plaited backs that are prettily lined, the lining being exposed by the high *tournure*. The fitting of each basque is as carefully and perfectly accomplished as if it were the only one of the month. One has a lacing arranged below its *revers*, another is double-breasted below its *revers*, and a third has a plaited bust-ornament which is overlapped by the ends of a collar-like ornament that passes about the neck, an ornament that suggests a bodice being arranged below the plaited ornament. Of the two remaining, one has a diagonal overlap that invites the application of contrasting facings, which will match the collar and cuffs; and the other is single-breasted and is most elegant in effect when completed with tailor-like plainness.

LADIES' WALKING-SKIRTS.—All fashionable walking-skirts escape the ground all round, and some ladies prefer them even shorter than this suggests. The prospect is that brevity rather than length will please because of the increasing popularity of outdoor pleasures of all sorts, from the dignified promenade to the coasting slide and snow-shoes. Each of the five new designs has a gored foundation. All of them are draped to present a long effect, though in many of these the draperies are divided into upper and under sections. This arrangement provides especially for the combination of contrasting goods and for more elaborate, though not necessarily more expensive, combinations than any other disposal would favor. It also provides for the use of heavy goods in such quantities as do not make

the toilette over-weighty. Some ladies, however, have rings set upon under-waists and properly shaped flat hooks set upon the skirt-bands to catch into them, thus removing the weight of the garment from the hips. The skirt having a short *tablier* and a pointed back-drapery falling over a plaited under-drapery, with a fan at the left side, will often have the fan in decided contrast to the remainder, this

part being of Surah, silk or velvet in a positive color, the plaited drapery of a plain or fancy fabric of less pronounced texture and the upper drapery of soft wool goods. Heavy-looking braids and galloons are sometimes applied to the lower drapery.

The skirt having its front-drapery turned forward in a *revers* at the left side will often have the reversed portion faced with velvet, plush, Astrakhan, *frisé* goods, etc., and fastened along its edge with clasps. As the foundation is revealed at this side, bands of braid or contrasting goods or a panel-facing may be applied. This skirt will usually have a foot-plaiting.

Another skirt has its wider front-drapery provided with strap extensions that pass through double slashes cut in the narrower drapery at the left side. The skirt will be a favorite for checked and plain cloths and such suitings as are made up with a machine-stitched, braid-bound or other tailor finish.

Plaid, striped and figured fabrics will be chosen for the plaited under front-drapery of another skirt, which has a deep, pointed *tablier* and a *bouffant* back-drapery, the latter reaching to its lower edge.

Tissues and other thin dotted, embroidered or brocaded goods will be chosen for the *tablier* of an evening skirt, and satin, Surah, etc., for the remainder. The basque fabric may be like or unlike any part of the skirt.

Heavy Ottomans, plush and velvet-striped fabrics, large brocades and plaids that are indicated rather than brought out are in vogue for skirts; and the favorite pattern for them is the one having a deep undraped *tablier* and full but plain back-drapery. This skirt will also be a favorite for lace flouncings laid over silk foundations and for beaded and embroidered textures. It is especially *distingué* in association with the polonaise published this month.

LADIES' OVER-SKIRT.—An over-skirt is a most convenient detachable drapery, and the very attractive new pattern will be selected for the lightest and heaviest of fashionable fabrics. The front turns forward in a *revers* over the draping at the right side, and the corresponding side of the front is also reversed. At the left side both back and front fall in nearly straight lines. Any decorative



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1207, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
(For Description see Page 322.)

fabric may be applied to the reversed portions, and lace ruffles, furs, fringes, etc., may be added to the straight edges. Of course, the texture decides the quality of the garniture. The pattern will often be chosen for shaping the drapery of a costume that is to be trimmed with fur, because it permits of laying aside the drapery and thereby decreasing the weight when worn indoors. Another practical suggestion in regard to this fashion is that it permits of wearing the velvet, corduroy, plaid, striped, plain or fancy silk which may be made up to accompany it with a polonaise or with any other style of dress-body.

FASHIONS FOR MISSES.

Light-weight dresses for the growing miss are even more desirable than for her elders, and this fact has not been overlooked in the fashioning of her Winter garments, which are as handsome in appearance as they are simple in construction. They are suited to every quality of fashionable material and are not dependent on ornamentation for their good effect.

MISSES' COSTUMES.

—Two charming designs for costumes which will be worn upon the street, in the school-room, at the dancing class and at birthday parties, are as pretty as they are seasonable. A contrast will often be developed by the selection of different materials for the skirts and waists, but the use of one fabric throughout is approved by Fashion. One of the new costumes for misses has a finely proportioned, round skirt upon which full, straight front and back draperies are applied, the sides being left undraped. Sometimes the side-gores will be of contrasting goods, and sometimes they will be trimmed with braid, ribbon, etc. The body of the costume is a basque with an added drapery that gives it a polonaise effect, the drapery presenting a *panier* effect at the sides and extending in soft folds back of the closing to the neck in front. The draperies may accord with the draperies upon the skirt, or they may be like the side-gores; and their edges may be finished by *grelots* of wool or silk, by a tiny tasselled fringe or, when the costume is of evening goods in woolsens or silks, by lace ruffles.

A novel costume, with a plaited drapery applied to its foundation upon the right side and front gores, may be varied by having this portion trimmed with braid or ribbon; or it may be made of plaid, striped or figured goods when the remainder of the drapery is of plain goods, or *vice versa*. The basque may be like either portion, and very often a third fabric will be introduced for the collars and notched lapels and cuff facings, and also for the plaited skirt which underlies the pointed backs. If desired, the collar with the lapel ornament may be omitted and the front faced in vest form. When this collar is retained and the costume is intended for evening uses, the front may be slightly cut away between its lapels at the throat and the sleeves shortened a little, their edges and the opening being finished with laces. If these accessories are considered too heavy for a light-textured toilette, lace may be flatly arranged to take their places, and *flots* or loops of tiny ribbon may adorn the closing of the basque.

MISSES' COATS.—

Two long coats of new shape and novel suggestions of finish are among the special attractions of the month. Both of them will be seen in *bouclés*, tweeds, chevots, corduroys, etc., the latter goods being one of the popular fabrics for long top-garments. It is heavier than formerly and there are variations in the widths of its ribs, while its shades in browns and grays are almost limitless. The coat with a double-breasted basque body, to which the belt of its skirt is invisibly tacked underneath, will be especially attractive for corduroys. When made of wool goods its seams may be stitched flatly upon the outside to produce a welt finish.

The other coat is diagonally double-breasted and is superbly proportioned, and the finish suggested upon the edges of the original design may be picturesquely

varied. Chenille cloths, Astrakhans, piqués, plushes, otter cloths, shags, etc., in gay or sober colors, may be cut bias for binding. Cable-cords in one or more hues coiled together also constitute a tasteful finish. Both garments are suited to outdoor sports and to general and special wear. A gay sash is often worn about the waist, with fashionable effect.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1192, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 323.)

MISSSES' JACKET.—For warmly lined costume goods and for coatings of all varieties, rough or smooth, plaid, striped or plain, and also for plushes, velveteens, corduroys, etc., the new jacket pattern will be much admired. It is unusually attractive and not at all elaborate. Its fronts flare sufficiently to disclose a pointed vest, which may be of contrasting goods or may be trimmed as simply or uniquely as desired. Braid in all varieties is employed for trimming such jackets, though an entirely plain finish is equally stylish. Some jackets will be bordered with cable-cord overhanded to the edges.

MISSSES' BASQUES.
—The belted basque and the basque with an inserted vest will meet with equal favor this season for misses' use. The basque with an inserted vest has also zouave jacket-fronts which, like the vest, may be of velvet or other contrasting goods, and the sleeves may have cuff facings to correspond. Sometimes the jacket edges and the tops of the cuff facings and the collar will be bordered with drop ornaments, edged with cord or piped with a vividly contrasting color. When made up as part of a handsome toilette of light colors or of white, this vest may be cut from wide ribbon. Holiday toilettes for the miss will be profusely trimmed with ribbons this season. Usually ribbons in two colors—one like the vest and the other like the dress—will be looped or knotted together and arranged upon drapings. The sleeves of such a toilette will have bows of the two colors set upon the outsides of the wrists, and another bow may be placed at the left side of the throat upon the band or collar.

The belted basque may have a belt of the costume goods, of leather or fancy webbing, or ribbon fastened under a short or a long bow. This garment has tucks in the front, and sometimes it will be faced

with contrasting goods to suggest an applied or inserted vest.

MISSSES' WALKING SKIRTS.—A skirt having a long front-drapery and panel-draperies at the left side will often have the panels made of richer fabrics than the remainder, and these panels will frequently

be bordered with cord or drop ornaments, piped with contrasting color or finished plainly. When they are like the remainder of the skirt they will often be trimmed with braid or other flat decorations. The back-drapery and the skirt proper will usually be alike. If the skirt has a foot trimming it may be of either goods according to taste, always remembering that foot trimmings of any sort, and especially such as are of a contrasting color, have an effect of lessening the apparent height of its wearer.

The other skirt published this month is simpler and will more frequently be chosen for school wear. Its *tablier* does not fall very low over its smoothly fitting gores, and its full back is gauged to dispense with drapery altogether. Very often the gores will be of one material and the *tablier* and back of another. If foot trimming be added it will rarely be carried back of the side-gores.

All the patterns above described for misses' use are in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age.

FASHIONS FOR GIRLS.

The styles for little women usually bear suggestions of the fashions of their elders, but just now these suggestions are mostly in fabric and ornamentation. An easy elegance of outline and simplicity of finish and construction make the latest styles for girls altogether charming.

GIRLS' COSTUME.—The new costume issued this month is especially attractive. It has a round skirt, and a polonaise overdress that exhibits a pointed center-front and center-back, which portions may be of Surah, velvet, corduroy or bright wool goods, or of plaided, striped or figured fabric. The side-fronts and side-backs are plaited and present a surplice effect. Dainty bows, a high collar and wrist-



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Over-Skirt No. 1189, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Basque No. 1200, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 873, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 324.)

facings will match the contrasting goods in color. In gray, blue or brown, with crimson for the contrasting color, nothing can be more attractive. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old.

GIRLS' DRESSES.—Of the three little new dress designs for girls it is impossible to say which will be most popular, because each is charming. Two of them have the *guimpe* effect developed in their construction, and these *guimpes*, or under-waists, may be of contrasting goods and as fanciful or as sober in their fashioning as may be desired. One of the dresses has a box-plait laid in its skirt at each side of the center of the front, and back of these plaits the top is gathered. Between the box-plaits the skirt may be faced with contrasting goods matching the *guimpe*. The outside waist has its edges separated to permit of a lacing at the front and back. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old.

The other dress with a *guimpe* has its waist made with plaits in the front and back and a low, square yoke. Its sleeves are slightly full at the wrists and are sewed to wristbands, which may be like the visible portion of the *guimpe*. The yoke may be of velvet or Surah, and a ribbon or braid girdle may be slipped through slashes made under the plaits and tied at one side. The skirt of this dress is gathered all round and has tucks above its hem.

The third dress has a plain high-necked waist, and a round skirt which also has tucks above its hem. A sash is worn with this dress. Sateen, pongee, cashmere, nun's-veiling, *challis*, wash silks and all kinds of soft wool goods will be made up in dresses of this kind.

The above two patterns are in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years old.

GIRLS' COATS.—The two new styles of long coats for girls are among the most attractive devices of the season. The double-breasted one with an ecclesiastic hood will be as much in favor for outdoor sports and for the rough and warm fabrics of which such attractive garments

are usually made as it will be for richer or finer materials to wear upon dressy occasions. Its protective, prettily lined hood, its high standing collar and its added pockets and shaped belt give it an air of seasonable luxury, no matter whether its fabric be inexpensive or rich in texture. Its length conceals and protects the dress beneath it, and it requires no trimmings.

The same may be said of the single-breasted coat that has its fronts rolled back in long *revers*, between which is exposed a narrow vest. Sometimes the vest will be of velvet, plush, Astrakhan, etc., and the pockets, cuff facings, collar and the little straps at the back will be of the same. A frog ornament a little below the throat and another at the waist-line are pretty additions. All kinds of suit goods and coatings will be chosen for these garments, warm linings being, of course, added to them. Jersey and eider-down flannels and all kinds of rough and smooth, plaid, striped and mottled cloths will also be selected. The finish may be severely simple, or it may tend as far toward elaboration as good taste permits.

The above two patterns for girls' use are in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

The same patterns are used in shaping the clothing of little men and women, and very pretty patterns they are, their outlines being in themselves the very exponents of grace. Gayer colors and trimmings are sometimes selected for the feminine toilette, and here and there perhaps is placed a dainty bow for which the small man has no use on his suit.

CHILD'S COSTUME.—Soft wools, pongee silks, sateens, India silks and foulards will be associated with velvet, velveteen and corduroy in the construction of the costume published this month. The softer goods will be used for the full center-front, and also for the sash which falls under short tabs formed by the center-backs. When two varieties of wool goods are associated in the construction the fitted belt-straps will often be of velvet or plush, and so will the little standing collar. Lace in fine or heavy antique varieties may be turned back from the overlapping front

edges and from the wrists of the sleeves. Boys' costumes will have clasps to fasten the collar and belt-straps, and girls will often have them and, in addition, a pretty bow of ribbon upon the left shoulder. Instead of the lace decorations mentioned, rows of braid or bands of Astrakhan or other decorative goods may be applied. Such costumes will be often made up to wear as street garments over



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1172, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 324.)

white dresses, in which case galloon and fur trim them. The pattern is in five sizes for children from two to six years old.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—There is a simplicity and quaintness in the styles of dress prevailing for little people which leads one back to pictures of demure little Puritan maidens and the portraits of the small people of the eighteenth century. But to all that was attractive in the raiment of that epoch the present time has contributed many touches of grace. Nothing could be prettier than the variations in the three patterns for dresses published in November. All of them have full skirts and round waists. Some of the skirts have their fulness partially plaited and partially gathered, and one has a *quimpe* or under-waist, another has a Pompadour-shaped yoke, and the third has a plain round waist with bretelle ornaments crossing its shoulders. For the yoke, collars, bretelles, *revers* or whatever ornamental accessories are introduced in such dresses velvet or any decorative fabric may be used, and for the dress proper there is no variety of seasonable suit goods that will not prove satisfactory. Tan and garnet, brown and crimson, seal and pale-orange or maize, dark-blue and cardinal, and olive and pale-blue are some of the colors that will be associated in such dresses.

Of the three patterns just described, two are in five sizes for children from two to six years old, and the other in six sizes from one to six years.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.—One of the new cloaks for children suggests the use of dress goods and light-weight, soft-textured coatings, its center-front having a slight fulness in it and its back skirt being gathered and sewed to a close-fitting body-portion. This cloak has a box-plait in each side of the front which may have a line of buttons down its center or be trimmed with braid, the latter decoration being arranged to form a couple of loops and short ends near the bottom. Sometimes a girdle of braid or ribbon will be worn about the waist. Of course, the collar and sleeves will be trimmed to accord with the general effect.

The other cloak represents a favorite way of making up plaids, checked and striped flannels and eider-down cloths and other practical fabrics. It has a yoke top, and there is a double box-plait at the back and one in each side of the front. It is also provided with

handy pockets, coat sleeves and a rolling collar. It closes its depth, and is slightly drawn in to the figure by a girdle that ties at the side. To make little students ready for school nothing in the way of attire could be more appropriate than the dresses and cloaks mentioned. A warm lining may be added to either cloak, and a fur collar and cuffs will give additional warmth.

The above two cloak patterns are in five sizes for children from two to six years old.

INFANTS' DRESS.—

A pretty fashion for a long robe or dress has a round waist with a tucked center-front, tucks being also made in the back. Its skirt is gathered at the top, and it may have a cluster of tucks made in its lower part and a ruffle of lace or embroidery added to its lower edge. Allowance for tucks, however, should be made before the parts are cut out. If tucks be not admired, insertions, drawn-work, etc., may be introduced instead. Elaboration when carried to an extreme is not, however, admired in infants' garments. Daintiness may be developed with a simple edging at the neck and wrists, though, of course, it need not be limited to that degree. Dimity, cambric, mull, nainsook and all kinds of white goods make up prettily by this new pattern, and there are also several varieties of piqué which are sufficiently light in weight for the purpose and quite inexpensive. Some of them are lace-striped. An objection that is often raised to piqué is that it becomes yellow from laundering. The use of a very small quantity of soap and the substitution of a little borax will largely obviate this difficulty.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1191, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 325.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 314.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1206 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thir-

teen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in a combination of plain dress goods and watered silk on page 331 of this magazine.

The fashionable effect of polonaise and skirt is achieved in this handsome costume, the materials here combined being plain and small-figured cloth and satin-finished silk, Kursheedt's Standard sailor braid contributing a rich and stylish garniture for the skirt. The braid is arranged in cross-rows on the left side of the skirt,

where it is exposed by the drapery of the polonaise; and the skirt is shaped in the popular four-gored style, with provision made for a long or a short bustle or for the omission of a bustle.

The polonaise is of the figured cloth and introduces some novel and charming effects in drapery. It is closely fitted by double bust darts, single under-arm darts, side-back seams and a curving center seam; the center seam terminating at the top of an underfolded

double box-plait, the right side-back seam at the top of two underfolded side-plaits, and the left side-back seam at the top of four overlapping side-plaits also arranged underneath. These plaits are visible in flaring folds to the edge of the drapery at the center and right side, where the drapery descends to the edge of the skirt, and become graceful wrinkles at the left side, where the drapery is disposed to fall with something of the *jabot* effect, the folds displaying a facing of the silk very attractively. The right front is deepened to come even with the edge of the skirt, and is handsomely cross-wrinkled by plaits laid close together in its back edge on the hip, and a shirring made along its seaming to the left side-drapery, the right drapery being extended to join the left back of the bust darts. The left drapery is extended from the side-back and overlaps the lower part of the left front, to which it is sewed along the top; the shirring being also tacked to the left front, which is only of basque depth. The contrast between the two sides is very striking. Tackings at effective points render the draperies permanently pretty. Buttons and button-holes close the front down the center, and at each side is a lapel of silk that is curved narrowest at the waist-line and widest in front of the shoulders. The high standing collar is of the silk. The coat sleeves are effectively trimmed with cuffs of silk that are deeply pointed

at the center of their upper and under sides and overlap a row of braid like that trimming the skirt. A large sash, formed of two long ends of different lengths and a deep loop and cross-piece, is fastened high up on the right side of the back.

Combinations realized with two materials differing not in texture but in pattern are very fashionable, and so are those developed with very differing textures. Velvet, velveteen, plush or silk may be combined with any variety of plain or fancy wool goods, and striped,

bordered, figured or brocaded materials unite well with plain fabrics of like or contrasting textures. Costumes of this style may be made up in all varieties of seasonable textures, and there is a wide field for very unique and pretty combinations. The design is well adapted to embroidered fabrics. A foot-plaiting may trim the skirt if desired, and a vest facing may be applied between the lapels. For dressy wear in delicate or rich textures, the mode is exceptionally beautiful.

The felt hat is a large shape, and is trimmed with feathers and ribbon.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1209, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 325.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 315.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1194 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 made of fancy goods and more elaborately finished on page 346 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1195 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is pictured in two views on page 348.

Smooth-finished cloth that will not wear rough is the favored material for handsome street toilettes this Winter; and this selection is illustrated in this instance, a rich effect being developed by the use of Astrakhan and velvet, which are, however, merely decorative. The round skirt is deeply trimmed at the foot with a band of the curly Astrakhan, and may be made to hang well over a long or a short bustle. The front-drapery is folded over at the left side in a *revers* that is very broad at the top and tapered almost to a point at the bottom. The *revers* is faced with velvet and decorated with three Astrakhan ornaments placed back of its front edge at equal

intervals. At the right side the drapery has a close shirring that wrinkles it softly, but at the bottom it falls about evenly all across; and the top is also gathered, but has no more fulness than is needed for a pretty adjustment. The back-drapery falls in straight kilt-plaits at the right side, but at the left side it is arranged in three full loops which, with other effective tackings to the skirt, produce a very *bouffant* drapery.

The basque has its right front extended diagonally in double-

breasted style over the left front, the lap forming a point a little above the bust. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and large Astrakhan buttons are placed decoratively along the closing on the overlapping front. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the basque handsomely; and the middle three seams of the back end at the waist-line, below which the back falls in two double box-plaits and the side-backs in points. The outline at the front and sides is rounding, and where the right front narrows in its diagonal shape the left front widens accordingly, producing a very effective result. The standing collar is of Astrakhan, and its ends lap to the left of the throat, the overlapping end being pointed. The coat sleeves are becomingly shaped, and deep, round cuffs are simulated at the wrists with the Astrakhan.

This is a very superior style of toilette for all kinds of expensive and inexpensive dress goods, and even when very severely finished it retains its characteristic air of elegance. All sorts of seasonable suitings, cloths, flannels, silks, velvets, velveteens, etc., will be stylish for such toilettes; and any desired combination of materials or colors may be achieved. Long or short haired fur may be used instead of the Astrakhan, or velvet, braid, etc., may be chosen, with decorative effect. A plaiting may trim the edge of the skirt; or the finish may be severely plain. A thick cord provides a very stylish finish.

The hat is a becoming shape and has a smooth facing of velvet on its brim. It is trimmed with ribbon and soft plumage of a contrasting shade.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 316.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1207 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 represented on page 335 of this magazine.

Novelty wool suiting and heavy *satin merveilleux* are here combined in the costume, which has the simplicity characterizing the



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 1204, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 1205, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 326.)

tailor-made gown, and is sufficiently *distingué* to make its development in the dressiest fabrics a most pleasurable success. The round skirt is fashioned so as to hang gracefully whether rendered *bouffant* by reefs and a bustle or worn without any bustle. The straight effect of panels is achieved by a kilted drapery

that is deepest at the right side and arranged upon the gores between two perfectly plain panels that extend to the side-back seams. The kilted drapery and the panels fall even with the edge of the skirt. Extending from beneath the panels is a very full *tablier*-drapery that is draped by plaits at the belt, is short at the right side and falls in straight plaits to the edge of the skirt at the left side. At the back are two handsome draperies that reach to the belt. Of these, the under one is of the *satin merveilleux* and falls even with the edge of the skirt; at the center it has a fan-like arrangement of deep kilt-plaits, which are well pressed and secured to tapes underneath to hold them in place. The upper drapery is of the wool goods and is shaped and draped so as to be very short at the center and fall to the edge at the sides; its drapery being made very *bouffant* by two plaits high up in its front edges and effective loopings to the under drapery. The result is rather *chic* and novel.

In style the basque is very simple, being pointed in front, arched high over the hips, and falling in a narrow postilion over the *tournure*, the postilion being open at the center and having underfolded plaits arranged effectively at each side of the opening. Upon the front are lapels of the *satin* that are uniquely notched upon the bust and curved to give a becoming shapeliness at the waist-line. The fitting is made by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made down the center

of the front with button-holes and buttons. Little *revers* of the *satin* turn forward from the outside seams of the coat sleeves at their wrists, and back of them are placed two buttons, the simplicity of this decoration being in strict accordance with the entire costume. The collar is in the high standing style, and is of the *satin merveilleux*. Linen *lingerie* is worn.

That simplicity in completion is the rule of the day for street and travelling costumes is not to be denied, but the most unique effects may be achieved in draperies. For cloths, *tricot*s, shot, checked, lined and fancy suitings, and also for silks, velvets, velvetcens and the richest of Autumn dress goods, the mode is exceedingly stylish; and contrasts may be easily produced in colors or materials, or in both. Braids, *passementeries*, embroideries, *appliqué* galloons, cords, bead trimmings, etc., may be used as garniture, with elaborate effect. Bordered or striped goods in *cachemire* and Persian colorings will often form the panels and the plaited draperies of the front and back.

The hat is of felt, and is trimmed with a full arrangement of silk and ostrich plumage.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 317.)

FIGURE No. 4.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1192 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 made of other goods on page 332 of this publication.

The combination here achieved illustrates Salammbô-blue satin Rhadames and velvet, and is exceedingly rich. The mode has a dressy and *distingué* air without conspicuous elaboration, and its skirt is so shaped that the fashionable *bouffant* effect may be produced with a long or a short bustle and reeds, or without either. About the foot of the skirt is a narrow side-plaiting, over which the draperies fall. The front-gore is hidden by a handsome fan that reaches to the belt, the plaits all turning toward the center of the fan and flaring prettily. Joining the fan at each side is a plain panel that reaches to the side-back seams, and an invisibly sewed hem is the only finish at the edge.

A *bouffant* effect is achieved on the hips by short *paniers* that do not extend quite to the center of the front, and are draped in a wonderfully pretty arrangement of intercepting folds by plaits at the belt and in the back edge. Two ornamental pieces suggesting Turkish sash-ends of different lengths are tacked to the top of the *paniers* at each side over the

side-back seams and are plaited at both ends, the lower ends being finished with *passementerie* ornaments. The simple draping of the back-drapery is achieved by two seamed *bournois* loops at the top and deep, downward-turning plaits in the side edges.

The basque is handsomely shaped, and is trimmed down the middle of the back to accord with a plastron applied to the fronts. The plastron is in V-shape and side-plaited, and joined to its sides are lapels that taper to points at their lower ends. The lapels are overlaid with *passementerie*, and the simulation on the back is produced by a V-shaped plaiting of silk bordered at each side with *passementerie* that is tapered to a point at the waist-line. Below the waist-line the back is arranged in two short loops, which are underlaid with pointed tabs that deepen the back ornamentally. The side-backs fall in points at their back edges, and the sides of the basque are curved very high, while the fronts shape double points below the closing, thus rendering the outline varied and attractive. The plastron reaches to where the fronts separate, and is permanently attached at one side and secured with hooks and loops at the other side. The standing collar is fashionably high, and the coat sleeves are trimmed with *passementerie*. In adjustment the basque is perfect, the fashionable number of darts and seams being introduced.

The liking for velvet bodices with contrasting skirts is here shown, and the finish of the basque may be entirely plain if desired. Such combinations permit a costume that is "good as new" in the skirt, but much worn in the body, to be revived in a handsome-looking toilette; and such economies in dress cannot fail to elicit the approbation of all ladies of good taste.

When the skirt is

made of silken textures or of soft woolens, the plain panel will usually be lined with thin crinoline. Cloths and heavy fabrics do not require a lining. All varieties of dress goods may be made up into such toilettes, and a contrast may be developed in the fan or panels, with stylish effect.

The straw hat is trimmed with lace, velvet and plumage, and has a smooth facing of velvet on its brim.



FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 1165, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 1166, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 327.)

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 318.)

FIGURE No. 5.—This consists of a Ladies' skirt, over-skirt and basque. The skirt and over-skirt patterns are each in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 873 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is differently represented on its accompanying label. The over-skirt pattern, which is No. 1189 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is represented in two views on page 351 of this DELINEATOR. The basque pattern, which is No. 1200 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 made of other goods on page 346.

Four rich fabrics—silk, figured wool goods, velvet-striped wool goods and plain velvet—are here combined in a very stylish manner. The skirt is in the popular round walking style, and may be worn over a large or a small bustle and hang gracefully. The right side-gore is rendered very decorative by facing it at each side almost to the center, arranging lacing buttons down the edges of the facings nearest together and lacing silk cord over the buttons and tying it at the bottom.

At this side the over-skirt is draped by four upturning plaits and folded widely over in a *revers* that gradually grows narrow and finally loses itself near the center of the lower edge, thus exposing the trimmed gore very advantageously. The back-drapery is similarly reversed at the right side, and both *revers* are faced with the striped goods, which is so cut that the stripes run across. At the left side both draperies descend undraped to the lower edge of the skirt, the back-drapery falling in wide plaits from the belt. All the draping of the back-drapery is made by plaits and a seamed *bournous* from the belt. Plaits at the belt also produce graceful, soft wrinkles in the front-drapery.

The basque opens in front over a vest that is shaped with a center seam and attached in Breton fashion. The vest is cut

from the striped goods in such a way that the stripes shape points at the seam. Broad, *revers*-like lapels of velvet turn back from the edges of the fronts above the bust; and below the bust the fronts are laced across the vest with cord passed over buttons and tied at the bottom. The basque shapes a point at the center of the vest, arches high over the hips and falls in a square postilion at the back; the postilion

being formed by a plaited skirt-section arranged to underlie the backs and join the side-backs. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam fit the basque becomingly, and the center seam is stopped at the waist-line to allow the back to fold forward in *revers* that are faced with velvet. The standing collar is high, and is made of the striped goods. The coat sleeves are trimmed with double cuffs of the velvet, and striped goods and ruffs of sheer muslin are worn as *lingerie*.

In such a toilette one material may be used throughout, or a combination may be achieved with two or three fabrics. The skirt may be trimmed in any preferred manner, plaitings, kiltings, ruffles, bands and braids being all fashionable. Sometimes the skirt will be of striped or checked goods and the draperies and basque of plain goods, the vest being, of course, of the striped material. The *revers* may be faced with the material and decorated with braids, ribbon, *passementerie*, etc.

The large hat is of felt, and is trimmed with velvet and silk. Its brim is smoothly faced with velvet.



FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.—This consists of Ladies' Polonaise No. 1167, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 1168, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 328.)

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 319.)

FIGURE No. 6.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1172 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 a different combination of materials on page 333 of this DELINEATOR.

In this costume the elaborate effect of shirring is evident in combination with a most stylish arrangement of drapery. Velvet and figured wool goods are combined in this instance. The round skirt is our standard style, and provision is made for its wearing with a long or a short bustle and reeds or without a bustle. On the left side is a handsomely shirred panel of velvet that is crossed below the hip by a softly wrinkled scarf-drapery of the wool goods, the scarf drooping in a handsome festoon and being draped by plaits in the front and back edges. Crossing from the panel to the right side-back seam is a deep, full drapery that

falls in many straight plaits from the belt at its right side and is raised high by deep plaits where it meets the panel. At the back the drapery falls nearly to the edge of the skirt at the center and is oval in outline. It has a seamed *bournous* at the center, and its entire draping is made by plaits at the belt and effective loopings to the skirt.

The basque is deeply pointed at the center of the front and back and is much arched over the hips. Bordering the lower edge are ornamental sections of velvet that have a seam at the center of the back and close at the left side of the front with hooks and loops or with a handsome clasp or buckle. Buttons and button-holes close the basque, and all the darts and seams are well curved and closed to the lower edge. The high standing collar is of velvet, and the coat sleeves have deep, fancy cuffs simulated with velvet. Dainty ruffs form the *lingerie*.

For textures adapted especially to evening wear the mode is particularly beautiful, and many unique contrasts in color and material may be developed. All sorts of dress goods in vogue will make up stylishly in this way, but the panel should be of goods that will look well when shirred. Most goods plait well, but few shirr nicely. The skirt may be trimmed, except beneath the panel, with plaitings, contrasting bands, braids, ribbons, etc.; and a vest may be simulated or outlined on the basque. For evening wear the neck may be cut out in any becoming shape, and the sleeves shortened or omitted.

Ribbon and fluffy plumage make an elaborate trimming for the felt hat, and a full facing of velvet is added to the brim.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 320.)

FIGURE NO. 7.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 1191 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented made of different material and trimmed with fur on page 341 of this magazine.

A charming style of long wrap is this, and it is here shown made up in a handsome variety of fancy cloth. The fronts are loose-fitting and are closed all the way down with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The side-backs are widened to form the sleeves, which fold up in mandarin fashion and have the admired dolman curve across the shoulders. They are quite wide at the hand, where they are bordered with a broad band of fur. The skirt of the back is open at the center, the edges being hemmed and lapped in coat-lap fashion. The center seam is well curved, and below it is left the needed width for the hems and laps. The stand-

ing collar is covered with a row of fur that is carried down the fronts from its ends nearly to the bust, the ends of the band having a fringe decoration of fur-tails. The wrap is drawn in closely at the back by a belt-tape that is tacked underneath and fastened in front.

Wraps of this description will be made of plushes, velvets, heavy silks and all varieties of heavy seasonable cloakings and cloths; and fur or feather bands will provide a handsome garniture. Of course, the wrap may be plainly finished if desired; or it may be trimmed with velvet, heavy braids, *appliqué*, galloons, *passementeries*, etc. Handsome linings, or, at least, edge facings, in delicate or bright colors may be added to garments of nice texture.

The hat is a stylish shape in felt, and has a smooth facing of velvet on its stylishly rolled brim. It is simply trimmed with velvet.



FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' LONG WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1210, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 323.)

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 321.)

FIGURE NO. 8.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1209 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 made of other goods on page 336 of this publication.

A handsome diversity in drapery is evident in this costume, and it is here rendered very striking in effect by the contrast developed with the materials, which are plaid and small-figured wool goods and heavy satin Rhadames. The round skirt has upon its right side and front gores a plaited drapery that extends to the belt in a very broad double box-plait at the right side and in wide kilt-plaits the rest of the way across, gradually decreasing in depth so that it is no deeper than that is called for by the upper drapery. The plaited drapery

combines the plaid goods and the satin Rhadames, the latter forming the double box-plait, which is richly embellished down the center with three large *passementerie*-ornaments. The upper front-drapery is plaited at the belt and raised very high at the right side by three deep, upturning plaits, the ends of which are overlapped by the double box-plait. From this side the drapery deepens gradually with a decided curve to the left till it falls even with the edge of the skirt,

and then continues straight across to the side-back seam. The right side edge is sewed over the edge of the plaited drapery under the box-plait, and three deep plaits under an overfalling fulness produce a unique effect at the left side a little below the belt. All the plaits and tackings prevent the deeper portion dropping below the skirt and contribute to the graceful, softly-wrinkled effect of the drapery. At the left side the front-drapery joins the back-drapery all the way down, while at the right side these draperies do not meet, the double box-plait intervening with a panel effect. Plaits laid close together in both side edges, and plaits at the belt, together with tackings effectively made, render the back very *bouffant* and break it into soft, handsome folds. The drapery is shorter at the right side than at the left, thus achieving a stylish contrast.

The basque falls in double points below the closing of buttons and button-holes, arches high over the hips and falls in points at the back edges of the side-backs. Its center-backs fall in two pretty tabs which are each underlaid with two similarly shaped tabs, all of different lengths; the result being very stylish over the *tournure*. The center and side-back seams terminate at the waist-line, and, with narrow under-arm gores and double bust darts, render the adjustment close and smooth. The sleeves are in coat shape, are made of the satin and finished with fancy cuffs simulated with the figured goods. Lapels of the satin Rhadames are applied to the front and are wide at the top and taper to points at the bust, their ends meeting at the closing. The collar is in the standing style and is fashionably high. Linen *lingerie* is worn.

Only two materials need be combined in this costume, and these may contrast in both texture and color. The mode is also charming for one material, with decorations of braid, buttons or velvet ribbon; or it may be made up without any decoration. All kinds of seasonable dress goods may be made up into such costumes. All kinds of braid and braid ornaments are stylish on woolen dress goods. Many of the new robings are enriched with embroidered effects developed in *cachemire* colors or in one or more tints of the fabric on which they are wrought.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 322.)

FIGURE NO. 9.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1204 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 finished on page 347 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1205 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 350.

This is, strictly speaking, a tailor costume, and the material used for it in this instance is cloth showing a miniature check in harmonious colors, the decorations including braid and braid buttons. A side-plaiting forms the foot finish for the round walking-skirt, which is fashioned to hang well whether worn with or without a bustle. A very broad panel is upon the left side-gore and underlaps the front-drapery, which falls even with it at the bottom and is cut in five wide, pointed straps at the left side. These straps are slipped under loop-straps formed by upright slashes made at proper intervals in the panel, and their ends are tacked to position. The straps are decorated with buttons, and their edges are braid-bound. The lower edges of the front-drapery and panel, and also the straps and left side edge of the front-drapery, are likewise bound with braid. At the right side the front-drapery is lifted prettily by plaits, but otherwise it is severely plain. The back-drapery falls as deep as the panel and is made stylishly *bouffant* by deep, downward-turning plaits in its side edges and loopings to the skirt. Its edge is also bound.

Three rows of braid, laid quite near together below the waist-

line and arranged to flare considerably toward the neck, decorate the front of the basque at each side of the closing, which is made down the center with button-holes and buttons. The lower edge of the basque and the edges of the standing collar are also bound with braid, and cuffs are simulated on the coat sleeves with braid and buttons. In adjustment the basque is very handsome, all the seams and darts



FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1208, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 329.)

being well curved and fashionably located. At the back is formed a broad, square postilion that is given a becoming fulness by underfolded box-plaits below the waist-line of the middle three seams; while at the sides the basque is highly arched and in front shapes a deep point.

Smooth, shot, striped, checked and plain cloths are all stylish for such toilettes, and a severely plain finish may be adopted or the edges may be stitched, bound or braid-trimmed. All varieties of seasonable dress goods may be made up in this way, and a handsome combination may be developed by making the panel of a contrasting material, and trimming the sleeves and fronts to suggest cuffs and a vest with the same. Velveteen will be much used this season.

The stylish hat is trimmed with ribbon and ostrich plumage, and has a smooth facing of velvet on its brim.

FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 323.)

FIGURE No. 10.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1165 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented in two views on page 346 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1166 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is exhibited with a stylish decoration of braid on page 347.

In this instance the toilette is very attractively developed in heavy silk and soft woolen suiting showing quiet shot tints. The skirt falls evenly all round whether worn over a long or a short bustle or reeds, or without either. On the left side is a narrow plaited fan of the wool goods, which is overlapped at its side edges by a handsome drapery that covers the rest of the skirt; the overlapping edges of the drapery are widely hemmed, and several deep plaits are formed in the drapery, its top being also gathered and sewed flatly to position some distance below the belt. The lower edges of the fans and drapery are hemmed, and down the hems of the drapery is a row of *passementerie*. A much-wrinkled *tablier* that is short and round is arranged upon the front and sides of the skirt, and its handsome wrinkles are the result of plaits at the belt and deep, upturning plaits in the side

edges. The back-drapery falls in a handsome *bouffant* point, and all its draping is made by a *bourous* at the center and deep plaits at the belt. Four *passementerie* ornaments with festoon cords are placed where the *tablier* and back-drapery meet, and are very decorative in effect.

The style of the body earns for it the title of "habit basque," and it is very handsome and becoming. The back falls in a deep,

square postilion and is given a pretty plaited effect by underfolded fulness below the waist-line of the center and side-back seams; these seams, together with under-arm gores and double bust darts, making the exquisite adjustment. The fronts are double-breasted below the bust; and above the bust they are folded over in large three-cornered lapels that are overlaid with *passementerie* and exhibit in V-shape a narrow vest of silk that is inserted in Breton fashion. At the center of the front the lower edge of the basque is deeply pointed, and at the sides it shows a high, graceful arch. The ends of the standing collar lap in front of the right shoulder seam, the overlapping end being pointed. The coat sleeves fit smoothly and are trimmed with cuff-like *revers* that turn from the wrists. Ruffs of sheer muslin are worn in the neck and wrists.

For realizing attractive combinations this mode is exceptionally apropos, and the decoration may be quite elaborate for dressy wear, or the severest simplicity may be followed. All kinds of dress goods will be suitable for toilettes of this description. Velvet, velveteen, plush or corduroy may be stylishly combined with wool goods, or two varieties of wool goods differing not so much in texture as in color or pattern will combine suitably. Bordered or striped goods will be handsome for the lower drapery, and the decorative goods

may be introduced for the vest and collar, and for the lapel and cuff facings. Seal and cream, red and blue, and brown and blue, are combinations of color quite fashionable this season; the red and blue being, perhaps, the favorite, though its popularity dates some time back. In selecting a red wool fabric it is desirable that it should be decidedly *bouclé* or ribbed or else very smoothly finished.

The bonnet is a framework of beads and is very elaborately trimmed with ribbon and ostrich tips.



FIGURE No. 14.—LADIES' LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1173, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 330.)

FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 324.)

FIGURE NO. 11.—This consists of a Ladies' polonaise and skirt. The polonaise pattern, which is No. 1167 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented in a combination of other materials on page 338 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1168 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in two views on page 348.

Quite a unique costume is this, which results from the union of a walking skirt with straight draperies and a novel style of polonaise. The material represented in the skirt is heavy silk. About the foot of the skirt is a side-plaiting of silk that is overhung by the draperies. The back-drapery is gathered at the top like the breadth and falls in straight, full folds. The front-drapery extends across the gores and joins the back-drapery. It falls plainly all the way down, the result being that of a double skirt. Four narrow bands of fur stripe the draperies at the bottom, the lowest band being directly at the edges and all the bands being placed at wide intervals, producing a very rich decoration.

A stylish combination of mixed cloth and silk plush is developed in the polonaise, the fronts of which open from the neck over a short, pointed vest of the plush, and are draped by plaits in the back edges. They present a sort of deep *panier* effect, and their front edges round away gracefully. The vests and fronts are separately fitted by double bust darts, and a long under-arm dart is also taken in each front to produce a close, smooth fit over the hips. Under-arm gores join the vest, and the back is superbly adjusted by side-back gores and a curving center seam. All the seams of the back are left open below the waist-line, and on each edge is formed an underfolded side-plait that renders the tabs formed very full and effective over the *tournure*. Under the back is arranged a full sash-drapery that is secured to a belt and thus fastened about the waist. This drapery is in two parts, and is arranged to fall in a wide loop and three wide ends all of different lengths. The loop and ends are ar-

ranged to overlap in easeade fashion at the left side, and the drapery falls almost to the bottom of the skirt and extends to the right side-back seam, resulting in a very full and decidedly odd-looking drapery. The vest is closed invisibly down the center, and below the waist-line two cord ornaments are placed. Five clusters of three small buttons are arranged upon each front below the neck, and the standing collar is of plush and has its ends lapped at the throat. The coat sleeves fit prettily and are trimmed at the wrists with a full band of silk caught down at the center of the upper side with a strap of plush.

One material may be used throughout in such a costume, or a combination may be achieved with striped or bordered goods, or with velvet, plush, corduroy, velveteen, etc. Wide ribbon or watered, fancy or plain silk may be used for the sash-drapery. For evening wear in light textures the mode is very charming, and, if desired, the vest only need be in contrast. Edge decorations are pretty for the polonaise, and bead and drop trimmings or sequins will be very effective.

The large hat has a full facing of silk almost covering its brim. It is trimmed with lace and plumage, and a bow of ribbon is placed under the facing directly in front.



FIGURE NO. 15.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Skirt No. 1187, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Basque No. 1188, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 331.)

FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' LONG WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 325.)

FIGURE NO. 12.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 1210 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is pictured made of other goods and trimmed with braid on page 342 of this magazine.

Fancy cloaking was chosen for the wrap in this instance, and it is richly lined with corded silk of a bright color. Buttons and button-holes close the fronts all the way down, and the wrap

falls almost even all round with the bottom of the costume worn under it. Bust darts and a long dart over each hip render the adjustment close and becoming; and the back is fitted closely by three well-curved seams that disappear below the waist-line, extra fullness underfolded at these seams folding the back skirt into two handsome triple box-plaits that are well pressed in their folds. The sleeves are in wing style, falling deeply in points and curving backward prettily

from the hand. They have the high dolman arch over the shoulders and have much shorter under-portions that join them at the front edges and are included with the wing portions in the side-back seams, thus rendering their position permanent and covering the arms well. Four rows of thick silk cord trim the edges of the sleeves, being arranged so as to meet in the point, which is tipped with a bowed cord having tassels at the ends. A handsome cord-ornament is placed on the top of each box-plait in the back, and cord ornaments having triple festoons of cord are arranged across the fronts above the bust. The collar is in the high standing style.

Heavy silks in brocaded, plain and corded varieties, fancy and plain cloths and all varieties of novelty coatings and cloakings will be made up into wraps of this style, and linings of quilted or plain silk or satin will be added to nice wraps. Striped and bright plushes are also handsome for lining, but they do not contribute the warmth of the wadded silks. Wraps of weighty or thick goods need not be lined, unless a handsome inside finish be desired. Fur, braid, *passementerie*, down or feather bands may be used for decoration, or stitching, binding or a plain finish may be adopted.

The large hat is of fine felt. It is trimmed with ostrich feathers and ribbon, and has a smooth facing of velvet on its prettily rolled brim.

FIGURE No. 13.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 326.)

FIGURE No. 13.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1208 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in a different combination of materials on page 334 of this *DELINEATOR*.

The costume has a noticeably *distingué* air, and its elegance is well brought out in this instance by its materials, which are watered silk, striped wool goods and velvet. The skirt is of the watered silk, and on the right side-gore is a narrow panel that is hemmed at its front edge and has a forward-turning plait just back of the hem. The front-drapery flares from the panel all the way down, and at this edge is finished with a wide hem and falls straight in plaits and soft wrinkles to the edge of the skirt. At the left side the drapery is raised very high by plaits, all the plaits being laid at the belt at both

sides of the center. Between the hems of the panel and front-drapery the skirt is faced with velvet, and between the hems are lacings done with narrow watered ribbon caught underneath to the hem, the ribbon in each lacing being tied in pretty bows. The upper lacing terminates a little below the commencement and the other some distance from the bottom; and a bow of similar ribbon is tacked above the upper lacing, the result being very decorative. In front of the

facing the skirt is striped lengthwise with velvet ribbon, the ribbon and the spaces between the rows being of about equal width. The front-drapery and the panel are each tacked to the skirt at its deepest side to render their effect permanent. The back-drapery falls in *jabot* folds at the left side, where it is plaited at the belt; and back of the plaits it is deepened considerably and gathered, the extra length falling in a deep loop that is caught down gracefully. At the right side the back-drapery falls straight below a loose loop, but the effect is very *bouffant* over the *tournure*, which may be large or small to please the fancy, the skirt providing for either style.

The fronts of the basque open in cutaway jacket fashion over a vest of watered silk. They are loose-fitting and are turned over in broad three-cornered lapels above the bust; but the vest is closely fitted by double bust darts, and is closed down the center with button-holes and buttons. The lapels are faced with watered silk striped crosswise with velvet ribbon, and the fronts are tacked to the vest below the lapels and fall a short distance below the vest. At the back the basque falls in double points and at the sides is curved high, and its close adjustment is rendered complete by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The

high standing collar is of velvet. The wrists of the coat sleeves are faced in cuff fashion with the watered silk striped with velvet ribbon, and rolling *revers* of the watered silk that is wider at the back than in front. Dainty ruffs are worn in the neck and wrists. On the lower part of the jacket fronts are pointed straps of velvet ribbon that extend upward from the lower edge, but the rest of the way round the edge of the basque is plainly finished.

Less expensive combinations may be developed in this way, with



FIGURE No. 16.—LADIES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1174, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 332.)

stylish results; and only two materials or two colors need be united. Plain, corded or brocaded silk or velvet, velveteen or corduroy may be used for the skirt and vest, and the rest of the costume may be of cloth. Bordered or striped materials may be made up with plain or small-figured goods in the same texture. If preferred, cord or braid may be used for lacing; or the lacings may be omitted and festooned cords, braid or *passementerie* ornaments, buttons, etc., added. A plain finish is, however, in good taste. A narrow plaiting or a thick cord may edge the skirt. Cord for the purpose is obtainable in all the leading colors and in various sizes. All varieties of seasonable dress goods may be chosen for this style of costume, and one material may be employed throughout if preferred.

stitching. The body is a perfectly fitted basque that is pointed over each hip and also at the center of the front and back. Its adjustment is made by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and all the seams are turned to one side underneath and stitched in welt fashion. To the lower edge of the body is joined the skirt, which lengthens it to the depth of the costume and falls in deep kilt-plaits that are laid wide apart. The top of the skirt is shaped to join smoothly to the edge of the body, and the first plait in each side is quite far back from the front edge. A row of stitching is made in the body along its joining to the skirt, and the body is closed in single-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves have their seams stitched like those



1196
Side-Back View, Showing the Waist with a High Neck and Elbow Sleeves.

1196
Front View, Showing the Waist Cut Out at the Neck and the Sleeves Shortened.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME.—(For Description see Page 332.)

The felt hat is trimmed in front with watered ribbon and quill feathers. Its brim is smoothly faced with velvet.

FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' LONG COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 327.)

FIGURE NO. 14.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1173 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is exhibited made of other material on page 339 of this DELINEATOR.

This is a novel and *chic* style of long coat, and it is here shown developed in checked cassimere, with a tailor finish of machine-

of the basque, and their outside seams are left open for a short distance at the wrists; a row of stitching is made near the loose edges, and two rows of stitching made close together outline a round cuff, a button being placed in front of the top of the opening to complete the decorative finish. The collar is in standing style, and is closed at the throat with a clasp.

All kinds of coatings, including the novelties in cloths and wrap goods, may be selected for a garment of this kind, and the finish pictured will be most in harmony with the style of the coat. If a more elaborate effect be desired, fur, braids, galloons, etc., may be added. *Matelassé* fabrics, repped silks and figured satins, etc., will be used for very dressy coats, with a garniture of fur. In such instances the body may be warmly lined with wadded silk or satin,

and the skirt may be similarly lined or have an added lining of the outside fabric.

The popular fancy for having the bonnet and wrap or coat match in material is here shown. The material is put on full, and the brim shows a full facing of silk. The trimming is ostrich plumage.

FIGURE No. 15.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 328.)

FIGURE No. 15.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1188 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 345 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1187 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is pictured differently trimmed on page 349.

Two varieties of figured wool goods are here combined in the toil-

The basque is a very ornamental affair and is superb in its adjustment, which is made by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The side-backs fall in points at their back edges and are loose from the back skirt, which is also open at the center and has underfolded fulness at its front and back edges. The sides of the back skirt partly underlie the side-backs, and the entire result is most effective. Upon each side of the front is a plaited piece of the darker figured fabric, which reaches from the neck to the bust and produces something of a Pompadour effect; and overlapping the lower part of the plaited pieces is a bodice ornament that extends to the edge of the basque, and is fitted with a center seam. The bodice ornament is straight at the top, and its lower outline corresponds with the basque, its attachment being made with button-holes and buttons. Overlapping the sides of the plaited pieces are lapel-like ornaments that turn forward over their seams and pass across the back below the high standing collar. A row of buttons decorates the front edges of the lapel ornaments, and the entire effect produced by the accessories of the front is that



1206

Right Side-Front View.



1206

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.—(For Description see Page 333.)

ette, which is exceedingly stylish in effect. The round skirt hangs evenly all round, and is completely hidden by the draperies. It is fashioned to be worn over a long bustle, over a short bustle and needs or without either bustle or needs. Upon the gores is a drapery that is laid in three very broad box-plaits between two very broad, forward-turning plaits and falls even with the edge of the skirt. This drapery varies in depth as required by the *tablier*, being shortest at the center of the front and deepest at the sides. Its lower edge is hemmed, and decorated above the hem with five rows of fancy braid. The *tablier* falls in a deep point at the center and is much wrinkled by plaits which raise it very high at the sides, exposing the plaited drapery handsomely. The back-drapery comes even with the edge of the skirt and is made *bouffant* over the bustle by two deep loops formed in each side edge at the belt, forward-turning plaits at each side some distance below the belt, and backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being tacked to the skirt and the drapery falling in puffy loopings over them. Below these loopings the drapery falls plain.

of a very ornamental plastron. The closing of the front is made down the center with hooks and loops. At the sides the basque arches high and renders the contrast between the front and back very striking. A row of braid encircles the coat sleeves at their wrists, and cuffs are worn as *lingerie*.

For tailor dresses that are not too severe in style, though they may be in finish, the mode is exceedingly effective; and all kinds of cloth and cloth-like suitings, including undecided mixtures of colors, inconspicuous stripes, dots, checks and plain smooth effects, will be chosen for it. On the other extreme the mode is very handsome for evening wear, and for dressy combinations of materials and garnitures. The plaited drapery will frequently be made of bordered, embroidered or striped goods, or it may be striped with watered, velvet or satin ribbon or with braid. The plaited pieces on the basque, and also the bodice and lapel ornaments, may show a handsome contrast. Velvet or plush may be combined with all textures, whether very sheer or very heavy. Both are obtainable in the most delicate tints and deepest and richest tones possible to the color artist.

FIGURE No. 16.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 329.)

FIGURE No. 16.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 1174 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is pictured made of other goods and differently finished on page 337 of this publication.

Simplicity characterizes this handsome *négligée*. In this instance it is shown made of heavy camel's-hair that is quite shaggy-looking. The fronts are narrowly double-breasted and are loose-fitting; and the edge of the overlapping front is bordered with a band of velvet edged at both sides with cord, producing a *plastron*-like effect down the closing. Hooks and loops, or buttons and button-holes in a fly, make the closing, and back of the band is a row of large fancy buttons. A long under-arm dart in each front renders the adjustment smooth at the sides; and the back is made graceful and clinging by side-back gores and a curving center seam, the seam terminating at the top of an underfolded box-plait that amplifies the skirt suitably. Straps of velvet are arranged over each side seam at the waist-line and support a girdle of heavy cord that is tied in long loops and ends at the right side of the front, the ends being tipped with heavy-looking silk tassels. The large, oval patch-pockets are made decorative by cord arranged on their edges from the top and tied in long loops and ends at the lower edge, the ends being tipped with tassels like those on the girdle. The collar is deep and in rolling style, with rounding front corners, and its edges are bordered with cord. Deep, fancy cuffs are simulated on the coat sleeves with velvet and edged with cord. The sleeves are quite ample enough for comfort, yet are smooth and fit well. The *lingerie* consists of ruffs of sheer muslin.

The wrapper is in walking length and will be very popular for heavy woollens of all kinds, and also for cashmeres, serges, cloths, eider-down cloths, flannels, Canton flannels, etc. It is also well adapted to the development of blanket wrappers that need no other decoration than their borders. Cords, braids, feather or down bands, velvet, plush or contrasting bands, etc., may be used as decoration on wrappers of this style, with good effect. The bottom of the wrapper may be trimmed with flat bands, rows of braid or ribbon, or with ruffles or platings of silk or the material.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 330.)

No. 1196.—The beauty of this costume is brought out in a different selection of material and trimming at figure No. 4 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Satin and watered silk are superbly united in the present instance, and bead drop-ornaments, *passementerie* and lace constitute the garnitures; the front and back views showing contrasting disposals of trimming, as well as other points of difference, which may be developed in the construction. The round walking-skirt, or, as it is called in such instances, the *petticoat*, is as finely shaped as if it were entirely separate from the train. It consists of three gores and a

full breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly about the hips by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. On the breadth are applied casings in which steels are run, and at its top is allowed sufficient extra length for any style of bustle. The front-gore is of plain satin and is partially disclosed between two side-panels of watered silk, which overlap it considerably and are turned under for hems at their front edges. The panels are sewed with the side-gores to the back-breadth, and their tops are sewed flatly upon the skirt a little below the top of the latter. The visible portion of the front-gore is enriched with *passementerie* ornaments, and the panels are invisibly tacked to position through their front hems. The little *paniers* which overhang the tops of the panels are each cut in one length with the corresponding side-breadth of the train, and these portions are of plain satin. The front edge of the *panier* is gracefully rounded off, and in the top, just back of the front edge, seven overlapping, backward-turning plaits are folded. For the rest of the distance across the top the *panier* portion is scantily gathered, and at the side-back seam six upturning plaits lift it stylishly. It is



1192

Front View.



1192

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 334.)

sewed through these plaits to the skirt, and back of them the top is scantily gathered for a short distance. Then a deep plait is formed, and in the under half of this loop a shirring is made through which the *bouffant* drapery thus arranged is sewed to the back-breadth. Back of the loop the side-breadths are joined to the center-breadth of the train, which is of watered silk and is gathered at each side of the placket opening and sewed with the side-breadth and *panier* portions to the same belt as the skirt. The train falls in a deep, square outline, and the effect of its entire arrangement is especially graceful and *recherché*. Tackings are made through its upper part to the petticoat breadth to assist in sustaining it, and a tape is fastened beneath the side-breadths a little below the end of the placket opening to prevent it from spreading too broadly over the *tournure*. Much lower down another tape is tacked across all three of the breadths to hold them in the beautiful folds illustrated. The front edges of the side-breadths below the ends of the shirrings in them are included in the side-back seams nearly to the bottom of the latter; the lower part of the train being, however, left free so that it may be easily lifted

over the arm. When this is done a box-plaiting of plain satin—which forms the foot finish for the back-breadth of the skirt—is visible, but when the train is down it is entirely concealed.

The body of the toilette is a pointed waist which is shown with a low neck and short sleeves in the front view and with a high neck and demi-long sleeves in the side-back view. It is made of plain satin and is deeply pointed both front and back. It is closed invisibly with hooks and eyes in front, the right side being hemmed; and the adjustment is accomplished by means of double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam. In conformance with a fashionable mode it is quite short over the hips. Pointed facings of watered silk are applied upon the front and back, and the back view shows a bordering of *passementerie* along the edge of its facing. In this view the sleeves are shown in their full length, which is sufficient to extend to the elbows, the lower edges being wide enough to permit of slipping the tops of the gloves under them. An epaulette ornament of *passementerie* upon the top of the upper side and a band of *passementerie* above a frill of

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require seventeen yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs fifteen yards and an-eighth of satin twenty inches wide, and six yards and a-fourth of watered silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 331.)

No. 1206.—Plain and figured cloth are united with plain silk in the development of this costume at Ladies' figure No. 1 on page 314 of this *DELINEATOR*, silk and Kursheedt's Standard sailor braid forming the trimming. Another combination of fabrics is brought out at figure No. 5 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

The costume is characterized by a superb style of drapery, which is developed in a polonaise over-dress, the materials being watered

silk and plain dress goods. The round walking-skirt is of watered silk. It is fashioned to permit of wearing any style of bustle and of omitting a bustle altogether, if desired. It is composed of three dart-fitted gores and a full back-breadth and hangs superbly, its final adjustment being regulated by tapes sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together, and its top being finished with a belt.

The over-dress is separate in construction. It closes at the center of the front from the throat to below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons, the right side being curved and underfaced at the closing; and below the closing it is widened to assist in forming the front-drapery. The left body-portion of the front is in basque style, and its lower part slips beneath the extended drapery-portion. In each side are two bust darts and an under-arm dart, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, all of which terminate a little below the waist-line. Extra width allowed below the center seam is underfolded to form a double box-plait, and extensions cut upon the corresponding edges of the side and center-back portions are seamed together and folded in two overlapping, backward-turning side-plaits at the right side,

and in four similar plaits at the left side. The folds of all these plaits fall gracefully into the back-drapery, and those of the plaits at the left side are somewhat drawn out by the disposal of the side-drapery at this side, extra width being cut upon the front edge of the left side-back and joined to the edge of the extended front-drapery. The seam joining these edges is shirred up to produce a high *panier* effect, and the shirring is stayed by sewing it through to the lower part of the basque portion, which falls inside, the drapery being further upheld by takings made through it to the back edge of this portion. These takings produce the loosely-looped effect back of the left hip and also the suggestion of a *jabot* lower down. The top of the extended portions is sewed to the basque portion as far as the end of the closing, where the excess of depth in the drapery is laid in three overlapping, upward-turning plaits. At the right side the drapery has a cluster of seven overlapping, upward-turning plaits folded diagonally not far below the hip, and at this side it is sewed for its entire depth to the back-drapery and falls nearly to the bottom of the skirt. A handsome sash of watered silk, formed of



1172

Right Side-Front View.



1172

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 335.)

lace at the wrist constitute the decorations for these sleeves. A high standing collar overlaid with *passementerie* and having a frill of lace basted inside finishes the neck. In the front view the low neck is finished with a ruffle of lace, drop ornaments being arranged along the edge and similar ornaments outlining the watered silk facings. The short sleeves are simply finished with narrow lace.

The outline of the short sleeves and also that to be followed in the application of the watered silk facings is clearly indicated by perforations in the pattern, and, consequently, no difficulty need be feared in the development of any feature represented. Such a toilette is suitable for bridal wear and for any ceremonious occasion. Sometimes the panel-draperies will be omitted and the gores will be veiled with tulle or illusion. Sometimes the panels will be of broad plush or velvet, and the facings upon the waist will be like them. Personal taste may be exercised to any extent in the selection and combination of fabrics. Brides will usually wear the demi-long sleeves and will have the neck cut high.

We have pattern No. 1196 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-

two long ends and a loop that are plaited up at their attached ends under a cross-piece, is fastened upon the right side-back below the waist-line, this disposal being considered more *distingué* than if it were fastened at the center of the back. A bow of watered ribbon is fastened over the shirring of the drapery, and another is tacked upon the skirt to fall from beneath the drapery at the left side. The drapery at this side is underfaced with the dress goods, and its disposal is regulated by means of a loop and short strip of tape, the loop being sewed to the skirt and the strip tacked through at its center to the drapery at points indicated in the pattern. The strip is slipped through the loop, and its ends are then tied together, their arrangement being concealed by the overhanging folds, which are themselves retained in the drapery by the tacking of the tape. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their fine fit is emphasized by the simplicity of their finish, which consists of a cuff facing of watered silk at the wrist. There is a high standing collar about the neck, and extending from the tops of the shoulder seams to the end of the

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 332.)

No. 1192.—Satin Rhadames and velvet are associated in the construction of the costume at Ladies' figure No. 4 on page 317 of this *DELINEATOR*, satin and *passementerie* forming the trimming.

Plain and brocaded dress goods were chosen for its development in the present instance, and the beauty of both is well brought out by the arrangement. The skirt proper or foundation is in the favorite round walking shape, and consists of three gores for the front and sides and a full breadth for the back. The gores are fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth is gathered across the top, its shape permitting of wearing a long or a short bustle or of omitting a bustle altogether. Steels may be inserted or omitted, and the fulness may be tied back by tapes or allowed to hang free, according to preference. A narrow knife-plaiting of the plain material forms the foot trimming. The center-front drapery is of plain goods and extends

nearly to the side-front seams after it has been laid in fan-plaits turning toward the center. The plaits overlap each other at the top and flare toward the lower edge, which is turned under for a hem; and tapes sewed to their underfolds hold them securely in position. The side edges are sewed flatly upon the skirt and are overlapped by the front edges of the side-draperies, which are of brocaded goods and in panel shape. The front edge of each panel-drapery is folded to form a plait over its joining to the fan-drapery, and the back edge is sewed plainly into the corresponding side-back seam. Three darts conform the top smoothly to the shape of the foundation, and overhanging the top is a little *panier* of the plain goods, which has three upturning plaits folded in its back edge and four turning forward in the top. The *paniers* are sewed with the panels in the side-back seams, and in these seams are also included the side edges of the back-drapery, which is a deep, full breadth and has two shallow, downward-turning plaits in each side. In the top at each side of the center a *bournois* loop is sewed, and the end of this loop is tacked to the skirt. A shallow loop is tacked so as to fall inward at the center even with the top, and another is arranged lower down. This arrange-



1208

Right Side-Front View.



1208

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 336.)

closing are finely curved and graduated lapel-ornaments which turn back over their own seams and contribute a very ornamental effect to the front. Both the collar and the lapel ornaments are of watered silk.

A more elegant mode than this for any one or two varieties of rich or heavy goods it would be hard to suggest. It is not a difficult style to make up, and it brings out the best qualities of any fabric, being especially friendly to *moirés*, satins and striped and figured goods for the skirt, and to soft or thick textured fabrics for the over-dress. It will often be selected for mourning toilettes.

We have pattern No. 1206 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require sixteen yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs ten yards and seven-eighths of dress goods twenty-two inches wide, and seven yards and an-eighth of watered silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

ment permits of sewing the top of the breadth plainly to the belt, to which the skirt and the other draperies are also joined. The placket opening is made at the left side, and upon each side of the skirt are arranged two ornaments, which, like the back-drapery, are of plain goods. Each of these ornaments consists of a single straight section that is sewed together at its longest edges and has a plait folded at each end. One is a little longer than the other, and the shorter is placed over the longer with their tops even, the two being sewed with the skirt to the belt. These ornaments fall at the back edges of the *paniers* and are held in position by means of tackings made through them to the *paniers* and to the skirt. The free end of each is tipped with a *passementerie* ornament. The back-drapery and the panels are finished at their lower edges with hems, for which, as well as for the hem upon the fan-plaiting, allowance is made in the pattern.

The body of the costume is a basque of pretty shape and superb adjustment. It is made principally of brocaded goods, the plain fabric being, however, used for the vest, which is a special feature

of the mode. The fronts close with hooks and loops, and below the closing are cut away to present a double-pointed outline, the sides of the basque curving well up over the hips and the lower edge deepening toward the back. A center seam, side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts are introduced in the adjustment; and the center and side-back seams are terminated a little below the waist-line, the center-backs being folded up to form two loops, which fall over pointed tab-ornaments sewed beneath them. The vest comprises, in addition to its visible portion, a foundation which tapers to a point at its lower edge; and upon this the outside is applied after being laid in plaits turning toward the center. The vest is sewed along one side to the right side of the front, and is also sewed through its lining a little back of the overlapping closing edge, its attachment to the opposite side being made with hooks and eyes. The lapel ornaments are sewed along the sides of the vest, and they, as well as the high standing collar, are of brocade. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is trimmed at the wrist with two bias folds of plain goods surmounted by a soft twist of brocade.

The vest and the lapel ornaments are included in the pattern, and their arrangement, while very effective, is yet very simple. Of course, the combination of two contrasting fabrics may be developed in any way admired, plain goods being always suitable for the basque and, to many figures, more becoming than brocaded or figured goods. Brown in all shades is fashionable in cloths and all varieties of Wintersuitings; and grays in rather cold shades are likewise in vogue, though it is doubtful if they will become very popular, being among the most trying tints. When one material is used throughout for a costume of this style, *passementerie*, braid, lace or any extraneous garniture admired may be added; but when a combination is developed they are not essential.

We have pattern No. 1192 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require seventeen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs thirteen yards of plain material and four yards and five-eighths of brocaded goods each twenty-two inches wide, with half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for plastron lining. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

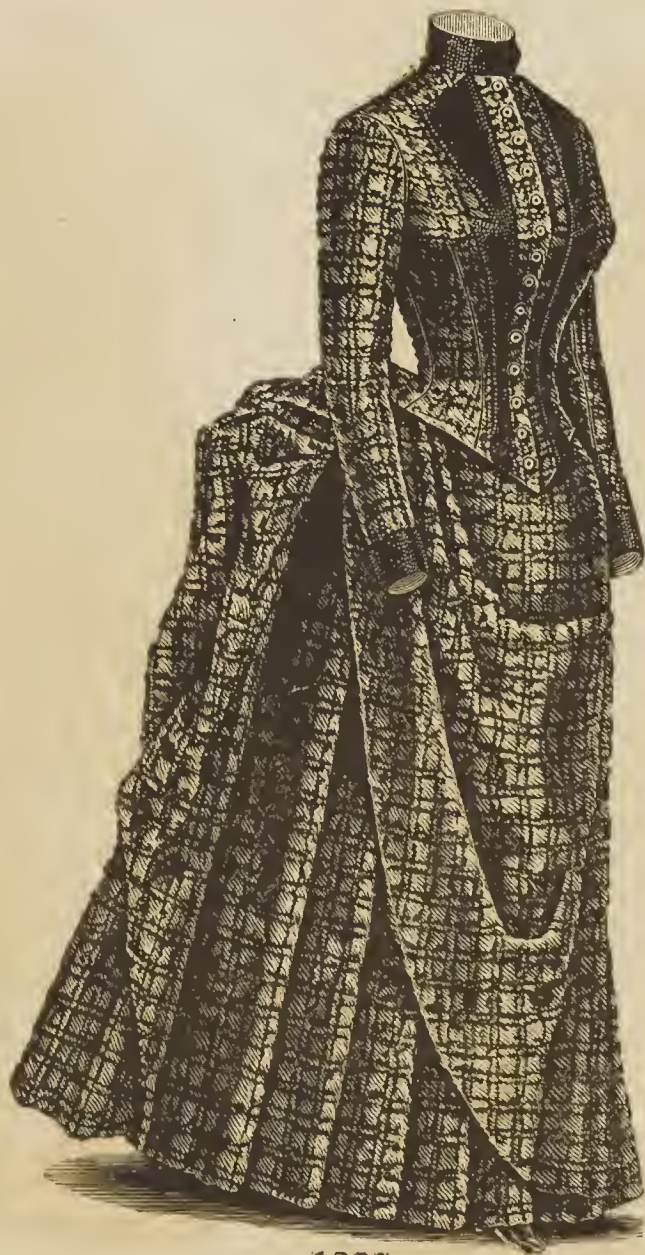
LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 333.)

No. 1172.—Other views of this costume are given at figure No. 19 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Ladies' figure No. 6 on page 319 of this magazine; the materials chosen for it in the latter instance being velvet and figured wool goods.

Nile-green cashmere was selected for the present making, and it and the garnet velvet trimming suggest the suitability of the mode for house wear. The foundation or skirt proper consists of three gores and a full breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top and shaped to allow of wearing any style of bustle or of omitting a bustle altogether. Its fulness may be tied back by tapes sewed to the side-back seams, or it may

be allowed to hang free. A narrow side-plaiting of cashmere forms the foot trimming, and above this is a broad band of velvet, both decorations extending all the way round, except where the skirt is overhung at the left side by a section of drapery. This drapery consists of a full breadth that is gathered at the top and has two rows of shirring made about an inch below, not more than a quarter of an inch being allowed between the two rows. Double lines of shirring are made at regular intervals for some distance below these, and then comes a plain space of several inches. Next in order are two pair of shirrings with about an inch space between them; then comes another broad space, and finally two other pair of shirrings, the remaining length falling with a flounce-like effect. The back edge of this drapery is included in the left side-back seam, and the front extends quite broadly upon the front-gore. The drapery is sewed through all its shirrings to the skirt, and its top and lower edge are even with the corresponding portions of the foundation. Its front edge overlaps the correspond-



1207

Right Side-Front View.



1207

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 337.)

ing edge of the *tablier*, which is draped at this side by nine shallow, upturning plaits and is sewed flatly upon the skirt. The opposite side of the *tablier* is sewed plainly into the right side-back seam of the skirt, and the top has six forward-turning plaits folded in it a little in front of this edge, a scanty gathering giving the remainder of the top an easy adjustment. The back-drapery is composed of two full breadths, which are widened toward the bottom at their inner edges and there joined together. The top is laid in plaits turning toward the center and is sewed with the skirt, as are also the *tablier* and the shirred drapery, to the belt. The free edges of the back-drapery are hemmed, and in the seam joining the two breadths are laid eight upturning plaits, the topmost one being nearly even with the top. About in a line with the lowest of these plaits, and also at a point a little higher up, the folds of the drapery are caught together, the effect being especially graceful. The side edges of the drapery are also tacked to the skirt to hold them in position, and the plaquet opening is finished at the left side. There is a small section of drapery upon the left side which is not sewed to the belt, but is arranged

to cross the shirred section below its upper cluster of shirrings. It has five shallow, upturning plaits in its back edge and four in its front edge; and its back edge is inserted in the side-back seam, while its front edge is slip-stitched over the hem of the shirred section and ornamented with a handsome bow of velvet ribbon.

The basque is quite as pretty as the skirt. It closes in front with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed; in each side are two bust darts, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, while between the front and back are under-arm gores which perfect the means of fitting. The lower edge curves high over the hips and deepens to a point at the center of the back and front, and the depth is ornamentally increased by a fitted band sewed to the bottom. This band comprises two sections that are joined together at the back, one being longer than the other, and both being shaped to accentuate the pointed outline. The longer band is sewed to the right side of the basque and extends far enough beyond it to meet the shorter band between the darts in

the opposite side. The band is cut from velvet, and over its ends is fastened a bow of velvet ribbon. A high standing collar of velvet, curved to fit as comfortably as if it were quite narrow, finishes the neck, and the finely shaped coat sleeves are ornamented at their wrists with bands of velvet wide enough to suggest cuffs.

Of course, the materials and colors of such a costume may be varied in any way admired. The combination of pink and garnet, though not new, is quite as fashionable as many more novel tints. Of black and white the same may be said, and among the newer combinations may be cited rose-pink and sapphire, purple and yellow, and geranium and gray. All shades of white and all clear shades of red are as much admired as ever for costumes intended for house wear.

In more practical tones choice may be made from many shades of blue, brown, gray and dark green.

We have pattern No. 1172 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it needs thirteen yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, each with a yard and three-fourths of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 334.)

No. 1208.—Other views of this costume are given at figure No. 17 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Ladies' figure No. 13 on page 326 of this magazine; the materials chosen for it in the latter instance being watered silk, striped wool goods and velvet, with facings of velvet, watered silk, velvet ribbon and watered ribbon for trimming.

Dress goods and velvet are associated in the costume in the present instance, and the effect of the combination is especially improving to both textures. Three gores and a full breadth are united in the formation of the skirt proper, the breadth being shaped to permit of wearing any style of bustle or of omitting a bustle altogether, and being gathered across the top. The gores are fitted smoothly by darts. The drapery is not difficult of arrangement, though it is especially effective in appearance. The front-drapery is lifted high upon the left hip by four plaits, two of which are folded to turn upward in the side edge and the other two to turn forward in the top. All these plaits have a diagonal inclination, and their folds are lost in graceful curves and ripples as they merge into the fulness of the lower part of the drapery. In the top of this drapery, just in front of the right side edge—which is turned under for a hem—are four overlapping, backward-turning plaits; and between the two clusters of plaits the top of the drapery is fitted smoothly by darts. The narrower drapery is little more than a panel. It is sewed at its back edge into the right

side-back seam and its front edge is hemmed. A single forward-turning plait is folded in it, and between its hem and the hem of the wider drapery a lacing of silk braid is arranged, the tackings of the braid being made beneath the overlapping edges, and the ends of the lacing being tied near the bottom.

The skirt is made of velvet and is elegantly revealed by the arrangement of the drapery. The back-drapery is a full breadth, which overlaps upon the left side-gore at the top as far as the right side-gore is covered by the panel. The edge of the overlapping portion is gracefully curved, and its top is laid in three overlapping plaits which produce a *jabot* that is underfaced with the dress goods. Just back of the plaits a deep, loose loop is formed, and a

similar loop is also formed at the top of the right side. Between these loops the top of the drapery is gathered. The right side edge is included in the right side-back seam, and both skirt and drapery are sewed with the skirt to the belt; the placket opening being finished at the left side, and tapes being sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together to regulate the closeness of the skirt to the figure.

The basque, which forms the body of the costume, is very stylish. It is fitted by a curving center seam, side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts. The darts are taken in the vest or under-front portions, which close their depth with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed. The outside fronts turn back in triangular lapels from the top of the shoulder seams to the bust, and do not meet at any point, their edges flaring sufficiently below the lapels to disclose the vest its entire depth. The vest is of velvet, and the outside fronts are underfaced with velvet, the corresponding edges of these portions joining the back at the shoulders and the front seams of the under-arm gores. Two fancy buttons rest upon the lower part of each outside front, their purpose,



1209

Right Side-Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 338.)



1209

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 338.)

apparently, being to hold the front edge in position, though they are really only ornamental. The lower outline of the basque curves high over the hips and deepens back of them, the center seam terminating a little below the waist-line, and the center-backs falling in two sharp points. Cuff facings of velvet finish the finely shaped coat sleeves, and a high military collar of velvet completes the neck.

Of course, velvet is not necessary to the development of this costume, but as it accords with all varieties of suit goods in vogue, and may be obtained in all grades from that which fitly associates with the richest silken textures to that which is not out of place with low-priced suitings, it receives general favor. Sometimes the skirt will be of fancy goods when the drapery is of plain material. In such instances the vest and the facings will be of fancy material.

We have pattern No. 1208 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require fifteen yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four

inches wide. As represented, it needs ten yards of goods twenty-two inches wide and six yards and a-fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 335.)

No. 1207.— Novelty wool goods and *satin merveilleux* are united in this costume at Ladies' figure No. 3 on page 316 of this magazine. Another view of the mode, showing it developed in a different combination of materials, is given at figure No. 9 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Fancy rough goods were selected for the costume in this instance, and the application of velvet facings brings out a rich contrast. The skirt proper or foundation is

sewed flatly upon the skirt, and the visible portion of the latter is overlaid by a drapery that is laid in broad plaits. The plaits turn toward the left side, and the lower edge is turned up underneath for a hem. In arranging this drapery upon the skirt the side edges and the top are sewed flatly upon the gores, and the front edges of the panels are tacked to position over it and over the *tablier*. The back-drapery comprises two sections. One of them is a full breadth, which has a triple box-plait folded at the center of the top and is gathered for the rest of the distance across. The plaits flare toward the lower edge, but are held in their folds by means of tapes tacked to them underneath. The other section has all its fullness at the top laid in overlapping plaits turning toward the center, and it is cut in deep curves from the center to the sides. This drapery is placed over the breadth, with the tops even; and both are sewed with the skirt to the belt, as are also the *tablier* and panels. Two shallow, upturning plaits are folded in each side of the upper drapery not far from the top, and then the corresponding side edges of both the back-draperies are sewed in with the side-back skirt seams. In the center of the upperback-drapery two loose loops are folded and tacked through to the skirt, their arrangement disclosing the plaits of the under-drapery and perfecting the *bouffant* appearance.

The body of the costume is especially effective. It is a basque which has a short, jaunty postilion back and a pointed front. The fullness for the postilion is obtained by terminating the center seam a little below the waist-line and folding the extra width upon each edge below it in three overlapping side-plaits turning backward. Side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts are introduced in the adjustment, and the closing is made in front with button-

holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed. Upon each side of the front a little back of the closing a prettily notched lapel-ornament of velvet is sewed and turned back over its own seam, its corners being tacked to the basque to hold them in position. A high standing collar, also of velvet, is about the neck, its right end being pointed and lapped over the left. The sleeves are in the favorite coat shape, and, though fashionably close in their adjustment, are comfortable in fit. A band of velvet at the wrist finishes each tastefully.

Astrakhan will often be used in the same manner as the velvet is in this instance, and so also will plush and fancy striped goods. Very often the plaited portion will be of contrasting goods. Sometimes a deep band of whatever contrasting material is used for the waist decorations will be applied to the lower edge of the under back-drapery.

We have pattern No. 1207 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require eighteen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards forty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a



1174

Front View.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Description see Page 339.)



1174

Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Description see Page 339.)

composed of the customary three gores and a full back-breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. In shaping the skirt provision is made for wearing a long or a short bustle or dispensing altogether with a bustle. Steels may be run through casings to assist in producing the *bouffant* effect, and the fulness tied back by under-tapes. Into the side-back seams are sewed the back edges of flat panel-draperies, which are each fitted at the top by a single hip dart. The front edges of the panels overlap a *tablier* portion which passes a little back of the side-front seams and extends at its left side to the bottom of the skirt. Turning toward this side are three plaits that overlap each other at the top and flare toward the bottom of the drapery, being retained in their folds by tackings made through them to the skirt less than half-way from the top. Just in front of the right side edge of the *tablier* are three forward-turning plaits which are folded diagonally and produce many soft and graceful wrinkles. Two darts perfect the adjustment of the *tablier*, and beginning not far below the top, the right side is curved gracefully into the lower edge, the outline thus produced revealing the skirt at this side. The side edges of the *tab-*

yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, lapels, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 336.)

No. 1209.—Plain and figured wool goods and satin Rhadames are united in this costume at Ladies' figure No. 8 on page 321 of this DELINEATOR, and *passementerie* ornaments constitute the extraneous garniture. Another view of the mode, showing it developed in other materials and with different decorations, is given at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

In this instance the costume is pictured as made of plain dress goods and velvet, cuff facings of velvet, a heavy cord and pendants being included in the garnitures. The skirt proper or foundation is in the round walking shape, and its construction permits of wearing any style of bustle or of omitting a bustle altogether. The

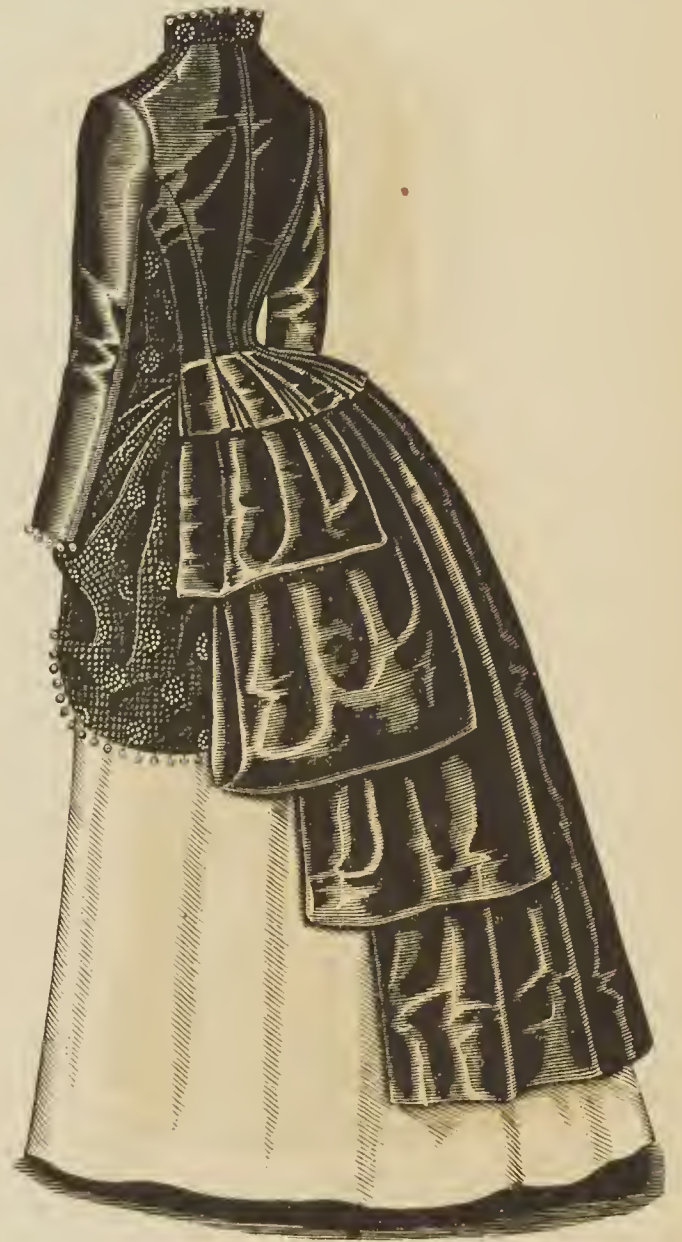
back-breadth is gathered across the top, and the three gores forming the front and sides are fitted smoothly by darts. The right side-drapery is arranged as follows: At the right side it is laid in a broad double box-plait, which extends in panel fashion the full depth of the skirt and has a hip dart taken in its upper part. In front of this plait it is laid in forward-turning side-plaits, its top being curved so as to reduce the depth as much as is consistent with the overhanging drapery. This drapery extends to the left side-front seam, and all its folds are held in position by means of tapes tacked to them underneath, its lower edge being finished with a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern. The *tablier* is lifted high at the right side by means of three upturning plaits, and at this side it is sewed upon the skirt beneath the front folds of the box-plait. At the left side three upturning plaits are folded in the front-drapery, and three more are folded opposite them in the back-drapery, and these edges of the draperies are joined. The draperies fall even with the bottom of the skirt at the left side, and their seam below the top of the plaits is included in the left side-back seam. The length of the draperies above the

plaits is sufficiently in excess of the length of the skirt beneath them to fall over with the graceful effect which the engraving depicts more faithfully than can the pen. The back-drapery is raised at the right side by four upturning plaits grouped not far from the top, and from the top to a little below these plaits it is sewed along the back edge of the placket opening—which in this skirt is finished at the right side—and at the opening it is tacked once to the skirt, its free edge merging in a graceful curve into the lower outline. The top of the *tablier* or front-drapery is laid in shallow plaits turning toward the left side, and the top of the back-drapery is laid in a triple box-plait underneath. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt; and tapes are fastened beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the final adjustment to the figure. The decorative features are completed by tacking the cord mentioned in a cluster of loops beneath the overhanging loop at the left side of the drapery and bringing the ends loosely across the *tablier* to the top of the box-plait at the right side and there fastening them in another cluster of loops and attaching pendants to their extremities.

The basque is *chic* and *recherché* in effect. It closes in front with button-holes and buttons, and below the closing is cut in two short points, back of which it curves upward over the hips and deepens again toward the back. A curving center seam, side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts are introduced in the adjustment; and the center and side-back seams are continued a little below the waist-line, the center-backs falling in short tabs that are clipped off diagonally at their corners and are each underlaid by two other tabs of similar shape. The upper of the two added tabs is a little longer than the one cut upon the basque and a little shorter than the one underneath it, a pretty and symmetrical gradation being thus accomplished. The middle tabs are made of velvet and, with the under ones, are sewed to position at their tops beneath the center-backs. A high standing collar of velvet finishes the neck, and upon the fronts rest lapel ornaments of velvet which extend from the neck to below the bust and turn back over their own seams. The lower ends of these ornaments gradually approach the closing, and their arrangement is especially improving to the figure. The sleeves



1167
Right Side-Front View.



1167
Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' POLONAISE, WITH SASH-DRAPERY.

(For Description see Page 339.)

are in coat shape, and their only decoration, aside from their fine fit, consists of little pointed cuff-facings of velvet at the wrists.

Striped or checked suit goods will often be used in the same manner as the velvet in the present instance; and frequently the contrasting material will be faced upon the panel-like portion, or a joining will be made in such a way as to permit of making the double box-plait of it without revealing the seam, a result that is easily accomplished with a little study. When contrasting goods is thus introduced the visible portion of the skirt will also frequently show it. A great number of the new suit goods have figured or striped combinations woven especially for them, and a toilette like this is well adapted to the development of such comminglings.

We have pattern No. 1209 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require fifteen yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, lapels, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 337.)

No. 1174.—Another view of this wrapper, showing it developed in camel's-hair, with velvet, buttons, cord and tassels for trimming, is given at Ladies' figure No. 16 on page 329 of this magazine.

The garment is comfortable and practical in its fashioning and economical in its adaptability to and requirement of materials. Blue flannel was chosen for it in the present instance, with red braid for a binding. The fronts are loose and double-breasted, and are closed their depth with button-holes and large buttons. The closing edge is, of course, hemmed before the closing is made, and though the overlap is broad, only a single row of buttons is added. At the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam, the latter terminating a little below the waist-line at the top of extra width which is underfolded to form a box-plait that springs out prettily into the fulness of the lower part. The wrapper is of walking length and is plainly finished about its lower edge. Upon each side of the front

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require eight yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide. If goods forty-four inches wide be chosen, then four yards and three-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' POLONAISE, WITH SASH-DRAPERY.

(For Illustrations see Page 338.)

No. 1167.—The effect of this polonaise as part of a stylish toilette is represented at figure No. 7 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and also at Ladies' figure No. 11 on page 324 of this DELINEATOR; mixed cloth and silk plush being chosen for its development in the latter instance, with buttons, cord ornaments and bands of silk for decorations.

This polonaise is especially adapted to association with walking skirts that are cut by pattern No. 1168, which is shown on

page 348 of this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. It may, however, be worn with any other skirt having a flat drapery. Heavy black silk and beaded grenadine are associated in the present instance, and the effect of the combination is superb. The polonaise fronts are of beaded grenadine and flare from the throat to disclose a pointed vest of silk which closes its depth with button-holes and buttons, its right side being hemmed. The vest is fitted by double bust darts and under-arm gores, and the polonaise fronts owe their adjustment to double bust darts and single under-arm darts, and are draped by three shallow, upturning plaits folded in the back edge of each a little below the waist-line. The back is in basque style, and its shapely effect is produced by side-back seams and a curving center seam, all of which, as well as the side seams, terminate a little below the waist-line. Extra widths allowed upon the back sections below the terminations are underfolded to give each back section a box-plaited effect, and the result is particularly attractive. A high standing collar of beaded goods finishes the neck, and its edges, and also the edges of the polonaise fronts, are bordered with drop trimming. The sleeves are of silk and are edged



1173

Front View.



1173

Back View.

LADIES' LONG COAT.

(For Description see Page 340.)

rests a deep, oval pocket that is bound all round with braid. Straps of braid are sewed over the waist-line of the side seams, and under them is slipped a silk cord that has tasselled ends and is tied about the figure to draw the fronts in as closely as may be desired. A high rolling collar bound with braid finishes the neck. The sleeves are in coat shape, and the outside seam of each is discontinued some distance from the hand. A binding of braid finishes the lower and open edges, and two buttons and simulated button-holes ornament the upper side, the outside seam being, however, often continued to the lower edge to obtain a close adjustment about the hand if such an arrangement be preferred to the one illustrated.

Such wrappers are most satisfactory when plainly made, but, of course, personal preference may decide as to the material, its decorations and their mode of arrangement. Colored blankets of soft weave make useful wrappers for cold weather, white blankets being pretty for the purpose but hardly as durable. Checked, striped and plain woollens are useful and inexpensive selections for such garments.

We have pattern No. 1174 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-

at their wrists with the drop trimming. The sash, which forms a very effective back-drapery, is composed of silk and consists of three floating ends and one loop. The two longer ends are in one piece, which is folded so as to proportion their lengths in the manner illustrated; and the loop and shorter end are also in one piece, the end being folded to fall over the loop. After being folded at the proper places, the tops of the loop and ends are shirred to the correct width; and then the two portions are lapped one upon the other, with the longer ends coming at the right side and the other parts at the left, and their tops are sewed to a narrow belt which passes about the figure under the polonaise and fastens in front. The adjustment of the sash is concealed by the overhanging basque-portions.

Such over-dresses will often be made throughout of lace net and of all varieties of fancy goods; they will also be made of the most practical kinds of dress goods, though they are essentially dressy in effect. As beaded and silk gimp and drop ornaments to match all textures are manufactured, a finish for the collar, sleeves and fronts which does not detract from their *chic* outlines is easily obtained.

We have pattern No. 1167 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires eight yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. As pictured, it needs six yards and a-half of silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and three-eighths of grenadine in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 339.)

No. 1173.—At Ladies' figure No. 14 on page 327 of this DELINEATOR, this coat is illustrated as made of checked cassimere and finished with stitching and buttons. Another view of it, showing it developed in different material, is given at figure No. 24 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

The mode is a charming addition to the list of long coats already popular,



1193

Front View.

LADIES' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Description see this Page.)

and its adaptability to a wide range of materials will make it a leading favorite. Plain cloth of seasonable texture was used for the present making, and the finishings include machine-stitchings and buttons, the latter being large but not exaggerated in size and matching the material. The body of the coat is finely curved at its closing edges, and is pointed over the hips and at the center of the front and back. Single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced in the adjustment, and the back seams are sprung out sufficiently below the waist-line to give an easy fit over any style of drapery without the allowance of extra widths or fulness in any form. The right side of the front is under-

faced, and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons. A high standing collar with double lines of stitching about its edges finishes the neck. The sleeves are in coat shape and, while fitting handsomely, are yet comfortable. The outside seam of each is discontinued a short distance from the hand, and in a line with its termination two rows of stitching are made, a button being placed below the stitching on the upper side. All the seams of the body are turned to one side and stitched flatly. The lower part of the coat is formed of straight breadths joined together and turned under for hems at the lower and front edges, the hem of the lower edge displaying a single row of stitching. Beginning some distance back of the hems the fulness is laid in backward-turning plaits which are broad but not very deep. The top is curved to accord with the pointed outline of the body portion, to which it is sewed; and the plaits are held in their folds by means of a strip of tape tacked to their under sides. Double lines of stitching are made through the seam joining the skirt and body portion, and their presence emphasizes very agreeably the pointed outline. A belt-tape, sewed to the under side at the waist-line of the side-back seams

and fastened in front, perfects the elegant adjustment of the coat.

Pushes in seal brown and in high shades, fancy cloths, Ottomans, heavy Surahs and all kinds of seasonable cloakings will be made up in this way. The mode presents in itself so many ornamental features that decoration is not considered essential to its good effect, though braid or fur may be added to the collar and wrists.

We have pattern No. 1173 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires eight yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be selected, then three yards and three-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1193.—Another view of this coat may be obtained by referring to figure No. 14 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Such coats bespeak their own suitability for wear while skating, sleighing, coasting, tobogganning, etc. The garment under consideration is made of a blanket, and the construction is as follows: The fronts, which are double-breasted, are closed their entire depth with button-holes and bone buttons, the left side overlapping the right and turning under for a hem at the closing edge. In each side of the front are two darts—one curving over the bust and the other arching under the arm—while at the back is a curving center seam which terminates a little below the waist-line. Extra widths allowed at the termination of this seam and at corresponding points



1193

Back View.

LADIES' COAT, FOR WINTER SPORTS.

(For Description see this Page.)

upon the front edges of the back are folded to form two box-plaits which give a becoming fulness to the skirt portion. A spear-head is worked with silk twist at the end of the center seam, and in cutting out the coat the pattern is laid upon the blanket so as to bring the border stripe a little above the lower edge. The sleeves are in coat shape and have a hem finish allowed at their wrists, and in cutting them out the border is utilized to form a cuff effect. A small epaulette, also cut from the border, is sewed with the top of each sleeve to the arm's-eye, and its arrangement serves to introduce a bit of the contrasting color very effectively. The hood and collar are also cut from the bordered portions. The hood is in capuchin style, its corresponding edges being joined in a seam at the center underneath. Its outer edge is folded over at the ends and drawn up to a becoming size by means of an elastic cord run through a casing applied upon the inside about an inch from the margin. The collar is in the high rolling style and turns down over the seam joining it and the hood to the neck. A wool tassel is fastened to the point of the hood. About the waist is worn a sash of the goods finished with wool fringe at its ends. The sash is knotted carelessly at the

left side and adds considerably to the picturesque effect of the mode.

Blankets suitable for coats of this description are easily procurable in all fashionable colors, brown, gray and red being favorite shades just now. The border may be in as marked contrast to the plain portion as the fancy may desire, or it may differ only in being a shade darker or lighter. Some blankets have their entire surface covered with a figure which looks as if it were embossed. One of the chief advantages of selecting blankets for the construction lies in the fact that greater warmth with less weight is attained. Rough-finished cloths, stockinets, eider-down flannels and similar fabrics are, however, in good form for the purpose. Of course, if the wearer be a member of any organization having special colors, these colors may be introduced in the coat.

We have pattern No. 1193 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require nine yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs a blanket of

fourteen-quarter size. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1191

Front View.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1191.—This wrap is illustrated as made of fancy cloth, with fur bands and tails for trimming, at Ladies' figure No. 7 on page 320 of this DELINEATOR. It is pictured in another material, with different trimming, at figure No. 23 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Fancy eloaking is the material represented in this instance, and fur and *passementerie* ornaments form the trimming. The garment is of ample depth, and its adjustment is perfected by means of side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center seam terminates a little below the waist-line at the top of

narrow extensions that are underfolded for a part of their width for hems and then lapped from the left side over the right. The sleeves are parts of the side-back sections and are curved in dolman fashion over the tops of the arms and folded up underneath to perfect their shape, the corresponding edges of each being joined in a seam along the inside of the arm. A band of fur borders the opening of each sleeve, and another band is applied along each side-back seam below the waist-line. A *passementerie* frog-ornament is arranged between the tops of these side-back bands, and fur borders the high standing collar and passes down each side of the front. The closing is made invisibly, and a frog ornament is fastened at the throat.

Wraps of this shape are made up of dark plushes and eloakings for day wear and of brighter hued plushes, Ottomans and velvets for evening uses. Browns with a great deal of the golden tint in them, old-gold, ruby, cardinal and, indeed, all shades of red are in vogue for wraps that are to be worn over ball-room and opera toilettes; but dark tints are *de rigueur* for the street. Fur has no superior as a decoration, but even this is rarely added to evening wraps. If personal taste be better suited by the selection of *passementerie* or

feather trimming as a garniture, Fashion does not disapprove; but the richer the material the simpler will be the decoration as a rule.

We have pattern No. 1191 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be selected, then three yards will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' LONG WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 342.)

No. 1210.—Another view of this wrap, showing it developed in fancy eloaking, with bright silk for lining, and cord, tassels and cord ornaments for decorations, is given at Ladies' figure No. 12 on page 325 of this DELINEATOR.

The wrap is fashioned in a style that adapts it to travelling and general wear and for the most exclusive uses which a long wrap can fill.

Cloth of seasonable texture was chosen for it in the present instance, and braid forms the trimming. The fronts close their depth with button-holes and buttons, their closing edges being skilfully curved and the right side underfaed. In each side are two darts, one of which curves below the bust, while the other begins at the arm's-eye and extends some distance below the waist-line. The back has a curving center seam which terminates a little below the waist-line, and at the end of this seam, and at corresponding points upon the front edges of the back, are allowed extra widths which are underfolded to form two triple box-plaits that are held in their folds



1191

Back View.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Description see this Page.)

by means of tapes tacked to them underneath. The tapes do not, however, prevent the plaits from springing out gracefully toward the bottom of the wrap, and the entire effect of the arrangement is as simple as it is dressy and *recherché*. Each sleeve is composed of two sections; one of which curves handsomely over the top of the arm, while the other forms the under portion. The two are joined in a curving seam along the inside of the arm, and the under portion sews as far as it extends with the upper section into the side-back seam of the garment below the arm's-eye. The upper portion is, however, much deeper than the under and falls considerably below it in wing shape, its outline adding much to the *distingué* air of the mode. A row of braid borders the lower edges of the sleeve, and another row crosses each shoulder and passes down the back to the top of the corresponding plait, where it is terminated in a loop and short, pointed end. In front of the shoulder seam this row of braid passes along the closing to a point some distance below the waist-line, where it is terminated in a longer pointed end and three loops. A high standing collar forms a stylish and suitable completion for the neck.

Plain and checked cloths and coatings and fancy cloakings, as well

as the handsomest of Ottomans and Siciliennes, will be made up in this way; and *passementerie* or drop ornaments will often take the place of braid upon rich fabrics. Escorial braid—a new variety—is, however, quite elegant enough for application upon handsome wool fabrics. A nice lining is always a commendable addition to such a wrap.

We have pattern No. 1210 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require ten yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be selected, then four yards and a-fourth will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WRAP.

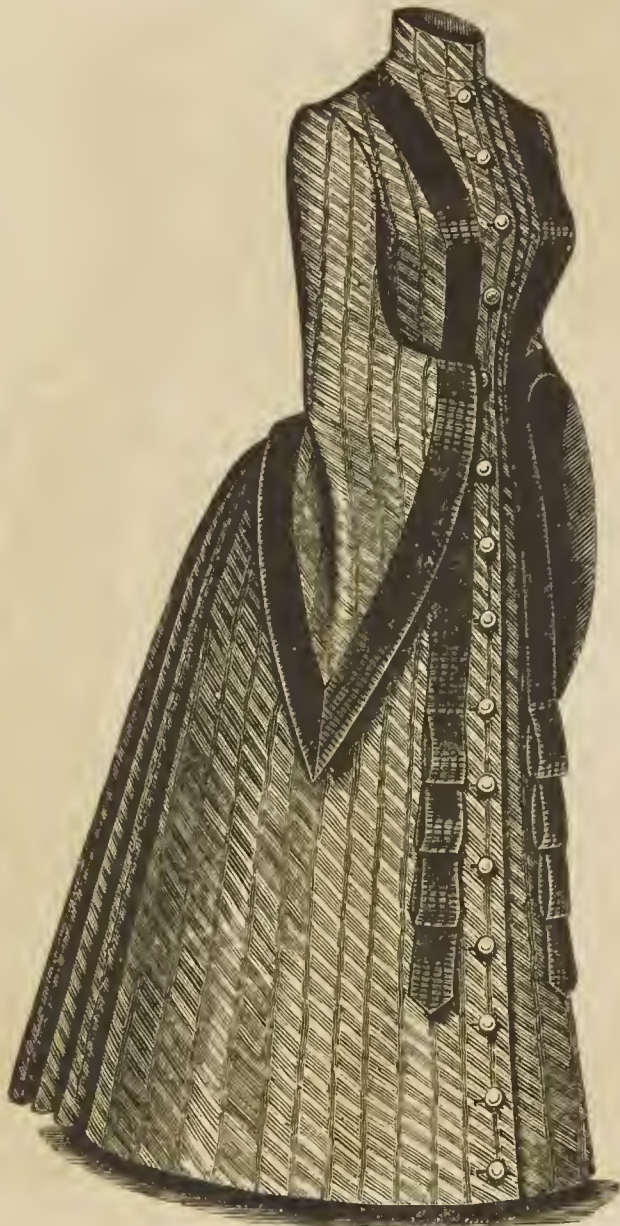
(For Illustrations see Page 343.)

No. 1201.—This wrap is brought out in a different selection of

hemmed; and the neck is completed with a high standing collar. Outside the collar is a band of feather trimming, which is carried down each side of the front. The metal clasp mentioned is placed at the throat to perfect the means of closing.

Of course, such a wrap is always neatly lined when the material selected does not present a finished under-side, and even then all the edges are underfaced. Quilted satin or Farmer satin is suited to the purpose of lining, but Surah or other lining fabric, with an interlining of wadding, is more amenable to the outlines of the figure and to the necessities of adjustment. Lace, *passementerie*, fur, braid or any suitable decoration in vogue may be added to this mode. Many of the richer wrap fabrics, such as seal and fancy plushes, will, however, be plainly finished, save for a handsome throat-clasp. The latter is in good taste.

We have pattern No. 1201 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four



1210

Side-Front View.



1210

Side-Back View.

LADIES' LONG WRAP.—(For Description see Page 341.)

material and trimming at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

The style of the wrap is eminently adapted to rich materials, though it is by no means limited to them. Velvet was chosen for its development in the present instance, and feather bands and a metal clasp form the trimming. The fronts are of medium depth and present the much-admired tab outline, curving upward back of the tab portions to an even depth with the back, which extends only a little below the waist-line. At the center of the back is a curving seam which springs out prettily toward the lower edge and is assisted in the process of adjustment by the seams joining the sleeves to the front and back. Two sections are united in each sleeve, the larger arching upward over the top of the arm and joining the smaller in seams along the inside and outside of the arm, both of which seams are skilfully curved to permit of free motion without detracting from the trim effect of the mode. Feather bands border the sleeve openings and pass about the lower edge of the wrap. The fronts close invisibly with hooks and loops, the right side being

inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be chosen, then a yard and three-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 343.)

No. 1178.—At figure No. 20 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, this wrap is represented in a different material and with a different completion.

Cloth was chosen for its making in the present instance, and bands of Astrakhan and cord pendants constitute the garnitures. The fronts close from the throat to some depth below the waist-line with hooks and loops—the right side being hemmed; and below the closing they fall in pointed tabs. The back of the wrap does not extend very far below the waist-line, though it is deeper than some of the prevailing modes, and its curving center seam is sprung out to insure a becoming adjustment over the drapery. Two

sections are united in each sleeve, both sewing at their back edges to the back, and the fronts being included as far as they extend below the arms'-eyes in the same seams. The two sleeve sections are united along the inside of the arm, but the smaller is merely tacked at its lower corner to the larger near the lower edge of the latter. The larger or upper portion curves well over the top of the arm, and has a scanty shirring made in it to hold it permanently in the graceful curve pictured. About the neck is a high standing collar overlaid with a band of Astrakhan, a wider band being arranged down each side of the front nearly to the lower edge and a cord pendant fastened at its extremity, which is pointed. Astrakhan borders the open edges of the sleeves and passes about their lower edges and across the back, deepening with a handsome effect upon the latter portion in proportion to the increased depth of the wrap.

Wraps of this style will be made of plush and finished plainly; of suit goods, with fur for trimming; and of Ottoman and other silken textures, with *passementerie* for decoration. Mourning wraps will be trimmed with crape or black fur. Seal-skin will often be made up in this way, with seal-skin fringe for trimming.

We have pattern No. 1178 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be selected, then a yard and five-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 344.)

No. 1190.—A noticeable feature of some of the most dressy wraps of the season is the difference in depth between the back and front, the latter being much the deeper. This effect is remarked in the wrap under consideration, and it is well calculated to display to good advantage the richness of the fabric employed—which is brocaded plush—without concealing the beauty of any costume with which it may be worn. The back extends only a short distance below the waist-line, and the curved seam at its center is sprung out to

give an easy adjustment over the *tournure*; while the front is deepened in long, narrow tabs, and back of the tabs is widened to meet the back in a short seam below the sleeve. Two sections are united in the formation of the sleeve, and the upper section curves handsomely over the top of the arm and joins the under one in seams along the inside and outside. These seams are carefully curved to permit an easy and unrestricted movement of the arm, and the effect about the hand suggests the Japanese fashion, but is not sufficiently open to prove uncomfortable. There is a high standing collar about the neck, and outside it is a band of fur, which passes down each side of the closing and about the lower end of each tab. Three fur-tails also hang from each tab, and a band of fur borders the bottom of the wrap back of the tabs, narrower bands trimming the sleeve openings.

Plushes of all varieties are especially fashionable for handsome

wraps, and seal plush, which closely resembles seal fur, is, perhaps, more favored than fancy varieties, as it accords with any toilette and is suitable for any occasion. It permits the addition of any kind of fur, and of seal-skin and chenille fringe, but it does not require extraneous garniture. Cloths, Ottomans, Siciliennes and all kinds of suit goods adapted to the purpose also make up well in this way. Among the new garnitures adapted to the enrichment of silk, velvet and wool wraps are neat galloons, which may be obtained in all fashionable colors at moderate prices.

We have pattern No. 1190 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be selected, then a yard and a-half will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1201
Front View.

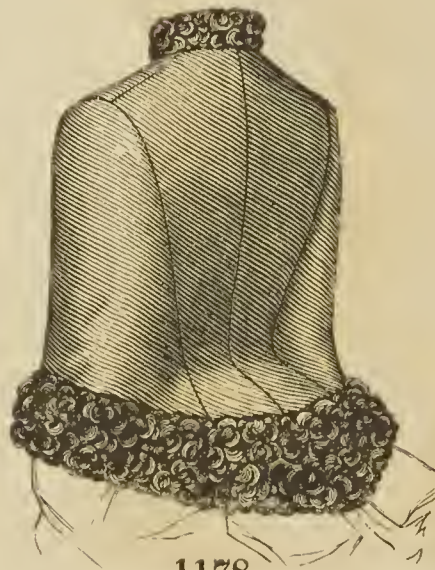


1201
Back View.

LADIES' WRAP.
(For Description see Page 342.)



1178
Front View.



1178
Back View.

LADIES' WRAP.
(For Description see Page 342.)

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 344.)

No. 1184.—Fancy cloth was chosen for making this jacket, and silk braid and large metal buttons constitute the finishings. The fronts are double-breasted, lapping broadly upon the bust and narrowing off somewhat so as to develop a slight flare toward the lower edge. In each side are single bust and under-arm darts, and a shorter dart which extends some distance from the throat and perfects the superb adjustment of the upper portion. Only a single row of buttons and button-holes are introduced in the closing. Side-back seams and a curving center seam shape the back handsomely. Below the center seam, and upon the front edges of the center-backs, extra widths are cut and underfolded to form two box-plaits that are double at their inner and single at their outer folds. Waist-line buttons placed on the side-back seams perfect the jaunty appearance produced by the gradual decrease of depth toward the back. The sleeves are in coat shape and are finished at their wrists with bindings of braid. A high military collar finishes the neck, the overlapping end being pointed above its closing. A binding of braid finishes the edges of the collar, and also the front and lower edges of the jacket.

All varieties of suit goods and coatings will be made up in jackets of this kind, the selection of material depending entirely upon whether a garment for special or general wear is desired. Astrakhan or plush will often be chosen for the collar and for facing the front and the wrists, and the bottom of the jacket will be finished invisibly or with machine-stitching. Wide braid will sometimes be applied to form what is called a tailor's binding—that is, edge for edge with the jacket, and stitched along each side. It is also fashionable to put a binding on with half the width on each side.

We have pattern No. 1184 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. If goods fifty-four inches wide be selected, then a yard and seven-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 345.)

No. 1203.—Another view of this jacket, showing its adaptability to other materials and styles of completion, is given at figure No. 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

The mode is one that will be developed in both street and house fabrics. Fancy cloth was used for it in this instance, with brocaded silk for the vest, collar and cuff facings. The vest, which is shorter than the jacket fronts, is double-pointed. It is closed with button-holes and buttons, and its closing edges are skilfully curved to assist in the adjustment, the right side being underfaced. Single bust darts are taken in the jacket fronts, which are cut out in shawl shape in front of the shoulder seams and below the bust are stylishly curved to further disclose the vest, which is sewed along their dart seams and flatly above them. The tops of the vest are also included as far as they extend in the shoulder seams. Under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam perfect the fit of the garment, and the back seams are sprung out below the waist-line to give a becoming effect over any style of drapery. The garment decreases slightly in depth toward the back, and the outline obtained is especially *chic*. Plain, round cuff-facings of brocaded silk finish the sleeves, which are superbly fitted in the reigning coat shape. The wide shawl-collar is of cloth. It is sewed to the jacket at the back and to the front edges in front of the shoulder seams, while the standing collar, which is of silk, is sewed to the vest in front of the shoulder seams. Buttons larger than those used for the closing, but harmonizing with them, ornament the overlapping front edges.

Sometimes the wide collar will be of velvet or plush and the vest and standing collar of fancy goods when the jacket is of plain suit goods or cloth. Many jackets made up in this way will have vests and standing collars of Astrakhan. The latter material may be obtained in other colors besides black, though black Astrakhan may be fashionably associated with material of any other color, its fitness for combination even with brown being acknowledged.

We have pattern No. 1203 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of brocaded silk twenty inches wide for the smaller collar, vest, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1184

Front View.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Description see Page 343.)



1190

Side-Front View.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Description see Page 343.)

toward the back edges of the side-backs, which partially overhang the center portion. A decided point is also formed at the center of the front, and the contrast between it and the back is very effective. The closing edges are curved, the right side being underfaced; and the closing is made with hooks and eyes below the bust and with button-holes and buttons above. Upon the bust a plastron ornament is arranged. This ornament consists of two sections, each of which is turned under for a hem at its front edge and has three forward-turning plaits back of the hem, the fold of the hem coming a little back of the closing. The lower and back edges are sewed flatly upon the basque, and the lower edge is overlapped by the top of a fancy vest that is composed of two sections joined in a curving center seam, and shaping a point at its lower edge in accordance with the outline of the basque. The vest is sewed permanently at its right side edge to the corresponding side of the basque and is attached with button-holes and buttons at the other, buttons and button-holes being arranged along the opposite side to render the effect uniform. There is a high standing collar about the neck, and below it at the back is a fancy collar-like ornament having a seam at its center.



1184

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Description see Page 343.)



1190

Back View.

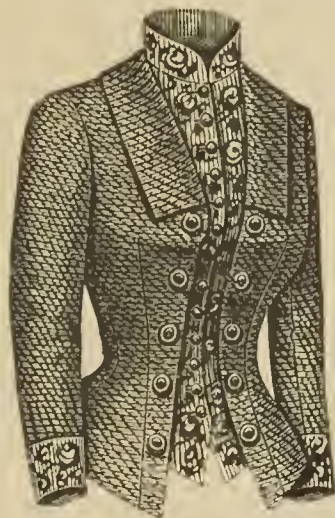
LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 345.)

No. 1188.—At Ladies' figure No. 15 on page 328 of this magazine, this basque is represented as made of two varieties of figured wool goods, with braid for trimming.

Basques of this style are much admired for association with skirts cut by pattern No. 1187, which is shown in two views on page 349 of this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Either mode is, however, suitable for combination with any other complementary fashion. Plain and brocaded dress goods are united in the present making, and the effect of their combination, is as ornamental as it is practical. The fit of the garment is by no means its least noteworthy feature, and in perfecting it a curving center seam, side-back seams, under-arm gores and double bust darts are introduced. The center seam terminates a little below the waist-line, and upon the edges below it extra widths are allowed and underfolded in a single backward-turning plait at each side. Extensions are also cut upon the front edges of the center-backs and underfolded for the greater part of their width, producing a suggestion of, but not quite carrying out, the effect of a box-plaited postilion that is a little deeper than the remainder of the garment. The lower edge of the basque curves upward over the hips and deepens with a pointed effect

The ends of this ornament form fancy lapels in front of the shoulder seams. The lapels turn forward over the plaited plastron and taper to points at their extremities. The sleeves are in coat style and fit handsomely. The outside seam of each is discontinued far enough from the lower edge to permit of turning the lower part back in cuff fashion, and the reversed portion is faced with brocade to match the vest, plastron and high collar.



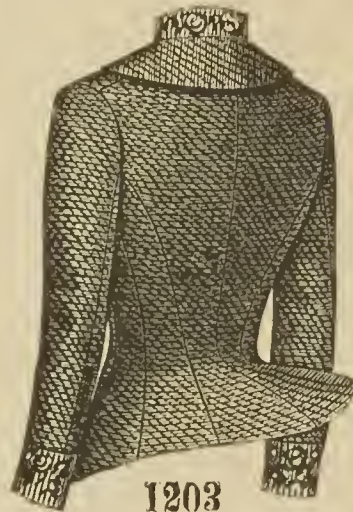
1203
Front View.
LADIES' JACKET.
(For Description see Page 344.)

Of course, the arrangement of the contrasting material in such a basque may be varied in any way that suits the fancy. Sometimes three materials will be associated, the collar ornament being of velvet, plush, etc., the plastron of Surah, mull or satin, and the remainder of dress goods. Very often the plastron will be white, no matter what other colors are introduced.

We have pattern No. 1188 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and three-fourths of ma-

terial twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs three yards and three-eighths of mixed material and seven-eighths of a yard of brocaded goods, each twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

with any other complementary fashion; and basques of this style will often be made up of fancy goods to wear with skirts of plain or fancy silk in the house, and of cloth to complete street toilettes. We have pattern No. 1194 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of Astrakhan twenty-seven inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1203
Back View.
LADIES' JACKET.
(For Description see Page 344.)

LADIES' BASQUE.
(For Illustrations see Page 346.)

No. 1200.—Velvet-striped and figured wool goods are united in the construction of this basque at Ladies' figure No. 5 on page 318 of this DELINEATOR, facings of plain velvet and the striped goods, cord and lacing buttons forming the garnitures. Another view of the basque, showing it differently developed, is given at figure No. 10 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Plain dress goods and velvet are associated in the basque in this instance, and silk cord and buttons, velvet ribbon and velvet facings constitute the garnitures. The basque fronts are separated sufficiently to disclose a vest of velvet, which is sewed permanently beneath the left side and attached with buttons and button-holes in a fly at the right side. To the upper parts of the basque-fronts are sewed ornamental *revers*, which taper off to a point at their lower ends and are turned back over their own seams. The *revers* are made of velvet, and below them the overlapping basque edges are ornamented with buttons, over which cord is laced and tied at the lower edge. The vest has a curving seam at its center, and the basque is adjusted by means of double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center seam terminates a little below the waist-line, and the edges below its termination are folded forward and tacked to form *revers* which are faced with velvet. Beneath the back is arranged a skirt section, which is laid in a double box-plait at the top and sewed beneath the

center-backs, its side edges sewing with the latter to the side-backs. The addition of this section gives the back a square outline; and, as the sides curve upward over the hips and the front deepens into a point, the effect is very attractive. A bow of velvet ribbon is fastened over the end of the center seam. The sleeves are in coat shape, and are completed with pointed cuff-facings of velvet. A high standing collar, also of velvet, finishes the neck.

Of course, any material preferred to velvet may be applied in the same manner; but there is none that accords more harmoniously with all varieties of dress goods in vogue or can be

obtained in qualities to suit all purposes and all purses. A more stylish and becoming basque than this could not be selected for general wear. If the sleeves be shortened slightly and their edges lace-trimmed or decorated with down, etc., and the vest cut out in Pompadour style, the mode will be in good form for the most exclusive occasions.

We have pattern No. 1200 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 346.)

No. 1194.—This basque forms a part of the stylish toilette shown at figure No. 6 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87. It is also included in the toilette pictured at Ladies' figure No. 2 on page 315 of this DELINEATOR; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being cloth, with Astrakhan facings and buttons for decorations.

Fancy dress goods were selected for the basque in the present instance, and facings of Astrakhan and metal clasps form the decorations. The fronts lap diagonally in double-breasted fashion, the overlap being faced with Astrakhan and the closing made with the clasps assisted by hooks and eyes, the latter being, of course, invisible. Double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced in the adjustment; and the depth below the waist-line is quite short. The center and side-back seams terminate a little below the waist-line, and below their terminations extra widths are allowed and under-folded to form two double box-plaits that spring out gracefully over the *tour-nure*. The suggestion of a postilion thus produced contrasts effectively with the high arch of the sides and the oval outline of the front. The sleeves are in the fashionable coat shape, and are completed at their wrists with facings of Astrakhan. Astrakhan is also used for the high standing collar, one end of which is pointed and fastened over the other above the closing with a clasp.

Velvet, plush or any contrasting material preferred may be used for facings upon such a basque, but Astrakhan will usually be given preference. The mode is adapted to any variety of dress goods, and is quite effective in association with skirts cut by pattern No. 1195, which is shown in two views on page 348 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Either mode, however, may be associated



1188
Front View.



1188
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE.
(For Description see Page 344.)

size, it will require two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, vest, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, (ALSO KNOWN AS THE HABIT BASQUE).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1165.—Another view of this basque, showing it developed in fancy suit goods, with accessories of plain silk, is given at Ladies' figure No. 10 on page 323 of this DELINEATOR. Another exposition of the mode is brought out in different fabrics at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Although the title suggests some of the jaunty features of the basque, the full beauty of the mode can only be expressed by its development in appropriate materials. In this instance the popular contrast of blue and red is represented, suit goods in both colors being associated, and red braid being introduced as garniture. The fronts turn back in wide triangular lapels from the tops of the shoulder seams to the bust, and the opening is filled with a plastron vest, which is sewed beneath the left side and attached at the right side with hooks and eyes. The vest is of red goods, and the *revers* are faced with the bright hue. Below the *revers* the fronts lap in double-breasted fashion, the closing being made with button-holes and buttons, and a row of buttons added to the overlapping side to render the effect uniform. The basque is deeply pointed in front, curved high over the sides and deepened at the back in habit fashion. Double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced in the adjustment; and the center seam is terminated at the top of extra width, which, with corresponding extensions allowed upon the front edges of the center-backs, is underfolded to form two narrow double box-plaits that spring out with especial grace over the *tour-nure*. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their adjustment, though close, is comfortable, owing to the fine curves of the seams. A wide band of braid trims each at the wrist. The collar is in standing shape and is overlaid with braid. One end is pointed and lapped upon the other at the closing, with *chic* effect.



1165
Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE, (ALSO KNOWN AS THE HABIT BASQUE).

(For Description see this Page.)



1194
Front View.



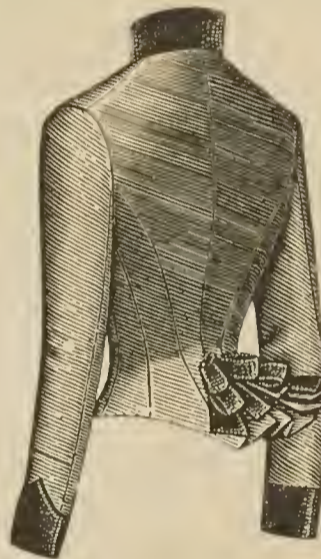
1194
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 345.)



1200
Front View.



1200
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 345.)

Basques of this style are considered particularly effective in combination with skirts cut by pattern No. 1166, which is shown in two views on page 347 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Either mode, however, may be quite as suitably united with any other skirt or basque. Of course, the contrasting goods may be varied either in color or texture to suit the fancy of the wearer. Striped and figured wool goods will often be united with plain fabrics, and plain and figured velvets and plushes will be combined with both silk and wool textures. The harmony between the richest products of the silk looms and the most practical wool goods is illustrated by the interweaving of the two in the same fabric.

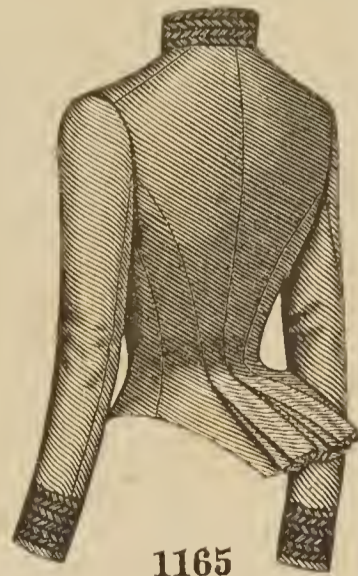
We have pattern No. 1165 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide for the vest, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 347.)

No. 1204.—This basque forms a portion of the stylish toilette shown at Ladies' figure No. 9 on page 322 of this magazine, its material being checked suiting, with braid and buttons for its finishings.

Fine checked cloth was also chosen for the basque in this instance, and braid and buttons constitute the decorations. The outline combines the essentials of a postilion back with a pointed front, and the adjustment is performed by means of double bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam; the fulness for the postilion being formed of extra widths allowed below the waist-line of the center and side-back seams and arranged in two box-plaits between two backward-turning side-plaits. The lower edge is bound with braid put on with considerable width upon the outside, and the effect is modish and neat. Buttons and button-holes close the front, the right side being hemmed. The sleeves are in coat



1165
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, (ALSO KNOWN AS THE HABIT BASQUE).

(For Description see this Page.)

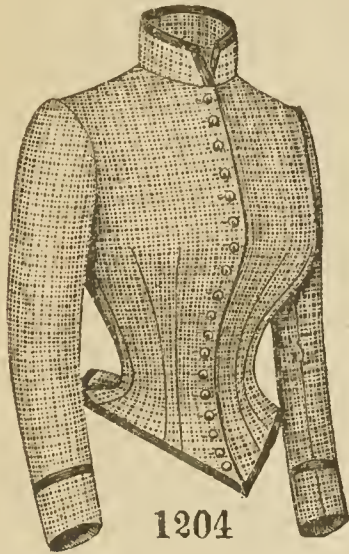
shape, and each is ornamented with a row of braid applied in the outline of a round cuff, and four buttons placed upon the upper side in front of the outside seam. About the neck is a high standing col-

lared neck, and the right side being hemmed. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each is ornamented with a row of braid applied in the outline of a round cuff, and four buttons placed upon the upper side in front of the outside seam. About the neck is a high standing col-

lar that is curved in military fashion and bound with braid in accordance with the finish on the other parts of the garment.

Basques of this style are fashionably associated with skirts cut by pattern No. 1205, which is shown in two views on page 350 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Either the skirt or basque, however, may be united with any other complementary fashion, with equally good effect. Such a basque is well adapted to the simple and even severe modes of completion which come under the head of a tailor finish, but the application of becoming garnitures is not interdicted. A vest facing of velvet or any becoming goods may be applied upon the front, and the sleeves may be faced

fulness may be simply tied back by under-tapes, or steels may be inserted in casings before the tapes are added. The foundation is entirely concealed by the drapery, the lower part of which consists of one long section formed of straight breadths of blue goods joined together and a narrow section of the red goods. Both sections are turned under for hems at their lower edges, and the longer one is also underfolded for hems at its side edges. The narrower section is laid in four plaits turning toward the center, and tapes are sewed beneath the folds of the plaits to hold them in position. The fan ornament thus formed is arranged upon the left side-gore with the lower edges even, and is sewed flatly to position. The ends of the longer section overlap the side edges of the fan and are slip-stitched to them beneath their hems. Beginning at the left side of the center the longer drapery is laid in plaits turning toward the center of the back, the top being also scantily gathered before it is sewed flatly upon the skirt. The plaits have tapes tacked to their underfolds, and this drapery is trimmed with two rows of braid, which pass about it above the lower edge and up each side a little in from the hems. Upon the upper part of the gores is adjusted a short *tablier*, which has a box-plait formed at its lower edge and is draped by three upturning plaits folded in its left side and four in its right side, one of the latter being invisible. Two shallow, forward-turning plaits folded in the top take the place of darts in conforming the *tablier* to the gores, and its side edges are sewed flatly upon the skirt. A full breadth forms the upper back-drapery. It is draped to fall in a point by means of five backward-turning plaits in the right side

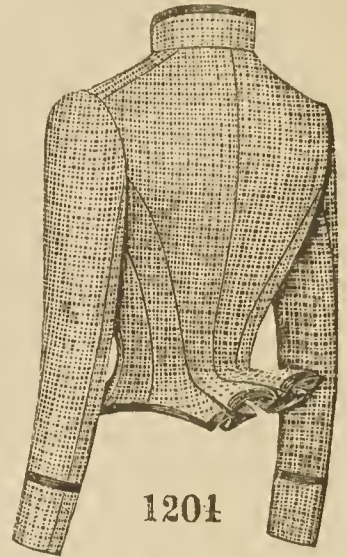


1204

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 346.)



1204

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 346.)

in cuff fashion or have narrow under-cuffs of velvet beneath them. A velvet collar is always in order, even where no other contrasting accessory is visible, and so are waist-line buttons upon the side-back seams.

We have pattern No. 1204 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In making the garment for a lady of medium size, three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1166.—By referring to Ladies' figure No. 10 on page 323 of this magazine, the effect of this skirt developed in fancy suit goods and plain silk may be observed. It is brought out in other materials at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

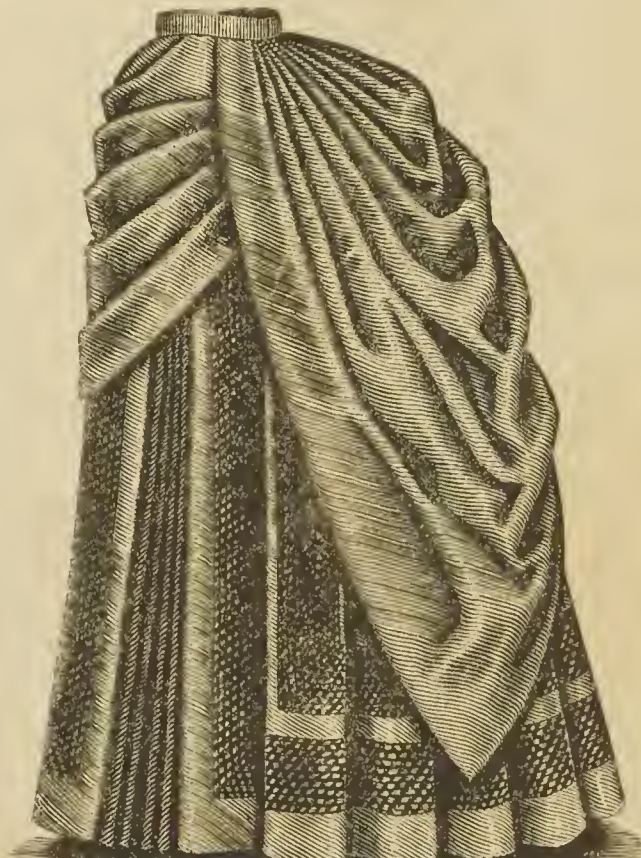
The combination of navy-blue and red, though not a novel one, is nevertheless quite as popular this season as at any time since its introduction; and it is developed in the two varieties of suit goods chosen for this walking skirt, the braid which forms the trimming also being red. The skirt proper or foundation comprises in its formation the customary three gores and full breadth; and the gores are smoothly fitted by darts, while the breadth is gathered at each side of the placket opening. In shaping the skirt provision for any style of bustle, or for the omission of a bustle, is made. The

of moss-stitch embroidery, plush or velvet may take the place of the braid. Extraneous garniture is not, however, indispensable to the good effect of the lower drapery, though it is always in good form;



1166

Right Side-Front View.



1166

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

and ladies who like a trimmed effect and yet desire a drapery that does not, because of its decoration, detract from their apparent height, will find this eminently satisfactory. This skirt is especially adapted to combination with basques cut by pattern No. 1165, which is represented in two views on page 346 of this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either mode is, however, adapted to association with any other complementary fashion.

We have pattern No. 1166 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, it calls for fourteen yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, each with a yard of contrasting goods twenty-two inches wide for the fan. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1168.—Other views of this skirt are given at figures Nos. 7 and 20 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Ladies' figure No. 11 on page 324 of this magazine. In the latter instance it is shown made of silk and trimmed with a plaiting of the same and bands of fur.

Such skirts are fashionably associated with polonaises cut by pattern No. 1167, which is shown in two views on page 338 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

It, however, may be worn with a basque or a round or pointed waist if desired. In this instance heavy black silk was

chosen for its making, a plaiting of the material forming the garniture. The foundation is composed of three gores and a full back-breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top at each side of the placket opening. The foot trimming is a narrow side-plaiting and is partially overhung by the drapery. For the latter, two sections—a plain *tablier* and a full back-breadth—are united. The *tablier* is conformed to the shape of the gores by darts, and the breadth has its fulness gathered to the size of the breadth at each

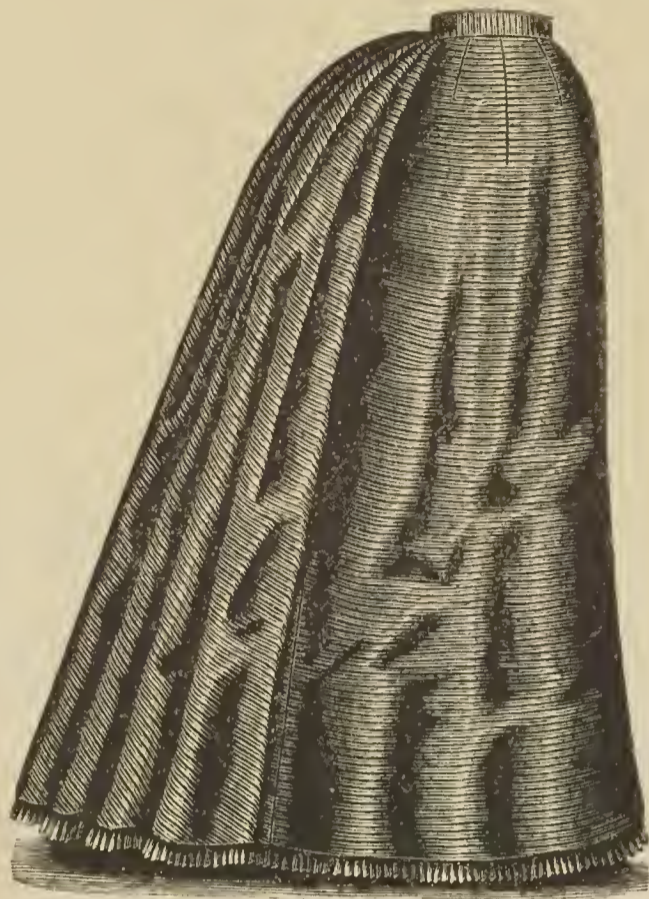
side of the placket opening. The two sections are joined in seams at the sides, and it is then slipped over the skirt and sewed with the latter to the belt, with the centers evenly together. The side seams of the drapery are tacked to the side-back seams of the skirt nearly

to the lower edge; and tacs are fastened beneath the latter and tied together, to regulate the final adjustment to the figure.

Satin or any lustrous material may be used for the foundation of such a skirt, with lace flouncing for the drapery, with rich effect.

Less expensive dress goods will also make up satisfactorily. The mode will be especially valued for making up novelty fabrics that are striped in bayadère fashion, for ribbed silks with fancy stripes, for wool goods that are striped or figured with Surah or velvet, and for heavy silks and velvets. When laces or dress goods of thin or even those of medium texture are made up in this way, a wide sash may be draped in loops and ends at the back.

We have pattern No. 1168 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. In making the garment for a lady of medium size, nine yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



1168

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1195.—Other views of this skirt are given at figure No. 6 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Ladies' figure No. 2 on page 315 of this magazine; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being cloth, with velvet for a *revers* facing and an Astrakhan band and Astrakhan ornaments for decorations.

Astrakhan, both black and colored, receives special prominence as a decoration this season, and its beauty is brought out in the present instance by its application upon fancy dress goods; small metal clasps and a plaiting of the dress material being also included in the garnitures. The skirt proper or foundation is composed of the customary three gores and a full back-breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. Extra length sufficient to permit of wearing a long or a short bustle is allowed in shaping the skirt,



1195

Right Side-Front View.



1195

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

and the label directs how to dispose of this extra length in case a bustle is not worn. The front-drapery turns forward in a graduated *revers* which is very wide at the top and very narrow at the bottom; and the top of this *revers* extends to the back of the left

side-gore, but below it the skirt is broadly revealed. The top of this drapery is scantily gathered to conform it to the shape of the gores, and in the right side edge, beginning a little below the top, is a full shirring a few inches in length which produces a great many soft wrinkles and folds. The right side edge is sewed for its entire depth into the right side-back seam, and the reversed edge of the drapery is tacked to the skirt at intervals, the edge of the *revers* being held in position by tackings beneath the metal clasps. The *revers* is faced with Astrakhan, and upon the visible portion of the gores bands of Astrakhan are applied perpendicularly, their good effect being visible in the engraving. The back-drapery falls in straight lines at its right side, being sewed for its entire depth at this side into the right side-back seam and having its top laid in plaits turning toward the left side. The placket opening for both skirt and drapery is finished at the left side, and at this side the back-drapery is hemmed and arranged to form three loops. The lower edge is lifted and sewed into the left side-back seam for a short distance below the lower loop, and this arrangement produces a curved effect that is very attractive. The five plaits nearest the right side of the back-drapery are held in their folds by tackings made through them to the skirt, and both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt. Tapes are sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the adjustment of the skirt to the figure; and the lower edge of the skirt is

turned up under neath sufficiently to permit of setting a narrow box-plaited foot-trimming under it.

All kinds of cloths and heavy suitings will be made up in this way, and velvet, plush, plain and Euseurial braids, etc., will form the trimmings. Bands of fur will sometimes be chosen to trim street dresses. As fur applied in any considerable quantity adds much to the weight of a toilette, Astrakhan and moss galloon—which are lighter—will often be preferred. Such skirts are fashionably associated with basques cut by pattern No. 1194, which is shown in two views on page 346 of this

of steels run through casings, or its fulness may be simply drawn within the proper space by means of tapes sewed beneath the side-back seams and tied together. Upon the gores is arranged a drapery that is eurved at its top and folded in three wide box-plaits between two forward-turning plaits. This drapery falls even with the bottom of the skirt, its top being sewed flatly upon the gores and its side edges included in the side-back seams of the skirt. Overhanging this drapery is a deep, pointed *tablier*, which is lifted high at each side by means of four upturning plaits folded with enough of a diagonal inclination to produce the softest wrinkles and folds imaginable. Darts conform the *tablier* to the shape of the gores, and its side edges are sewed with the side-gores to the back. The back-drapery is a full breadth which falls even with the skirt and is quite plain at its lower part, its upper part being, however, quite *bouffant*. Its top is folded in two triple box-plaits, and at each side two loose loops are folded even with the top, their edges being turned inside and tacked to give them a soft, graceful effect. A single inward-falling loop is also tacked even with the top at the center, two forward-turning plaits at each side some distance below the top, a backward-turning plait at each side of the center and tackings to the skirt at these plaits completing the draping. The placket opening for both skirt and drapery is finished at the left side; the back-drapery being included in the side-back seams, and both skirt and drapery being sewed to the same belt.

The disposal of the two fabrics is clearly indicated by the engravings, but it may be reversed if desired, and the plaited drapery made of the plain goods and the remainder of the brocade. The arrangement pictured is, however, most likely to be followed, as it is apt to be most generally becoming. One material may and often will be employed for the entire skirt and for the dress-body, no matter what the latter may be. Fashion, while favoring the manufacture of materials especially designed for combination with each other, likewise expresses her approval of

individual effects by ordaining that they shall be so woven that either may be purchased separately; and this provision means that whichever arrangement or selection is most becoming is most fashionable. Basque No. 1188, which is shown on page 345 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is liked for association with such skirts.

We have pattern No. 1187 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require fourteen yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs ten yards and three-eighths of mixed material twenty-two inches wide, with three yards and three-fourths of brocaded goods in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 1205.—By referring to Ladies' figure No. 9 on page 322 of this *DELINEATOR*, the effect of this walking skirt in association with a jaunty basque may be observed; the material chosen for it being checked suiting, with a plaiting of the same, braid and buttons for decorations.

The skirt is fashioned in a style that is well adapted to cloths and



1187

Side-Front View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either the basque or skirt may, however, be just as fashionably united with any other suitable fashion in forming a toilette.

We have pattern No. 1195 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require ten yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1187.—Two varieties of figured wool goods, with braid for trimming, are associated in the construction of this walking skirt at Ladies' figure No. 15 on page 328 of this magazine.

Fancy and brocaded dress goods are combined in the present instance, and the construction develops a charming contrast between the two fabrics. The skirt proper is composed of the customary three gores and a full back-breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered at the top and so shaped as to permit of wearing a long or a short bustle and of dispensing with any style of bustle. The *bouffant* effect may be enhanced by means



1187

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

such varieties of heavy suitings as look best with the simple completion usually called a tailor finish. Checked dress goods were chosen for the skirt in the present instance, and silk braid forms the finish. The skirt proper or foundation is composed of three gores and a full back-breadth; the gores being fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. In shaping the skirt provision for a long or a short bustle, or for no bustle at all, is made; and steels may be run in casings applied upon the back-breadth, or the fulness may be regulated simply by means of tapes sewed to the side-back seams and tied together. Upon the gores is arranged a drapery composed of two sections, of which one is much narrower than the other. The narrower is sewed at its back edge into the left side-back seam, and its front edge is seamed flatly upon the front-gore, which it overlaps. The absence of plaits from this section gives it a panel-like effect that is very becoming to the majority of figures. The other front-drapery section is slightly draped at its right side edge by means of three shallow, upward-turning plaits, which are folded diagonally near the top; and this edge is included in the corresponding side-back seam. Upon the left side edge are cut strap-like extensions which are slipped through double slashes made not far back of the front edge of the panel-drapery. Above the topmost slash the edge of each drapery-section is sewed along the dart at the left of the center in the front-gore. Darts also conform the tops of both draperies to the shape of the gores. The lower edges of the draperies fall evenly almost to the bottom of the skirt and overhang a finely laid knife-plaiting of the suit goods. The back-drapery is a full breadth, which is slightly oval at its lower edge and is gathered across its top. It is draped by three downward-turning plaits in each side, the upper two almost overlapping each other and the third being folded somewhat lower. It is sewed into the side-back seams, and both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt, the placket opening being finished at the left side. The *bouffant* effect of the back is perfected by means of three tackings made through the center to the breadth, and the decorative features are developed by binding the straps and slashes, the edges of the wider front-drapery between the straps, and also the lower edges of the front-draperies, with silk braid.

This skirt is fashioned in a style that is especially adapted to the use of one material throughout, though it does not follow that two fabrics may not be associated. When a combination is developed the drapery will usually be of one material and the skirt of another. Sometimes a large button will be placed upon the end of each strap ornament. A favorite basque for association with this skirt is No. 1204, which is shown in two views on page 347 of this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either the basque or skirt, however, may be associated with any other complementary fashion.

We have pattern No. 1205 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. In making the garment for a lady of medium size, eleven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

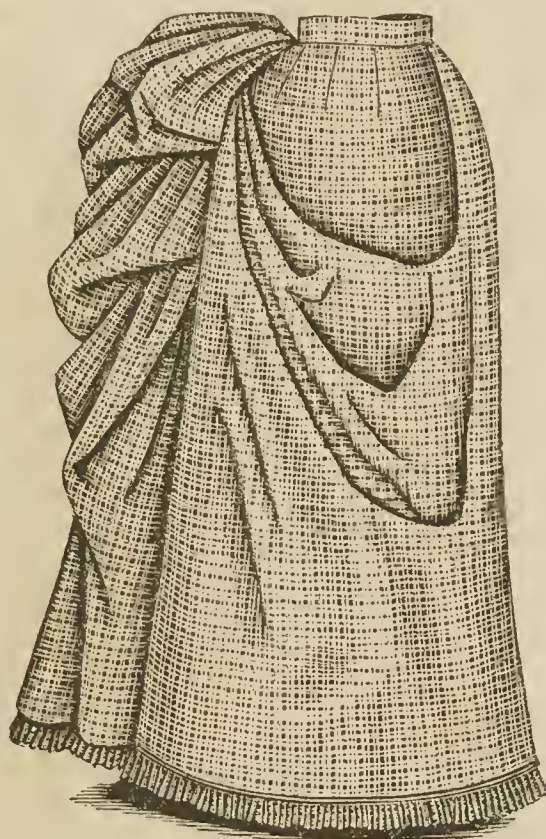
LADIES' OVER-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 351.)

No. 1189.—This over-skirt forms a portion of the toilette represented at Ladies' figure No. 5 on page 318 of this DELINEATOR, where it is pictured as made of fancy wool goods, with velvet-

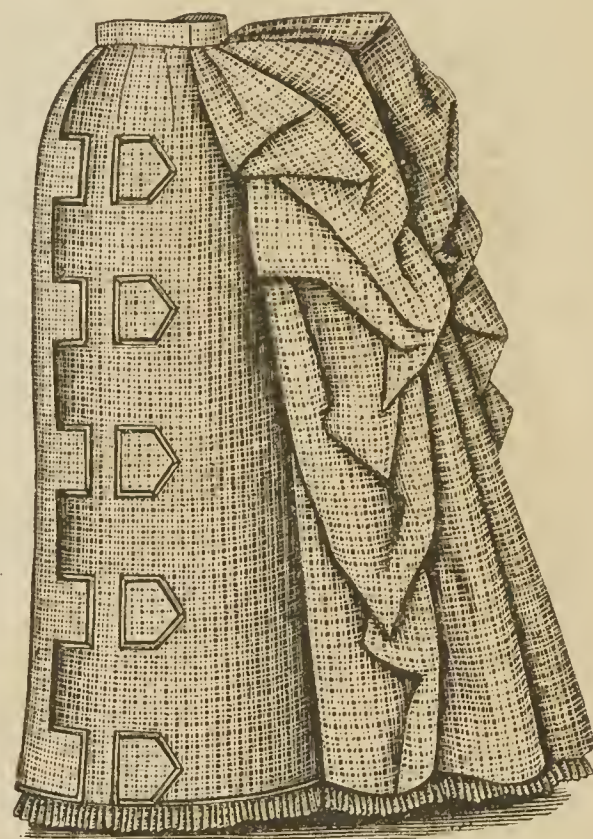
striped wool goods, plain velvet, lacing cord and buttons for trimming. It is shown differently developed at figures Nos. 10 and 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Plain dress goods were selected for it in the present instance, and facings of the same and wide braid form the decorations. The front of the over-skirt is composed of a breadth which is draped to fall in the most artistic lines imaginable. It is shaped at its right side in such a way as to permit of folding four upturning plaits in a group, one upon the other, near the top, and then bringing the reversed portion—which is a very attractive feature of the mode—over them, the edge in which the plaits are folded and the back edge of the reversed portion being secured together. At the opposite side the front falls in straight lines, and in this side five forward-turning plaits are folded in the top. Two hip darts conform the right side to the figure. The back-drapery falls in straight lines at its left side, and all its draping is arranged at the top. A *bourneous* loop is sewed at the right side of the center, and the greater part of the fulness is laid in overlapping plaits turning toward the center. Enough is left unplaited, however, at the right side to fold backward in a *revers*, which, like that of the front, is quite broad at the top and tapers off narrowly until it is lost in the folds of the drapery. The reversed portions are faced with the dress goods, and in adjusting the over-skirt to the belt the back is lapped upon the front for the full width



1205

Right Side-Front View.



1205

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 349.)

of the reversed portion of the latter, and is tacked to it lower down. At the left side the front and back are also tacked together some distance below the belt. The plaits in the front are retained in their folds for some distance from the top by means of a tape tacked to them underneath. Tapes are sewed to the seam of the front-breadth at the reversed portion and to the free left side edge and tied together, to regulate the closeness of the drapery. Braid is arranged in crosswise lines upon the facings of the reversed portions, and three rows are applied perpendicularly along the left side of the front. All varieties of dress goods make up beautifully in this way. Very often the over-skirt will be the chosen drapery of a costume that is to be fur-trimmed, this heavy decoration being not altogether comfortable when applied upon a toilette which is made in such a way that the drapery cannot be detached when one is not going upon the street. Bands of Astrakhan are also suitable decorations. Escorial is a new addition to the list of braids and one that promises to be very popular.

We have pattern No. 1189 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, it will require five yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, each with a yard and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide extra for facing. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

STYLES FOR MISSES AND GIRLS.

FIGURE No. 1.—MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 352.)

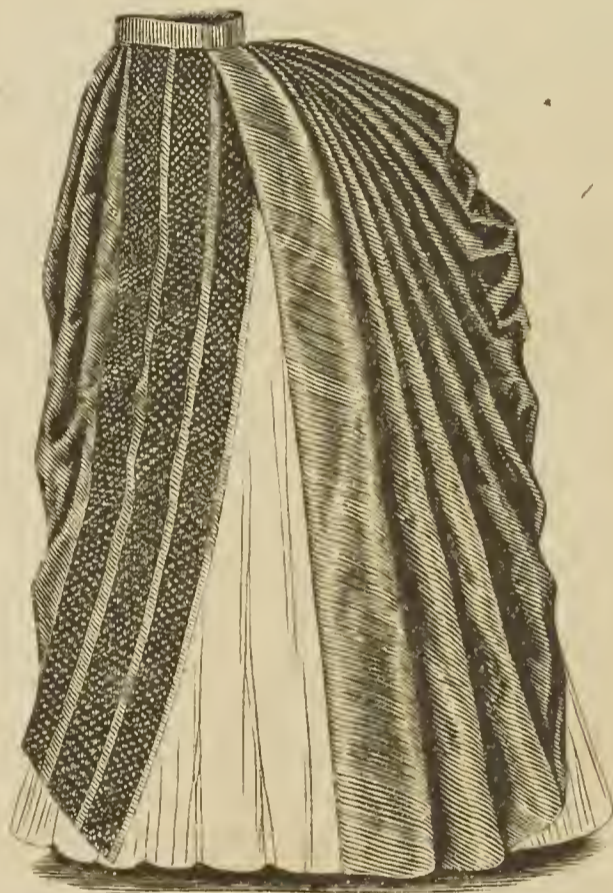
FIGURE No. 1.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1182 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age, and is represented in two views on page 360 of this magazine.

The coat combines a close-fitting, double-breasted body with an ample skirt that is made separate and then secured by tackings to the body underneath. Mixed cloth was here chosen for the garment. The adjustment of the body is made with single bust darts, wide side-back gores and a curving center seam; and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in regular double-breasted fashion, knotted cord loops being fastened over the buttons with decorative effect. The center seam is turned to the right, and all the other seams are turned to one side and stitched in welt fashion. A row of



1189

Right Side-Front View.



1189

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' OVER-SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 350.)

stitching is also made close to all the edges of the body, and three rows of stitching are made at the wrists of the coat sleeves. The lower outline of the body is pleasingly varied, being square across the double-breasted portion, curved over the hips and shaping three not very sharply defined points at the back, the center point being, however, the deepest. The skirt is formed of two front sections, two side sections and two back sections, all joined in seams that are turned to one side and stitched in welt fashion. The back sections are gathered at the top, which is finished with a binding and is tacked to the body underneath. A row of stitching is made down the front edges of the skirt, and the closing may be visibly or invisibly made, or the edges may be left open, as preferred. The collar is in the high standing style, and its edges are stitched.

Over any style of costume this coat may be suitably worn, and its skirt is ample enough to accommodate the most *bouffant* draperies. All kinds of cloths and coatings will be made up into such coats, and the tailor mode of completion will be generally adopted. Bindings of any preferred braid, stitching or a severely plain finish may be visible at the edges. The body may be warmly lined if the material be not sufficiently heavy, and nice coats will frequently have the skirt lined with thin silk or satin. Fur will be used for trimming Winter coats with handsome effect, all varieties being in vogue.

The hat has its brim smoothly faced with velvet, and is trimmed with velvet and fancy-edged ribbon.

FIGURE No. 2.—MISSES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 352.)

FIGURE No. 2.—This consists of a Misses' skirt and basque. Each pattern is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1169 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is represented as made of plain and striped goods on page 363 of this *DELINEATOR*. The basque pattern, which is No. 1170 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, may be seen in two views on page 362.

Plain and plaid cloth are here combined in the toilette. The skirt-gores are of the plaid goods, but the breadth is of plain goods and suffices for drapery, which falls straight from the belt, the top being deeply shirred. On the gores is a round apron-drapery that is much wrinkled, its draping being made by gathers in the side edges commencing a little below the top, leaving the adjustment smooth over the hips. The finish of the skirt is severely plain.

Buttons and button-holes close the basque down the center, and at each side of the closing is made a wide forward-turning tuck. Between and under the tucks the fronts are faced with the plain goods, thus producing the effect of a vest that is deeply notched at the lower edge, the front edges being cut away below the closing. The basque is about even in depth from the cut-away edges and is quite short. Its adjustment is close, and is made by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, all closed to the

lower edge. The standing collar is of the plaid material, and deep cuffs that flare sharply at the back of the wrists are simulated with the plaid goods. A belt of the plaid goods is worn about the waist. The sleeves are in the fashionable coat style, and the *lingerie* is composed of linen cuffs and a linen standing collar.

Striped goods, velvet, velveteen, corduroy, plush, figured or brocaded goods may be used instead of the plaid; or one material may be used for the entire toilette, and braid, Astrakhan bands, fur, velvet ribbon or contrasting bands be used as garniture. A plain finish is also in good taste. All kinds of cloths and suitings may be made up in this way, and the belt may be omitted if deemed unbecoming.

The felt hat is trimmed with a scarf of silk and soft, fluffy plumage. Its brim is raised in a point in front and is faced with velvet.

FIGURE No. 3.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 353.)

FIGURE No. 3.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1199 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age, and is shown developed in other goods on page 356 of this publication.

The effect achieved by the drapery is very artistic, and it is

rendered more striking by the present choice of materials—velvet, figured silk and fancy dress goods. The four-gored skirt has a plain edge finish, and at the right side is a plaited drapery that is laid in a wide double box-plait and in wide kilts turning from the box-plait; this drapery being formed of the figured silk and the velvet in such a way that the velvet forms the box-plait and also the second plait in front of the box-plait. It extends from the right side-back seam to the left side-front seam and falls even with the edge of the skirt, its lower edge being

skirt, render the back-drapery very *bouffant*. The outlines of the full draperies are handsome and produce contrasting effects at the sides, the box-plait intervening at the right side with a pretty panel effect.

The basque has a velvet skirt-portion that is laid in two double box-plaits arranged with a square postilion effect under the backs, the latter falling over it in two pretty tabs. In front of the skirt the sides are arched high, and in front a deep point is formed at the end of the closing, which is made down the center with button-holes



FIGURE NO. 1.—MISSSES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1182, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 351.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 1170, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 1169, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 351.)

hemmed. The box-plait reaches to the belt, but in front of it the drapery is gradually decreased in depth to be no longer than is called for by the full front-drapery, which starts from under the top of the box-plait and falls to the edge of the skirt at the left side. Plaits raise the full drapery very high at the right side, and plaits at the belt and in the left side edge complete its softly wrinkled effect. At the left side this drapery joins the back-drapery, which falls even with it at this side and is draped high at the left side by plaits. Plaits in the left edge and in the top, and needful tackings to the

and buttons. The adjustment of the basque is close and is made by bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The standing collar is of the figured silk; and the deep, turn-down collar, which is extended in notched lapels down the fronts back of the closing, is of velvet, the lapels being well curved at the waistline to produce a graceful effect. Between the lapels the fronts are faced with the figured silk, to suggest a vest. The coat sleeves are finished with cuff facings of velvet.

The entire plaited drapery may show only one material and may

or may not contrast with the other parts of the costume. One material only need be used for the costume, but the best effect is achieved with a combination of fabrics which preserve a general harmony with each other. All dress materials in vogue for misses' wear may be thus made up; and if one material be selected for the entire costume, braid, velvet ribbon, bead trimming, drop ornaments or any simple garniture may be added. For evening and day wear the costume is equally handsome and appropriate, the materials and colors selected for its development determining its suitability to any occasion.

shown in two views on page 362 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1164 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is represented in a stylish combination of materials on page 364.

The adaptability of both garments to a single fabric is shown in this instance, the entire toilette being made of fancy suiting and trimmed in tailor style with braid and buttons. The skirt is in the four-gored style and has two narrow, overlapping panels at the left side, the panels widening gradually toward the bottom and shaping points at their lower front corners. The front-drapery overlaps the



FIGURE NO. 3.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1199, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 351.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 1163, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 1164, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

Velvet and plumage afford the elaborate trimming on the pretty felt hat.

FIGURE NO. 4.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 4.—This consists of a Misses' basque and skirt. Each pattern is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. The basque pattern, which is No. 1163 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is

top of the front panel, and is developed by plaits at the belt at this side and deep, overlapping plaits in the right side edge; it falls in a point nearly to the edge of the skirt at the right side of the front, and the plaits cross-wrinkle it beautifully. The back-drapery separates quite deeply at the center to fall in deep points and is draped to fall in *jabot* folds by a cluster of plaits under a deep loop high up in the front edges. The result is very *bouffant* and handsome. All the edges of the draperies are finished plainly, but the panels have a row of buttons decoratively added down their front edges.

The basque exhibits cut-away jacket-fronts, zouave fronts and a pointed vest. The zouave fronts round away from the throat and are very short under the arms; while the jacket fronts flare in pretty curves below the bust, their front corners forming points. Bust and under-arm darts fit the jacket fronts, and the vest is sewed along the bust darts and also flatly above, buttons and button-holes closing them all the way down. A row of buttons decorates the loose edges of the zouave fronts, while the cut-away fronts are decorated down their front edges with double rows of braid turned to form clover-leaf designs a little back of the front edges. At the back the basque is fitted by side-back seams and a curving center seam, and the skirt falls in two double box-plaits over the drapery, the plaits resulting from underfolded fulness below the waist-line of the center and side-back seams. A very small clasp closes the zouave fronts at the neck, and the collar is in the approved high standing style. The coat sleeves are completed at their wrists with simulated cuffs that have their deeper ends lapped upon the narrower in front of the outside seams, the overlapping ends being decorated with a row of buttons, and the other ends with braid arranged as on the jacket fronts.

When combinations are desired, one or both panels, the vest and, if preferred, the zouave fronts may be made of velvet or other contrasting goods, and for very dressy toilettes these portions—except the vest—will be edged with bead trimming or small drop-ornaments. All sorts of seasonable dress goods may be made up into very stylish toilettes of this kind, and the skirt may be trimmed at the bottom with plaitings, ruffles, braids, ribbons, etc., or it may be made of bordered or striped goods.

The felt hat is trimmed with stiff wings and wide velvet ribbon.

FIGURE No. 5.—MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 5.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1179 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age, and is represented made of other goods on page 355 of this publication.

In this instance plain Surah and striped silk are prettily combined in the costume. The skirt is shaped in the round four-gored style, and its front-gore is covered with a drapery that is gathered at the belt and falls straight to the edge. The breadth is also covered with a straight drapery that is gathered at the belt, and the side-gores are plain. A wide band of the silk trims the draperies a little above the edge and is carried across the gores.

A closely-fitted basque with *paniers* added on the sides forms the over-dress, the *paniers* being extended a little in front of the darts to form surplice ornaments that are gathered at the neck and sewed at each side edge to the fronts back of the closing. The *paniers* are also gathered up closely at their back edges and inserted in the lower part of the side-back seams, and their tops are tacked

to the seams at the waist-line. Between the *paniers* the back forms a pretty pointed tab, and the close adjustment of the basque is made by a curving center seam, side-back and under-arm gores and single bust darts. Between the surplice ornaments the front is faced with the plain Surah and forms a point, thus suggesting a vest. The standing collar is of the Surah, and the coat sleeves are trimmed at their wrists with cuffs of the Surah that flare at the inside of the arm. A ruff forms the neck completion, and cuffs are also worn.

The skirt and over-dress may be of the same kind of material, or the side-gores may be in contrast to produce the effect of panels. All textures in vogue are suitable for this style of costume, and any preferred combination in color or fabrics may be achieved. The *paniers* may be edged with bead trimming, braid or ribbon, or they may be finished plainly. For dressy wear the over-dress will be handsome in lace net or embroidered goods, with the skirt of velvet, silk or satin. Velveteen will be much used instead of velvet this Winter on account of its durability and inexpensiveness.



FIGURE No. 5.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1179, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 6.—GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 355.)

FIGURE No. 6.—This illustrates a Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1186 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is portrayed made of other goods on page 357 of this DELINEATOR.

The mode is dressy and stylish in appearance, and is here shown made up in a combination of plain and striped dress goods. The skirt is of the four-gored style, its gores fitting smoothly and the back-breadth being gathered. It is finished with a belt, and is untrimmed at the bottom.

The over-dress combines the two fabrics and is very attractive in its fashioning. It has under-fronts and under-backs of the striped goods that are exhibited in V shape from below the waist-line to the shoulders by outer portions that are hemmed at their flaring edges and have plaits turning toward the hems, the plaits being secured to the under portions and giving a surplice-like effect to the body. The under-front portions close at the right side under the right outside-front, the left side being made wide and the right side narrow to

render this possible and give a plastron effect that is very pretty. The outside fronts are deepened to form the front-drapery, and each is differently draped so that a pleasing contrast is achieved. The right front is draped in a much-wrinkled round *panier* by plaits in its front and back edges, and below it the left front falls deep and square, being draped upon the *panier* in a deep loop, and at its back edge by plaits. Under-arm darts in the outside fronts and center and side seams produce a graceful, smooth adjustment, and the under-fronts are sewed to the outside fronts along the under-arm darts. The back portions are only in basque depth, and the back-drapery is a separate section that has a group of backward-turning plaits at the center in its top, and is made *bouffant* by loopings at the center

and also at the side edges over the sides of the front-draperies. It is oval in outline and quite deep, and its top is joined to the lower part of the body in a seam, over which it turns. The neck is finished with a standing collar. The coat sleeves are deeply faced in cuff shape with the striped goods, and turning upward from the facings are little *revers* of the plain goods, ruffs of lace adding to the pretty decoration. A similar ruff is worn in the neck.

Such costumes are susceptible of many unique and handsome effects in combination or decoration. Very little decoration, however, is needed, though the skirt may be trimmed as fancifully as desired when not of a contrasting material. All seasonable dress goods devoted to the costuming of little women may be made up in this way for party, house or street wear. For dressy wear it is made slightly shorter than for the street, and platings, ruffles, etc., may decorate the skirt. Silk, velvet, satin or plush, with lace net for the overdress, make lovely party and festival dresses.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is of plush, with a striped ribbon on its brim. A large pompon is fastened to the center of the crown, and a much-looped bow of ribbon is tacked to the crown where it droops at the back.

to the neck. It falls in a point nearly to the waist-line and is lined with velvet, its edges being rolled over prettily and displaying the lining as a facing. The point may be tipped with a tassel.

Plain smooth-finished cloths, and rough, checked, shot, plaid and striped cloths, flannels and coatings are suitable for such coats, with silk, satin, velvet, plush or any fancy goods for the hood lining. Plushes, velvets and silks in plain and fancy varieties will be popular for dressy coats. Braids, stitching, fur or any simple decoration may be added with good effect, though a plain finish is much liked. Eider-down cloths are soft and warm, and the finish for them will usually be plain.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon, and its brim is faced with velvet.

FIGURE NO. 8.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 357.)

FIGURE NO. 8.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1183 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old, and may be seen made of other goods in combination with velvet on page 361 of this magazine.

The coat is here shown made of shot coating, and is long enough to cover the entire costume or dress worn under it. The fronts are rolled back in *revers* that are curved gracefully to be narrowest at the waist-line and expose a vest that is closed down the center with button-holes and buttons, and sewed flatly underneath to the fronts. Under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center

FIGURE NO. 7.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 356.)

FIGURE NO. 7.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 1197 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be



FIGURE NO. 6.—GIRLS' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1186, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 354.)

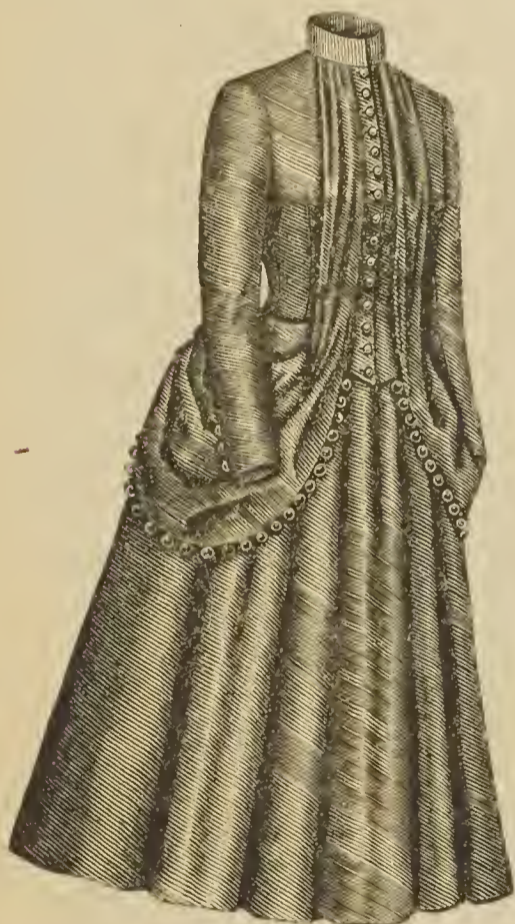
seen differently finished on page 361 of this magazine.

The coat, being long, double-breasted and graceful, will be a popular style throughout the Winter. In this instance it is shown made of mixed coating, with the belt sections and hood lining of velvet. The fronts close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and are curved over the hips by long under-arm darts. Side-back

seam render the adjustment close and clinging at the sides and back. The back reaches only a little below the waist-line, and to its lower edge is joined a plaited skirt that deepens it even with the side-backs, the plaits all turning toward the center and being well pressed in their folds. Point straps covered with braid are arranged over the seam joining the skirt to the backs, and a cord ornament is arranged upon them, with ornamental effect.

Upon the sides are large patch-pockets that are decorated at their back edges with braid arranged in two loops and a pointed end and ornamented at the top with a button. The sleeves are trimmed with a row of braid arranged in a loop and pointed end, a button being placed at the top of the loop. The collar is in standing style and overlaid with braid, and the *revers* are also overlaid with braid.

Velvet, plush or any decorative fabric may be introduced to face



1179

Front View.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 357.)



1179

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 357.)

seams and a curving center seam fit the back closely to the figure, and the back skirt is folded in two box-plaits by underfolded fullness below the waist-line of these seams. Curved belt-sections start from under the top of the plaits at the side-back seams and are closed in front with a handsome clasp, and large pocket-laps with square corners of the goods are located on the fronts. The coat sleeves are finished plainly and fit smoothly. The hood is a coquettish and fashionable accessory and is joined with the standing collar

the *revers* and the wrists and form the collar and straps, with rich effect. Such coats will frequently have trimmings of fur for cold-weather wear. A plain finish may be adopted if desired, and when needed a lining may be added. All kinds of cloths and coatings, also plaid, striped and *bouclé* goods, with warm linings, may be made up into coats of this style.

The eap is made of the coat material, and its brim is covered with a row of braid. Its point falls over on one side and is tipped with a tassel.



1199

Right Side-Front View.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 358.)

nine years of age, and may be seen differently made up on page 359 of this DELINEATOR.

A low-necked dress worn over a *guimpe* forms this most attractive mode. Striped goods and velvet are here associated in its development, and the upper part of the *guimpe* is covered with lace net shirred at the neck and gathered at the lower edge. The facing is visible above the square neck of the dress, and a ruff of lace stands at the neck. The sleeves are gathered to deep wristbands of velvet, and ruffs are added, with dainty effect. The *guimpe* is shaped by side and shoulder seams and closes at the back. It is drawn in at the waist by a cord run through a easing.

The dress is sleeveless, and the upper part of its waist is a square yoke of velvet. The lower part of the dress-waist shows three box-plaits at the front and back, the middle box-plait in the back concealing the closing and all the plaits being stitched in their folds. To the lower edge of the body is joined the skirt, which has a deep hem and three tucks at the bottom, the top being gathered all round. A wide ribbon is run through slashes made under the box-plaits and tied in a bow with long loops and ends at the left side of the front.

The *guimpe* facing could be of silk or any contrasting material, or the entire *guimpe* may be of Turkey-red cashmere, satin or silk or of any other preferred goods in contrast with the dress. A wide sash may be draped about the waist and tied in a large bow at the back. For such sashes cashmere, vailing, Surah or any soft fabric is as appropriate as ribbon, which, however, is always in good taste. Soft

ribbon is preferred. Cashmere, serge, flannel, camel's-hair and all kinds of fancy, plain, striped and plaided dress goods may be thus made up; and the hems, tucks and plaits may show fancy stitching done with flosses, silks or crewels. The yoke, also, may show the fancy stitching along its edges.

FIGURE No. 10.—
GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 359.)

FIGURE No. 10.— This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1175 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently represented on page 357 of this magazine.

This is a picturesque style of dress for a little woman, and it is here shown developed in velvet and figured cream



1199

Left Side-Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 358.)



FIGURE No. 7.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1197, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 355.)

cashmere. The body of the dress is a plain waist that closes at the back with button-holes and buttons, and is nicely shaped by side and shoulder seams. To the lower edge of the body is joined the skirt, which is smooth-fitting at the center of the front, laid in a wide box-plait at each side of the front and gathered back of the plaits. It is finished at the bottom with an invisibly sewed hem. The neck is finished with a standing collar, and ruffs of sheer muslin are worn. The bodice has a low, round neck and close-fitting coat sleeves. The sleeves are plainly finished and ruffs of sheer muslin are worn at the wrists. The fronts and backs are laced across down the center with silk cord run through eyelets and do not meet at these edges. The cords are tied at the bottom. At the sides the bodice arches gracefully over the hips, and a smooth adjustment is achieved by under-arm and side-back gores. It is the only part of the dress made of velvet, and the contrast with the light material is very pretty.

The construction of the skirt affords a wide field for the application of braid, velvet ribbon, contrasting facings, etc., if an ornamental effect be desired. Crimson and black velvet bodices may be suitably worn with dresses of any variety of goods and in almost all colors, the selection being, of course, made with a view to toning down or enlivening the velvet. If

desired, the bodice may be of the same kind of material as the skirt, and the waist may be of another fabric or color. All varieties of seasonable dress goods will be devoted to such dresses, which will be made either very gay or very dainty for best wear.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 355.)

No. 1179.—Another view of this costume, showing it developed in plain Surah and striped silk, with facings and bands of the two materials for trimmings, is given at Misses' figure No. 5 on page 354 of this *DE-LINEATOR*.

Dress goods having a plain finish were used for the costume in this instance, and rosary beads and wood buttons to match constitute the decorations. The skirt has the close, comfortable adjustment of the round walking shape, and in addition presents the youthful effect of a full, straight drapery. In the foundation or skirt proper three gores and a full breadth are united; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. Upon the front-gore is arranged a drapery, which suggests the "housemaid's apron" and is especially becoming. It is gathered across the

sists of a single section, which is extended to the neck back of the closing and is gathered into a narrow space at the top of the extension. The lengthwise edges of the latter portion are slip-stitched to the front proper nearly to the end of the closing, and back of the extension the drapery is widened in *panier* fashion, its back edge being gathered and inserted in the lower part of the corresponding side-back seam. A tacking is made in the top of the *panier* portion to the basque at the front under-arm seam to perfect the disposal, and the edges of the *panier* portions are bordered with rosary-beads attached to a gimp. The contrast between the pointed outline of the center-backs and the deeper curved contour of the *paniers* is in itself very attractive, and the becomingness of the shirred extensions upon the fronts is quite evident. The sleeves are in coat shape and fit handsomely, but not too closely. Each is simply but tastefully ornamented at the wrist with three buttons placed upon the upper side in front of the outside seam. A high standing collar



FIGURE NO. 8.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1183, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 355.)



1186

Front View.



1186

Back View.

GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 358.)



1175

Front View.



1175

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see Page 359.)

top and falls even with the bottom of the skirt, its side edges being included in the side-front seams. The back-drapery is also a full breadth, which likewise falls even with the bottom of the skirt and is sewed with the skirt-breadth to the side-gores; its top being gathered, and the placket opening for it and the breadth being finished at the center. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt; and tapes are fastened beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the closeness to the figure.

The over-dress is a basque with an attached drapery that gives it a polonaise

effect at the front and sides. The basque closes in front with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed; and the fitting is done by means of single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam. The drapery for each side completes the neck, the tops of the extensions being included in its joining. The costume is quite as well adapted to a combination of materials as to the use of one throughout—indeed, some of its best effects are brought out by the association of contrasting fabrics. For instance: the side-gores and the drapery portions may be of plaid or checked goods when the remainder is of plain goods; or the side-gores and the collar may be of velvet, and the wrists may have facings of velvet when the remainder of the costume is of either plain or figured dress goods.

We have pattern No. 1179 in eight sizes

for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. In making the garment for a miss of twelve years, ten yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 356.)

No. 1199.—Velvet, figured silk and fancy dress goods are associated in this costume at Misses' figure No. 3 on page 353 of this DELINEATOR, the beauty of the combination precluding the necessity for extraneous garniture.

The costume is characterized by an especially graceful style of drapery and a becoming and youthful adjustment. Plain dress goods and velvet are united in the present making, and velvet cuff-facings constitute the garnitures. The skirt proper or foundation is composed of the customary three gores and a full back-breadth; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. The drapery comprises a plaited portion—of which the panel at the right side is a part—, a *tablier* and a back-drapery. The plaited portion is the full depth of the skirt at the right side, where it is laid in a double box-plait that has a hip dart taken through its outer part to conform it to the gore. Beginning beneath the underfolds it is curved at the top until at the left side it is quite shallow. The lower edge is turned under for a hem, and in front of the double box-plait the fulness is laid in forward-turning side-plaits. All the plaits are held in their folds by means of a tape tacked to them underneath, and in adjusting the drapery upon the gores the right side edge is included in the right side-back seam and the top of the curved portion is sewed flatly upon the skirt, the lower edge falling even with the bottom of the skirt. The *tablier* has three upturning plaits folded in its right side edge, and this edge is slipped beneath the forward folds of the double box-plait and sewed flatly to the skirt, its edge below the shirring being merged with a graceful curve into the lower outline. In the left side edge of the *tablier* are folded three upward-turning plaits having a slightly diagonal inclination, and opposite them in the back-drapery three upward-turning plaits are also folded. These edges of the draperies are seamed, and from the plaits to the lower edge the seam is included in the corresponding side-back skirt seam. The length of the drapery above the plaits is a little greater than that of the corresponding part of the skirt seam, and the extra length falls over the plaits with a particularly attractive effect. At the right side the back-drapery has five upturning plaits folded near the top, and below these plaits it falls in a beautifully curved outline. The placket opening for both skirt and drapery is finished at the right side, the back-drapery being included for a short

distance from the top in the seam which joins a facing to the back edge of the placket opening, and being tacked to the skirt a little below the placket opening. An underlap is sewed to the front edge of the placket opening, and below the latter the back edge of the panel-drapery is included in the skirt seam. Shallow plaits turning toward the left side conform the *tablier* to the shape of the gores,

and six overlapping plaits turning toward the center bring the fulness of the back-drapery into the proper space. Both skirt and drapery are sewed to the same belt; and tapes are fastened beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the final adjustment to the figure.

The basque is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center-backs fall in two sharp points over a little postilion of velvet, which is joined to the back edges of the side-backs and is folded in two double box-plaits. The postilion is tacked at its center to the end of the center seam, and its outline contrasts stylishly with the high curves of the sides and the pointed effect of the front. Button-holes and buttons close the front, the right side being hemmed. A standing collar finishes the neck; and in the same seam with this collar at the back, and for some distance in front of the shoulder seams, is seamed a flat collar-ornament, which extends down the fronts a little back of the closing in prettily curved, notched

lapels. This ornament and the standing collar are made of velvet. The sleeves are in coat shape and have fancy cuff-facings of velvet at their wrists.

Velvet or any contrasting material may be more elaborately introduced than in the present instance by facing the outer fold of the panel box-plait with it, but the use of a smaller quantity is apt to be quite as satisfactory. Two varieties of woollen goods may be associated in such a toilette, with good effect; and very often two fabrics that are woven for combination with each other will be united.

We have pattern No. 1199 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require eleven yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 357.)

No. 1186.—Plain and striped dress goods are associated in this costume, and also in the ornamentation of its sleeves, at Girls' figure No. 6 on page 355 of this magazine.

The costume is a little shorter than the average length for girls of the age for which it is illustrated, and the draperies are so simply fashioned that it may be becomingly worn by little women who are shorter in stature

or more youthful in appearance than their years would indicate. Plain dress goods were chosen for the making in this instance, and a plaiting of the same, facings of velvet and velvet ribbon bows constitute the garnitures. The skirt is in the round gored style, and comprises three gores for the front and sides and a full breadth for the back. The gores are fitted smoothly by darts, and the back

1176
Front View.1176
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see Page 360.)



FIGURE NO. 9.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1185, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 356.)

breadth is gathered at each side of the placket opening. The narrow box-plaiting which forms the foot trimming is set beneath the lower edge, the skirt being hemmed to a sufficient depth to permit of this arrangement. A belt finishes the top.

The over-dress is a polonaise which is particularly youthful and pretty. Its fronts open from the shoulders in V outline to disclose an under-front that consists of two sections. The wider of these sections is at the left side and is the only one visible, its front edge buttoning to the corresponding edge of the narrower portion at the right side and both being underfaced. The overlapping edges of the outside fronts are turned under for hems, and in each side turning toward the hems are two narrow plaits. These plaits are tacked through their folds to the end of the closing. Below these plaits five upturning plaits are folded in the front edge of the right side and tacked to the under front, while in the front edge of the left side a single deep loop is formed. The contrast thus produced is very effective, and is emphasized by the arrangement of the plaits in the back edges of the front-draperies, there being five turning upward in the back edge of the right side and four turning upward and one downward—the latter being next to the lowest one—in the back edge of the left side. Neither the outside nor the under portions of the back extend far below the waistline. The under portion has a curving center seam which, with an under-arm dart in each side of the front, perfects the means of adjustment. This portion is revealed in V outline corresponding with that of the fronts by the arrangement of the outside portions, the latter having their free edges turned under for hems and two plaits turning toward the hem being laid in each. These plaits are tacked at intervals beneath their folds to the under-back; and in closing the shoulder seams the outer portions of the waist are seamed together at their corresponding edges, and the under-backs and fronts are separately united for the entire length of the shoulder edges at the left side and from the arm's-eye to the top of the closing at the right side, the edges above the closing being united with hooks and loops. The side edges of the under-back portion are included in the side seams, and the back edges of the under-front portions are sewed along the seams of the under-arm darts. The back-drapery falls in oval outline and has six overlapping plaits turning toward the center folded in its top. It is sewed to the body portions near the lower edges of the latter and is turned down over its own seam. A tacking made in each side edge a little above the end of the seam, and two other tackings which form two loops lower down, assist in producing the *bouffant* appearance; and below the lower loops each side is sewed plainly to the corresponding edge of the

front-drapery. Two deep, inward-falling loops or plaits are tacked at the center close to the top, and an under-tape is fastened beneath the side seams to perfect the process of arrangement. The visible portions of the back and front are faced with velvet, and the neck is completed with a standing collar, also of velvet, the ends of which fasten with hooks and loops at the right side. Round cuff-facings of velvet finish the coat-shaped sleeves, and a bow of velvet ribbon is fastened over the plaits in the front-drapery below the end of the closing, another being tacked upon each shoulder.

This is a pretty style of costume for church, dancing, school or party wear, the selection of materials determining its suitability for special occasions. Sometimes lace or embroidery will be arranged to overlap the visible portions of the under backs and fronts, and will turn back in cuff fashion from the wrists. Any variety of suit goods adapted to the season will conform tastefully to the mode.

We have pattern No. 1186 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, it will require five yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, etc., and seven-eighths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the fronts and backs. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 357.)

No. 1175.—The adaptability of this dress to other materials is evidenced by its illustrations at figure No. 2 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Girls' figure No. 10, which is shown on this page; the materials associated in its development in the latter instance being plain velvet and figured cashmere.

The favorite combination of red and blue is here developed, both textures being cashmere. The skirt, which is of the blue goods, is in the full, round style which is so pretty and girlish. It is composed of straight breadths joined together and turned under for a hem at the lower edge. At the center of the front the top is plain for a short distance, and at each side of the plain space a wide box-plait is formed. Between the plaits and the placket opening the fulness is drawn into the proper space by gathers. The waist or *guimpe* to which the skirt is sewed has seams upon the shoulders and at the sides and

single darts in the front. It is made of red cashmere, and is closed at the back with button-holes and red buttons, the right side being hemmed. Sleeves are not added to this waist, but a high standing collar finishes the neck. The outside waist is in Flemish peasant style. It is of the blue goods, and is cut low in the neck to disclose the *guimpe*. Under-arm gores and side-back seams shape it



FIGURE NO. 10.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1175, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 356.)



1185
Front View.

1185
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see Page 361.)

handsomely, and the two sections composing the front are separated by a wide space that is arranged to permit of the ornamental lacing, which is accomplished by means of a red silk lacing-cord run through eyelets worked in the edges. The back edges are separated by a similar space, and a lacing is arranged between them in the same manner. This waist deepens slightly toward the center of the front and back, and has plainly finished coat sleeves sewed into the arms'-eyes.

Several very becoming contrasts may be mentioned for a dress of this style, but no list however extended could contain a mention of all the pretty combinations possible to it. A dress of brown cashmere may have the *guimpe* of old-gold Surah or cashmere; one of garnet canvas may have this part of pink plush or wool goods; one of dark green may have a *guimpe* of pale-blue or cardinal, and one of tan color may have a waist of *mordoré* velvet or wool goods. In each instance the cords match the *guimpe*.

We have pattern No. 1175 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years,

will require five yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. As represented, it will need four yards and a-fourth of one material twenty-two inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of contrasting goods in the same width for the waist. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

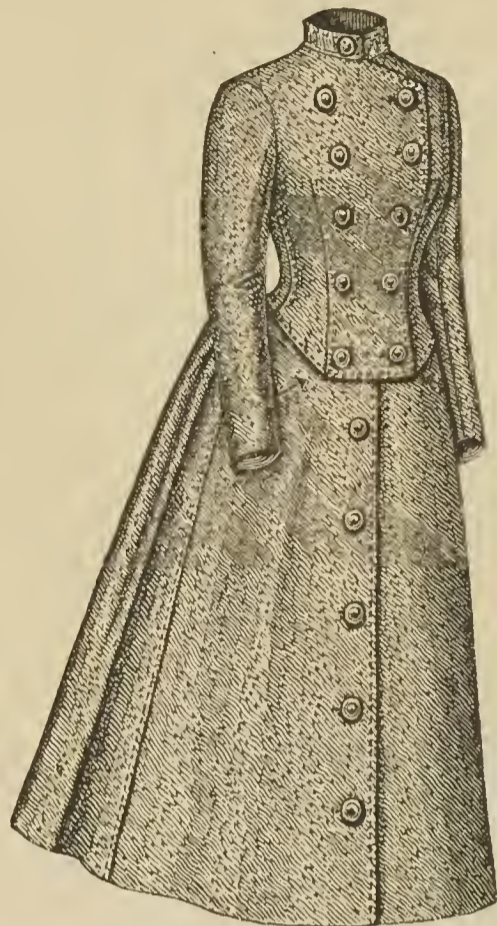
(For Illustrations see Page 358.)

No. 1176.—Plain blue cashmere was chosen for this dress, and a pretty contrast is brought out by the selection of red cashmere for the sash, and red buttons. The body of the dress is fashionably long-waisted and has seams at the sides and upon the shoulders, and also side-back seams, all of which are effectual

being underfaced; and the neck is completed with a high standing collar. The sleeves are in the favorite coat shape and are plainly finished. Straight breadths are united to form the skirt, which is turned under for a hem at its lower edge and has two deep tucks taken above the hem. The top is scantily gathered all round, except at the back, where its fulness is laid in a wide box-plait at each side of the placket opening. It is sewed to the body portion, and the joining is concealed by the sash, which consists of a long, straight breadth. In adjusting the sash, it is passed loosely about the figure and arranged in a loop and two ends at the back.

Red sashes are fashionably worn with dresses of any color, except those bordering on the yellow tints. Woolen sashes striped in Roman colors are fashionable and inexpensive for little folks' wear. When Surah or cashmere is chosen for the sash the ends may be

frayed and netted, or a stronger fringe may be made by knotting sewing silk in one color or in a varied combination of tints to the ends and then netting it. Netting is a process easily accomplished and is



1182

Front View.

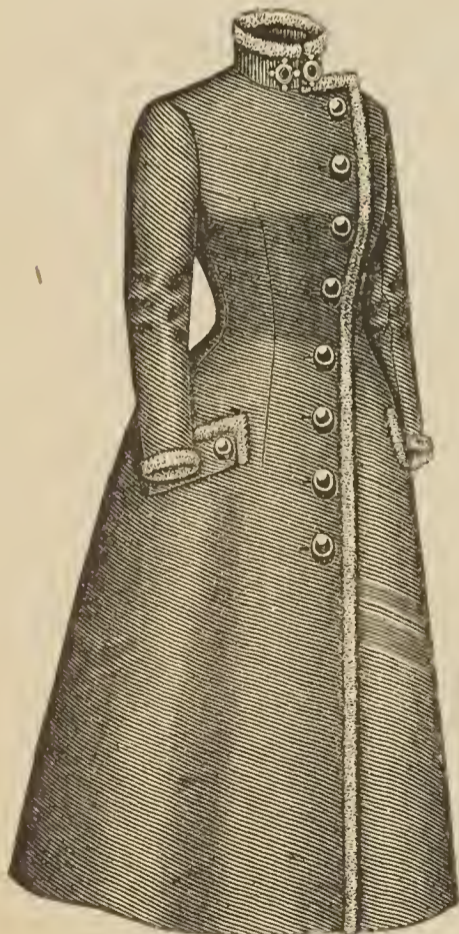


1182

Back View.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Description see Page 361.)



1202

Front View.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Description see Page 362.)



1202

Back View.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Description see Page 362.)

in producing its shapely fit. The closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons, the edges being curved and the right side

frayed and netted, or a stronger fringe may be made by knotting sewing silk in one color or in a varied combination of tints to the ends and then netting it. Netting is a process easily accomplished and is

We have pattern No. 1176 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, it requires four yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, each with two yards and a-fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide for the sash. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 359.)

No. 1185.—By referring to Girls' figure No. 9 on page 358 of this magazine, the effect of this dress developed in velvet and striped goods, with a shirred yoke-facing of lace net upon the *guimpe* and a sash of ribbon, may be observed. Another illustration, showing it developed in other materials, is given at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

A triple combination is developed in the construction of this dress, fancy dress goods, plain velvet and silk being united, with charming effect. The *guimpe*, although the least visible portion, is the first to be described. It is fitted by seams upon the shoulders and at the sides, and closes at the back with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed. The adjustment about the waist is perfected by means of a tape run through a casing applied upon the under side, and the *guimpe* extends a little below the waist-line to prevent disarrangement or discomfort.



1197

Front View.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Description see Page 362.)

Lining goods are used for the *guimpe*, as only the upper part is visible; and as far as there is any likelihood of its being revealed it is covered with tucked silk, the depth to which the latter extends being indicated by perforations in the pattern. A standing collar of plain silk is about the neck, and inside it is sewed a frill of lace. Each sleeve is composed of a single section of plain silk and has a curving seam at the inside of the arm. It is scantily gathered at the lower edge and sewed to a wristband of tucked silk, which is large enough to slip easily over the hand and has a ruffle of lace sewed inside. The dress proper has a round waist, the upper part of which is a low-necked yoke having bretelle-like extensions that meet in short seams upon the shoulders. The yoke edges also meet in very short seams below the arms'-eyes, and in continuations of these seams the corresponding edges of the front and back of the lower part of the waist are joined. Before the lower portions of the waist are joined to the yoke three box-plaits are stitched in the front and three in the back, the middle one in the back being, of course, folded in the overlapping side and concealing the closing of this portion, which is made with button-holes and buttons. The yoke is made of velvet, and is closed with hooks and loops. Straight breadths are joined together to form the skirt, which is in the full, round style and long enough to permit of finishing the lower edge with a hem and taking three medium-wide tucks above the hem. The placket opening is made at the back, and the top is gathered all round and sewed to the waist. Slashes are made beneath the folds of the plaits in the waist, and through them is slipped a girdle of ribbon, which is fastened in a bow at the left side. Sleeves are, of course, omitted from this waist.

The yoke may be made of any kind of contrasting suit goods, or it may be overlaid with antique or Valenciennes lace or very open

embroidery; and similar decorations may be turned back over the wristbands. All kinds of suit goods make up prettily in this way. Very often the *guimpe* will have its upper part made of crimson silk or cashmere, with sleeves to match, when the dress is of white wool or cotton goods, this being a new fancy for Winter dresses.

We have pattern No. 1185 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, it will require four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the yoke, a yard and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide for the wristbands, sleeves, collar, etc., and five-eighths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the front and backs of the *guimpe*. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1197

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Description see Page 362.)

MISSSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 360.)

No. 1182.—Other views of this coat may be obtained by referring to figure No. 12 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and to Misses' figure No. 1 on page 352 of this *DELINEATOR*; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being mixed cloth, with machine-stitching and cord ornaments for decorations.

The coat is novel in construction and very effective in appearance. Fancy cloth was chosen for it in the present instance, and machine-stitching and buttons constitute the finishings. The body portion, which is basque-like in appearance, is double-breasted and closes with button-holes and rather large buttons, the overlapping side also showing a row of buttons in accordance with the double-breasted style. Single bust darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam are introduced in the adjustment; and the lowered edge is slightly pointed at the lower end of the center seam and is curved upward over the hips in an inverted V outline, deepening again becomingly toward the front, but nowhere extending very far below the waist-line. A single row of stitching finishes the lower edge, and all the body seams are turned forward and stitched in the usual manner. A high standing collar having a single line of stitching about its edges finishes the neck, its ends being fastened with a button and button-hole. Two buttons are placed below the waist-line upon each side-back seam. The plainly finished coat sleeves fit the arms superbly. The

skirt or lower portion comprises two front, two side-front and two back portions, and after these parts have been joined together their seams are stitched to accord with those in the body of the garment. The back sections are gathered across their tops and the others are fitted smoothly, the top being finished with a binding that is tacked underneath the waist-line of the body seams and also to the fronts a little back of the closing edges. A row of stitching is made along each front edge, and these edges are closed with button-holes and



1183

Front View.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Description see Page 362.)



1183

Back View.

buttons, lapping only far enough for a closing. Double lines of machine-stitching, made in a curved outline in each side of the front, indicate the position of pocket openings, which, however, need not be cut unless pockets be desired.

Bands of velvet, plush, Astrakhan, fur, etc., will often border the edge of the body portion; and sometimes they will be added to the lower part, but it is customary to finish the latter simply, even when the body portion is trimmed. All kinds of cloths, coatings and suitings may be made up in this way, and a lining may be added to the body portion and also to the skirt portion when needed.

We have pattern No. 1182 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require five yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-four inches wide be selected, then two yards and five-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 360.)

No. 1202.—This coat is fashioned in a style that is especially attractive and is, withal, practical in every detail. Cloth of seasonable quality was chosen for its development, and buttons and otter fur form the trimming. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion at their upper parts, but toward the waist-line the width of the overlap decreases until only enough for the ordinary means of closing is left. The diagonal outline thus produced is very attractive, and the buttons employed in closing are sufficiently unique to accord with the general effect. There is a single bust dart and an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center seam terminates at the top of extra width that is underfolded in a double box-plait, and beginning in a line with the top of this plait extensions are cut upon the back edges of the side-backs and lapped and sewed flatly upon the center-backs. These laps are piped with fur, and at the top of each a button is placed. Upon each side of the front rests a diagonal pocket-welt, which may conceal or merely suggest the opening to a pocket. A piping of fur finishes the top and ends of the welt, and a button is placed upon each end. The sleeves are in the favorite coat shape and fit the arms closely. Fur finishes the wrists, and two ornamental buttons are placed upon the upper side of each in front of the outside seam. About the neck is a high standing collar, and inside it and along the edge of the overlapping front, and also along the free portion of the opposite side, fur is arranged as upon the other portions of the coat. A handsome metal clasp closes the collar ends.

A braid or machine-stitched or invisible completion may be substituted for the fur finish illustrated, or fur may be applied in any other way preferred. Plain and fancy, smooth and rough finished coatings and cloths will be made up in this way; and so will plushes, notably the variety which closely resembles seal-skin. Many red coats will be worn during the Winter.

We have pattern No. 1202 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. In making the garment for a miss of twelve years, five yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

No. 1197.—Other views of this coat are given at figure No. 16 on

the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Girls' figure No. 7 on page 356 of this DELINEATOR; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being mixed coating, with velvet for the hood lining and belt and a handsome clasp for fastening the latter.

Fancy mixed coating was here chosen for the coat, and silk forms the hood lining. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and close to below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons, both sides being hemmed, and a row of buttons being added to the overlapping side. There is an under-arm dart in each side of the front, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center seam terminates a little below the waist line, and below its termination, and also upon the front edges of the center-backs, extra widths are allowed and underfolded to form two box-plaits upon the outside. Beneath the front folds of these plaits are sewed the back ends of fitted belt-sections, which are fastened in front with two small fancy clasps, two buttons being sewed upon the plait over the back end of each. Double lines of machine-stitching are made about the edges of the belt sections, and also far enough from the lower edge to uphold a hem finish or an underfacing. The sleeves are in coat shape, and each has double lines of stitching at the wrist and two buttons placed upon the upper side just in front of the outside seam. A

single section of material having its corresponding edges joined together with pointed effect forms the hood. The outer edge rolls handsomely, and the hood is lined with silk. It is sewed to the neck in the same seam with the high standing collar. Pocket-laps, which have double lines of stitching about their ends and lower edges and are each ornamented with three buttons, rest upon the fronts and contribute to the *distingué* air of the mode.

Red coats are very fashionable for misses, but in selecting the material for them it is well to remember that shades which by contrast with very vivid tones may seem rather dull will apparently gain brightness from association with the dark garment that will elbow them in the street. A smooth finish is preferable to a rough weaving in high-colored coatings. Grays, browns and greens are enjoying a decided vogue for girls' wear, and fancy plaids and checks were never more popular. Coats of the style represented will usually be simply finished, though bands of fur, Astrakhan, etc., are permissible decorations.

We have pattern No. 1197 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 three yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

No. 1183.—The effect of this coat developed in shot coating, with braid, buttons and cord ornaments for its garnitures, is shown at Girls' figure No. 8 on page 357 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat is fashioned in a style that is well calculated to show off the beauty of tasteful decorations and yet looks well when the finish is of the simplest character. Fancy cloth of seasonable quality is combined with velvet in the present instance, and velvet facings, buttons and cord ornaments constitute the decorations. The fronts proper turn back in handsome graduated lapels over vest portions, which close their depth with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed. The back edges of the vest portions are sewed flatly beneath the *revers*, and upon the latter, a little below the throat and at the waist-line of the right side, are placed two cord ornaments which are connected by loops of cord with similar ornaments that



1163

Front View.

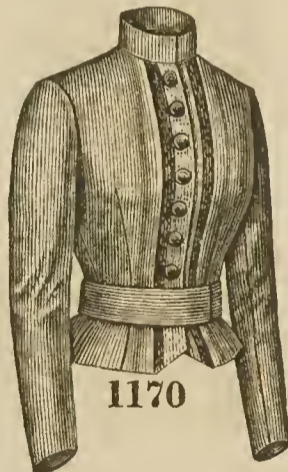


1163

Back View.

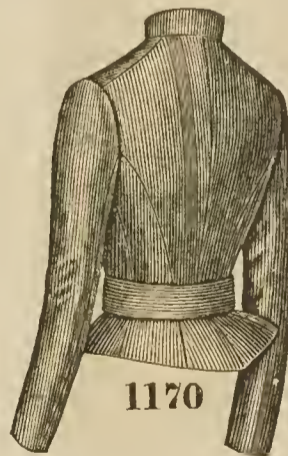
MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 363.)



1170

Front View.



1170

Back View.

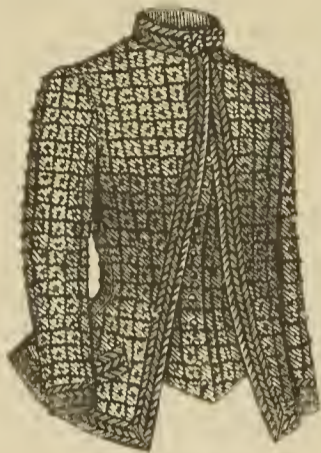
MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 363.)

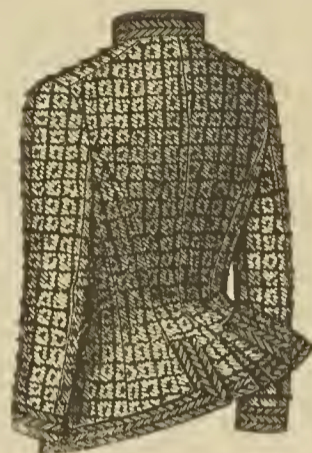
fasten upon the opposite side with hooks and loops. In each side of the front is taken an under-arm dart, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam. The center-backs extend only a little below the waist-line, and the requisite length of the skirt is very attractively supplied by a plaited portion, which is sewed to the lower edge of the body portion and the back edges of the side-backs. There are six plaits in this portion, and they all turn toward the center and flare toward the lower edge, being held in their folds by tapes tacked to them underneath. Little pointed straps of velvet are sewed into the side-back seams over the tops of the plaited skirt-ports, and their points are tacked over the center seam. Upon each side of the front rests a large pocket of velvet having its ends slanted off a little, a button being placed upon each upper corner. The sleeves are in the favorite close coat shape, and are completed with round cuff-facings of velvet. A standing collar of velvet finishes the neck in harmony with the remainder.

Plush will often take the place of velvet as facings for coats of this style, and sometimes eorded silks will be employed. If desired, one material may be used throughout, and the collar, lapels, wrists and pocket edges may be bordered with fur or braid.

We have pattern No. 1183 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, it will require four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, pockets, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1198
Front View.



1198
Back View.

MISSES' JACKET.

(For Description see Page 364.)

contrasts effectively with the slight inequality in length between the basque fronts and the vest, and the jacket outline is emphasized by the arrangement of little drop-ornaments about the edges. The high standing collar is also bordered with drop ornaments, and so are the tops of round velvet cuff-facings, which are applied to the finely fitted coat sleeves.

When the basque is of plain suit goods the jacket fronts may be of gayly-striped goods, or of plush or satin in a bright shade. Such basques are considered especially suitable for combination with skirts cut by pattern No. 1164, which is shown in two views on page 364 of this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either mode, however, may be united with any other skirt or basque preferred.

We have pattern No. 1163 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the vest, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 362.)

No. 1170.—Plain and striped dress goods are united in the construction and decoration of this basque at Misses' figure No. 2 on page 352 of this DELINEATOR.

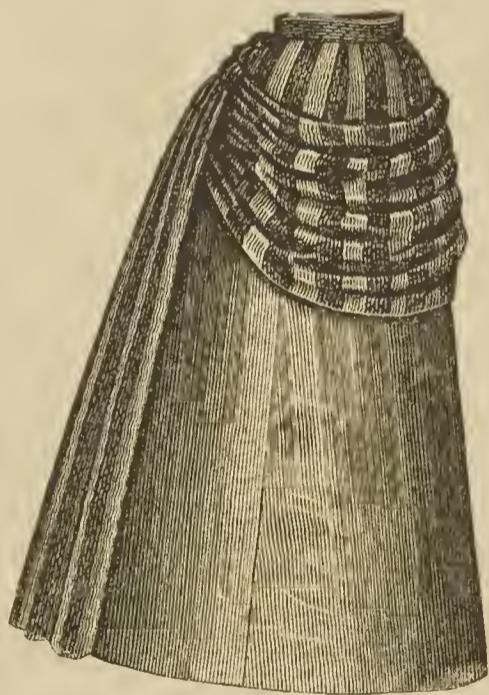
The mode is a favorite for combination with skirts that are cut by pattern No. 1169, which is shown in two views on this page, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either mode is, however, quite as suitable for combination with any other in the formation of a toilette. Plain dress goods were used for the basque in the present instance, and striped material is introduced decoratively. The fronts are closed from the throat nearly to the lower edge with button-holes and buttons, and below the closing each side is cut away with something of a pointed effect. In each side, a little back of the closing and turning toward it, is a tuck of medium depth, which adds to the becomingness of the garment. There is a single bust dart in each side of the front, and at the back are side-back seams and a curving center seam; while between the front and back are under-arm gores which perfect the means of adjustment. The basque is short below the waist-line, and its lower edge is plainly finished. Between the tucks and the closing edge the fronts are faced with striped goods, and about the neck is a standing collar of the plain goods. The sleeves are in the prevailing coat shape and are plainly completed. A belt of plain goods is

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 362.)

No. 1163.—By referring to Misses' figure No. 4 on page 353 of this DELINEATOR, the effect of this basque developed in fancy suiting, with braid and buttons for trimming, may be observed. Another view of the garment, showing it differently developed, is given at figure No. 18 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

In the basque the most attractive features of a vest and zouave jacket fronts are developed. The vest fronts close their depth with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed; and their back edges are sewed along the seams of the single bust darts in the basque portions, and above them are joined flatly. The basque fronts lap in double-breasted fashion upon the bust and close invisibly with hooks and eyes, the front edges being hemmed. The vest is made of velvet, and the contrast between this material and the figured dress goods employed is very effective. The jacket fronts round off prettily from the throat, and are sewed with the fronts to the back at their shoulder edges and to the under-arm gores. Side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced in fitting the back, and the center seam is terminated a little below the waist-line, extra widths allowed below it and upon the front edges of the center-back being underfolded to form two double box-plaits which spring out sufficiently to disclose glimpses of a velvet underfacing. The square effect of the back



1169
Side-Front View.



1169
Side-Back View.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 364.)

about the waist, its ends being fastened at the left side. The introduction of contrasting fabric may be carried still further by applying cuff facings of it to the sleeves and using it for the collar. Sometimes a band of contrasting goods is added to the lower edge. It is quite fashionable to have the belt of the dress goods, but a leather belt may be worn if preferred. When striped or figured material is chosen for button coverings, the covers should be cut so as to present a uniform effect.

We have pattern No. 1170 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or

a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of striped goods twenty-two inches wide for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 363.)

No. 1198.—Rough checked cloth was chosen for the construction of this coat, and fancy braid and a metal clasp constitute the finishings. The under-fronts or vest portions close with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed; and in each side is a single bust dart. The jacket fronts lap slightly at the throat and flare below the point of separation to disclose the vest portions, which are considerably shorter than the fronts. They are fitted by under-arm darts, in the seams of which the back edges of the vest are included; and both the jacket portions and the vest are sewed to the back at their shoulder edges. Side-back seams and a curving center seam are introduced in fitting the back, and all three of them terminate a little below the waist-line. Extra width allowed below the end of the center seam is underfolded in a box-plait, and extensions allowed upon the side-backs are lapped flatly over the center portions and sewed invisibly in a line with the side-back seams. About the neck is a standing collar, which is covered with braid. All the jacket edges, including the overlaps at the back, are also bound with braid having the greater part of its width upon the outside. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their wrists are completed to accord with the remainder of the jacket. A short strip of the braid applied in a curved outline upon each jacket front suggests a pocket opening. The clasp mentioned is used to fasten the collar ends.

A jacket of this style made of dark navy-blue cloth, with red cloth for the vest and red braid for binding, is considered good form. So is one of brown cloth, with cream-colored cloth for the vest and brown Astrakhan for trimming. Zine, a cold blue-gray shade, is fashionable in cloth. Such jackets will be made up as completions to special suits, as well as to wear with various dresses.

We have pattern No. 1198 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age.

In making the garment for a miss of twelve years, three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 363.)

No. 1169.—By referring to Misses' figure No. 2 on page 352 of this DELINEATOR, the effect of this skirt developed in a combination of plain and plaid dress goods and associated with a stylish basque may be observed.

A very effective toilette is formed by the association of this skirt with a basque cut by pattern No. 1170, which is shown in two views on page 362 of this magazine and costs 1s. or 25 cents. Plain and striped suit goods are united in the present instance; and plain goods were used for the three gores forming the front and sides of the skirt, while the full back-breadth and the drapery are of striped goods. The gores are fitted smoothly by darts, and the breadth is shirred four times at each side of the placket opening, about three-fourths of an inch being allowed between the shirrings. Upon the gores is arranged a short *tablier*-drapery, which has darts in its top to conform it to the shape of the gores. In each side is a shirring extending from the lower edge to within a short distance of the top, and in adjusting the drapery upon the gores the ends are included in the side-back seams. When the skirt is sewed to the belt

the back-breadth falls with the effect of a waterfall-drapery, and the entire appearance is especially attractive.

When a skirt of this kind is made of one material throughout a foot trimming will sometimes be added. Plaids in rich, dark colors crossed by intersecting lines or narrow bars in contrasting shades are quite fashionable for misses; and they will be made up into skirts to wear with plain cloth basques. Sometimes the skirt will be of velveteen or corduroy and the drapery of wool goods, and sometimes the gores will be trimmed when the back is undecorated.

We have pattern No. 1169 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it will require four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. As represented, it needs a yard and a-half of plain material twenty-two inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of striped goods in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1164.—At figure No. 18 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Misses' figure No. 4 on page 353 of this magazine, this skirt is pictured as part of a handsome toilette; the material chosen for it in the latter instance being fancy suiting, and braid and buttons forming the trimming.

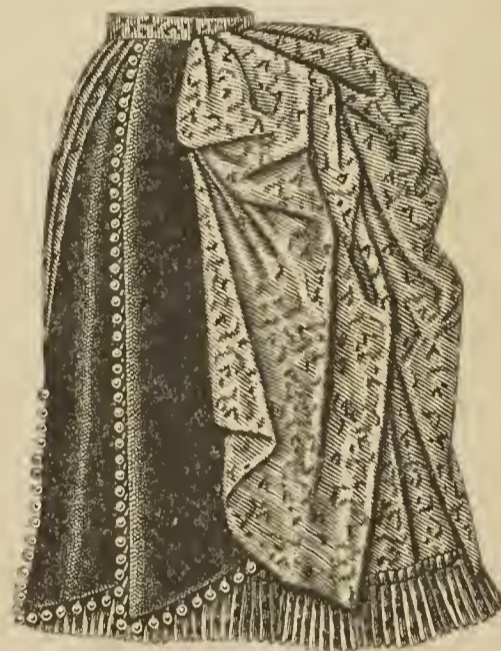
Figured dress goods and plain velvet are here associated, and a

plaiting of the suit goods and drop ornaments constitute the decorations. In the formation of the skirt proper or foundation three gores and a full breadth are united; and the gores are fitted smoothly by darts, while the breadth is gathered across the top. Into the left side-back seam is sewed a plain panel of velvet, which overlaps a similar panel that sews flatly at its back edge upon the left side-gore and slightly overlaps the front-gore. These panels are deepened toward their front edges, and a dart is taken through both of them to conform them to the shape of the gores. The top of the one nearest the front is overlapped



1164

Right Side-Front View.



1164

Left Side-Back View.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

by the *tablier*-drapery, which has three backward-turning plaits folded in its top near its left side edge and is draped to fall in a point by means of six overlapping, upward-turning plaits folded in a group not far from the top in its right side. Darts conform the *tablier* to the shape of the gores. The back-drapery is composed of two full breadths, which are seamed together for some distance from the top and sewed with the skirt to the belt, as are also the *tablier* and the panels. In each side of the back-drapery are four upturning plaits, and at the center two upturning plaits are folded not far above the end of the seam joining the two breadths together. The placket opening for both skirt and drapery is finished at the left side, and the side edges of the back-drapery are inserted in the side-back seams from the lower edges of the drapery to within some distance of the top; the loose portions of the drapery being enough longer than the portions of the skirt they overhang to fall in a graceful loop at each side when the skirt is adjusted upon the wearer. A tacking made at each side through the back-drapery to the skirt perfects its *bouffant* arrangement; and tapes are fastened beneath the side-back seams and tied together, to regulate the closeness of the adjustment. A finely laid knife-plaiting of the dress goods, set on to form its own heading, forms the foot trimming, and small drop-ornaments border the edges of the panels.

Drop ornaments suitable for the purpose may be purchased by the dozen or gross and sewed to the edges, or they may be procured already attached to a gimp, which is set underneath. Such a garniture is not, however, necessary to the good effect, though it is

always in good form. Very often one or both of the panels will be made of contrasting suit goods. Plush, Astrakhan, etc., are likewise appropriate for these portions.

We have pattern No. 1164 in eight sizes for misses from eight to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it will need six

yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. As shown, it calls for five yards and three-fourths of dress goods twenty-two inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

STYLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 1.—This illustrates a Child's costume. The pattern, which is No. 1161 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and is pictured developed in a richer combination of fabrics on page 367 of this magazine.

The combination here achieved shows garnet and figured cream cashmere. The center-front has a box-plait down its center from the neck to below the waist-line, and is gathered across at the waist-line and also back of the box-plait at the neck. It is finished for a closing under the box-plait, and is mounted on short under-fronts to produce the effect of a pouch vest. The under-fronts close with button-holes and buttons down the center and extend beneath the side-fronts to the back edges. Below the vest, the center-front falls in founce fashion, and its side edges are overlapped by the side-fronts, which are sewed



FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1161, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

to position. The side-backs are extended to form the back skirt, which is laid in four double box-plaits, the top of the plaits being sewed to a yoke section that is tacked to position underneath. The center-backs fall in two pretty tabs over the skirt and are plainly finished. The center-front is made of the figured cashmere, and a row of buttons decorates the center of the box-plait. Cuff facings of the figured goods applied in fancy outline decorate the wrists of the coat sleeves, and a standing collar affords the fashionable high effect at the neck. Ruffs of lace are added to the wrists and neck.

Other equally attractive combinations may be achieved in a garment of this description, and lace, embroidery, braid, fur or some simple flat garniture may be arranged down the edges of the side-fronts. Lace net or embroidered goods or silk, etc., may be used for the center-front, with dainty effect. For velvet, velveteen or plush costumes, with either of these fabrics for the vest, arranged in any combination which good taste approves the mode will be handsome and stylish. All varieties of dress goods in less expensive grades may be made up for both dressy and ordinary wear, with good effect.

The felt hat is trimmed with fancy ribbon. The arrangement is novel and not too elaborate to be pretty and youthful in effect.

FIGURE No. 2.—CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 2.—This illustrates a Child's cloak. The pattern, which is No. 1162 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 369 of this DELINEATOR.

The cloak is simple yet very ornamental in construction, and it is here shown made of broken plaid *frisé* cloth of a rich crimson shade. The fronts are closed all the way down with button-holes and buttons and are shirred at the neck and waist-line for a short distance back of the closing, the shirrings being secured to fitted stays arranged under them. Back of the shirrings a box-plait is formed in each front and is stitched in its folds to the waist-line. Side-back gores and a center seam conform the back closely to the figure, and the back reaches not far below the waist-line, a full skirt shirred at the top being joined to the



FIGURE No. 2.—CHILD'S CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1162, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

lower edge to suitably lengthen it. Ribbon is arranged loosely about the waist and tied in a bow of long loops and ends at the right side. The coat sleeves are ornamented with fancy cuffs simulated with the cloth and trimmed with buttons, and the neck completion is a little standing collar.

Crimson cloths of all kinds will be stylish for the Winter wraps of small people, and are bright and pretty enough to be very popular. All kinds of materials suited to children's wraps may be thus made up, and braid may take the place of the ribbon about the waist. The wrists may be trimmed and the collar covered with braid, and rows of braid may border the lower edge. Fancy, rough, plaid, smooth, shot and checkered goods are equally stylish.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is made of the same material as the cloak, and is very coquettish in effect.

FIGURE No. 3.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 366.)

FIGURE No. 3.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1177 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for chil-

children from two to six years of age, and is shown made of plain goods, with the yoke of velvet, on page 368 of this DELINEATOR.

Soft serge was here used for the dress, and the yoke is covered with a pretty variety of lace net. The round waist has a box-plait at each side of the center of the front and the closing of the back, and the neck is cut out in fancy Pompadour outline at the front and back, the opening being filled in with a suitably shaped yoke that is high in the neck and finished with a standing collar. The seam joining the yoke to the body has a cording of silk inserted, and the box-plaits are decorated down the center with a row of buttons. The coat sleeves are trimmed with lace that turns upward from the wrists. The skirt is gathered all round at the top and joined to the lower edge of the body, a cording being inserted in the seam. A wide hem finishes the lower edge.

Frequently the yoke will be of velvet or plush or of plaited or shirred silk or satin, or it will be of the same material as the rest of the dress, but of a contrasting color. Dainty dresses will have the skirt of lace or embroidered flouncing, which can be purchased in widths suitable for the purpose. All cotton and woolen dress goods may be made up into such dresses, and braid, ribbon or some simple decoration may be added if the severely plain finish represented be not desired. Tucks may be taken in the skirt, if allowed for in cutting out. When added they will frequently be held in place with feather-stitching.

FIGURE NO. 4.—CHILD'S OUT-DOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 4.—This consists of a Child's cloak and cap. The cloak pattern, which is No. 1180 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and is shown differently finished on page 369 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 1154 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and is also represented on its accompanying label.

Fancy coating was here used for the cloak, with wide fancy braid for trimming. The top of the cloak at the front and back is a deep, square yoke that is plainly fitted. The lower part is joined to the yoke and shows a double box-plait down the middle of the back and at each side of the closing in front, the plaits being stitched in their folds to the waist-line and pressed well below. Side-back gores render the adjustment graceful and clinging, and belt sections, starting from under the upper folds of the plait in the back and carried across the front, are closed with a clasp. The belt sections are covered with a row of wide braid, and a row of similar braid trims the tops of the capacious patch-pockets, which are rounding at their lower part and conveniently located at the sides.

A row of braid also encircles the wrist of each of the shapely coat sleeves, and, another row overlies the rolling collar.

The cloak completely conceals any costume or dress worn under it and will be popular made of cloths and cloakings of all kinds. Plaid and striped flannels are pretty for the purpose, and may be trimmed with pipings or cordings of velvet, with lines or bindings of braid or with machine-stitching. A lining of plain flannel is usually added to render them comfortably warm. If a contrast be desired, the yoke, pockets, belt sections and collar may be of velvet, plush or velveteen, with rich effect.

The cap is made of velvet; it has a row of handsome lace turning from the front edge and is framed with a ruche of lace. Ribbons tie it under the chin. It is made with a center-piece and two side-pieces, the center-piece being narrow and running the entire length of the cap between the front and neck edges. The adjustment is close and becoming. Such caps are oftenest made of velvet, plush or silk, but are also pretty made of goods to match the cloth, or of cider-down cloth, Astrakhan, etc. Fur will make an effective edge trimming for a cap of this kind, and so will white or colored down. Such caps are sometimes rendered quite dressy in appearance by having a pompon of narrow ribbon or plumage or fancy feathers placed upon the top in front or at one side. Of course, such a selection of garnitures would only accord with the use of rich material for the cap itself.



FIGURE NO. 3.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1177, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 365.)

FIGURE NO. 5.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 367.)

FIGURE No. 5.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1160 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and is shown in a different combination of materials on page 369 of this DELINEATOR.

Figured cashmere, plain Surrah and velvet are here effectively combined in this pretty little dress. The skirt is gathered all round, except at the center of the front, where it is laid in four forward-turning plaits and is joined to the lower edge of the body. It is hemmed at the bottom. The body is a plain round waist, with ornamental portions arranged upon its front and back, being consequently usually of lining. Upon the front is arranged a full front of Surrah that is shirred at the neck and lower edge for some distance at each side of the center, and over these are arranged plain fronts that do not meet at the center, the edges flaring from the bottom. The upper part of these latter fronts is shaped to turn over in pretty revers that are about the same width at the top and bottom, the revers being faced with velvet



FIGURE NO. 4.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Cloak No. 1180, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 1154, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

and the edges below laced across with silk cord over lacing buttons. The back is almost covered by ornamental backs that are shaped to

turn over in similar *revers*, but close, as does the waist, down the center with button-holes and buttons. The backs are faced with Surah, and the *revers* of the ornamental backs are faced with velvet; and a velvet standing collar finishes the neck in the approved high manner. Ruffs of sheer muslin are worn in the neck and sleeves, and little *revers*-facings of velvet turn forward on the wrists of the coat-shaped sleeves.

Beautiful little dresses may be developed by this pattern, and the materials may be as dainty or as practicable as desired. Contrasts may be developed in colors as well as materials, with stylish effect. All varieties of dress goods devoted to children's wear may be made up in this way; and for very dainty dresses lace or embroidered flouncing may be used for the skirt, with corresponding fabrics for the body. The skirt may be striped with encircling rows of braid or ribbon, or it may be made of striped goods, as may also the sleeves and the outer backs and fronts. Sometimes sufficient extra length for five or seven or, perhaps, nine narrow tucks, or, maybe, only one, two or three wider tucks, will be allowed in cutting out the skirt.

be applied as illustrated, and will itself be elaborated with feather-stitching or brier-stitching done with filoselle, etc., in colors matching or contrasting with the dress goods.



1161

Front View.

1161

Back View

CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1161.—Plain and figured cashmere are associated in this costume at Child's figure No. 1 on page 365 of this magazine. At figure No. 25 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, the costume is shown developed in other materials.

Silk and velvet are associated in the present instance, and fancy clasps and Irish point lace constitute the garnitures. The garment has under-fronts which extend only a little below the waist-line and close with button-holes and buttons. Upon these under portions is adjusted the full center-front portion, which has a box-plait folded and stitched

at its center from the throat to a little below the waist-line, its closing being made through this plait with button-holes and buttons, the latter being sewed upon a button-stand attached to the right side edge. A crosswise row of shirring is made in a line with the end of the plait, and a little fulness is arranged along each side edge just above this shirring, the latter, and also the side edges, being sewed flatly upon the foundation. A scanty shirring at each side of the closing conforms the neck edge to the under portion and perfects the adjustment. The side-fronts are turned under for hems, which overlap the center portion and are sewed invisibly to it; and the side-fronts and under portions are joined to the back at the shoulder and under-arm edges. Side-back seams and a curving center seam fit the back handsomely, and the center-back portions are given a basque effect below the waist-line, by shaping them in two little tabs, which fall free below the terminations of their seams. Below the

waist-line the side-backs are extended to form the entire back-skirt, which is all in one piece and has its fulness disposed to form four double box-plaits that give the skirt portion a graceful fulness. The tops of the plaits are sewed to a little yoke-like section that is tacked at its top to the seams of the body portion and has its ends included in the sewing of the side seams. Beneath the overhanging tabs of the center-backs is arranged a little sash formed of two loops and two ends. Each loop and its corresponding end are in one piece, which is folded and plaited to produce the effect pictured and then is tacked to the little yoke-piece. Silk was used for the sash and for the center-front portion, and the disposal brings out the beauty of the combination very effectively. Lace is turned backward from beneath the hems of the side-fronts, and fitted belt-straps of velvet are inserted in the side seams and fastened at the right side of the front with fancy clasps. A little standing collar of velvet fastened with a similar clasp finishes the neck, the under-fronts being included in the joining almost to their closing. Lace is turned back in cuff fashion from the wrists of the pretty coat sleeves.

Less elaborate materials may be very effectively united in a costume of this style, but it should be remembered that the mere mention of velvet does not involve the use of an expensive variety.

FIGURE NO. 6.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 368.)

FIGURE No. 6.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1171 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from one to six years of age, and is differently pictured on page 368 of this publication.

Simplicity is a striking feature of this little dress, which is here shown developed in silk and velvet and trimmed with velvet ribbon. The body is a plain round waist that is shaped by side and shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. Bretelle ornaments of velvet cross the shoulders and extend to the lower edge of the body at the front and back, and are the only portions of the dress made of velvet. The skirt is hemmed at the bottom, and trimmed above the hem with three rows of velvet ribbon a little more than an inch wide. Its top is gathered all round and joined to the body. Two rows of velvet ribbon encircle the wrists of the coat sleeves, and the neck is finished with a band. Dainty ruffs are worn in the neck and sleeves.

Developed in this way the dress is quaint-looking and dressy. Instead of silk, however, any soft woolen dress goods in plain or fancy varieties may be used, with good effect. For dresses that are to receive frequent visits to the laundry it is a very simple and pretty style. Braids, laces, embroideries, fancy stitching with flosses, silks, crewels, etc., may form the finish, or a severely plain finish may be adopted. Lace or embroidered flouncings may be used for the skirt, lace net for the body and lace edging for the bretelle ornaments when a very dainty dress is desired. A sash of wide or narrow ribbon may be draped about the waist or a thick cording inserted in the seam joining the body and skirt. Sometimes braid or velvet ribbon will



FIGURE NO. 5.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1160, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 366.)

Plain and plaid suit goods unite handsomely in this way, and so do plain goods and those having a fancy finish. A pretty costume that is not at all expensive is made of checked blue-and-white wool goods and plain blue material, with a small quantity of velvet—which, of course, matches the plain goods—for the belt-straps and collar and for wrist facings.

We have pattern No. 1161 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. For a child of five years, it will require four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. As pictured, it needs three yards and three-fourths of velvet twenty inches wide, with a yard and a-half of silk in the same width, and half a yard of Silesia thirty-six inches wide for the front lining. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1171.—Silk and velvet are associated in the construction of this dress at Child's figure No. 6, which is shown on this page, velvet ribbon forming the trimming.

The dress is as pretty as it is sim-

way. The bretelle facings and neck-band may be of contrasting wool goods or Surah, or they may be overlaid with lace showing a pattern that is a sufficiently good imitation to be called antique, or embroidery having a very open design.

We have pattern No. 1171 in six sizes for children from one to six years of age. For a child of five years, it calls for two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the ornamental section, etc. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 6.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 1171, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 367.)



1171

Front View.



1171

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

ple, and its practicality speaks for itself. Plain dress goods were chosen for its construction in the present instance, and the skirt is formed of straight breadths joined together. The lower edge is turned under for a hem, and the top is gathered, but not very fully, all round, the placket opening being finished at the back. The waist is in the plain round style, with seams upon the shoulders and at the sides; and it closes at the back with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed. Bretelle ornaments, which are faced with velvet and are a part of the pattern, add much to the ornamental effect.

These bretelles are each cut in one section, which crosses the shoulder seam at each side and passes down the front and back to the lower edge, its ends sewing with the waist to the skirt. The sleeves are in coat shape and are plainly completed, and the neck is finished with a narrow band or binding of velvet.

A sash of the dress goods or of ribbon may be worn with a dress of this style, but it is not necessary to the good effect. All materials in vogue for children's wear will make up satisfactorily in this

closed the shoulder edges of extensions which are cut upon the waist proper and produce a bretelle effect, the yoke itself suggesting a Pompadour. In the lower part of the waist three sections are united by seams at the sides, and in the front section two box-plaits are stitched, while in each back section is a single box-plait. The seam joining the yoke and lower portions is piped with velvet, and the closing of the waist is made at the back with button-holes and blue velvet buttons, the right side of both the yoke and lower portion being hemmed. The sleeves are in coat shape, and their becoming fit is their only decoration.

A little standing collar of velvet completes the neck, and a piping of velvet finishes the bottom of the waist. The skirt is composed of straight breadths sewed together to produce the requisite dimensions, and its lower edge is completed with a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern. A placket opening is finished at the center of the back, and the top is gathered to the size of the waist, to which it is sewed.

Little cuff-facings of velvet may be added to the sleeves if the

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1177.—This dress is shown made up in serge, with a covering of lace net upon the yoke and lace edging for trimming the sleeves, at Child's figure No. 3 on page 366 of this DELINEATOR.

A pretty contrast is developed in the present instance by the association of navy-blue velvet and drab cloth. The yoke is made of velvet and has seams upon the shoulders, and in continuation of these seams are



1177

Front View.



1177

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

likelihood of their being speedily soiled by little hands is not an objection, and the collar may also be of velvet. All materials in vogue for children's wear make up prettily in this way. When white goods are chosen the yoke will often be of lace net or embroidered webbing. The extra length for the hem may be deducted, if a ruffle of lace or embroidery be desired as a finish for the skirt. Sashes of soft silk or ribbon may be becomingly worn with such dresses, but they are not necessary to their good effect.

We have pattern No. 1177 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the yoke, collar, etc. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1160
Front View.



1160
Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S DRESS.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 1160.—Figured cashmere, plain Surah and velvet are associated in this dress at Child's figure No. 5 on page 367 of this DELINEATOR, lace cord and buttons forming the decorations. Another view, showing it developed in other materials, is given at figure No. 1 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87.

Cashmere and Surah are united in the dress in the present instance, and facings of velvet, silk cord and small buttons are introduced as decorations. The waist comprises *guimpe* portions and outside sections, and the *guimpe* consists of plain front and back sections and a shirred front-section. The



1162
Front View.



1162
Back View.

CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Description see this Page.)

latter is conformed to the corresponding plain portions by means of two rows of shirring at the neck and two at the lower edge, and these shirrings terminate some distance from the side edges, the fulness being thus kept well toward the center and disclosed for its full depth by the flare between the outer front-ports. The latter, and also the shirred and plain front-ports of the *guimpe*, are seamed together to the back sections at the side seams. The shirred portion and its foundation are seamed together to the back at the shoulder seams, but the outside front and back sections have their shoulder edges joined separately for a short distance from the arm's-eye; and between the tops of these seams and their back and front edges these portions are turned over to form little *revers*, which are faced with velvet that contrasts prettily with the soft Surah employed for the *guimpe*. Three buttons are placed upon each end of each *revers*, and a lacing cord is arranged below those of the front between the edges of the outer sections, the ends of the cord being tied at the lower edge. A little standing collar or band finishes the neck, and pretty cuff-

facings of velvet, the ends of which flare, ornament the wrists of the little coat sleeves. Buttons decorate the ends of the cuff facings. The outside sections and the *guimpe* are each closed separately at the back, both having their edges curved and both being underfaced at the right side. Straight breadths are united to form the skirt, and the lower edge is turned under for a hem, for which allowance is made in the pattern. Turning forward at each side of the center of the front are two plaits, which almost overlap each other. Between these plaits and the placket opening the fulness is drawn into the requisite space by gathers, the arrangement being novel, simple and attractive. The top is sewed to the waist with the placket opening directly opposite the closing.

Of course, such a dress may be made of materials less expensive than those pictured in this instance; but for best wear the present selection is by no means extravagant. Plain and figured delaines associate prettily in this way, and the pattern is such an assured favorite that chambrays, gingham and all the many varieties of cotton goods may be mentioned for later wear.

We have pattern No. 1160 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, will require four yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. In the combination illustrated, it needs a yard and five-eighths of cashmere forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of Surah twenty inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for facing. In either instance three-eighths of a yard of Silesia thirty-six in-



1180
Front View.



1180
Back View.

CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Description see Page 370.)

ches wide will be required. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1162.—At Child's figure No. 2 on page 365 of this DELINEATOR, this cloak is represented as made of broken-plaid *frisé* cloth, with satin ribbon for the sash.

Cloth showing the woolly surface which obtains for it the name of niggerhead goods was chosen for the cloak in the present instance, and fancy braid forms the trimming. The fronts close their depth with button-holes and buttons, the right side being hemmed; and in each side, extending a little back of the closing at the throat, are two rows of shirring made about a quarter of an inch apart. Two similar rows are made in each side at the waist-line, and all of them are stayed by being sewed through to strips of tape or lining goods. Back of the shirrings a box-plait is folded in each side and stitched in its fold as far as the waist-line. Side-backs and shapely center-backs—the latter having a curving center seam—compose the body portion of the back. To

these and to the back edges of the fronts is sewed the back-skirt portion, which consists of a full breadth that is gathered twice across the top. A girdle of wide fancy braid is passed about the waist and tied in front. A row of braid trims the wrists of the coat-shaped sleeves and overlies the high standing collar.

Stockinet, flannel, eider-down cloth and all sorts of plain and fancy coatings and cloths will be made up in cloaks of this style for children's school and best wear. Elaborate decorations are not in keeping with the mode, but braid in any variety, fur, Astrakhan, etc., may be applied in any becoming manner.

We have pattern No. 1162 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. In making the cloak for a child of five years, three yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. If material forty-four inches wide be used, then a yard and a-half will suffice. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 369.)

No. 1180.—At figure No. 8 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, and at Child's figure No. 4 on page 366 of this magazine, this cloak is shown developed in other materials; the fabric chosen for it in the latter instance being fancy coating, with wide fancy braid for trimming.

Material that has its surface checked with two contrasting colors introduced in a *bourette* weaving was chosen for the cloak in the present instance, and machine-stitching and ribbon ties form the finishings. The upper part of the cloak is in yoke style and has seams upon the shoulders. To the yoke are joined the corresponding front and back sections, the latter comprising side-back portions which are effectively curved to assist in producing the shapely outlines of the garment. Before the front is sewed to the yoke a double box-plait is folded in each side, being stitched in its folds from the top to a little below the waist-line. A similar plait is folded and stitched to the same depth in the center-back, and the fulness of these plaits falls out gracefully into the width of the lower part of the garment. The

closing is made with button-holes and buttons from the throat to below the waist-line, the right side being hemmed; and at the waist-line, beneath the outer folds of the back plait, are sewed ribbon ties, which are bowed at the left side of the front. Upon each side of the coat is a pretty, oval pocket, which rests partly upon the front and partly upon the side-back, its attachment to the skirt being made with double lines of stitching. A single row of stitching is made through the joining of the yoke to the body portions, and the coat-shaped sleeves show double lines of stitching far enough from the hands to suggest round cuffs. The collar is in the high rolling style, and two rows of stitching outline its edges.

Of course, a lining of any weight necessary may be added to a cloak of this style. The mode will be especially favored for stockinet and thick woolen cloths that are withal soft and pliable textures. Such varieties of suit goods as are adapted to the purpose of outside wraps will also be made up in this way. Plain or fancy braid will often take the place of ribbon for ties, and will also trim the wrists and collar.

We have pattern No. 1180 in five sizes for children from two to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years,

will require three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide. If goods forty-four inches wide be chosen, then a yard and seven-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1181.—Nainsook is the material represented in this dress, and nainsook embroidery and tucks form the trimming, the embroidery being in two widths. The waist consists of five sections, of which three form the front; that for the center being rendered very ornamental by being stitched in alternating wide and narrow tucks before it is cut out. The narrower tucks are less than a quarter of an inch in width, and the wider are about half an inch; and all of them turn toward the center. The side-front portions are plain, but the back has three wide tucks taken between four narrower ones in each side. These tucks turn toward the closing, which is made with button-holes and small flat pearl buttons after the edges have been hemmed. The seams upon the shoulders and at the sides, and also the side-front seams, are shaped to give a close but not too tight adjustment; and the neck is completed with a ruffle of narrow embroidery, which is sewed in the same seam with a tiny binding of the goods. Over each side-front seam is sewed a row of narrow embroidered edging, which is arranged to turn forward and is stitched to position along its margin. The sleeves are in coat shape, and are daintily trimmed at their wrists in the following manner: Upon the upper side of each is applied a little demi-cuff, which is stitched in tucks harmonizing with those in the waist, its front end being included in the inside seam. Across the top and back end of the cuff a row of narrow edging is applied flatly, two rows of machine-stitching holding it in position. A ruffle of the narrow edging borders the wrist, and over its joining a narrow band of the goods is applied to give a neat finish, being, of course, stitched over the lower edge of the cuff ornament upon the upper side. The skirt is composed of two full breadths joined in seams at the sides; and an opening of several



1181

Front View.



1181

Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

inches is made at the center of the back-breadth, its edges being hemmed and tacked at their lower ends, with the left side overlapping the right. The top is gathered all round and is sewed to the lower edge of the waist, a narrow piping of the goods being inserted in the seam. About the bottom of the skirt is a ruffle of the wide embroidery, headed by a narrow band of the material stitched to position, and above this decoration are made three wide tucks alternating with four narrow ones. The pattern contains no allowance for tucks in any part of the garment, and wherever they are introduced allowance for them should be made in cutting the garment out.

Of course, the decorations may be varied in any way admired; but they are so very effective in their present development that they will often be reproduced exactly as pictured. Lawn, fine piqué, mull, cambric, etc., may be chosen for such dresses, and lace edging may take the place of embroidered edging for trimming. Sometimes the center-front will be cut from embroidered webbing or lace net, or made of lace or embroidered insertion and clusters of tucks.

Pattern No. 1181 is in one size, and, for a garment like it, will require two yards and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

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, of course, 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].

ILLUSTRATED MISCELLANY.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 371 and 372.)

The liking for brown in different hues is noticeable in the *chapeaux* as in everything else in the world of Fashion. It is seen in shades ranging from seal to tan, and some of the tan shades almost embrace yellow. Womankind is by no means willing to put away yellow, and, though its departure has been announced for some time it has not yet gone; it adapts itself too well to the dark hues in

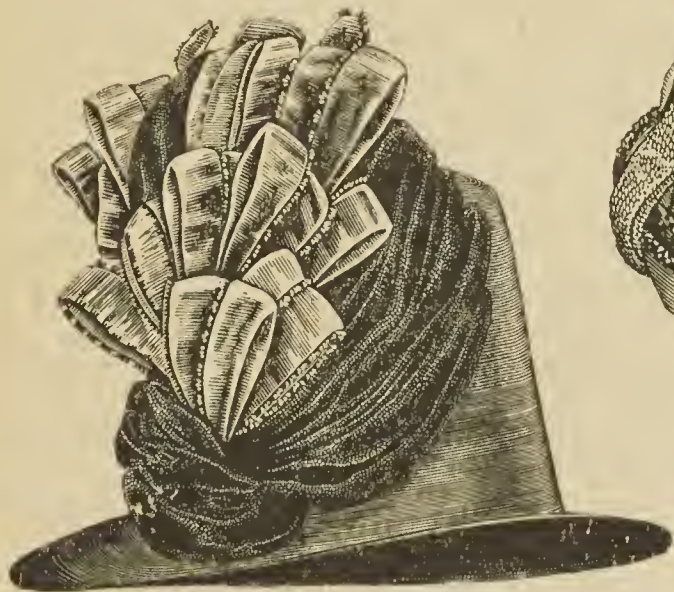


FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FELT HAT.

vogue to be cast aside, and glints of it here and there will be the vogue, notwithstanding edicts to the contrary.

Astrakhan effects are much liked this season, and the material is used for distinct portions of hats, as well as for loops and scarfs. The soft silk Astrakhan is extremely pretty, and in the tan and cream tints it is chosen for combining with dark brown.

Fancy ribbons for the ladder loops are still the vogue and will undoubtedly retain all their last season's popularity. Narrow ribbons in stiff rosettes make a very suitable decoration for the bonnets and large hats of the small people, as they can be replaced with little trouble or expense.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—Fine black felt forms this hat, which, with its simple decoration, is very jaunty-looking and especially suitable for wear with a street costume. The brim, which rolls slightly at one side, is smoothly underfaced with black velvet. White grosgrain ribbon with a fancy edge is folded as illustrated and arranged in high loops that stand out well against their background, which is formed not only by the hat, but by scarf loops of black velvet that are drawn up at each side of the white loops, show in the center and then form a loose knot at the base of the loops. On a brown hat mode ribbon could be used, while on a gray dark-green or navy-blue would be desirable.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—Zinc (one of the bluish-gray shades) is the color of this felt hat. The shape, with its rather narrow brim that turns up in the back, presupposes that the *chapeau* will be worn well over the face. The outlines are described by a narrow binding of dark-blue Astrakhan, and a scarf of the same is drawn around the base of the crown. Fancy ribbons showing the zinc and dark-blue shades are drawn in strap fashion from the top of the crown down over the brim in the back, while similar ribbon is arranged in loops on one side. From out their midst come two full tips—one of the zinc, the other of the blue shade—that fall over the crown in front. A long pin with an ornamental head is stuck through the scarf in a studiously careless manner. This hat is elaborate in effect and will commend itself for special occasions when a hat is to be worn.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is of mode felt; the crown is rather high, and the brim, curving slightly all round, is higher at one side, where it is cut out in scallop outline. Golden-

brown silk Astrakhan was used for the underfacing, which shows very plainly and, by its decided contrast with the felt, is rich in effect. A full drapery-loop of the Astrakhan is against the crown slightly to one side, and above and falling over it are two full ostrich tips of the mode shade. Starting from the loop is a string of brown beads that extends around the foot of the crown, constituting a picturesque decoration. Wings or small birds may be used in place of the feathers, with very artistic results.

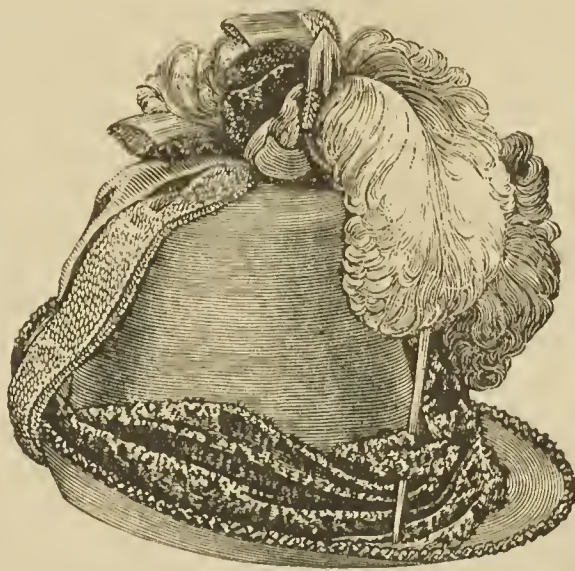


FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.

rateness of the bonnet.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' VELVET BONNET.—This decidedly pretty bonnet is of dark-green velvet smoothly applied to the frame. Over the brim is laid a double row of Autumn leaves which in their golden-



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.

brown tints contrast artistically with the green. A cluster of leaves and nuts stand up in front, the same golden-brown hues prevailing; while on one side is a cluster of ribbon loops of the brown shade caught in such a way that the stems of the leaves come through their knot. Folds of ribbon are down each side, and, after being caught, flare at the edge to form the ties and are looped in the usual way.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' BONNET.—The outline of the becoming Marie Stuart bonnet is achieved in this pretty *chapeau*. Over the light frame is laid at each side a jetted piece simulating a leaf and

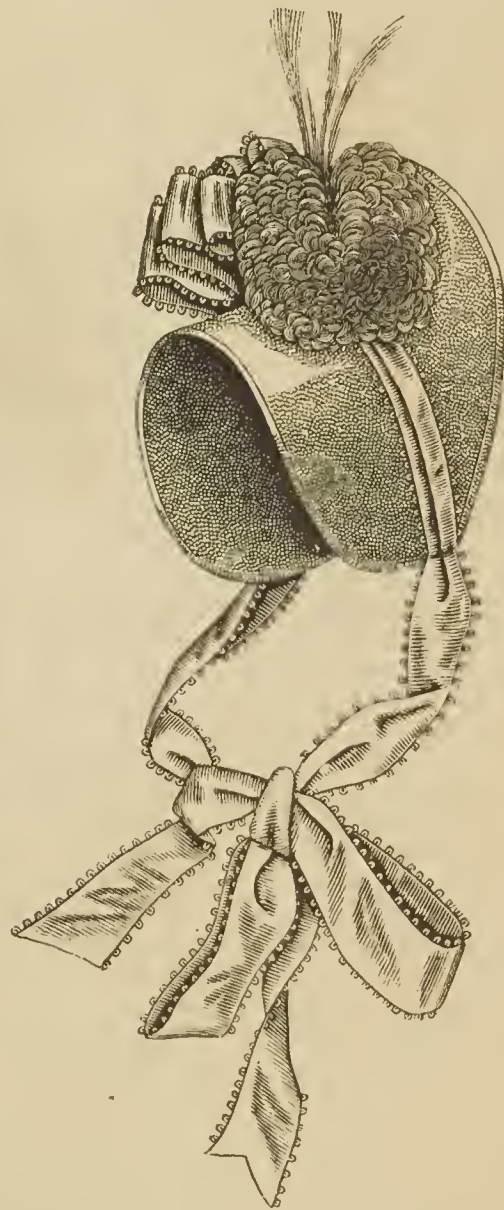


FIGURE NO. 4.—CHILD'S BONNET.

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

reaching quite to the top. From the very center of the edge in front where it is fastened is drawn back a folded scarf of black gros-grain silk that is laid in soft plaits and terminated at the back, giving the effect of a puffed crown. Against this crown in front are ladder loops of fancy ribbon that are caught by a jet ornament. A fold of silk covers the very narrow brim, which is outlined with large jet beads. The ribbon ties are of black gros-grain with a fancy edge, and they are looped under the chin in a simple way. A bonnet of this style developed in steel beads and gray would be effective, but the black is certain to harmonize with any costume.

FIGURE NO. 7.—CHILD'S BONNET.

—This quaint-looking little bonnet, with its high crown, is made of pale-blue velvet. The brim fits the head closely, making at once a comfortable and becoming framing to the little face underneath it. Pippings of velvet and a shell-like decoration of the same outline the brim and tend to decorate it. Just on top, where the crown is puffed, is a cluster of pale-blue tips, two of which fall toward the front and one over the velvet puff. The ties are of blue grosgrain ribbon, and are fastened at each side and tied under the chin. In both the dark and light shades of velvet these bonnets are shown, and one may choose not only that which is best liked, but that which is most becoming to the small wearer.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.

—This hat is very artistic in its outlines, and is of dark-blue velvet; the material is smoothly put on over the frame, and the broad brim is underfaced exactly as the outer side is covered. Drawn over the high crown is dark-blue net having heavy dots of the same color upon it; the velvet shows quite plainly through this, giving the lace an air of greater sheerness and bringing out the pile of the velvet in an effective way. At the left side of the front are arranged a number of small mode tips curled until they seem-like balls of fluff.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 373.)

The liking for chemisettes and collars and all the fancy *lingerie* that is the outcome of all the linen sets seems to increase rather than decrease as the season advances. And this seems natural, inasmuch as they harmonize so entirely with the cloth costumes. The adept in choosing collars is quite certain that unless they fit perfectly their style is gone, for too large or too small a collar is almost as bad as that state of untidiness usually described as having "no collar on."

Pointed plastrons of Spanish lace are in vogue, and are sufficiently deep to be of advantage in hiding the ravages made by much wear on a black bodice.

In black, brown and white the dude bow is still the vogue, and is so easily arranged that womankind seems to have generally adopted it. The puffed scarf is also worn, and a fancy pin is properly placed if stuck slightly to one side.

FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY CHEMISETTE AND COLLAR.

—A very elaborate chemisette is here shown, and its proper smoothness is retained by a fastening in the back. Folds of fine lawn are at each side, and in the center are three rows of fine insertion with the hemstitching between them. The collar is made of rows of the insertion alternating with the hemstitching. A lawn tie usually accompanies such a chemisette, which may be worn

with costumes that would not permit the severity of a plain linen one yet seem specially adapted to this style. The woman who finds the chemisette becoming in its severest effect will be doubly pleased with this, which permits its usage when the other would be very much out of place.

FIGURE NO. 2.—CHEMISETTE AND COLLAR.

—The style of chemisette here pictured is the one most in vogue just now. It is made of linen, and permits the wearing of two buttons, one at the collar and the other a little further down. The collar is a high one with its edges slightly broken,

and the dude bow is of white lawn already tied and held in position by being clasped in the back. Percalé, plain and fancy piqués and linen are used for this chemisette; but while the figured and striped ones are *chic*, one is certain that the white linen is always fashionable.

FIGURE NO. 3.—SILK Gilet AND COLLAR.

—This *gilet* is made of figured India silk, the pattern being brown figures on a pale-yellow ground. On a foundation of stiff net the collar is laid in folds that lap over each other slightly. The *gilet* is formed of a straight piece of the material that is gathered at the top, fastened to the collar and gathered at the bottom, where it is drawn underneath and made to give a Molière effect. A flaring bow of

the material conceals the joining at the collar and does away with the necessity for other ornament. Mull, figured net, plain silk or any material preferred may be used for such a *gilet*, and with but little trouble it may be made at home.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LACE PLASTRON.—A V-shaped plastron that will



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' BONNET.

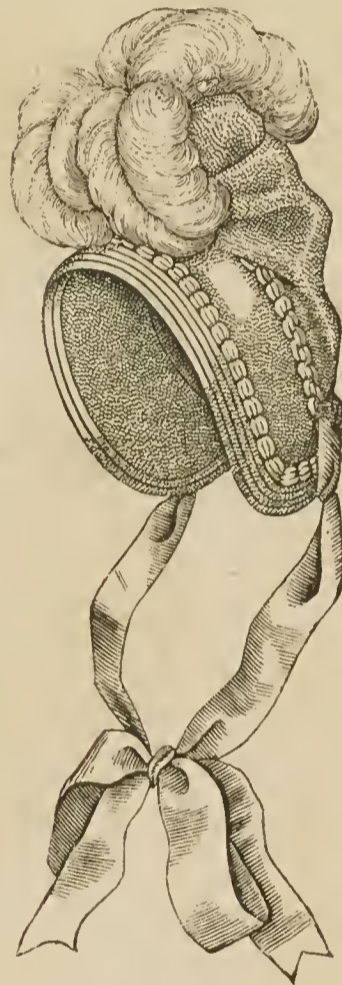


FIGURE NO. 7.—CHILD'S BONNET.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' VELVET BONNET.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 371 and 372.)

deservedly find many admirers is this. On a carefully cut foundation of stiff net is arranged the Spanish piece-lace, and outlining this is a full frill of Spanish lace that makes the plastron seem much larger. A high collar of black velvet provides the throat finish, and long *revers* of the velvet hide the joining of the frill to the plastron and add to its elaborate air. Everybody knows that a black bodice wears out before its skirt, and so any decoration that really trims as well as charitably hides imperfections becomes a great boon. This is praise that can be given to such a plastron as here shown.

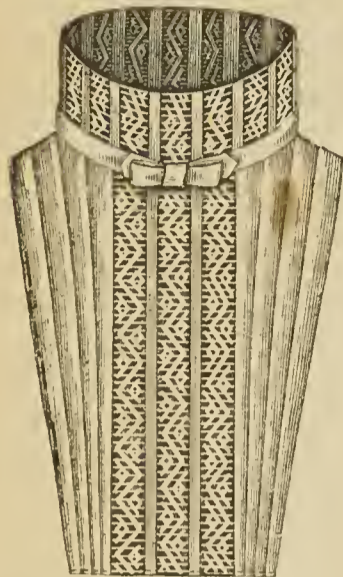


FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY CHEMISSETTE AND COLLAR.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 374 to 379.)

It is noticeable that dress-bodices are now being more trim-



FIGURE NO. 3.—SILK Gilet AND COLLAR.

med than for several seasons, and it is considered one of the most artistic successes to devise a garniture that shall be in itself attractive and becoming to the wearer. Several exponents of this predilection are given in this department for this month, together with many representations of sleeve trimming that are tasteful and dressy without being too elaborate to interfere with the smooth adjustment of the coat or jacket. Simplicity is as much as ever admired in street attire, but this does not prevent a great deal of admiration being bestowed upon tasteful garnitures. Many of the new novelty suitings are utilized for garnitures in a way that seems to impart the idea that no limit was placed upon the cost or quantity, though they are really not expensive when one reflects how far a yard or two goes when its use is judiciously planned.

Drop ornaments, or *grelots*, as it is now proper to call them, are everywhere. They form the finish for ribbon garnitures, edge basques, and tip the rich, heavy *cordelières* that are now draped upon some of the most *recherché* street-toilettes.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—BRAID DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY, SLEEVE AND THE FRONT OF A SKIRT.—Although braid is the most conspicuous item in the decorations shown at these three figures, other garnitures are introduced which contribute to the good effect.

At figure No. 1 the garniture of the dress-body is represented. It is brought out as follows: A triangular *revers* of contrasting goods is sewed to each side of the front along the closing edge from a little below the throat to the bust, and that upon the right side has three crosswise strips of medium-wide braid applied upon it, the back ends—which are pointed—extending beyond it upon the front and being fastened to position under buttons and simulated button-holes. The *revers* upon the left side is ornamented with much narrower braid arranged in lengthwise lines; and for the length of the *revers* the closing is invisibly accomplished, while below them button-holes and buttons are used.

The sleeve decoration is shown at figure No. 2. Narrow braid is arranged in lengthwise lines with scarcely more than quarter-inch spaces between them all around the sleeve, their lengths growing shorter toward the inside of the arm. Turning upward from the top of this garniture is a fancy cuff-facing of contrasting goods which has three strips of wide braid applied vertically upon the upper side, their upper ends being pointed and fastened upon the sleeve under buttons and button-holes.

A simple but effective method of trimming and draping the gores

of a skirt is shown at figure No. 3. The narrow plaiting which forms the foot trimming passes entirely about the skirt, and the drapery upon the gores is arranged in the form of a plain *tablier*, which slightly overhangs it. A little to the left of the center is made a perpendicular slash extending about half-way from the lower edge, and the edge at the right of the slash is turned back to form a *revers*,

which is faced with contrasting goods and trimmed with narrow braid arranged in crosswise lines. The *revers* is slip-stitched to position along its edges, and extending from beneath it are strips of wide braid pointed at their opposite ends and fastened over the straight edge of the slash under buttons and simulated button-holes.

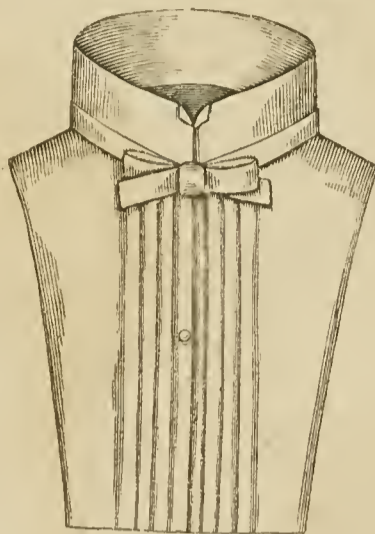


FIGURE NO. 2.—CHEMISSETTE AND COLLAR.

FIGURE NO. 4.—DECORATED SKIRT-PLAITING.—The arrangement of this plaiting is quite evident from the engraving, and the addition of the velvet decorations gives it a novel and pretty effect. Each strip of velvet is cut long enough to extend almost to the lower edge after the end is folded in two short loops, and is sewed to position along both sides. Watered ribbon will often be arranged in this way upon light dress

goods for evening wear, the effect being charming.

FIGURE NO. 5.—DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY.—Any style of basque or waist may be cut out in this way to adapt it to the requirements of dinner or evening wear. The front is in Pompadour style, but at the back the neck is only slightly cut out. Double frills of lace border the edges, and a full bouquet of roses and their foliage decorates the front. The closing is made with silk cord laced through eyelets.

FIGURE NO. 6.—FANCY CUFF-DECORATION.—The shape of this dec-



FIGURE NO. 4.—LACE PLASTRON.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 372.)

oration is the same on the under as on the upper side, and before being arranged upon the sleeve it is lined with erinoline. The lower part passes entirely about the sleeve, and three buttons and simulated button-holes are placed upon the upper side just in front of the joining of its ends, two of each being placed upon the end of the

shorter portion upon the upper side. Velvet, plush, silk or contrasting dress goods may be used for the cuff facing.

FIGURE NO. 7.—DRESSY SLEEVE-DECORATION.—Velvet is a conspicuous feature of nearly all decorative adjuncts. It is employed in association with the daintiest of laces and tissues and the most tailor-like of woollens, and may be said to be one of the most munificent of materials, as it gives to all a grace and softness that is very attractive and becoming. In this instance velvet is arranged with something of a cuff effect upon a sleeve that has its upper side prettily curved, the ends of the decoration lapping under a button and simulated button-hole. A frill of lace forms the wrist finish.

FIGURE NO. 8.—TASTEFUL SLEEVE-DECORATION.—Two materials beside the sleeve fabric are introduced in the ornamentation of this sleeve. The cuff decoration is of the sleeve fabric, and its ends overlap the velvet ornament upon the upper side, being, apparently, held in position over it by the buttons and simulated button-holes, which are, however, purely ornamental. The little velvet section is underfaced with plain goods, and is turned over at one edge as illustrated to disclose the facing, the corner of the reversed portion being tacked to position.

FIGURE NO. 9.—SKIRT GARNITURE OF LACE AND RIBBON.—Upon evening dresses a garniture of this style may take the place of a front-drapery if lace flouncing of sufficient width be employed. The lace is gathered rather full at its top, and near its lower edge three rows of satin ribbon about an inch or an inch and a-half wide are run through slashes made in it in festoon outline. Rosettes of ribbon are placed over the angles formed by the upper two rows, rendering the effect especially attractive. Of course, the possessor of handsome lace would not care to make slashes in it for this purpose, but there are many varieties that are not so expensive as to make the process seem a sacrifice. Flounces of medium width are handsomely enriched in this way for skirt trimmings.

FIGURE NO. 10.—HANDSOME WAIST-GARNITURE.—The closing of this dress-body is made invisibly from the throat nearly to the waist-line, and plastron facings of striped goods extending to the same depth are applied. Turning back from these facings are lapel ornaments of velvet which extend from the shoulders to the bust and are button-trimmed at their back edges. Tapering *revers*, also of velvet, overlap the lower extremities of the lapels and terminate at the end of the facings. Below them the closing is performed in the usual manner. This is a very effective method of developing a triple combination, but the *revers* and lapels may be of the dress goods, if preferred.

FIGURE NO. 11.—TASTEFUL SLEEVE-DECORATION.—The development of sleeve trimmings that are in themselves attractive and yet not so elaborate as to add perceptibly to the size of the sleeve is a matter that receives considerable attention, and this engraving presents an example of its success. The striped cuff-facing is applied in the same outline upon the under as upon the upper side, but the little *revers*, which may be of velvet, plush or any contrasting fabric, are applied to the upper side only, their arrangement being clearly delineated by the engraving. A frill of lace forms the wrist finish. Such a sleeve does not interfere with the smooth and close adjustment of the coat or jacket sleeve.

FIGURE NO. 12.—STYLISH SKIRT-DECORATION.—The popularity of striped goods for skirts has brought out some very attractive skirt

decorations, one of which is illustrated at this figure. Along each side of the plain stripe a slash extending some distance from the lower edge is made, and the ends of the plain stripes are then pointed and underfaced with contrasting goods, after which they are turned up and tacked to position through their points. The spaces thus left are filled in by clusters of box-plaits made of the contrasting goods, there being four plaits in each cluster. Such an arrangement of trimming may be successfully developed in plush, velvet or *moiré* striped silk or wool goods, with plain goods of any harmonizing tint or texture for the clusters of box-plaits.

FIGURE NO. 13.—BRAID-TRIMMED SKIRT-DRAPERY.—In preparing such a drapery as this it is wise to experiment with paper before cutting the material. After folding the plaits and cutting the lower edge in the curved outline pictured the position of the slashes may be determined; and their edges and the bottom of the drapery should be neatly underfaced before the plaits are folded in the material. The braid is sewed to position only at the top of the drapery, and its lower ends are frayed out and knotted to form tassel fringe. Such a drapery may extend from one side of a skirt to the other, but an equally good effect is produced by carrying it from the right side-back to the left side-front. The tiny foot-plaiting which underlies the lower edge of the skirt passes entirely around it.

FIGURE NO. 14.—

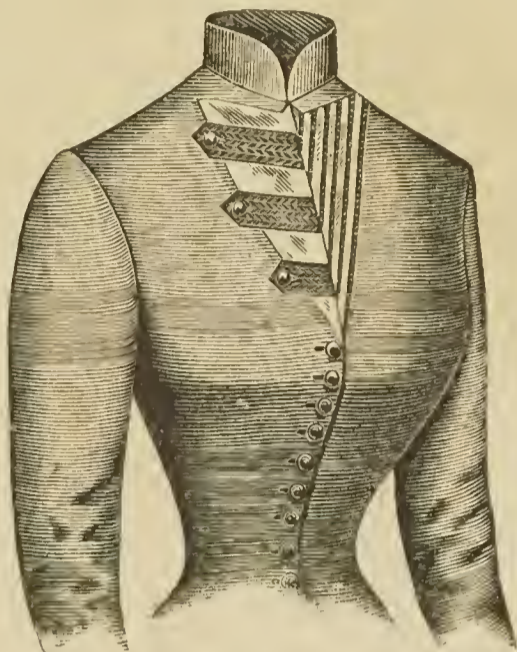


FIGURE NO. 1.

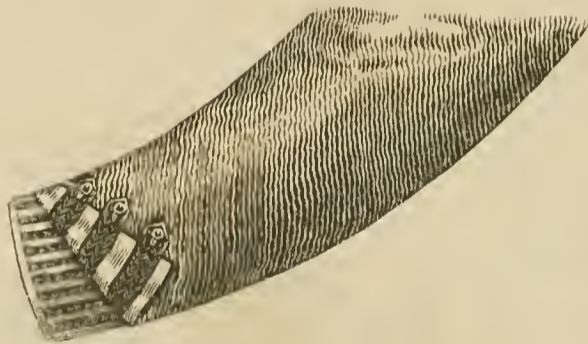


FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—BRAID DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY, SLEEVE AND THE FRONT OF A SKIRT.

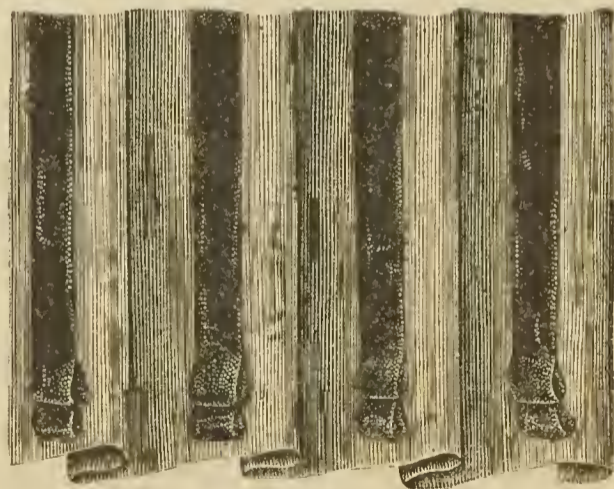


FIGURE NO. 4.—DECORATED SKIRT-PLAITING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 373.)

DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY.—Any style of dress-body having an inserted vest may be ornamented in this way. In this instance the vest buttons invisibly at the right side, and to its top is sewed a separate collar-section that is overlapped by the ends of a longer collar-section, three small buttons and button-holes perfecting the adjustment of each end. To the overlapping edges of the front are sewed long, tapering *revers*, which turn back over their own seams and are as handsome in themselves as they are improving to the figure. An attractive combination of plain and striped goods is depicted in the engraving, but any other preferred material may be developed instead.

FIGURE NO. 15.—SLEEVE DECORATION.—The arrangement of the

little puffing about the wrist of this sleeve affords opportunity for the use of Surah or mull in either delicate or bright colors or in white. It is cut bias and is gathered along each side. After one edge is sewed to the sleeve the other is turned inside and sewed to position. The decoration above the puff may be lace, embroidery, *passementerie* or fancy braid.

FIGURE NO. 16.—HANDSOME SLEEVE-DECORATION.—This decoration is quite in keeping with a simple or a dressy toilette, being rich-looking without seeming over-elaborate. The wide band of *moiré* encircles the sleeve and is overlapped by a pointed cuff that extends entirely about the wrist, but is straight and very narrow upon the under side. The overlapping end is faced with *moiré* and turned back to form the little *revers* upon the upper side. Lace or *lisse* may be worn with such a decoration.

FIGURE NO. 17.—STYLISH SLEEVE-TRIMMING.—To ladies who are neither undersized nor too stout the effect of sleeves trimmed in this way is very becoming. The outside is cut enough shorter than the lining to permit of arranging the cuff facing and the puff in the manner illustrated, the puff extending well up underneath the slashed edges. The latter are turned over to form little *revers*, which are faced with the same material as the puff is made of; and the lower edge of the outside portion is finished so that it need not be sewed to the puff, and in this way is given the effect of an under-sleeve. The puff and the *revers* facings may be of Surah and the cuff of velvet, and the most decided contrasts may be brought out with good taste. Such sleeves should extend quite or nearly to the wrists.

FIGURE NO. 18.—BRAID DECORATION FOR A SLEEVE.—The extreme simplicity of this decoration illustrates a prevailing fancy in the arrangement of trimming for the sleeves of tailor-made dresses. Braid was selected for the garniture in this instance, but bands of contrasting dress goods will often be arranged in the same manner.

FIGURE NO. 19.—LADIES' BASQUE.—Pattern No. 1200, which is shown in two views on page 346 of this magazine, was used in shaping this basque. The vest in the present instance is covered with lace net laid in plaits turning toward the center at the top and bottom. It is sewed beneath the left side and is closed invisibly with button-holes and buttons at the right side. The fronts have lapels sewed to them between the neck and bust and are enriched with *passementerie* ornaments as illustrated. Below the lapels buttons are arranged upon the front edges, and silk cord is laced over them. The high standing collar is overlaid with *passementerie*. The pattern of this basque is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It is accurately illustrated in the pictures of it on the page mentioned, and the accompanying description elucidates all its details more fully than can be done in this department. Of course,

the lapels and collar may be faced with contrasting goods, and the lace vest may be omitted in favor of any ornamental feature preferred.

FIGURE NO. 20.—STYLISH WAIST-DECORATION.—In arranging this style of decoration upon a waist a narrow, *revers*-like ornament of plain goods is placed upon each side of the front a little back of the closing between the neck and bust, and along the front edges of these *revers* lacing buttons are sewed, cord being laced over them and its ends tipped with tassels and tied between the lowest ones. The closing of the basque is invisibly made as far as the lacing extends, and below it with button-holes and buttons in the usual manner.

FIGURE NO. 21.—SKIRT DECORATION.—This engraving illustrates a tasteful arrangement of trimming for tailor-made skirts. The tabs may extend far enough up to be overlunged by the drapery, and, if the latter is so arranged as to reveal the skirt for its entire depth at one side, one or more of the tabs may be carried to the belt at this portion. They are made wide enough to slightly overlap and are bound with braid, which, however, shows only slightly upon the outside, the greater part of its width being underneath. Three buttons and simulated button-holes are arranged upon each tab at the lower part of its overlapping edge, their decorative effect being enhanced by their implied utility.

FIGURE NO. 22.—STYLISH DRAPERY FOR THE FRONT OF A SKIRT.—Although drapery for the front is the term applied to the two sections forming this *distingué* drapery, they really extend to the side-back seams of the skirt and, with the exception of the slightly revealed lower portion, cover the gores. The left side-section is a little deeper and a little narrower than the other and is overlapped by the front edge of the latter a little to the left of the center. Beginning a little below the top five large buttons and simulated button-holes are arranged to appear as

if they held the edges in position; and below these three buttons are placed along the edge of the left side section, and three button-holes are simulated upon the right side section, which is underfaced with plain contrasting goods and turned back in *revers* fashion. The plainness of this arrangement recommends it for draperies of figured or novelty goods upon skirts of plain or *moiré* silks or woolens.

FIGURE NO. 23.—DRAPERY AND TRIMMING FOR THE GORES OF A SKIRT.—The style of drapery pictured at this figure is well adapted to show off the arrangement of any extraneous garniture. The section at the right side has a few shallow plaits at its back edge and is plain at its front edge, and the small hip-drapery at the left side is scantily shirred at both edges. Three rows of Kursheedt's Standard *appliqué* galloon start from the left side and terminate beneath the front edge of the deeper drapery. Such galloons are obtainable in colors matching all the leading tints in dress goods and are very effective and fashionable. Any other variety of flat trimming preferred, however, may be selected.

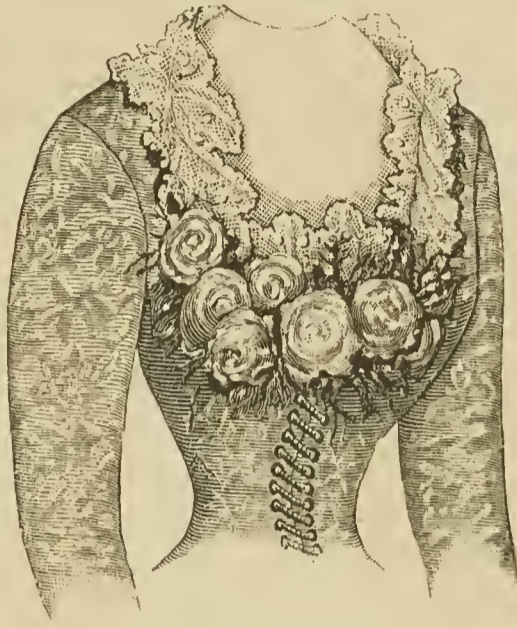


FIGURE NO. 5.—DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY.

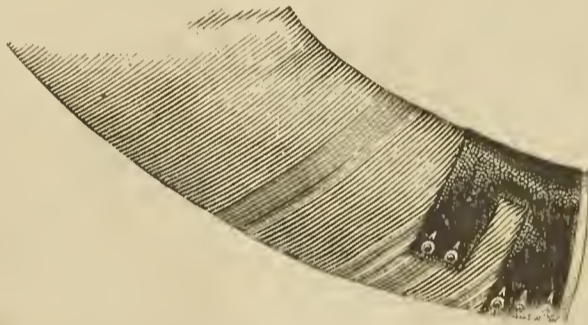


FIGURE NO. 6.

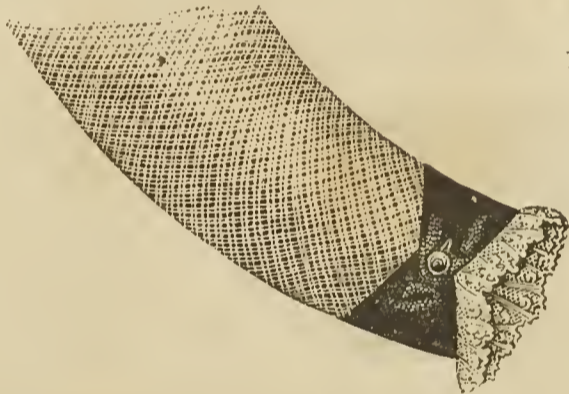


FIGURE NO. 7.

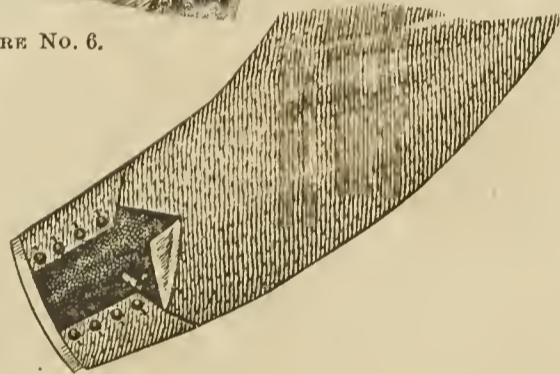


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 6, 7 AND 8.—NOVELTIES IN SLEEVE TRIMMINGS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 373 and 374.)

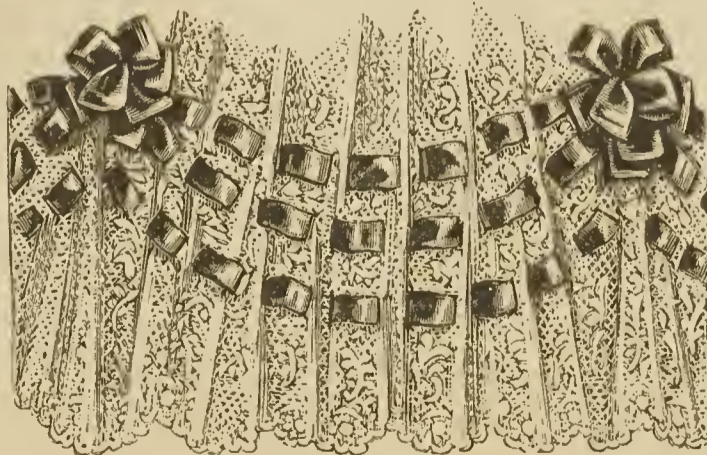


FIGURE NO. 9.—SKIRT GARNITURE OF LACE AND RIBBON.

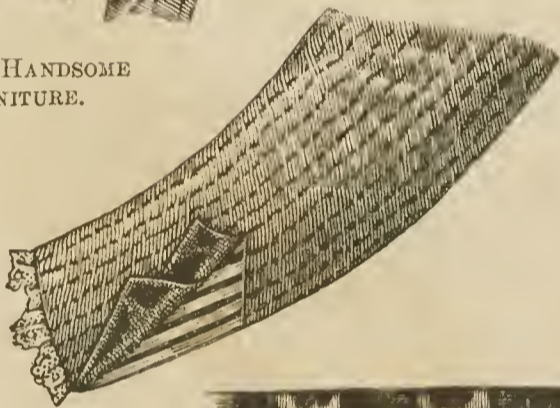
(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 374.)

FIGURE No. 24.—DECORATED SKIRT-PLAITING.—There are many varieties of striped novelty goods which may be applied in the manner represented upon a box-plaiting of plain or figured goods. Velvet ribbon in two colors may be arranged in the same manner, and so may velvet and *moiré* ribbons.

FIGURE No. 25.—ORNAMENTED SKIRT-PLAITING.—Braid, galloon, *moiré* or velvet ribbon may be applied upon a skirt-plaiting in the manner illustrated in this engraving, and the little drops at the slanting ends may be wool, silk,



FIGURE No. 10.—HANDSOME WAIST-GARNITURE.



metal or bead *grelots* or pendants. The plaits are broad but shallow, and are usually lined with *crinoline*.

FIGURE No. 26.

—FINISH FOR AN EVENING WAIST.—

Any style of dress-body may be cut out in this way, the outline being a rather broad Pompadour both back and front. Black lace about two and a-half inches wide finishes the neck, very narrow velvet being run through it to hold it in position. There are no sleeves, the arms' eyes being finished with lace set far enough underneath to decrease its width in a becomingly curved outline toward the top of the arm. White lace may, of course, be selected, if preferred; but black lace is very improving to the tint of the neck and arms. Moss galloons are also pretty for bordering the edges of the neck and arms' eyes.

FIGURE No. 11.—TASTEFUL SLEEVE-DECORATION.



FIGURE No. 12.—STYLISH SKIRT-DECORATION.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.
(For Illustrations see Pages 379 and 380.)

In silk handkerchiefs for ordinary uses, hemstitched white Japanese or China pongees are always in demand, inch-wide hems receiving preference. One of the most decided novelties that ever appeared is shown in these goods, but it must be inspected to be appreciated. The feature is an exact reproduction in one corner of a Chinese postage-stamp embroidered by hand in two colors. English Picadilly soft twills are also a novelty. The centers are beautiful, showing exquisite combinations of three colors in block plaids. Black, drab and pink, ruby, brown and indigo, indigo, white and lavender grounds are the leaders, with alternate black and colored stripes or simple stripes at inch intervals. Combination stripes of two shades of brown, blue or red are sure to be much sought after. All these have sewed borders showing navy and white spots and figures. Printed pongees are shown with white or madder grounds and neat inch and a-half borders, some having plain colored centers with inch-wide borders of contrasting color, the corners matching the center. For late holiday trade twenty-four-inch English satin

twills in self and fancy colored brocades promise to be very popular.

In the linen department blue centers showing negative effects, with white borders printed in bright colors, are the correct thing for travelling. The borders range from an inch to an inch and a-half, and contain colored spots, diamonds, cubes and block checks. Spot centers, with larger spot borders on two-inch hems, white grounds—the center spots printed red and the border blue—are novel and elegant. Hair-line plaids and checks will also be in demand.

In French linens the designs are much more fanciful, as is generally the case. The borders are two and a-half to three inches wide, and the designs are large rings, diamonds, scrolls and various eccentric figures. In the lower popular grades the borders are narrower, rarely exceeding an inch; and the printed designs are extremely neat, small spots, hair-lines, rings and cubes being oftenest seen.

In this department for the present month are included three scarfs—a four-in-hand, a flat and a knot, three fancy silk handkerchiefs, a linen handkerchief and two styles of socks.

FIGURE No. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S FLAT SCARF.—The shape of this scarf adapts it especially to cold weather wear, for, being wide, it protects the chest. Black Ottoman silk was used in its manufacture, the spear points being white. It is known to the trade as the Hamilton.

FIGURE No. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—This handsome scarf, the Thorndale by name, is one of the most popular of the Teck family. The ground shade is navy, and the blocks are formed of white lines of two widths, the insides of the blocks being flecked with tiny white dots.

FIGURE No. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—The scarf shown at this figure exemplifies the tendency on the part of the trade to introduce the wide widths again. To be sure, they will look well with the stylish low-cut waistcoats, but it is doubtful if they will prove popular.

FIGURE No. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S SOCK.—An improvement in men's $\frac{1}{2}$ -hose is pictured at this figure. Mode and white are the colors illustrated. The leg portion is elastic and joins the foot portion just below the ankle.

It is the same width all the way up and is not shaped to the leg.

FIGURE No. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S SOCK.—Bright com-

binations are in good request this season, and the sock pictured at this figure shows a rather startling mixture of flashy colors. The under part of the foot and heel are dark-brown, and the upper portions show a combination of five colors—brown, gold, blue, scarlet and dull-black.

FIGURE No. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEF.—The center of this handsome handkerchief is white, and the border has fine pink lines, except in the corners, where it is white. Inside the border—which is hemmed—is another border, also hemstitched, that has the appearance of a tape.

FIGURES Nos. 7, 8 AND 9.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—The first handkerchief in the group has a white center with

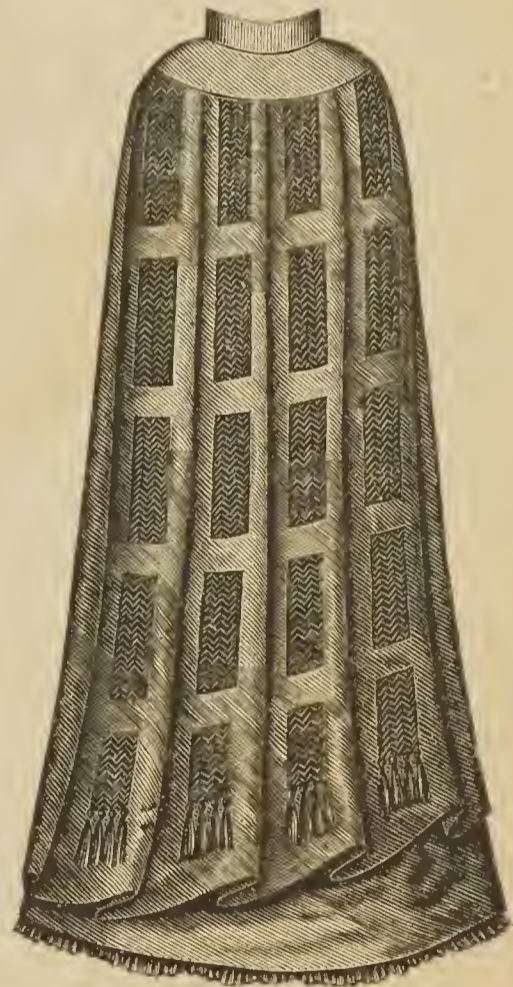


FIGURE No. 13.—BRAID-TRIMMED SKIRT-DRAPERY.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 374.)

squares formed of faint black and orange lines. The striped border is two and a-quarter inches wide and shows bars in racing colors.

At figure No. 8 a decided novelty is pictured. The design in the corner is an exact imitation of two Japanese postage-stamps in true colors. The work is embroidered by hand and very delicately done. Of course, it is next to impossible to picture this design in all its minuteness in an engraving, but a good idea can be formed of it.

The handkerchief shown at figure No. 9 is very dainty. The center is nankeen, with a double hemstitched border, the outside being pale-blue, while the inside border shows a check pattern in red on a white ground.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 381, 382 and 383).

The dainty bits of needlework illustrated this month are not lacking in utility and are simple enough for the most inexperienced amateur in needlework to undertake. *Appliqués* do not require extreme care in their attachment, and it is not so difficult to achieve a good result with them as with embroidery.

FIGURE No. 1.—COVER FOR DINING-ROOM TABLE.—This handsome cover is for the table when the dishes and other remnants of a repast have been removed. It is made of billiard cloth, and its border decoration is produced by a vine-like arrangement of branches laden with pears and leafages all *en appliqué*. The branches and stems are done in Kensington stitch, and the pears and leaves are cut from velvet or plush and applied in a gracefully natural manner. The shape and size of the pears and the leaves required are shown by diagrams A, B and C. The veining of the leaves may be done with filoselle, crewels or silk. If desired, the leaves may be embroidered. The simplest way to produce a graceful effect is to outline the pattern on the cloth and then baste on the leaves and fruit. Some of the pears may be green and some golden-yellow, or any combination of colors natural to the pear may be achieved. Felt cloth, momie cloth or any preferred materials may be used for the cover. The edges may be pinked, fringe-trimmed or left plain, as preferred.

FIGURE No. 2.—MANTEL LAMBREQUIN.—This lambrequin is made of velvet and is cut in square and tongue-shaped tabs in alternation. The square tabs are gathered up closely at one side edge—that toward the center of the mantel—so as to drape them in wrinkled points. A row of cord borders all the edges of the tabs, and is coiled in trefoil design above the separation of the tabs. The points are all tipped with heavy tassels, and the floral decoration are selections from Kursheet's Standard floral *appliqués*, and are not large in size. The mantel-board is also covered with velvet, and the lambrequin is neatly fastened on. Plush, pongee, velveteen, felt or any preferred material may be used for the lambrequin, and any other style of floral decoration may be followed. Pendants of any kind may be used instead of tassels.

FIGURE No. 3.—SOFA-PILLOW.—The handsome sofa-pillow here

illustrated has a center square of corded silk and a band-like border of velvet in a very strongly contrasting shade, the silk being pale gold and the velvet golden brown. The square is embellished with oak leaves cut from the velvet and applied with filoselle. It is bordered all round with cord arranged in loops at the corners, the middle loops being interlinked by similar loops arranged at the outer corners of the pillow, which is edged all round with cord. The decoration is very effective and very artistic. The back of the pillow shows the shade of the silk. Green velvet may be used with pink or blue or with light golden-brown silk; and if one has artistic ability the leaves may be tinted in Autumn colorings. Any preferred variety of leaf may be chosen for application.

FIGURE No. 4.—SACHET PIN-CUSHION.—Dainty, useful and sweet-scented is this ornament for a dressing-case or toilette-table. The two bags are made of one piece of silk, satin or wide ribbon and filled with cotton well sprinkled with perfume powder, a small space, unfilled, being left at the center, where a ribbon is tied tightly around in numerous loops and notched ends.

The ribbon has a purl edge and is very effective. The lower part of each bag is covered with scrim, which may be hand-painted or embroidered, the design being different on each bag. The top of the scrim covering is bordered with a row of gilt soutache braid. The scrim is very decorative, and will also be useful in concealing the pin-prieks in the silk. Any color may be selected in the silk and ribbon, and a quilling of ribbon may border the top of the scrim covering, if preferred to the braid decoration.

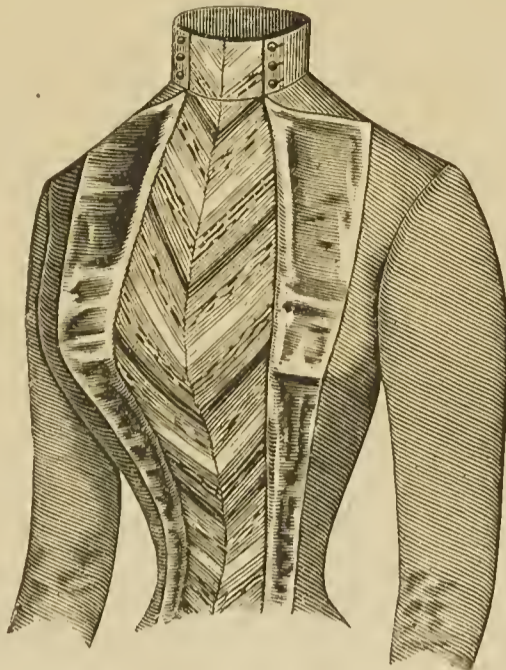


FIGURE No. 14.—DECORATION FOR A DRESS-BODY.

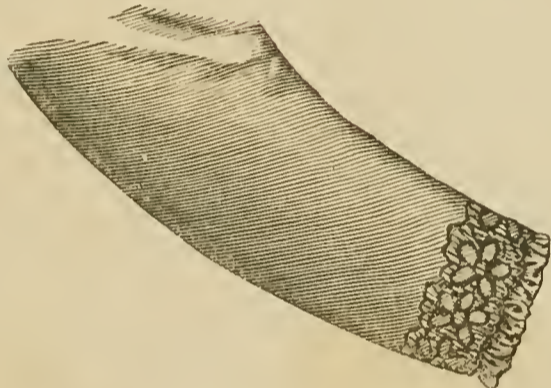


FIGURE No. 15.



FIGURE No. 16.



FIGURE No. 17.

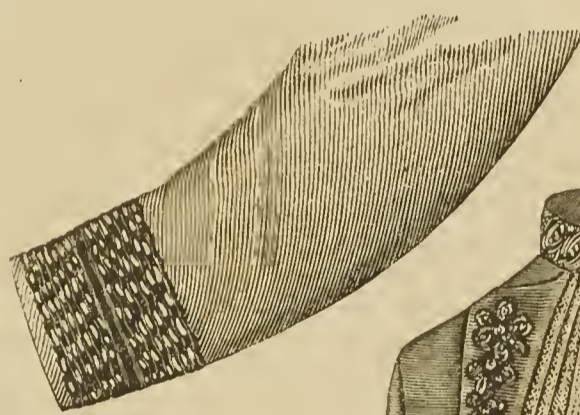


FIGURE No. 18.

FIGURES Nos. 15, 16, 17 AND 18.—STYLISH SLEEVE-DECORATIONS.

DIAGRAMS A, B AND C.—SECTIONS FOR DESIGN ON TABLE-COVER.—The correct size and shape of the pears and leaves for decorating the table-cover shown at figure No. 1 are furnished by these diagrams, and the lines for veining are also shown. Tissue or tracing paper may be used to duplicate their outlines, and these designs will be found quite as valuable as guides in doing all varieties of outline work as for the purpose illustrated, and very much more novel than stereotyped patterns.

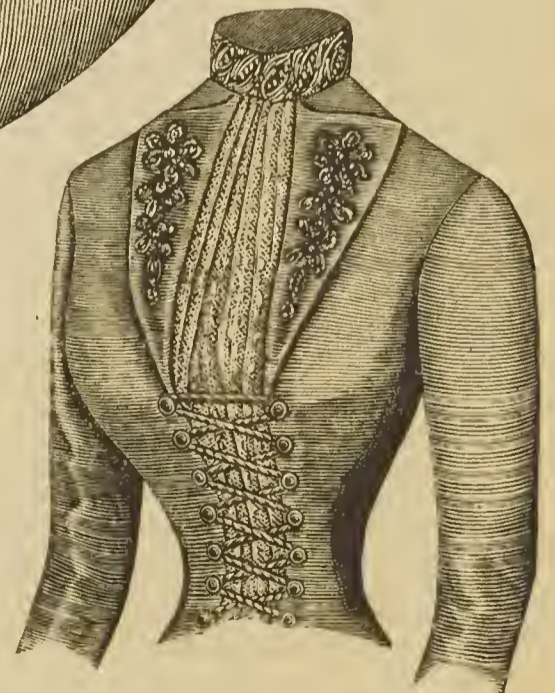


FIGURE No. 19.—LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1200; 13 sizes; bust measures, 28 to 46 inches; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 374 and 375.)

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 383 and 384.)

A decidedly unique and, when well done, very artistic window-lambrequin is made of Nottingham lace, with all its richness of flowers and foliage brought out in water colors. The lace can be obtained in a variety of rich floral patterns that are best for the purpose, and the lambrequin should be simple in shape and cut to suit the pattern. One very artistic result in this work is shown in this department for the current month, and is a departure that will much please artists in water-color painting and give work to willing fingers.

FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE, WITH DRAPERY.—The table may be purchased or may be made at home, and need not be of expensive wood. It has an upper and a lower part, both of which are covered smoothly with velvet, velveteen or plush. Around the edge of the lower part a row of fringe and a row of tassels placed at intervals over the fringe are fastened to the edges with gilt-headed nails, the tassels hanging below the fringe. To each side of the upper part is fastened, with similar nails, a scarf made of a width of the material and much longer than the side of the table. At the corners of the table the scarfs are caught up closely and crossed under a ring of heavy cord which secures them, the drapery between the ends falling in a full festoon. The ends are gathered after the manner of a

row of lace edging borders the lambrequin. Any pattern in lace may be selected, and the lambrequin should be cut so as to display the colored pattern to best advantage.

FIGURE NO. 3.—SACHET-BAG.—This beautiful bag is made of brocaded corded silk of a pale lavender hue, and is filled with cotton well sprinkled with sachet-powder and gathered in closely at the top. A frill of wide, dainty lace is gathered in with the top, and purl-edged ribbon conceals the gathering and is tied in a bewilderment of loops and ends that are gracefully careless-looking. Any preferred material may be used for such bags, and the ribbon and lace may be of any desired variety.

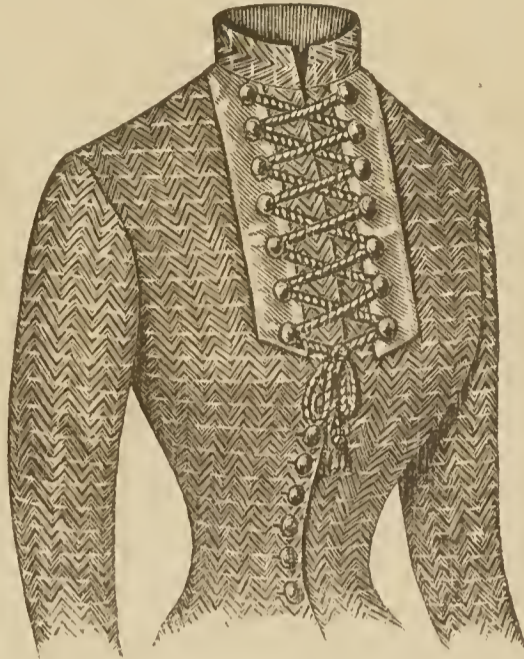


FIGURE NO. 20.—STYLISH WAIST-DECORATION.

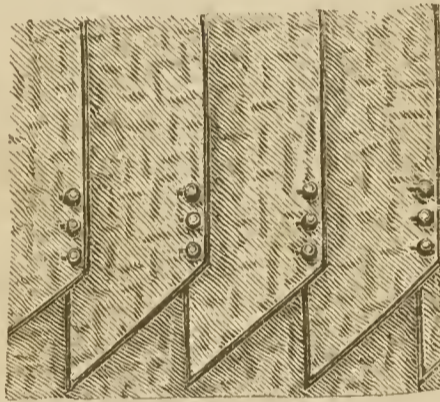


FIGURE NO. 21.—SKIRT DECORATION.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 20 and 21, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 375.)



FIGURE NO. 22.—STYLISH DRAPERY FOR THE FRONT OF A SKIRT.

For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 375.)

FIGURE NO. 2.—WINDOW-LAMBREQUIN.—This lambrequin, though rich and elaborate looking, is exceedingly simple in shape and is a sample of one pretty result of water colors on Nottingham lace. The flowers and foliage are all colored in their natural tints, and a

Turkish sash and tipped with heavy tassels. The legs are painted black, and gilt-headed nails are hammered in to evolve the decoration pictured. The drapery may be of any color, and so may the wood, which may retain its natural hue or be tinted to imitate any preferred kind of wood. A brilliant and pretty effect may be realized with cretonne, pongee or China silk; or any preferred material may be used for the drapery, as best in accordance with the surroundings.

thought of them as you took each stitch.

Look at figure No. 1. Don't you think the holder, with its useful broom, is beautiful? I know your dear mamas and papas would be delighted with such a gift from their little daughters, so we will try and make ours as lovely as possible. The one we will make will be just large enough to hold a small hat-broom like that pictured at figure No. 2, but if you wish you can make a much larger one by having a larger foundation.

Look at diagram A. Take a square piece of cardboard, and mark it as shown by the dotted lines; then cut it out at these lines. You must cut two pieces just alike. Now what would you like to cover the cardboard with? Plush? Well, we will use plush for the out

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 385 and 386.)

Just how exasperatingly a whisk-broom will play hide-and-seek with us when we happen not to have a special resting-place for it every little child knows, and the best way to avoid annoyances of the kind is to have a special receptacle for it and see that it is placed therein when not in use. Now, as you have become so proficient in sewing, I will tell you how to make a very lovely holder for a whisk-broom; then you can make some for yourself and your friends, for the holders will prove very acceptable Christmas gifts. Especially will they be welcomed by those who know that you have tried to do the work nicely and have



FIGURE NO. 23.—DRAPERY AND TRIMMING FOR THE GORES OF A SKIRT.

(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 375.)

side covering and silk for the inside. You must cut the coverings about a quarter of an inch larger all round, so as to allow for turning in the edge and producing a neat effect, as the holder will not look well, no matter how rich or how beautiful the materials may be,

pieces than are needed to cut the coverings from, cut just as carefully as if you only had a small quantity. Remember that scraps which seem very small often work in very nicely for other articles. But even should you not use the remnants the habit is a good one to acquire, as it will aid you in doing work that may be more important than this seems to be. Did you ever hear that very little makes much?

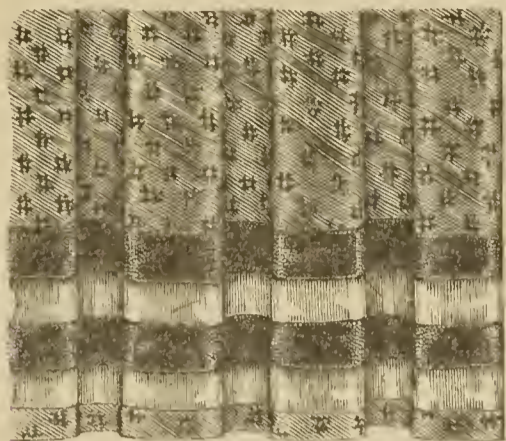


FIGURE NO. 24.—DECORATED SKIRT-PLAITING.

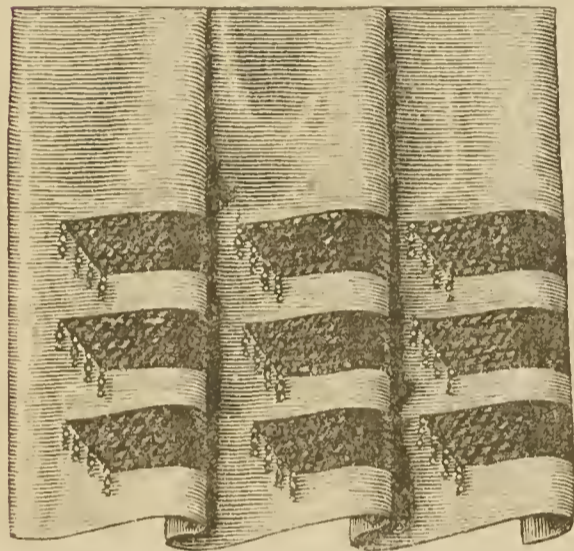


FIGURE NO. 25.—ORNAMENTED SKIRT-PLAITING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 24, 25 and 26, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 376.)

unless the work is done with perfect neatness.

Baste the plush on the outside and the silk on the inside, using long stitches and laying the goods on smoothly. Turn in all the edges as carefully as possible, and baste them to the cardboard with short stitches; then, all looking nice and smooth, join the edges of the silk to the plush with over-and-over stitches, which you all know how to do, being sure that the silk you use in sewing is just the shade of the cover.

Get some lacing buttons, such as mamma puts on your dresses, and fasten them at equal distances down each side of each part just a little in from the edge. If you cannot get lacing buttons other small buttons will do, or you can put in small gilt-headed nails and bend their points on the under side.

Now place the two parts together, with all the edges even and the silk sides touching; and join the parts with over-and-over stitches down the side edges. Lace a silk cord over the buttons at each side of the holder. Sew a row of box-plaited ribbon along its center across the top and bottom of the holder. Paste a decalcomanie picture on the front of the holder.

Now fasten some ribbon to each upper corner of the holder, placing a nicely tied bow of similar ribbon over the sewing; tie the ribbons in a bow far enough from the corners of the holder to make it hang gracefully on the wall or dressing-case. Place the broom in the holder, which is complete. If you don't happen to have any plush you can use velvet, silk, satin, crêtonne or any nice goods that you have on hand; and the inside may be of Silesia or some prettily-colored lining.

Now I am going to write of something which even the smallest girl who can make a whisk-broom holder is old enough to learn, and that is of the value of economy. Even if you have larger

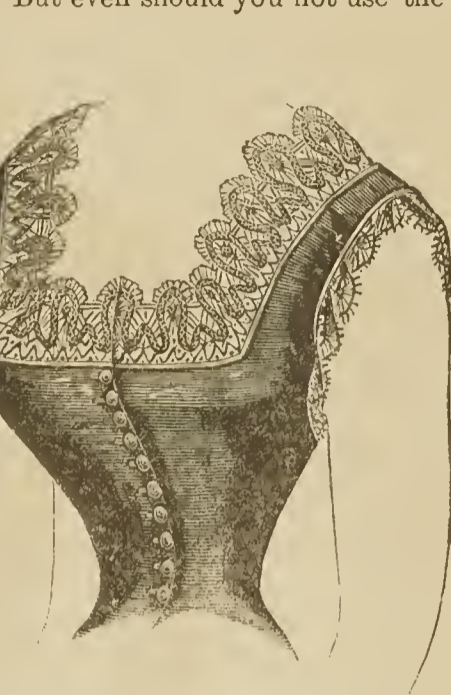


FIGURE NO. 26.—FINISH FOR AN EVENING WAIST.



FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S FLAT SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 376.)

to acquire, as it will aid you in doing work that may be more important than this seems to be. Did you ever hear that very little makes much?

We will now lay our brush and its pretty holder away carefully, and go for awhile to our menagerie, which we will enlarge by three more animals—a rabbit, a squirrel and a lioness. Trace diagrams B, C and D on thin paper, and cut the paper out at the solid lines, using these parts for patterns; then cut the animals in cardboard. Mark the eyes and along the dotted lines with pencil, brush or pen, and bend the oblongs so that the animals will not topple over. Mr. Lion will be delighted to see Mrs. Lion, and all three of our new friends will be welcome additions to our happy family. If you will notice Mrs. Lion is not so large nor so handsome as her kingly

husband, but she is very powerful and quite ferocious. We will put some nuts in a handy place for Mr. Squirrel; he is so fond of them, and they are very needful to his health and happiness. Bunny is a quiet little creature, and we need have no fears for his comfort, for he is very easily contented.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Again it is said that all shades of purple, from the deepest royal to the faintest violet, will be in vogue. And again, also, one has to take the announcement with an uncommonly large grain of salt, for vogue, in its extended sense of very general acceptance and assumption, is something that purple will never obtain. Probably the only women in the world who use this trying color judiciously are the French, and they never employ it in great quantities and make one startlingly conscious of the fact that a purple gown has been assumed.

In the faint shades—to which the ever-charitable mauve belongs and to which some delicate grays are first cousins—evening gowns always are and always have been fashionable. Dark purples, to look well, need to

carry with them the appearance of magnificence in material, and nothing has shown the capacity for doing this so perfectly as the heavy *moirés* and the rich Irish poplins. These fabrics certainly will not be used for street wear, so it is fair to conclude that purple will be fashionable only within limits; that glints of it will show in costumes and as decorations, but that for entire gowns the world of women will be loth to accept it.

What colors will be worn, then?

Very certainly all the browns—especially the tan shades that merge so closely to yellow—dark green, navy-blue and zinc. It is impossible to make zinc a durable shade; it has a very unpleasant habit of fading, whether the sunlight rests upon it or not. For an absolutely crucial test of one's ability to control the temper under severest provocation, practical experience with this color is to be commended. Yet zinc will be worn, and noticeably in smooth cloths, developed in the simplest tail-or fashion. Then there will be black. Now black is always with us, but this season will, it is predicted, see more black worn than for many years past, the materials being cloth, camel's-hair, fancy suiting, silk, satin and velvet.

Stripes are the favored designs, and in the all-black fabrics some dainty effects are achieved. One specimen of suiting has a broad stripe of black in tiny checker-board figures and a neat stripe that shows a waving line and hints of the corkscrew pattern. This will be made up with plain suiting that shows the fine lines. Corkscrews, fabrics with narrow stripes that look as if they were plaited and then applied, diagonals, in fine and coarse wale, and a small plaid design formed by raised lines, are prominent

among the black suitings. These materials are used effectively for dresses, and usually jackets or wraps of the same are made up to

comprise the suit. A black costume, wonderfully becoming to the blonde who wears it, is made of a fine diagonal. The short skirt has a narrow foot-plaiting of the material that makes a suitable finish and also preserves the edge. The long *tablier* reaches to the top of the plaiting and is drawn slightly to one side, while the other side may be turned over and made decorative by long *revers* of black Astrakhan that reach from the waist to the edge of the skirt. The drapery in the back is looped high on one side and laid in side-plaits on the other, producing a very artistic contrast. The *revers* of fur is contrasted with the plain width at the side, and

the disposal makes one very conscious of the beauty of both materials. The basque is pointed in front, arches over the hips and is laid in a plaited postilion at the back. The fronts lap diagonally, and the overlap is ornamented with jetted net and clasps of *passementerie*. The coat sleeves are trimmed with the jet, and the high collar is hidden under the sparkling blackness. The basque is trimmed with jet, because, as the short coat has upon it bands of Astrakhan, it was thought wiser to have the basque less heavily decorated. The bonnet is of black velvet and Astrakhan, and the small muff is also of the Astrakhan. Tan-colored *Suède* gloves with heavy black stitching are worn and harmonize with the rest of the toilette. Since they are adapted to almost any occasion it is quite easy to understand why black costumes are the vogue.

Stripes are many in kind and design. All the old and any number of new patterns are used for their development, and it would seem as if all materials were pressed into service to display their variety. Oriental colorings predominate, the result being rich but yet not in the least *bizarre*. Even where shades that sound absolutely gaudy are used there is such deft mingling that an undesirable result is never obtained. In every instance plain suiting may be obtained to match the fancy

variety, and as draperies tend so much to the classical outlines it is easily understood that the decorated fabric shows to advantage and that very little extraneous trimming is required. On a Lincoln-green is seen a broad stripe of suiting and one of green velvet, then follows a stripe of suiting studded with tiny beads, a velvet stripe showing blue and red, another beaded



FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S SOCK.

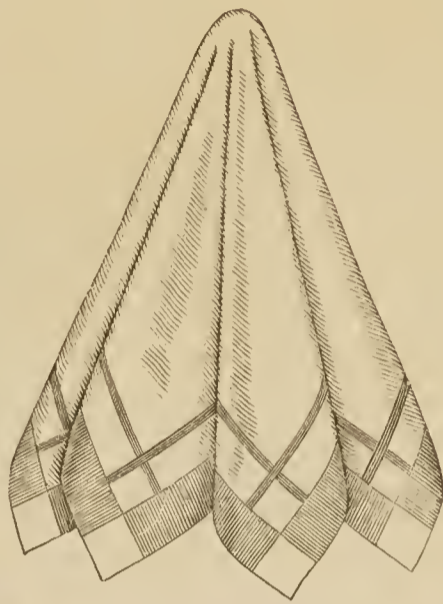


FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEF.



FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S SOCK.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 376.)

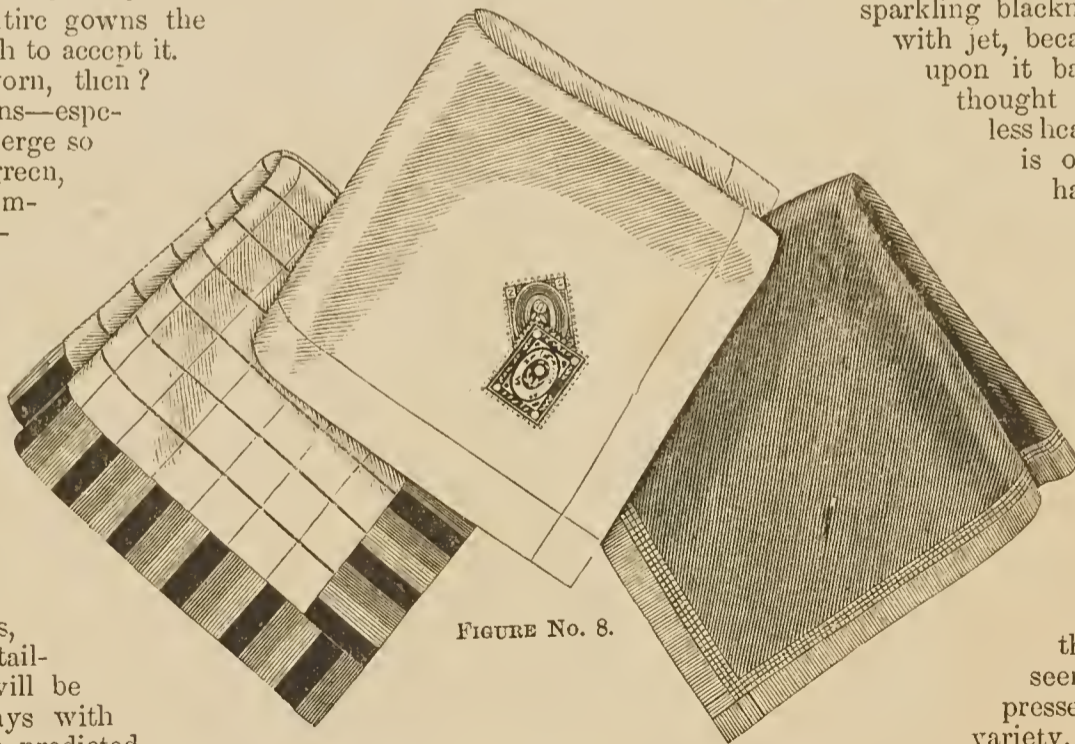


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURE NO. 7.

FIGURE NO. 9.

FIGURES NOS. 7, 8 AND 9.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7, 8 and 9, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 376.)

stripe, then velvet in two shades of brown, more beads, and, finally, a stripe of green velvet three inches wide and quite plain. Similar effects are shown on dark brown. On light and dark tan, dark green and dark blue is seen a pattern that is less elaborate but quite as smart: the line consists of a thick silk cord having at regular intervals a fluffy, tassel-like decoration. On the tan two or three shades of green and tan are brought out in cord and figure; while on the green, dull-blues, reds and tans are seen.

many shades in the silk are seen. Less noticeable, but none the less artistic, are some plain colors that have traversing them a single line of silk, and on this line at intervals are tiny boucles that match the background in hue. On brown and blue the line is white and the dots like the ground, while on a deep garnet the line is yellow and the spots garnet. Certainly it seems that of the devising of

many fancy suitings there is to be no end, and the one of all things that appears to be desired is no sooner obtained than a more charming example of the designer's art comes to bewilder one's choice. It seems as if the only thing to do under the circumstances is to conclude as to the plain shade desired and then obstinately refuse to look at any of the fancy suitings except those showing the required tint.

The smooth cloths are in tan, brown, green, navy, zinc, mode and gray. The peculiar bluish-gray to which has been given any number of fancy names is in reality zinc, and as that cognomen is easily uttered and remembered it is strange that more people do not immediately take possession of it.

The advantages of smooth cloth—that is, its air of good form, its rather dressy look and the ease with which it can be kept free of dust—commends it to many. But others find equally good reason for approving of rough-surfaced goods—they do not rub on the hips or show especially hard usage in parts; they are warm to look at and make up into costumes that are essentially for the promenade. The rough cloths are better for slender figures—indeed, they ought not to be worn by plump women, inasmuch as they tend to increase the size materially. The plain cloths require more exactness of finish, and for that reason



FIGURE NO. 1.—COVER FOR DINING-ROOM TABLE.
(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 377.)

A decided innovation is the brocading of velvet on plain suiting; the designs are arabesque and the shades dark, while the backgrounds are the large plaids familiar to us all. Dark-green velvet is upon a plaid showing scarlet and green traversed with lines of mode; dark-blue velvet is on a brighter scarlet showing blocks of a dull sulphur outlined with yellow; and *grenat* velvet is rich on a broken plaid that shows golden-browns and dull reds. These fabrics will be combined either with wool suiting or velvet, but it is most likely that velvet will be given preference. A costume where the dark-green velvet-brocaded plaid is used has silk of the green shade combined with it. The skirt has a dust ruffle of the silk, and the petticoat front is a fan of the silk that, being narrow at the top, flares properly as it nears the bottom. At each side are panels of the fancy material, and falling over their tops are short *hip-paniers* of the silk. The back is of the silk, much looped and quite *bouffant*. At each side are sash-like ends of the silk tipped with tassels of beads showing amber and green tints, and so perfectly mingled that it seems as if they blended into each other. The *basque*, which is of the

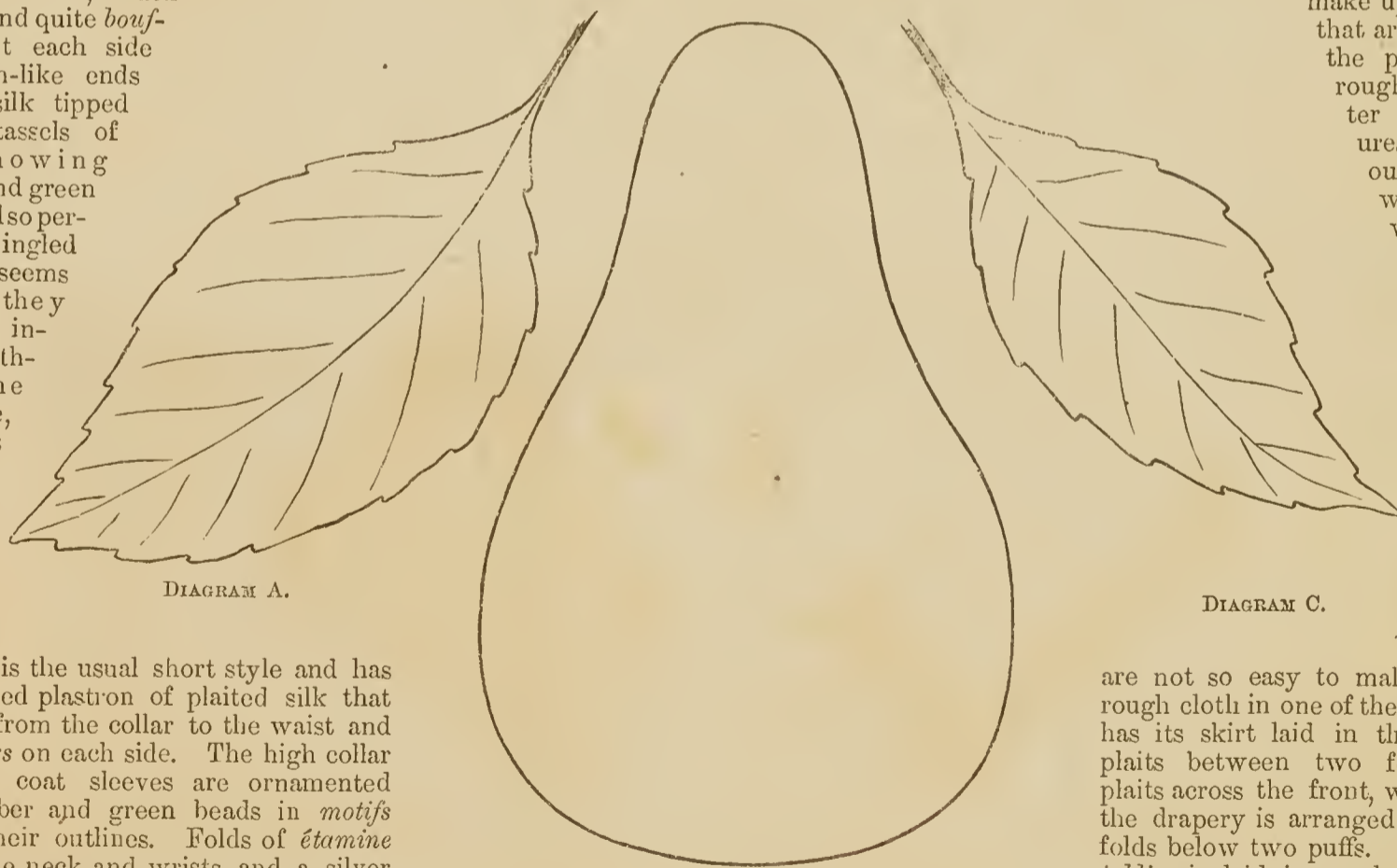


DIAGRAM A.

DIAGRAM B.

DIAGRAM C.

DIAGRAMS A, B AND C.—SECTIONS FOR DESIGN ON TABLE-COVER.

(For Descriptions of Diagrams A, B and C, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 377.)

brocade, is the usual short style and has a V-shaped plastron of plaited silk that extends from the collar to the waist and has *revers* on each side. The high collar and the coat sleeves are ornamented with amber and green beads in *motifs* that fit their outlines. Folds of *étamine* are at the neck and wrists, and a silver pin enamelled to represent a leaf is worn at the throat. The bonnet is made of a piece of the fancy fabric; it is trimmed with green velvet ribbons and has dark-red tips peeping from out the loops.

A suitable oriental design is on a dark-blue diagonal; it is composed of a wide stripe, half of which is an India-shawl pattern in silk thread and the other, harmonizing with it, is of raised velvet. The colors in this are blue and mandarin-yellow; while on a dark-green, blue and yellow in the velvet and

front is closed with small brown velvet buttons that really do their office well. The high percale collar is of brown and white stripes, and the cuffs match it. The hat is a *toque* of brown velvet, with a cluster of tan loops of ribbon and brown wings

placed just in front. The gloves are brown *Suède*, with the usual heavy stitching and six buttons. A closely-strapped brown umbrella with a fancy silver handle is carried with this costume and forms a very jaunty accessory. While perfectly simple, there is a certain smart air about this toilette that makes it very attractive, and it is conceded that it will wear better and look well longer than will many a more expensive and elaborate one. The method of its making is a much-admired style, and long, simple drapery effects will, without doubt, prevail during the entire season and possibly beyond.

Black silk with a medium rep will obtain. It is said that a realizing sense of the advantages of black silk comes every now and then to womankind, and she feels so grateful that she receives it as if it were an entirely new fabric. For reception or evening gowns it will be trimmed with black or black and white laces, while for less elaborate affairs jet, cord or ribbon will be used. There are few of us who do not possess

an old black silk, and for this the best combination is wool suiting that shows velvet in its mingling and black and white in its coloring. If silk, lace or velvet be put with or upon old silk its vices are likely to be prominent and its virtues almost unperceivable.

Camel's-hair and serge obtain better than cashmere, and they are shown in all the fashionable colors. Gray camel's-hair is much favored just now, and, as it may be so advantageously trimmed with gray fur and have adjuncts of black velvet, it is easy to make it becoming to the woman whose complexion may not be like the rose in freshness or beauty. The gray here referred to is not that delusion of the lovely shade known as zinc, but a dove gray, one that is

familiar to us and always seems to combine the gentleness of a dove and the tranquillity of a Quakeress. It seems to possess the most positive individuality of all the shades, and the most piquant *coquette* fails to take this from it. It overpowers the inclination of the wearer, and makes the merriest witch seem subdued.

Be very careful not to get too heavy a cord in silk, too rough an effect in cloth, too coarse a diagonal or too fancy a suiting for everyday wear. If you use plaids let it be with discretion; let them form

a sash-drapery or a waistcoat, but, except for young girls, never an entire gown. Striped effects most certainly are fashionable, but unless you are sure of their becomingness, do not choose them. Plain cloth and suitings are equally smart, and the manner in which the gown is made is really of more importance than the trimming. Then, too, much depends on keeping the dress nice, brushing it after using, hanging it up by the loops and folding the bodice when there is plenty of room, for

it will make your costume look well the entire season through.

Do not wear too large a bustle; it is bad form. Wear that which adapts itself to your figure and makes your gown hang properly, but not that which will raise your skirt out of position or make you look deformed. A certain amount of "improving" is good for women, but the misfortune lies in the fact that they too often carry it to such an extreme that the propriety of the word "improving" may be questioned. Then, too, remember that the gown which is to see much service should be quiet in tone and well made. There is always the one hue possible for this—the hue that adapts itself perfectly to the occasion, be it a funeral or a dance.

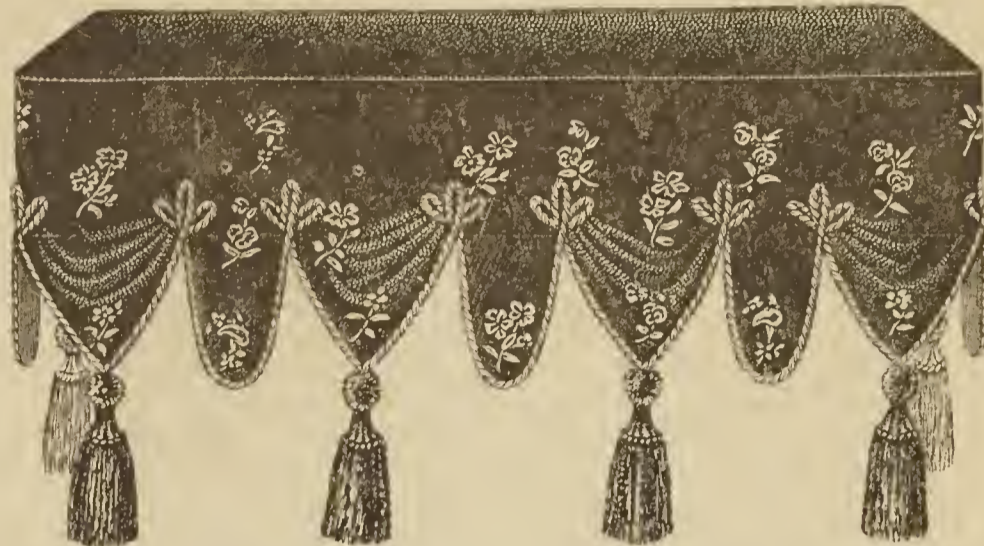


FIGURE NO. 2.—MANTEL-LAMBREQUIN.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 377.)

FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

When draperies are arranged in the simple manner that is the vogue just now the selection of trimming becomes important, for it can, by its quantity or its unsuitability, spoil the effect of the entire toilette. A decoration should above all other things bring out the design of the gown and impress the looker-on with the artistic result—not the means used in producing it. To see the garniture first, then the gown and then the wearer is an exact reversal of the proper idea, and is the result of an unfortunate choice.

There is never any lack of trimmings—indeed, sometimes one is forced to wish that the choice were less wide, for then mistakes would be fewer. Combinations of fabrics are sufficient trimming in themselves for many suits, while fine cloth costumes have absolutely none save that furnished by their drapery, their fine fit and finish. On suitings the use of materials that are harmonious and yet contrasting is very general, and some of the effects are very artistic. In some instances velvet is applied upon wool so heavily that the material seems all velvet. This is noticeable in a wool fabric that shows a very wide stripe of dark-blue velvet and a stripe of the goods over which are hair-lines of velvet in scarlet and white. In an olive the hair-lines are of sulphur, orange, yellow, shrimp and mauve; dark green has *cresson*, orange, yellow, mauve and scarlet lines upon it; and light brown shows orange, mauve, *cresson*, red and yellow. The general result is very good and the fabric will be popular, inasmuch as so little of it will trim a costume so well.

An illustration of the use of velvet and wool goods is shown in a smart costume of dark-green suiting. The skirt is of wool stuff and at the front and sides is laid in broad plaits. Not very far from the bottom are two rows of dark green velvet ribbon carefully placed before the plaits are laid so that they fold in with them exactly as if they were part of the material. A long, much-wrinkled *tablier* that outlines a decided point is simply hemmed. In the back the drapery is in two large *poufs*, and then falls in pretty folds. The *basque* is of wool goods, and has a broad vest of the striped green velvet just described, the width being sufficient to show the

material in all its beauty. Small green velvet buttons are used for the closing. The turn-back cuffs and the high collar are of the vel-



FIGURE NO. 3.—SOFA-PILLOW.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 377.)

vet. To be perfectly in unison the bonnet has its crown and bridle of the velvet, and its puffed brim formed of velvet ribbon. Of course, more elaborate effects are in vogue, and panels, petticoat-fronts and other etcetera may be of the fancy velvet; but a simplicity that yet displays the fine effect is greatly liked and is less apt to grow tiresome both to the wearer and the looker-on.

Plain velvets are used for trimmings almost as often as the fancy ones. The shade known as zinc is much improved by the use of velvet upon it, and as there are few who can stand this excessively trying color alone the garniture is usually in strong contrast. Deep green, dark blue and the sombre, though always elegant, black velvet combine well with zinc. A zinc camel's-hair will have panels, vest, collar and cuffs of dark-blue velvet; the hat will be a zinc felt, with feathers to match, and the wrap will be of blue velvet elaborately trimmed with the bluish-gray beads that harmonize with the zinc. Light gray—the real Quaker-gray—has black velvet for a garniture in nearly every instance. An entire skirt and drapery of gray suiting is, however, often seen without decoration, and with it will be worn a habit basque of black broadcloth. While this is trying it is very *distingué*, and the woman who has a good figure and who walks well seems more elegantly dressed in this gown than if she had lavished upon her costume strings of beads beyond number and pendants of all kinds.

One says beads simply, but feels as if all the exclamation marks possible were not enough to express their variety. Notwithstanding Solomon's oft-quoted belief about the newness of anything, that there are novelties among beads is incontestable. There is the plastron, the vest, the shoulder-cape or the *tablier* formed of beads that, beginning a golden brown, go through the gamut of orange and yellow until the faintest amber is reached. The same effect in coloring is carried through garnet, blue, steel and gray. In black the evolution is reached by the size of the bead, the smallest commencing at the top and the sizes graduating until at the bottom some immensely large ones are seen. Pendants swing from the network of flashing spots, sequins seem to hold the corners down, and the entirety is so rich that not even a feeble surprise is expressed at the announcement that these decorations are probably worth their weight in gold.

Epaulettes in amber, satin, pearl, garnet or jet beads are chosen not only for evening toilettes, but as sleeve decorations for costumes to be worn in the house or at quiet receptions. On evening dresses the strap is very narrow and the epaulette comes below it, resting on the arm, its fringe usually falling to the top of the glove. More quiet, less expensive and suited more to the general gown are the *passementerie* pendants, which increase in number as the season advances and have this advantage over bead pendants—like obedient children, they are apt to remain where they are placed. Acorn, crescent and ball shapes are seen, preference being given the first. All the colors considered smart are developed in these pendants, the tan shades, green, brown, blue and gray being notice-

Braids are made more decorative by having either jet or *passementerie* pendants attached to them, and if one have time and patience an effective result may be produced at comparatively small cost. Jet sequins are easily sewed on and the effect is very rich. If a wide

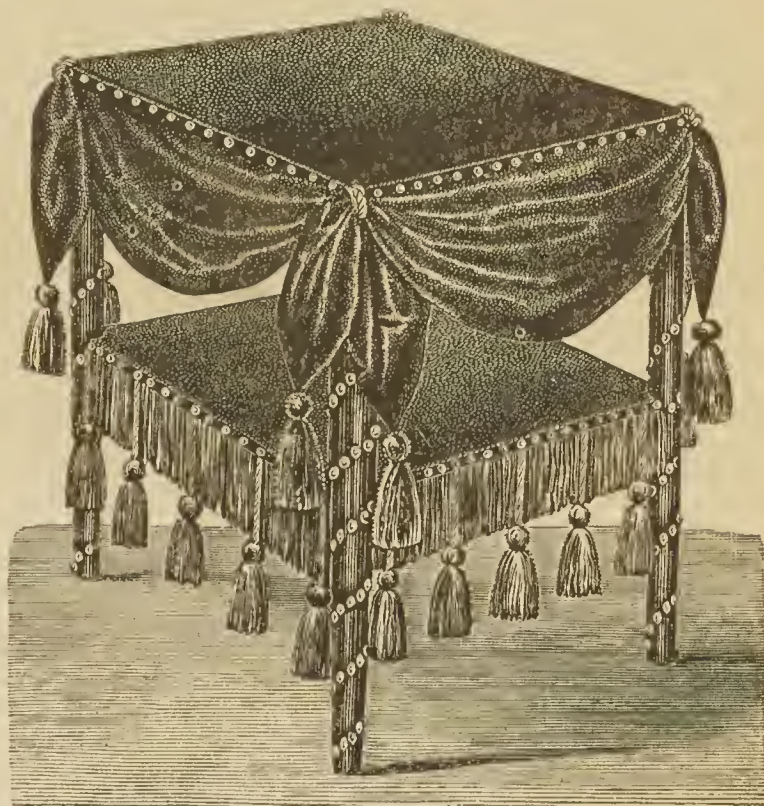


FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE, WITH DRAPERY.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 378.)

braid is jetted it can also be used for a vest, the long, narrow outline being achieved.

Veritable waistcoats continue in vogue and are likely to obtain throughout the season. The new velvet-brocaded wool material makes very handsome waistcoats, and one will brighten up and give individuality to an entire costume. A wedding toilette to be worn by a brown-haired lassie is a combination of tan-colored velvet and camel's-hair. The

skirt is of the velvet and made perfectly plain, the velvet extending to the waist. The drapery of the camel's-hair is fashionably long, reaching to the edge of the skirt in the back. The *tablier* falls in straight folds at the right side and flares from a panel that is hemmed at its front edge and has a forward-turning plait folded back of the hem, a lacing of silk cord, which terminates at the bottom in two or three heavy knots, seemingly joining them. The left side of the back-drapery is in cascade folds, and the *tablier* is raised high at this side so that the velvet skirt shows to advantage. The basque is of the camel's-hair; it is quite plain in the back, but in front there is a velvet waistcoat that is closed with small crocheted buttons and shows from under jacket fronts of



FIGURE NO. 4.—SACHET PIN-CUSHION.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 377.)

able. All odd tones are quickly made to order by the manufacturer.

In black the pendants harmonize well with the cords and form elaborate and suitable decorations for black silk gowns. Short wraps seem to have been created for the purpose of displaying these tiny trimmings, as they are sewed thickly upon them; and then sets of ribbon ends are tipped with them and with improved effect.

the stuff. Broad *revers* of velvet turn back on these fronts, and just near the waist-line on each are placed two large buttons of silk cord that harmonize exactly with the lacing on the skirt. The coat sleeves have velvet cuffs, and the high collar is of velvet. Folds of creamy-white silk mull finish the neck and wrists, and a topaz brooch is worn at the throat. The hat is a large one of tan-

colored velvet, picturesquely ornamented with full ostrich tips and a small brown bird. The gloves are of tan undressed kid, several shades lighter, however, than the gown. This costume could be effectively duplicated in black velvet and camel's-hair, or in olive, navy or seal-brown.

Braids obtain in the very wide varieties and in very narrow, almost cord effects; the latter being used to describe outlines or else laid in straight lines over a contrasting color. This disposition is by no means a new one, but, being much liked, will often be followed. When an all-scarlet or cream vest or collar and vest would not be becoming the braid is charitably introduced and makes their use a possibility besides adding to the ornamental effect.

The *frou-frou* flounces that were worn in light colors during the Summer are to be duplicated in darker shades for the Winter. They are not good form for the street, except upon quite young girls; but for house wear they are very brightening and are to be commended for freshening a skirt. It is best to use upon them ribbon with almost a plain edge, as it plaits more smoothly; and the prevailing colors are blue, tan, red, sulphur and some light shades of gray. A dark color is usually placed at the edge, and then the other tones are arranged in the order fancied. The *frou-frous* should never be put on any but a plain fabric, as they are not in harmony with stripes or fancy material. The *flots* of different colored ribbons are not in vogue with them now; instead, long loops of ribbon the color of the suiting will be placed wherever they are needed or deemed decorative.

The vogue of ribbon is very decided, and long ties at the throat with ends that fall to the edge of the skirt are noted; while loops, rosettes and short ends tipped with ornaments are liked. It is said that folds of ribbon will supersede the folds of *lisse* or canvas now worn as *lingerie*, but one can only hope this is not true, for ribbon as a throat finish will be most undesirable in many ways. The white and cream hues shown in *lingerie* of lighter textures are neater and more becoming.

Appliqué effects in velvet and braid are shown in *motifs* for vest, cuffs and collar, and in a long strip that may either cover the panel or outline the long side of a *tablier* that is drawn away from the front. These garnitures wear well and are quite as decorative as much more expensive trimmings. In the brown, tan, dark-green and navy

shades they are shown; the designs are usually architectural, and the mingling of the braid and velvet is very cleverly done. For the fronts of long wraps *appliqué* trimming obtains, and as the dust is easily brushed away and there are no pendants to drop off and torture one's sense of neatness, it should become very popular.

Fringes are oftener seen as a finish to a *motif* decoration than alone, and as draperies are no longer edged with them this seems a most

proper combination, because the fringe suits the general design and for some unknown reason is more likely to remain in place than when simply a fringe and nothing more. Chenille has not been favorably received, and it is said that it will not be worn; but the season is young yet and this prediction may not be verified. Chenille has the same air of comfort that belongs to fur and velvet, and, like them, it is seldom neglected by people who find it becoming.

Buttons for bodices are smaller, and the crocheted and velvet varieties are preferred. Those for coats, while larger as a matter of course, are not as loud in effect and are more artistic in design than were those of last year. Buttons of dull silver, with heads of animals in relief, are liked for jaunty cloth jackets and usually look well. Large mottled buttons of bone and ivory are in vogue for top-coats and Newmarkets.

To the question, "what shall I trim my wool suit with?" the answer would be, "velvet, either plain or fancy, as your purse will allow. Use small velvet buttons, and have your bonnet of the velvet to correspond."

If some one does not care for velvet and has a russet gown, the trimming can be formed by the drapery, and some heavy cord be disposed at one side in long loops and knots or in a regular design.

A striped suit will trim itself in the making, but the buttons should match the darkest stripe and be velvet or crocheted.

If one has a black camel's-hair costume, then velvet or cord, or both will look well upon it; while a zinc gown may have warm brown velvet to enhance its beauty.

If you choose a black silk, then the heavy but soft folds may be decorated with lace, with jet or with cord; or if you are determined to be quite gorgeous, there can be all three, your lace being heavily beaded and your cord made heavier by the jet pendants that are fastened to the ends. If you cannot have fine jet, however, it would be advisable not to have any.

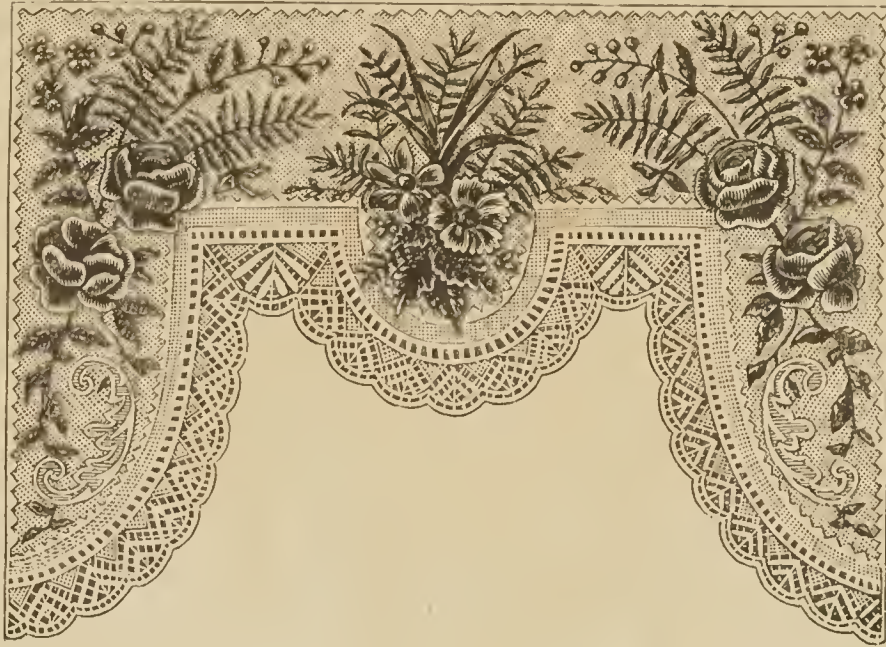


FIGURE NO. 2.—WINDOW LAMBREQUIN.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 378.)



FIGURE NO. 3.—SACHET BAG.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 378.)

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, of course, 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].

STYLISH MILLINERY.

Whether there is a romantic feeling toward the Queen of Spain that seeks expression, or whether it is simply that women find Spanish styles becoming, it is very certain that we have not only adopted the lace drapery, but are also wearing the coquetish comb. Not in the *mode Espagnole*, in the coiffure, but placed jauntily in the bonnet. The enthusiasm may not transform the wearer, even in her imagination, into a Spanish belle; but it does much to show her appreciation of a most picturesque fashion. The combs usually have teeth of tortoise shell, and the fancy top is of steel-and-gilt, all gilt, all jet and as many combinations as there are "leaves in Vallombrosa"—a comparison that seems to suit the ornament. In some instances the comb is stuck through a knot of material; in others it stands up rather aggressively against the crown, while in others again it is seen laid flat on the brim. But it must always show that it is a comb; there must be no attempt at concealing that which is its chief charm and gives it a smart air.

Ornaments seem to run riot on hats and bonnets, and many of them are so fine and so much in harmony with the *chapeau* that admiration is liberally bestowed upon them. Beads, from the tiniest imaginable to those the size of a large, a very large, cherry, are noted in many colors and a large variety of materials. The very large varieties are either of glass or wood,

but the colored beads are usually glass. Then, too, there is the felt bead, which is made of the material from which it takes its name. It is small, round and soft, and is shown in the various grays, blues, greens, browns and tans, and in cream, white and black, so that no difficulty will be experienced in matching the shade of the hat.

There is a decided liking for a string of beads encircling the crown of a hat where otherwise the scarf would be, and as this disposition shows the hat itself to good advantage, one of fine felt or velvet is usually chosen. The felt beads obtain for this arrangement, and in many instances outline the brim also. A very smart hat is an example of the disposal of the favorite ornaments. The *chapeau* is a soft zinc felt, with a high crown and a picturesquely broad brim; and around the crown, not drawn tight, but allowed to form a graceful curve, is a string of zinc felt beads. The brim is raised at one side so that the decorations show well against it. Quite near the front is a knot of zinc velvet, through which is stuck a comb with glittering steel top and tortoise-shell teeth; and from under this comes a plume of the zinc shade that falls over the brim and touches the hair of the wearer. When a single feather is used it must needs be very full and handsome, but if several tips are employed they may be of a less fine grade.

The felt hats are particularly smart. The shapes, large and artistic, permit the application of rich trimmings, while the felt itself is

as fine and soft as can be imagined. In the dove, zine, tan and black hats the quality is especially good, and the wise milliner does not by over-trimming hide this fact under a bushel. The fashionable styles are the Devonshire at its largest, a large-brimmed, somewhat tower-crowned hat that suggests the Restoration, and a very high-crowned hat with a medium-wide brim. This last is not as becoming as either of the others; it is suited only to street wear, and one ardently hopes that it will not obtain.

Feathers and—notwithstanding the protests—birds are the trimmings; sometimes both are used, again only one is chosen, and a draped scarf or beads complete the decoration. Tiny humming-birds with throats of gold, the pigeon in its gray-and-white tones, the feathers of the golden pheasant made into *montures*, and impeyan feathers are seen *au naturel*; and there are besides wings, *montures* and whole

birds dyed in all conceivable colors. However, the natural bird or plumage is considered better form than the dyed specimens, even if the colors be a little less brilliant. The owl in small sizes has again appeared, but one may question the wis-



FIGURE NO. 1.—WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.

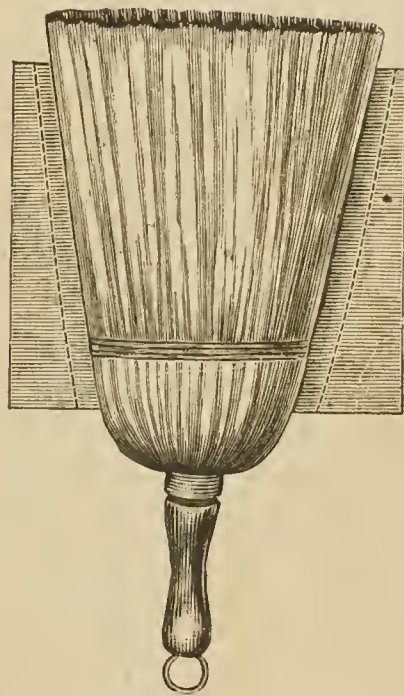


FIGURE NO. 2.—HAT-BROOM.

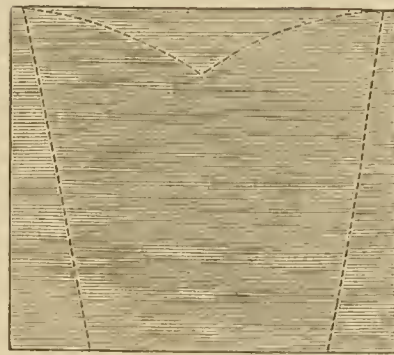


DIAGRAM A.—SHAPE OF SECTION FOR WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.

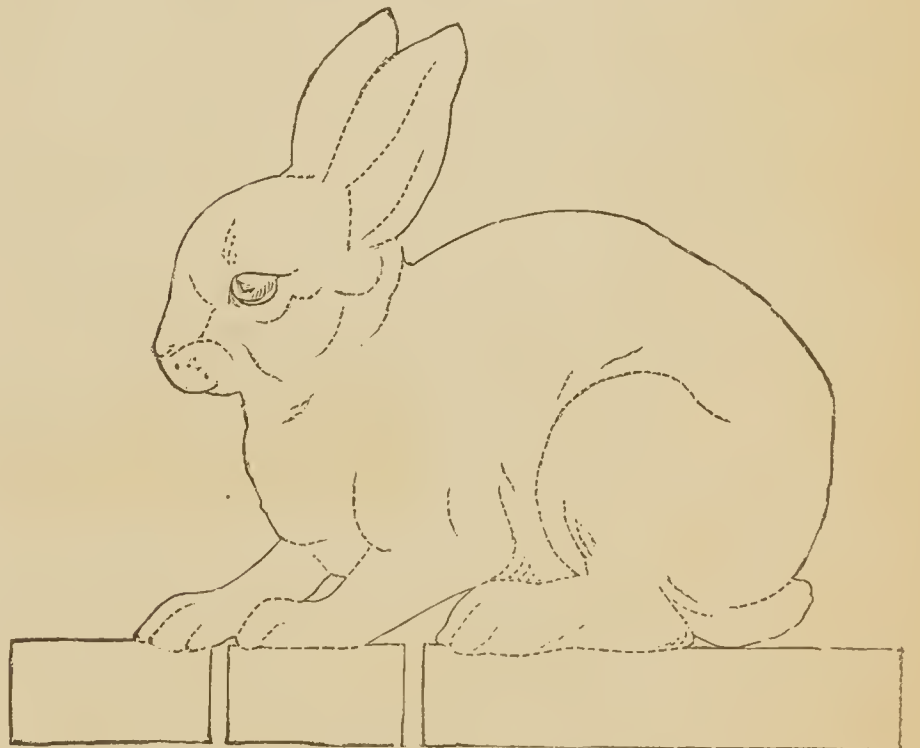


DIAGRAM B.—OUTLINE FOR A RABBIT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, and Diagrams A and B, see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 378 and 379.)

dom of the wearer thereof. Few women can afford to be eccentric about their bonnets, and those endowed with good taste prefer not to be.

Entire crowns for bonnets are made of feathers—the golden-brown

shades prevailing—and decorations are chosen to harmonize. A pretty *capote* has its crown covered with the feathers of the golden pheasant, and the brim is hidden under brown silk Astrakhan smoothly applied. Just in front are ladder-loops of grosgrain ribbon embracing all the golden-brown shades, with a touch of yellow here and there. The ties are of the golden-brown shade and, while sufficiently long to be looped with ease, cannot be called long strings. Another *capote* is of black velvet, and the brim is covered with black Astrakhan. In front is a cluster of loops of pale-yellow grosgrain ribbon with a *picot* edge, and below them just at the brim is a comb showing black teeth and an amber top. The ties are of black velvet, and the whole effect is decidedly Spanish.

The question as to whether yellow is to be worn this season is decided in the affirmative by the best milliners; but this does not mean that it will be used in larger quantities than before, or that entire hats will be made of it. A milliner with limited ideas of artistic effect will put so much yellow on a hat that it becomes a horror; but she who understands the use of colors knows that a little of it, like flavor in a fine dish, is very desirable and certainly tasteful. The pure yellow contrasts effectively with the tan tints, looks well with black and dark-green, and is one of the few colors that can be associated with purple. Purple ranging from royal to mauve is the vogue among the French, but it is doubtful whether it will prove as popular here as the tan and gray shades. Both of these permit the use of Astrakhan or some other fur, which, with the purple, seems out of place and suggestive only of stage trappings. An evening bonnet, or one suited to a bride who is to wear a tan-colored gown, is a *capote* that has its crown covered with tan-colored velvet; while the brim, which inclines to the coronet shape, is of white Astrakhan. Golden-brown wings stand up against the crown just in front, and with them are long loops of very narrow white ribbon. The bridle is of the velvet and has the severest of dude bows. A black and gray combination unites gray silk Astrakhan and black Astrakhan fur. The crown is slightly puffed, or rather laid on very softly, and the brim, which points sharply in front, is smoothly covered with the black fur. The wings and head of a pigeon are against the crown just in front, and so

Among piece materials for crowns are velvets with tiny dots upon them, beaded velvets, velvets with tinsel embroidery—indeed, velvets made decorative in every way. However, after looking for a while, the woman who does not wear many bonnets is usually convinced that plain velvet will be most elegant. And her judg-

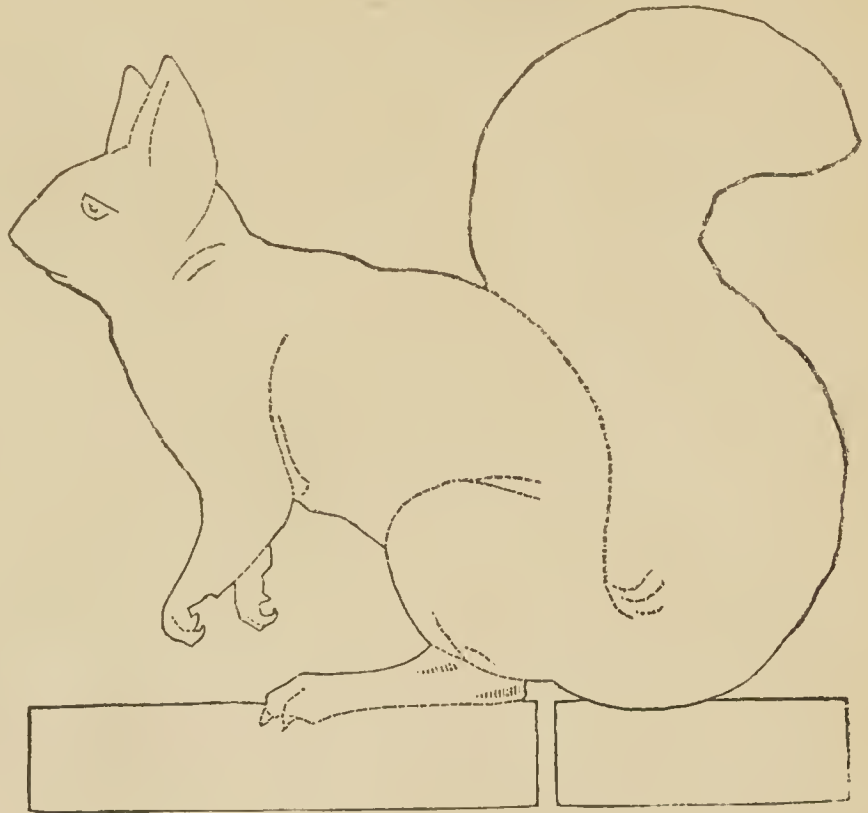


DIAGRAM C.—OUTLINE FOR A SQUIRREL.

(For Description see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 378 and 379.)

ment is good. The silk Astrakhan is rich-looking and a little will give a very good effect, but care must be given such material, as its inclination to flatten down and grow "matted" looking is great. "Little drops of water" mean absolute ruin to it, so that it is wisest to choose the real fur or else the good woollen imitation.

The fabrics that obtain for bonnets are also in vogue for hats, but there is a most decided preference for velvet and felt. The extremely *bizarre chapeaux* so often shown early in the season, do not, it is well known, remain in vogue, and to this class belong the numerous hats formed of braid, of Jersey webbing and other unsuitable fabrics.

Turbans are the vogue in small hats, and either the stiff ones or those on the *toque* order are worn. The *toque* is usually the most becoming, and some very smart specimens are seen. Some rich tan velvet is draped about a *toque* frame, and just in front are loops of ribbon of a lighter shade from the top of which a thistle of pale purple peeps out. The hat is worn off the face, and a brown veil with dots of chenille upon it is to be worn when such a shield from the wind is desired. Another *toque* is of black velvet, and its mass of loops is formed of yellow and black ribbon—the ribbon that is called "Tom Thumb" and is an

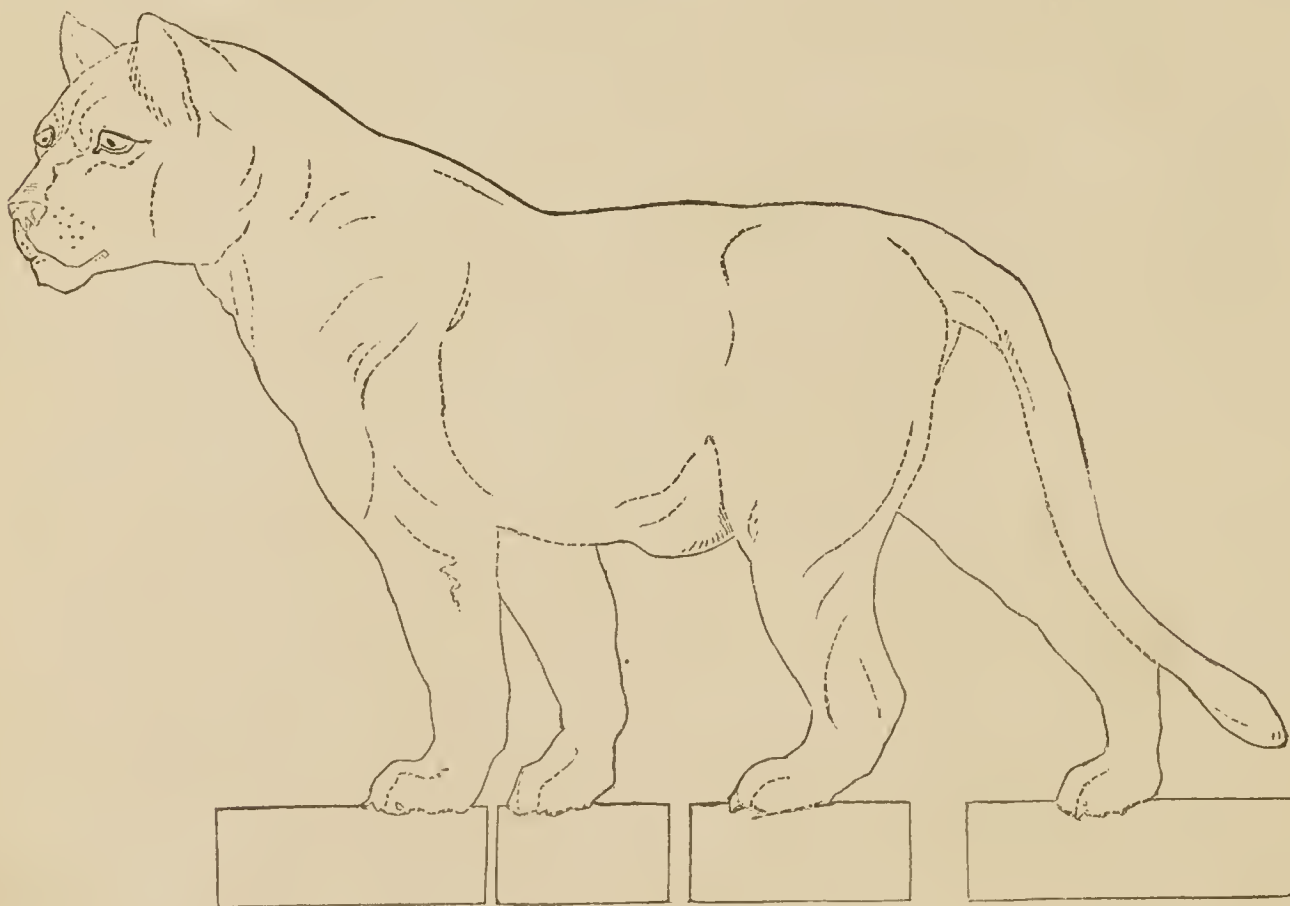


DIAGRAM D.—OUTLINE FOR A LIONESS.

(For Description see "The Children's Corner," on Pages 378 and 379.)

gracefully poised are they that no other decoration is needed. The ties are of black velvet ribbon. Black and white minglings in bonnets are smart, and the long black pins with enormous ball heads are often used with such combinations, as they serve to enhance the contrast.

eighth of an inch wide. Cloth turbans have the same effect produced with braid of the same width, which looks well against the velvet puffing that always drapes them.

In the large hats the broad-brimmed, high-crowned shape obtains for street wear. A black felt hat has a string of large black beads

around the crown; and the trimming, which consists of a long draping of black velvet and three full black tips that, placed against the crown, seem to increase its already enormous size, is arranged entirely to the left side of the front. A comb with a jetted top is just at the base of the velvet loops. The most picturesque hat seen is a large gray felt, the crown of which is not very high, while the brim is extremely broad. The garniture consists of three gray tips and one long plume; the tips resting against the crown in a fluffy mass, and the plume falling over the brim. In putting this on the wearer bends the brim to suit the shape of her face, and when this is achieved, if she have color enough to stand the gray, she will make a picture delightful to look upon. Vails are not worn with the large hats, but with hats that permit the short bang to show their use is quite general. Plain net with a bead or a small chenille dot matching it in tone is most favored.

Another shape (which may or may not be worn) is a felt with a high crown and a brim that rolls slightly all round and is raised very high on one side. This really belongs to the family of walking hats, although the decoration is much more elaborate. One of bronze felt is finished in such a way that no facing is necessary. The entire crown is encircled with bronze plumes, and just in front is a bronze bird that seems to have made a nest for himself in the small bronze tips that form a circle around him. Another, in better taste because quieter, is of gray felt; its crown is encircled with three rows of felt beads, and a large gray-and-white bird that rests against the crown in regular placque fashion is the only trimming.

The all-black hats are usually of velvet, and by the use of jet and plumes are made very rich-looking and becoming. A blonde

will wear a large-brimmed, low-crowned hat of black velvet, the crown not being smoothly covered but having the velvet laid in fluted fashion. Around the crown is a string of jet beads, beginning quite small but increasing in size as they reach the back. In front is a knot of jetted net through which is stuck a jetted comb. Above this are loops of black ribbon with a *picot* edge, and from under them look out small jetted wings. For reception as well as street wear this hat is charming and will agree wonderfully well with an all-black costume.

Evening bonnets are of jet strung on wire in trellis fashion, and of *crêpe* and tulle. It is proper that there should be these dainty affairs for the evening, and as in many instances they are arranged at home and at slight expense, they really save the street *chapeau*, which should be above all suspicion of shabbiness. A jet bonnet may be trimmed with a cluster of yellow ribbon loops, a bunch of flowers or whatever one may wish, and when the gauze or velvet strings are added the article is complete. The trouble of lining does not exist, for the hair should show through; and, as a change in decorations is easily made, one may possess a bonnet to harmonize with each toilette at very small cost.

To consider, is the verb to be learnt by the buyer and wearer of a bonnet: to consider its becomingness, the times it will have to be worn, and the gowns that will accompany it. To consider whether it will suit if one is pale or blushing rosy-red, and whether one be in good or bad temper. To consider whether it will alter well, and whether when ripped apart the special parts will be of use again. This must all come in the conjugation. Then, too, sad as it may seem, it is nearly always necessary to consider the price.

DRIFTWOOD.

A small handkerchief with a colored border is tucked between the closing edges of street coats when there is no outside breast-pocket.

Écru is a favorite accessory for cream-colored evening dresses of wool, satin, grosgrain silk or Surah. Its effect is charming in ribbons and facings, and in reserved applications of velvet or plush.

Among striped materials many novel combinations of color are in favor. In plushes and velvets, *étamines* and other coarsely woven woollens narrow gold stripes are seen on dark Venetian bronze, reseda, deep purple, *beige*, poppy-red and many other hues.

Dresses of cream-white Irish poplin, plainly made, but perfectly fitted and finished, with Rhine-stone closing buttons, will be the delight of ladies who possess fine figures. Trained costumes will have brocaded petticoats.

Faille Française is the favorite plain silk for house and carriage wear. In appearance it differs little from grosgrains of the best brands, but is softer to the touch. For wedding dresses it rivals satin, and, while hanging more gracefully, costs much less. Its natural tone of white and the sheen of its finish produce superb effects.

Petticoats to wear next the dress are made of Ottoman goods, which may be purchased in all grades and qualities from cotton up through cotton-and-wool, all wool, wool-and-silk to all silk. Handsome petticoats are made of glacé or taffeta silks, ruffled with the same and trimmed with strong laces. White petticoats are not worn upon the street.

Black house dresses in both thick and semi-transparent goods are fashionable, even for formal occasions. There was a time when the age of a lady went far toward deciding what colors she should wear, but that time is past.

Elderly ladies will wear the new brocades upon which are wrought or woven flowers and foliage in Watteau styles, but this material will only form part of the dress. The matron has a right to the full flower, but she will not wish to present the appearance of an entire floral exhibiton. Ladies with quiet tastes never make themselves ostentatious by the use of gorgeous apparel. The best-dressed women are always conservative in color, as in every other detail of attire.

Sleeveless and square-cut waists and basques are worn over high ones of lace, either black or white. The sleeves may be as long as please the taste or suit the arms. Sleeves that are somewhat wide and open at the wrists are becoming to some arms, while others gather the wide edges to the size of the wrist and ruffle them becomingly. Ribbon bows of the color of the lace or else of the flowers or ribbons that are worn with the costume are sometimes added back of the wrists.

Lace having small velvet or *broché* figures upon it is likely to meet

with more favor this season than beaded lace, of which many ladies have wearied.

Black-and-white striped and checked stockings have been imported to match the magpie combination in cashmeres, but their extended use is very doubtful.

Chemisettes of pale pink and pale canary colored *faille*, with a full ruching of *crêpe lisse* or tulle of the same tint at the throat, are worn by women who have little natural color.

One of the pretty caprices of the season is to fold a long scarf of *crêpe de Chine*, mull or Liberty silk and lay it about the neck of a plain dress that has been opened four or five inches and turned in. This scarf is knotted or pinned at the top fastening of the dress and its ends fall gracefully. Colored scarfs are usually the most becoming. Sometimes these ornaments will be long enough to cross the breast and tie behind. A white ruche may be basted in the neck edge of the dress, but frequently the soft wrinkles of the scarf will be sufficiently decorative.

Tulips are prophesied as the leading favorites for corsage-bouquets during the coming Winter. Their partly-opened buds and apparently limitless varieties of colors and shadings especially adapt them to the purpose.

It is said that fur or feather bordered cloth wraps of crimson, royal-purple, tawny-gold, turquoise, etc., will be favored for evening wear this season, and that when the fabric is very heavy linings will not be added.

Fine veillings in delicate colors and in many shades of white will be as popular as ever for evening costumes; and nothing is more satisfactory for morning house-dresses all through the year.

Fashion, with all her obliging ways and her sympathy with variations in our prosperity, is a capricious and autocratic dame in some respects. For example, she announces that Chantilly laces may be worn during the intermediate seasons of mourning, and so may crimson roses, but on no account are Spanish laces or tea-roses permissible.

The coming tailor suit will have its jaunty basque of a darker shade, and sometimes even of a color that contrasts with the skirt. Dressy effects may be thus produced by garments that are severely plain in their fashioning and finish.

Black velvet wraps are the most dressy for visiting purposes; the velvet is usually plain, and much Chantilly lace is ruched to the edges and about the throat. The same fabric and trimming will be used for carriage and street bonnets, and color will only be added when rendered necessary by the complexion. The wrap and bonnet and the costume may be *en suite* or in contrast, as preferred; and the gloves may be black, gray or tan, with black embroidered backs.

The latest mode of dressing the hair is to arrange coils of basket plaits upon the nape of the neck, and it is said that these plaits will supersede the Japanese style before the Winter is over. The front hair is brushed back at the center of the forehead, and short locks of it at the sides are curled loosely toward the center, covering the temples.

For evening wear silk grenadine, tulle, *crêpe de Chine* and other transparent and semi-transparent textures, with floss, silver or gold embroideries flecked or traced over them, will be worn over silks either of the color of the thin material or its embroideries.

For women who are brave enough to wear it is provided tulle with birds and butterflies wrought upon it in Nature's brilliant hues and sizes.

Shot woollens in two or three colors are among the novelties of the season. They will be toned by artistic admixtures of velvet and other similar fabrics.

The French *avant courier* of styles asserts that the hosiery of the coming season will be in colors harmonizing with the gloves, and that tans and russets will prevail.

Black laces that have lost part of their color may be freshened by washing them tenderly in a quart of water into which has been poured about a table-spoonful of ammonia. When removed from this they are rinsed in a quart of warm water in which has been dissolved a table-spoonful of pulverized borax. Spread them flatly upon black cambric and brush their edges out with a not too stiff broom or brush. Lay another black cloth over them and press them, always keeping the wrong side uppermost.

Camel's-hair fabrics, English serges, light-weight chevots and closely woven *étamines* will be much in demand. All these materials may be purchased in plain and striped weavings, and the latter will be used for entire skirts, for vests, and sometimes for sashes that will be arranged low about the figure in what the French call *ceinture cordon*.

Wide, flat, basket-like silk and woollen gimp and galloon will have at least one season's run through the circles of Fashion. Some of it is a quarter of a yard wide and will sometimes encircle the skirt above its hem or be set only upon the back-breadth. It will also be used as panels, front-gores, etc. The narrower widths will form vest fronts, wrist facings, collars and pocket-laps.

Cloth postilions are pushing the woven Jerseys into disfavor. Their colors should suit the complexion, leaving the hues of the various skirts that will be worn with them to the convenience of the moment. It is considered very stylish to have the upper part of the dress contrast with the lower part.

Tufted effects in heavy woollens and in silks are again in order. This caprice, as well as the favor with which satin and velvet have been received this season, proves that Fashion repeats herself within as short or as long a space of time as happens to suit her moods.

A black lace dress, unlined, will be supplied with several underslips of various colors. These under-dresses are plainly made up, and are, for the most part, composed of party gowns that have seen too much service to reappear again except when covered.

Black canvas cloths or *étamines* are used as deep mourning fabrics, and are more popular than bombazines or Henrietta cloths. While they are soft and luxurious they suggest sack-cloth by the coarseness of their weaving.

Heliotrope, purple and migonnette-green is a curious combination of colors. At first it strikes the eye as inartistic, but it improves on acquaintance, and after a while is discovered to be one of those novelties that are all the more attractive because repulsive at first. It is grouped on bonnets and in bouquets.

A skirt of white watered silk, untrimmed, with cashmere or can-

vas draperies, and a bodice of the wool fabric with a low-cut vest of the silk, comprise a toilette that is fashionable for dinners and dancing parties and also for bridesmaids.

Point *d' esprit* net is also fashionable for bridesmaid's wear, and as lace edging to match can be procured for a reasonable sum and satin or watered ribbon may be lavishly added without increasing the expense very greatly, a toilette that is especially dainty may be developed without doing violence to the necessity for economy which even such happy occasions as weddings do not and should not obliterate.

Much is being written in medical journals against the wearing of rubber waterproof coats. These garments are said to induce muscular rheumatism and also, by their capacity for keeping out fresh air as well as rain, to make their wearers an easy prey for infectious diseases.

Fine Turkish towelling is again fashionable, and it is seen developed in dressing gowns, in breakfast basques and jackets and in white vests that may be worn with any demi-toilette.

Cotton plushes (Canton flannels they were once called) in white, cream, pale buff and *écru* are fashionable for simple breakfast robes and invalids' dresses, and they are as comfortable and pretty as they are inexpensive. They require no trimming, though "love ribbons" in groups may be added to them if desired. "Love ribbons" are of the tiniest widths and the daintiest hues. Many colors or tints are grouped together in loops and cut ends, and upon sober garments they produce charming flower-like effects.

A new soft and elastic woollen fabric has been introduced for ladies' underwear. It is also being used for house jackets, some of which are lightly embroidered with crewels in Kensington and tambour stitches.

Southern sea-beans are the fashionable jacket-button just now, and persons who have long possessed these curious products and did not know what to do with them should be pleased at this freak of Fashion. Of course, it costs something to get button edges set about them; but the game is worth the candle!

Cloth hats and bonnets to match costumes are as likely to be found already made up in the shops this season as were cloth-matching felts half a dozen years ago. The deft-fingered, tasteful woman, however, will secure a becoming frame and make—or as the French say create—her own *chapeau* out of the bits of fabric left from her new Winter dress.

It is said that aprons of mull, scrim, silk, etc., will be made more elaborate this season than ever before. They will be worn at the five-o'clock tea and by the devotees of fancy work.

The latest combination for little girls' wear is almond-brown cashmere and cactus-red Surah. The tucks of the skirt may be piped, button-holed or cord-bordered, or the skirt may be slightly braided with the cactus shade. The vest and exposed facings are red. The stockings may be of either color. A sailor hat of brown straw will be encircled by a doubled or trebled red cord tipped with balls or tassels.

A favorite breakfast jacket is box or side plaited, and its material is a white wool fabric that may visit the laundry. Its collar, cuffs and front and lower edges may be brightened if desired, but the color should be carefully chosen and be one that will not fade. The buttons may be pearl. This jacket is suited to skirts of all qualities and colors.

There is a difference between the use of velvet as a combination fabric and as a relief to wool or silk goods, and the distinction should be carefully maintained if the approval of Fashion is valued. Cuffs and a collar of velvet relieve and render more becoming an otherwise plain toilette.

THE LADIES' FASHION PLATE FOR THE WINTER OF 1886-'87.

The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Winter, 1886-'87 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 the Plate will hereafter be furnished by us. The change will, we have no doubt, prove a welcome one to subscribers to the Plate and DELINEATOR, a more complete index of Fashions being presented than formerly, although no advancement has been made by us in prices. The advertisement referred to is headed "The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," a modification of title having been necessitated by the publication of the Descriptive Book as an accompaniment of the

Plate. The two together—that is, the Plate and Descriptive Book—will, therefore, be known as the "Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," and we ask that the publication may receive the patronage of those to whom a handsome, well-executed Plate of Fashions will be of any service. The "Quarterly Report" for Winter will be ready for distribution on November 10th, 1886. The styles illustrated on the Plate are 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 depots and agencies throughout the United Kingdom and America.

HOUSEHOLD COOKERY.

November has its annual national feast day, and the traditional formula for its dinner, as evolved and established by the Puritans and maintained by their descendants, was given to our readers last year. It is one of the few unchangeable formalities that abide mainly as it was first arranged, and doubtless its ordinance will be maintained as a memorial of obligations that have become national.

As a specimen of what is wholesome and attractive for November, the following *menus* are not only excellent, but are also practical and sensible. Fruits in the morning for those who crave them, says Nature, who is a wise monitor in these matters. It is a long time since the wisest and most successful physicians have applied fixed regulations for those under their care, having learned by experience that underlying the old adage, "what cures a blacksmith kills a tailor," there is a profound wisdom and a warning truth.

BREAKFAST.

Baked Apples.

Scrambled Eggs and Toast.

Rice Waffles.

Tea, Coffee or Chocolate.

To persons accustomed to viewing a very diversified assortment of viands at the morning meal this may seem a slender bill of fare; but when to it is added brown or white bread, a steak, chops or any of the standard edibles which have been described in previous chapters, its abundance is evident. The preparation of foods of this class has been too clearly explained to need repetition.

BAKED APPLES.—This fruit gratifies nearly every appetite; and as with the lengthening of the season apples become less plentiful and of inferior quality, it is well to enjoy them while at their best. When baking pour upon them sufficient water to half cover them, and if they are not very sweet sprinkle over them a little sugar. Much longer time is needed to bake sweet than sour fruit, and some varieties require more baking than others. The fruit should be tested to determine when it is fully done. After the apples have become nearly soft, prick them with a fork and baste them a few times with the water in the pan. They are delicious either hot or cold, and with or without cream. As an accompaniment to rice waffles nothing can be more acceptable on a cool morning.

RICE WAFFLES.—Work a pint of warm well-boiled rice through a sieve using a large wooden spoon or ladle. Mix two tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, a small tea-spoonful of salt and a table-spoonful of flour. Beat three eggs very light, beating the whites and yolks separately. Mix the yolks with three-fourths of a pint of sweet milk, and stir this into the rice, adding a small table-spoonful of melted butter. Lastly add the flour to the whites of the eggs; stir the whole quickly and thoroughly and pour into heated and buttered waffle-irons, filling them two-thirds full. Bake a delicate brown. Such waffles are delicious and delicate for a Sunday tea or a dainty luncheon, and they may be eaten with butter and syrup, or with sugar and butter. Frequently, however, they are buttered and then sprinkled with sugar into a cupful of which has been stirred a table-spoonful of ground cinnamon.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Eggs are always welcome, and usually they are more satisfactory when scrambled than when poached or fried. Beat four eggs, mixing with them a salt-spoonful of salt; pour into them nearly a tea-cupful of sweet milk or cream, and beat again. Have ready a small saucepan in which has been heated, but not smoked, two tea-spoonfuls of butter. Pour in the mixture; stir it until it is like clotted cream and about as thick, and serve it immediately in a hot dish, sifting pepper over it on its way to the table. Scrambled eggs may be turned over buttered and slightly dipped toast, but most persons prefer to eat them with crisp hot toast which they butter for themselves. Small slices of browned fat bacon placed about the edges of a dish of scrambled eggs look appetizing, and there are those who like to have this preparation of egg cooked in the bacon gravy instead of butter.

LUNCHEON.

Spiced Beef Loaf.

Baked Sweet Potatoes. Fried Corn-Mush.

Apples and Crumbs.

Chocolate or Tea.

SPICED BEEF.—Spiced mutton may be prepared in the same

manner as spiced beef, and either may be evolved from meat that is left from a joint or saddle. The process of its first cooking makes no difference to the second, and the result of flavor is simply what one can expect. To every pound of properly cooked meat that has been minced very fine with a chopping knife or by running it through a mincing machine, add three soda biscuits or three Boston crackers rolled very fine and sifted, with salt and pepper to suit the taste. A table-spoonful of catsup or Worcestershire or other sauce, a salt-spoonful of marjoram and a well-beaten egg complete the ingredients. Mix thoroughly; press it into a bowl to shape it, and turn into a pan that is not too large and has been buttered or rubbed with pork or pork gravy; sprinkle with crumbs, and pour over it a small coffee-cupful of seasoned and partly cooked tomato. Bake nearly an hour, basting it several times with the tomato juice. The preparation is delicious when served cold. It may not be as economical to prepare dainty dishes as to eat cold meats that are left in odd and unattractive scraps, but there are appetites which demand agreeable appearances in their food if they are to relish it at all, and relish usually means digestion.

FRIED CORN-MUSH.—If properly prepared this is a dainty food; but when badly cooked and served it is anything but palatable or even wholesome. The meal should be boiled until thoroughly done, about half an hour in a double boiler from the moment it begins to boil vigorously being none too long. Stir a tea-cupful of corn-meal and half a tea-spoonful of salt into a cupful of cold milk; when this is mixed pour it into a pint of boiling water and blend together. Stir occasionally until perfectly cooked, and then pour while hot into a square or oblong pan and set away to cool. The mush should be three or four inches deep. When cold and hard cut it into slices half an inch or more in thickness, dip into cracker-crumbs, then into beaten eggs, and again in crumbs; then fry in a larded pan, turning it over to brown slightly and evenly on both sides. This dish is also excellent for breakfast.

APPLES AND CRUMBS.—This is a combination liked by grown people who have unperverted tastes, and most children enjoy it, partly because it is good taste and partly because they are permitted to eat as much of it as they desire. Melt, but do not boil, a heaping table-spoonful of butter, and mix it thoroughly with a pint of fine bread-crumbs. Have ready three pints of thinly sliced, juicy, tart apples; butter an earthenware or enamelled pudding-dish, strew the bottom lightly with the crumbs, and then follow with a layer of the apples. Over this sprinkle a little of a preparation composed of half a tea-cupful of granulated sugar into which has been stirred a salt-spoonful of cinnamon (or half a small grated nutmeg), a tea-spoonful of allspice or the grated rind of half a lemon. Spread more bread-crumbs, apples and spiced sugar in regular alternation, with the crumbs on top. Drop a few bits of butter over all, and cover with a thick paper; bake it an hour in an oven that is not too hot, and serve with sweetened cream or simple pudding sauce. Any other small fruit or canned or fresh quinces are almost equally delicious. Fresh quinces should be sliced and at least partly cooked before using. For an occasional dessert at dinner they are a delicious and inexpensive selection.

DINNER.

Mock Turtle Soup.

Crimped Fish.

Roast Gosling, with Apple Butter.

Browned Potatoes. Baked Onions. Cabbage Salad.

Rennet Pudding.

Fruit. Coffee.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—This delicious soup is by most persons preferred to the real turtle, and some there are who cannot discover any difference between the two, so lacking in sensitiveness are their organs of taste. The preparation of the soup is as follows: A calf's head must be carefully washed and trimmed after it has soaked at least an hour in cold water to draw out the blood. The tongue and brain are removed and laid aside for future use. Quarter the head, arrange it in the kettle with its cut sides downward, and pour over it four quarts of cold water. When it begins to boil (which should be a slow process) skim it several times carefully. Add to it a table-spoonful of salt, and let it simmer, but not boil, about two hours, or until the meat slips easily from the bones. Remove the meat as far as possible in unbroken pieces, so that when it becomes cold it may be cut up into shapely little blocks or dice, reserving the scraps for force-meat balls. Then add, in slices, a root of celery, a carrot and a turnip; two quartered onions of medium size, six each of whole clove, pepper-corn and allspice berries, two

inches of stick cinnamon broken into bits, and lastly a bunch of soup herbs tied together. Now return to the kettle; allow the liquid to boil until there are only two quarts remaining, then strain and set away to cool. This soup should be made a day or so before it is required. Half an hour before it is to be served remove the fat and place the liquid over the fire again, adding a salt-spoonful of pepper and more salt if needed. Thicken it with two table-spoonfuls of browned flour rubbed into a table-spoonful of butter. If liked very rich, two table-spoonfuls of butter may be added to the soup, together with a pint of good stock made from chicken, veal or beef. One cupful of the cut blocks of meat are laid in the tureen. The crumbs of meat from the calf's head may be chopped and a cupful of them mixed with a salt-spoonful each of powdered thyme and salt, half a salt-spoonful of pepper, a tea-spoonful each of lemon juice and chopped parsley and a table-spoonful each of flour and butter. Mix with these the beaten yolk of an egg, and shape into little balls about the size of a wren's egg; roll these balls in flour, and fry a light brown in sweet lard or butter. Into the soup tureen drop a cupful of these balls, three hard-boiled eggs cut into slices and a thinly shaved lemon; pour the soup over them and serve. Many cooks add a table-spoonful of Worcestershire sauce or a pint of cooked, strained tomatoes. Foreigners believe such a soup to be imperfect without a small quantity of sherry or Burgundy in it, but it is a luxury without either. The quantity given is quite sufficient for fifteen persons, because on account of its richness very little of it is served. Force-meat balls may be made of fowl, veal or other meats in the same manner, and if after being fried they are set in a cool place they will keep several days. They are a luxurious addition to most soups.

Sometimes the feet of the calf and a knuckle bone are chosen for the foundation of such a soup. The meat from the knuckle is used for force-meat balls and also for bits to add with the egg and lemon. Mock-turtle soup is often served at ceremonious dinners, but there should be a clear soup also, in case there be at the table guests with digestive organs too delicate to enjoy the rich soup. Not a few persons insist that such a rich soup should follow the meats instead of preceding them, and while good sense acquiesces, nobody has yet been brave enough to defy custom and thus arrange their bill of fare.

CRIMPED FISH.—This is a preparation of slices of cod, halibut, salmon, haddock, etc., which should be cut about an inch thick and laid in strongly salted cold water about an hour, or longer if convenient. Ten minutes should be allowed for the cooking, which is performed by piling the pieces together, folding and tying them in a cloth and dropping them into boiling salted water containing a table-spoonful of vinegar to each quart. Fish should only be just covered with water, as too much takes away the flavor. Drain perfectly, remove all the skin and bones, arrange it attractively upon a platter, and serve with *sauce tartare* or lobster or oyster sauce.

Oyster sauce is generally preferred and is easily made. Parboil a pint of oysters in their own liquor and drop them into a pint of hot drawn butter containing some oyster juice. Season with celery salt, a hint of cayenne pepper and the juice of half a lemon.

ROAST GOSLING.—As regards flavor there is as much difference between the young and the mature bird as between veal and beef or a broiled chicken and a fowl. To prepare the gosling for cooking, split it in halves down its back, break its joints and brown it in salt-pork drippings. Now arrange it in a baking pan, with the bits of

fried salt-pork about it. Add a pint of water, a tea-spoonful of parsley, a salt-spoonful of thyme, two cloves and a bay-leaf tied up in a thin bit of muslin; sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover it. Allow the bird to simmer slowly at least an hour; then lay it upon a platter, remove the seasoning bag from the pan, drain the fat from the liquid and thicken the gravy with a table-spoonful of browned flour rubbed into a tea-spoonful of butter. Serve the gravy in a separate dish.

Apple butter, which has been described in one of the late issues, is a wholesome appetizer. It is an inexpensive sauce and, when made properly, will keep a long time.

BAKED ONIONS.—It often happens that people who scorn boiled onions eat baked ones with a relish. The onions should be scalded and then have their skins removed, after which they should be dropped into salted boiling water, which should be twice changed for water that is as near the same heat as possible. When soft, but not broken, they are cut in quarters and arranged in a baking dish that is not deep and which may be sent to the table either wrapped about by a napkin or set into another dish. Pour a nice white sauce over the onions, strew them with bread-crumbs, sprinkle with pepper and bits of butter and bake a light brown. This food is nourishing and is easily digested by even delicate persons. Some cooks cut the onions in thick slices before boiling them in two waters and then scollop them with seasoned bread-crumbs; finally they turn the white sauce over them and bake.

To brown hot, boiled potatoes, drain them perfectly; if of large size they should be cut in halves and arranged in a pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, place a little piece of butter upon each, and brown quickly in a hot oven. In kitchens where the cooking is heavy a kettle of lard is kept for this purpose. When it is heated smoking hot, drop in the potatoes, a few at a time, removing them the moment they become brown. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve.

CABBAGE SALAD.—Finely shredded crisp cabbage, with a good dressing, constitutes a delightful salad. The dressing is made as follows: Boil half a cupful of milk, pour it upon a beaten egg and cook until it begins to thicken, stirring continually meanwhile. In another saucepan half a cupful of vinegar containing a table-spoonful of sugar, a salt-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of pepper is heated to boiling point, but not above it. Stir the vinegar and its condiments into the shredded cabbage, and turn into the salad dish. Melt, but do not boil, a table-spoonful of butter in the egg and milk, and as soon as it is thoroughly mixed pour it over, but do not stir it into the cabbage. Cover and set away until it becomes cold. This is an excellent salad to accompany any style of dinner. Discretion must be used in measuring the vinegar. If very strong it should be diluted before being used for any salad dressing.

RENNET PUDDING.—Heat to blood warmth a quart of sweet milk, which may with advantage have cream mixed with it. Stir into it a pinch of salt and a table-spoonful of liquid rennet—a preparation which may be purchased of any first-class grocer. See that the milk and rennet are evenly intermingled, and set the mixture where it will not be disturbed until wanted. An hour should suffice to set it firmly into a curd. Sift pulverized sugar over it, grate nutmeg over the sugar and sprinkle with cinnamon. It may be eaten with sweetened or flavored cream or with jelly, preserves, fruit or cake, and is a delicate and delicious food and perfectly safe for an invalid. It is acceptable at all seasons.

THE ART OF BEAUTY.

For a month past the mountains, the sea-side and the countries across the ocean have been sending home numbers of women, rested, brightened and made to feel younger in every respect. The ordinary observer regards them with pleasure, and, maybe, gives no further thought to their appearance; but if he be a thinking looker-on he may wonder how long it will last—how long they will retain the good gained by the season of recreation and change; how long the eyes will remain bright, the cheeks ruddy and the carriage of the body vigorous and elastic. Sometimes it will be only for a short while, again it will be for quite a long period. Usually, however, this increased fund of health is soon dissipated. Why? Because late hours are indulged in, sleeping chambers are but poorly ventilated and little care taken to protect one's-self from drafts and sudden changes of temperature. Any one of these will neutralize all the benefits derived from a season of frolic and healthful exercise.

It has become trite to say that the beautiful woman is the healthy woman, for the remark is so often made that, like some texts, it has almost ceased to carry with it any significance. The

beautiful woman is not like a forced flower, in bloom long before her time; she may, before her full development, be awkward from lack of grace in outline and movement, which seems to be a characteristic of nearly all young, healthy beings; but when she is a little older rest assured that she will be handsome, happy and healthy, while her companions who have been led to assume the rôle of woman precociously will have become *passée*, will have tired of everything and find nothing worth living for.

Mademoiselle Seventeen shrugs her shoulders and assures herself that it will be all right with her; but, Mademoiselle, you will probably be no exception to the general rule. Just now you lace too tightly, stay up too late, eat too many sweetmeats and dance too much. It is quite right for you to wear corsets, but they should not be so drawn that their impress is left on the skin; certainly you need not go to bed with the wee chicks, but you can get some beauty sleep; sweetmeats are not harmful when the quantity is limited and the quality pure; and dancing, of course, is delightful, but you should be careful not to overdo the matter.

You claim not to have experienced any bad results? Your nose gets a little pink, so that the use of a little powder, just a trifle, is needful in the daytime—cause, the tight lacing. You wake up during the night, feeling uncomfortable and irritated—cause, the confectionery you ate and the late hours you have been keeping. You fainted the other night when you were looking your loveliest; you said it was because you had walked considerably that day, but, dear child, it was the result of your transgressions of the rules of health. You pout prettily, but, after all, you are a sensible girl and will think it over; imagine your probable condition ten years hence if this course is persisted in, and stop while the control of your destiny is in your own hands.

Mademoiselle Twenty-three, who has ridden, driven, fished, played tennis and looks bonny and bright, has no interest in this, but she would like to take a little of the sunburn off her nose. Try a paste made of

Ground Barley, 3 ounces.
Honey, 1 ounce.
White of one Egg.

After this has been mixed to a thick paste spread it over your nose at night; then lay a thin piece of muslin over it, and wash it off with warm water in the morning.

Then there is some one whose eyes have been reddened by a disease that nearly always leaves an unpleasant reminder of itself—scarlet fever. For this sister in trouble there is suggested this ointment, which may relieve, though where such a trouble is of many years standing, its successful treatment is a work of time and skill. Have a chemist put this up for you:

Red Oxide of Mercury, 6 grains.
Atropine, 1 grain.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.
Mix thoroughly.

Apply a little under the eyelids every night. If vaseline cannot be procured then spermaecti ointment may be substituted for it.

Nobody likes wrinkles on the face; in addition to being an announcement of the approach of old age, they are very unbecoming. One is annoyed by them, and this very annoyance only aggravates the difficulty by creating more wrinkles. A very busy maiden once contracted a most horrid wrinkle on her forehead by her persistence in doing some fancy-work. Now she could have been just as determined without constantly frowning, but when she found how inclined she was to wrinkle her brow she should have put away her work at once. Wrinkles are seldom transient visitors, therefore one really needs to beware of them. Among the remedies recommended for smoothing the skin when the marks first appear is this lotion:

Turpentine, 36 grains.
Water, 3 drachms.

Mix thoroughly and apply at night. But even the wrinkles can be controlled a little more and kept longer in the background if due care be given one's food, one's exercise, and, last but not least, one's temper. The nervousness of American women is proverbial, and to it may be traced many wrinkles. Why cannot the American woman learn to be more subdued! She might, in truth, regard this course of restraint as a cosmetic. The anxious desire to please, the nervous fear that some one is annoyed, the fright at

nothing, does more to mar her appearance than can be imagined. This may be preaching, and it may also, to a certain extent, be going over old ground; but how many of you do not know women of thirty-five of whom it is said, "You would not think it, but really she was quite the loveliest girl imaginable and a great belle." You look at the remains—there are eyes with heavy rings about them, a troubled face, a fretful manner and a general air of being out of temper with the world at large. Is not this true?

To the young woman of to-day this sight ought to suggest a moral. Will it? She has at her command the preventives against becoming a physical wreck: her short cloth gown, her warm wrap and her well-shaped boots permit her to walk with ease, and she may always have an object in view if it be only to see what colors are showing themselves in the trees that yesterday flamed with crimson and gold; she can take care to eat only suitable food, and she can determine to be as happy as possible.

This girl, by-the-bye, is the one who wants Dr. Wilson's prescription for removing stains from the skin—not such stains as have been there since birth, but the little discolorations that will sometimes appear even in the best-cared-for skin. Here it is, quoted exactly as the doctor wrote it:

Elder Flower Ointment, One ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc, 20 grains.

Mix well and rub into the affected portion of the skin at night. In the morning wash it off with warm water and plenty of soap, and when the grease is completely removed apply the following lotion:

Infusion of Rose Petals, ½ pint.
Citric Acid, 30 grains.

Should any unpleasant irritation or roughness of the skin follow the application, a lotion composed of half a pint of almond mixture and half a drachm of Goulard's extract will afford immediate relief. This is what Dr. Wilson advises, and he should certainly be considered a competent authority on skin diseases.

On the dressing-stand there should always be kept a small glass bottle containing camphor. If you have reason to fear that your breath is not quite sweet, put a few drops of it in a tumbler of water and rinse the mouth thoroughly; this will not only impart a delightful freshness and sweetness, but will quite kill any unpleasant odor that may be present. Camphor is more efficacious than myrrh, as it is more pungent.

By the way, in making the lotions and pastes, remember that the best chemist is the one with whom to deal; he usually sells the greatest quantity of drugs, and, therefore, will be likely to have all the ingredients fresh. Many times when grave disappointment is met with in the expected effect of certain pastes it is because one of the most important parts has lost its strength from being kept too long in the shop.

Naturally we want to have beautiful women in the coming generation, and these women who are to be the evidence of the power of beauty, its refining and civilizing influence, are now the little maids who sit by you or your neighbor. The fulfilling of the unwritten moral law which demands that the wee woman shall be lovely in body as well as in mind is your duty, and, unfulfilled, it will be your child who will have the right to complain. She may justly murmur that when she was too young to understand herself you did not teach her, and now she has defects in features or form, perhaps, irremediable. Are you willing that this should be so?

THE LITTLE THINGS OF LIFE.

When complaints are made and worries expressed; when grievances are nursed and small questions of etiquette become great mountains of trouble; when "What shall I do" is the vexing question that demands an answer—then it is that the little things must be considered, and their actual importance, from the intimate relation which they bear to our daily life and happiness, realized. It is always the little foxes that eat away the grapes. Mankind is rather apt to be scornful of these small afflictions; he overrides them and wonders why women think of them at all. Probably because they are women, it may be answered; and it may be added also that if they did not the wheels of society (and that means life) would run less smoothly—indeed, would become continually clogged.

The young hostess is troubled about some of her duties and, in

consequence, becomes irritable. The young girl who has a friend visiting her does not know what to do in some situations; she wants to do what is right, but fears she is wrong, and so, perhaps, she and her visitor are both made uncomfortable.

When you give an invitation there must be absolutely nothing for your guest to pay; cab and car fares and the other little items should be your care, and your visitor for the time must remember that a gracious acceptance is the only desirable procedure. But in the matter of an independent outing it is different. Each should then pay her own share and not, through forgetfulness or absolute indifference, suffer the whole burden of the expenses to come upon one woman, who, perhaps, can ill afford it. It may be quite true, as she will say, that nobody else offered to do it; but this only shows

more clearly the mistake that was made. It is always wisest to have a positive understanding about such matters before going out. One of the party may be selected as treasurer, the others depositing with her a certain amount, and at the end of the trip let an account be rendered of the expenditures. Or else the person chosen should attend to all the expenses and afterwards receive from each one their individual share. The first way is probably the best. One dislikes to think it, but there are women who never seem to care who bears the expense of their enjoyment, and who are decidedly reluctant to pay their part; if this action is attributable to stinginess, then exclude such persons from your party; if it is a lack of money, then have them come as invited guests.

How to introduce several people to one has been quite a source of trouble to a young hostess. The easiest way is to simply say, "Mrs. Brown, will you allow me to present Miss Smith, Mr. James Smith and Mrs. Smith." A bow and a smile are sufficient for the gentleman, but the ladies should be spoken to and the usual small talk indulged in. Where there are several ladies and one or two gentlemen, the gentleman should be introduced to one lady at a time and given opportunity to speak to her for a few moments. Do not arrange too many introductions; it is not good form. However, when there are only a few people together, make the presentation as informally as possible. A gentleman is always presented to a lady, a young woman to an elderly one, and an unmarried woman to a matron. Before presenting anyone to a lady—unless it be in a private house and you have positive knowledge as to the character and tastes of the people present—permission should be asked of the lady to whom the presentation is to be made. A refusal is sometimes necessary, and the reason may not always be agreeable to give.

What to say to newly married people is one of the little things that seem to trouble many people. To the groom, "pray allow me to congratulate you," is always good form. An effort to be original or witty upon such an occasion is usually a failure. To the bride one wishes joy and happiness, but no congratulations. Gloves are always worn at a full-dress wedding, and frequently they are assumed by the principals and attendants at an informal affair.

It is never pleasant for a lady to go to an hotel alone, but when travelling it is often necessary to do so. Wisdom will dictate that she take the carriage which bears upon it the name of the hotel at which she is to stop, it being taken for granted that she has previously informed herself as to the best—best as regards quietness and good location. In the reception room her travelling bags, etc., will be taken in charge by the porter, and when her room is assigned they will be carried there by him. There is no necessity for her going into the office, as her name can be sent to the desk and the clerk will register it. A gentlewoman who is alone shows tact in dressing quietly, making no table acquaintances and attracting as little attention as possible. "Shall I behave like a nun?" asks a young woman. Well, yes, as then you will not be

liable to have any unpleasant adjectives attached to you, nor will you and what you are be a subject of discussion.

If, however, a lady in your hotel be taken ill and you knew her to be alone, all the kindness possible might rightly come from you; but make a distinction between kindness and fussiness—the latter, it must be remembered, is very apt to contain a good-sized lump of the leaven of curiosity. Naturally, you will have none of that.

A womanly weakness—few of us can disclaim it—is the desire to ask questions of officials; when, how and where the train goes, how soon it will be at its destination, and why it does not go faster. If possible—and there is much charity (toward the officials) in the request—curb this propensity. Provide yourself with a time-table and study out all that you wish to know from its mysterious columns. Still, one womanly question is permissible: the guard may be asked which is the sunny side of the car. Not being on the time-table, one can always claim this right.

A weakness in some large families is the habit of "chaffing" or "guying" or making fun of each other or of one special member. To a visitor not cognizant of the affection underlying all this it is more than embarrassing, it becomes painful, for she never knows how much of it is meant, nor whether, after a while, there will not be a positive loss of temper. It rests with the mother to stop this in the beginning, but if she does not, then let each one of the household take it upon himself or herself to let the others "see themselves as others see them"—that is to say, a faultfinding and inharmonious family. The visitor finds no interest in what they talk about, she sees nothing funny in it all and concludes that she is among very rude people. Ridicule may be a good weapon, but it is certainly a poor instrument to use as an illustration of one's good will.

What are the other little things? One is, do not be too eager in extending invitations or making new friends. Before accepting people for your friends, or even acquaintances, you should make an effort to learn something about them; the "undying friendships" conceived in a month usually exist for about that length of time and commonly have a decidedly unpleasant ending. Time is needed to form a friendship and it is best to have it go through the regular preparatory stages of acquaintance and friendliness.

Another little thing worthy of attention and practice is to be in earnest about making life pleasant; it is well worth while. The idea is a pleasing one and seems easy of realization in the abstract, but in actual daily life no employment demands a greater exercise of the intellectual faculties (to say nothing of the moral) than the rational pursuit of happiness. Life made pleasant to those for whom you care, their little anxieties removed by helpful words—and acts, if needs be—means life having in it a good deal of the more and less—less gossip and more kind judgments; less of looking at past sorrows and more of grasping present pleasures; less thought of one's-self and more of the shy, nervous girl who is certain she is doing everything wrong; less of mere liking and more of positive affection. Then you preach less of sermon and more of text.

ITEMS OF FASHIONABLE INTEREST.

A STRING OF BEADS.

When a low bodice is worn a string of beads is the favorite throat decoration. A necklet is a suitable ornamentation and is usually becoming, and, while efforts are made to possess unique ones, the general woman is satisfied with those of yellow-gold or pearl. The gold beads are of medium-size, round and unburnished and should fit the neck closely, the clasp helping in the fitting. Of large pearls one string is worn, but when small (and these are most *pschutt*) several strings, with a clasp showing some contrasting color, is the preferred style. The clasp may be set with small diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires or garnets or it may be elaborately enamelled. In buying a handsome clasp the possibility of transferring it to another necklace should always be considered.

With the black tulle gowns that are so much admired this season the pearl beads are very artistic and form a thread of milky whiteness more effective than the costliest jewels. Strings of very small silver beads are in vogue; they are worn close about the throat outside the velvet collar, and are permissible for quiet occasions, though not to be commenced for wear upon the street. The silver dog-collar is the only ornament that is really proper for outdoor wear.

The old story about the manufacture of pearl beads is revived on account of their general use. In the time of Louis XIV. a rosary-maker was famous for the beauty of his pearl necklaces, and womankind from far and wide came seeking them. He was an honest soul and dreaded to sell them because of the quantity of poison (said to be mercury) used to give them their polish and wonderful whiteness. His son was frightened by hearing him say when a string of beads was sold to a dear friend "Infamous man that I am! May this crime be the last."

When war was declared between France and Flanders he grew joyful, because he thought no more necklaces would be ordered. The son he loved so much was about to marry, and the father, delighted with his choice, said to the young girl, "Ask of me anything, for I am glad to have so sweet a daughter." With all innocence she answered, "Oh! father, make for me one of those wonderful necklaces such as only you can make." The poor man fell back speechless and wondered what he should do. All that night he wandered through the woods, and when day came he threw himself on a bank beside the water to rest; there, floating on the top of the waves, was an iridescent substance that attracted his attention—it looked like his own pearls. A happy thought came to him; he searched for the cause and found that the beautiful display was produced by the scales of a small, white fish. He experimented with them and after awhile was successful in producing with them the effect that he had formerly achieved by the use of the poison. When the wedding day arrived there was clasped about the throat of the bride by the hand of the happy father, the most beautiful string of pearls that had ever been seen, and, as he knew, without a particle of poison in them.

So runs the story, and the proof of its truth lies in the fact that to this day the method of making pearl beads discovered by Martin Jacquin is in use. The beauty of to-day wears about her throat just such a necklace as encircled the pretty Ursula's, and for its purity she has to thank not only the discoverer, but also the woman whose whim incited the maker to find the way that was good.

THE SMART HANDKERCHIEF.

The handkerchief of to-day is "smart"—the one word that best

expresses it. The perfectly plain white linen handkerchief, with its hem-stitched border and its drawn or embroidered decorations, is always in good taste. With the close-fitting jacket or top-coat it should be stuck in the pocket or between the closing edges. Handsome effects with lace net and embroidery are obtainable, and, while in many instances they will not stand laundering, still, as they are for ornament rather than use, this is forgiven them, since a warm iron will press out the creases.

Some specimens of the smart handkerchief are especially noticeable. One is of fine linen lawn, with a plaid design in fine stripes of blue upon its center, while the hemstitched edge, which is of solid scarlet an inch wide, has a finish of narrow Valenciennes lace. Another is white, with a broad border showing an arabesque design wrought in red and white embroidery, the center showing inserted medallions of red net heavily embroidered with white. This is extremely pretty, the pointed lines achieved in the corners looking very *chic* as they peep out from their hiding-place.

A white handkerchief heavily embroidered in the tan shades will find many admirers, while a more quiet design showing some blossoms and having a lace finish will also claim much approbation. The lace edges are quite narrow, but fine Valenciennes is used for them, and it is usually applied with but slight fulness. It is said that bright orange *mouchoirs* will obtain, but as yet they have only been heard of. Think of waving an orange blessing to a departing sweetheart or weeping out one's woes upon such a flowery bit of lawn.

DO YOU KNOW

That a kind word costs very little yet brings back enormous interest?

That a woman's friendships would be much more lasting if she were more independent (or less selfish) and did not insist on another enjoying herself in her way? Experience proves this.

That one's belongings, if not just what are desired, are yet very surely the ministers of a certain amount of comfort because they are one's own? Possession seldom brings satiety when it refers to the chairs, tables, books, pictures, etc., that help to make home what it is for us.

That daughters who have all their womanliness cultivated, all their tenderness encouraged and all their kindness made greater, are the ones we love and from whom we will derive a great amount of the pleasure gained in old age? Ask any father if this is not so.

That the difference between being gushing and being affectionate is as great as that between chalk and cheese? Which do you prefer?

That the girl fond of open air sports is more companionable than she who has mysticism for her chief attraction and does not see anything outdoors worth looking at nearer than the Hindu temples? Certainly, the former is healthier in both mind and body.

That society has a scorn for proverbs and considers them vulgar? It eats tinned meat, but refuses condensed wisdom.

That although bangs may be fluffy, tempers are better when unruffled? A fashion to be encouraged.

That the "word in season" is oftener talked of than expressed, and that the thought in season productive of good words and deeds might be better? 'Tis true as steel.

That nobody quite knows what others want or think; therefore, do not be too positive in assertions about them.

WISDOM IS SHOWN

In having plenty of black as well as white pins on your dressing-stand. In being sure that the eyes are opposite the hooks on your gown, and that while each is firmly placed a perfect union may be achieved.

In buying good black stockings; although a lottery, still the chances are in favor of the most reliable make.

In wearing a collar with broken points if your throat is short.

In choosing rather small cuff-buttons.

In wearing linen cuffs on the street in preference to ruching.

In remembering that a cloth basque can be worn with skirts of different materials; but it must fit without the suspicion of a wrinkle.

In deciding whether the purple shades in vogue are becoming to you before you adopt them.

In using small tortoise-shell pins for fastening the plaits of your hair, and in learning how to use without breaking them.

In being well-shod, which means being careful that all the buttons are on your boots and all the dust brushed off.

In taking care as to whom you give your photograph, inasmuch as in the future you may regret its being possessed by people you prefer not to know.

In choosing long, slender envelopes made of either pale-gray satin or linen paper in preference to the large, square ones.

In remembering that untidiness and artistic carelessness are close kin, and that one should not be allowed to merge into the other.

In wearing a medium-sized collar-button, so that your collar may always be firmly fastened. A very large button will cause the button-hole to stretch and the collar to wrinkle.

In recognizing the fact that extremely large bustles, like every other extreme, are decidedly bad form.

In having your gloves *glacé* and of heavy walking kid, which, although expensive, will last a long time.

In the consideration of the multitude of little things that go to make up the perfect costume, the comfort and the pleasure of life; to declare them from the house-tops would be of little avail, for womankind would rather search for the truth, make mistakes, learn how to rectify them and thus prove by personal trial that experience is the road that leads to wisdom.

BRIC-À-BRAC.

THE CRAVAT.

With the new times have certainly come new manners, and the changes, especially in dressing, are not altogether for the worse. The jaunty cravat worn by the woman of to-day with her tailor-made costume is usually a stiff, formal little bow, severely as well as securely placed, or else a seemingly careless sailor-knot so caught by tiny pins that it is warranted to remain in position.

What a wide departure is this from the cravat in its early days! It has a right to be considered a comparatively old institution in dress adornment, for its *début* was made before the Parisian world in 1600, when a regiment of Croats, all cravatted, were seen there. Nobody hurried in those days, and the tying of the cravat occupied considerable time.

It is gravely announced that there were in vogue thirty-two different ways of folding the cravat, and that a good teacher could make one understand them in sixteen lessons. Undoubtedly they were all learned and carefully practiced alike by master and valet.

With the excitement of the Revolution came hurry and bustle and more attention to the sterner demands of life; dressing after the Roman fashion came into vogue and there was no time for cravats, so the hour of placid meditation was lost. But after a time the fashion returned, and was so exaggerated that the ends of the neck-tie reached to the ears; and in at least one duel a man's life was saved by the folds of lawn.

The Gordian knot worn nowadays when pins are used was in favor early in 1800, and superstitious folk believe that Napoleon lost his luck when he changed his black cravat for a white one; the black, folded twice about his throat, had been worn at all the successful battles, but with the white one came Waterloo.

The stiff bow of to-day is called the Irish, while another, simulating a turban, has been dubbed the Oriental. In the Italian style the scarf is drawn through a ring, and to the gastronomic devotee this serves at least one useful purpose in addition to being ornamental, as it undoes itself when the wearer has eaten too much and his throat begins to swell.

Happily for us neither so many cravats nor so many styles of tying are in vogue now; there is no Beau Brummel to dictate to either the world of women or men, and the dude bow, the sailor tie or the greater

elaboration of the puffed or flat scarf, are all worn in comfort, as the proper disposition of the material does not need even a single lesson, and it may be confidently maintained that equal grace with the more complicated ones of ancient date is obtained. The cravat has become a feminine belonging, and certainly if Beau Brummel could see it he would regret the other times, even if he disapproved of the other manners.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

At the beginning of each season there always comes in the mind of a young woman a number of questions which she wants answered; many times she uses her eyes to such good advantage that a verbal response is unnecessary, but to some who, from lack of time, opportunity or inclination, may have failed to gather the desired information for themselves, what follows may prove helpful.

What colors will be worn? Browns, from seal to tan; purples, from royal to mauve; and black.

Will enormous hats be the vogue? Not the exaggerations, for they are always bad form; but really large hats will obtain.

What colored stockings will be worn? Tan and gray will be rivals, and the slippers must match the stockings.

Will belts obtain? Belts will be extensively used, but if worn at all be certain they are worn evenly.

And buckles? Yes; buckles of silver and of such beauty that a wistful woman wonders if stealing is really wrong.

Will stripes be fashionable? Indeed they will, from the very fine hair-line to the stripe positive and almost aggressive.

What shall be the shape of my visiting-card? Almost square, quite plain and with your name and address *engraved* upon it.

What servants shall I fee when visiting? Only the women who have been of actual service to you—*i. e.*, the maid who attended to your room, and the laundress, if she has pressed out a gown or any part of your wardrobe.

What shall be done about writing an invitation? State plainly the day and the hour when you will look for your visitor, not forgetting to men-

tion the length of the visit. This is the most proper and most comfortable kind of invitation to send or receive.

Can a widow have bridesmaids? Neither bridesmaids, a white gown, nor a veil are allowed to a widow marrying again.

How can I be a good hostess? By making the comfort, pleasure and wishes of your visitors subservient to your own; arrange amusements for them, and yet do not provide for their entertainment in such a manner as to make them feel compelled to accept the variety furnished when, perhaps, they may wish for something else.

WAS IT YOUR FAULT

That you began the day by being cross and saying unpleasant words to everybody?

That your friends forgot you after you left their letters and invitations unanswered and neglected to return their visits?

That you heard nothing about a certain matter until all the world knew it, because this same world had discovered that you could not keep quiet about your own private affairs?

That your dearest friend seemed to find other company preferable to yours when you persisted in entertaining her with the history, oft-repeated, of your woes and worries?

That the little ones learned to be wise and to ask a favor of mamma only when she was not fretful, instead of being sure of justice at all times?

That you looked old and dowdy when, without reason, you neglected to bestow ordinary attention on your dinner dress and concluded anything would do since every one knew you?

That your own bitter words bore fruit in words that stung your pride and made you wince?

That ease of manner did not characterize your children, from the fact that they were always fearful of offending you?

That your boys and girls found pleasure in almost every place except home, where everything hinted of trouble and annoyances?

Your fault?

Yes; yours, most certainly. Yours, because you have allowed your temper to get the better of you, and saw no reason why you should care about a world that did not interest you. It is quite true that the feeling first appeared at the time of your illness, but it would have disappeared with the medicine bottles if you had not encouraged it. It has become a grievous fault, and, as is usually the case, the innocent are compelled to suffer with the guilty.

The spirit that finds no good thing in the world is the same as that which predicted the utter impossibility of goodness coming out of Nazareth; and yet from it there came the Christ-Child, who gave to the great world a lesson of love and an example of forbearance. And you sit among your small worries, exalt them into great sufferings, make the world—your world—unhappy because of them and never once give a thought to the real sorrow that came to Him who endured without murmuring to the end.

Yes; it is your fault, and this will be your own judgment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE LADIES FASHION PLATE FOR WINTER:—The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, 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 the Plate will hereafter be furnished. The change will, we have no doubt, prove a welcome one to subscribers to the Plate and DELINEATOR, a more complete index of fashions being presented than formerly, although no advancement has been made by us in prices. The advertisement referred to is headed "The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," a modification of title having been necessitated by the publication of the Book to accompany the Plate. The two together—that is, the Plate and Descriptive Book—will therefore be 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 will be of any service. The "Quarterly Report" for Winter will be ready for distribution on November 10, 1886. The styles illustrated thereon are 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.

ETIQUETTE:—The old neighbor calls upon the new one, notwithstanding the new one has been living in the town longer, though in another section of it.

MRS. W. D.:—Combine dark-brown cashmere with the blue suiting, and make it by costume No. 1075, which is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

JUNE GREY:—The evening toilette of shaded red Surah silk will look well combined with red crape. On the gown that is to be painted why not have mignonettes and fern leaves showing against the ivory-white background?

A BUSY MOTHER:—Trim the blue silks with blue velvet, and make one by No. 1148, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and the other by No. 1129, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. These costumes are very picturesque, and the little maids will undoubtedly look quaint and pretty in them.

ELOIS NANTA:—A tan-colored cloth costume made by skirt No. 1133, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1132, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, will be smart for travelling wear. Black silk is rather staid for a girl of sixteen, unless she be quite tall. Costume No. 1158, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is an effective pattern by which to make it; and the decoration may be *passementerie* and velvet. All the patterns referred to are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR.

PRUDIE:—The JUVENILE REPORT contains fashions for both boys and girls. In introducing your brother to a mother and her daughter you should say, "Allow me to present my brother, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones."

RENA:—Make the garnet cashmere and velvet by skirt No. 1195, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1194, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Use velvet-covered buttons. If any velvet is left over use it to trim a large gray felt hat, and let gray wings be combined with it. Make the black silk for the elderly lady by skirt No. 1168, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1165, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. All the patterns referred to are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. Use black crocheted buttons on the black silk.

RUBY:—Dark-green cloth or cloth-finished flannel will make a suitable skirt to wear under the polonaise of scarlet and green plaid.

INQUISITIVE:—A bride holds a fan in the usual way, even though it be carried instead of a bouquet; when the ring is being put on she hands the fan to her bridesmaid.

M. A. S.:—Trim the black cashmere with black velvet ribbon, and make it by No. 1047, which is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

S. C.:—A letter to an attorney is addressed as would be a letter to any other gentleman, "Mr. John Smith," unless you prefer to write under this "Attorney at Law." This, however, is seldom done.

IMOGENE:—Of course, the heavy wraps worn in the East are seldom required in Southern California, but otherwise the clothing is about the same. As you are wearing black choose a costume of camel's-hair made by No. 1207, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. For a more elaborate toilette black silk and Henrietta cloth, made by No. 1192, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, would be handsome. Both are illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

MISS D.:—By this time you will be able to wear the velvet hat with your green suit. Unite camel's-hair of the same shade with the brown silk, and make it by skirt No. 1187, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1188, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. A large brown felt hat trimmed with feathers or birds showing shades of brown and green would look well with this costume. Tan-colored gloves are worn with gowns of any color. The shape of a shoe will be governed by the taste and comfort of the wearer; those who find broad-soled shoes uncomfortable very wisely wear narrow ones.

MRS. M.:—The first shoes worn by a baby are usually of soft black or gray kid, without heels. White lisle thread stockings are best for the little ones, but as soon as they begin to walk cardinal, dark-blue or seal-brown may be gotten. Crocheted afghans are still used, but those made of eider-down flannel having a flower embroidered in the center and finished with a frill of lace are somewhat newer.

MRS. S. M.:—A suitable pattern for the black cashmere costume will be No. 1209, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

C. S. M.:—Make the blue cloth by costume No. 1157, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Trim it with velvet and heavy silk cord the same shade. A turban of blue velvet, with trimmings of blue loops and gray wings, may be worn with this toilette. Pale-gray undressed kid gloves are in good taste.

HOUSEKEEPER, Albany, N. Y.:—Although hunger was said by the wise people of ancient times to be the best sauce, very few in these modern days will admit that it is the best catsup. While many recipes are given for the preparation of tomato catsup, we know of none so excellent in its results as the following, which, if not a fashionable method, certainly ought to be: Wash the tomatoes, cut them up and boil them till they become soft. Next squeeze them through a sieve. Then to six quarts of the pulp and juice add three quarts of the best vinegar, and set the mixture over a slow fire to boil. When it begins to thicken, add half an ounce of ground cloves, half an ounce of allspice, a quarter of an ounce of Cayenne pepper, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon, and two nutmegs finely grated. Boil this to the thickness of thin mush, and then add four tablespoonfuls of salt. When cold, bottle and seal the catsup. The boiling should be done in a porcelain kettle, or if a brass or tin one is used, the catsup should be removed to an earthenware or other similar vessel before the salt is added. The quantity may, of course, be increased or decreased, but the relative proportions of the ingredients should always be preserved.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

BUENA:—We have never seen a quilted cotton mask, but should suppose that after a square of cotton was quilted it was cut the desired size, openings being made for the eyes and mouth.

ANNA:—Instead of pressing the creases out of the black silk with a hot iron, steam it a little and then fold it, letting it rest between something weighty for a few days.

J. L. J.:—Black and white laces will trim the black bunting effectively for a young girl of seventeen. It is customary to thank a gentleman for any courtesy, notwithstanding the pleasure has been mutual.

GREEN-MOUNTAIN GIRL:—With warm-brown hair like that sent almost any color could be worn; brown, tan, Lincoln-green and black would undoubtedly be becoming. When a foot-plaiting is added it is usually put on by the machine and is about three inches deep.

NED:—Where a young man is known to be engaged it is in decidedly bad taste for a lady to accept pronounced attentions from him. There is no harm in sending flowers to a friend on his birth-day, but such attentions on the part of young women do not look well. For a simple courtesy rendered it is not necessary to add the young man's name to your visiting list; let your mother decide the matter.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—When a Christmas card is received from a gentleman the prettiest way to acknowledge it is to send a New Year's card.

A COUNTRY MISS:—Ear-rings are so seldom worn nowadays that it would be advisable to expend the amount of money you have for a pretty brooch. Why not have an enamelled one representing a flower or a leaf? They are much liked. Suggestions as to fashionable hats will be found in the article on Stylish Millinery in this DELINEATOR.

OLLIE:—It is an evidence of good breeding to say "I beg your pardon" when passing in front of any one, even if there is no other way of getting out.

MADGE:—A bride may wear pink if she desires, but all-white is preferable. Almost any shade, excepting light gray, could be worn by one who from your description would be called a blonde brune.

E. B.:—When a gentleman and lady are dining together at a hotel it is best form to permit the gentleman to order the dinner, although if the lady's choice is asked she should give it without hesitation.

DESPONDENT SUBSCRIBER:—Bismuth forms a part of many face powders, but we cannot recommend its use; prepared chalk is much less injurious. You cannot expect to rid your skin of flesh worms if, after pressing them out, you use powder; such treatment will make them worse. The proper way is to press out two or three at one time, put a little vaseline or cold cream on the place and allow it to remain all night; in the morning wash it off with tepid water. Golden-brown, Lincoln-green, deep cardinal and black are colors that will probably harmonize with your warm-brown hair, gray eyes and pale skin.

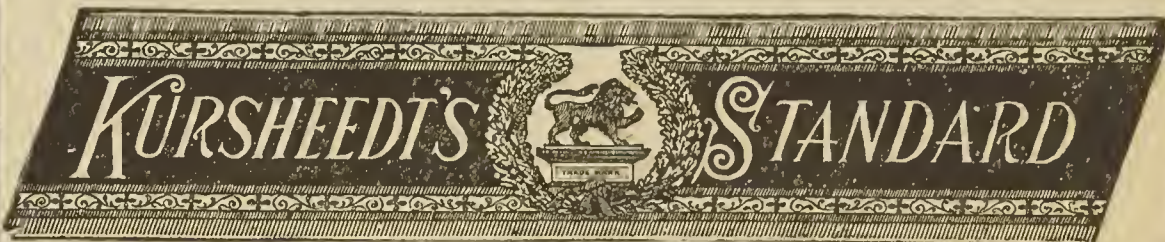
XINA:—We would advise submitting your garnet silk to a professional seourer.

TUP:—Tan-colored suiting, trimmed with velvet to match, will make a smart toilette. Use skirt No. 1195, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1194, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. Watermelon is usually served with a fork.

J. H.:—Wine-colored velvet will look best with the wine-colored cashmere, for evening wear. For the twins of a year and a-half, gray cashmere trimmed with cardinal velvet will be pretty; and a suitable pattern is No. 1119, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 10d. or 20 cents. We do not believe any powder to be good for the complexion, but prepared chalk is probably the least injurious.

MOSS-STITCH EMBROIDERED ROBES,**APPLIQUÉ GALLOONS,****NEW BRAIDS,****Embroidered Flannels,****NEW RUCHINGS,****Chantilly Flounces, Laces and Nets.****Egyptian Laces and Flounces.****Matelassé Spanish and Matelassé-Guipure****Spanish Flounces, Laces and Nets,**

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Any person ordering from us who is not delighted with the silk when they receive it may return it at our expense, and we will refund to you by first mail the full amount of money sent us, or where it is desired, we will send to any express office C. O. D., with privilege to examine; but in this case you do not get the benefit of our special express rates, and recipient must pay return charges on the money.

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It enables ladies to wear below the hips all pleats, gathers, yokes, bands, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the tops of garments pendent from the waist; thus reducing the circumference of the hips, LENGTHENING the waist, and allowing the corsage to fit smoothly over the corset without whalebone or other support.

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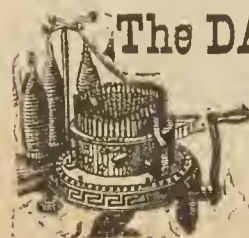
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

GRETCHEN:—Make your figured mastic suit- ing by skirt No. 1130, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1131, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. A little wrap of the same could be made by No. 1151, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. All the patterns mentioned are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Suggestions as to the care of the hands are given from time to time in the articles entitled "The Art of Beauty." Braid your hair and coil it low on the neck, fastening it with pins close to your head

MRS. D. B. M.:—A smart wrap will be one of black velvet made by No. 1151, which is il- lustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Handsome jet and *passem- enterie* fringe or black *guipure* lace could be used for decoration.

U.:—Your brocade showing green and pur- ple may be combined with dark-green velvet and made by costume No. 1192, which is illus- trated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LAURA W.:—Although not strictly dressy, still there will be no impropriety in wearing a Newmarket either to church or when visiting. A chasuble is a long fur collar shaped like the ecclesiastical garment it imitates. Any ency- clopædia will give a full history of the Gretna Green marriages. A drawing-room and a par- lor are the same. *Coquelicot* is pronounced coke-le-co.

K. E. H.:—As you do not send your full ad- dress and enclose stamp, we cannot answer your questions by mail. Only answers of general interest are inserted in this department.

JACK AND JILL:—The prescription for remov- ing superfluous hair was published in "The Art of Beauty" in the September DELINEATOR. It would not be proper to take an elaborate fan to church, but there is no objection to a plain one. If you wish to decline an invitation to drive, simply say "Thank you very much, but I am unable to accept your kind invitation."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—It is exceedingly bad form for a married woman to sign her name "Mrs. Jones," no matter to whom she is writ- ing. A very formal letter is written entirely in the third person, while any other is signed "Olivia Jones." It is not customary for a young man who wishes to call on the ladies of a family to write a note asking their permission; he usually asks it personally, but the note, if a little formal, is decidedly more proper than to call without having consent. As to giving an invitation in person or by letter, there is no spe- cial social law, though the written invitation is more dignified.

MRS. E. S.:—Your cloth to be made up by wrap No. 1151, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, will look well trimmed with heavy *passem- enterie* fringe or bands of black fox. Why not use your other cloth for a jacket? A stylish pattern for this would be No. 1152, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELI- NEATOR. Velvet would constitute a suitable decoration for the jacket.

E. M. G.:—Trim the gray silk with dark- green velvet, and make it by costume No. 1158, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

MRS. D.:—Boys of four years wear knicker- bockers of the same material as their kilts. Brown trimming will be very effective on a brown *tricot*. Small gold pins are still used to fasten the lace scarf at the throat or the bridle of a bonnet, but they are not worn at the waist. Please accept our thanks for your kindly ex- pressed appreciation of the DELINEATOR.

MRS. G.:—Your small man of fifteen months may be gowned in pale-gray cashmere, white flannel and biscuit-colored wool stuffs, so that he will not lose his baby look. Make over the cream-colored circular into a little cloak, using pattern No. 1118, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

M. J. J. S.:—Tan-colored cloth, trimmed with velvet a shade darker and made by skirt No. 1166, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1165, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, will make a smart travelling costume. Both patterns are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. The question as to the propriety of two brothers paying court to one young woman would have to be decided by her. It seems to us to be in better taste—provided she expects to marry one of them—to quietly let the other know the truth. Suggestions in regard to the care of the complexion, etc., are given in the articles entitled "The Art of Beauty," which are published from time to time in the DELINEATOR.

SUBSCRIBER:—When a gentleman offers to see you home from a friend's house it is only necessary to say, "Thank you for your kindness." If, however, you have already arranged for escort, then simply say, "Thank you very much, but arrangements have been made for me." On leaving your escort at your home, "Good night, and many thanks for your kindness," is sufficient.

THEODORA:—A smart wrap, and one which can be worn throughout the Winter, may be made of black silk—the heavily corded variety—and decorated with moss trimming. Use pattern No. 1191, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

ALICE:—Make the long coat of heavy black camel's-hair, the kind which comes especially for coats. The pattern you have selected is in every way suitable. If black is most becoming you have reason to be self-congratulatory, for it is given special vogue this season. If glycerine discolors your skin try vaseline, which is equally softening in effect and yet does not darken.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY:—It is not customary for a gentleman to carry a lady's parasol; it is supposed to be an adjunct of her toilette and as such is retained by her. Plenty of bread, vegetables, exercise and a fund of good temper will tend to increase your avoirdupois. Bustles are worn. Young girls of fourteen should not receive the attention of gentlemen.

MRS. K. B.:—Unite gray camel's-hair with the wine-colored silk, and make it by skirt No. 1133, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1132, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Even if you are forty years old there is no reason why, if it is becoming, you may not wear pink in the house. When the small man sits for his picture let him wear a deep lace or embroidered collar reaching almost to his shoulders; it will look more picturesque than a plain linen collar.

SAUCY BINNETTE:—A young woman of seventeen can, with propriety, wear a black silk, but it is rather demure for one of her age. The hair is again plaited and twisted low on the neck, though fastened quite close to the head.

GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER:—After laying aside crape, a smart costume for visiting and church wear, etc., will be one of camel's-hair and silk made by No. 1192, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Bodies are whaleboned very thoroughly, though it is not customary to put a whalebone just in front. The height to which the whalebone is carried depends on the figure of the wearer. Steels are usually put in the skirts of stout persons, as they hold the skirt out well.

BEATRICE:—If you intend leaving a place and would like to have your friends call on you, it would be quite proper to write P. P. C. on the lower right-hand corner of your visiting cards, and either leave the cards in person or send them by messenger or post. P. P. C. means *pour prendre congé*, to bid farewell.

A SUBSCRIBER:—When you are out on business and do not wish to wear your crape veil, it will be quite proper to wear a hat and tie a large black or blue veil over your face. On all other occasions the crape veil should be worn.

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Lupin's all wool Cashmeres, in new Fall Shades, 49c.
200 pieces 46-inch (extra width) Black Cashmere, all wool regular, \$1.25 quality, 89c.
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Send for Illustrated circular of Robes and Samples of Material.

- SUITS AND WRAPS.**
Ladies' Cloth Suits (all wool), long drapery back and front, plaited panel on side, all colors and black, \$9.95.
Ladies' Hair Line Striped Suits; long shawl drapery back; apron front and killed skirts; reversed waist; colors, Blue and White, Black and White, and Brown and White, \$20.00.
Seal Plush Sacques. Quilted Satin Lining. Chamois Pockets and Seal Loops, \$25.00.
Astrakhan Wraps, Long Pointed Tabs in Front, \$15.00.
Plush Wraps, Long tabs in front trimmed with hair tails and hair trimming around bottom, \$15.00.
Hair-Line Striped Jackets, all wool, colors, Black and White, Blue and White and Brown and White, \$6.00.

- BLANKETS.**
10-4 All-Wool Dhawalaghi Blankets, \$3.50.
11-4 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " \$5.00.
11-4 California extra fine Blankets, \$5.98.
50 dozen large-size Bed Comfortables. Blankets filled with White Cotton, \$1.50 each.

- GLOVES.**
500 dozen Ladies 5-Button Kid Gloves, black and colored, worth 89c. PAIR. 59c.
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1000 dozen Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves, black and colored, 6-button length, worth 40c., 25c.

- HOSIERY.**
200 dozen Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, black and colored, regular made, worth 35c., 25c.
250 dozen Ladies' Imported Cashmere Hose, black and colored, regular made, worth 75c., 50c.
300 dozen Men's Heavy English Merino Half Hose, worth 50c., 35c.
500 dozen Misses' Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, black and colored, sizes 6 to 8½, worth 35c., 25c.

- UNDERWEAR.**
5 cases Ladies' Merino Wool Vests and Drawers, all sizes, worth 69c., 50c.
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2 cases Ladies' Extra Heavy Scarlet Cashmere Vests and Drawers, worth \$1.50, \$1.00.
3 cases Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 70c., 50c.
2 cases Men's extra quality Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00, 75c.
4 cases Men's White and Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.45, \$1.00.

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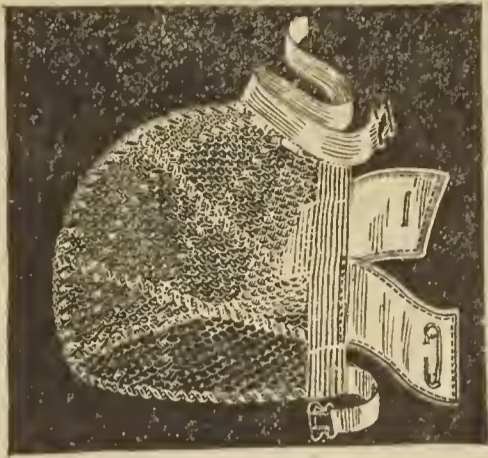
"Ah!" says the Old School Painter, after an attack of painters' colic, "I am almost turned wrong side out. There's old Anthony Dumbeg, he belongs to the Good Old White Lead School too, died of paralysis last week. I am afraid we'll have to go over to that F. J. Nash M'fg Co.'s \$1.35 per gallon, Ready Mixed paint. They say that's got lead in too, but somehow I never felt better in my life than last month when I worked with it. A shower come up while I was at it, but it didn't seem to wash off. Oh! oh! oh! my! well, if I ever get out of this alive, I'll use the Nash M'fg Co.'s \$1.35 per gallon Paint. The F. J. Nash M'fg Co., Nyack, Rockland Co., New York. Interesting Circulars Free. If your dealer refuses you these goods apply to us direct.



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PRE-EMINENT FOR PRODUCING A SOFT It is acknowledged by thousands of ladies who have used it daily for many years to be the only preparation that does not roughen the skin, burn, chafe, or leave black spots in the pores, or other discolorations. All conclude by saying: "It is the best preparation for the skin I have ever used." "It is the only article I can use without making my skin smart and rough." "After having tried every article, I consider your Medicated Complexion Powder the best, and I cannot do without it." Sold by all Drug-gists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
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 It is the most perfect shape for the present style of dress.

It is the correct weight and will keep its shape under the heaviest dress or wrap.

It is very flexible, there being no inconvenience when sitting down, as it yields to the least pressure and at once resumes its shape when released.

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It has the largest record of sales over a retail counter.

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In ordering state whether you want a Small, Medium or Large Bustle.

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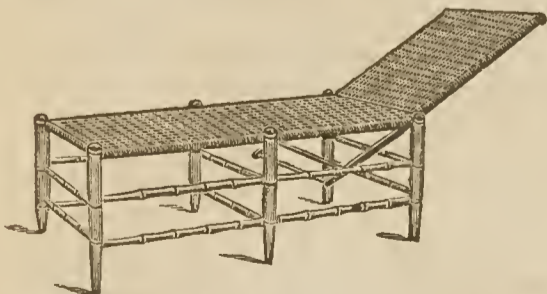
The square white house and green blinds have had to go. Let us avoid this by-gone barn-like plainness, the other extreme too of unmeaning gorgeous over-decoration, and study the natural when we light up the outside of our Queen Anne's with colors that are in harmony with their surroundings. The F. J. NASH

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 NEWPORT, July 18, 1878.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

K. H.:—As you are to be married in your travelling costume and have been in mourning, why not wear one of the light gray shades that are so much the vogue? In cloth such a suit would be stylish, and it could be made by skirt No. 1130, combined with basque No. 1131; the skirt costing 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and the basque 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR.

WHEN AND HOW:—We do not advise the use of the white-and-gold lace on a street costume. The blue suiting can be developed by skirt No. 1187, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1188, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in this DELINEATOR. There will be no impropriety in sitting in a row-boat with a man friend when your chaperon is near you in another boat. Two letters a week are rather too many for a lady to receive from one to whom she is not engaged. If the hair should fall down it would be proper to make an excuse and leave the room to arrange it.

MRS. P. E.:—Trim the black velvet gown with *passementerie*, and make it by No. 1158, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Beaded fronts are still worn, but are not considered especially new.

Z. W. G.:—Wigan is seldom used for the bottom of skirts; instead, cross-barred crinoline constitutes the slight stiffening deemed necessary. Watch pockets are not put in bodices, the watch being placed in the corsage.

RUBY:—The journal to which you refer is published in London.

E. J. R.:—The time, trouble and expense necessary to make a saddle-blanket, are considerable. It would be preferable to get one from a regular saddler.

INQUIRER:—We would not advise a black satin Newmarket; instead, why not make over the black satin wrap, using No. 1190, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. You could then use your fur trimming.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Trim the wrap of golden-brown velvet with silk *passementerie* and wooden beads of the brown shade. Why not have the costume of dark-green Rhadames, and make it by No. 1209, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents? Trim it with velvet and silk cord the same color.

J. M.:—Navy-blue or brown velvet would look well with the garnet camel's-hair, and it could be made by costume No. 1158, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A jacket made of *bouclé* or plain cloth and trimmed with velvet would be smart; make it by No. 1152, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Combine black velvet with the gray mohair.

FAT, FAIR AND FORTY:—For a nice gown we would suggest black silk made by costume No. 1158, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. It may be trimmed with jet or silk *passementerie*, as you prefer. For a home and street toilette, why not have brown camel's-hair made by skirt No. 1133, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1132, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. All the patterns referred to are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. With your velvet-trimmed silk we would advise a velvet basque, made quite plainly. From the description we should think your wrap would be very nice for the entire season.

A CANADIAN GIRL:—Colored Jerseys are still worn, though preference is given black. Brown, navy-blue, gray and dark-green are the popular colors.

H. K.:—Trim the garnet cashmere with black Astrakhan or velvet the same shade. Use small velvet-covered or crocheted buttons.

AN IGNORAMUS:—Suède gloves are the heaviest quality undressed kid. The name has nothing to do with the shape of the glove.

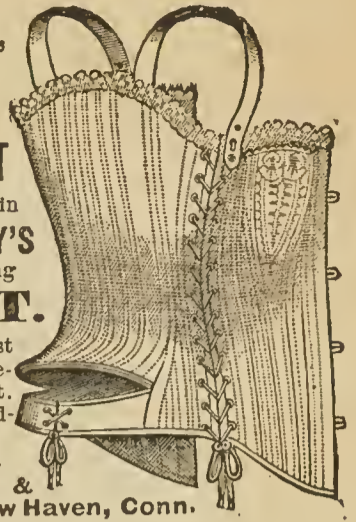
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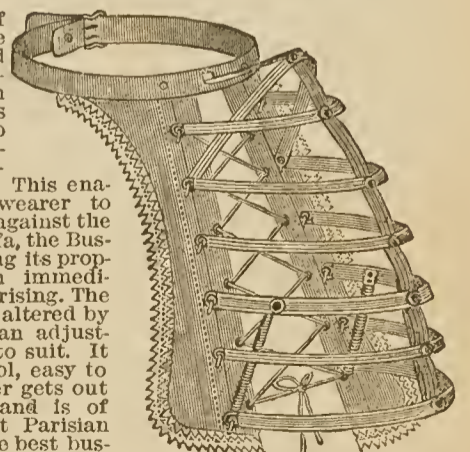
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Concluded).

Texas:—Dark moles can only, with any degree of safety, be removed by a surgeon.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Your material is cloth-finished flannel, not *tricot*. It will look well made by skirt No. 1130, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1131, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Cashmere and velvet form a fashionable combination; preference is given plain cashmere.

E. C.:—Plain white linen paper is the most fashionable, and either a long or a square envelope may be used. The answering of a letter depends first on its importance, then on the time one has, and lastly one's inclination. Where a regular correspondence is kept up, a week usually elapses between the letters. Country friends are invited to an entertainment in exactly the same way as one's city friends, unless, indeed, you expect to entertain them for the night, in which case you simply say that you will be glad to have them for a day and a night, or whatever the time may be.

TABITHA L.:—Your gray-and-black striped stuff will combine well with black suiting, and can be made by costume No. 1075, which is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

SUBSCRIBER:—To wear with the mixed brown suiting a basque of the brown *tricot* made by No. 1046, which is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, will be smart. It will be quite proper to wear this with the black silk also. Why not combine black suiting—either cashmere or camel's-hair—with the black silk, and re-model it by No. 1112, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents? As your material seems cut up this will make it look almost as good as new.

A. G.:—Dull jet beads are used on all-black costumes, but they are not to be commended in combination with crape.

M. J. R.:—It is quite proper for persons in mourning to use letter paper with a border. Too deep a border is not, however, considered good form.

TUSSEY:—We doubt if anything save a thorough cleaning will remove ink from the carpet.

M. E. W.:—The fancy-work pattern will receive our early attention.

M. S.:—Punkaj is pronounced punka; and the fans may be obtained at any shop where a specialty is made of Chinese and Japanese wares.

E. A. L.:—The black silk costume could be made by skirt No. 1039, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1046, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the September DELINEATOR. We do not give prices in this column. *Passementerie* fronts are in greater favor for dinner than for street costumes, so we would suggest your having decorations that apply to the lines of the costume. There is a decided liking for long draperies; both long and short basques are worn.

SWEETER:—A wedding costume to be worn for travelling could be of golden-brown cloth trimmed with velvet the same shade, and made by skirt No. 1112, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1113, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. A carriage is sent after each usher to take him to the church; there is no necessity for their being at the house before the ceremony. It is usual for the bridegroom to give a supper before the wedding to which are invited the ushers and best man; this provides a means for their becoming acquainted.

ILDA, Georgia:—Make your brown silk by skirt No. 1112, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, combined with basque No. 1113, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Accept our thanks for your kind wishes.

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Saves all the fatigue of standing for dress-makers. Ladies who have used this form wonder how they ever managed to get along without it.

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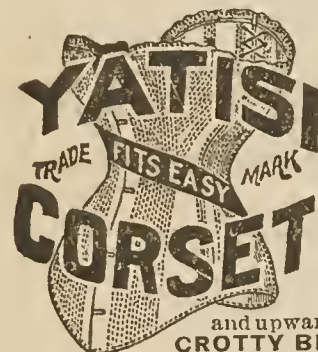


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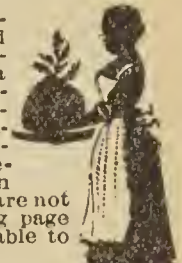
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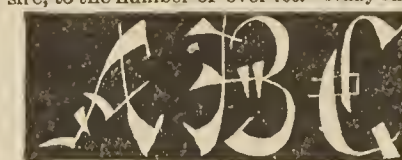
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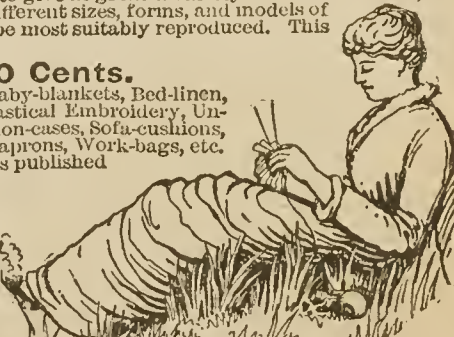
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Corsets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Belts, \$3.00. Nursing Corset, Price, \$1.50. Abdominal Corset, Price, \$3.00.

Probably never since the invention of Corsets has so large a demand been created as now exists for Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets and Belts. Over three thousand families in the City of New York are now wearing them daily. Every Man and Woman, well or ill, should daily wear either the Corset or Belt.

OUR CORSETS ARE DOUBLE-STITCHED AND WILL NOT RIP.

If you have any pain, ache or ill-feeling from any cause, if you seem "pretty well," yet lack energy and do not "feel up to the mark," if you suffer from disease, we beg you to at once try these remarkable curatives. They cannot and do not injure like medicine. Always doing good, never harm. There is no shock or sensation felt in wearing them. There is no waiting a long time for results; electro-magnetism acts quickly, generally the first week, more frequently the first day, and often even during the first hour they are worn their wonderful curative powers are felt. *Every mail brings us testimonials like the following*

Hollis Center, Me.
I suffered severely from back trouble for years, and found no relief till I wore Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets. They cured me, and I would not be without them.

MRS. H. D. BENSON.

Memphis, Tennessee.
Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have given me much relief. I suffered four years with breast trouble, without finding any benefit from other remedies. They are invaluable.

MRS. JAMES CAMPBELL.

De Witt, N. Y.
I have an invalid sister who had not been dressed for a year. She has worn Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets for two weeks, and is now able to be dressed and sit up most of the time.

MELVA J. DOE.

Chambersburg, Pa.
I found Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets possessed miraculous power in stimulating and invigorating my enfeebled body, and the Hair Brush had a magic effect on my scalp.

MRS. T. E. SNYDER.

South Abington, Mass.
Dr. Scott—My sister and I are very much pleased with your Electric Corsets. They have given us great satisfaction. For weak stomach and nervousness they are unequalled. I have felt uncommonly well since wearing them, and can confidently recommend them.

FLORA E. COLE.

Homer, N. Y.
Dr. Scott—Goods received in excellent condition. I am well satisfied. Your abdominal Corsets are the finest I have ever seen.

MRS. MAGGIE HAKES.

WE absolutely guarantee our goods to be exactly as represented and if on receipt of them you are not perfectly satisfied you can return them and have your money refunded.

The Publishers of this Magazine will inform you of our responsibility, as will also the Bank of the Metropolis and all leading periodicals.

Niles, Mich.
Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have cured me of acute dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for eight years. His Electric Hair Brush cures my headache every time.

MRS. WM. H. PEAK.

Princeton, Minn.
Your Corsets have accomplished wonders in my case. I was previously thoroughly incapacitated, and could not help myself. I have worn your Corsets now for two weeks, and I am able to be up and around helping to do housework, etc. My friends are astonished. With many thanks, etc.

JULIA J. MCFARLAND.

Streator, Ills.
Dr. Scott—Your Electric Corsets are beautiful in appearance, wonderful in effect, and elegant in fit and finish.

M. J. BRIGGS.

Carrsville, Va.
"Thank God," your Electric Corset has entirely cured me of one of the worst cases of Epilepsy from which I suffered greatly for over 10 years. I heartily commend them to all invalids. I cannot say enough to repay for the good they have done me.

MRS. J. F. ELY.

Cornell, Ills.
Dr. Scott—I received the Corsets in nice shape, and the good they have done me is marvellous, so much so that I have dispensed with my medicine and am now able to do all my work.

RHODA MURPHY.

Crawfordsville, Ind.
I have just received my second Dr. Scott's Electric Corset. I would not take \$50.00 for it and be without it. I can never be thankful enough for the blessed case it has given me.

ANNA MANN.



The mind becomes active, the nerves and sluggish circulation are stimulated, and all the old-time health and good feeling come back. They are constructed on scientific principles, imparting an exhilarating, health-giving current to the whole system. Professional men assert that there is hardly a disease which Electricity or Magnetism may not benefit or cure, and they daily practice the same, as your own physician will inform you.

THE CELEBRATED DR. W. A. HAMMOND, of New York, formerly Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, lately lectured upon this subject, and advised all medical men to make trial of these agencies, describing at the same time most remarkable cures he had made, even in cases which would seem hopeless.

The Corsets do not differ in appearance from those usually worn; we substitute our flat steel magnets in place of the ordinary corset-steels. These Corsets are nearly all equally charged, differing chiefly in quality and design. They are elegant in shape and finish, made after the best French pattern, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. Our Belts for both gents and ladies are the genuine Dr. Scott's, and are reliable.

East Pepperell, Mass.
Here is my experience in wearing Dr. Scott's Electric Corset: I suffered untold pain in my back and sides, so much so that I dreaded lying down at night. I found no relief until wearing your Electric Corset. Since wearing them I have been almost entirely free from those pains. With much gratitude.

ELIZA M. HOBART.

Ellicott City, Md.
Dr. Scott—Your Garments have been of more benefit to me during the past few months than all the medicine I have taken for years.

R. H. THOMPSON.

Newark, N. Y.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have entirely cured me of muscular rheumatism. It has also cured a severe case of headache and female troubles of eighteen years' standing. Mrs. L. C. SPENCER.

The prices are as follows: \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 for the Corsets, and \$3 each for the Belts. The accompanying cut represents our \$3 Abdominal Sateen Corset. We have also a beautiful French shaped sateen Corset at \$3 and a short sateen Corset at \$2. The \$1 and \$1.50 goods are made of fine Jean, elegant in shape, strong and durable. Nursing Corset \$1.50; Misses' 75c. All are double stitched. Gents' Belts, \$3 each. Ladies' Belts, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Ladies' Abdominal Supporter, an invaluable article, \$12. We make all these Corsets in dove and white only. They are sent out in a handsome box, accompanied by a silver-plated compass, by which the Electro Magnetic influence can be tested. We will send either kind to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price, with 20 cents added for packing or registration; and we guarantee safe delivery into your hands. Remit in Post-office Money-order, Draft, Check, or in Currency by Registered Letter at our risk. In ordering, kindly mention the DELINEATOR, and state exact size of corset usually worn. Make all remittances payable to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

N. B.—Each Corset is stamped with the English coat-of-arms, and the name of the Proprietors, THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION.

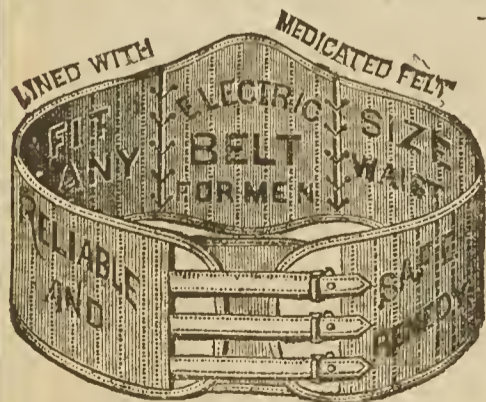
Brooklyn, Me.
Dr. Scott—The Corsets I ordered six months ago have worn splendidly, and have given satisfaction in every way. They are the best Corset I ever wore, aside from their electric qualities, which are truly marvellous. I suffered greatly from rheumatism in my back and limbs, but your Electric Corsets have entirely cured me. They are better than represented.

MRS. J. B. BABSON.

Cornersville, Tenn.
My friends all say they will never wear any other kind of Corset as long as they can obtain Dr. Scott's Curative Electric Corsets.

MATTIE P. KELLEY.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BELTS for LADIES and GENTS.



We challenge the whole world to produce so effective and cheap an appliance as our Belts for men and women, and would caution the public to see that *Dr. Scott's* name is on each Belt and Box, and also on the silvered compass which accompanies each Belt, and by which its power is tested. *None other is genuine; Dr. Scott's* name also appears on all our Corsets, Insoles and Brushes.

These Belts are wonderfully effective and can be relied on to act immediately on the blood, nerves and tissues, producing more benefit in a few hours than your doctor has probably given in weeks or months.

Price of Gents' Belt, \$3.00; Ladies' \$3.00 and \$5.00, according to magnetic power; Abdominal Supporter, \$12. We will mail either to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.

GEO. A. SCOTT,
842 Broadway, New York.



Peoria, Ills.
I have suffered from kidney, liver and nervous troubles for twelve years. Dr. Scott's Electric Belt entirely cured me after all other remedies had failed. His Electric Hair Brush has cured my neuralgia.

C. W. HORNISH.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; Flesh Brushes, \$3.00; Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth Brushes, 50 cents; Insoles, 50 cents; CHEST PROTECTOR, \$3.00; ELECTRIC HAIR CURLER, 50 cents; LUNG AND NERVE INVIGORATORS, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

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60 Inches Long.

| DESCRIPTION. | PRICE. |
|--|---------|
| No. 25—Cotton Tapes, - - - - | \$0.05. |
| No. 125 " " - {Numbered both sides,} - - | \$0.06. |
| No. 135 " " - - - - | \$0.08. |
| No. 235 " " - {Numbered both sides,} - - | \$0.10. |
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| No. 2 " " - - - - | \$0.12. |
| No. 3 " " - - - - | \$0.14. |
| No. 12—Super Linen Tapes, - - - - | \$0.16. |
| No. 22 " " " {Numbered both sides,} - - | \$0.18. |
| No. 2—Sewed Satteen " - - - - | \$0.45. |
| No. 3 " " " - - - - | \$0.50. |

These Tape-Measures are made expressly for us, and are of the very best quality. A Good Sewed Satteen Tape-Measure will last years in constant use. Any of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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We are prepared to furnish Rubber Hand-Stamps and Daters, as per accompanying illustrations, at the prices indicated.

SOLID RUBBER HAND-STAMP, No. 1. Price, \$1.50.

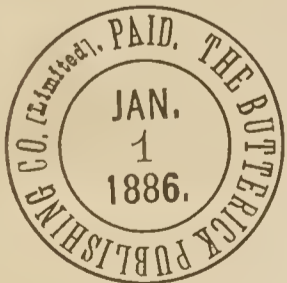
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(With Movable Rubber Type for Dating, Two Inking-Pads and Ink.)

Price of No. 2,
\$3.00.

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These Stamps and Daters are made of the best Vulcanized Rubber, and are mounted on Mahogany Blocks, with Rosewood Handles. The Inks are furnished in red, blue, purple, black and indelible black; and parties ordering are requested to state the Number of Stamp or Dater, and the color of Ink required. The money must accompany the order, or no notice will be taken. A liberal discount will be allowed to any of our Agents purchasing these goods.

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
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THE LADIES' FASHION PLATE

FOR THE

WINTER OF 1886-'87.

The Description of the Ladies' Fashion Plate for Winter, 1886-'87, will be found in a

"DESCRIPTIVE BOOK,"

which now accompanies the Plate.

An advertisement, which will be found elsewhere on this page, fully explains the terms, etc., upon which the Plate will hereafter be furnished. The change will, we have no doubt, prove a welcome one to subscribers to the Plate and DELINEATOR, a more complete index of fashions being presented than formerly, although no advancement has been made by us in prices. The advertisement referred to is headed "The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions," a modification of title having been necessitated by the publication of the Book to accompany the Plate. The two together—that is, the Plate and Descriptive Book—will, therefore, be 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 Winter will be ready for distribution on November 10th. The styles illustrated thereon are 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. The prices of these patterns are given in the advertisement upon the third page of cover in the Descriptive Book.

Respectfully,

Address: **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.** [Limited],

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THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

This Publication is issued on the Tenth of March, May, September and November. Each Number includes a handsome

Chromo-Lithographic Plate,
ILLUSTRATING

FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, articles upon Millinery and other Modes, items of interest to Ladies, etc.

The Plate is 24x30 inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dressmakers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in fine colors upon richly finished Plate paper, and is in itself a work of art, without a superior in Chromo-Lithography.

TERMS FOR THIS PUBLICATION :

One Year's Subscription for the QUARTERLY REPORT, as described above, \$1.00
Single Copies of the QUARTERLY REPORT, comprising the Chromo-Lithographic Plate and Descriptive Book, 40c.
One Year's Subscription for the QUARTERLY REPORT and MONTHLY DELINEATOR, \$2.00
Single Copies of the QUARTERLY REPORT, with DELINEATOR of Corresponding Issue, 50c.

Invariably Payable in Advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To any one sending us \$2.00 for a Subscription to the DELINEATOR and QUARTERLY REPORT, with 10 cents additional to prepay postage, we will also forward a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE of the current edition, until the same shall be exhausted. If the current edition is exhausted at the time we receive the Subscription, we will send a copy of the succeeding number immediately upon its publication. See advertisements of the DELINEATOR and METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE elsewhere in this issue.

The QUARTERLY REPORT, when sent by mail from our New York Office to any part of the United States or Canada, is post-paid by us; charges for carriage or postage, when it is sent by express or foreign-mail service, must be paid by the recipient.

Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter term than One Year, and are always payable in advance.

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INGALLS' MAMMOTH \$1.00 STAMPING OUTFIT!

THIS OUTFIT CONTAINS
100 STAMPING PATTERNS AND COMPLETE ALPHABET

FOR KENSINGTON, OUTLINE AND RIBBON EMBROIDERY, KENSINGTON AND LUSTRA PAINTING, BRAIDING, ETC. With this Outfit you can do your own Stamping, and Stamping for others. Please take notice that we have made a change in our \$1.00 Stamping Outfit, and now send 100 Stamping Patterns instead of 85 Patterns.

Our New—1886—\$1.00 Outfit contains a COMPLETE ALPHABET (26 letters) for Hat-Bands, Napkins, etc., and 100 STAMPING PATTERNS.
DESIGNS OF DAISIES 3 x 5 inches—WILD ROSES 4 1/2 x 5—AUTUMN LEAVES 3 x 5—HOLLY 3 x 6—HALF WREATH OF WILD ROSES 5 x 9—MORNING GLORY 1 x 1 1/2—WHEAT 2 x 2—OUTLINE OF BOY 3 x 7—SCALLOP 2 x 6—BOUQUET OF FORGET-ME-NOTS, LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY AND WILD ROSE 5 x 6—FISH 1 x 2 1/2—ELEPHANT 1 1/2 x 2 1/2—BUTTERFLY 1 1/2 x 2—ANCHOR 1 1/2 x 2—MOUSE 1 1/2 x 3—KITTEN 2 x 2 1/2—DOG 2 1/2 x 3—SCALLOPS 2 x 6; 1 1/2 x 4 1/2—VINE AND SCALLOP 2 x 7—VIOLET STRIP 1 1/2 x 7—3 STRIPS 2 inches wide—ROSEBUD AND WHEAT 2 x 8—DAISIES AND FERNS 2 x 6—STRIP OF ACORNS 2 inches wide—BRAIDING PATTERN 3 x 8—OUTLINE OF OLD LADY WITH CANE 3 1/2 x 10—GIRL WITH MUFF 2 x 5—PEACHES 3 x 3—TULIP 2 x 2 1/2—FUCHSIAS 3 x 3—OWLS 1 1/2 x 2—ROSE AND FORGET-ME-NOTS 2 x 7—GOLDEN ROD 1 x 4—ROSEBUD 1 1/2 x 2—BUTTERCUP 1 1/2 x 1 1/2—BIRD 4 x 4—COXCOMB AND FERNS 5 x 6—and 60 other Designs for Embroidery, Crazy Patchwork, etc.,—in all 100 PERFORATED PATTERNS!

This Outfit also contains Price-List of Floss, Crewels, Silk, Chenille, etc. A FELT TIDY and Imported Silk to work it. INGALLS' INSTRUCTION BOOK for Stamping and Working, including Instructions for Indefinible Stamping, and INGALLS' BIG CATALOGUE, containing Thousands of Illustrations of New and Choice Stamping Patterns for all kinds of Embroidery; Box Stamping Powder and Distributing Pad, and our New Book—How to USE FANCY-WORK MATERIALS; also sample Briggs' Transfer Patterns.

We send this Outfit by mail for \$1.00.

INGALLS' NEW OUTFIT. ALL LARGE PATTERNS.

OUR CUSTOMERS have often called for a STAMPING OUTFIT containing all large patterns. To meet this demand we offer this New Outfit containing the following Perforated Stamping Patterns. A large branch of OAK LEAVES, size 9 x 21 inches, used for EMBROIDERY, KENSINGTON, or LUSTRA PAINTING. A beautiful spray of WILD ROSES, 8 x 15, and a fine cluster of POND LILIES, 8 x 15, for Table Scarfs, etc. Artistic Designs for Tidies, Panels, etc. Cluster of DAISIES, 8 x 9; GOLDEN ROD, 6 x 8; FUCHSIAS, 7 x 9; OUTLINE HEAD, 9 x 12; Bunch of FORGET-ME-NOTS, 7 x 9; Design for TINSEL EMBROIDERY, 5 x 11; VINE OF IVY LEAVES, 2 1/2 x 10; Cluster of POPSIES, 4 1/2 x 7; WOODBINE, 4 1/2 x 9, for Lustra or Embroidery; Bouquet of ROSES, DAISIES, PANSIES, GOLDEN ROD and FERNS, size 8 x 11 inches. BOX POWDER, PAD, Ingalls' Instruction Book and Big Catalogue.
This Outfit is actually worth over \$3.00. We send this Outfit, post-paid, for \$1.25.
We will send all the Patterns in this \$1.25 Outfit, without Powder, Pad or Books, for \$1.00, postage paid.
SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send you the INGALLS' MAMMOTH \$1.00 OUTFIT and all the Patterns in this \$1.25 Outfit, by mail for \$2.00.

Address: J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

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This Outfit contains our new 25c. Book of Instructions for KENSINGTON, LUSTRA and HAND PAINTING, 8 Tubes of Winsor & Newton's Oil Paints, 4 COLORED PENS, 1 PEN HOLDER, PAINTING BRUSH, BOX POWDER, STAMPING PAD. A Fine Assortment of PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS for Kensington Painting. Sample of Briggs' Transfer Patterns, and a FELT BANNER for Kensington Painting. This Outfit sent by Express for \$1.50. We will send this Outfit (without the 8 Tubes of Paint) by mail, postage paid, for 90c.

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Samples with Sprays of Flowers stamped on them. Also, Book of Patterns and Instructions for Patchwork, containing 40 Point-Russe and Snow-Flake Stitches. All for 14 Two Cent Stamps. (28 cts.)

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And Imported Embroidery Cotton to work it, for 16c.

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And Imported Embroidery Silk to work it, for 20c. Florence "Waste" Embroidery Silk, 25c. per package. A package of Satin, Plush and Velvet Pieces, for 25c. Ingalls' 15c. Instruction Book, for three 2c. stamps. New Book, How to Use Fancy-Work Materials, for 10c. All in this advertisement for 42 2c. stamps. (84c.)

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A warm iron passed over the back of the pattern transfers it to the material. Complete Catalogue, 196 pp. cloth-bound book (containing hundreds of Illustrations). Price, 25c. New Embroidery Shade Book, giving correct colors and shade for working these patterns. New Price List, and Sample Pattern, for 10c. BRIGGS' SHADE CARDS; these Shade Cards show 290 shades of BRIGGS' IMPORTED SILK AND FLOSS, made specially for working the Transfer Patterns. Price, 15c. Briggs' Complete Outfit, 70c. Briggs' Price List Free.

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Our customers sometimes write that they would like some of our Books, but not all, and want to know if they cannot have a discount on those they wish. To meet this demand we present the following list of our popular FANCY WORK BOOKS, giving the regular retail price, also the special price of each.
Select the Books you want, and we will send them to you, postage paid, for the Special Prices given; but not less than three Books sold at these Special Prices. The three Books can be different, or the same, as you prefer.

| | Retail Price. | Special Price. |
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| Cluster of Calla Lillies, for Tidy or Panel. Size, 9 x 9,..... | 20 cts. |
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| Slipper Design—Daisies. Size, 9 x 11 1/2,..... | 25 cts. |
| Splasher Design—Swan, Cat-tails, Iris, etc. Size, 8 x 17,..... | 50 cts. |
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| Old English Alphabet, 26 letters. 2 ins. wide,..... | 75 cts. |

Actual retail value of these Patterns.... \$4.50

We send this "GEM" OUTFIT by Mail, postage paid, for \$1.10.

If you have a Stamping Outfit, and want more Patterns, send

\$1.10 for the "Gem" Outfit and you are sure to be more than satisfied.

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It contains Hundreds of Illustrations of New and Choice Stamping Patterns.

If you have not got it, send us a 2c. Stamp, and we will send it to you; or, we will send you Ingalls' Big 25c. Catalogue, containing Thousands of Illustrations of Stamping Patterns, for five 2c. Stamps.

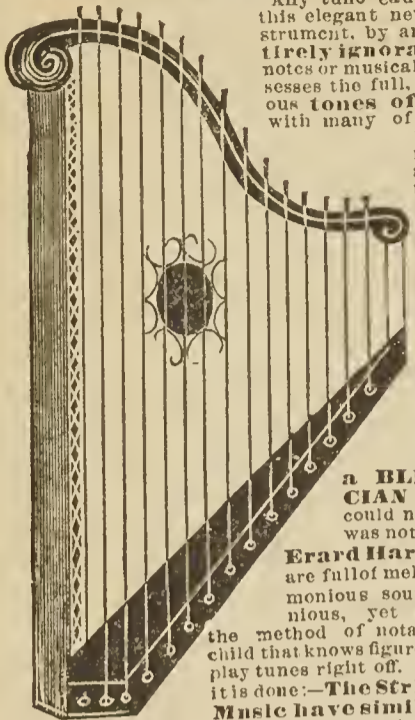
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Ladies are somewhat timid about ordering goods by mail, because "Frauds" will sometimes creep in and make tempting offers, and when the goods arrive, they are nothing like what are advertised.

J. F. INGALLS has advertised with us for years; we are personally acquainted with him and know him to be perfectly reliable. He fills his orders just as they read in the advertisements. Our Subscribers can send their orders to him with a surety of getting just what they order. Please mention our Magazine when you order goods. Ingalls' "GEM" OUTFIT is a wonderful offer. Every person doing Stamping should secure the "GEM" OUTFIT.

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Any tune can be played on this elegant new musical instrument, by any person entirely ignorant of musical notes or musical rules. It possesses the full, round, sonorous tones of the Harp, with many of the peculiar tinkling, vibratory sounds so peculiar to the Guitar.

While fitted for accompanying the voice, it is fully adapted to playing Marches, Waltzes and every other kind of instrumental music. It answers the purpose of a PIANO, and

a **BLIND MUSICIAN** Hearing it could not tell that he was not listening to an **Erard Harp.** Its strings are full of melodious and harmonious sounds. So ingenious, yet so simple, is the method of notation, that any child that knows figures by sight, can play tunes right off. This is the way it is done:—The Strings and the Music have similar numbers

so that you have only to pick String marked 1 to produce Note marked 1; and so on in any tune. It formerly took months before one could play a plain tune. But with the Roman Harp you can surprise your friends and

GIVE A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT BY Playing Right Off without any Practice, any tune, however difficult. By having the Roman Harp you get rid of that jarring, nerve-irritating "Practising" which drives a person almost frantic. With the Roman Harp the tune floats full, sweet and harmonious, like the music of a lark soaring skyward, "warbling its native wood notes wild." The Roman Harp is as Beautiful in Looks as it is Musical in Sound. It Lasts Years in perfect order. Is boxed securely and sent prepaid, on receipt of only \$2.00. Two Harps for \$3.50. Eighteen pieces of numbered Music go with it. It is bad for music teachers, but a blessing for the million. No more torturing the brain with quavers, crotchets and semi-breves. A child can play a tune as well as Blind Tom. Send registered letter or Money Order. **World Manufacturing Co.** Send all orders to 122 Nassau Street, New York

Our readers will find the Roman Harp a delightful instrument for parlor entertainments, and we would advise you to order at once before the holiday rush commences

NEW MUSIC 48 PIECES, 22 CENTS.

We will send 48 pieces New Music, full size, finely printed, including all the Gems from the latest operas, both vocal and instrumental, for only 22 cents if you will agree to show the music to your friends and tell them of our offer. At even 5 cents per piece these 48 pieces would cost \$2.40, while we offer all at less than one-tenth of that price. The selections include Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Operatic Songs, Ballads, etc., etc. The collection is carefully selected and will please all who may send. We will send the 48 pieces for 22 cents, three lots 50 cents, or seven lots for ONE DOLLAR. Postage stamps taken. Address all orders to the **WORLD M'F'G CO., 122 Nassau St., N. Y.**

ALL FOR 24 CENTS

We must reduce our stock in the next three months, and for 60 DAYS offer all the following for only 24 Cents: 10 Pieces Choice New and Popular Music, full size, finely printed, 200 Elegant Designs in Outlines for Stamping and Embroidery, 100 Laid and Popular Songs, including all the gems from the **MIKADO**, as well as "DREAM FACES," "LOVE, LOVE, LOVE," "SAILING," etc., etc., a large collection of New Riddles and Conundrums, over 250, just the thing for picnic and social parties. 250 Motto Verses, just sidesplitters. 77 Tricks in Magic, 100 Puzzles, all kinds, 26 Popular Games, a Secret Alphabet, 200 Amusing, interesting and Mysterious Pictures, the Great Game of Fortunes Told, etc., etc. We will send all of the above in one package to any address, prepaid for 24 cts. in postage stamps; **WORLD M'F'G CO.,** 3 packages 50 cts; 7 for \$1.00. Address all orders to 122 Nassau St., New York.

THE MONTAGUE CURL CLASP.

Greatest novelty of the age. Harmless, Tidy, Effectual, Cheap. The most simple and perfect article ever invented for the toilet. By the use of the Montague Curl Clasp a perfect and lasting ringlet is quickly and easily obtained without the danger resulting from the use of lead, or the inconvenience of curl papers. Use them yourself and show them to your friends. One Doz. 15 cts. Two Doz. 25 cts. Five Doz. 50 cts. Twelve Dozen, \$1.00. Stamps taken. **WORLD M'F'G CO.** 122 Nassau St. New York.



Our 1887 New STAMPING OUTFIT!



This Outfit is the largest, best and cheapest ever offered. It contains more new and original designs than any other, and it is to be obtained only of us. All our patterns are thoroughly made, the outlines are clear and distinct, and it is no trouble at all to use it.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY MAKE MONEY

By doing your own Stamping—By doing it for your friends. Our New 1887 Outfit for Stamping is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and contains all the following designs:—

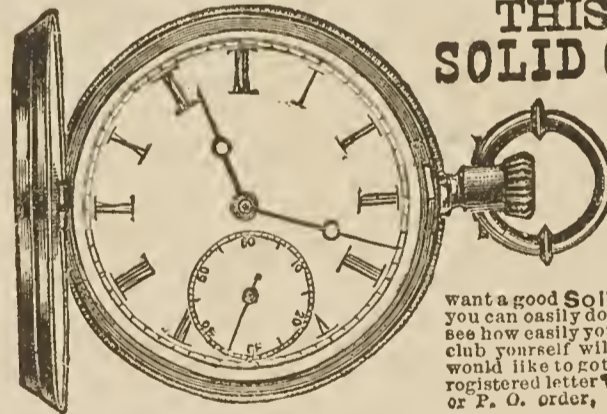
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Chick | 1 Boquet Daisies and Forget-me-nots for Tidy |
| 1 Half Wreath | 1 Eastlake Design in Violets, 6 in. |
| 1 Wild Rose, 3x3 | 1 Branch of Roses and Buds, 12 in. |
| 1 Horse's Head, 4x5 | 1 Pond Lilly's Buds and Leaves, 5x6 |
| 1 Flaxel Design, 7 in. | 1 Boquet of Full-blown Pansies, 10 in. high |
| 1 bunch of Fuschias. | 1 Crying Baby for Tidy, in Outline, 10 in. |
| 1 bunch of Strawberries | 1 Alphabet, 1 1/2 in. high, with Sprig of Ferns |
| 1 vine of Forget-me-nots and Daisies | 1 outline design, Boy and Girl Skating, 7 inches high |
| 1 single Daisy and Forget-me-not, 2x2 in. | 2 beautiful Scallop designs with Vine, 2 1/2 inches wide |
| 1 boquet of Daisies and Forget-me-nots, 5x6 inches | Elegant Snowflake designs for Crazy Patchwork |
| 1 sprig of Bachelor's Button, 3 1/2 in. high | 1 superb vine of Point Russe Stitches, 1 1/2 inches wide |
| 1 Scallop with sprigs of Lilly of the Valley | Complete Design of Crying Child for Tidy, in outline |
| 1 vine of Daisies and Ferns, 5 1/2 inches wide | 1 strip of Scallops for Skirts, Infant's Blanket, &c. |
| 1 growing design of Violets, for Lambrequins, &c., 6 in. high. | 1 sprig Daisies and Buds. |
| 1 sprig of Daisies, 4 in. high | 1 new vine of Roses, 2 inches wide |
| 1 sprig of Barberries, 3 in. high | 2 Braiding Pattern, us. narrow design |
| 1 single Rose and Bud, 2x2 in. | 1 little Butterfly with closed wings |
| 1 vine with Scallop, 2 1/2 in. wide | 1 new scallop with Forget-me-nots |
| 1 design, Two Owls on branch | 1 vine of Roses and Buds, 5 inches |
| 1 sprig of Golden Rod, 4 in. high | 1 Butterfly on spray of Rosebuds |
| 1 bunch of Roses and Buds, 3x5 in. | 1 Butterfly with wide open wings |
| 1 cluster of Strawberries, 2 1/2 x 3 in. | 1 bunch of Forget-me-nots, 4 1/2 in. |
| 1 sprig of Forget-me-nots, 1 1/2 x 2 in. | 8 or 10 Crazy Patchwork Designs |
| 1 Peacock Feather | 1 Wide Braiding Pattern for Tinsel |
| 1 Girl for Tidy | 1 large Butterfly |
| 1 Sprig Wheat | 1 Spray of Leaves |
| 1 large Anchor | 1 Sprig of Daisies |
| 1 small Anchor | 1 Full-blown Rose |
| 1 bunch Violets | 2 small Butterflies |
| 1 Staff of Music | 1 Star and Anchor |
| 1 Bird, 4x5 inches | 1 Hen and Chickens |
| 1 Owl on branch | 1 Spray Jessamine |
| 1 flying Swallow | 1 Sprig Buttercups |
| 1 little Bird | 1 Hand holding Hat |
| 2 Vines of Daisies | 1 Pretty Girl's Face |
| 1 Golden Rod | 5 Snowflake designs |
| 1 sprig Violets | 1 Flying Bird, 5 in. |
| 1 Kitten, 3 1/2 in. high | 3 Sprigs Forget-me-not |
| 1 Full-blown Daisy | |
| 1 little Girl, 5 in. high | |
| 1 large bunch Daisies | |
| 1 Bachelor's Button | |
| 1 large bunch Pansies | |
| 1 Wild Rose and Buds | |
| 1 Vine of Flowers, 8 in. | |
| 1 Bird on Branch, 4 in. | |
| 1 Half Moon with Face | |
| 1 branch of Roses, 9 in. | |
| 1 large spray of Wheat | |

In addition to the above 136 PATTERNS we include Book of Instructions, 1 Box White Powder, 1 Box Black Powder, 2 Best Pads, 1 Piece Stamped Felt with Needle and Silk to work it, also

5 DIFFERENT BOOKS OF FANCY WORK,

Artistic Fancy Work, 500 ILLUSTRATIONS Book of Ornamental Stitches, Fancy Braid Book, Knitting and Crocheting and Sample Book, with several hundred patterns. Teaches also HOW TO STAMP PLUSH, FELT, &c. Teaches the Kensington, Plush Ribbon, and other stitches. Also How to Do Kensington, Lustre Painting, &c. The patterns contained in this outfit are all useful and desirable for stamping Hatbands, Lamp and Table Mats, Tidies, Doylies, Towel Racks, Lambrequins, Splashes, &c. Plain and concise directions are given for doing Kensington and Outline Embroidery, Artistic Needlework, Painting on Silk, Velvet and Satin, China Decorating, Darned Lace, Knitted Lace, Crazy Patchwork, Macreme Crochet, Java Canvas Work, Feather Work, Point Russe, Cross Stitch, Indian Work, and Turkish Drapery, &c. Aside from the fascination of "doing Fancy Work," MONEY CAN BE MADE by selling the articles to Fancy Goods and Dry Goods Stores, or by teaching others how to make them. Homes made beautiful at a small cost. **WITH THE OUTFIT YOU CAN LEARN THE ART OF THE KENSINGTON EMBROIDERY.** You can learn Perforated Stamping, and do your own stamping. You can adorn your house with hundreds of beautiful articles of Kensington Embroidery. You can teach the art of Kensington Embroidery and Stamping, and do embroidery for others. Many young ladies who begin business with our Embroidery Outfit are now doing a very pretty and paying business in their own homes. **BEAR IN MIND!** All our orders are filled promptly, there is no delay in our establishments. **ment, causing disappointment, but of many thousand Stamping Outfits sold by us we have yet to hear of one dissatisfied customer.** At the retail prices which many dealers place upon their goods this Outfit represents a value of over \$10.00. We guarantee to send **EVERYTHING** enumerated above, including the **FIVE BOOKS,** by mail, postpaid, to any address, for **ONE DOLLAR!** **TWO** outfits, \$1.75. **FOUR** outfits for friends to send with you and get your own **OUTFIT FREE!** Send Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter. Postage Stamps taken. **WORLD M'F'G CO., 122 Nassau St., New York.**

THIS LADIES' SPLENDID SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH FREE!



to any person who will send us an order for 25 Ladies' Stamping Outfits AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Any person can readily secure 25 subscribers in one or two hours, or in a single evening. If you want a good Solid Gold Watch and want to get it without money you can easily do so. Send \$1.00 for a sample Stamping Outfit and see how easily you can get up a club of 25. If you don't care to get up a club yourself will you kindly hand this to some person whom you think would like to get the watch. 48 page Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Send registered letter **World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. N. Y.** or P. O. order.

Those of our Lady readers who are interested in making Home beautiful will find the new 1887 Outfit, advertised by the **WORLD MANUFACTURING CO.,** fully equal to the claims made in the above advertisement, and it is seldom that we can recommend anything with so much confidence as we do this. It is the largest and best Outfit we have ever seen for the money, and gives complete satisfaction. Kindly mention our Paper when you order.

A 25 CENT PENCIL FOR 10 CENTS.—Our new Propelling Pencil for the pocket is the best thing of the kind in the field to-day, and is a 25 cent pencil which can be sold at 10 cts., and allow a handsome margin to the agent. One boy sold one gross in two hours, and cleared \$8.40 profit! Everybody will buy it—the young and old, rich or poor—as nine out of ten people have use for a lead pencil. Our Propelling Pencil needs no sharpening, and one lead will last for a month. There isn't a house, store, workshop or factory but what you can sell from a dozen to a gross. It is finished in imitation Gold Plate, and sells like fun. Try a sample gross and see what you can do. Sample by mail, 10 cts. one doz. 65 cts. 1 gro. \$6. Address **WORLD M'F'G CO., 122 Nassau St., New York.**

THE CELEBRATED
SOHMER
 PIANOS. PIANOS. NEW YORK.

Are at present the most popular
 AND PREFERRED BY THE
 LEADING ARTISTS.
 149 to 155 E. 14th St.,

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS BY MAIL.

IN ordering Patterns by mail, either from ourselves or our Agents, 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 NUMBERS and SIZES should be carefully stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the NUMBERS, SIZES and AGES should be given. It is unnecessary to name or describe the styles desired, unless the party ordering has no Delineator, Catalogue or other of our Publications from which to select. We will send a Catalogue to any person forwarding us the name and address, together with a stamp to prepay postage.

A convenient formula for ordering Patterns is as follows:

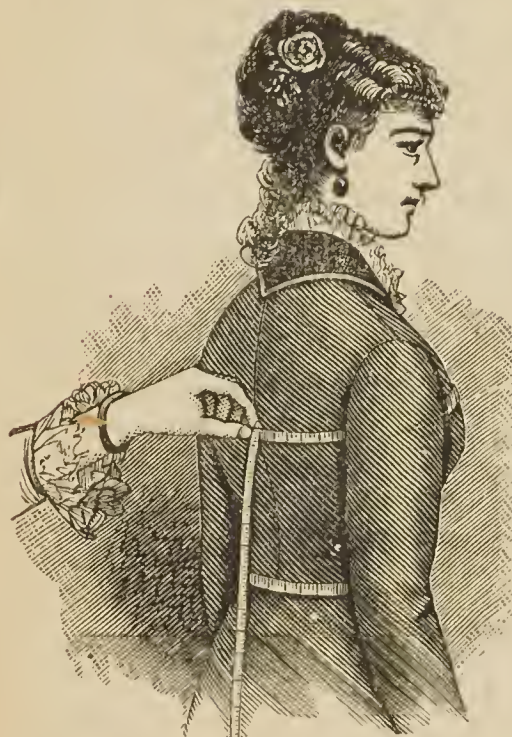
"SMITHVILLE, BULLITT Co., KY.
 THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [Limited].
 GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find Postal Order [or Express Money-Order] for — dollars and — cents, for which send me Patterns 983, bust 36; 881, 24 waist; 994, 12 years, 29 bust; 996, 12 years, 24½ waist; 1000, 6 years, 23 bust; and 8646, 7 years, 23 waist.

Mrs. JOHN MARTIN."



View showing Measurement taken by Person in front of Party being Measured.

In taking measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking the measure stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed, the following rules for measuring will ensure satisfactory results.



View showing Measurement taken by Person standing behind the Party being measured.

To Measure for a Lady's Waist, 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 tape around the waist, OVER the dress. 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.

To Measure for a Boy's Overcoat:—Measure 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, allowing one inch—thus, if the exact size be 14 inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. For the breast, measure the same as for a coat.

In sending money through the mails, security is best assured by using a Post-Office Order, Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft, or a Registered Letter.

Any sizes of the Patterns specified in this Book, which cannot at once be procured of our Agents, will be sent by us, post-paid, on receipt of price, to any part of the World.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

Lactated Food

The Most Successful PREPARED FOOD

FOR NEW-BORN INFANTS.

It may be used with confidence when the mother is unable, wholly or in part, to nurse the child, as a safe substitute for mother's milk.

No other food answers so perfectly in such cases. It causes no disturbance of digestion, and will be relished by the child.

In CHOLERA INFANTUM,

This predigested and easily assimilated Food will surely prevent fatal results.

FOR INVALIDS, it is a Perfect Nutrient in either Chronic or Acute Cases.

Hundreds of physicians testify to its great value. It will be retained when even lime water and milk is rejected by the stomach. In *dyspepsia* and in all wasting diseases it has proved the most nutritious and palatable, and at the same time the most economical of Foods. There can be made for an infant

150 MEALS FOR \$1.00.

Sold by Druggists—25c., 50c., \$1.00. A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This is the dreaded scourge of our summer time. It is usually caused by some inability of the infant to digest the food which is given it. Therefore, the great necessity of the careful feeding of infants. The safest food to use in summer is the Lactated Food. It is a sure preventive of cholera infantum, and will of itself, in connection with proper medical treatment, cure the worst cases. Many physicians depend upon it altogether. It is predigested, non-irritating, and easily assimilated, and gives health and strength to the whole system. Three sizes: 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. Sold by druggists.

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or LIVING TRUTHS FOR HEAD AND HEART,
 By John B. Gough.

His last and crowning life work, brim full of thrilling interest, humor and pathos. Bright, pure, and good, full of "laughter and tears," it sells at sight to all. To it is added the Life and Death of Mr. Gough, by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. 1000 Agents Wanted.—Men and Women. \$100 to \$200 a month made. *Distance no hindrance as we give Extra Terms and Pay Freight.* Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.



You can make a house betoken real comfort inside by tasteful outside adornment. Some jobs of painting, like the figures in a Turkey Carpet, resemble nothing in the heavens above, the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. Our \$1.35 per gallon Ready Mixed Paint is an easy paint to put on, and it stays when it's once on, too. The F. J. NASH MFG CO., Nyack, Rockland Co., New York. *Interesting Circulars Free.* If your dealer refuses you these goods apply to us direct.

THEY NEED NO TRY BREAKING IN.

BALL'S
CORSETS

THEY FIT AT ONCE, adjusting themselves to the form of the wearer and yield with every movement so that it is impossible to break steels. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after three weeks' wear. Try them once and you will wear no other. Look out for worthless imitations see that the name BALL is on the box, ALSO OUR GUARANTEE. For sale by all leading dry goods dealers.

CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
 Chicago, Ill., and New York City.

PRIESTLEY'S SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS

Are the most thoroughly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece. None genuine unless rolled on a yellow "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark. They are dyed in two standard shades of black.



**AN INTERESTING CIRCULAR,
FREE TO ALL,**

will tell you what your old school painter will say, before you ask him, and **WHY** he will say it.

THE F. J. NASH M'F'G CO.,

Nyack, New York.



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All Contracts based on Actual Circulation.

The First Edition of this Number of THE DELINEATOR was

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- Line Rate (Agate), \$1.00 " month.

The only discount we allow is Ten per cent. on Yearly Contracts.

Notice is hereby given that no one, except Mr. H. T. MONTGOMERY, of this office, is authorized to accept advertisements for any of our Publications. No deviation will be made from the regular rates, as above given. We pay no commissions, but deal directly with the advertiser.

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THREE ARTISTIC COLORED PLATES.

SIX Beautiful ART WORK PAPERS, and a number of Embroidery Working Patterns, full size. Also, plain directions for treatment and application; sent for One Dollar only.

Recent colored plates are large MARINE VIEW, by Ed. Moran. Beautiful Peasant Study, "FISHER GIRL," by Walter Satterlee, and fine STUDY OF GRAPES. Sample Copy, with very handsome Colored Plate, RED ROSES, Illustrated Catalogue of other Colored Studies, Catalogue of Art Handbooks, etc., sent for only 20 cents.

THIRTEEN COLORED Plates—(Flowers, Landscape, Marine Figures and other subjects), with a year's subscription, only \$3.00. This also includes hundreds of working designs, (Embroidery Wood Carving, etc., full size, innumerable illustrations, and practical information on all Art methods and matters).

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Mention DELINEATOR.

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To Subscribers:—

Subscribers to our Publications, when ordering a change in the Post-Office Address to which they wish their Publications mailed, 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 Jan., 1886, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa."

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.



The faintest color on the cheek of the Maiden is yet a color. In the fading away of the deep purple stain into the white body of flower, there is a distinct limit line. These tones are pure. Purity of tone was never better rendered than in our Ready Mixed Paint at \$1.35 per gallon. The F. J. Nash M'f'g Co.,

Nyack, Rockland Co., New York. Interesting circulars free. If your dealer refuses you these goods apply to us direct.

STAMPING.

The largest book of Stamping Patterns ever published in America; it shows over 4,000 of all the latest designs. No lady should be without it, as it is of the greatest value and assistance in selecting designs for Fall and Winter work. Price, only 50 cents.

MRS. T. G. FARNHAM,

10 West 14th Street and 909 Broadway,
N. Y. CITY.

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.

100 New Fancy Scrap Pictures, large Horse's Head, Kittens, Dogs, Girls, Mottoes, &c., and 4 (no 2 alike) large Christmas Cards, 10c. BOOK CO., Nassau, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our Household Specialties. Sent, postpaid, 1 Sample for 10c., 2 for 25c., or 3 for 50c., each Sample different. Send for Circulars to **BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE CO.,** 795 Broadway, New York City.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express office at once. The National Co., 28 Dey St., N. Y.

WORK For All. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth \$5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.



In the morning from the window you see so old, yet ever new, the blue sky with the floating white clouds, the myriad shades of soft green flecked with all the tints of the flowers. Every time we meet you we try to tell you something more about this old yet ever new and fascinating story of color. Will you read hereafter as we write,

under this sign of the Painters daily toil? The F. J. NASH M'F'G CO., Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., Manufacturers of Ready Mixed Paint. Interesting Circulars Free. If your dealer refuses you these goods apply to us direct.

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.

The New Crochet and Embroidery Material.

Ladies should read all about it. Send 12 cents for copy New Work published by J. R. LEESON & CO., 295 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

EMBROIDERY SILK, best quality, assorted colors. 25 Skeins, 20 cents. Floss, 20 Skeins, 50 cents. SMITH & PRATT, Middletown, Conn.

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT.

SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail, 25c. Circulars FREE. J. S. BIECH & CO., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

Ladies' Shears and Scissors.

We have made a material reduction in the prices of our Shears and Scissors, to which we would respectfully call attention. Protected, as they are, by several patents covering their points of excellence, and offered, as will be learned on examining the advertisement, at figures so low as to defy competition, we feel assured that largely increased sales will follow the liberal concessions we have made.

POINTS—2 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 34, | 5½ inches, | \$1.00. | \$0.75. |
| 35, | 6 inches, | 1.25. | 0.95. |

POCKET SCISSORS—2 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 10, | 4½ inches, | \$0.85. | \$0.65. |
| 11, | 4¾ inches, | 1.00. | 0.75. |

LADIES' SCISSORS—4 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 3, | 5 inches, | \$0.85. | \$0.65. |
| 4, | 5¾ inches, | 1.00. | 0.75. |
| 5, | 6½ inches, | 1.25. | 0.95. |
| 6, | 7 inches, | 1.50. | 1.15. |

LADIES' STRAIGHT SHEARS—2 Sizes.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 15, | 6¾ inches, | \$1.25. | \$0.95. |
| 16, | 7½ inches, | 1.50. | 1.15. |

LADIES' BENT SHEARS—1 Size.



| NO. | LENGTH. | FORMER PRICE. | REDUCED PRICE. |
|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 25, | 8½ ins., | 1.75. | 1.30. |

On receipt of price and order, we will send to any part of the world any size of Shears or Scissors in the above List, charges for carriage to be paid by the purchaser. We send out no goods C. O. D.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

A CUTTING SCHOOL

FOR TAILORS.

TO those who may be interested in knowing about the matter, we take pleasure in stating that we have recently organized a

"SCHOOL OF CUTTING,"

where young men are practically educated in the best methods of garment-cutting for gentlemen.

This school is under the management of cutters of the highest reputation, not only as skilled workmen, but as teachers capable of properly imparting their knowledge to others. The course of study includes practical illustrations of measuring and drafting by various methods, and explanations of the causes of faults, as well as the proper remedies for their correction. If desired, instructions may also be had in a perfect method of graduating proportionate patterns and their use as a basis of cutting.

A very interesting innovation has been introduced in this school. It is presented to the pupil during the last ten days of his term, at which time he is well enough advanced in the other branches of the art to appreciate its advantages. The new departure is the exhibition to pupils of the practical results to be achieved by the methods in which they have been instructed. This is done by *measuring, drafting and cutting the goods, making them up and trying them on the form measured.* This addition to the regular course of study has never before been taught in a cutting school. The value of this practical illustration is equivalent to six months' practice.

If desired, books containing drafts and directions for future reference will be furnished.

Studies may be begun at any time, and it will not be necessary for pupils to make previous engagement for table room, etc., as heretofore, our school-room being the largest and offering the best accommodations of any in the country. Board may be obtained in the immediate vicinity at \$5 to \$8 per week.

TERMS FOR INSTRUCTION.

For a complete course of instruction in cutting and making gentlemen's garments, including grading patterns, \$100. To cutters in practice, desirous of changing their methods: for a course occupying from three to six days, \$50; for a coat system only, \$25; for a trousers system only, \$15; for a vest system only, \$10.

Pupils may begin their studies at any time. Cutters in practice, desirous of private instruction, will be taught in rooms prepared expressly for that purpose.

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Fine French China and Best Porcelain

AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, ... \$12.00
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THE AUTOMATIC DRESS PLAITER,
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BLISS BROTHERS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD!

We desire to warn the public against the schemes of pretended canvassers, who, ostensibly acting as our agents, obtain money by the fictitious establishment of agencies for the sale of our goods and by taking subscriptions for the DELINEATOR and our other publications.

In order to put a stop, if possible, to the operations of these impostors, we deem it advisable to repeat here the offer made by us in the advertisement of the DELINEATOR in this and preceding issues:

\$100 REWARD.

WE WILL PAY \$100 TO ANY PARTY SECURING THE ARREST, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON, WHO, REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS OUR AGENT, OBTAINS MONEY FRAUDULENTLY, EITHER BY TAKING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR OUR PUBLICATIONS OR BY THE FICTITIOUS ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF OUR GOODS.

We wish to state emphatically, that there is no one of our authorized representatives who is not at all times able to produce abundant evidence of his authority to transact business for our house. When a request for this evidence is made by people with whom they wish to transact business, it will be promptly met in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our travelling agents are all gentlemen and, with the credentials in their possession, are at all times prepared to meet an investigation of their right to do business for us, at the hands of a justice of the peace or other duly qualified magistrate.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Parties Ordering Publications or Patterns 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, 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 post-master 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.

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. If the subscriber be unable to recall the month, it will suffice to send us the wrapper enveloping the last number received. 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 May and June numbers of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for April, '86. She knows of no reason for their non-receipt."

To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books:

SUBSCRIBERS to our publications, when ordering a change in the post-office address to which they wish their publications mailed, 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 January, 1886, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa."

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., N. Y.

THE
Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashions.

This Magnificent Publication is 15x19 inches in size, and contains over 60 pages of splendidly finished engravings; a full exhibit of costumes—standard, moderate and extreme—being displayed on its pages. It is issued in March and September of each year; and every subscriber receives a SUPPLEMENT, monthly, until the issue of the succeeding SEMI-ANNUAL.

The Supplements will be found to illustrate and fully set forth any New Styles which may become fashionable between the times of the publication of each Volume and its Successor.

The STANDARD EDITION of this Work, in Pamphlet Binding, is furnished to yearly Subscribers as follows: FOR TWO BOOKS (issued respectively in March and September), with Ten Supplementary Sheets (issued monthly), \$1.00.

These Books and Supplements will be sent by mail to Yearly Subscribers in any part of the United States or Canada, post-paid by us. Charges for Carriage or Postage, by Express or Foreign-Mail Service, must be paid by the recipient.

The STANDARD EDITION is printed on a superior quality of paper, and is specially calculated for the use of our Agents, though Dressmakers will find it of the greatest assistance to them in interchanging ideas with their customers.

There is also a POPULAR EDITION, printed upon paper lighter in weight. On receipt of 25 CENTS, a Copy of this Edition will be sent, post-paid, to any Address in the United States or Canada.

We have no Club Rates, and no Commissions are allowed to any one, on Subscriptions sent us.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.

SPECIAL OFFER!

To any retail customer purchasing Patterns at our Office to the value of 50 Cents or more, at one time, we will present a Copy of the

METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE:

Or, to any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, \$1.00 or more, for Patterns, we will, on receipt thereof, send a Copy, post-paid, free of charge.

Or, to any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, 50 Cents for Patterns, with 10 Cents additional to prepay postage on the Book, we will forward, on receipt thereof, a Copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE.

A description of this Work will be found elsewhere on this page.

NOTICE.—In making remittances, if possible, send by Draft, Express Money-Order or Post-Office Money-Order. Do not risk money or Postal-Notes in the mail without registering. Postage Stamps of One or Two Cent Denomination, sent us by mail, will be accepted as Cash.

ADDRESS:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.

THE
LADIES' MONTHLY REVIEW,
A MONTHLY RÉSUMÉ OF
Metropolitan Fashions.

THE LADIES' MONTHLY REVIEW is devoted especially to the illustration and description of the newest styles in vogue for Ladies, Misses and Children, and also contains a variety of articles concerning Dress Materials, Trimmings, Millinery, Lingerie and other subjects connected with Fashion. It consists of 16 pages, with a page size of 11½ by 16½ inches.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, . . . 50 Cents per Year.
SINGLE COPIES, 5 Cents.

(Postage prepaid by us to any Address in the United States or Canada.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Commencing with the issue of the LADIES' REVIEW for July, 1886, the Subscription Price was made 50 Cents a Year for the Publication alone, no Premium Patterns being given with the Subscription. Certificates for Patterns, previously given to Subscribers, will, of course, be filled when presented. Certificates issued by any of our Agents, must be filled by the Agent from whom they were obtained.

WE HAVE NO CLUB RATES, AND NO COMMISSIONS ARE ALLOWED TO ANY ONE, ON SUBSCRIPTIONS SENT US.

Persons subscribing are requested to particularly specify the month with which they wish the Subscription to commence.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
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The Semi-Annual
REPORT OF JUVENILE FASHIONS

Comprises a Chromo-Lithographic Plate,
(Size, 19 by 24 inches),

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE 1st OF
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST,

with a Book containing descriptions of all the

Latest Styles of Juvenile Clothing.

Single Copies of the Juvenile Semi-Annual Report, 30 Cents.
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INVARIABLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

THE
DELINEATOR,

A Monthly Magazine,

—ILLUSTRATING—

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS,

Contains representations of all the Latest Styles and Novelties in

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fashions,

with full descriptions of New Goods, New Styles, New Trimmings, and Practical Articles on subjects connected with dress.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - 15 CENTS.

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When the DELINEATOR is to be sent to any of the following Countries, 35 cents for Extra Postage must accompany the Subscription Price of the Magazine:—Africa (British Colonies on West Coast), Asia, Austria, Azores, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Cape Verde, China (via Hong Kong), Columbia (U. S. of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçoa, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawaiian Kingdom, India, Ireland, Abyssinia, Gold Coast, Mauritius, Madagascar (St. Mary and Tamatave only), Sierre Leone, Zanzibar, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nassau (New Providence), Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Russia, Sandwich Islands, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Barbadoes, Bermudas, British Guiana, Chili, Mexico, Trinidad, Venezuela, Ceylon, New Caledonia, Singapore, and Siam.

For the following Countries the Extra Rate to be prepaid with each Subscription is appended:—Africa, West Coast of (except British Colonies), 88c.; Australia, 24c.; Cape Colony, (South Africa), 88c.; Natal, (British Mail), 88c.; New Zealand, 24c.; Shanghai, direct (via San Francisco), 24c.; Accra, 88c.; Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamatave), \$1.32; Orange Free State, 88c.; Transvaal, \$1.32; Fiji Islands, 24c.

NOTE THIS OFFER!

To any one sending us \$1.00 for a Subscription to the DELINEATOR, with 10 cents additional to prepay postage, we will also forward a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE of the current edition, until the same shall be exhausted. If the current edition is exhausted at the time we receive the Subscription, we will send a copy of the succeeding number immediately upon its publication. See advertisement of the Metropolitan Catalogue elsewhere in this issue. No Premium Patterns are given with a Subscription to the DELINEATOR.

Address:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

THE
QUARTERLY REPORT
OF
METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

This Publication is issued on the Tenth of March, May, September and November. Each Number includes a handsome

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE,

ILLUSTRATING

Fashions for Ladies and Children,

and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, articles upon Millinery and other Modes, items of interest to Ladies, etc.

The Plate is 24x30 inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dressmakers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in fine colors upon richly finished paper, and is in itself a work of art, without a superior in Chromo-Lithography.

—TERMS FOR THIS PUBLICATION:—

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The QUARTERLY REPORT, when sent by mail from our New York Office to any part of the United States or Canada, is post-paid by us; charges for carriage or postage, when sent by express or foreign mail-service, must be paid by the recipient.

Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter term than One Year, and are always payable in advance.

In making Remittances, if possible, send by Draft, Express Money-Order or Post-Office Money-Order. Do not risk a Postal Note or money in a letter without registering it.

We have no Club Rates, and no Commissions are allowed to any one, on Subscriptions sent us.

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.



“WHAT is meant by ‘free alkali,’ Doctor? I see it mentioned in the advertisements of IVORY SOAP.”

“‘Free Alkali,’ Madam, is the alkali which is not combined with the fats or oils of which the soap is made, due to the ignorance or carelessness of the soap maker. Soaps in which ‘free alkali’ is present are decidedly injurious to both the clothing and the skin when habitually used. I have seen reports of analysis made of the Ivory Soap by men eminent in our profession, and all pronounce it to contain no ‘free alkali,’ to be made with great care and of materials of the best quality, carefully selected, so I unhesitatingly recommend it for every purpose about the house for which good soap is required.”

A WORD OF WARNING:

There are many white soaps, each represented to be “just as good as the ‘Ivory’;” they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for “Ivory” Soap and insist upon getting it.

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