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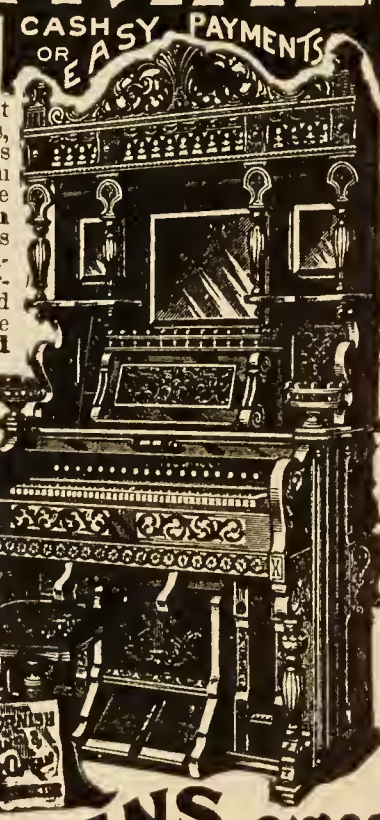
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THE DELINEATOR FOR OCTOBER.

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HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.



The original touch that invests the cosy corner of the artist's studio with peculiar charm can be studied to advantage by the home-

maker who is open to suggestions. The striking point in the example shown below is the pleasant effect created by the use of framed and unframed pictures. Under skilful handling this feature is capable of as many variations as the scale of notes can be made to impart.

The satisfaction produced by one really fine work of art should, of course, be sustained by others equally good. Original paintings, in oil or water colors, may be barred out by their cost, but the excellent reproductions by photography or photo-engravings have enough artistic merit to include them in a pictorial arrangement. Landscapes lack the carrying power of a single head, but in the latter branch of art one has an ample choice of subjects from the foreign galleries in the works of Greuze, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Mme. Le Brun, Reynolds and others.

In the illustration the eye is called to the copy of Franz Halz's tambourine player, which is made prominent by being hung under an embroidered canopy, and partially enclosed by a large palm-leaf. The small plaster figure at the left further accents the centralizing thought.

An irregular placing of sketches or prints gives a much better effect than a uniform arrangement in which pictures of an exact size are balanced at opposite sides of one hung in the center. A group of illustrations upon one subject, a set of different portraits of the same person, or several views of a picturesque spot will concentrate the attention pleasantly upon the varied phases of one theme.

The wire by which a picture is suspended should, if un-

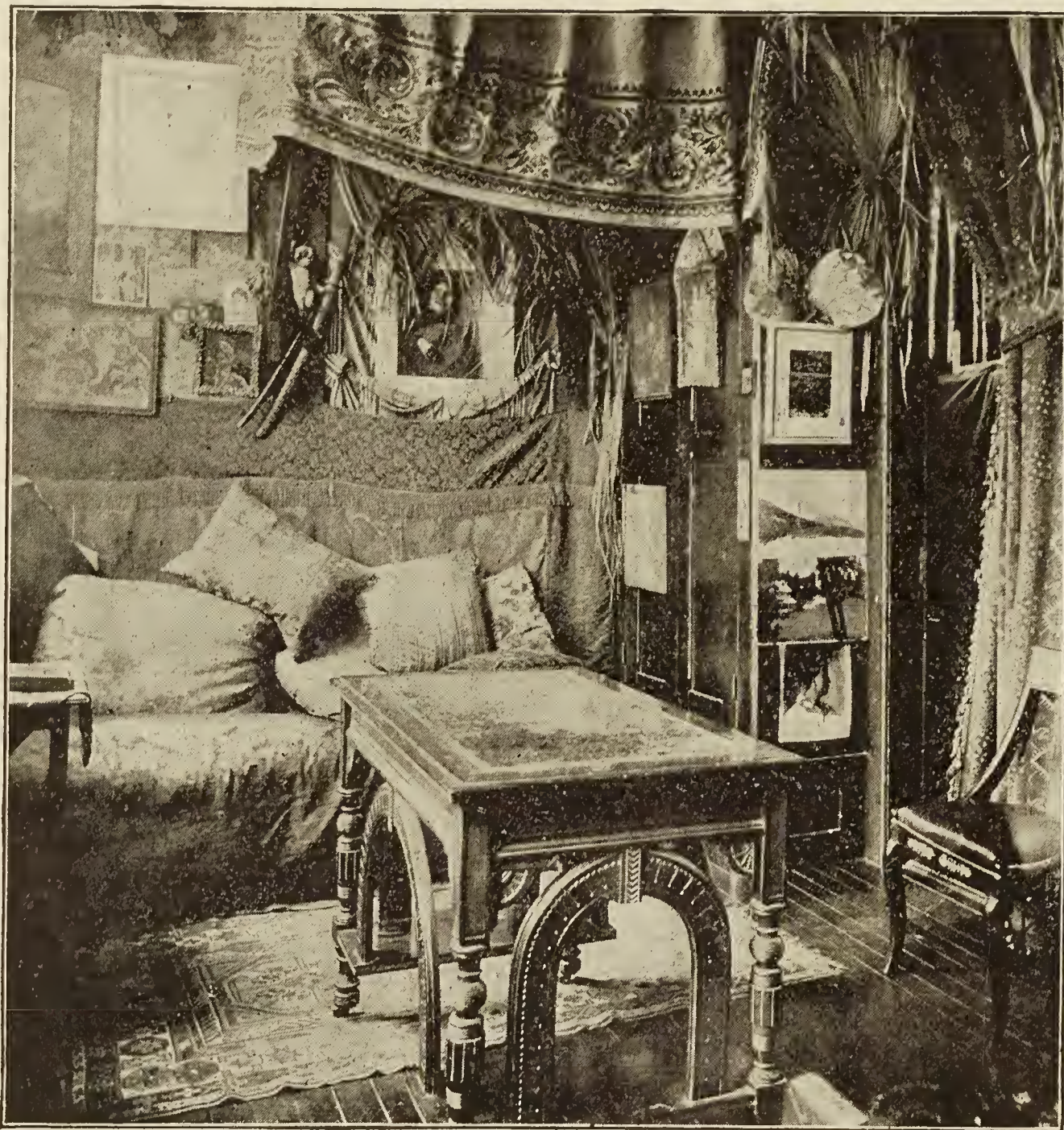
pleasantly conspicuous, be stained or painted the color of the wall against which it rests. The nickel and brass thumb-tacks used by artists to fasten down their drawing papers are available for securing mounted but unframed pictures to the walls, and their brightness is easily subdued by a coat of oil paint.

The demands of amateur photographers have enlarged the once narrow field of mounting cards and mats, and one may choose now from among a number of different shades of green, brown and gray, the tones that bring out the most artistically the coloring of the print.

In the fifteenth century the owners of large estates in France combined, for the comfort of frequent transportations of furniture, a packing chest and seat. With as careful provision for our present-day convenience, a divan that does a double duty as a clothes holder is made for use in contracted quarters. The best kind is made with spiral springs and a hair mattress. Over this a fitted cover of heavy cotton goods may be slipped, and the same material tacked to the wall against which the pillows rest. Single portières are sold to be thrown over a couch, and the favorites are of woollen tapestry or Bagdad stripes. The latter may be purchased in single stripes, selecting two tones of one color that is predominant in the room and sewing enough of the strips together to give the desired width.

A pretty collection of pillows for the divan need by no means become an expensive hobby. The dry-goods and upholsterers' stores devote special counters to squares of material to be used for this purpose, and the variety of beautiful colors brought out in heavy cottons, imitating woollen and silk, seems to be a direct response to the heavy demand for artistic pillow-covers.

The skirts of Delhi women have a picturesque and historical interest when made up into covers for pillows. For the same use the embroidered costumes from the Orient have particular value. Strips of Chinese embroidery may be filled out with any suitable plain material to make the square, and a pair of bandanna handkerchiefs may be simply sewed together without ornament. Amateur handiwork in many varieties and ingenious devices may be employed on this branch of the fittings for the cosy corner, the effects always being more a matter of fancy than of fashion.



COSEY CORNER IN ARTIST'S STUDIO.

The skirts of Delhi women have a picturesque and historical interest when made up into covers for pillows. For the same use the embroidered costumes from the Orient have particular value. Strips of Chinese embroidery may be filled out with any suitable plain material to make the square, and a pair of bandanna handkerchiefs may be simply sewed together without ornament. Amateur handiwork in many varieties and ingenious devices may be employed on this branch of the fittings for the cosy corner, the effects always being more a matter of fancy than of fashion.



SOME HANDSOME WEDDING-GOWNS.

Described on Pages 414 and 415.

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is a Publication 15½ x 16¾ inches in size, and contains from 125 to 150 pages of beautifully printed Large Illustrations, representing the Latest and Reigning Fashions for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear. It is published Quarterly, for Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, with Supplements for the intervening months, exhibiting the NEW STYLES which become fashionable between the issue of Each Volume and its Successor.

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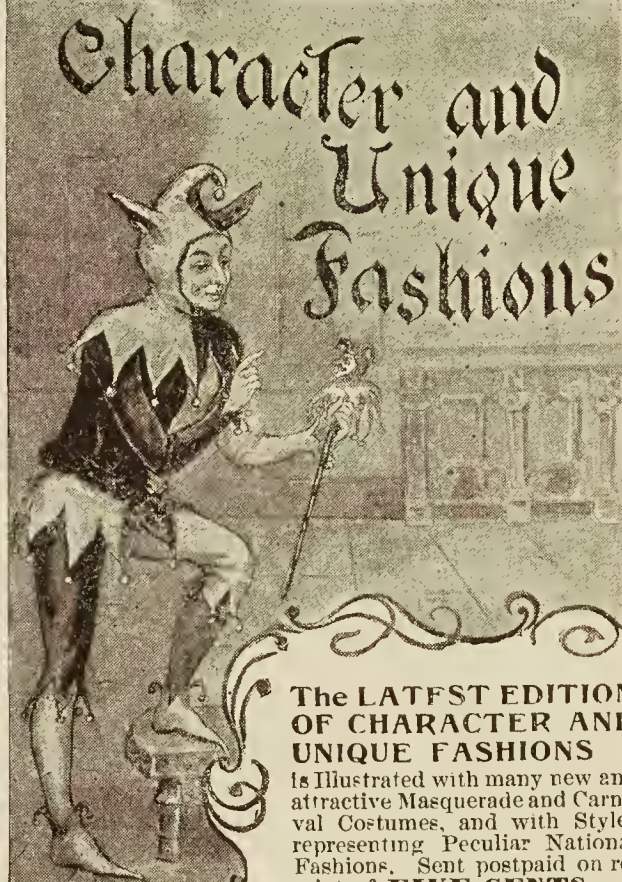
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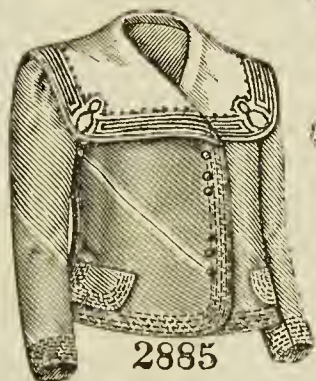
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The Newest Coats & Reefers FOR Little Folks ~

(Described on Pages 439 to 441.)



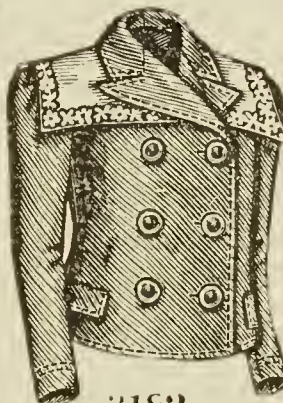
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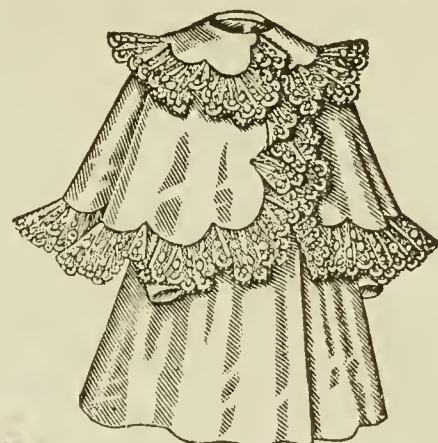
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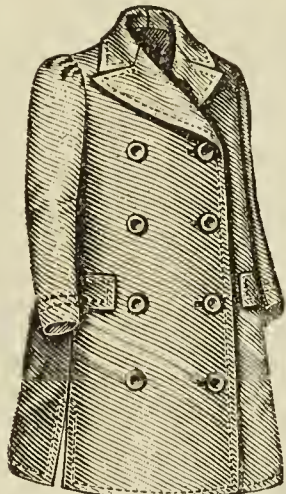
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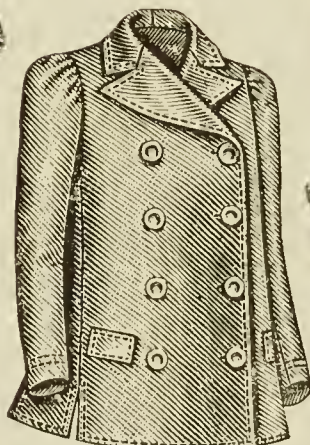
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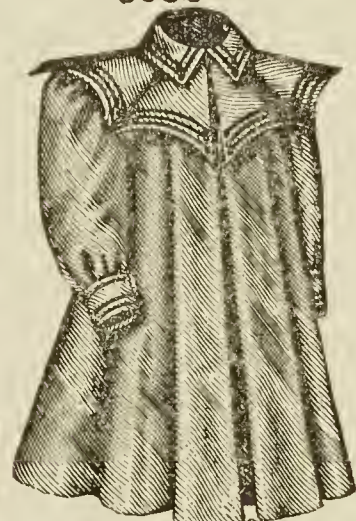
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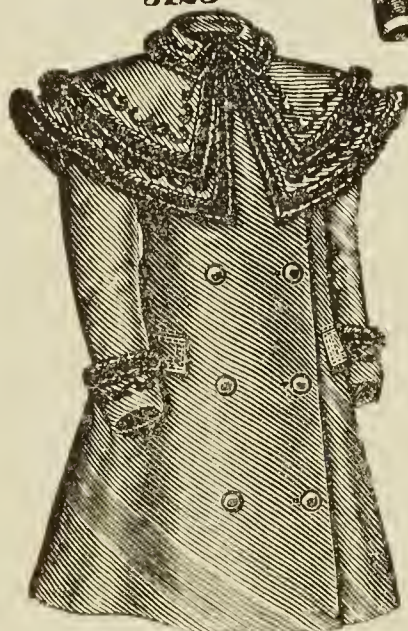
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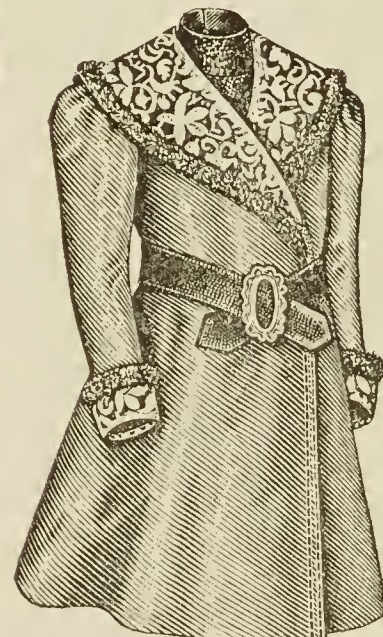
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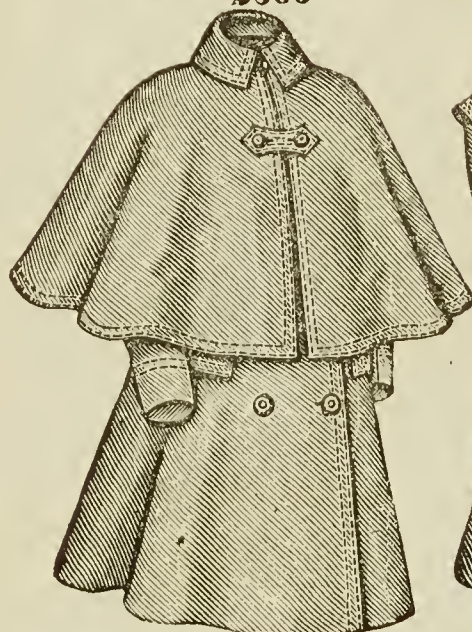
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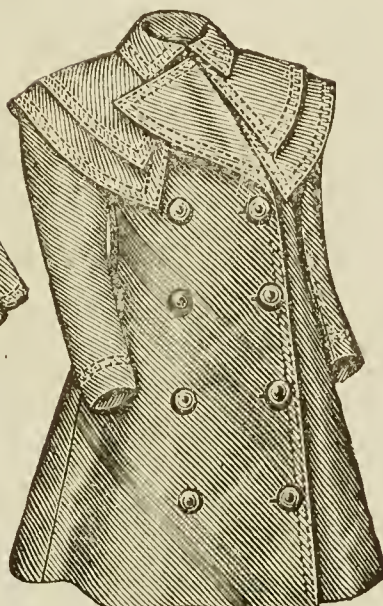
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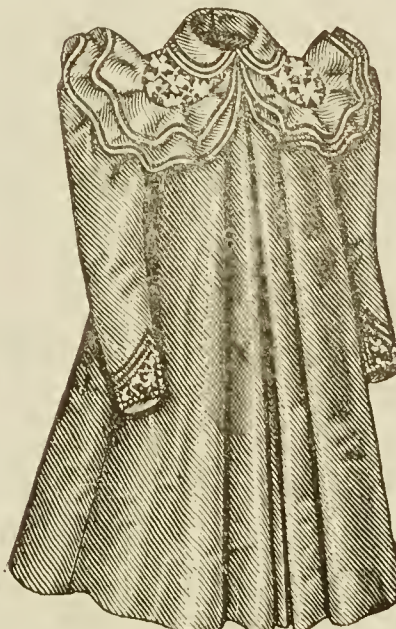
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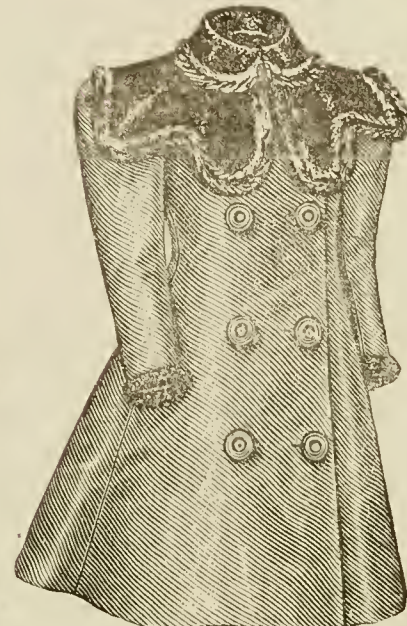
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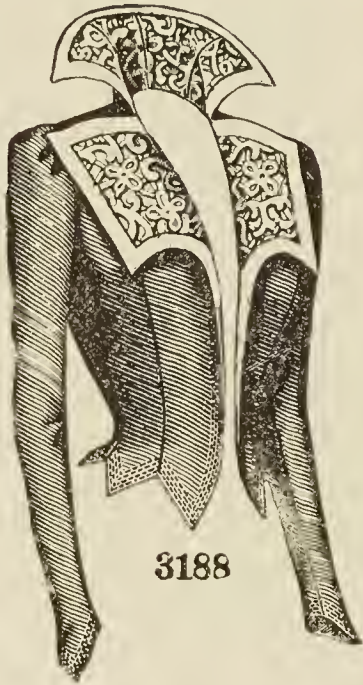


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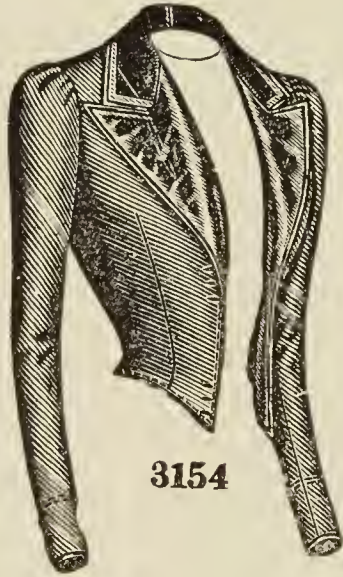


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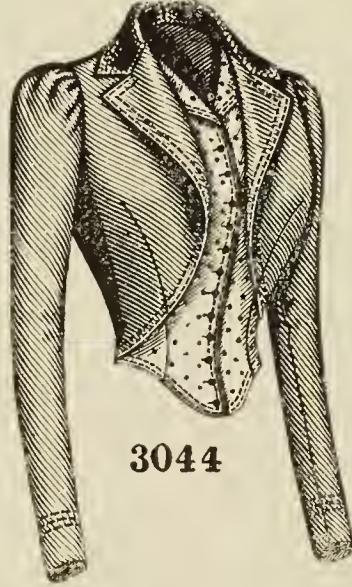
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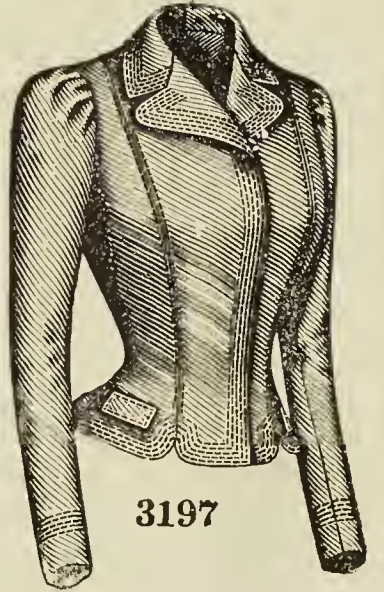
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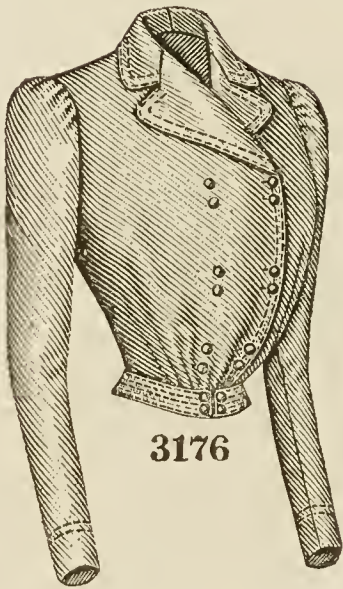
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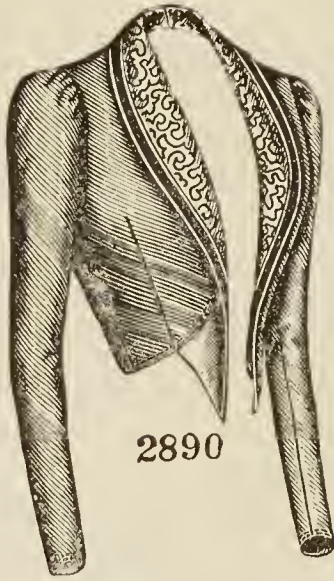
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SOME MODISH ~ Autumn Jackets

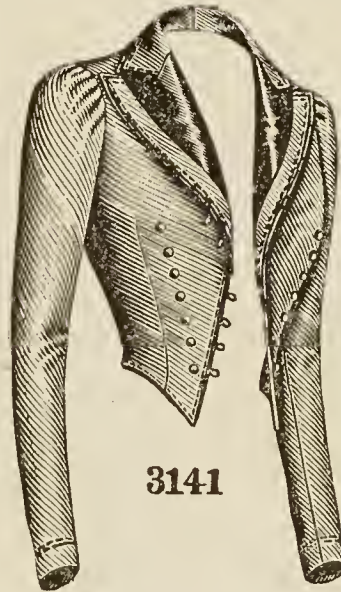
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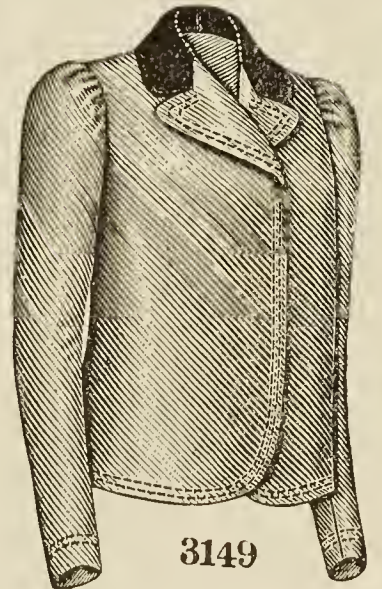
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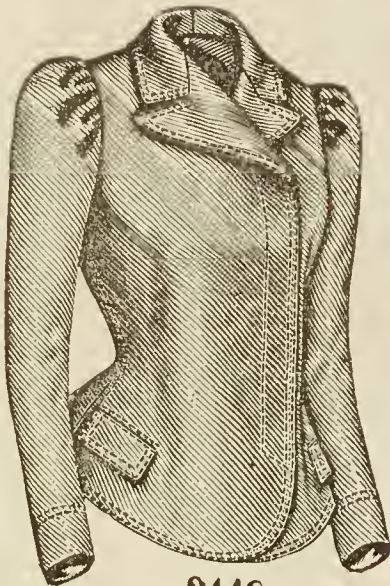
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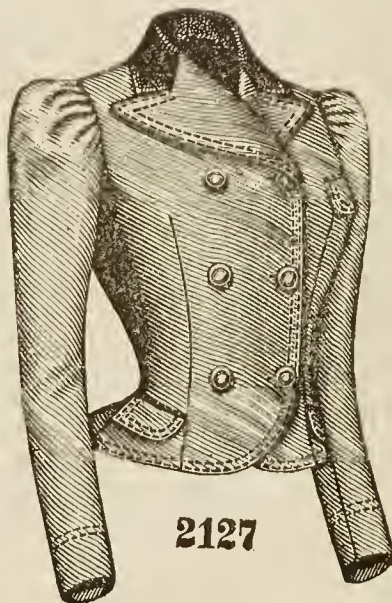
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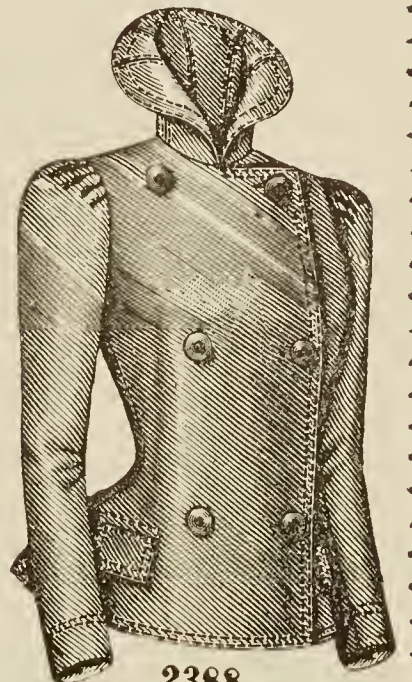
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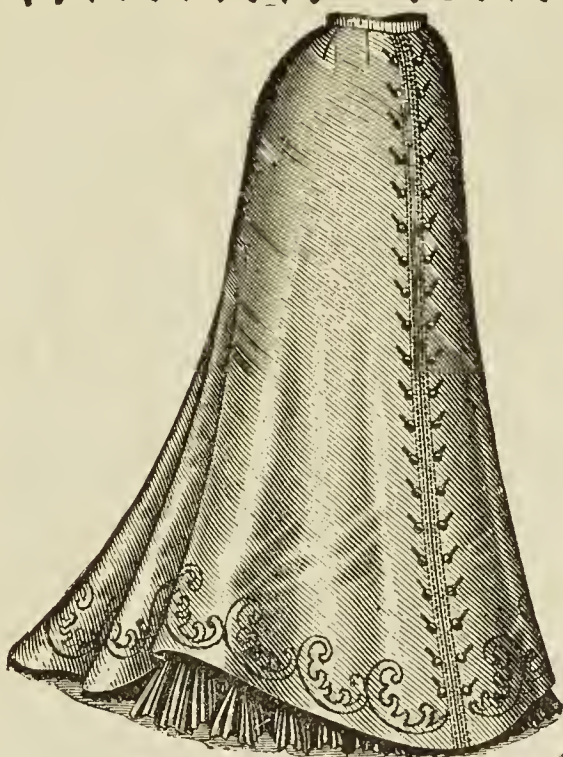
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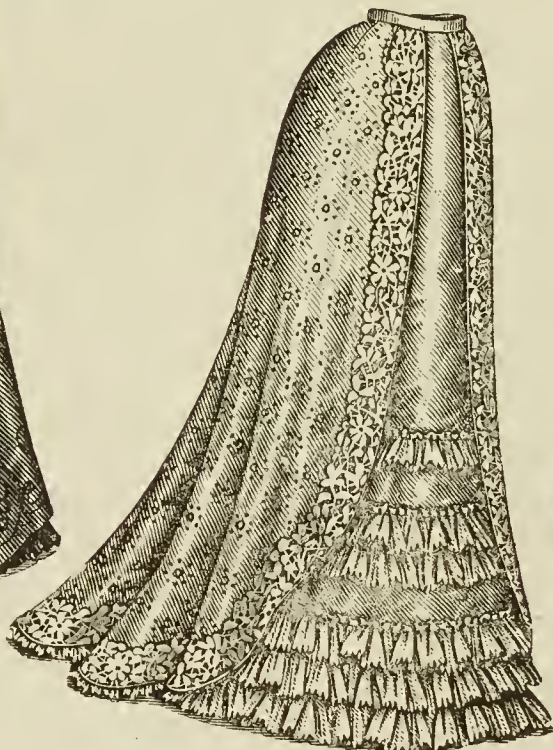
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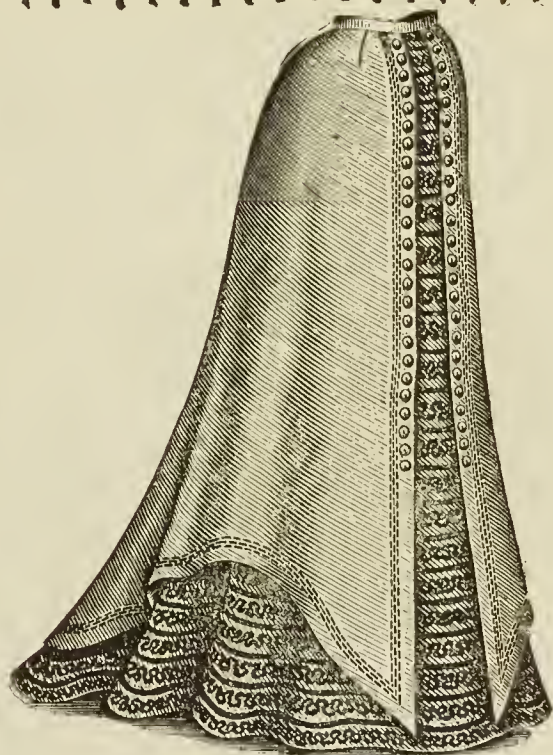
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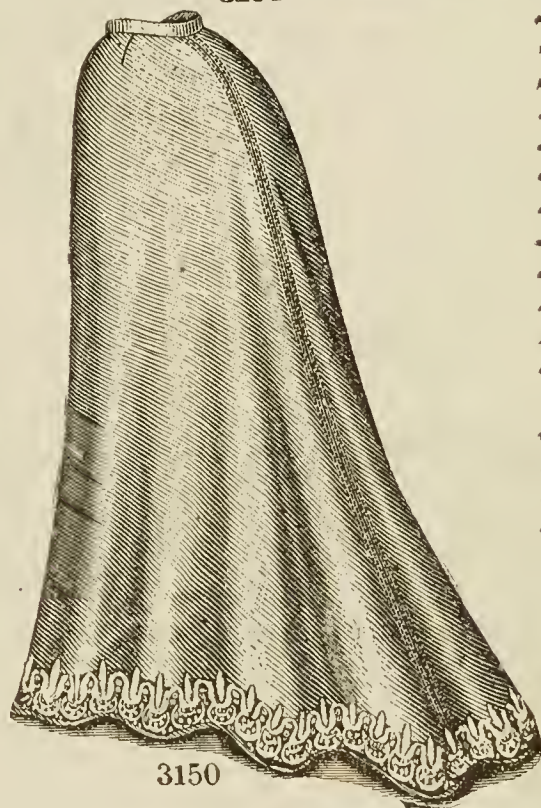
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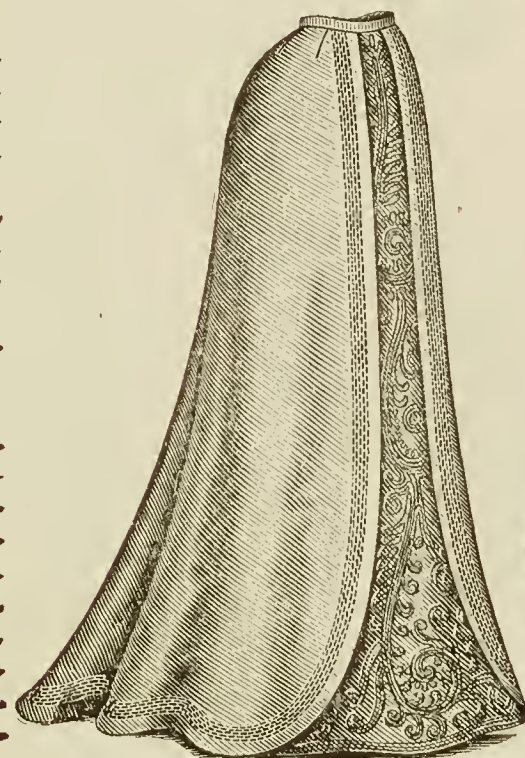
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ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS for Autumn Skirts

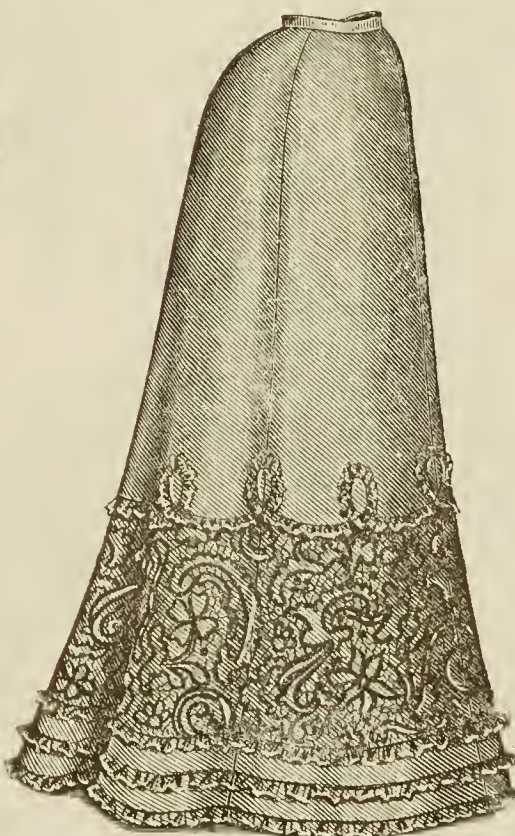
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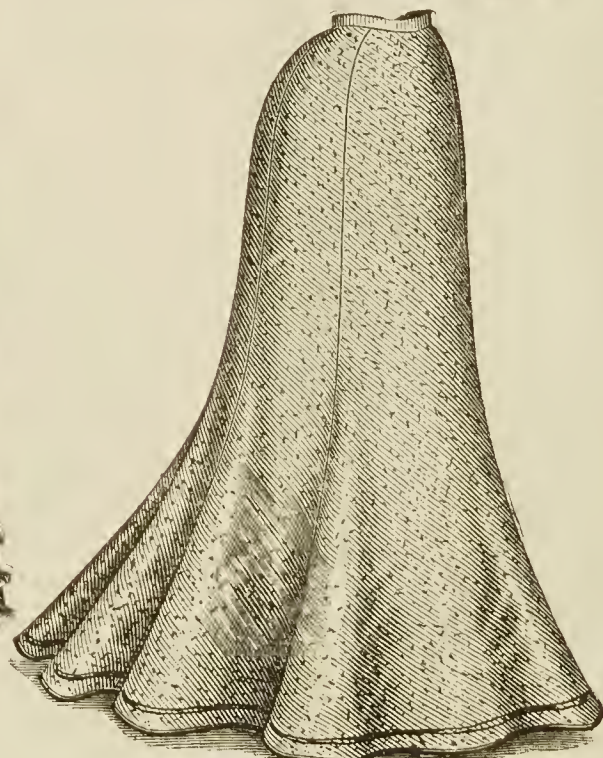
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No's.
545
546
547



No. 313



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THE DELINEATOR

VOL. LIV.

OCTOBER, 1899.

No 4.



FIGURE No. 138 P.—This illustrates Ladies' Outdoor Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 3275 price 10d. or 20 cents; and Shirt-Waist No. 3269, price 10d. or 20 cents. (Described on page 375.)

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES IN COLORS, TINTS, ETC., SHOWN ON FIRST PAGE OF COVER, PAGES 359 TO 362, 373, AND 378 TO 388 INCLUSIVE.

FIGURES ON FIRST COVER PAGE.

The garments on the seated figure are Ladies' jacket and shirt-waist. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3257 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 398. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 2747 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

A novel arrangement of fancy gimp renders the cloth jacket very dressy. The jacket, which is in Eton style, has a seamless back and flaring fronts, with pointed lower corners, that are separated by under-arm gores. On it is arranged a becoming stole-collar that is faced with satin, and facings of satin simulate cuffs on the small sleeves.

In the present development white taffeta was employed for the shirt-waist, which has a box-plaited back. Short shoulder-yokes support the bloused fronts, and a turn-over collar and purple handkerchief scarf are at the neck.

A handsome jacket may be made by the design of velvet, with white satin for the collar facing and passementerie for embellishment. Taffeta, cloth or mohair is suitable for the shirt-waist.

Sweeping plumes decorate the large hat.

The garment on the standing figure is a Child's long coat. The pattern, which is No. 3245 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for children from two to eight years old, is also pictured on page 443.

Rich red, satin-faced cloth was selected in this instance for the protective long coat, which is adorned with bands of velvet covered with lace appliqué. A velvet rolling collar completes the neck of the coat, on which is arranged a deep, pointed cape-collar. At the back fulness is introduced below the waist-line which is disposed in broad box-plaits, and the coat is closed in double-breasted fashion at the front. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top, and a leather belt encircles the waist.

Melton, cheviot, Bengaline or poplin will bring out this coat effectively, and garniture may be contributed by fur, braid or ribbon quillings.

The flaring hat is trimmed with an immense bow of ribbon.

FIGURES NO. 128 AND 129 P.—SMART STREET TOILETTES FOR AUTUMN.

FIGURE No. 128 P.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 3222 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 397. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3263 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 407.

That comfortable affair, the box-coat, is much in vogue with the up-to-date votaries of fashion. The one pictured is here made of tan cloth and shows the approved tailor finish of stitching and self-strappings. The coat has a loose, sack back and at the sides is fitted by seams that terminate above deep vents. Similar vents appear below the curving seams that are introduced into the adjustment of the fronts and extend to the shoulders. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in lapels below which the garment is closed in double-breasted fashion. The corners of the coat are prettily rounded, and the sleeves are of the two-seam variety.

The skirt is developed in purple cloth and lavishly trimmed with black-and-gold braid and gold gimp. The design is in saddle-back style and closes at the left side. It has a pointed tunic that falls over a three-piece skirt on which is arranged a circular flounce of velvet.

Melton, kersey, cheviot or serge may be chosen for the coat, while serge, silk, satin or vailing will be appropriate for the skirt, which may be elaborately decorated or simply finished with stitching.

The hat is tastefully ornamented.

FIGURE No. 129 P.—This comprises a Ladies' coat and skirt.

The coat pattern, which is No. 3252 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 397. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3280, and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 411.

Street toilettes in severe tailor style are always in good taste and are particularly serviceable at this time of the year. The trim toilette illustrated consists in this instance of a green cloth jacket finished with stitching and a skirt of brown cloth. Interlaced diamonds of cut-out cloth are stitched on the skirt, all the seams of which are strapped. The skirt is a seven-gored style and has an under box-plait at the back, where it falls in rolling folds below the hips.

Oblong pocket-laps and a velvet collar are becoming features of the natty jacket, which closes in a fly at the front, where it is rather loose. The coat is snugly adjusted at the sides and back, where coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed below the waist-line. The small sleeve has gathered fulness at the top.

The toilette may be reproduced in gray homespun combined with white faille for the revers and collar of the jacket.

The smart hat is adorned with quills and silk.

FIGURES NOS. 130 AND 131 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWNS.

FIGURE No. 130 P.—This pictures a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 842 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be also seen on page 419.

Grace is the dominant note of the beautiful tea-gown illustrated, which is fashioned on lines similar to those of the Russian court-gown. White crêpe de Chine was here used for the design, which is decorated with bands of lace appliqué. It conforms to the curves of the figure at the sides, but at the front and back has pronounced fulness that falls in soft folds. At the neck appear full surplice sections of corn chiffon, which are mounted on a smooth yoke and outlined by shaped yoke-bands of silk overlaid with lace appliqué that are mitered at the center. The gown is invisibly closed at the left side and is extended to form a graceful train. The unique wing sleeves are prettily lined with corn silk; they are seamed for a short distance from the top and below the seam fall away from the arms to disclose the small under-sleeves of guipure. The under-sleeves are completed by circular cuffs that ripple over the hands, and bows of corn ribbon ornament the wing sleeves at the end of the seam.

There is an infinite variety of new fabrics especially suitable for such gowns, taffeta, chiffon, moire, mousseline, fleur de velours or albatross cloth being some of the popular novelties for this purpose. Jewelled trimming, bands of Grecian embroidery or ruches of chiffon may be used for decorating the design with admirable results.

FIGURE No. 131 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 3229 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 392.

The tea-gown is a very attractive affair when developed in soft, clinging materials and gracefully worn. The dainty one pictured is in Empire style and is here made of Liberty satin. Ruches of chiffon ornament the design, and the sleeves and yoke-facings are developed in Renaissance lace. The gown has graceful fulness at the back, where it is prettily trained. It is fashioned with full, short body-fronts that support the skirt-front, the fulness of which is collected in gathers at the top and then falls in sinuous folds to the lower edge. The back and front of the gown are cut in low, square outline at the top, and above them the body lining is covered by yoke-facings of lace. Rippling bretelles stand out over the gathered puffs arranged on the small sleeves. At the neck are tacked ribbon tie-strings that are brought around to the front and there artistically bowed.

Simpler gowns may be made by the design of vailing, cashmere or cloth, and dainty decoration may be contributed by ribbon quillings, braid or lace appliqué.

FIGURES NOS. 132 P AND 133 P.—HANDSOME RECEPTION
GOWNS.

FIGURE No. 132 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3212 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again depicted on page 401. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3215 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be also seen on page 413.

Never before have there been so many variations of that useful affair, the separate waist. The becoming mode illustrated is here made of blue taffeta combined with white taffeta overlaid with guipure. A circular bertha of velvet is arranged on the waist and reveals the back of the chemisette in yoke outline. Vertical tucks are taken up in the slightly bloused fronts, which are shaped to disclose the front of the smooth chemisette. Tucks also appear in the tops of the sleeves, which are completed by rippling velvet cuffs and lace frills.

The nine-gored skirt is in sheath style to the knee, below which it flares attractively. Passementerie supplies garniture for the skirt, which is made of silk.

Shirred chiffon, tucked silk or velvet may be associated with cloth, veiling or satin for the waist. Such fabrics as cloth, cashmere and voile will satisfactorily develop the skirt.

Feathers and velvet embellish the picturesque hat.

FIGURE No. 133 P.—This shows a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3244 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 403. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3249 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be also seen on page 409.

Flame-pink taffeta showing a black figure was here associated with flame and white taffeta in the dressy waist forming a part of the stylish toilette pictured. Bands of lace appliqué add a decorative touch to the waist, which blouses modishly. There is a shallow back-yoke and a smooth vest that are framed by a deep sailor-collar which at the front extends in revers to the waist-line. Over this collar is arranged a smaller sailor-collar that also terminates in pointed revers. Flaring cuffs finish the sleeves.

The one-piece skirt is in saddle-back style and is fitted without fulness at the top. It is closed at the front and is gracefully trained. The skirt is made of striped cheviot and is plain save for two rows of buttons at the front.

Lace over satin or panne may be used for the collars of a pale-green Liberty satin waist made in the mode. The skirt may be developed in any of the firmly woven woollens and is especially desirable for wide materials.

The velvet hat flares at the front and is decorated with feathers and velvet.

FIGURES NOS. 134, 135, 136 AND 137 P.—LADIES' TEA-JACKETS
AND NÉGLIGÉES.

FIGURE No. 134 P.—This depicts a Ladies' tea-jacket. The pattern, which is No. 3216 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 405.

Négligées have a great fascination for the average woman, as she realizes that there is no other mode that accentuates her charms so daintily. In this instance a combination of figured and plain taffeta and chiffon produces an elaborate effect in the novel tea-jacket or matinée, which is prettily trimmed with lace frills and narrow velvet ribbon. The tea-jacket is snugly adjusted and is fancifully shaped at the bottom, being short at the center of the front and back and rather long over the hips. The fronts are reversed in odd revers which are extended to form a Medici collar. The fronts are wide apart to show the short vest, which is covered all over with puffings of chiffon separated by bands of velvet ribbon bowed at the center. The neck is in Pompadour outline, and a wrinkled stock of chiffon with frill ends is worn. Fanciful cuffs completing the full elbow sleeves fall over wrinkled bands that are finished with lace frills.

Satin and mousseline, velvet and crêpe de Chine or cloth and silk may be associated for the design with pleasing results.

FIGURE No. 135 P.—This shows a Ladies' dressing-sack. The pattern, which is No. 3010 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in

nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

Deep frills of lace, ruches of silk and blue velvet bows decorate the handsome dressing-sack, which is made up in blue-and-white silk combined with all-over lace over plain blue silk for the collar. The fronts and back are plaited at the top, where they depend from a smooth, square yoke which is V-necked at the front. The fronts are rounded at the bottom, and the becoming circular collar is gracefully scalloped. The large one-piece sleeves fall loosely about the arm and are prettily scalloped.

Dainty dressing-sacks may be developed in cashmere, crêpe de Chine and embroidered lawn. Fancy tucking or joined bands of ribbon and insertion may be used for the collar of such a sack with good effect.

FIGURE No. 136 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-jacket. The pattern, which is No. 3189 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

A fanciful collar is a marked feature of the dainty tea-jacket, which is made of corn veiling and lavishly decorated with insertion and lace frills. The fronts are becomingly full and are tucked at the top. They are gracefully rounded at the bottom and are held in loosely to the figure by ribbon tie-strings that are artistically bowed. The design is smooth at the sides, but has scanty fulness at the back. Frills of lace softly finish the neck and similar ones complete the small sleeves.

The mode may be reproduced in lawn, cambric, silk or cloth and decorated with lace appliqué or ribbon quillings.

FIGURE No. 137 P.—This pictures a Ladies' dressing-sack. The pattern, which is No. 3114 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on the label of its pattern.

The sleeves of this attractive and useful combing-wrap are particularly unique and graceful. They produce the effect of capes or wings and fall free from the arm-holes. A deep, pointed yoke supports the full fronts and full back, which hang free about the figure. A deep frill of lace outlines the yoke, which is completed by a soft, rolling collar. Joined bands of insertion were used for the yoke of the sack, which is here made of lawn and embellished with lace frills and insertion.

A serviceable sack may be made by the mode of blue French flannel and adorned with satin ribbon. Cloth, veiling or silk will also be appropriate for the design.

FIGURE No. 138 P.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 138 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and shirt-waist. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3275 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is also portrayed on page 398. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 3269 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 403.

The most stylish jackets of the season are characterized by high flaring collars and large revers. In the jacket illustrated a high sectional collar with pointed corners that flare becomingly broadly reverses the fronts in sharp-pointed lapels and adds a touch of individuality to the mode illustrated. The dart-fitted fronts are slightly loose, but the jacket is snugly adjusted at the back and sides. The two-seam sleeves are of correct shaping. Lace over silk was used for the collar and lapels of the jacket, which is here shown made of dark cloth and decorated with fur and strappings.

The silk shirt-waist has drop sleeves, and a pointed yoke, seamless on the shoulders, that supports the back and full fronts. At the neck appears a dressy stock with turn-over portions.

Serge, melton, Venetian cloth and velvet are the materials usually employed for jackets of this type, which may be adorned with braid or passementerie. The shirt-waist may be made of cloth, serge or washable fabrics.

Quills and silk garnish the fanciful round hat.

FIGURE No. 139 P.—LADIES' SEASONABLE TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 139 P.—This is composed of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3278 and costs

10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 399. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3249 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 409.

An impression of luxury is imparted by the jacket, which is in Eton style and is made of broadtail. A becoming sectional collar with flaring corners insures comfort on cold days, and the fronts are reversed broadly in sharp-pointed lapels below which they close invisibly. The sleeves are of correct size and shaping.

Light cloth was here selected for the one-piece skirt, which is decorated with black soutache. It is without fulness at the top, being in saddle-back style, and is closed at the front.

The toilette may be reproduced in cloth, serge, camel's-hair or homespun and simply finished with stitching.

The modish hat is garnished with plumes, a handsome buckle and two shades of silk.

FIGURE No. 140 P.—LADIES' DRESSY TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 140 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3283 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 402. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3264 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently shown on page 414.

The drop yoke is a becoming feature of the smart toilette, which is here shown developed in mastic voile associated with lace over silk and effectively decorated with bands of velvet overlaid with lace appliqué. The waist, which closes invisibly at the back, blouses at the front and is fancifully pointed at the top, where a smooth drop-yoke appears. Curving shoulder seams perfectly adjust the yoke, which droops over the shoulders and forms caps for the small sleeves, which are V shaped at the top and completed with flaring cuffs. The stock rises in high points at the sides and a fancy belt is worn.

A deep plaiting of chiffon falls over the circular flounce applied on the seven-gored skirt, over which is arranged a seven-gored over-skirt that terminates in sharp points. The design is smoothly fitted at the top in saddle-back style.

An elaborate evening skirt may be made in the mode of black crêpe de Chine and silk and garnished with jet. Embroidered chiffon over satin may be used for the yoke of such a waist, if satin or cloth be chosen for its development.

The large hat is ornamented with velvet and large plumes.

FIGURE No. 141 P.—LADIES' TAILOR COSTUME.

FIGURE No. 141 P.—This portrays a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3221 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 391.

Decided simplicity characterizes the stylish costume here shown made of rough cheviot and trimly machine-stitched. The sombreness of the mode is relieved by facings of white cloth on the rolling collar and pointed revers which are a marked feature of the jacket. The flaring fronts are dart-fitted, and the jacket closely follows the lines of the form at the sides and back. The sleeves are the correct size for Autumn jackets. Under the jacket is worn a silk shirt-waist completed by a standing collar and four-in-hand tie.

An under box-plait is formed at the back of the three-piece skirt, which is of graceful shaping. It undulates prettily below the hips and is becomingly trained.

Homespun or cloth may be selected for the costume, with satin or faille for the facings and braid for garniture.

Plumes and ribbon ornament the hat.

FIGURE No. 142 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 142 P.—This depicts a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 3240 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 397. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3249 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again represented on page 409.

There is little attempt at decoration on the cloth coat pictured, the beauty of which is due essentially to its perfect cut and tailor-like finish. It is close-fitting at the back, where

a novel effect is produced by having the side-back gores extend to the shoulders. The fronts are adjusted by curving seams that reach from the shoulders to the lower edge; they lap broadly, and the closing is effected in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. The velvet-faced rolling collar reverses the fronts in sharp-pointed lapels and facings of velvet simulate cuffs on the small sleeves.

The one-piece skirt is without fulness at the top and is in saddle-back style. It meets all the way down at the front over a narrow stay and forms graceful, rippling folds at the back and sides. Fancy plaid material was used in this instance for the design, with black soutache for trimming.

A very serviceable toilette may be made by the mode of English Oxford. White faille or satin may face the revers and collar of such a jacket if developed in homespun, cloth or cheviot.

An immense ribbon bow adorns the hat.

FIGURE No. 143 P.—LADIES' CARRIAGE TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 143 P.—This is composed of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3226 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 400. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3170 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

The effect of the colors and materials combined in the toilette is eminently artistic and stylish. Burnt-orange velvet, French-gray voile, white taffeta and chiffon are here associated in the toilette, ornamentation being provided by wide and narrow velvet ribbon, fancy buttons and white lace appliqué. The fancy basque-waist has full side-fronts to which are joined rippling revers that frame full gathered center-fronts. A full center-back appears between the smooth side-backs that meet at the waist-line, below which they extend in rounding tabs. Draped caps and scalloped cuffs relieve the severity of the sleeves, and a lace frill and a wrinkled stock of the chiffon daintily finish the neck.

A circular over-skirt falls over the five-gored skirt of white taffeta, both the skirt and over-skirt being without fulness at the top. The over-skirt is seamed at the front and back and is shaped to show the skirt at the sides in an effective way.

A desirable toilette may be made by the mode of cloth, silk or vailing and adorned with ribbon quillings, jewelled trimming, etc.

The becoming hat is artistically decorated with lace, chiffon and a graceful plume.

FIGURE No. 144 P.—LADIES' VISITING GOWN.

FIGURE No. 144 P.—This comprises a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3274 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 402. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3263 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again illustrated on page 407.

The exceptionally novel basque-waist illustrated has a deep, smooth yoke which is revealed in fanciful outline by the oddly pointed front and back. The waist blouses modishly at the front and is closed at the left side. The sleeves have draped fulness at the top and are extended in bell effect over the hands. A high stock is at the neck, and a crush belt encircles the waist.

A three-piece over-skirt terminating in points falls over a three-piece skirt, on which is applied a circular flounce. The skirt is without fulness at the top and is in saddle-back style. The tunic, sleeves and over-blouse of the toilette are here made of brown cloth and ornamented with tan passementerie, while light-mode cloth was selected for the skirt-flounce and yoke; both the yoke and flounce are heavily braided with brown gimp.

Voile and lace over satin may be associated for the toilette, which would in that case be adorned with lace appliqué or bands of passementerie. Tucked silk or shirred chiffon would be appropriate for the yoke of a silk gown made in the mode.

The hat is tastefully trimmed.

FIGURES Nos. 145, 146, 147 AND 148 P.—AUTUMN SHIRT-WAISTS.

FIGURE No. 145 P.—This pictures a Ladies' shirt-waist.

The pattern, which is No. 3246 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 404.

Shirt-waists seem to have taken a new lease of life, and an exceptionally dainty one is here made of joined bands of lace insertion and ribbon, with tiny frills of lace for garniture. The backs, which are seamed at the center and topped by a pointed yoke, are cut bias, as are also the full fronts that puff out prettily. Tapering revers are joined to the fronts and frame a removable vest that is entirely concealed by a jabot of lace. Bias link cuffs complete the one-piece sleeves, which in this instance are made without the opening at the back of the arm.

This waist is quite a dressy affair, but a plainer one may be made in the mode of French flannel, cloth or silk.

The large hat is decorated with ribbon and plumes.

FIGURE No. 146 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 3258 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 404.

A deep, round yoke made of lace over silk individualizes the becoming shirt-waist, which is here shown developed in figured silk, with plain silk for the link cuffs completing the small shirt-sleeves and also for the applied box-plait through which the closing is made at the front. Shoulder seams smoothly adjust the yoke, which is finished by a ribbon stock. The pouched fronts are gathered top and bottom, but the fulness at the back is disposed in five box-plaits that flare in fan fashion.

If a less elaborate waist be desired, French flannel, serge or cashmere may be chosen for the design, with stitching for a finish.

Silk, chiffon, flowers and a fancy buckle adorn the stylish hat.

FIGURE No. 147 P.—This shows a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 3269 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 403.

This season shirt-waists are much more elaborate than ever before, and they are now worn at the theatre, small receptions, etc. Bands of black passementerie give character to the dressy shirt-waist here pictured developed in corn silk. The waist has a yoke of tuck silk which is so shaped that it fits perfectly without the aid of shoulder seams. It is seamed at the center of the back, however, and is pointed at the back and front. The bloused fronts are rather full, but the short back is plain save for scanty fulness at the bottom. Box-plaits are joined to the front edges of the fronts, and collar ornaments fall over a becoming stock finishing the neck. Cap facings of tuck silk appear above the fancifully pointed tops of the sleeves, which are finished by flaring cuffs.

The design may be reproduced in cloth combined with lace over silk or lawn associated with fancy tucking.

The jaunty hat is tastefully trimmed.

FIGURE No. 148 P.—This portrays a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 3205 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 405.

An up-to-date modification of the useful shirt-waist is here illustrated developed in all-over lace and dark silk. Fancy white gimp decorates the shirt-waist and simulates caps on the small sleeves, which are completed by link cuffs that are rolled back from the button-holes. Plaits are arranged in fan effect at the back, while the bloused fronts are gathered top and bottom. Box-plaits are joined to the front of the waist, and a smooth, square yoke shaped by shoulder seams is a feature of the design. A ribbon stock, tulle bow and a crush belt are pleasing accessories of the mode.

Cashmere, Liberty satin or washable fabrics may be employed for the design, with passementerie, lace appliqué or ribbon for decoration.

Feathers, ribbon, and a fancy aigrette embellish the attractive hat.

FIGURE No. 149 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON GOWN.

FIGURE No. 149 P.—This depicts a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 3206 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two

inches, bust measure, and is differently shown on page 400. The skirt pattern which is No. 3264 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may also be seen on page 414.

Rich Renaissance lace was used for the one-seam sleeves and yoke-facings of the attractive gown, which is here shown developed in crêpe de Chine and decorated with baby ribbon and frills of lace. The smooth yoke-facings are outlined by a triple bertha made in sections which meet at the center of the front and back and lap on the shoulders. The waist has pretty fulness at the bottom both back and front, the latter pouching stylishly and being extended to form cascaded revers. The sleeves are lengthened to fall over the hands; and a fancy stock is at the neck.

Two graduated circular flounces are applied on the seven-gored skirt, over which falls a seven-gored over-skirt. The mode is in saddle-back style and is without fulness at the top. The pattern only provides for the deep flounce, but the trimming flounce is cut like it, though shallower.

This gown will be a desirable addition to a bride's outfit and will be appropriate for theatres, receptions, etc. Vailing, cloth or silk may also be selected for the design.

FIGURE No. 150 P.—A MODISH BRIDAL GOWN.

FIGURE No. 150 P.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3255 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 403. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3294 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and is also pictured on page 412.

To be strictly up to date, a waist must induce a broad-shoulder effect. Nothing does this as successfully as the drop yoke, a modification of which is introduced in this becoming waist. It is adjusted by curving shoulder seams and droops over each shoulder to form the cap-top of the small sleeve. The shirt back shows plaited fulness at the bottom, and the fronts are plain at the top but are gathered at the bottom, where they blouse prettily. A high stock closed at the back completes the neck.

There is no fulness at the top of the five-gored skirt, which is extended to form a symmetrical train at the back. Tucked silk and white satin Duchesse were here combined for the design, which is lavishly embellished with appliques of chiffon flowers.

Handsome wedding gowns are made of poplin, faille or satin, and they may be decorated according to individual taste, pearl passementerie, lace or orange blossoms being the trimmings generally selected.

FIGURE No. 151 P.—LADIES' TAILOR SUIT.

FIGURE No. 151 P.—This embraces a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 3219 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 399. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3281 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 408.

The lines of the skirt forming a part of the modish suit here portrayed developed in gray homespun and neatly finished with stitching and self-strappings are strikingly novel and attractive. It is a four-gored mode, fitting perfectly close at the top and at the back is introduced a wedge-shaped gore that spreads at the bottom to form a graceful train.

The basque is cut on the most modern lines, and faultless adjustment is insured by the usual seams and double bust darts. It closes in single-breasted fashion with button-holes and bone buttons and at the lower edge is gracefully rounded. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in small lapels, and the V thus formed is filled in with a white linen chemisette. A satin four-in-hand tie is an appropriate neck accessory. The inside seams of the small sleeves end a short distance above the bottom to give freedom at the wrist.

Tweed, cheviot and fine cloth are the materials most in vogue for tailor suits of this description. The beauty of the design lies principally in its cut and finish, but a decorative air may be imparted by braid or narrow bands of fur, if a more elaborate affair be desired. For the chemisette white faille, poplin, tucked silk, piqué, etc., will be appropriate.

The quaint hat is artistically adorned.

Fashions of To-Day

The fancy for smooth, tight-fitting skirts without a particle of fulness increases. Extreme care must be exercised in adjusting these skirts, and they must be fitted to the figure with as much exactness and correctness as the waist in order to secure satisfactory results. The latest skirt of this class is in one-piece style, showing the saddle-back and closed down the center of the front. The shaping affords a graceful flare at the bottom. The skirt may be made in round length or with a sweep.

An attractive skirt especially adapted for developing very narrow materials is a nine-gored sheath-flare style. The smooth adjustment is cleverly achieved, and an under box-plait appears at the back.

Over-skirts remain as popular a feature as they were all Summer, and it is only a question of individual taste whether they will be used in designing the dressy or the tailor gown, as their appropriateness for both is established. One of the most attractive models consists of a seven-gored skirt having an applied circular flounce over which falls an over-skirt or tunic, also in seven-gore style, which has deep scollops at the bottom. The skirt is smooth about the hips and back, in saddle-back style.

Another admirable mode of a similar character consists of a three-piece foundation-skirt having a graceful tunic over-skirt falling over it which is circular in shaping around the sides and back and has a front-gore. At the lower edge the over-skirt is pointed and laps over a circular flounce.

That petticoats should carry out the close-fitting lines expressed in dress skirts is a natural result of this vagary of Fashion. An unusually graceful petticoat of this kind consists of a three-piece upper portion and a graduated circular lower portion having two circular flounces set on, the closing being made at the side with or without a fly, as preferred.

Another petticoat-skirt of a more moderate type as regards adjustment has a five-gored upper part with front-yoke and a bias flounce upon which may be arranged a bias ruffle, if desired.

That the Autumn jacket or coat will be an unusually nobby affair is undoubtedly a fact. A stylish example is found in a coat in double-breasted style which is gored to the shoulder.

A box-coat, also double-breasted, has the side-front seams extending to the shoulders.

Variety may be attained by having the coat or jacket closed with a fly instead of the buttons and button-holes.

Jaunty in the extreme is an Eton jacket that may be made with either a plain stole-collar or a stole sailor effect. The mode is especially suitable to wear over fancy fronts and shirt-waists.

The extensive use of heavy all-over laees has suggested innumerable designs by which they can be utilized. A new basque wonderfully well suited to develop these exquisite textiles is fitted perfectly smooth with just a slight fulness at the center of the back and front at the bottom, where it is neatly confined.

The basque may be made in either low or high neck style. The closing is made at the center of the front beneath fanciful jabots. Another decorative feature are the triple circular portions arranged in berth effect. The sleeves are perfectly tight fitting and may be made with one or two seams.

Basques in severe tailor style remain very popular with those whose figures are perfectly formed. A stylish example is made in single-breasted style with an open neck and removable chemisette. This latter feature is highly commendable, as a variety of costume may be achieved by its employment.

Especially desirable for stout figures is a double-breasted basque with two under-arm gores and a removable chemisette. The basque may be cut in any of three lengths and with or without the center-front seam.

The fancy for both yokes and sleeves in drop style is gaining new advocates every day. A drop yoke extending over the tops of the sleeves exemplifies this fad in a simple but attractive new waist.

Both yoke and vest or chemisette effects are a fancy of the season. In a new basque-waist of approved style the chemisette, which forms a yoke both back and front and extends to the waist-line in front, may be permanent or removable as desired. The mode is highly commendable for associating two materials.

Much originality may be expressed in decorating a charming Medici matinée. The neck may be in Pompadour or high

neck style and with full length or elbow sleeves, as individual taste suggests. The open fronts may reveal a perfectly plain, tight-fitting vest or one that is very elaborately trimmed.

Shirt-waists of all kinds, unadorned or elaborately decorated, are in high favor. An attractive type has a square yoke both back and front, a slightly bloused front and the back adjusted smoothly by small plaits at the center. The sleeves are in shirt style and are rather small. A similar shirt-waist has a rounding yoke back and front and the back is fitted by narrow box-plaits.

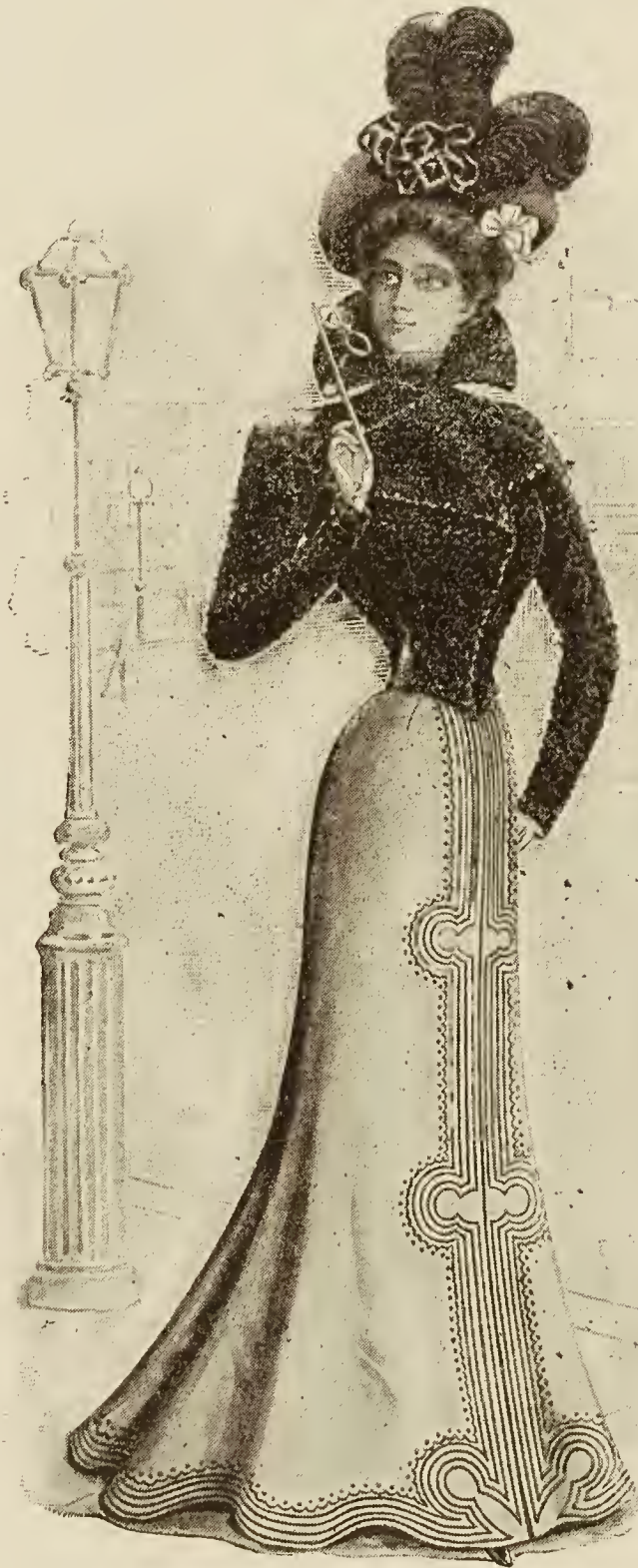


FIGURE NO. 139 P.—This illustrates LADIES' SEASONABLE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 3278, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3249, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 375.)



FIGURE No. 140 P. — This illustrates Ladies' Dressy Toilette. — The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 3283, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3264, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 376.)



FIGURE No. 141 P.—This illustrates Ladies' Tailor Costume.—The pattern is Ladies' Costume No. 3221, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 376.)



FIGURE No. 142 P. This illustrates Ladies' Promenade Toilette. — The patterns are Ladies' Coat No. 3240, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3249, price 10d. or 20 cents.
(Described on page 376.)



FIGURE No. 143 P.—This illustrates Ladies' Carriage Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Waist No. 3226, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3170, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 376.)



FIGURE No. 144 P.—This illustrates Ladies' Visiting Gown.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 3274, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3263, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 376.)



145. P

146 P.

Autumn Shirt-Waists.



147 P.



148 P.

Autumn Shirt-Waists.



FIGURE No. 149 P.—This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Gown.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 3206, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3264, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 377.)



FIGURE No. 150 P.—This illustrates a Modish Bridal Gown.—The patterns are Ladies' Waist No. 3255, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3294, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 377.)



FIGURE No 151 P.— This illustrates Ladies' Tailor Suit.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No 3219, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3281, price 10d. or 20 cents. (Described on page 377.)

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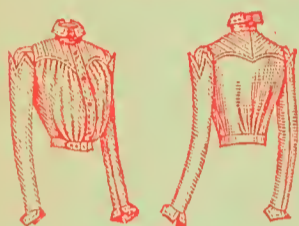
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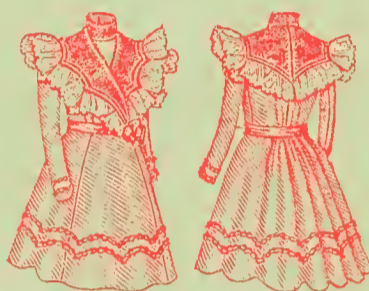
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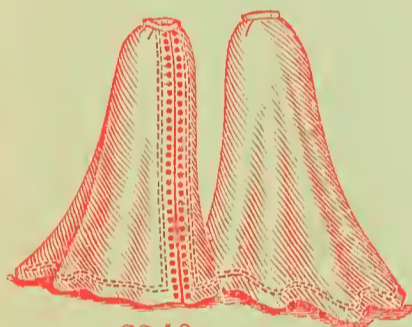
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(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3221.—A different view of this costume may be had by referring to figure No. 141 P in this number of THE Delineator.

Graceful lines and perfect shaping are two of the essential features that characterize the model tailor costume. An admirable example is here shown developed in royal-blue broadcloth, machine-stitching and cloth buttons providing the finish. The jacket is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. Below the waist-line of the side-back seams the usual coat-plaits appear, and a small button marks the top of each plait. The center seam and bust darts may be continued to the lower edge or terminate a short distance from the bottom, as preferred, the corners being rounded when the seams are terminated. The easy-fitting fronts are reversed at the top in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar, and below the lapels the jacket closes in a fly. Oblong pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted hip-pockets, and the sleeves are in two-piece style, being slightly gathered at the top. The lower front corners of the fronts may be round or square, and the jacket may be worn open or closed.

The skirt is a three-piece model and consists of a front-gore and two wide circular portions. It is fitted smoothly about the top by single hip darts, and an under box-plait disposes of the fulness at the center of the back, where the placket is formed. Below the hips becoming undulations appear, and the plait falls in deep rolling folds into a graceful sweep. If the sweep be not desired, the skirt may be made in round length, in which case it measures four yards at the lower edge in the medium sizes. If the figure be slight, hip-conformers should be worn to give the necessary roundness.

Self strappings would give a desirable completion to the mode, which may be made of herring-bone cheviot, double-faced tweed, whipcord or meltonette. Hercules braid will prettily decorate the design.

We have pattern No. 3221 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and a half of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS OR TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK, WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES, AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

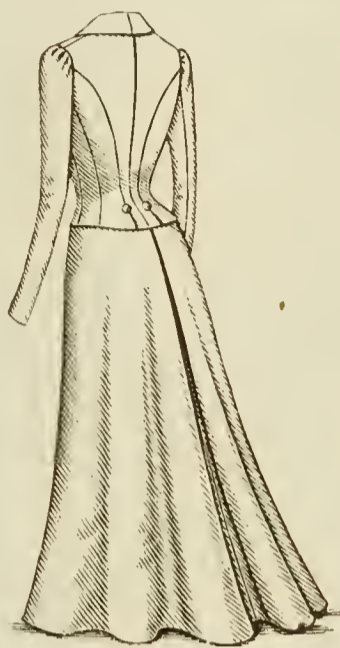
(For Illustrations see Page 392.)

No. 3229.—By referring to figure No. 131 P in this magazine this dress may be seen in another development.

The charming possibilities of the Empire styles are realized in the attractive dress or tea-gown here shown made of pale-heliotrope crêpe de Chine, with lace edging and violet ribbon for decoration. The garment is comfortably adjusted over a close-fitting body-lining extending to basque depth and closing at the center of the front. The lining is exposed in yoke effect above the full portions, which are shaped in low outline at the top. The back is joined to



3221

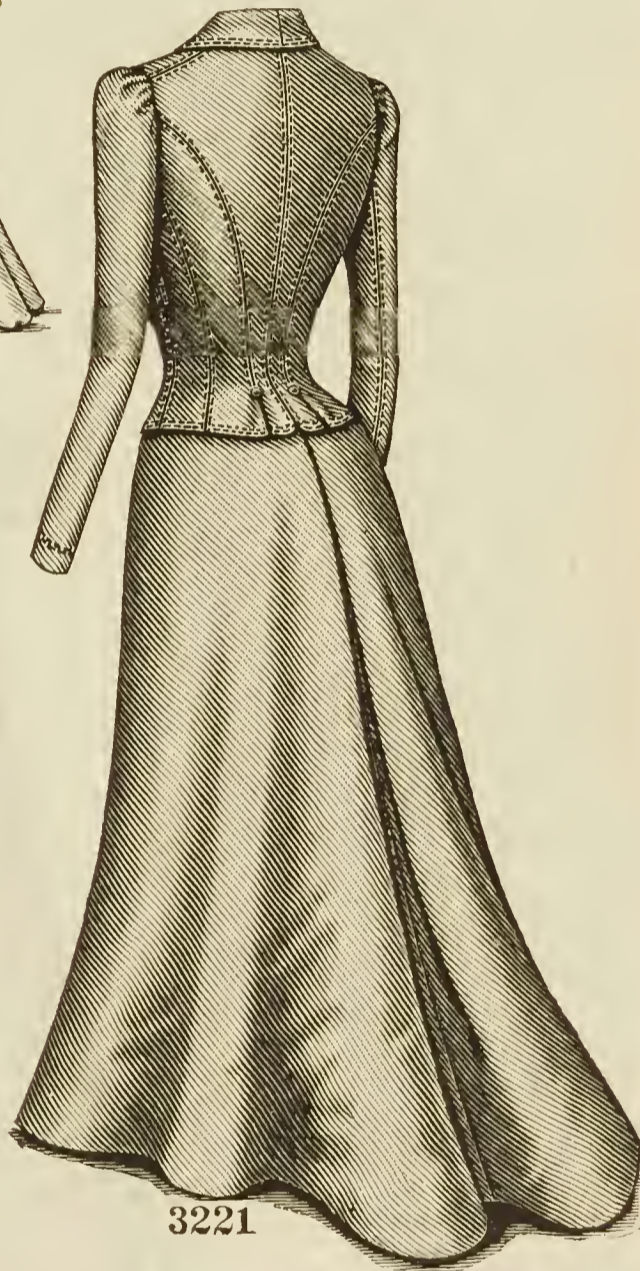


3221



3221

Front View.



3221

Back View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET WITH FRONT DARTS AND ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED), AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see this Page.)

the fronts in under-arm and short shoulder seams and has abundant gathered fulness at the top drawn well to the center, the fulness falling free in graceful folds to the lower edge. The dress is made with short body-fronts that puff out with becoming fulness at the center, where they are gathered top and bottom. Full skirt-portions that are gathered for some distance at the top are joined to the lower edges of the body-fronts, a ribbon girdle concealing the joining. The ribbon is tacked to the upper edge of the back at each side of the fulness

and drawn under the arms to the front, where it is fastened in a bow with long flowing ends. Rippling circular-shaped bretelles stand out over the shoulders and give a becoming broad effect. The sleeves may be in full-length two-seam style with a gathered puff at the top and finished with a circular flare cuff, or they may be merely short puffs, as desired. The pattern provides for a high or low neck, the high neck being completed with a standing collar, and the dress may be fashioned with a sweep or in round length.

The Empire styles are always favored by many devotees of the fashionable world, and certainly the grace and freedom which they possess make them always desirable. All sorts of handsome silks, satins, flexible woollens and pliant crêpes are adapted to the dress, and the trimming may be as simple or as elaborate as individual taste dictates.

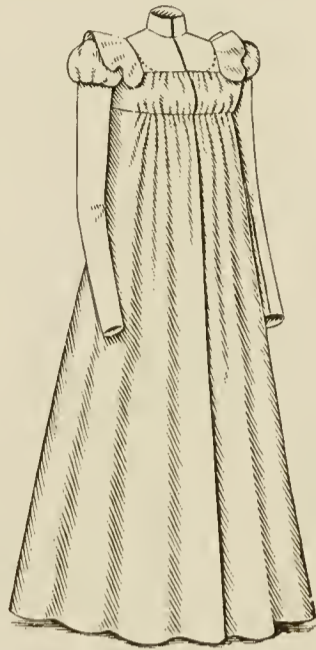
We have pattern No. 3229 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the tea-gown for a lady of medium size, requires six yards of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 393.)

No. 3291.—An elaborately developed tea-gown or wrapper is here shown made of moss-green cashmere combined with black surah silk and decorated with steel passementerie and black silk knife-plaitings. The design is made over a lining that is fitted by curving side-front seams, under-arm and side-backgores and a center seam, the backs and side-backs extending only to basque depth. The back is laid in a box-plait at the center, the plait being sewed along its underfolds to a little below the waist-line, and is gathered at the top across the upper side, the fulness falling with the effect of a Watteau to the lower edge of the gown, which is made with a sweep. At the sides the gown is closely adjusted by under-arm gores, and below the hips it falls in ripples. The side-fronts are plain and flare from the shoulders to the lower edge to display the full center-front, which is fashioned with a smooth, square yoke. The center-front is gathered at the top, and at the waist-line the fulness is held into the figure by a shaped plaited girdle-section which fastens at the left side. The gown closes at the center of the front, and the yoke at the left side. The large fanciful collar is in two sections, the

upper corners of which meet at the center of the back and then flare broadly; it is shaped to form deep points at the back but is square at the front, where the ends are joined to the front edges of the side-fronts. The standing collar closes like the yoke at the left side, and the small two-piece sleeve, which is made over a two-seam lining, is slightly gathered at the top. The mode may be made with a sweep or in round length, as individual fancy dictates.

Much latitude is allowed in the selection of fabrics for such gowns, plebian muslin and exquisite satins and silks being considered equally appropriate. Fleur de velours, taffeta, chiffon, moire mousseline, dotted crêpe and albatross cloth are some of the latest novelties that will successfully bring out the charms of the tea-gown, and ornamentation may be contributed by guipure or rich appliqués of chiffon

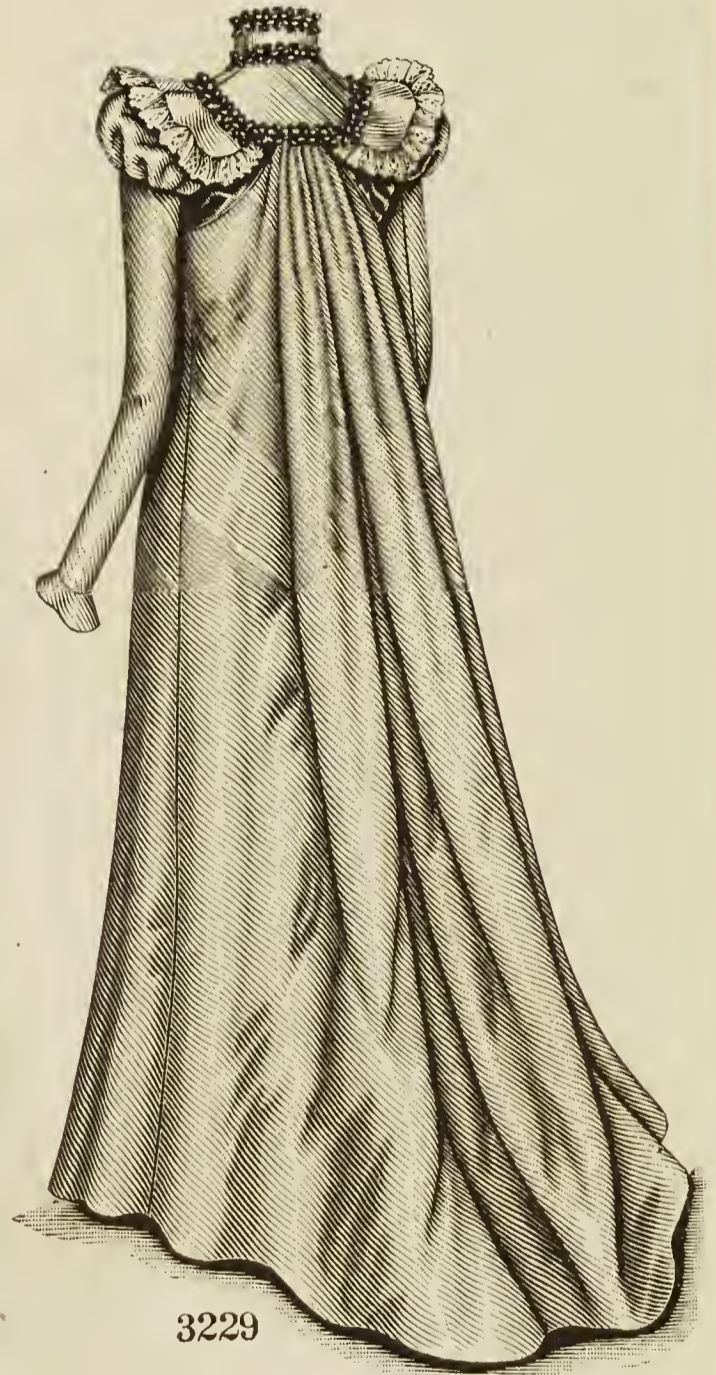


3229



3229

Front View.



3229

Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS OR TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK, WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 391.)

flowers. If Swiss taffeta combined with crêpe de Chine be selected for the mode and lace and baby ribbon for garniture, an exceptionally attractive gown will result.

We have pattern No. 3291 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, calls for five yards and three-eighths of cashmere forty inches wide, with three yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide for the full center-front and girdle. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

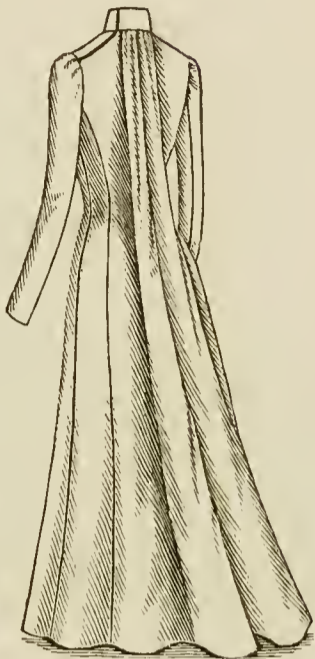
LADIES' YOKE-WRAPPER, WITH BOX-PLAITED FRONT, WATTEAU BACK AND FITTED BODY-LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 394.)

No. 3296.—Most women have succumbed to the charm of that delightfully comfortable affair, the wrapper. The one here pictured combines grace and utility and is shown developed in pale-green vailing associated with silk in a deeper tone of the same color for facing the cuffs and collar frill. At the back the design is characterized by a wide triple box-plait that falls in graceful Watteau fashion. In each front are formed two box-plaits that are stitched only to the waist-line, below which the fulness hangs in soft folds. Snug adjustment is given the sides by the use of under-arm gores, and

The yoke of such a wrapper may be made of tucked silk, shirred chiffon or lace over satin, while for the wrapper, cashmere, cloth, serge, China silk or French flannel may be selected.

We have pattern No. 3296 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, calls for six yards and an eighth of material forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk for the inside of collar ornament and to line the cuffs. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



3291

LADIES' CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE UPWARD-TURNING FOLDS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 395.)

No. 3297.—An odd feature of the becoming and stylish cape here portrayed is found in the machine-stitched folds which are made of the same material as the cape. Turquoise-blue silk was selected for lining the cape, which in this instance was made of mastic broadcloth and decorated with narrow ribbon quillings and a large ribbon bow. The cape fits the figure rather closely, the adjustment being due entirely to the shaping of the back and fronts, which are joined in a well-curved seam at each side. The seams extend from the neck over the shoulders to the lower edge, where the garment ripples slightly, and at the front the cape is rounded away, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front.

A rippling circular flounce seamed at the center of the back and deepened to form a point at the front is joined to the lower edge of the cape. Two upward-turning folds that are of circular shaping are arranged on the cape above the flounce; they are of graduated depth and taper narrowly toward the front, being included in the joining of the flounce and cape. The cape, however, may be made up without the folds, according to individual preference. The neck is completed by a high sectional collar which flares becomingly from the chin. An artistic ribbon bow with short loops and long tab ends decorates the front of the cape at the bust.

We have pattern No. 3297 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the cape with the folds for a lady of medium size, requires two yards of goods fifty-four inches wide, with four yards of silk twenty inches wide for inside of collar and to line the cape, flounce and folds; the cape without the

fold, needs two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, with two yards and a half of silk twenty inches wide for the inside of collar and to line the cape and flounce. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3291

Front View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR AND WITH A SWEEP OR ROUND LENGTH.) (For Description see Page 392.)

the fronts and back lap over a deep, smooth yoke in such a manner that self-headings are formed. The yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams, is topped by a plain standing collar ornamented with a graduated circular frill that is effectively plaited at the center, where it is deepest. The wrapper is invisibly closed at the front, and ribbon tie-strings, which are tacked at the waist-line under the Watteau, are prettily bowed over the closing. The wrapper, which is gracefully trained, is adjusted over a closely fitted lining made to basque depth. Circular cuffs plaited to harmonize with the collar frill complete the two-seam sleeves, which are gathered at the top and are made over two-piece linings.



3291

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 395.)

No. 3295.—For the cool days of Autumn the cape-wrap here shown made of black velvet edged with stone marten and trimmed with jet beading will be found a welcome addition to my lady's wardrobe. The wrap is very simply constructed, consisting of two circular sections that are seamed at the center of the back and gracefully rounded at the lower front corners. The wrap is fitted perfectly



3296

Front View.

LADIES' YOKE-WRAPPER, WITH BOX-PLAITED FRONT, WATEAU BACK AND FITTED BODY-LINING.

(TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 393.)

smooth at the top by shoulder darts, but the shaping causes it to fall in becoming undulations at the sides, while at the back a belt ribbon, which is fastened to the center seam on the inside, serves to hold the design in snugly at the waist-line, below which it falls in two deep flutes. A large, deeply pointed collar is applied on the wrap; it flares widely from the throat, and the point at the center of the back extends almost to the waist-line. The collar is absolutely smooth, and its lower edge may be tacked lightly or left loose, as preferred. A high sectional collar with rounding upper corners is worn; it flares becomingly and is fastened with hooks and eyes at the front. The wrap is lined throughout with heavy eorn silk.

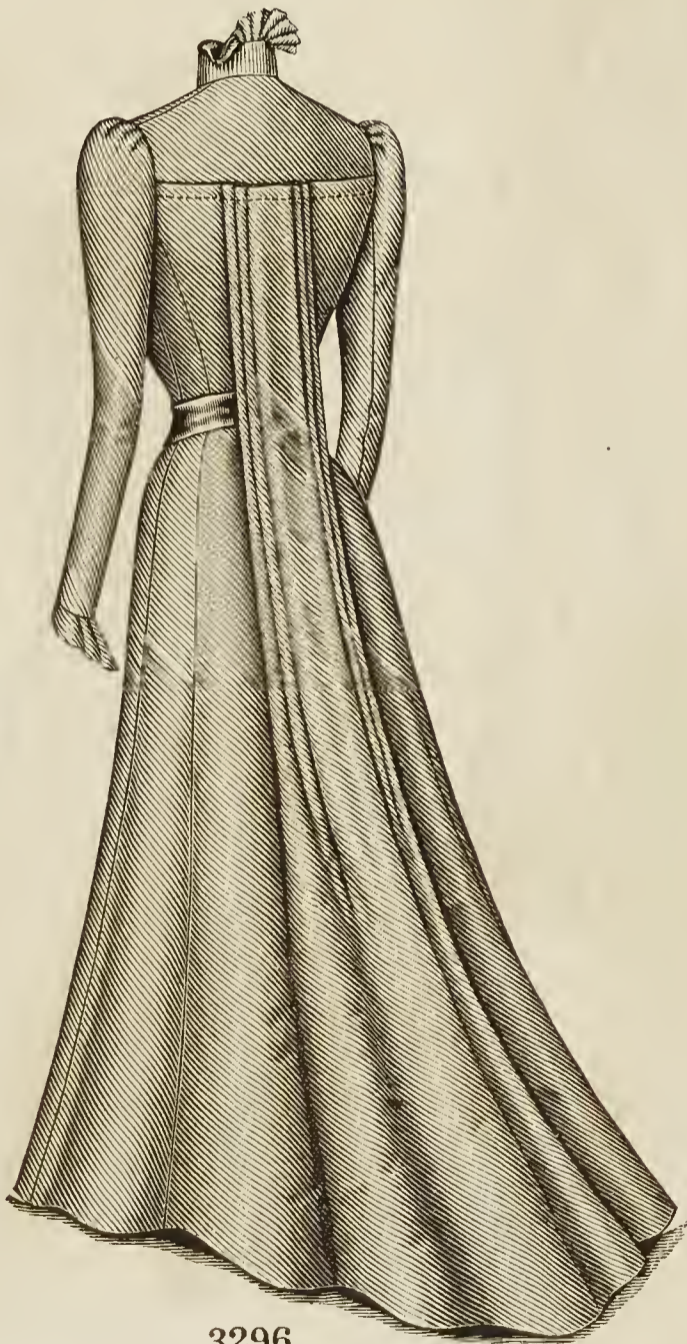
The wrap may be handsomely developed in gray broadcloth, with a lining of white taffeta and bands of bear fur for decoration. The mode is also desirable for making up effect-

ive evening wraps of velvet, satin brocade or peau de soie.

We have pattern No. 3295 in four sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the cape-wrap for a lady of thirty-six inches, bust measure, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material thirty inches wide, with four yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide for the inside of collar and to line the cape. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3296



3296

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH YOKE HAVING TAB EXTENSION. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A SEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE BACK.) KNOWN AS THE TOREADOR CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 396.)

No. 3203.—A novel effect is introduced in the stylish cape here pictured by the shallow yoke, which is extended in a tab at the front. The cape is known as the Toreador and is developed in navy-blue storm serge with a white taffeta lining and white silk braid in two widths for decoration. The cape is of circular shaping, which causes it to fall in undulating folds all round, and can be made with or without a seam at the center of the back, according to the width of the goods used. At the top the cape is cut low and rounding to accommodate a smooth, round yoke, which may also be fashioned with or without a seam

at the center. At the right side the yoke is extended to form a long, rounding tab that laps prettily over the left side of the cape, where it is decorated with two large pearl buttons, one of which is used for holding the tab in position. The cape may fall evenly at the front or be draped, as shown in the accompanying illustrations; when a draped effect is desired the lower front corner of the cape is drawn up under the tab extension and allowed to extend some distance beyond. Two long tabs, sewed to the lower edge of the yoke on the inside, are revealed when the cape flares at the front; the tabs meet all the way down at the center and reach well below the line of the waist, and their lower corners are prettily rounded. A high sectional collar that meets at the front, where it is invisibly closed, and rises to a point at the center of the back completes the neck. The collar is made rather ornamental by two rippling circular portions which are cut rounding and flare at the front, their back ends being widely lapped. The cape has a sweep of three yards and three-fourths in the medium sizes.

Smooth-faced cloth in tan or gray or any of the dark shades will make handsome capes of this description. A rich plaid or a bright one-color silk could be used for the lining, and either velvet

pipings or fancy braid may be utilized for garniture.

We have pattern No. 3203 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and five-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BOX-COAT, WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 396.)

No. 3279.—The special feature of the box-coat here shown is the Raglan sleeves, which are made without the least fullness. Fawn-colored light-weight melton was chosen for the development of the coat, and strappings of the material and machine-stitching provide the finish. The loose fronts and back are seamed under the arms and are shaped on the shoulders to accommodate the Raglan sleeves, which are in three sections, the two upper sections extending to the neck and separating the fronts and back. At the top the fronts are reversed in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar, and below the lapels the coat is closed in a fly. Patch pockets finished with laps are stitched on the lower part of the fronts, and the lower corners of both are prettily rounded.

The swell out of the coat-sleeves does away with the arm-hole seams across the shoulders which are so destructive to dress sleeves. The collar and lapels may be inlaid with velvet in the same or a contrasting color, and the seams may be lapped instead of strapped if preferred. Broadcloth, cable tweed, serge, beaver, cheviot, camel's-hair or vicuna may be suitably selected for the coat with satisfactory results.

We have pattern No. 3279 in seven sizes for ladies from



3295

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.

(For Description see Page 394.)

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED BOX-COAT, WITH SIDE-FRONT SEAMS EXTENDING TO THE SHOULDERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 397.)

No. 3222.—At figure No. 128 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this coat is again represented.

Very distinguished-looking is the severe box-coat here pictured made of drab box-cloth, with self-strappings and machine-stitching for a finish. The coat consists of a loose sack back and box fronts, the latter being fitted by seams extending from the shoulders to the lower edge. The fronts



3295

Back View.

and backs are joined in side seams that terminate above

deep vents, as do also the side-front seams. The closing is effected at the front in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large pearl buttons, and above the closing, the fronts are reversed in lapels that extend beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted hip-pockets, and the two-seam sleeve, which is of comfortable size, is gathered at the top. The corners of the coat may be pointed or rounded, according to individual fancy.

Box-coats will be much in vogue this season and are especially becoming to slight figures. Broadcloth, diagonal, covert or Venetian cloth may be selected for making the coat, and braid would furnish a suitable trimming.

We have pattern No. 3222 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the box-coat for a lady of medium size, will need two yards and a fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide, including strappings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3297

Front View.



3297



3297

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE UPWARD-TURNING FOLDS.)

(For Description see Page 393.)

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, GORED TO THE SHOULDERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 397.)

No. 3240.—A different development of the coat is shown at figure No. 142 P in this magazine.

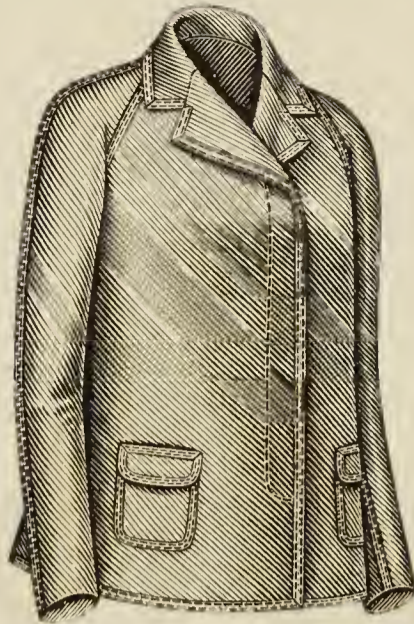
This extremely stylish coat is cut longer than those worn the past two seasons. Tan covert cloth was here selected for its development, with brown velvet for inlaying the collar and machine-stitching for a finish. The close adjustment of the coat at the back and sides is obtained by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam which terminates above coat laps, and coat-plaits appear at the side-back seams. The side-back gores extend to the shoulders, as do also the curving seams that snugly adjust the fronts. The coat closes in

thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide, including strappings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and above the closing the fronts are reversed in large lapels that extend beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Oblong pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted hip-pockets, and the sleeves are in two-piece style and are fashioned with slight fulness at the top collected in gathers. The lower front corners of the fronts may be square or round, as preferred.

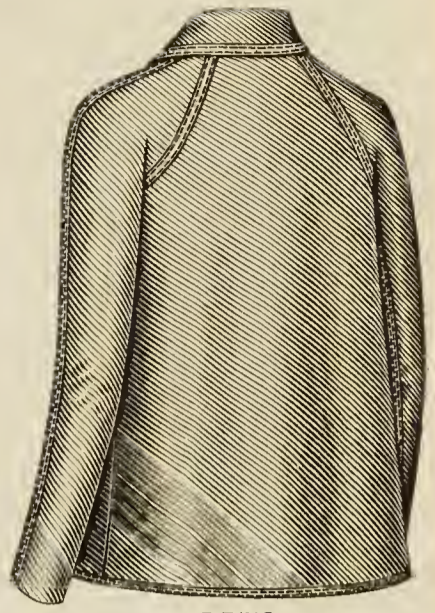
Coats like this are particularly adapted for wear with checked or plaid skirts. A shepherds' plaid in blue and white with the coat developed in navy-blue broadcloth would make a stylish and serviceable suit.

We have pattern No. 3240 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat needs two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for inlaying the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3279

Front View.



3279

Back View.

LADIES' BOX-COAT, WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES.

(For Description see Page 395.)

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET, WITH FLY CLOSING.

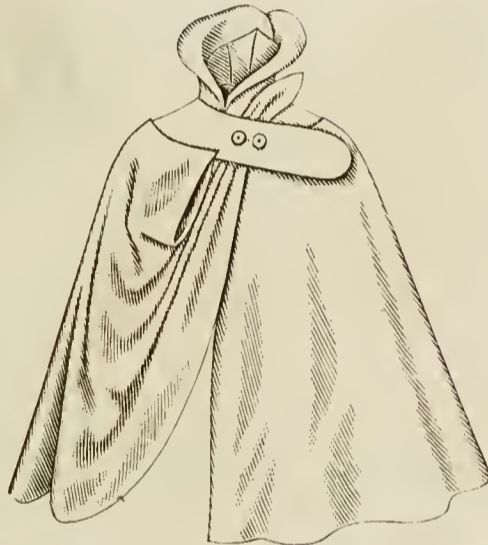
(For Illustrations see Page 397.)

No. 3252.—By referring to figure No. 129 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this coat may be seen again.

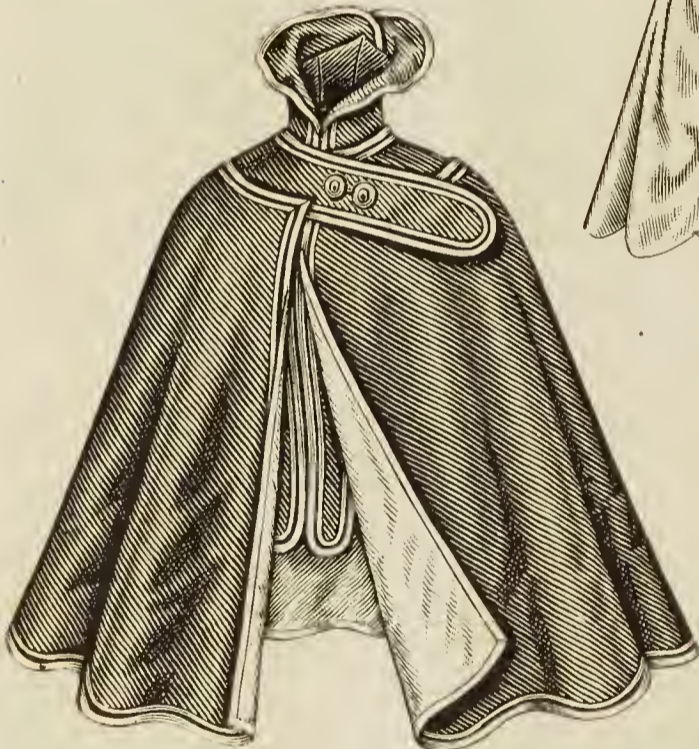
This modish jacket is in severe tailor style and is illustrated made of mastic cloth and correctly finished with machine-stitching, a pleasing touch of contrasting color being introduced in the dark-brown velvet facing on the collar. At the sides and back perfect adjustment is insured by the use of under-arm and side-back gores and a center-back seam which terminates above deep coat-laps. Tiny bone buttons indicate the tops of the coat-plaits formed at the side-back seams, and oblong pocket-laps conceal the openings to side pockets inserted in

or dressy tailor skirts. Melton, kersey, camel's-hair, serge and cheviot are the materials generally used for coats of this type, which may be braided or finished with self-strappings. A handsome jacket may be made by the design of blue faced cloth, with white panne for facing the collar and revers, and self-strappings for a finish. White satin should be selected for trimming such a coat.

We have pattern No. 3252 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for in-



3203



3203

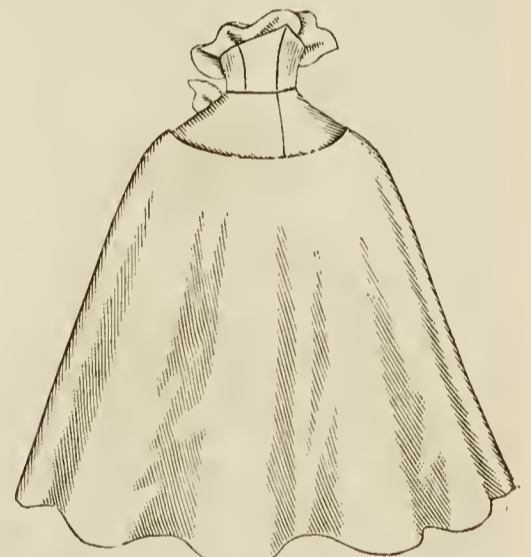
Front View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH YOKE HAVING TAB EXTENSION. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A SEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE BACK.) KNOWN AS THE TORREADOR CAPE.

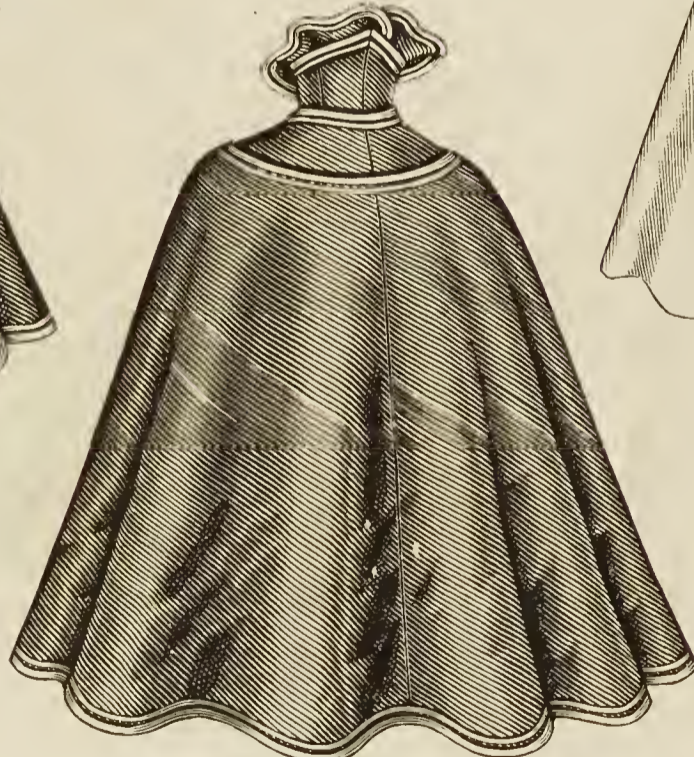
(For Description see Page 394.)

the correctly cut fronts. The fronts are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and above the closing they are rolled back in small revers that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar shaped with a center seam. The sleeves are of the two-seam coat variety and have gathered fulness at the top.

The design is equally suitable for the afternoon or morning and will be found very serviceable for wear with either plain



3203



3203

Back View.

laying the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

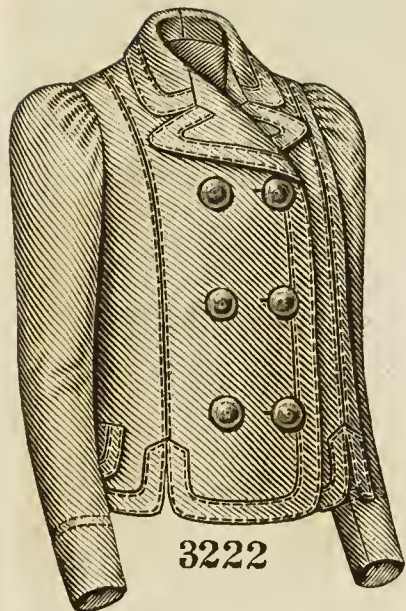
LADIES' JACKET. (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED AND TO BE MADE WITH THE CORNERS SQUARE OR ROUND.)

(For Illustrations see Page 398.)

No. 3275.—A different development of this jacket is given at figure No.

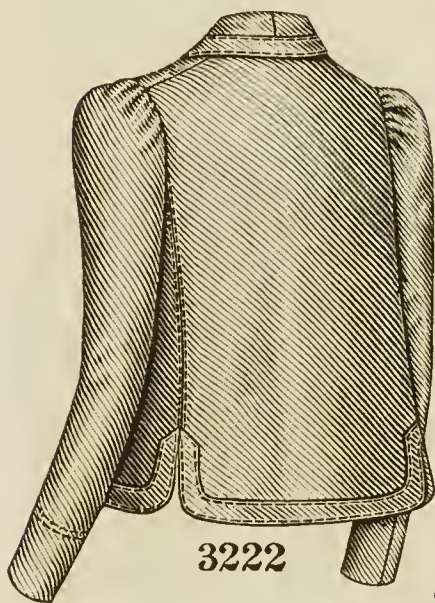
138 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Fanciful lapels and a flaring collar give character to the nobby jacket here pictured, made of cloth and finished in



3222

Front View.



3222

Back View.

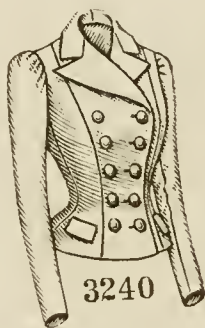
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED BOX-COAT, WITH SIDE-FRONT SEAMS EXTENDING TO THE SHOULDERS.

(For Description see Page 395.)

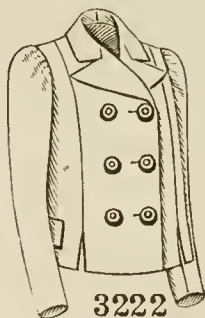
correct tailor style with machine-stitched self-strappings. Frills of ribbon embellish the collar and lapels, which are faced with white silk. The jacket is perfectly adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, coat-plaits being formed at the side-back seams to give the necessary spring over the hips. The fronts flare and at the top are reversed in sharply pointed lapels that form notches with the ends of the sectional collar. The collar is high at the back, but the pointed front corners roll back becomingly from the face. If preferred, the collar, lapels and lower front corners may be gracefully rounded. The outside seam of the two-piece sleeve is also strapped to correspond with the other seams of the jacket. The sleeve is comfortably loose and has slight fulness at the top which is collected in gathers. The jacket may be worn closed if desired.

Such a jacket may be developed in cheviot, serge, velvet, melton, kersey, etc., and may be braided, if desired. Elaborate vests of chiffon, net, tucked silk, etc., may be worn with the design with admirable results. The lapels and collar of a Winter jacket of this type may be faced with fur.

We have pattern No. 3275 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide (including strappings), with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for inside of collar and for facing the revers. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3240



3222

or passementerie would add a dressy touch to the jacket, the collar of which may be developed in white silk poplin. Satin and soft taffeta are the approved materials for lining duck jackets with which may be worn dainty vests made of soft diaphanous fabrics over silk or satin.

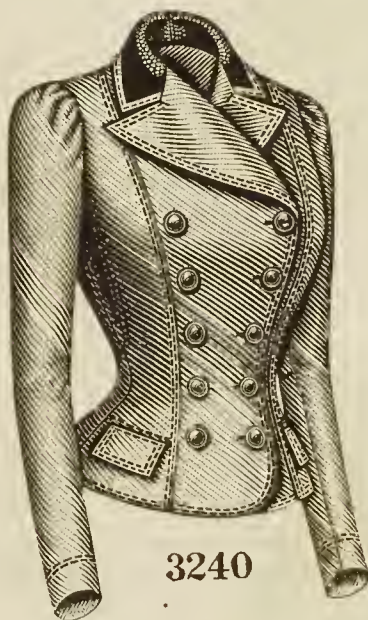
We have pattern No. 3257 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, THE BACK OF WHICH MAY TERMINATE AT THE WAIST-LINE, OR SLIGHTLY BELOW. (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 399.)

No. 3278.—Another view of this stylish jacket may be had by referring to figure 139 P in this magazine.

Narrow bindings of Persian lamb edge the collar, lapels and sleeves of the trim jacket here portrayed developed in dark-blue cloth and stylishly finished with machine-stitching. Under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam were introduced in the close adjustment of the jacket at



3240

Front View.



3240

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, GORED TO THE SHOULDERS.

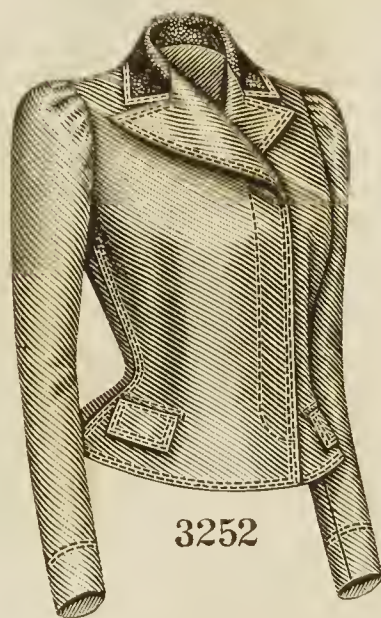
(For Description see Page 395.)

LADIES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR OR PLAIN STOLE-COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 398.)

No. 3257.—The Eton jacket is always popular, and the one here shown may be made with either of two styles of collar, which imparts a jaunty air to the garment. The design is developed in dark-blue Venetian cloth and is stylishly finished with machine-stitching. Under-arm gores separate the fronts and seamless back and give perfect adjustment to the jacket at the sides. A large sailor-collar that is deep and square at the back is effectively arranged on the jacket. The broad stole ends of the collar slightly reverse the fronts, which flare becomingly. The jacket terminates at the waist-line at the back and sides, but the fronts are extended in slight points that fall well below the belt. If the sailor collar be not desired, it may be replaced by a plain stole collar, which is narrow at the back but has broad flaring ends that reach to the bust. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety and have the fashionable amount of fulness at the top which is collected in gathers.

This is a very convenient jacket, as it can be easily slipped on and off. Double-faced tweed, herring-bone cheviot, mohair, poplin and whipcord are some of the materials which are especially appropriate for the mode. Decorations of braid



3252

Front View.



3252

Back View.

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET, WITH FLY CLOSING.

(For Description see Page 396.)

the sides and back, where the design terminates at the waist-line. The fronts are snugly fitted by single bust darts and are

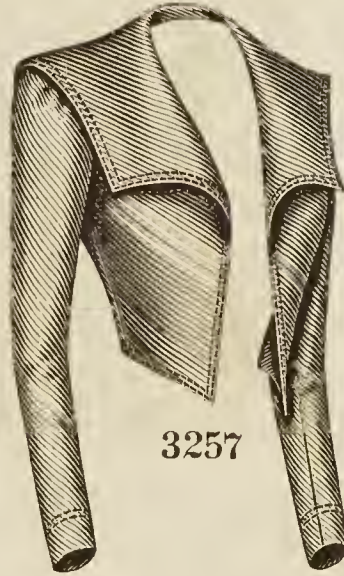
rolled back in pointed revers which taper to points at the bottom. They meet from the throat to the lower edge, where they are extended to form sharp points that fall below the waist-line. The neck is completed by a high collar which is made in four sections. The collar closes invisibly at the throat, and the flaring front corners are pointed to harmonize with the rest of the design. Gathers collect the scanty fulness at the top of the correctly shaped two-seam sleeve. The jacket may be worn open, if desired, and may extend slightly below the waist-line, in which case the side-back seams and single bust darts terminate above shallow vents.

This jacket will induce the long-waisted effect so popular this year, and may be made of kersey, melton, velvet, serge and similar materials. A facing of white satin or silk poplin will add materially to the dressiness of a black cloth jacket made by the mode, and braid or ribbon quillings may provide decoration.

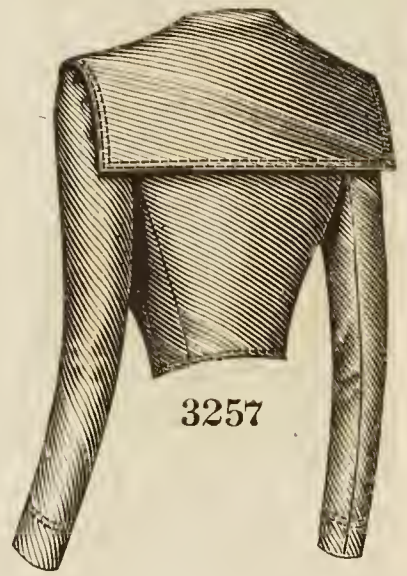
We have pattern No. 3278 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3257



3257



3257

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR OR PLAIN STOLE-COLLAR.)
(For Description see Page 397.)

LADIES' OPEN-NECKED BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE. (TO HAVE THE LOWER CORNERS AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND BACK ROUNDED OR SQUARE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 399.)

No. 3219.—A different view of this basque may be had by referring to figure No. 151 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Powder-blue poplin was here selected for developing the basque, which is given a neat finish by machine-stitching and buttons. The superb adjustment is secured by under-arm and gracefully curved side-back gores, double bust darts and a center seam, the side-back seams terminating above extra width arranged in coat-plaits. The top of each plait is ornamented with a button, and the basque is closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in small triangular revers that form wide notches with the ends of the rolling collar that is seamed at the back. The fronts are shaped low, in V effect, to accommodate the removable chemisette, which is made with a cape back and completed with a standing collar. The chemisette is closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. The stylish two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top

stitched to position may conceal the seams of a cloth basque made in the mode, or Hercules or soutache braid arranged in a conventional scroll design may be used for embellishing the basque if a more dressy effect be desired.

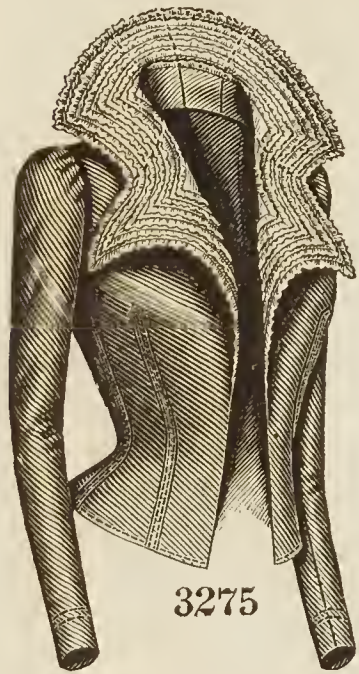
We have pattern No. 3219 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and a fourth of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES, AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-FRONT SEAM AND IN ANY OF THREE LENGTHS.) DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.
(For Illustrations see Page 400.)

No. 3227.—Severely plain tailor effects are to be much in vogue, the feminine world having awakened to the fact that nothing accentuates so well the curves of a rounded figure. The present example is shown made of cadet-blue broadcloth, machine-stitching providing a suitable finish. The basque is fitted at the sides and back by side-back gores, a center seam and two under-arm gores at each side, and the adjustment is completed by double bust darts, shoulder seams and a center-front seam. The basque is closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and the center-back seam terminates above the regulation coat-laps, coat plaits being formed at the side-back seams. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels which extend beyond the ends of the rolling collar, and the

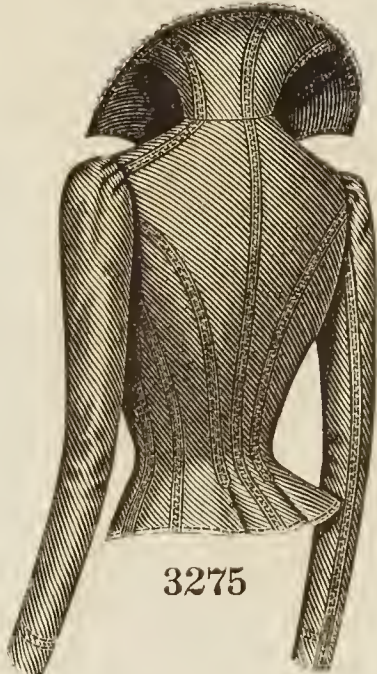
lower edge of the basque is gracefully rounded. The removable chemisette is made with a cape back; it is finished with a standing collar and is closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. The two-piece sleeve is made with a lining and is slightly gathered at the top. The mode is particularly suitable for stout ladies, being fashioned with an extra under-arm gore at each side and may be made with or without the center-front seam and in three different lengths, as indicated by the perforations in the pattern.

If the mode be desired more elaborate the chemisette included in the pattern may be omitted and a daintily tucked and embroidered one worn. Removable lapels and collar developed in piqué fancifully braided, also in cloth adorned with lace appliqué would supply a pretty accessory for the basque. Whipcord, meltonette, homespun, cheviot, serge, English-Oxford tweed and Sicilienne will be much worn for tailor basques. The chemisette may be of a different material or color if a contrast be liked.



3275

Front View.



3275

Back View.



3275

LADIES' JACKET. (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED, AND TO BE MADE WITH THE CORNERS SQUARE OR ROUND.)
(For Description see Page 396.)

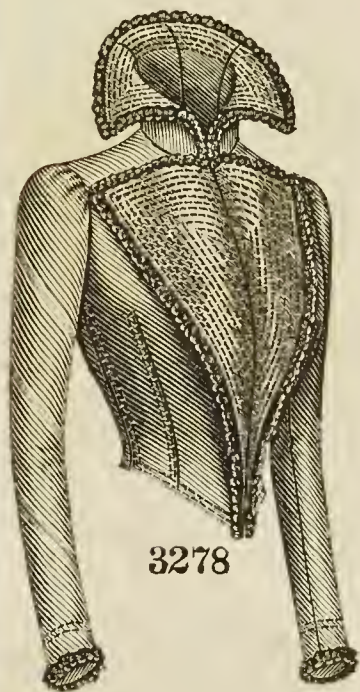
and are made over close linings. The seam at the inside of the arm terminates a short distance above the wrists, and the edges are secured by three buttons and cord loops.

We have pattern No. 3227 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and five-

outside of the collar is tuck-shirred, and a pretty finish is given the waist by two bands of lilac satin ribbon which start from the side seams and are drawn together under a bow at the center of the front. At the center two tiny plaits are introduced to drape the fancifully shaped sleeve-cap that extends well over the gathered top of the small two-seam sleeve, which is mounted on a two-piece lining. A scalloped cuff that falls over the hand renders the sleeve very dressy.

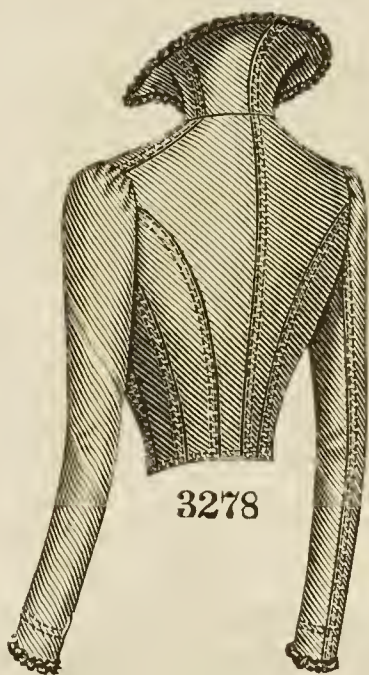
A striking waist will result if silver-gray moiré be used for the design, with canary-yellow mousseline de soie for the full center portions and all-over embroidered batiste over white satin for the revers. Taffeta, matelassé satin, satin foulard and any of the Venetian silks are also suitable for the mode. A very becoming waist to a silver-haired matron may be made in the mode of heliotrope pastelle cloth combined with white silk veiled in Honiton lace for the center-front and white panne for the revers. For such a waist a lace scarf artistically bowed would provide a charming neck completion.

We have pattern No. 3226 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and a half of crêpe de Chine forty-five inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of mousseline de soie in the same width for the center-fronts, full center-back, stock and collar ornaments, and three-fourths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide for covering the revers and lining the caps and cuffs. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



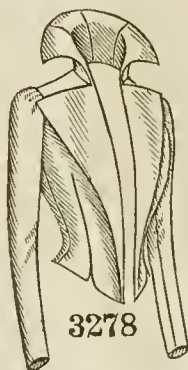
3278

Front View.

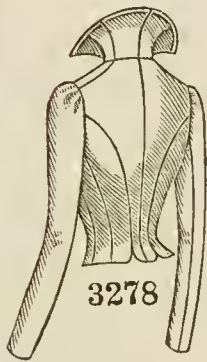


3278

Back View.



3278



3278

LADIES' ETON JACKET, THE BACK OF WHICH MAY TERMINATE AT THE WAIST-LINE, OR SLIGHTLY BELOW. (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED.)

(For Description see Page 397.)

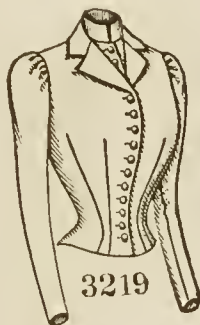
eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' FANCY BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL OR PLAIN CENTER-BACK.) DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.

(For Illustrations see Page 400.)

No. 3226.—This waist is again represented at figure No. 143 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

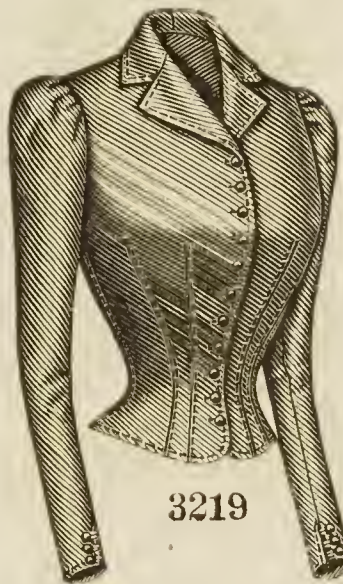
A soft harmony of color characterizes this new and effective waist, which is desirable alike for slender and stout figures. It is here made of lilac crêpe de Chine, satin in a deeper shade of lilac and white mousseline de soie, cream-white lace appliqué and bands of narrow lace supplying effective garniture. The front of the waist is very fanciful, showing blousing side-fronts that are wide apart all the way to disclose full center-fronts; and these portions are mounted on dart-fitted linings that are closed at the center. The side-fronts are plain at the top, but have gathered fulness drawn toward the center at the bottom. Rippling circular revers are joined to the front edges of the side-fronts; they are broad at the top, where they are gracefully rounded, and taper gradually toward the waist-line. The revers fall in jabot folds below the bust, and the center-fronts are gathered at the neck, for a short distance along the shoulders and at the bottom, where they pouch with the side-fronts. Two under-arm gores adjust the waist at each side, and the back also shows a full center-back framed by side-backs. The center-back is gathered at the top to correspond with the center-fronts, the fulness at the bottom being collected in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center; it is revealed in V outline by the perfectly plain side-backs, which meet at the bottom of the center-back and below are extended to form two rounding tabs. The back portions are adjusted over a lining fitted by side-back gores and a center seam, and the waist may be made with a plain center-back if the full one be undesired. Two round ornamental sections that are gathered at the bottom are arranged at the back of the collar. The



3219

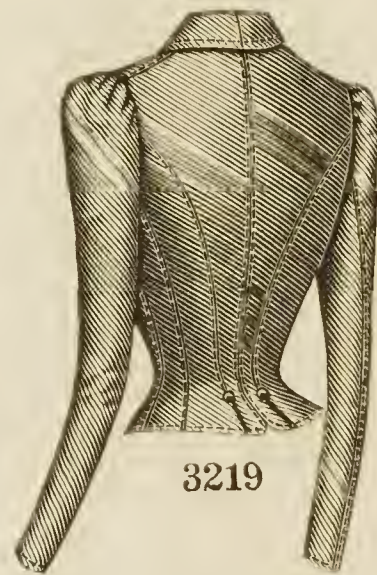


3219



3219

Front View.



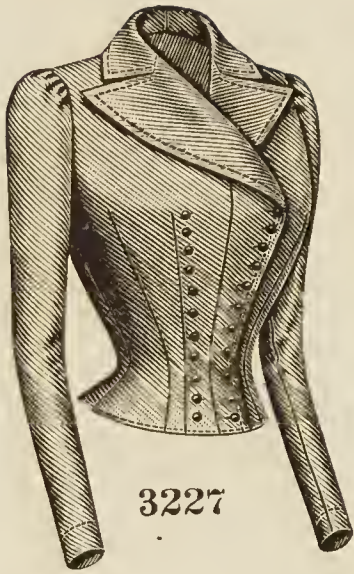
3219

Back View.

LADIES' OPEN-NECKED BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE. (TO HAVE THE LOWER CORNERS AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND BACK ROUNDED OR SQUARE.)

(For Description see Page 398.)

a lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The back and fronts are joined in under-arm



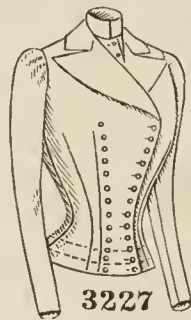
3227

Front View.



3227

Back View.



3227

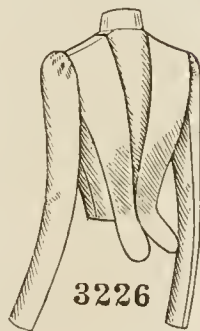
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES, AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-FRONT SEAM, AND IN ANY OF THREE LENGTHS.) DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.

(For Description see Page 398.)

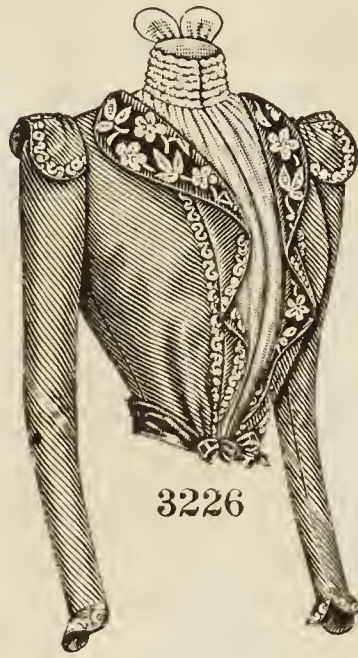
and shoulder seams and are perfectly plain at the top, but have fulness collected in gathers at the bottom. The basque fits smoothly at the sides and at the back reaches just to the waist-line, while the fronts are pointed at the center and extend a short distance below the waist-line. A triple sectional bertha is arranged on the basque to give the effect of a round yoke. The back sections overlap the front ones on the shoulders, where the ends are rounded prettily, while at the center of the front and back the pointed ends just meet. Below the bertha the fronts are extended to form revers that fall in soft cascades to the waist-line, and the fronts pouch slightly. The neck is completed with a band over which is worn a high stock that rises in scollops at the back, where it is invisibly closed. The small two-seam sleeve, made over a two-piece lining, has fulness collected in gathers at the top and at the bottom is shaped in scollops which fall over the hand. A wrinkled ribbon is arranged to follow the lower edge of the basque. The basque may be cut out in low, round outline if a low neck be desired, the bertha then giving an effective finish. The pattern provides for a one-piece sleeve, which should be made without a lining and is used only for lace net or any goods that will stretch easily. This sleeve has slight gathered fulness at the elbow and is sewed smoothly into the arm-hole.

This mode is capable of much variation both in color combination and materials. A pastelle cloth perforated in artistic design and made over silk would be appropriate for the basque. Embroidered mousseline de soie, point d'esprit, grenadine, taffeta, crêpe de Chine, moire mousseline and faille are some of the materials that could be selected for evening wear.

We have pattern No. 3206 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and five-eighths of all-over lace twenty inches wide, with a yard of satin in the same width for the bertha. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

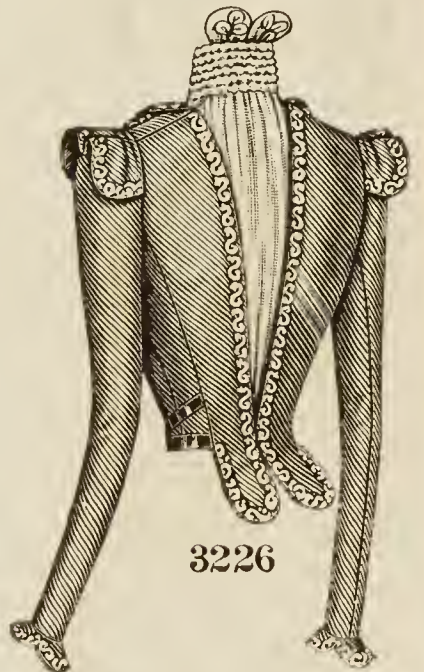


3226



3226

Front View.

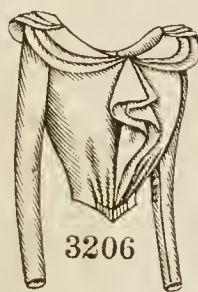


3226

Back View.

LADIES' FANCY BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL OR PLAIN CENTER-BACK.) DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.

(For Description see Page 399.)

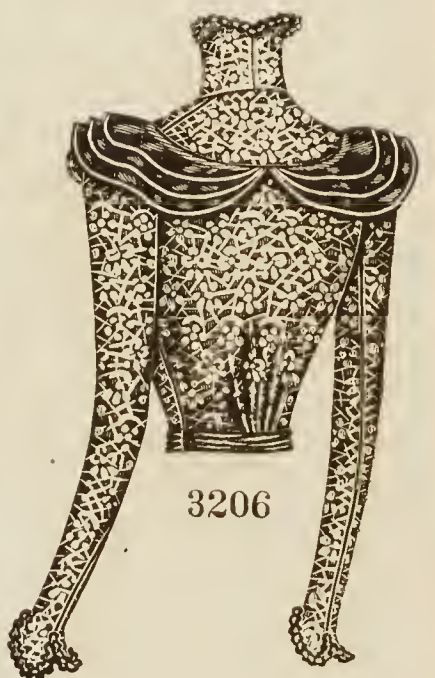


3206



3206

Front View.



3206

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK, AND WITH ONE-SEAM OR TWO-SEAM SLEEVES, THE ONE-SEAM SLEEVES TO BE USED ONLY FOR LACE, ETC.)

(For Description see Page 399.)

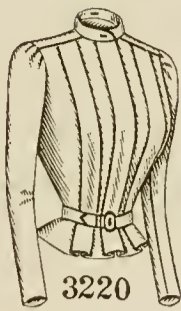
LADIES' BASQUE. (FOR INVALID AND MATERNITY WEAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 401.)

No. 3231.—This neat and simple basque is practically developed for invalid and maternity wear. It is shown made of swan-gray camel's-hair combined with taffeta and black velvet. The design is made to extend a little below the waist-line and is closely adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, the lower edge being shaped to form a point at the center. The basque is made with lining fronts that are plain at the top but full at the bottom. Below

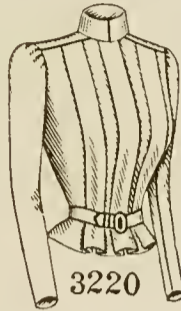
Satin merveilleux or peau de cygne would be an excellent substitute for the velvet, both having a smooth satin finish. Tinted

or embroidered mousseline, Liberty gauze or chiffon may be selected for the vest. If crêpe-cord, grenadine, barège, cheviot or broadcloth be used for the basque, equally satisfactory results would be obtained.

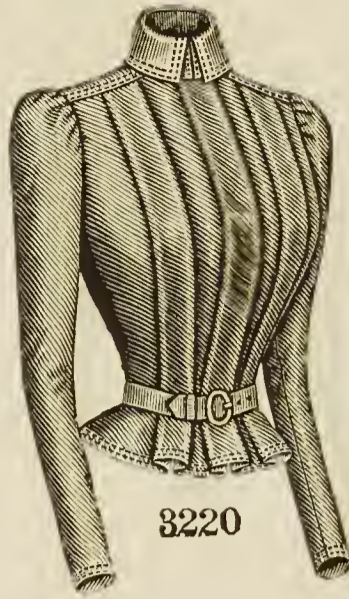
We have pattern No. 3231 in six sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide for the vest, and a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the stock, cuffs, belt section and for inlaying the revers. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3220



3220



3220



3220

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' NORFOLK BASQUE, WITH SHIRT-WAIST YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR, OR WITH A NECK-BAND FOR WEAR WITH A STOCK OR LINEN COLLAR, AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see this Page.)

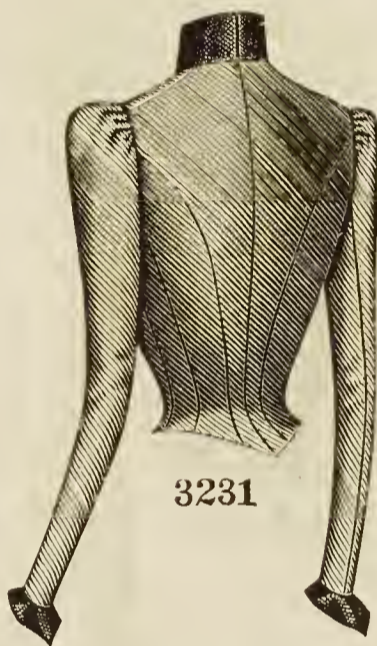
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH CHEMISSETTE THAT MAY BE PERMANENT OR REMOVABLE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3212.—At figure No. 132 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this waist is again shown.



3231



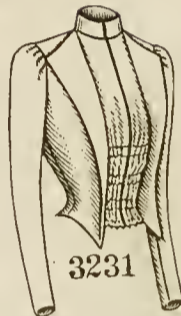
3231

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (FOR INVALID AND MATERNITY WEAR.)

(For Description see Page 400.)



3231

made of black Liberty satin, with machine-stitching done in white silk, white appliqué lace and an edging of fine Brussels lace for decoration. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center-back seam and closed at the front. The back has slight plaited fullness at the bottom, but is plain at the top, where it is low and rounding to effectively display the back of the chemisette. The fronts are also cut in rounding outline at the top and are gathered at the bottom to blouse fashionably; they flare all the way to reveal a smooth chemisette that extends to the bottom of the waist in front and may be made removable or permanent, according to fancy. The chemisette is seamed on the right shoulder and closed at the left side. A group of upright, forward-turning tucks is taken up in each front, and a circular berth, which falls gracefully over the sleeves, is joined to the upper edge of the back and fronts. Two groups of tucks are also introduced at the top of the upper portion of the two-piece sleeve, which is fitted over a two-seam lining and is gathered at the top; a fancifully shaped circular cuff gives completion at the wrist. The neck is finished by a standing collar that is shaped high at the back and closed invisibly at the left side. A narrow belt of the material, machine-stitched with white silk, encircles the waist.

If the chemisette be made removable, several may be worn with the same waist. Liberty gauze, chiffon or embroidered mousseline may be selected for developing chemisettes of this type. A handsome waist would result if old-rose silk crêpe were used for the mode, with a chemisette of Oriental lace and drawn India muslin. Narrow white-and-black galloon may replace the stitching. Equally satisfactory results would be obtained if foulard, Swiss taffeta, silk poplin or Venetian brocade be employed for the waist.

We have pattern No. 3212 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist calls for two yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard twenty inches wide for the chemisette. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3212



3212

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH CHEMISSETTE THAT MAY BE PERMANENT OR REMOVABLE.

(For Description see this Page.)

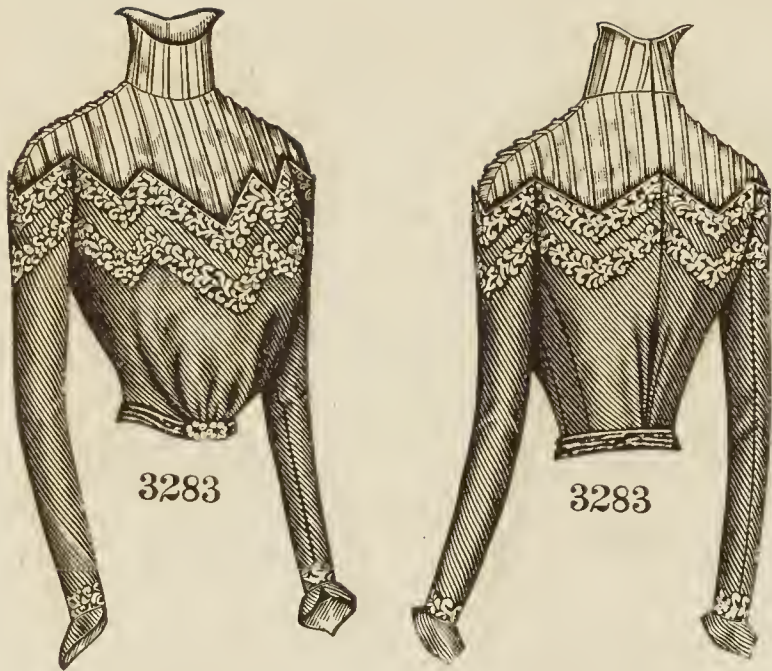
The combination of black-and-white—the acme of good taste and refinement—is shown in the waist here pictured

LADIES' NORFOLK BASQUE, WITH SHIRT-WAIST YOKE.

(TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR, OR WITH A NECK-BAND FOR WEAR WITH A STOCK OR LINEN COLLAR, AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3220.—The Norfolk basque has a charm all its own and has for a long period retained a firm hold on the world of fashion. The one pictured shows a modification of the style of past seasons, a shirt-waist yoke being introduced at the back. Seal-brown serge was here selected for the development of the mode, and machine-stitching and a fancy leather



3283

3283

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH DROP YOKE. (CLOSED AT THE BACK.)
(For Description see this Page.)

front is gathered to pouch modishly, and the slight fulness at the back is disposed of by small backward-turning plaits. The fanciful stock rises in points back of the ears and closes invisibly at the back. The sleeve, which is made over a two-seam lining, is cut out in V outline at the top to accommodate the drop yoke, and a pointed, circular-shaped cuff gives completion at the wrist. A crushed belt of ribbon encircles the waist and closes with an old-gold clasp buckle at the front.

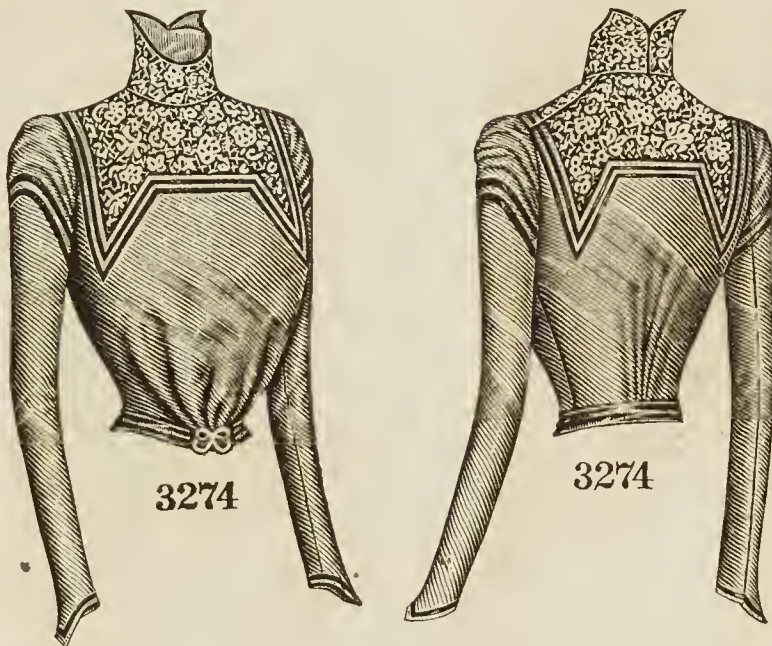
This waist will be extremely becoming to the possessor of a plump, well-rounded figure. An exquisite waist would result if royal-blue vailing over a Swiss taffeta lining of the same color be used for the mode, with an appliqué of richly designed Renaissance lace over white silk or satin for the yoke and collar. Black velvet baby ribbon may supply garniture, although a decoration is not absolutely necessary. Crêpe de Chine, nun's-vailing and silks in innumerable variety would develop novel waists of this sort, as would also Venetian or satin-faced cloth, grenadine or cashmere. White tucked-shirred chiffon, fancy puffing, panne and similar fabrics may be employed for the yoke and stock with charming results.

We have pattern No. 3283 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque, except the yoke and collar, requires a yard and three-eighths of material forty inches wide, and the yoke and collar call for seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

belt supply the finish. The waist, which is made over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center-back seam, has a pointed back-yoke shaped with a center seam. The yoke extends well forward and laps over the top of the short back, in which three box-plaits are taken up. Three similar plaits appear at the front, the middle plait being formed in the right front, and the closing is made under this plait. All the plaits are sewed nearly to the bottom, and under-arm gores give a smooth adjustment at the sides. A turn-down collar or a plain standing collar may complete the neck of the basque, or a shaped band may be used instead, in which case a stock or linen collar may be worn. The two-piece sleeve is made over a two-seam lining and has slight fulness at the top collected in gathers.

The mode would be admirably suited for wheeling, golfing and other outdoor sports and may be developed in flannel, camel's-hair, covert cloth, homespuns, serge, Venetian cloth or cable tweed.

We have pattern No. 3220 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and three-fourths of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3274

3274

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.
(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST,
CLOSED AT THE
LEFT SIDE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3274.—Another illustration of this waist is given at figure No. 144 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

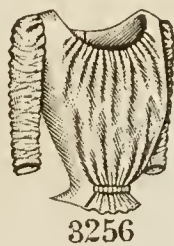
There is still a great demand for waists with yokes, as they are generally becoming and susceptible of so many pleasing combinations both of fabrics and colors. Mastic cloth was here used for the waist pictured, with pale-blue satin veiled in all-over Renaissance lace for the yoke and collar, while attractive garniture is contributed by folds of blue satin. At the

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH DROP YOKE. (CLOSED AT THE BACK.)

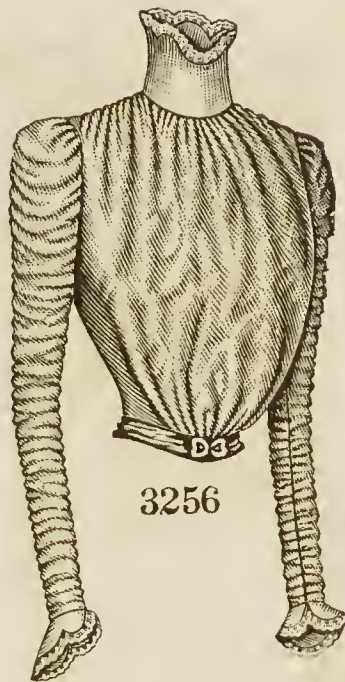
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3283.—At figure No. 140 P in this magazine this waist is again represented.

Mode poplin and white corded satin were here handsomely combined in the development of the waist, appliqué lace and a mode-satin ribbon belt providing the garniture. The waist closes at the center of the back and is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The backs and front are separated by under-arm gores and are cut in low, fanciful outline at the top to reveal attractively the drop yoke, which is seamed on the shoulders and extended over the sleeves to form caps. At the bottom the

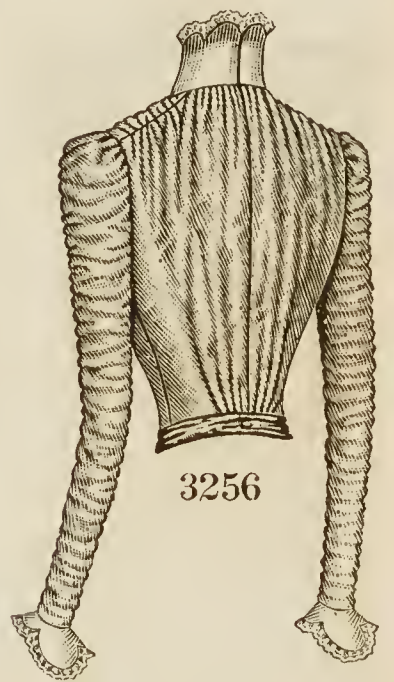


3256



3256

Front View.



3256

Back View.

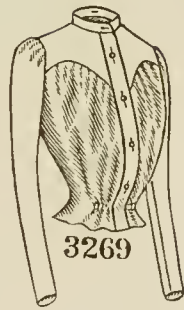
LADIES' FULL WAIST, CLOSED AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 403.)

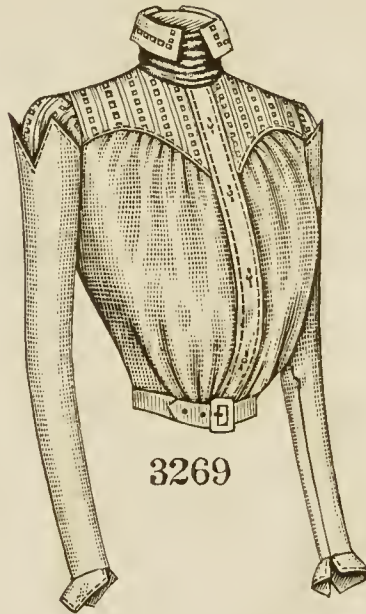
front the waist has a deep, square yoke that is revealed in fanciful outline by the front, which is smooth at the top, where it is cut to form sharp points at the sides. The front has bloused fulness at the bottom which is allowed to droop prettily, and both the front and yoke are arranged over a tight lining-front fitted by double bust-darts, and closed at the left side. A deep, square yoke also appears above the short back, which is fancifully shaped at the top to correspond with the outline of the front. The back is seamless and is smooth at the top, but has scanty fulness at the bottom disposed in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. A high stock rising in points at the sides and invisibly closed at the back is at the neck. The design is adjusted over a tight lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The two-seam sleeve is made over a two-piece lining and is shaped to flare in a point over the hand in bell fashion. It is smoothly fitted save at the top, where it has scanty gathered fulness at the upper edge and more pronounced gathers along the side seams, thus producing a graceful draped effect. A crushed belt of blue satin fastened with an enamel buckle encircles the waist.

Such a design may be reproduced in serge, satin, velvet, voile or cashmere and ornamented with lace appliqué, quillings of ribbon, etc. A smart theatre waist may be made by the mode of white Liberty satin combined with spangled net over corn satin for the yoke and collar and embellished with pale-corn silk gimp or deep-cream lace appliqué. If a waist of this type be made of black cloth combined with white cloth braided in black for the yoke and waist, with a black cloth skirt showing a facing of braided white cloth, a handsome reception gown will result.

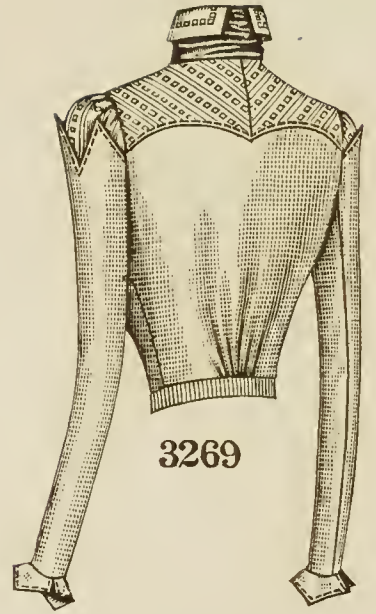
We have pattern No. 3274 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and five-eighths of dress material forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of satin twenty inches wide for the collar, yoke, a belt, and for folds to trim, and three-fourths of a yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide for cov-



3269



3269



3269

Front View.

Back View.

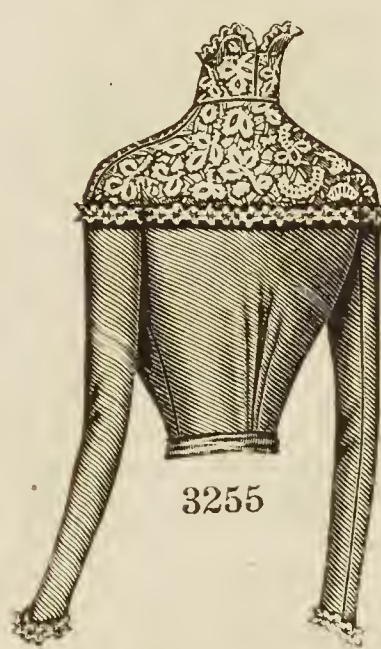
LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH POINTED YOKE SEAMLESS ON THE SHOULDERS. (TO BE MADE WITH DROP OR PLAIN SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 405.)



3255



3255

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST, HAVING A DROP YOKE EXTENDING OVER THE TOPS OF THE SLEEVES.

(For Description see Page 404.)

ering the collar and yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' FULL WAIST, CLOSED AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.) (For Illustrations see Page 402.)

No. 3256.—For slender figures no style can excel the full waist in the matter of becomingness, as the fulness serves to soften harsh and angular lines and gives the form a graceful and rounding appearance. Pearl-gray voile was here selected for this waist, and Mechlin lace edging and black satin ribbon provide the decoration. The mode is fashioned with a full front and full backs that are joined in under-

arm and shoulder seams and made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The fulness is collected in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and is drawn down snugly at the back, where it is collected in gathers at the waist-line at each side of the closing, which is invisibly effected at the center. A smooth adjustment is given under the arms, and the fulness in the front is allowed to pouch at the bottom. The sleeves are in mousquetaire style and have only one seam; they are arranged over a two-piece lining and are gathered at the top and along the edges of the seam. A scalloped circular cuff completes the wrist. At the neck is a fanciful stock that closes invisibly at the back and extends high all round to form becoming scollops. A crushed belt of ribbon encircles the waist and is fastened by a handsome buckle at the front. If the mode be desired for evening wear, the neck may be cut in low, rounding outline and the sleeves may extend to the elbow, if preferred.

Poplin, crépon, foulard, nun's-voiling, barège, peau de soie and innumerable silks may be utilized for the design.

We have pattern No. 3256 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the waist with full-length sleeves for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and a fourth of goods forty inches wide; the waist with



3244



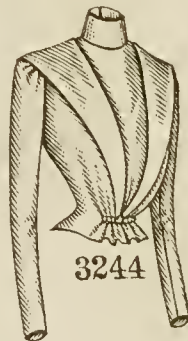
3244

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO SAILOR-COLLARS TERMINATING IN REVERS.)

(For Description see Page 404.)



3244

elbow sleeves calls for three yards and three-fourths of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern 10d. or 20 cents.

inches wide with a yard of fancy tucking eighteen inches wide for the yoke, vest, stock, and small sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO SAILOR COLLARS TERMINATING IN REVERS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 403.)

No. 3244.—Different views of this blouse-waist are given at figures Nos. 133 P and 157 P in this magazine.

LADIES' WAIST, HAVING A DROP YOKE EXTENDING OVER THE TOPS OF THE SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 403.)

No. 3255.—This waist is again represented at figure No. 150 P in this magazine.

A very pretty color scheme is here shown in the development of the waist, dark-green Swiss taffeta and white fancy tucking being combined and appliqué lace and lace edging providing the decoration. The waist, which is made over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center-back seam, consists of fronts and a back that are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams. The back is plain at the top, where it is cut in low, square outline to reveal a shallow, square yoke that is applied on the lining; it has slight gathered

fullness at the waist-line drawn well to the center. The blouse fronts are also plain at the top, while at the waist-line the fullness is collected in gathers and allowed to pouch; they are shaped in V outline to accommodate a vest that is sewed at the right side and closed at the left side. The vest extends to a little below the waist-line and is slightly gathered to blouse with the fronts. A conspicuous feature of the mode is a double sailor-collar which extends down the front edges of the fronts forming revers. The under collar is larger than the upper one, and both collars are sewed to the top of the back. A fanciful stock-collar that rises in rounding tabs at the back, where it is invisibly closed, finishes the neck, and a crushed belt of satin ribbon encircles the waist and is fastened with a jewelled buckle at the front. The small one-piece sleeve, which is made over a two-seam lining, is gathered at the top and completed by two fancifully rounded cuff sections that flare becomingly over the hand. The design may be made with only one sailor collar, and the stock may be plain if preferred.

Wedgewood-blue silk poplin with écreu all-over guipure would be another charming combination for the design, and narrow guipure lace and edging would be desirable for decorating it. Grosgrain and Pompadour silk, as well as grenadine and barège in light weight, may also be selected for the development of the mode.

We have pattern No. 3244 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist needs three yards and three-fourths of silk twenty

inches wide with a yard of fancy tucking eighteen inches wide for the yoke, vest, stock, and small sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

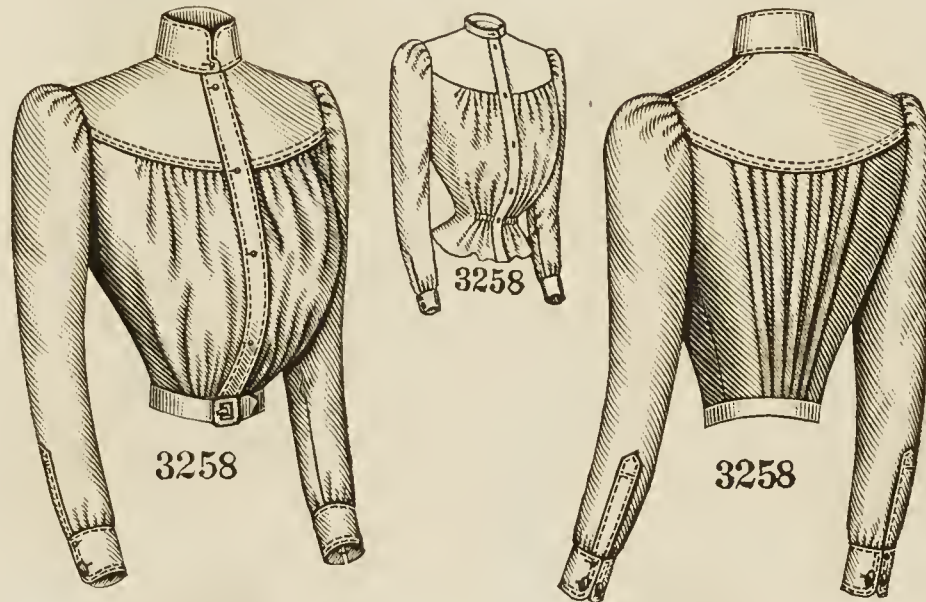
The drop yoke introduced in the waist pictured is a very popular and becoming style. The yoke is here made of white satin overlaid with heavy guipure lace, poplinette in a rich shade of green being selected for the rest of the waist, which is trimmed with narrow ruchings of white chiffon. The waist is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam and closed at the center of the front. The broad, seamless back is plain at the top, but has slight fullness at the bottom disposed in four small plaits. The

fronts are also plain at the top, but have gathers at the bottom, which is allowed to pouch stylishly. The right front is wider than the left and is gracefully curved at its front edge; it laps over the left front and the closing is made invisibly. The back and fronts are shaped to accommodate a deep, smooth yoke, which is smoothly fitted by curving seams on the shoulders and closed invisibly at the front. The yoke is topped by a plain standing collar closed in front, and over it is worn a fanciful stock which rises in scollops at the back, where it is invisibly closed. The yoke is extended to droop over the shoulders and is shaped to form a cap facing for the small two-piece sleeve. The upper portion of the sleeve extends over the hand, where it is gracefully rounded; it is cut out at the top to accommodate the yoke and is made over a two-seam lining. A crush ribbon belt encircles the waist and is fastened at the front with an enamelled gold clasp.

Figured, or Persian foulard, taffeta and China or India silk are especially adapted for this design, and when made with the yoke of Honiton, Renaissance or any handsome all-over lace a

decidedly pretty waist will result. If cloth be selected for the mode, tucked silk could be used for the yoke.

We have pattern No. 3255 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist, except the yoke and stock, for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and a fourth of goods forty inches wide; the yoke and stock call for seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

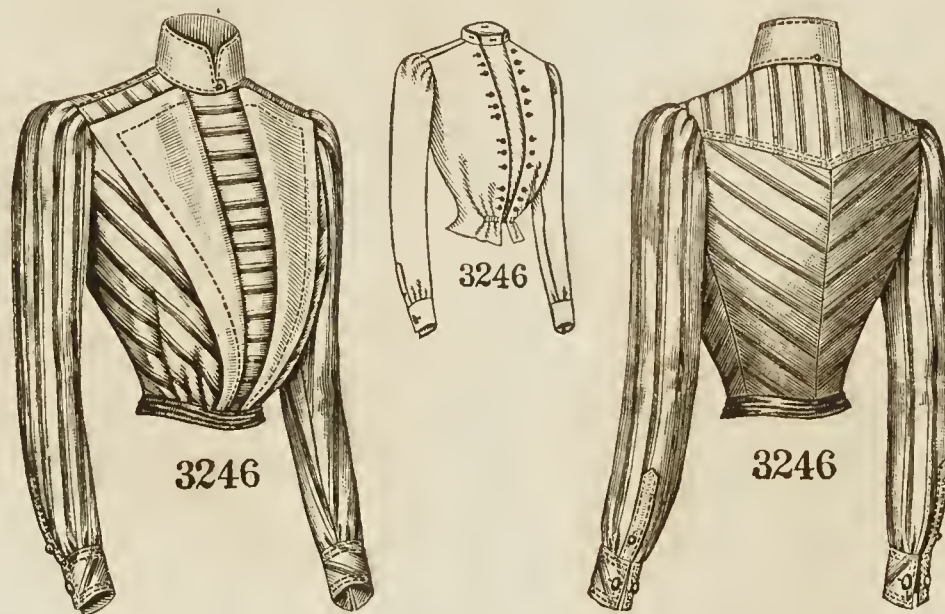


Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' ROUND-YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STANDING COLLAR AND LINING.)

(For Description see Page 405.)



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BIAS SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE REVERS AND FITTED LINING.)

(For Description see Page 406.)

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH POINTED YOKE SEAMLESS ON THE SHOULDERS. (TO BE MADE WITH DROP OR PLAIN SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.) (For Illustrations see Page 403.)

No. 3269.—Other views of this shirt-waist may be had by referring to figures Nos. 138 P and 147 P in this magazine.

An oddly designed yoke is the salient feature of the dressy shirt-waist here portrayed developed in white lawn combined

with fancy tucking and finished with machine-stitching. The yoke is fashioned without seams at the shoulders, where the smooth adjustment is due to the perfect cut. It is seamed at the center of the back and is in pointed outline at the lower edge, the point at the center of the front being more pronounced than the others. The yoke supports the back and fronts, which are joined in under-arm seams. The back is plain, save for scanty fulness collected in gathers at the waist-line, but the fronts are rather full, being gathered both at the top and at the waist-line, where they puff

out prettily. The closing is effected by buttons and button-holes through joined-on box-plaits, and the neck is completed by a shaped band over which is worn a high standing collar. Two ornamental turn-over sections with square ends are joined to the top of the standing collar; they are finished with hemstitched

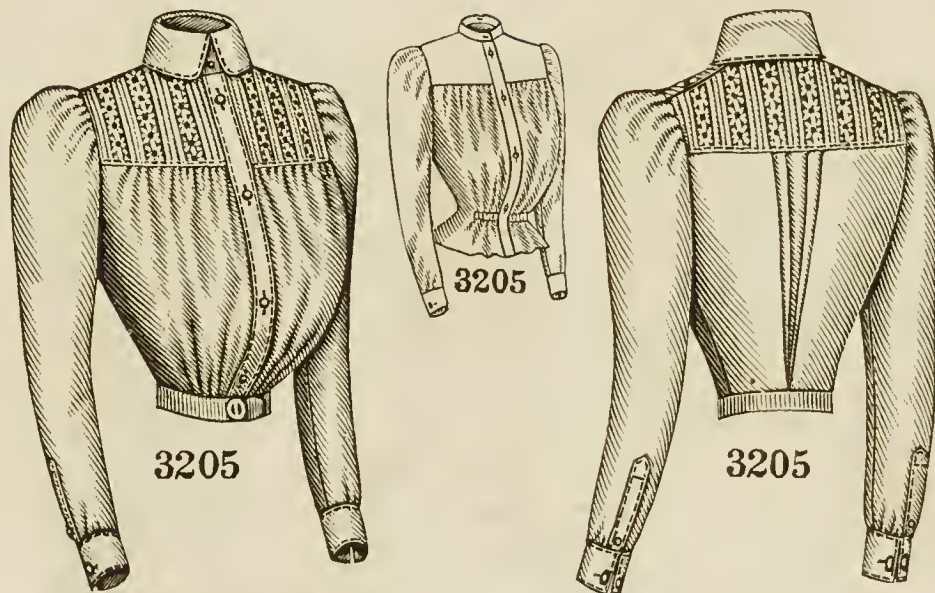
hems, and a wrinkled stock of ribbon is worn. A leather belt fastened with an oblong buckle is adjusted about the waist, which is made over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, a seam at each side and one at the center of the back. The use of the body lining and stock-collar, however, is optional. The drop upperportion of the two-seam sleeve is fancifully cut out at the top to disclose a cap facing on the two-piece lining, which is slightly

gathered at the top. The sleeve fits without a wrinkle and is finished by a flaring pointed cuff that is made in two sections. Plain two-seam sleeves may be substituted for the drop ones, if desired, the pattern making provision for both styles.

All-over embroidery or lace, tucked silk, etc., may be selected for the yoke and cap-facings of the waist, which may be developed in serge, cheviot, cloth, silk or French flannel.

Plain and plaid silk or plain and dotted French flannel may be combined for the design with satisfactory results. Stock collars of fine mull or lawn scarfs may complete the neck of the waist if it be developed in washable fabrics.

We have pattern No. 3269 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist excepting the sleeve facing and yoke for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and three-fourths of goods thirty-six inches wide. The sleeve facings and yoke require three-fourths of a yard of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

(For Description see Page 406.)

LADIES' ROUND YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STANDING COLLAR AND LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 404.)

No. 3258.—A different view of this shirt-waist is given at figure No. 146 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The shirt-waist, which is here illustrated made of gray brilliantine and finished with machine-stitching, is an especially becoming style.

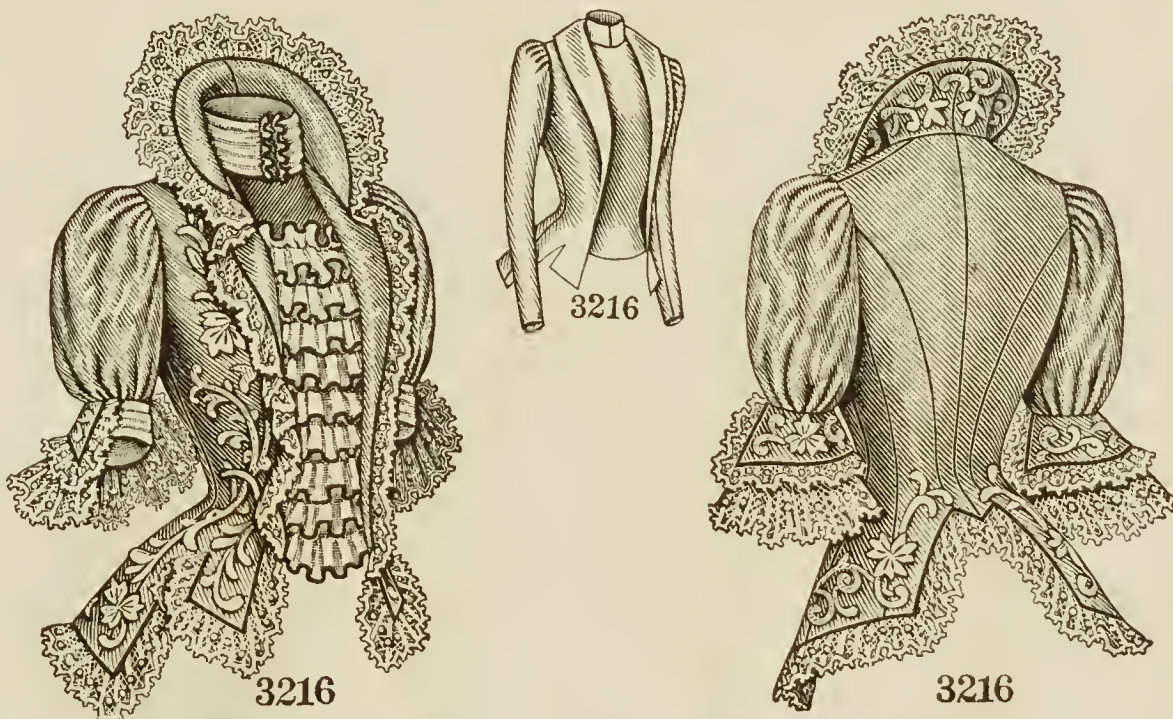
A marked feature of the waist is the deep, round yoke, which is smoothly fitted and is seamed on the shoulders. Below the yoke five narrow box-plaits are taken up in the back; the plaits meet at the waist-line and then flare in fan fashion, an ingenious arrangement of the fulness underneath producing this effect. The waist is

smooth at the sides, where it is adjusted by under-arm seams, but the bloused fronts are rather full, the fulness being collected in gathers both at the top and waist-line.

A box-plait is joined to each front edge, and the closing of the waist is effected through the plaits with button-holes and cut crystal buttons. A shaped band, over which is worn a standing collar having rounding front corners, completes the neck of the waist, which is made

over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center-back seam. The use of the standing collar and fitted lining is optional. The regulation slash finished with an underlap and pointed overlap is made in the one-piece sleeve, which is gathered at the top. There is also scanty gathered fulness at the bottom, where the sleeve is completed by a link cuff having rounding corners. A leather belt is worn with the waist.

Many of the daintiest shirt-waists of the season have been

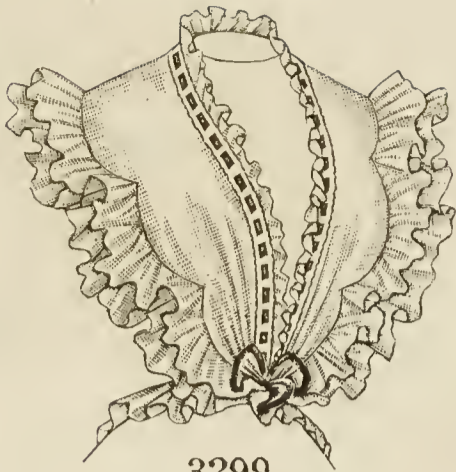


Front View.

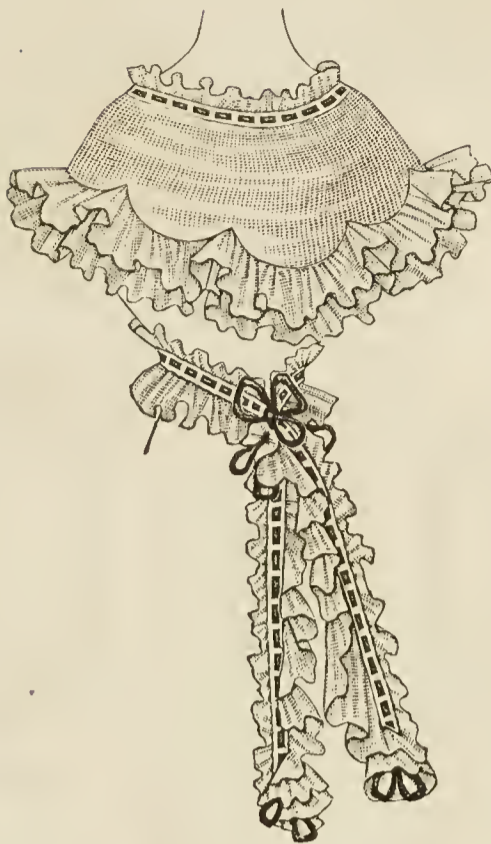
Back View.

LADIES' MEDICI MATINÉE, OR TEA-JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH POMPADOUR OR HIGH NECK, AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 407.)



3299



3299

Back View.

LADIES' FICHU. (TO BE DRAPED OVER THE BUST OR AT THE WAIST.)
(For Description see Page 407.)



3299

developed in all-over embroidery or fancy tucking associated with lawn, piqué, etc. Plain and tucked silk or striped and plain flannel may be pleasingly combined for the waist.

We have pattern No. 3258 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BIAS SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE REVERS AND FITTED LINING.)
(For Illustrations see Page 404.)

No. 3246.—Another view of this waist may be obtained by referring to figure No. 145 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

A pleasing modification of the severe style of shirt-waist is here depicted made up in a combination of white and pale-blue striped flannel and plain white flannel, machine-stitching done with pale-blue silk and a black satin ribbon belt giving the finishing touches. The waist, which is made over a short lining closed at the center of the front and fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center-back seam, has bias fronts and bias backs joined under the arms. The back which is perfectly plain, is fashioned with a center seam and topped by a pointed yoke that is cut lengthwise. The fronts are plain at the top, but have gathered fulness at the waist-line which blouses stylishly; they are shaped to accommodate a narrow removable vest that extends to the waist-line and is topped by a shaped band section in which button-holes appear for securing it to the shaped band completing the remainder of the waist. The vest is perfectly smooth and is effectively cut with the stripes running crosswise; it is fastened to the fronts with buttons and button-holes arranged in groups of three and is stylishly framed by the broad, pointed revers that extend to the waist-line, where they taper almost to points. The one-seam sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom, and the customary slash finished with the regulation underlap and pointed overlap is made; it is cut on the straight of the goods to correspond with the yoke and is finished by a bias link cuff which has square corners. A crush belt of ribbon and a removable standing linen collar having round corners give completion to the waist. The design may be developed without the revers, in which case the buttons and button-holes would give a neat finish, and the use of the lining is optional.

A highly satisfactory effect will be obtained if the revers

be developed in white piqué and the vest in tucked or Shirred muslin and lace insertion or of any of the numerous fancy materials used for such purposes. White corded washable silk is a popular material and is suitable for making up the design, and so are surah, taffeta and Habutai silk.

We have pattern No. 3246 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, needs three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with half a yard of contrasting goods twenty inches wide for the outside of the revers. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)
(For Illustrations see Page 405.)

No. 3205.—Another view of this shirt-waist is given at figure No. 148 P in this magazine.

The shirt-waist introduces a deep square yoke both at the front and back. Heliotrope gingham was here combined with white fancy tucking with stylish results. The waist is adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams and is made over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm seams and a center-back seam. The use of the lining, however, is optional. The yoke is seamed on the shoulders and supports the back and fronts. In the back are laid two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center; the plaits overlap at the waist-line and spread in fan effect toward the yoke. The waist fits smoothly at the sides,

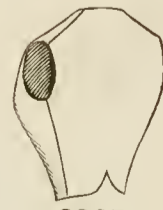
and the full fronts are gathered at the top and at the waist-line, where they blouse modishly. A box-plait is joined to each front edge of the waist, and the closing is made through the plaits with buttons and button-holes. A shaped band is at the neck, and over it is worn a removable turn-over collar, the pattern providing for the same. The customary slash finished by an underlap and pointed overlap is made in the one-piece sleeve, which is gathered both at the top and bottom. A straight link cuff completes the sleeve, and a leather belt is worn with the design.

Waists of this type are susceptible of many artistic variations both in color and fabric. French flannel in any of the pretty shades would develop a nobby waist by this pattern. Crystal or gilt buttons could ornament such a waist, and with it could be worn a silk or satin stock or belt. Handsome Persian silk or any of the pretty wash silks as well as satin, cloth, mohair, serge or cheviot may be selected for the mode.

We have pattern No. 3205 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and seven-



3265



3265



3265

Front View.

3265

Back View.

LADIES' SLEEVELESS BOLERO JACKET. (TO BE PLAIN OR NOTCHED AT THE BACK AND TO HAVE SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)

(For Description see Page 408.)

eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of fancy tucking twenty inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

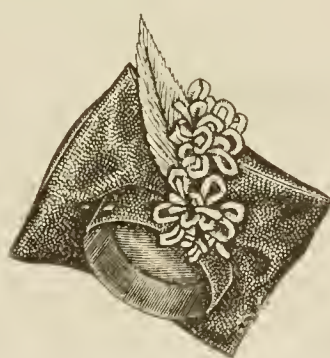
LADIES' MEDICI MATINÉE OR TEA-JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH POMPADOUR OR HIGH NECK AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 405.)

No. 3216.—At figure No. 134 P in this magazine this matinée is again represented.

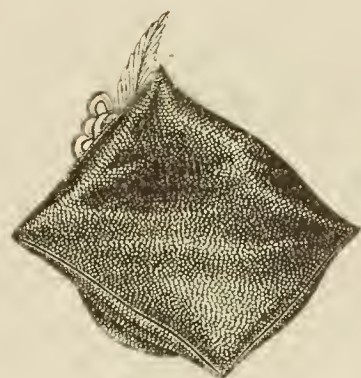
An air of luxury and refinement surrounds this picturesque matinée, which is here shown made up in a combination of baby-blue taffeta, straw-colored chiffon and lace edging, and decorated with lace appliqué and black velvet baby ribbon. The front of the matinée is very fanciful and is fashioned with lining fronts fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center. The matinée is snugly conformed to the figure at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam and is extended well below the hips at the sides, but is considerably shorter at the front and back. The garment falls in a large square tab at each side and in a smaller one just in front, while at the center of the back it is shaped to form a shallow point. The fronts are reversed in rolling lapels that are extended to form a high Medici collar that flares becomingly all around. Between the fronts appears a smooth vest that is sewed at the right side and closed at the left side, and on it are arranged overlapping ruffles of chiffon that give a very elaborate effect to the mode. The matinée may be made with a high or Pompadour neck, and in the latter case a crush stock of chiffon having frill-finished ends that close in front is worn. A plain standing collar finishes the garment when the high neck is preferred. The sleeves are rather long puffs gathered top and bottom and arranged over a two-piece lining; they are in elbow length and finished with a wrinkled sleeve-band mounted on a smooth foundation. A dainty frill of lace falls about the arm, being sewed to the bottom and ends of the sleeve band, and the sleeves are made more fanciful by smooth, flaring cuffs that fall from the bottom of the sleeve over the bands. The pattern also provides for plain full-length sleeves, and the Medici collar may be turned down all round if preferred.

A handsome tea-jacket would result if water-green crêpe de Chine and white mousseline de



3238

Front View.



3238

Back View.

SQUARE CROWN TAM-O'-SHANTER CAP.

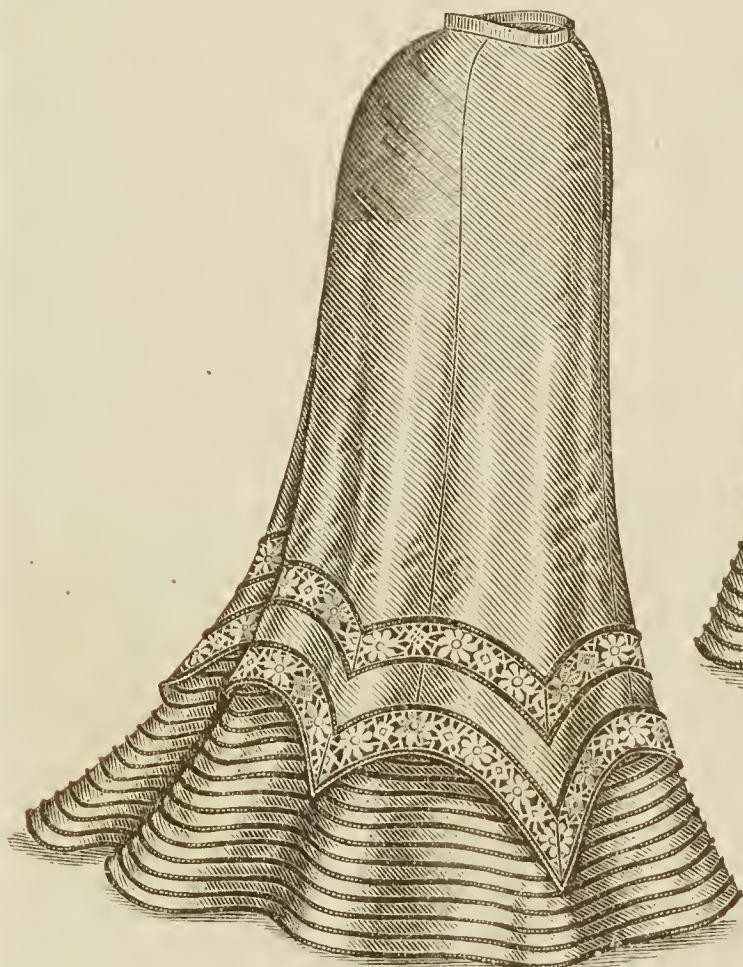
(For Description see Page 409.)

We have pattern No. 3216 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-jacket requires five yards and three-fourths of material twenty inches wide, with a yard of chiffon forty-five inches wide for the stock, wrinkled sleeve-bands and for ruffles to trim, and two yards and five-eighths of edging six inches wide for the sleeve frills. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' FICHU. (TO BE DRAPED OVER THE BUST OR AT THE WAIST.)

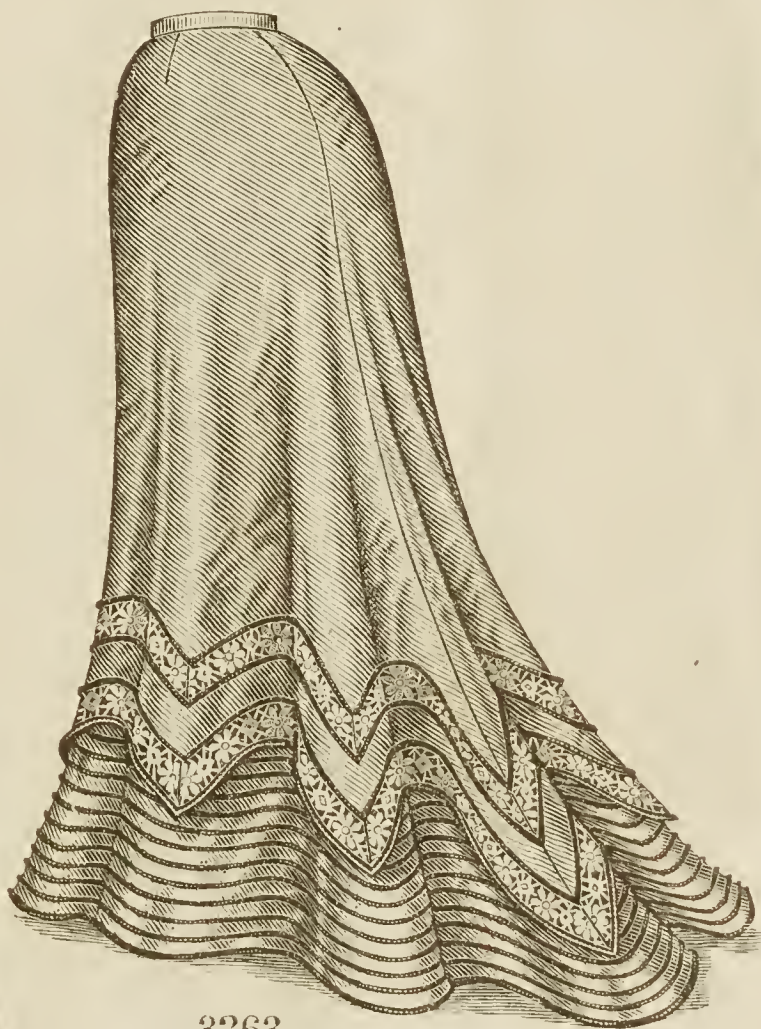
(For Illustrations see Page 406.)

No. 3299.—Fichus are to be much worn this season, and they deserve their popularity, for many a simple gown is given a dressy touch by the addition of one of these dainty accessories. The fichu illustrated is made of white mousseline de soie and trimmed with narrow and wide frills of the same material and black velvet ribbon drawn through lace beading. It consists of two graduated circular sections that are smoothly draped about the figure and are gathered up closely at the ends. The lower edges of the fichu are scalloped, and the upper edges are finished with a row of beading which is extended to form long ties. A narrow frill of the mousseline heads the beading and gives a soft finish to the neck; and wider frills adorn the scalloped edges of the fichu and the outer edges of the ties. The fichu may be draped to cross at the bust and extend around the waist to the back, where it is again crossed, or it may be worn high at the back, in which case it is drawn down to the waist-line in front and then crossed. A small rosette of ribbon decorates the fichu



3263

Side-Front View.



3263

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, IN SADDLE-BACK STYLE, CLOSING AT THE SIDE OR BACK AND CONSISTING OF AN OVER-SKIRT TERMINATING IN POINTS AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (THE SKIRT MAY BE OMITTED AND THE FLOUNCE SEWED UNDERNEATH TO THE OVER-SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 408.)

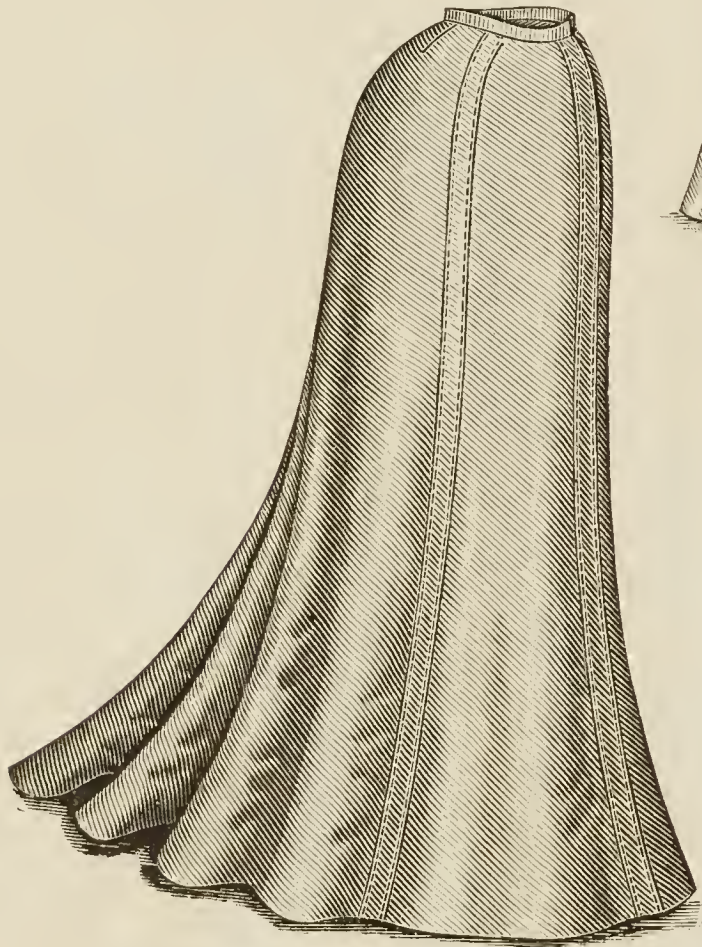
soie be selected, coffee lace appliqué and edging and white baby-ribbon supplying the garniture. Silk, cashmere and French flannel are also suitable for the garment.

at the gathered ends and at the back where the ties cross. The same dainty and fluffy effect would be obtained if chiffon or point d'esprit be selected for this design. A chiffon fichu could be trimmed with embroidered chiffon ruffles, and self-ruffles would appropriately decorate a fichu made of point d'esprit. For wear with an evening waist of satin, taffeta, faille, etc., the mode may be developed in all-over Renaissance lace with an edging of the same.

We have pattern No. 3299 in one size only. To make the fichu, requires two yards and a fourth of material forty-five inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of beading one inch wide for the tie. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' SLEEVELESS BOLERO JACKET. (TO BE PLAIN OR NOTCHED AT THE BACK AND TO HAVE SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 406.)

No. 3265.—The popular and stylish little bolero jacket is again much in evidence this season. Violet velvet was here selected to make the one illustrated, which is trimmed with jet passementerie and lined with silk of a lighter shade of violet. The jacket is closely adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams and single bust darts and reaches just to the waist-line. The broad, seamless back may be plain or slashed to form a notch at the bottom, and the



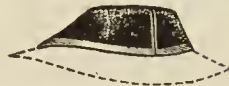
3281
Side-Front View.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK IN WEDGE-GORE STYLE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH).

(For Description see Page 409.)

fronts may meet at the throat and flare broadly below, or they may flare from the shoulders, according to individual choice. The jacket, which is sleeveless, may have square or round corners and is neatly finished at all the free edges with a band of the passementerie.

Cloth, silk and various novelty materials may be made up in jackets of this style and trimmed according to personal taste. A cloth jacket elaborately braided with soutache braid or one made of velvet or silk and overlaid with cloth appliqué would give very satis-

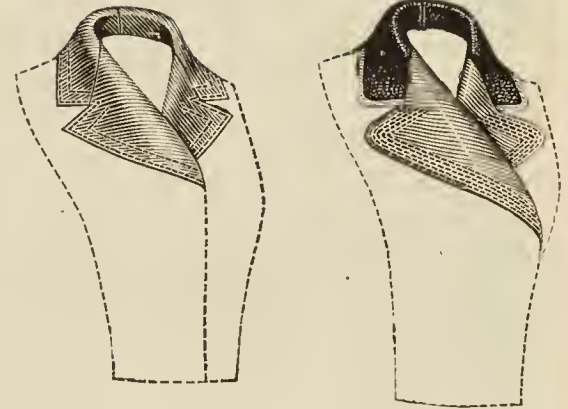


3241

factory results, and would be appropriate for wear with dressy waists of silk.

We have pattern No. 3265 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and a half

of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3241

3241

LADIES' COLLARS AND LAPELS. (TO BE USED FOR SHAPING DOUBLE-BREASTED AND SINGLE-BREASTED OUTSIDE GARMENTS, IN LAPELS.)

(For Description see Page 409.)

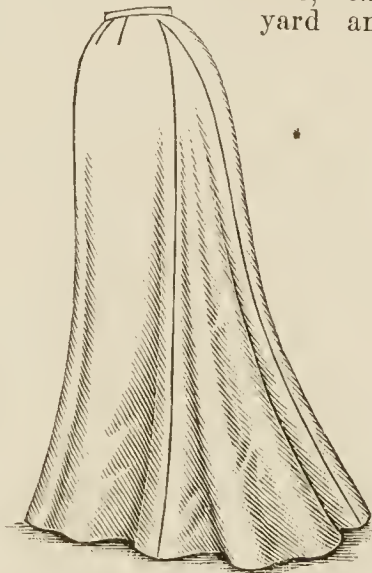
LADIES' SKIRT, IN SADDLE-BACK STYLE, CLOSING AT THE SIDE OR BACK AND CONSISTING OF AN OVER-SKIRT TERMINATING IN POINTS AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (THE SKIRT MAY BE OMITTED AND THE FLOUNCE SEWED UNDERNEATH TO THE OVER-SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 407.)

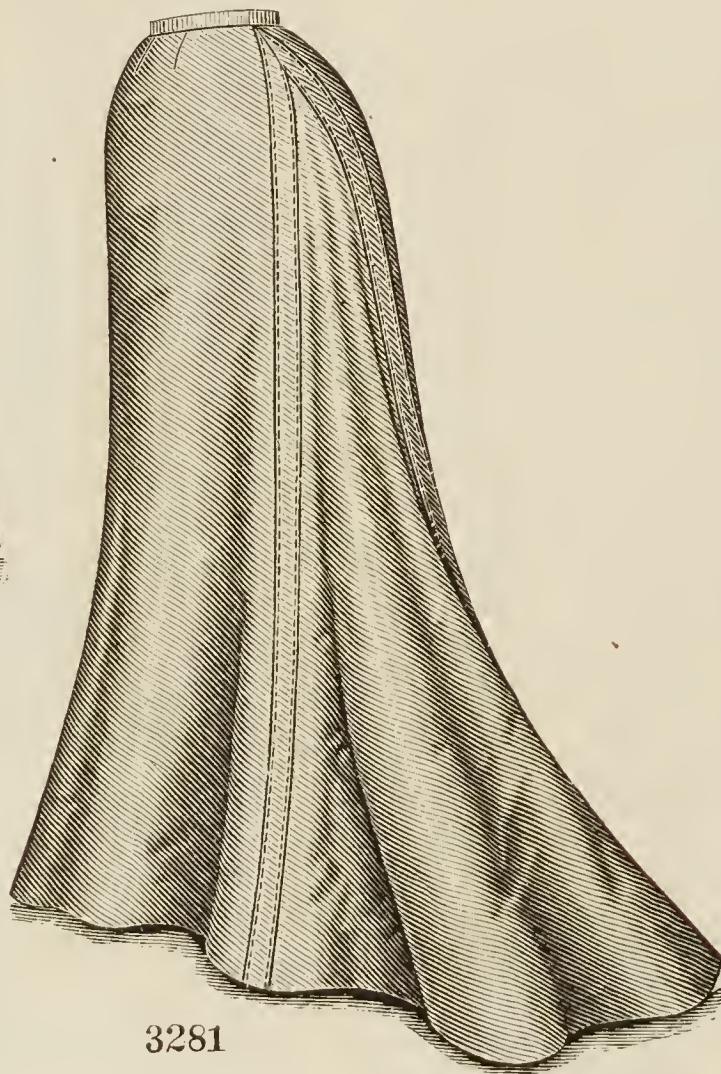
No. 3263.—This skirt is again shown at figures Nos. 128 P and 144 P in this magazine.

The skirt, which is here represented made of Liberty foulard and trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon and bands of black guipure

lace insertion, is one of the novelties of the season, being in saddle-back style. It is fashioned in three-piece style, consisting of a front-gore and two wide circular portions that are fitted over the hips by a single dart at each side. The skirt is made without the least fullness at the top, and at the bottom is applied a deep circular flounce that falls in ripples all round, the ripples being the result of the shaping. The over-skirt falls in deep points over the flounce, and the snug adjustment at the top is due to the shaping and to single hip darts. The over-skirt is also in three-piece style; it ripples below the hips and falls in deep, rolling folds at the back. The skirt is made with a graceful sweep, and the closing may be effected at the left side or at the back, according to individual preference. The flounce may be sewed to the



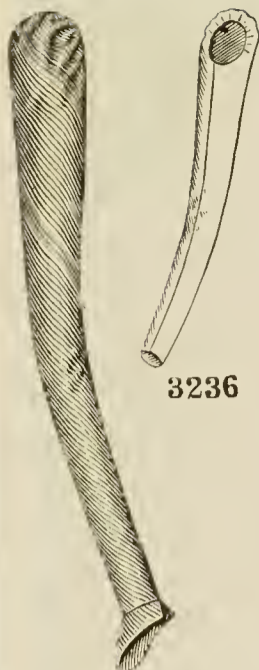
3281



3281

Side-Back View.

under-side of the over-skirt if preferred, in which case the skirt may be omitted. In the medium sizes the skirt measures about



3236

3236

LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF.)

(For Description see Page 410.)

four and a half yards at the bottom, and if the figure be slight the appearance of the garment will be improved by wearing hip-conformers.

Dotted fancy silk, figured vailing, crêped and dotted vicuna, barège, grenadine, étamine and cloth are suited to the mode, and if desired, the flounce may be of contrasting material, with ribbon ruchings, folds of satin or rows of narrow braid for trimming.

We have pattern No. 3263 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches waist, and forty inches hip measure, will require eight yards and an eighth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

ioned in four-gored style, consisting of a narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a back-gore in wedge style. The side-gores are shaped to meet for a short distance at the center of the back, where they are seamed. Below the seam they are joined to the wedge-gore, which tapers to a point at the top. Two hip darts give perfect adjustment at the top, and the closing is invisibly effected at the left side-front seam. Below the hips the skirt ripples gracefully and at the back falls in deep rolling folds to the lower edge, which in the medium sizes measures three yards and a half in the round length. The design may be made with the stylish sweep or in round length, as preferred, and hip pads or conformers may be worn with the skirt if the figure requires them.

Wide braid would be quite as effective as the material for strapping the seams, and the design may also be developed in covert, broadcloth, Scotch tweed, granite suiting, etc.

We have pattern No. 3281 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches waist, and forty inches hip measure, calls for three yards and three-fourths of material fifty inches wide, including strappings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

SQUARE-CROWN TAM-O'-SHANTER CAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 407.)

No. 3238.—Tam-O'-

Shanter caps are always in demand, and the one here illustrated made of dark-blue velvet and adorned with a brown quill and pompons of narrow black satin ribbon differs from those of past seasons in the shape of the crown. The crown is square and consists of two sections that are perfectly smooth and are seamed together. A band that fits the head closely is joined to the crown, and the cap is lined with black silk. A quill and two rosettes, made of loops of ribbon, are fastened to the left side of the cap in front.

Attractive caps may be made of corduroy, broadcloth, serge, etc., to match the suits with which they are to be worn. Braid or ribbon may be used to cover the band.

We have pattern No. 3238 in five sizes, from 6 to 7, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-two and a fourth, head measures. To make the cap for a person wearing a No. 6½ cap or whose head measures twenty and three-fourths inches, will need one yard and a fourth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

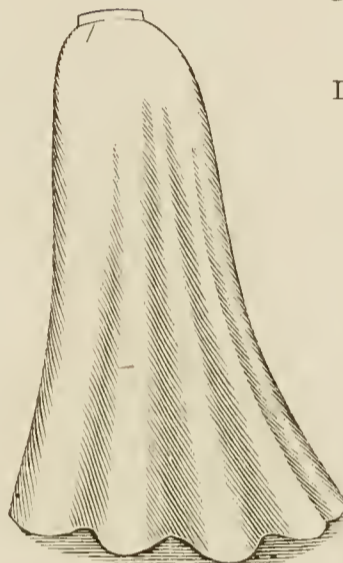
LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK IN WEDGE-GORE STYLE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 408.)

No. 3281.—At figure No. 151P in this issue, this skirt is again shown.

A wedge-gore is the novel feature of the tailor skirt here depicted

made of indigo-blue cheviot serge, broad strappings of the same material giving the desired finish. The skirt is fash-

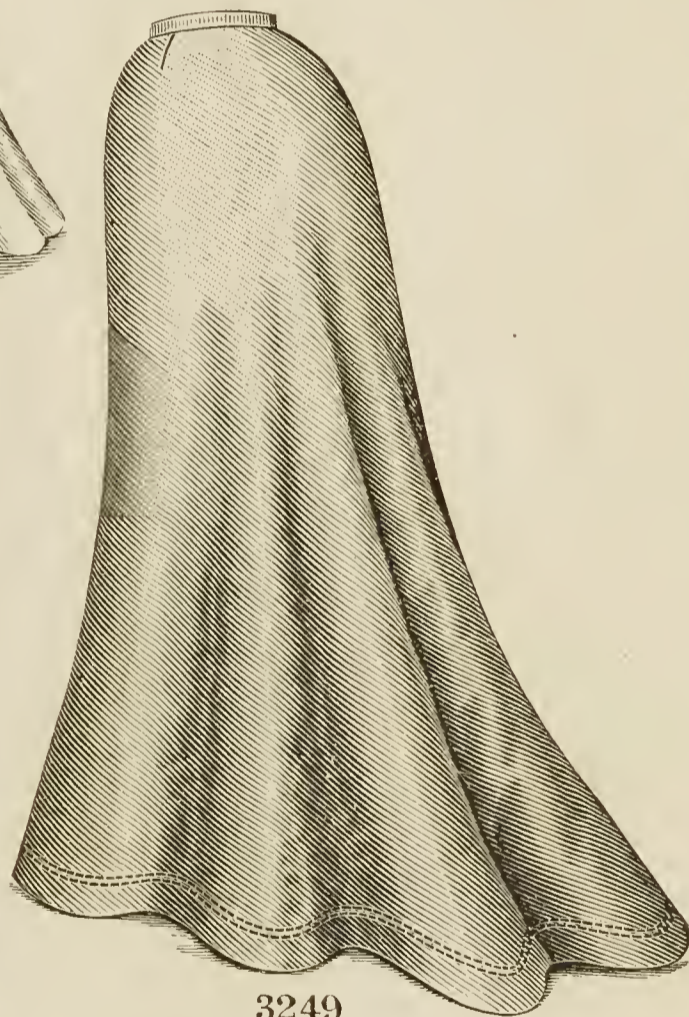


3249

LADIES' COLLARS AND LAPELS. (TO BE USED FOR SHAPING DOUBLE-BREADED AND SINGLE-BREADED OUTSIDE GARMENTS IN LAPELS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 408.)

No. 3241.—These collars and lapels to be used



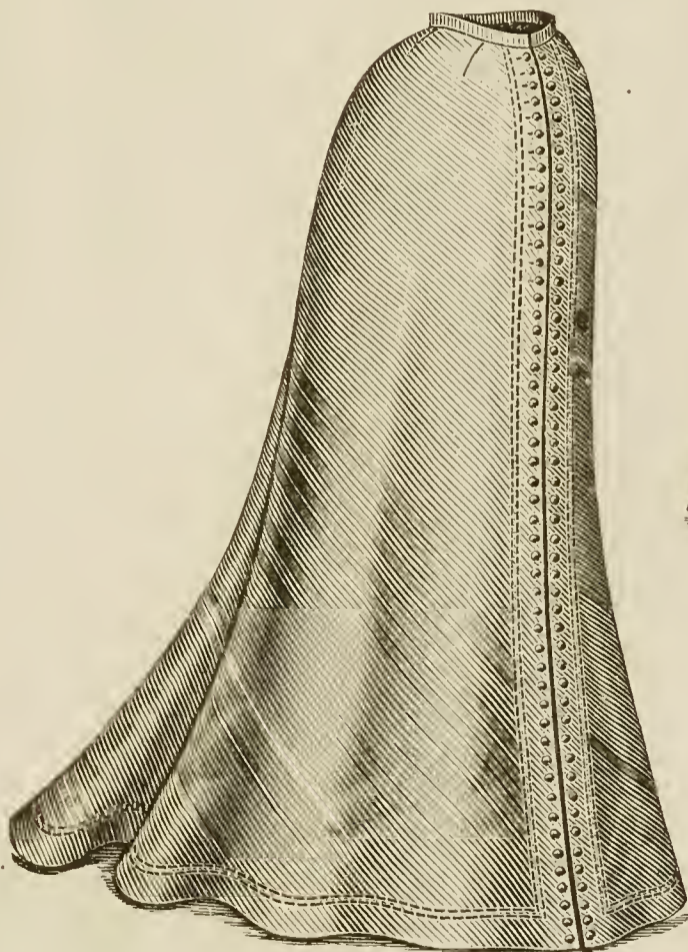
3249

Side-Back View.

LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT, IN SADDLE-BACK STYLE, CLOSED AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND FITTED WITHOUT FULNESS AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 410.)



3249

Side-Front View.

for reshaping outside garments show the newest lines. The design for double-breasted garments has a rolling collar seamed at the back and joined to the upper ends of lapels, with which they form notches. The lapels lap and the corners are rounded like those of the collar, which is inlaid with velvet.

The lapels for single-breasted garments lap slightly and are made with pointed ends that form notches with those of the rolling collar that is seamed at the back.

Silk, satin and velvet may be used to inlay these collars and lapels, or an edge finish of braid or several rows of stitching may be adopted. If preferred, cloth strappings may be added, if the rest of the garment is similarly finished.

We have pattern No. 3241 in three sizes; small, medium and large. The quantities for these collars and lapels are not given, because the amount required for them varies according to the way the collars and lapels are made up. Price of pattern, 3d. or 5 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 409.)

No. 3236.—An up-to-date sleeve will do much to improve an otherwise old-style waist or basque. The design illustrated is shaped on the newest lines. It has only one seam, which comes at the inside of the arm, and is made over a close-fitting two-seam lining. The sleeve shows a close adjustment except at the top, where gathers regulate the slight fulness; and circular cuffs, with ends that flare at the inside of the arm, ripple becomingly over the hand.

The sleeve may be ornamented with insertion, lace or braid. A frill of lace arranged underneath the cuffs to fall over the hand will give a dainty touch.

We have pattern No. 3236 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches, as described, will require a yard and an eighth of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT, IN SADDLE-BACK STYLE CLOSED AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND FITTED WITHOUT FULLNESS AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 409.)

No. 3249.—Other illustrations of this stylish skirt are given at figures Nos. 133 P, 139 P and 142 P in this magazine.

The skirt is in fashionable saddle-back style and is shaped to fit very closely about the hips and for some distance below in glove-fitting or sheath fashion. It is here pictured made of fine sparrow-gray broadcloth, machine-stitching and two rows of cloth buttons at the center of the front providing the completion. Two hip darts at each side give perfect adjustment to the skirt, which has no fulness whatever at the top. The front edges of the skirt are turned under to form hems that are secured to a narrow stay that extends from the belt to the lower edge, the hems meeting all the way. The closing is effected to a desirable depth with buttons and button-holes at the right side. The skirt flares stylishly at the bottom in front and falls in deep flutes at the sides and back. It is fashioned with a graceful sweep, but may be made in round length, if preferred. In the round length, the skirt measures three yards at the lower edge in the medium

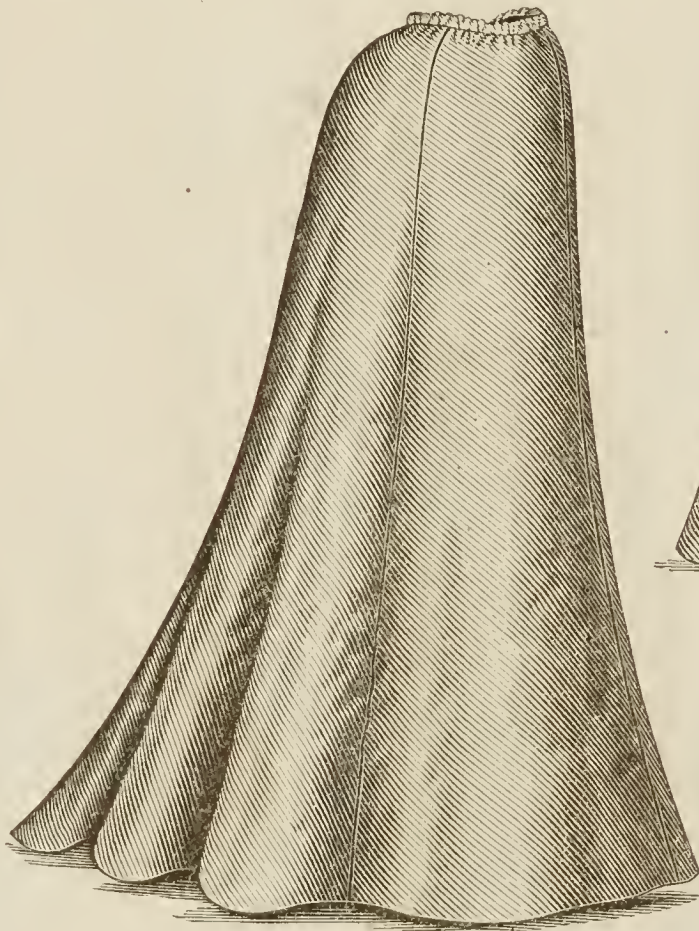
sizes. Hip pads or conformers may be worn with the design if the figure requires them.

Double-faced tweeds in mannish checks or large shepherd plaids, herring-bone cheviot, Sicilienne, meltonette or granite suitings will develop model skirts by this mode.

We have pattern No. 3249 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. For a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, the skirt calls for two yards and five-eighths of material fifty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3232

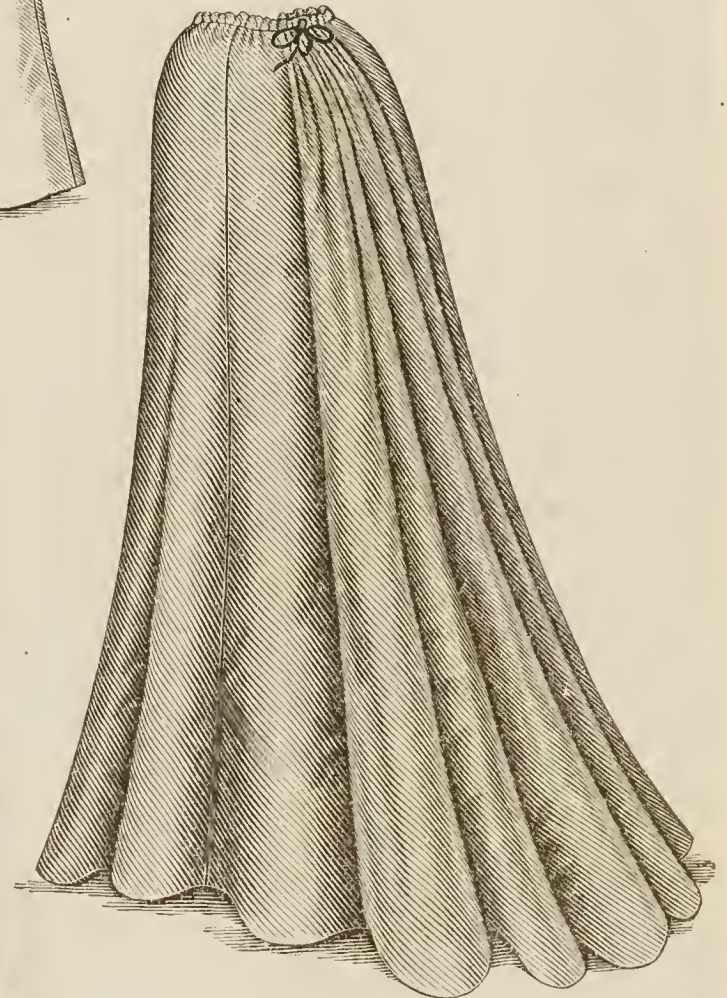


3232

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
DESIRABLE FOR MATERNITY WEAR
AND FOR STOUT LADIES.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3232.—A model skirt especially designed for stout ladies or for maternity



3232

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
DESIRABLE FOR MATERNITY WEAR AND FOR
STOUT LADIES.)

(For Description see this Page.)

wear is here portrayed, and it may be fashioned with a graceful sweep or in round length, according to individual preference.

A serviceable and entirely new fabric, black cr epoline cord, which, by-the-way, can be obtained only in black or blue, is utilized for the development of the mode. It is in seven-gored style, having a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores. At the front and sides the slight fulness is regulated by an elastic inserted in a casing which extends across the entire skirt, while tapes serve to regulate it at the back, where the fulness is more pronounced. The tapes are used for securing the skirt, and a placket is formed above the center seam. An extension is allowed at the top of the skirt so as to permit of lengthening the front and sides. Below the hips, the skirt falls in ripples at the sides, while at the back deep rolling folds appear. In the round length the skirt measures about four

yards and a fourth at the lower edge in the medium sizes. Camel's-hair, serge, French tricort, diagonal, covert or mohair are desirable textiles for the design, and, if desired, braid or machine-stitching may be used for decoration.

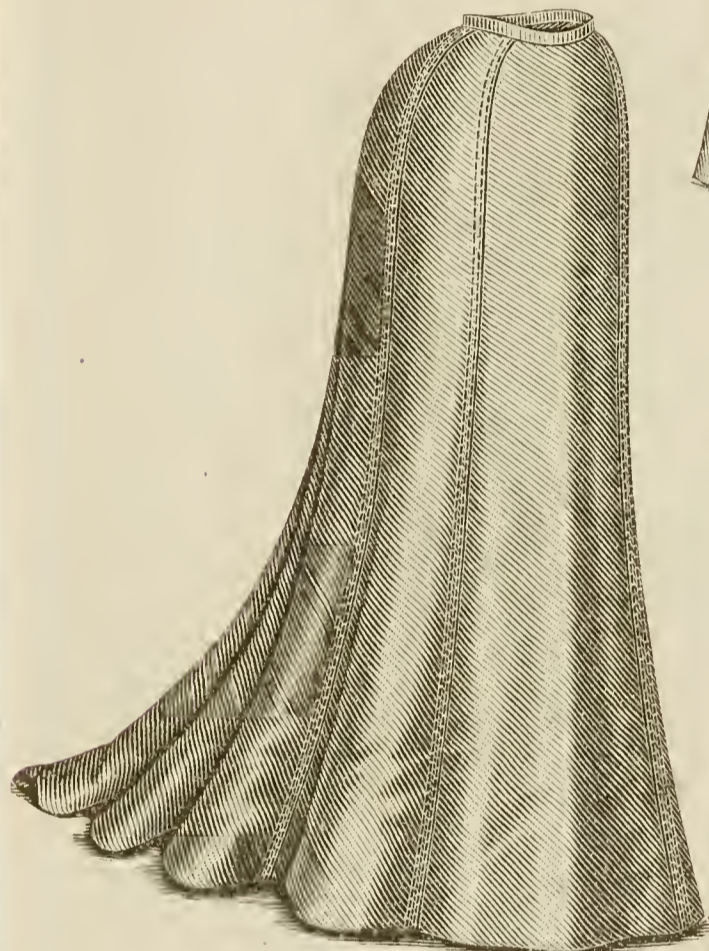
We have pattern No. 3232 in five sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and from thirty-eight to sixty and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-six inches, waist measure, and forty-two and a half inches, hip measure, will require five yards and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, WITH UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3280.—This skirt is again represented at figure No. 129 P in this magazine.



3280

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, WITH UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

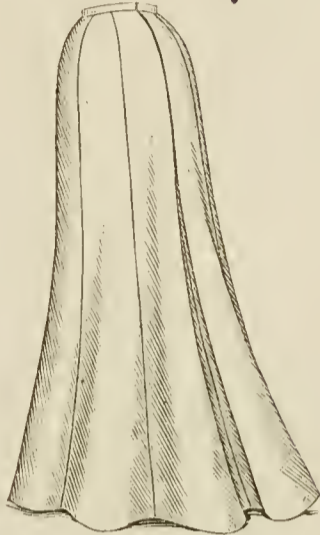
(For Description see this Page.)

The popularity of skirts having close hip adjustment continues unabated. The one here pictured is made of cashmere and trimly finished with machine-stitching. The design consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores and is smoothly fitted about the hips. There is scanty fulness at the back which is underfolded to form a shallow box-plait. The skirt falls in a straight line from top to bottom at the front, but at the sides the novel shaping causes it to ripple slightly, while at the back soft, rolling folds appear. The mode is extended to form a graceful sweep, and with it hip conformers or pads should be worn if the figure be slight. If preferred, the skirt may be made in round length; in this case it would measure in the medium sizes three yards and three-fourths at the lower edge.

The design will be an especially desirable one for utilizing narrow-width goods. Serge, cheviot, silk, cloth and similar textiles may be employed for the skirt, which may be embellished with braid, ribbon quillings, etc., or simply finished

with self-strappings, or rows of machine-stitching. A very serviceable skirt for the cool days could be of camel's-hair and trimmed with wide or narrow soutache braid. The design affords abundant opportunity for the display of individual taste in decoration.

We have pattern No. 3280 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, requires five yards and a half of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3280

LADIES' FIVE-GORED TRAINED SKIRT, WITHOUT FULNESS AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE

IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS)

(For Illustrations see Page 412.)

No. 3294.—This graceful skirt is shown differently made up at figure No. 150 P in this magazine.

A plain but handsome skirt suitable for a bride and for other ceremonious occasions is here depicted made of rich satin merveilleux. It is composed of five gores—a narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side and two back-gores—and is shaped without a particle of fulness at the top, a single dart at each side gives the smooth adjustment over the hips. At the back the skirt fits the figure rather closely for some distance below the belt and then falls out in soft rolling folds to the edge of the graceful train, which has prettily effected rounded corners. The closing is invisibly made at the left side-front seam, and below the hips becoming undulations appear. The skirt may be made with a long train, in which event it will measure a yard and three-fourths at the center of the back from the belt to the lower edge; with the shorter train it measures about a yard and a half. When the figure requires it hip-conformers should be worn to give the proper curves.

If a more elaborate skirt be preferred, flounces of chiffon, net, mousseline de soie and all varieties of lace may be artistically draped either about the bottom or to imitate a tunic. Heavy satin, peau de soie, taffeta and Venetian brocades would also develop the mode.

We have pattern No. 3294 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-one and a half inches, hip measure. To

make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, needs nine yards and a fourth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SHEATH FLARE-SKIRT, WITH UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE

MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 413.)

No. 3215.—A different view of this skirt is given at figure No. 132 P in this magazine.

This novel sheath skirt will be specially liked for silk,

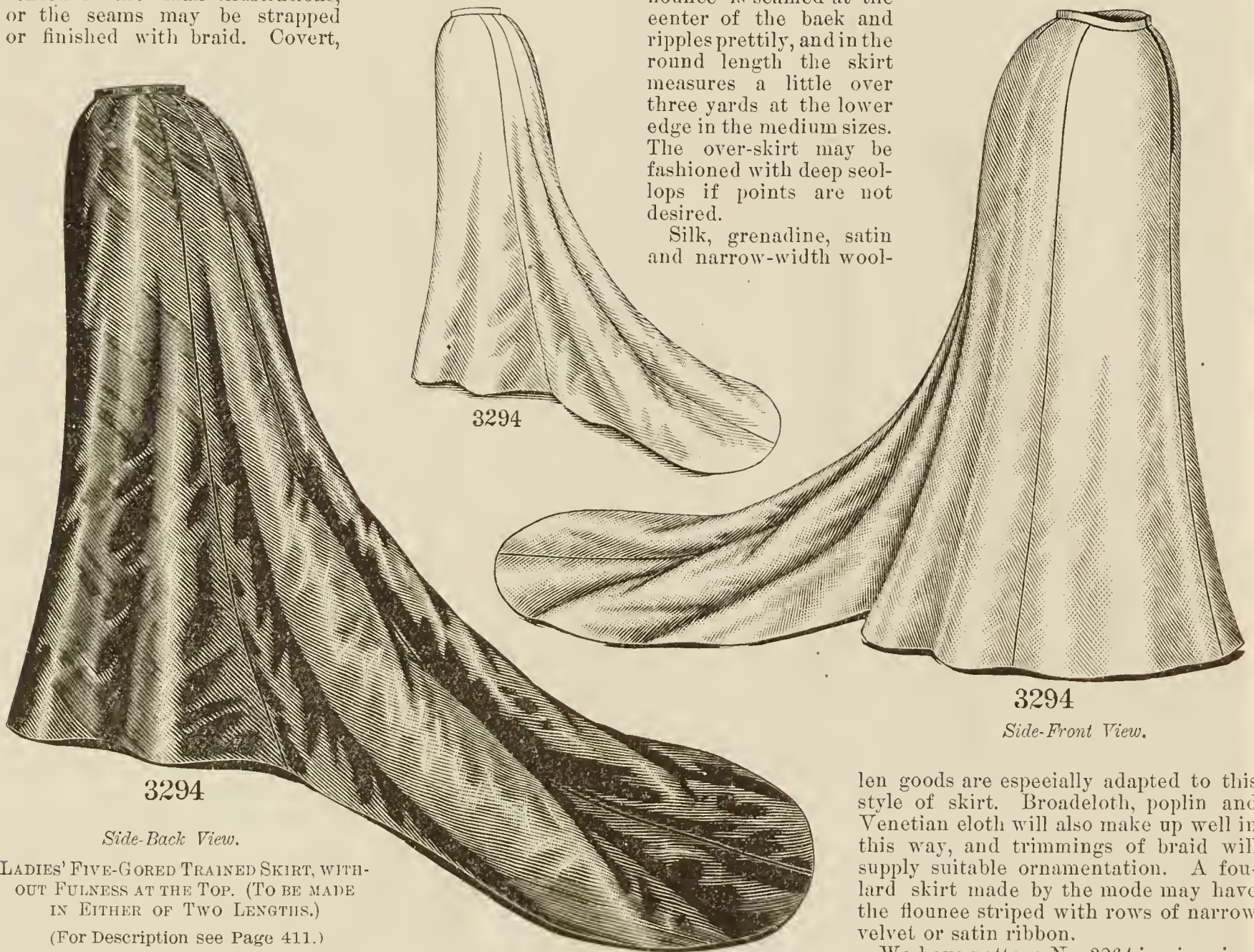
satin and other narrow-width goods. Gray granite suiting was utilized for developing the design, and all the seams, save the center one, are machine-stitched to give the correct tailor finish. The skirt flares stylishly at the bottom and is fashioned with a narrow front-gore, three narrow gores at each side and two back-gores. The gores are shaped to give a perfectly smooth adjustment at the top and a small under box-plait disposes of the slight fulness at the center of the back, the plaquet being made above the center seam. They are shaped to fit the figure closely to the knee, below which point the seams are sprung to produce deep flutes that stand out prominently at the back and sides. To give the proper roundness, a small bustle should be worn, if the figure be slight. The skirt, in the round length, measures about four yards and a fourth at the lower edge in the medium sizes.

The mode may be trimmed with braid or machine-stitching in fancy tunie effect, as represented in the small illustrations, or the seams may be strapped or finished with braid. Covert,

zine, this extremely graceful skirt is again represented.

The popularity of the over-skirt shows no sign of abating; on the contrary, new modifications are constantly appearing, and it is safe to say that it will remain in vogue for some time to come. The skirt illustrated, which is in saddle-back style, is here developed in dark-green camel's-hair cheviot and finished with rows of machine-stitching. Both the skirt and over-skirt are made in seven-gored style, the close adjustment about the hips being due to the correct shaping of the gores. At the top the back is perfectly plain, and the closing may be invisibly effected either at the back or at the left side. Below the hips and at the back the skirt hangs in graceful rippling folds, and with it should be worn hip conformers or pads to give the necessary curves to the figure. The lower edge of each gore of the over-skirt is shaped in a well-defined point which falls over the circular flounce applied to the bottom of the skirt. The flounce is seamed at the center of the back and ripples prettily, and in the round length the skirt measures a little over three yards at the lower edge in the medium sizes. The over-skirt may be fashioned with deep scallops if points are not desired.

Silk, grenadine, satin and narrow-width wool-



3294

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED TRAINED SKIRT, WITHOUT FULNESS AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)

(For Description see Page 411.)

3294

Side-Front View.

len goods are especially adapted to this style of skirt. Broadcloth, poplin and Venetian cloth will also make up well in this way, and trimmings of braid will supply suitable ornamentation. A foulard skirt made by the mode may have the flounce striped with rows of narrow velvet or satin ribbon.

We have pattern No. 3264 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, calls for five yards of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Venetian or broadcloth, whipcord, double-faced tweed or any of the numerous cloths suitable for a tailor-made skirt may be used for the mode. Silk and satin in all the fashionable weaves are suitable for the design.

We have pattern No. 3215 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, calls for six yards and a fourth of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, IN SADDLE-BACK STYLE, CLOSING AT THE SIDE OR BACK AND CONSISTING OF A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE AND A SEVEN-GORED OVER-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 414.)

No. 3264.—At figures Nos. 140 P and 149 P in this maga-

LADIES' PETTICOAT-SKIRT, WITH SWEEP, HAVING A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED CIRCULAR LOWER PART, WITH TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES SET ON. (TO BE FASTENED AT THE SIDE WITH OR WITHOUT A FLY.)
(For Illustrations see Page 415.)

No. 3253.—The illustrations present an elaborate petticoat-skirt especially designed for wear with trained skirts showing the sheath-like effect so much in vogue at present. White Swiss taffeta was used for the development of the design, and white Meehlin lace insertion and quillings of narrow white satin ribbon supply handsome ornamentation. The petticoat-skirt has a three-piece upper part consisting of a

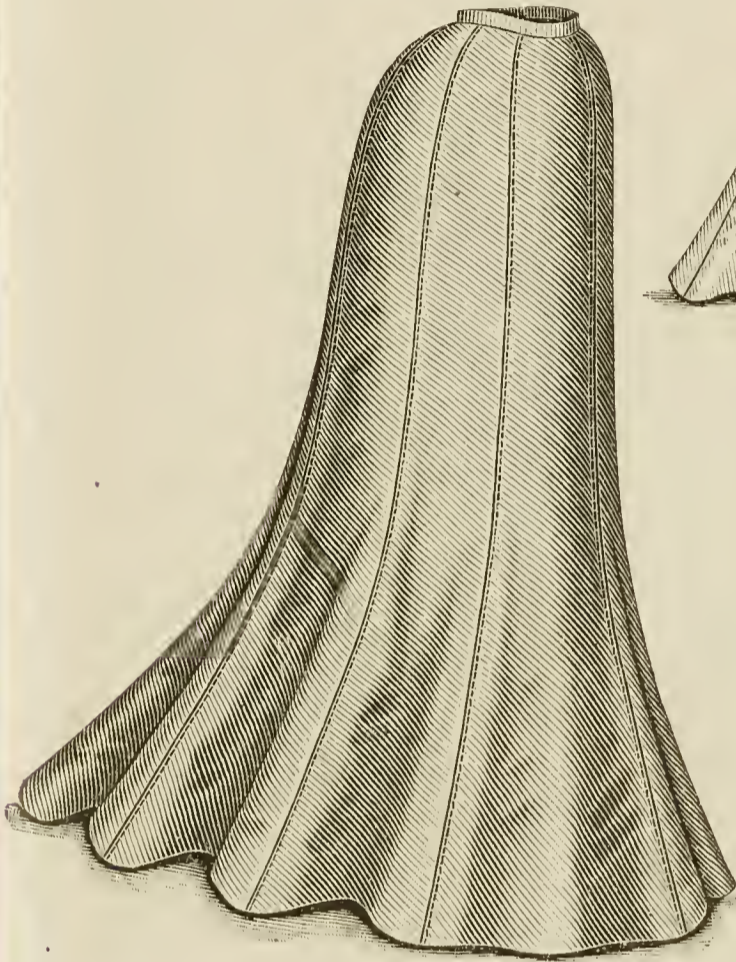
front-gore and two circular portions, which are fitted by single hip darts and are without a particle of fulness at the top. The upper part is deepest at the center of the front and is gradually shortened toward the center of the back; it supports a graduated circular lower part that ripples at the back and sides and is sewed on without the least fulness. The lower part is seamed at the center of the front and back, and two rippling circular flounces, also seamed at the front and back, are applied on it at the bottom. The flounces are sewed on without fulness, and the lower flounce is neatly finished with a cording at the top. The petticoat-skirt is fashioned with a graceful sweep and measures a little over four yards at the lower edge in the medium sizes. The closing is made at the seam at the left side of the front, either with vis-

gathered at the top, where they are joined to a shallow yoke, pointed at the center. The two back-gores reach to the top of the petticoat-skirt, and they are drawn up by tapes inserted in a casing and tied at the back. To the bottom of the gores is joined a bias flounce that is gathered at the top and finished with a cording. A cord regulates the fulness of the bias ruffle which is applied on the bottom of the flounce; the use of the ruffle, however, is optional. If the gores extended to the foot, the petticoat-skirt would measure about three yards

and a half round at the bottom in the medium sizes.

Cambric, long cloth, etc., are suitable for the design, which may be elaborately trimmed with lace.

We have pattern No. 3225 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt with the ruffle for a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, needs six yards and three-fourths of goods thirty inches wide. The skirt without the ruffle requires five yards and a half in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

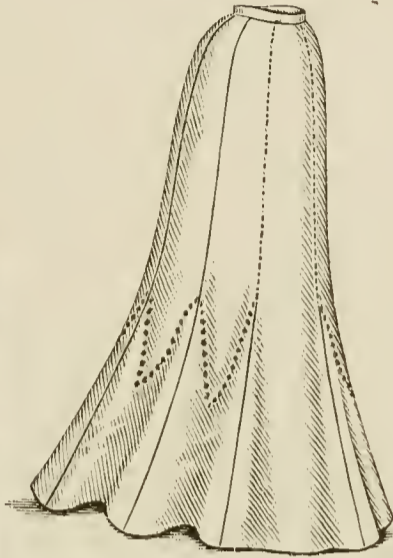


3215

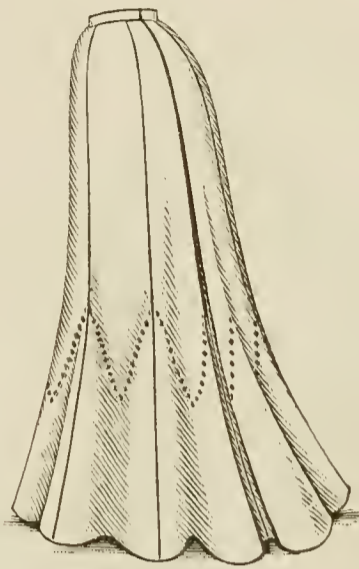
Side-Front View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SHEATH FLARE-SKIRT, WITH UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

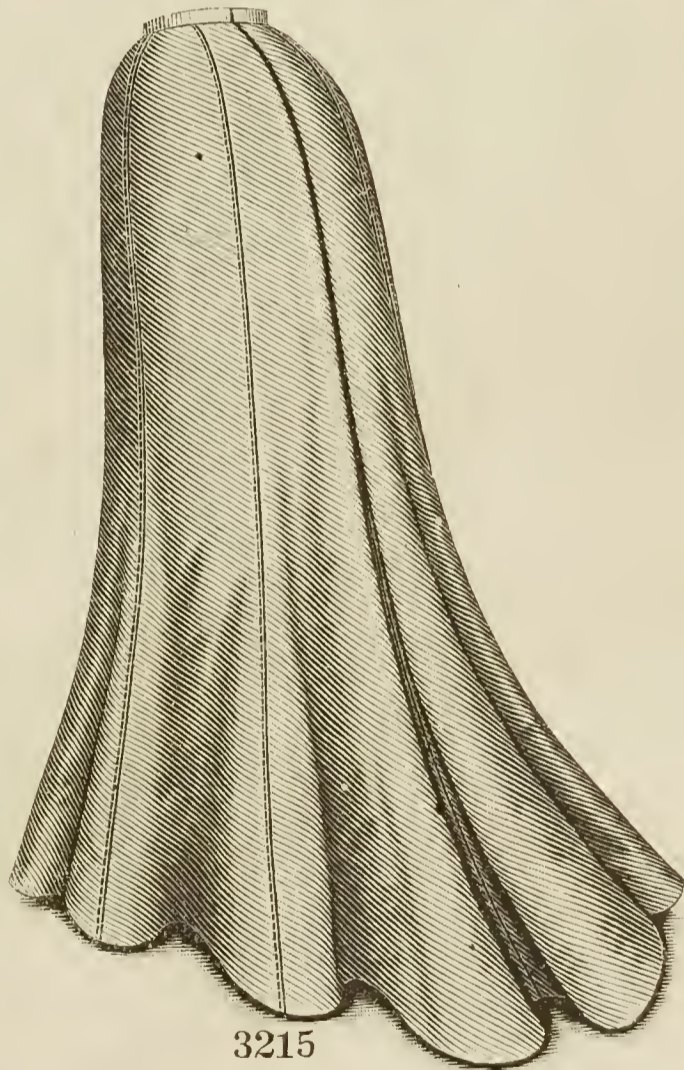
(For Description see Page 411.)



3215



3215



3215

Side-Back View.

The garment is made of nainsook and elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, narrow and wide Mechlin lace edging and ribbon-run beading. Perfect adjustment is obtained at the sides and back by under-arm gores and a center seam. The fronts are smoothly fitted by curved side-front seams and are slashed to a convenient depth at the center, the edges of the slash being finished with an underlap and pointed overlap; and the closing is made through the laps with button-holes and small buttons. Not a particle of fulness appears about the hips, but below them the petticoat falls in ripples at the sides and back. The neck may be square, round or in V shape, the pattern making provision for the different styles. A frill of narrow lace gives a neat finish to the arm-holes.

LADIES' PRINCESS CHEMISE OR CORSET-COVER AND PETTICOAT IN ONE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SQUARE, ROUND OR V-NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 416.)

No. 3259.—These illustrations show a combination chemise or corset-cover and petticoat in Princess style. This is a very desirable mode to be worn with the close-fitting skirts now in vogue, as it does away with any fulness about the hips.

ible button-holes and small white silk buttons, or in a fly, according to individual fancy.

This petticoat-skirt of any colored taffeta would be very effective if trimmed with either white or black lace insertion. Alpaca, mohair, moreen, as well as cambric, lawn, nainsook or long-cloth, may be utilized for the mode.

We have pattern No. 3253 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt for a lady of twenty-four inches, waist measure, and forty inches, hip measure, calls for twelve yards of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' PETTICOAT-SKIRT, HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART WITH FRONT-YOKE, AND A BIAS FLOUNCE WITH BIAS RUFFLE THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Illustrations see Page 416.)

No. 3225.—A very serviceable skirt for every-day wear is here shown made of fancy striped sateen. It has a five-gored upper part, consisting of a front-gore, a gore at each side, and two back-gores. The front-gore and side-gores are slightly

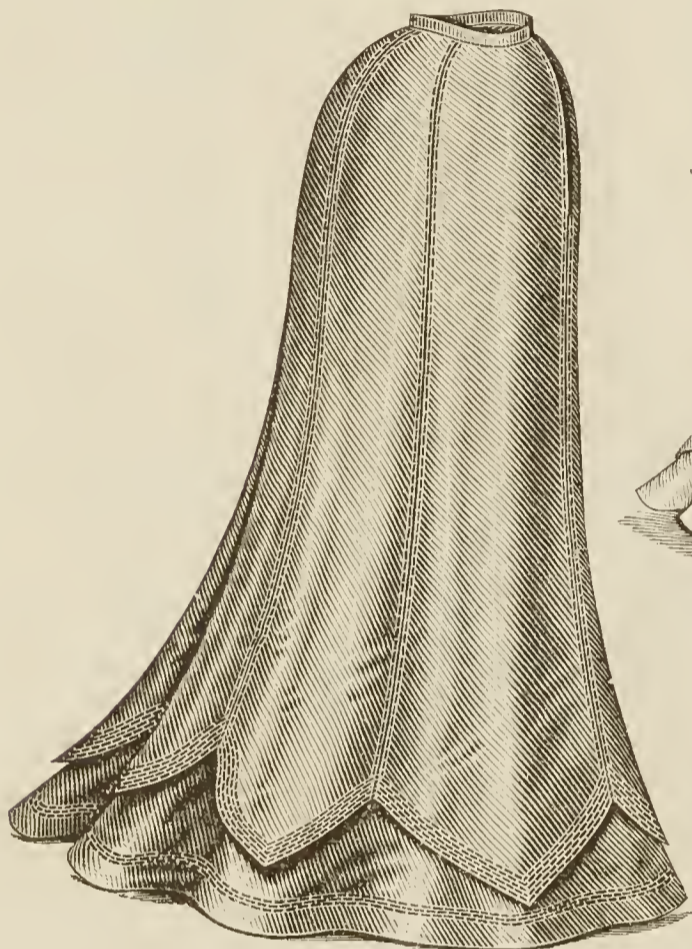
Cambric and lawn can also be used for the development of the design, and individual taste will decide the trimming.

We have pattern No. 3259 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CORSET-COVER. (DESIRABLE FOR WEAR UNDER
GUIMPES, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 418.)

No. 3266.—A unique corset-cover that is specially desirable



3264

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT, IN SADDLE-BACK STYLE, CLOSING AT THE SIDE OR BACK AND CONSISTING OF A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, AND A SEVEN-GORED OVER-SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 412.)

for wear under guimpes is here shown. It is developed in fine white nainsook and trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging and insertion. It reaches to a little below the bust at the front, where it is adjusted by curving side-front seams and a seam at the center. At the sides the corset-cover is perfectly smooth, being fitted by under-arm seams. The front is cut in low V outline at the top and finished by triangular revers that give the effect of a square yoke. The backs, which are also cut in low V outline at the top, are crossed in surplice fashion and reach to the waist-line; they are extended in tapering ends that are drawn to the front, where they are secured by ribbon tie-strings.

Cambric, dimity or lawn may be chosen for the mode, with lace edging for decoration.

We have pattern No. 3266 in four sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the corset-cover requires three-fourths of a yard of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' CHEMISE, BUTTONED ON THE SHOULDERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 418.)

No. 3272.—This chemise is very simply constructed and is

shown made of cambric and decorated with embroidered edging and feather-stitched bands. The front and back are joined in under-arm seams and have scanty gathered fulness at the top. The back is in rounding outline at the top, while the front is cut fancifully square. The front and back are supported by a very narrow yoke, which is shaped to correspond with their upper outline and closed with a button and button-hole on each shoulder. The chemise is sleeveless, and a frill of embroidery set on under a narrow feather-stitched band provides a pretty finish for the neck and arm-holes.

A dainty chemise of nainsook could be made by this pattern if all-over lace or embroidery be used for the yoke and lace edging for trimming. Long cloth, lawn or muslin will also be appropriate for the design.

We have pattern No. 3272 in nine sizes, for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the chemise for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and a half of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

SOME EXQUISITE WEDDING GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Page 365.)

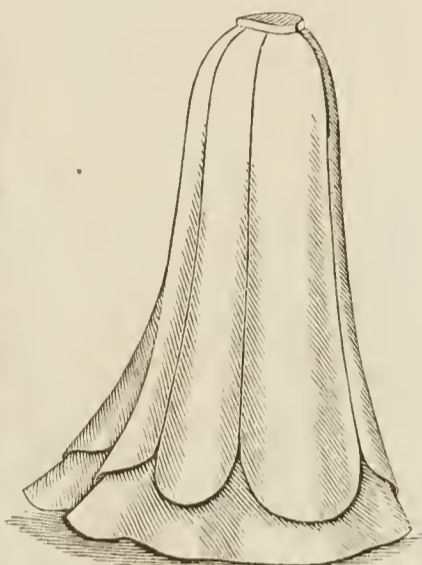
Although June is generally conceded to be the month of weddings, Autumn will always hold a prominent position in connection with this most important event. In the entire outfit, the trousseau with all its triumphs of the modiste's art, there is no item of so much interest as the wedding gown. Every detail of this creation should be so carefully studied and planned as to achieve perfect harmony and good taste. Heavy Duchesse satin is the most accepted material at present,

and it should be in a beautiful ivory tint to be thoroughly approved. For less expensive yet very handsome gowns Liberty satin, corded taffeta, Bengaline and a rich silk poplin will be employed. All of these fabrics possess admirable qualities and when artistically and daintily adorned will result attractively.

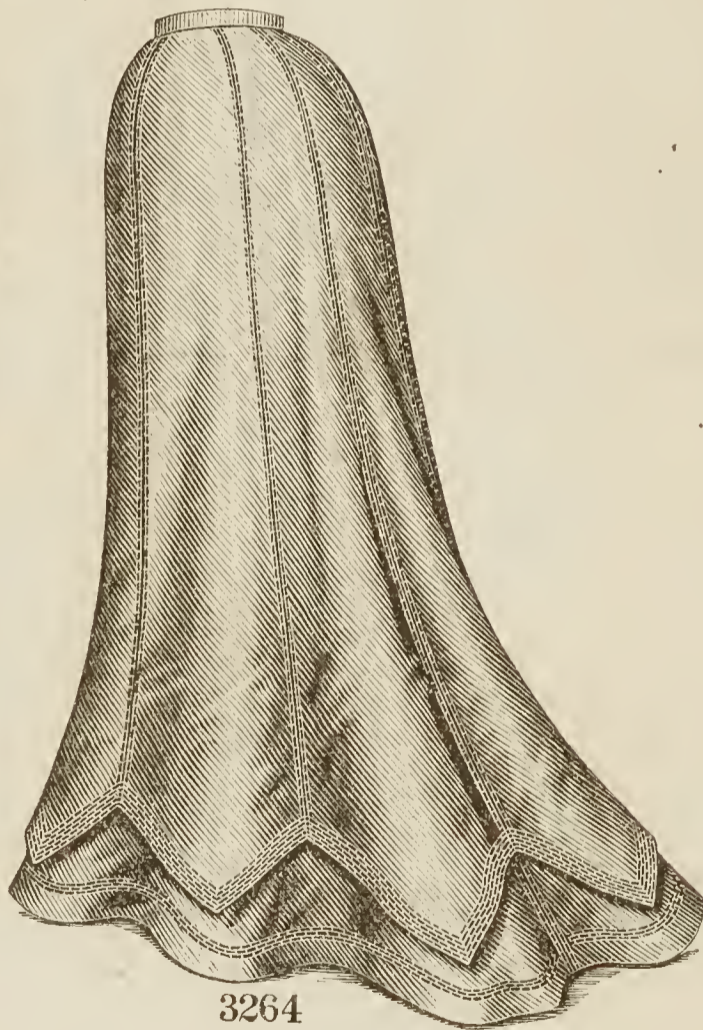
Honiton, Duchesse and point laces will be used to trim these gowns, and when a greater elaboration is desired pearl passementerie will be disposed upon the handsome lustrous material. The veil is usually of tulle, though when one of rare old lace is in the possession of the family—perhaps worn by a grandmother—it will lend an added glory to the loveliness of the bride. A prayer-book or large bunch of bride roses will be carried. The suggestions offered here for gowns of this character will

prove of interest and value to prospective brides. The skirt patterns illustrated cost uniformly 1s. or 25 cents; and the waists 10d. or 20 cents.

In the toilette illustrated at figure No. 1 the waist, shaped by pattern No. 3146, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, is combined with the skirt embodied in pattern No. 3294, in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches waist, and from thirty-six to fifty-one and a half inches, hip measure. The softest Liberty satin



3264



3264

Side-Back View.

combined with all-over lace and adorned with appliqué and pearls was used to develop this toilette. The waist is a particularly graceful mode. The broad, low yoke and tops of the sleeves are of all-over lace and in the fashionable drop style. The bolero of lace receives additional beauty from the pearl trimming appliquéd upon it. A bertha ruffle of lace gives becoming breadth to the figure, following the outline of the yoke and being carried over on the sleeves below the drop portions. The sleeves are perfectly tight fitting and finished at the wrists in a point falling over the hands. A narrow band of the pearl trimming follows the edge. The skirt is a perfectly plain five-gored design that is given an elaborate appearance by the effective arrangement of the garniture. A prayer-book is carried in the left hand.

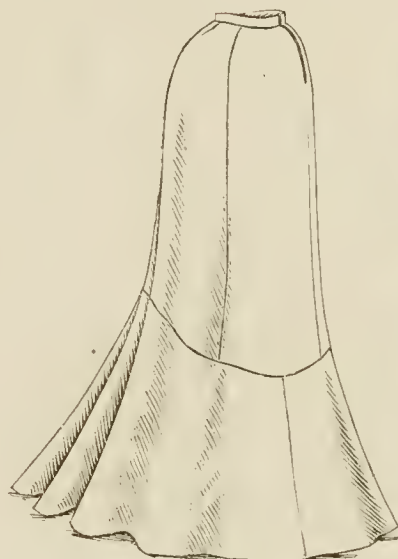
Simplicity characterizes the gown shown in figure No. 2. Lansdowne combined with shirred chiffon was used to make the toilette, and ribbon ruching supplied the decoration. The waist is an unusually becoming style. The pointed yoke of shirred chiffon extends over the tops of the sleeves and is finished around the lower outline with the ribbon ruching. The ruching also gives completion at the wrists. The crushed collar and belt are of wider ribbon. The lower part of the waist is arranged in becoming fulness from the yoke. The skirt is an exceptionally graceful style and is ornamented with rows of ruching arranged in Vandyke effect. The waist pattern is No. 2679 and is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure; the skirt was shaped by pattern No. 3294, which is in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches waist, and thirty-six to fifty-one and a half inches hip measure.

Figure No. 3 pictures a toilette developed from satin Duchesse and Duchesse lace and ornamented with pearl passementerie and a bunch of orange blossoms. The drop effect in the waist is emphasized by the employment of the beautiful lace. Below the deep yoke the waist is simply but artistically draped, being brought over a little toward the left side and secured. The sleeves are in drop style and are shaped in deep points over the hands. The entire front width of the seven-gored skirt is veiled in lace studded with tiny pearls. The long sweeping train gives a regal air to the creation. A tulle veil completes this exceptionally beautiful toilette. The patterns herein embodied are waist No. 3147, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure; and skirt pattern No. 2822, which is in six sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist, and thirty-eight to fifty-one and a half inches hip measure.

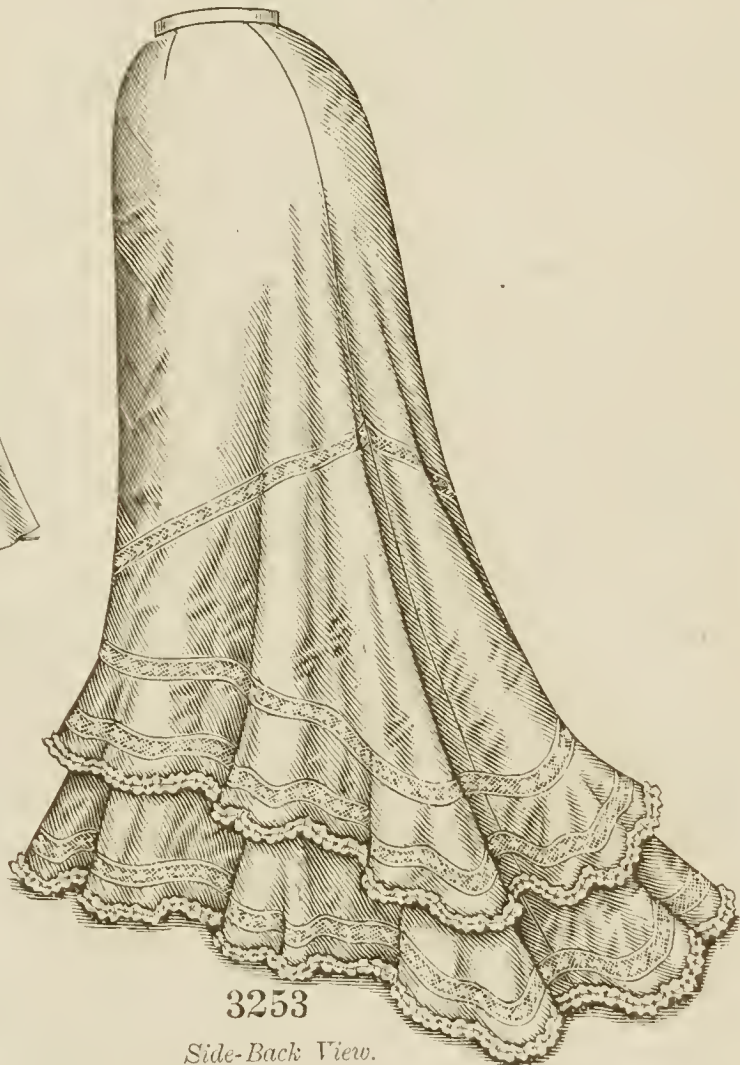
The effective toilette illustrated at figure No. 4 combines waist pattern No. 2979, which is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to to forty-six inches, bust measure, and skirt pattern No. 3294, described in connection with figure No. 2. Handsome white satin both plain and tucked was employed in developing this gown, with pearl appliqué and lace for garniture. The short, full fronts of the waist open over a vest of the tucked material

and are turned back in stylish revers that are beautified by the pearl appliqué, while a jabot of lace falls gracefully from the bust to the waist-line directly in front. The high collar rises in points at the back, where it is invisibly closed. The sleeves are plain and smooth fitting and are completed at the wrists with fancifully shaped cuffs that fall gracefully over the hands. The skirt in this instance is untrimmed, the lustre of the satin producing a very rich effect. A crushed belt of satin is worn and may be clasped with a pearl-studded buckle if desired. A beautiful ostrich feather fan is a fitting accessory to this creation.

The air of youthfulness expressed in the dainty gown pictured at figure No. 5 will win for it general approval. Liberty satin was selected to develop the mode, associated with



3253

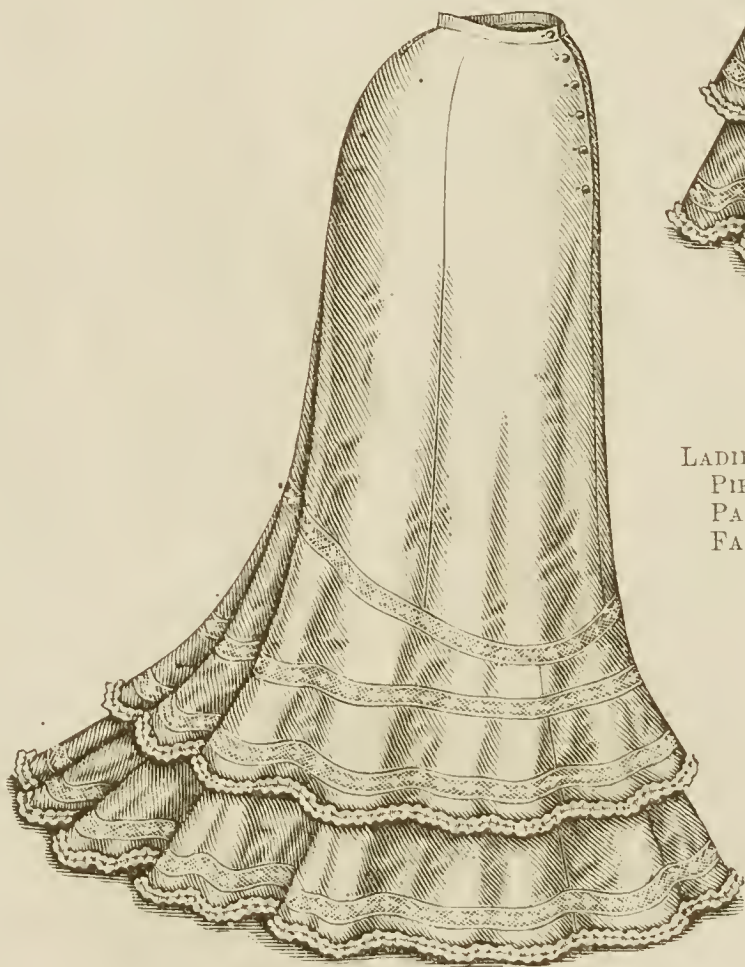


3253

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PETTICOAT-SKIRT, WITH SWEEP, HAVING A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED CIRCULAR LOWER PART WITH TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES SET ON. (TO BE FASTENED AT THE SIDE WITH OR WITHOUT A FLY.)

(For Description see Page 412.)



3253

Side-Front View.

all-over lace. Finest lace edging and pearl ornaments are used to decorate the gown. The ever-popular guimpe characterizes the waist, while smooth bertha-portions having a scalloped outline lend a pleasing air to the mode. The guimpe is separate and is here shown made of all-over lace. A ruffle of deep lace edging is arranged to fall below the bertha, which is of satin, and receives additional charm from the pearl ornament applied upon each scallop. The waist is becomingly full below the bertha. The collar is of the all-over lace and is pointed at the sides becomingly. A crushed belt of satin is drawn around the waist and secured invisibly at

the left side. The trained skirt is artistically adorned with a flounce of the deep lace, arranged near the bottom in graceful festoons. In the center of each scallop formed by the festoons a pearl ornament is disposed. Chiffon flounces and tucked or shirred chiffon for the guimpe may be substituted for the lace. Alternate rows of fine lace insertion with embroidered Swiss bands will also develop beautiful and fashionable guimpes. Pattern No. 3048, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, was used to develop the waist, and skirt pattern No. 2822, described in figure No. 3, was associated with it.

ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS FOR AUTUMN SKIRTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 371.)

Unadorned skirts are undoubtedly a feature of the past. Elaboration, it seems, cannot be over-applied, and when it is tastefully and artistically disposed the result is invariably pleasing. Tunic over-skirts remain a popular fancy and are shaped upon most approved lines. The sweep is still a characteristic of the fashionable modes and when properly handled lends singular grace to the figure. Some very dressy effects, as well as one or two more simple designs, are pictured on page 371 in the front of this magazine. With the exception of Nos. 3170, 3190 and 3106, which cost 1s. or 25 cents each, the uniform price of the patterns is 10d. or 20 cents. The skirts Nos. 3170, 3070 and 3120 are graded in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure; and the remaining patterns are in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

Skirt No. 3170 will prove an excellent style by which to develop two separate materials. The tunic over-skirt is particularly pleasing in its shaping. It is characterized by seams directly down the center of the front and back. The lower outline is prettily curved and reveals the fine plaiting which is the point of interest in the foundation skirt. If preferred, the tunic may be in plain or fanciful outline at the bottom. It is fitted in most approved style about the hips, being without fulness. The skirt as illustrated combines a lustrous satin-faced cloth of finest weave and heavy taffeta silk and receives its ornamental features from appliqué of silk braid, buttons with loops and rows of machine-stitching. The wide plaiting of taffeta around the bottom of the skirt lends an air of beauty to the mode, and the arrangement of the decorative features though really very simple is wonderfully attractive.

An almost severe tailor effect is achieved in the mode shown in No. 3070, the only adornment consisting of three rather narrow folds near the bottom of the skirt. It is in two-piece style and is circular at the back and sides, while the front-gore is exceptionally narrow. It is faultlessly adjusted and without a particle of fulness at the top. The closing is invisibly made at the left side.

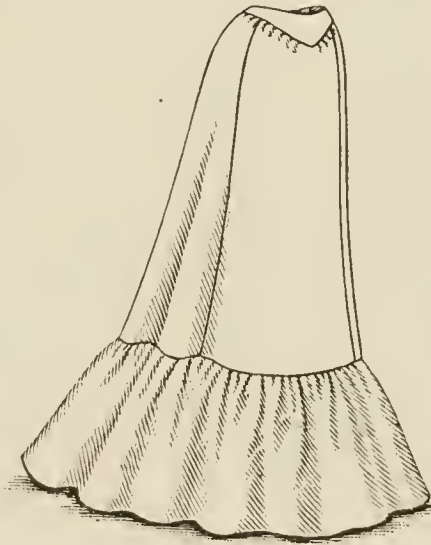
A circular over-portion opening over a narrow front-gore lends attractive character to the skirt cut by pattern No. 3096. The entire front-gore is elaborately braided, while several rows of machine-stitching neatly outline the circular portions. The usual close adjustment is exemplified in this mode, which invites artistic combinations of materials.

No. 3190 closely resembles the mode just described, the difference resting in the more pronounced slope of the circular over-portion, which in this instance clearly reveals the front of the skirt in panel effect. A happy combination of figured and plain silk is here portrayed, handsome lace appliqué and numerous narrow pinked ruffles affording the decoration. This skirt is especially appropriate for very dressy wear and may be developed in any preferred combination or of one material, as desired.

A stylish cloth skirt made very elaborate by the handsome

braided design and frilled ribbon applied tastefully upon it is illustrated in No. 3172. Both the shaping of the skirt and the manner of its adornment are highly approved; the fashionable adjustment about the hips is a noticeable feature. The mode is suitable for a variety of materials.

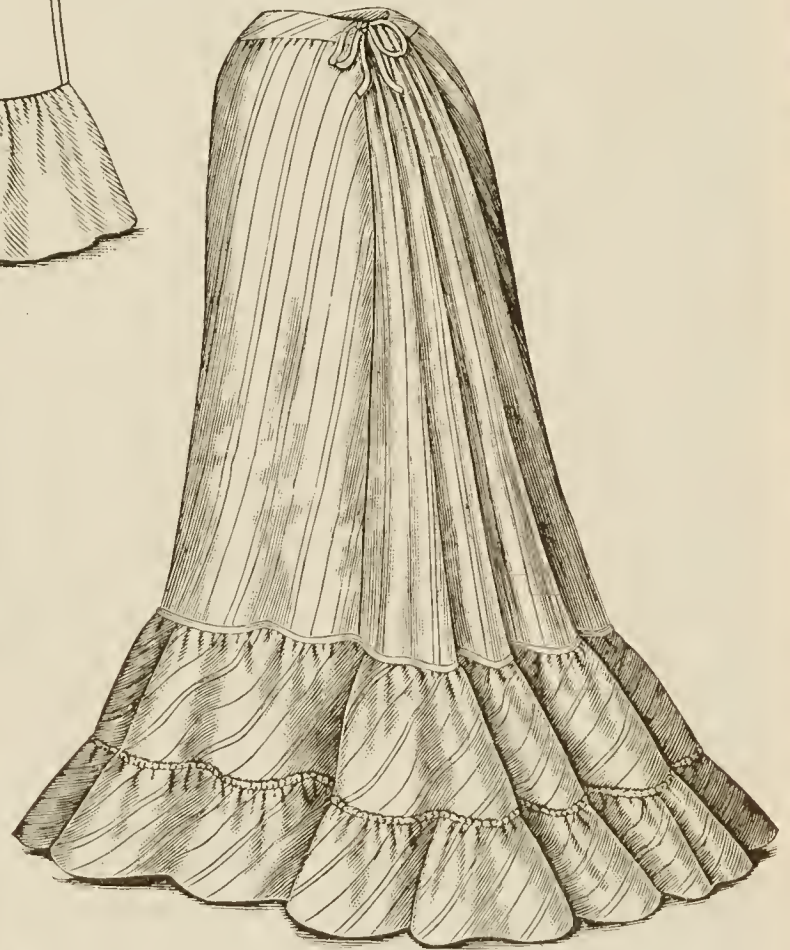
One of the most attractive designs of the season is expressed in No. 3106. The tunic over-skirt is admirably illustrated in this example. It is of circular shaping and opens down the center of the front, revealing slightly the circular facing on the five-gored foundation skirt, which in this instance is braided all over in alternate rows of narrow plain braid and a wider fancy design. Two points reach almost to the bottom of the skirt in front; it is also deep at the back, while at each side it is cut out in a graceful curve. Several rows of stitching and two rows of buttons ornament the tunic. The skirt is fitted smoothly about the hips and is further improved by the graceful sweep. A rich hunters'-green cloth was used in the present development, with black braid in a silk and mohair mix-



3225



3225

Side-Front View.

3225

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PETTICOAT-SKIRT, HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART WITH FRONT-YOKE, AND A BIAS FLOUNCE WITH A BIAS RUFFLE THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Description see Page 413.)

ture and black crochet buttons for decoration.

No. 3150 portrays a stylish example of the always graceful circular skirt. It is perfectly smooth about the hips, and the seam in the center of the back is made in tailor style, having rows of stitching at each side. The closing is made at the center of the front in the seam corresponding to that in the back. As here shown, cloth with a handsome appliqué trimming was used to develop the mode. It is particularly desirable for a tailor costume, and, if preferred, several rows of stitching may be substituted for the appliqué.

The very graceful effect about the bottom of the sheath skirt has given this particular type great popularity. Its peculiar shaping makes the flare graduate pleasingly from the knee to the lower edge, where it falls in soft ripples. Above the knee the adjustment is very smooth. A fashionable mixed cheviot was used to make skirt No. 3120, which is a pleasing example of the mode, and its only decoration consists of flat braid at the bottom.

FASHIONABLE TOILETTES FOR STOUT LADIES.

(For Illustrations see Page 369.)

The woman whose figure is inclined to *embonpoint* must necessarily deny herself the fluffy and elaborate decorations which have for some time characterized fashionable modes, as their use only accentuates the short, broad effect which must be so carefully avoided. In the designs illustrated on page 369, however, the ornamental features are so cleverly disposed as rather to lend an air of slender grace to the figure than otherwise. The choice of materials is also an important consideration. Plaids and large figured designs should be avoided, while dark colors and fabrics introducing stripes will prove particularly becoming to stout figures and tend apparently to reduce the proportions. The waist and skirt patterns cost uniformly 10d. or 20 cents, with the exception of skirts Nos. 2688 and 3106, which are 1s. or 25 cents. The skirts are all in nine sizes for ladies

menterie, which is also artistically disposed upon the close-fitting two-piece skirt. The graceful sweep effect achieved in the mode adds to the height of the wearer. Black silk poplin and violet taffeta silk were here associated for the design. If desired a wrinkled ribbon stock may complete the neck.

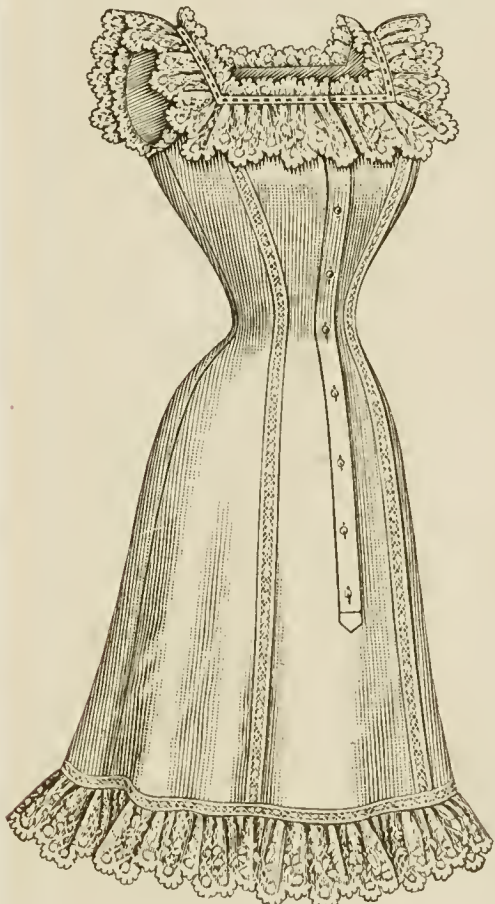
Cloth of excellent quality, figured Liberty satin and black velvet were united in the toilette represented in figure No. 2, with silk passementerie for the decorative feature. The waist pattern is No. 3104, and the skirt No. 2825. This waist, like the preceding one, is shaped with two gores at each side, making it especially adaptable for this type of figure. The fronts are oddly cut out at the neck in U-shaped outline, below which they are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and small buttons. A velvet collar in rather narrow shawl effect follows the outline of the low-cut fronts. A removable chemisette topped by a plain standing collar is revealed by this shaping. The sleeves are close fitting, and flare cuffs of velvet fall over the hand. The bottom of the basque is shaped in deep, rounding scollops. Upon the three-piece skirt are arranged several rows of heavy braid passementerie.

A severe tailor effect is attained at figure No. 3 by machine-stitching and strappings. The perfect adjustment of the basque which is pointed at the back and front is secured by the usual seams and darts and two under-arm gores. All of the seams are pressed open and stitched on each side, also the seams of the three-piece skirt. A wide strap of the material is applied upon the skirt near the bottom, and rows of stitching hold it in position. It follows the side seams a short distance and is pointed effectively. The close adjustment about the hips is an admirable feature. Basque pattern No. 2977 and skirt No. 2825 were associated in the mode developed in cheviot.

The stylish toilette shown in figure No. 4, is developed in heavy suiting and white cloth. Revers notched in front of the shoulders and tapering to points at their lower ends are arranged on the fronts, producing the effect of a vest between. The two under-arm gores are a feature of the mode, as is also the postilion coat-back. The closing is made down the center with small buttons and button-holes. The fashionably two-seam sleeves, which have slight gathered fulness at the top, are completed with flaring turn-up cuffs. The waist pattern is No. 2839, while pattern No. 2688 was used to shape the seven-gored skirt. Rows of braid adorn the skirt.

A fashionable design by which to develop a light cloth gown is pictured at figure No. 5. The basque-waist pattern is No. 2949 and the skirt No. 3070. The fronts of the attractive basque-waist are extended in front of the darts to form rounding tabs that reach a short distance below the waist-line. Black silk faces the fronts, which are rolled back softly to disclose the full vest of white taffeta silk. Several rows of narrow soutache braid decorate the outside of these rolling fronts and also the standing collar. A folded belt-section finishes the bottom of the vest, and flaring circular cuffs ornamented with three rows of braid complete the small two-seam sleeves, which have the usual slight fulness at the top. The two-piece skirt shows a narrow front-gore. The closing is invisibly made at the left side. It fits perfectly smooth all round the hips and flares gracefully around the bottom. Several

rows of braid neatly outline the front-gore. Figure No. 6 illustrates a dressy toilette developed from plain and figured silk and all-over lace, the ornamentation being contributed by handsome silk passementerie and velvet. The basque, which is No. 2555, is particularly suitable for stout figures. The fronts are prettily shaped and reveal the vest-front of all-over lace. The basque is of the figured silk, and following the fanciful outline is a narrow passementerie. Flaring cuffs fall over the hand, and a standing collar is at the neck. A shaped belt of velvet is arranged at the bottom of the basque, forming points at the back and front. The fashionable tunic over-skirt is becomingly arranged over a circular foundation-skirt of plain silk. The tunic is of figured silk to correspond with the basque. The pattern of the skirt is No. 3106.



3259

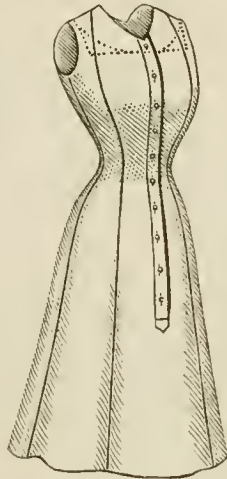
Front View.

LADIES' PRINCESS CHEMISE OR CORSET-COVER AND PETTICOAT IN ONE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SQUARE, ROUND OR V NECK.)

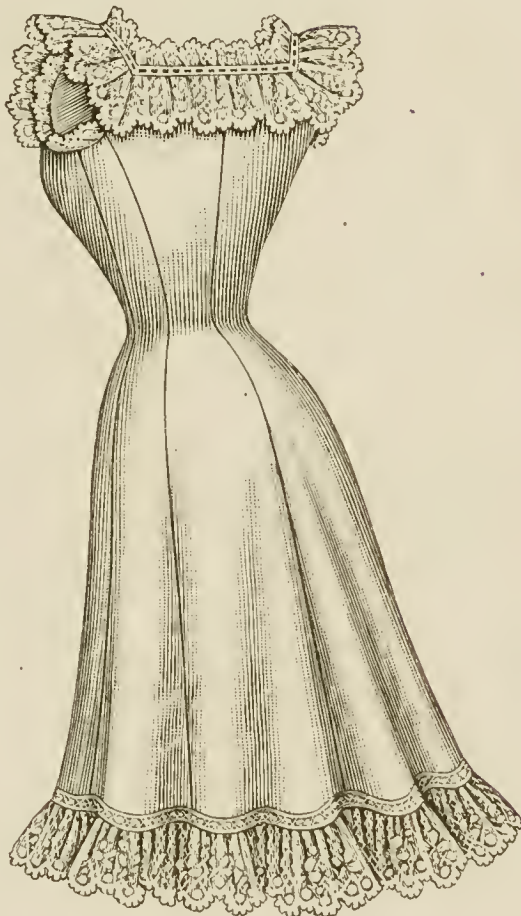
(For Description see Page 416.)

from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure, with the exception of Nos. 3007 and 3070, which are in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and from thirty-six to fifty-one and a half inches, hip measure. The waist patterns are in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure, with the exception of No. 2555, which is in ten sizes from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure.

At figure No. 1 is shown an attractive toilette designed by basque No. 2849 and skirt No. 3007, a new two-piece mode. Two under-arm gores secure perfect adjustment in the stylish basque. The fronts are shaped in a low outline which reveals the vest of plaited silk. The basque is finished with a point at the front and back, and a standing collar is worn. The sleeves are fashionably shaped and are finished at the bottom with fanciful flare cuffs. Following the outline of the low fronts and decorating the collar and cuffs is a handsome braid passe-



3259



3259

Back View.

SOME MODISH AUTUMN JACKETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 370.)

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the shaping and adjustment of the Autumn jacket, and to gain satisfactory results the greatest care must be exercised in its selection. A few suggestions in this connection will be appreciated by the practical woman who has her jacket made instead of buying a ready-made garment. The patterns pictured on page 370 of this issue cost uniformly 10d. or 20 cents, and with the exception of Nos. 3176, 2890 and 3149 are in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Nos. 2890 and 3149 are in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, while No. 3176 is in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure.

At No. 3188 an unusually smart jacket of the ever popular Eton type is represented. The fronts are turned back in wide hatchet-shaped revers to the bust, below which they are very slightly rolled to the waist. A high, flaring collar adds to the charm of the mode. The lower edge is pointed, and the adjustment of the garment is made by the usual seams and darts. The sleeve is finished at the wrist in a point. Black cloth was employed to make the jacket, the revers and collar facing being of white satin inlaid with a heavy white cloth appliqué.

The double-breasted short jacket No. 3176 is especially becoming to slender figures. The fronts are slightly bloused, the fulness being gathered and held in at the center at the waist, and are turned back in small lapels which meet the ends of the rolling collar. A fitted belt holds the jacket in place. Clusters of small bullet buttons adorn the fronts, and rows of machine-stitching provide the finish. The sleeves are close fitting, and the back may be in one piece or have a center seam, as preferred.

No. 2448 pleasingly illustrates the dip front. The back and sides are closely adjusted by the usual seams, while the fronts are somewhat in box style. The lapels meet the ends of the rolling collar, and the closing is made in a fly, in double-breasted fashion. Square pocket-laps conceal the hip pockets, and all the outer edges of the garment are machine-stitched.

No. 3154 shows a new Eton of highly approved shaping. The fronts are rolled back in revers which meet the ends of the rolling collar. The design is extended to form a coat back, and the curve over the hips results in rather deep points in front that fall below the waist. Cloth and satin were associated in this example, with machine-stitching and oblong buttons for decoration.

Another jacket of the Eton type is pictured at No. 2890, developed in black broadcloth and white satin, its ornamental features consisting of a handsome appliqué trimming arranged over the satin and a bias band of velvet. The back and sides are closely fitted and the back extended to form a postilion. The fronts are in rounding figaro outline and are fitted by single bust darts, and the shawl collar is extended to form a vest. The vest pieces are deeply pointed. The close-fitting

sleeves assist in lending the approved air which so thoroughly characterizes the mode.

No. 3018 represents a novel jacket made of Roman-blue cloth, with passementerie, Astrakhan and rows of soutache braid as its ornamental features. The back is separated by wide gores from the fronts, which are adjusted by single darts. The fronts may be worn open or closed, as preferred.

No. 3044 attractively illustrates a variation of the popular Eton type that results from the introduction of vest fronts. Dark-blue cloth was selected for the jacket, with fancy vesting for the vest fronts and machine-stitching for decoration. The fronts are becomingly curved away and flare over the vest fronts. They are reversed at the top in pointed lapels meeting the ends of the collar. The back is closely adjusted and is scolloped at the bottom. The vest fronts, which are closed down the center with buttons and button-holes, are V-necked and finished with a notched collar. The sleeves are of fashionable shaping.

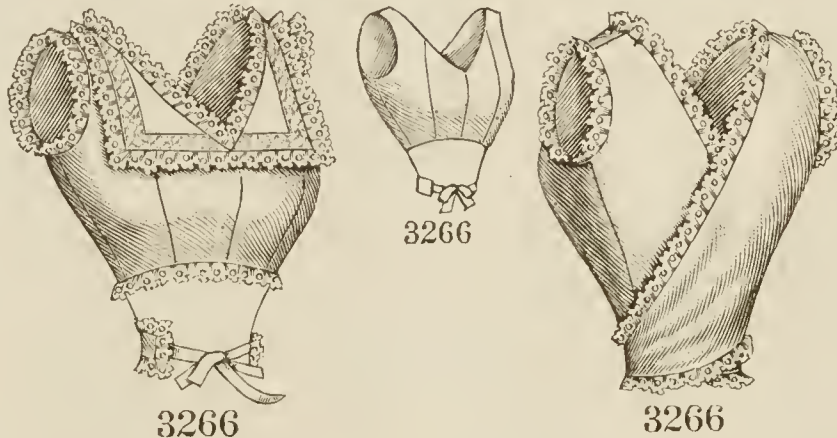
Another highly approved Eton type is found in No. 3141. The back reaches only to the waist, while the sides curve to the front in a point. Single bust darts adjust the fronts, which are especially graceful in their outline and are rolled back in lapels at the top that form notches with the collar. Cloth and peau de soie were associated in this instance, with machine-stitching, buttons and braid loops as the trimming. The lapels show an inlay of the satin attractively.

A jaunty coat is shown at No. 2127. It is adjusted by under-arm and side-back seams, while the fronts are almost close-fitting, by reason of the single bust darts. It is closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes and is reversed at the top in pointed lapels that extend beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Pocket-laps conceal the openings to the pockets. Tan covert and dark-brown velvet are here combined for the jacket, which has a finish of machine-stitching.

The jacket embodied in No. 3197 is gored to the shoulders and is scolloped at the bottom. The closing is made in a fly at the front. Tobacco-brown covert was used to develop the jacket in this instance, and a neat finish is given by the rows of stitching that follow all the outer edges and seams.

The smart box-coat pictured at No. 3149 is developed in lightest tan cloth and dark-brown velvet, with rows of machine-stitching to trim. The perfect adjustment results from the shoulder and under-arm seams. The loose fronts are reversed at the top in small lapels meeting the ends of the velvet collar, and are closed below the lapels with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are of the fashionable two-seam variety, finished in cuff outline with machine-stitching.

No. 2388 portrays a stylish coat made of fine broadcloth and finished with rows of machine-stitching. The loose fronts are closed to the throat in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The high, flaring collar is a becoming feature. Oblong pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted side-pockets. Under-arm and side-back seams give the desired shaping to the mode.

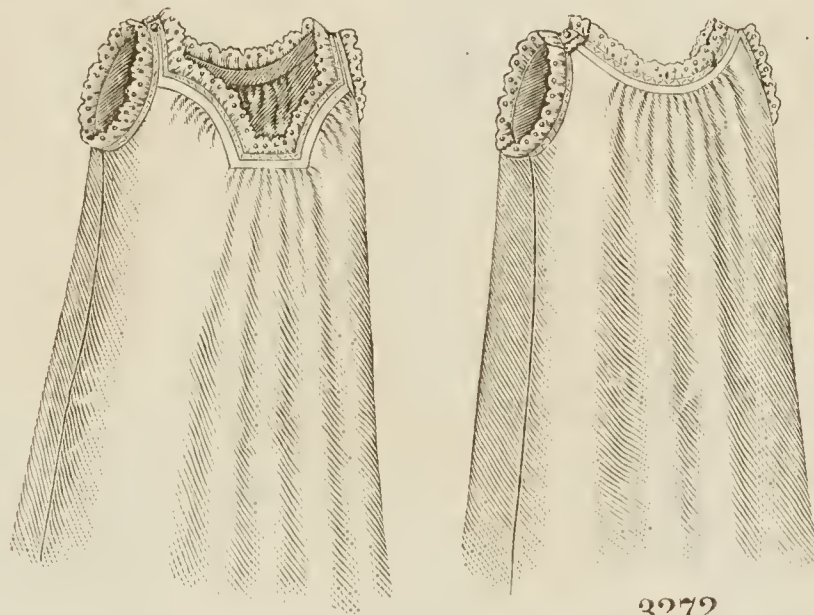


Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' CORSET-COVER. (DESIRABLE FOR WEAR UNDER GUIMPES, ETC.)

(For Description see Page 414.)



3272

3272

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' CHEMISE, BUTTONED ON THE SHOULDERS.

(For Description see Page 414.)

A STYLISH AND BECOMING TEA-GOWN FOR LADIES.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR V NECK AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE WING SLEEVES.) KNOWN AS THE RUSSIAN COURT GOWN.

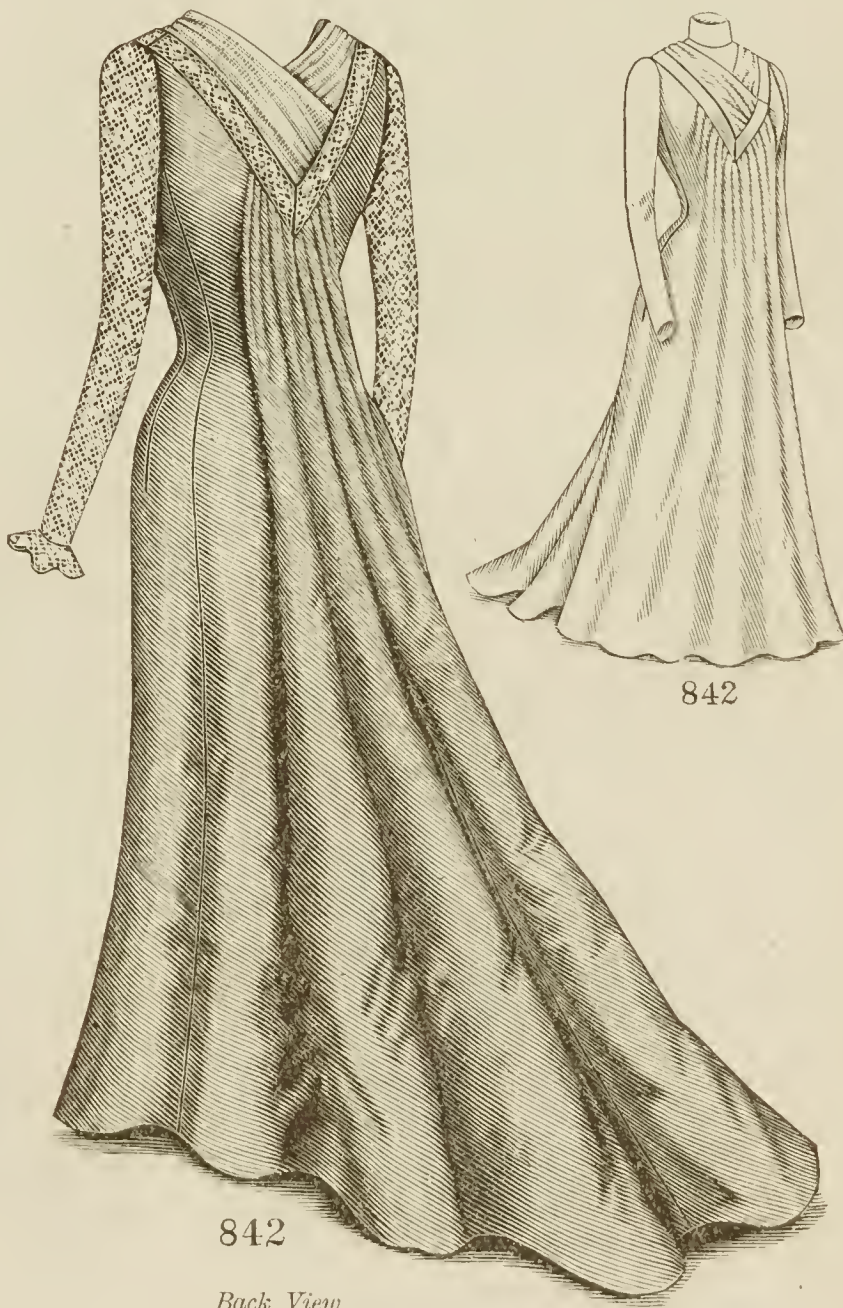
No. 842.—This graceful gown is shown in another development at figure No. 130 P in this magazine.

One of the most important items of a woman's wardrobe wherein both good taste and refinement may be displayed is the tea-gown. A dainty example of one is here portrayed made of rose-pink satin mousseline combined with cream-white mousseline de soie; cream-white all-over tambour lace was used for the under sleeves, and bands of cream appliqué

seams and outlined by a plain band that is also seamed on the shoulders. If a high neck be desired, the gown may be made with an applied chemisette topped by a standing collar, both closing invisibly. The stylish tight-fitting sleeve is a one-piece mode and is made with just enough fulness at one edge of the seam to fit it comfortably over the elbow. It is sewed smoothly into the arm-hole and is completed by a circular cuff that flares becomingly over the hand. Over this is worn a large wing sleeve that is also in one piece and is gathered at the top. The edges are joined together for a short distance, below which the sleeve widens and falls below the under sleeve, flaring attractively to reveal the white silk lining. The over



842

Front View.

842

Back View.

842

and large fancy buttons supply the decoration. The mode is styled the "Russian court gown" and is made over a lining that reaches to basque depth and is fitted by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a center seam and closed at the center of the front. The fronts are fitted by under-arm darts that extend well over the hips, and side seams and a seam at the center insure perfect adjustment at the sides and back. The full right front is considerably wider than the left one which it meets; the left front is plain, and below the closing, which is made at the left side, the fronts are lapped and tacked. Owing to the perfect shaping the front and back, which at their upper edges are cut in deep V outline, conform smoothly to the figure at the sides, the fulness being collected in gathers at the center at the top, below which they hang loosely to the lower edge. At the back the fulness falls in Watteau fashion and the gown is made with a graceful sweep. Above the front and back appear two full surplice sections that are gathered at their ends and mounted on a yoke shaped by shoulder

sleeve may be omitted, thus producing a less elaborate but quite as charming an effect.

Gray cashmere and black lace in an all-over pattern and black chiffon would also be an effective combination for the mode; ruchings of chiffon or baby ribbon would then be desirable for ornamentation. Challis, crêpe de Chine, as well as washable fabrics, would reproduce the gown attractively.

We have pattern No. 842 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the gown with wing sleeves for a lady of medium size, requires thirteen yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of mousseline de soie forty-five inches wide for the surplice sections, a yard and three-eighths of lace net twenty inches wide for the plain sleeves, and two yards and a half of silk to line the wing sleeves; the gown without wing sleeves, needs six yards and a half forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of lace net twenty inches wide for the plain sleeves. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

THE DRESSMAKER

A GIRLS' OUTFIT.

It is quite as important to shrink the muslin destined for underwear as it is wool dress fabrics intended for street gowns. Strong yet neat sewing is essential, and all seams must be stitched evenly, whether by hand or machine, though not so tight that the thread will shrink in washing and snap from the tension. All selvages are joined in over-and-over stitches (illustration 57), and raw edges in fell seams by hand (illustration 58) or by machine. (Illustration 59.) Embroidery is stitched on under bias bands of the material or under fancy-stitched bands. Laces are put on with over-and-over stitches and with a little fulness, considerable fulness being allowed at the corners. Embroidery is mitred at the corners. All free tape ends should be hemmed.

One end of a tape run through a casing in a petticoat is fastened by hemming it over the casing at the inside of the garment. (Illustration 60.) This method facilitates the removal of the tape when it becomes necessary to renew it. In chemises

being fastened at the center of the casing and each end pushed through the furthest eyelet. (Illustrated 61.) Draw-ribbons are inserted in casings or threaded through lace or embroidered beadings. A closing with studs when possible, as in chemises, night-gowns, aprons and the like, is preferred to buttons, since the latter break off easily in laundering. When the use of buttons cannot be avoided covered ones should in all cases be employed and variously sewed on according to illustration 62. Pearl or porcelain buttons break easily and frequently cut the goods.

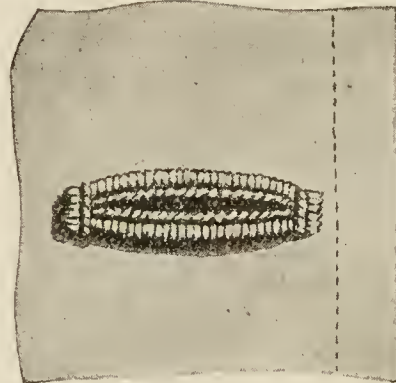


ILLUSTRATION 63.

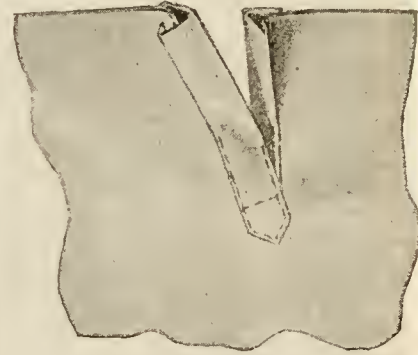


ILLUSTRATION 64.

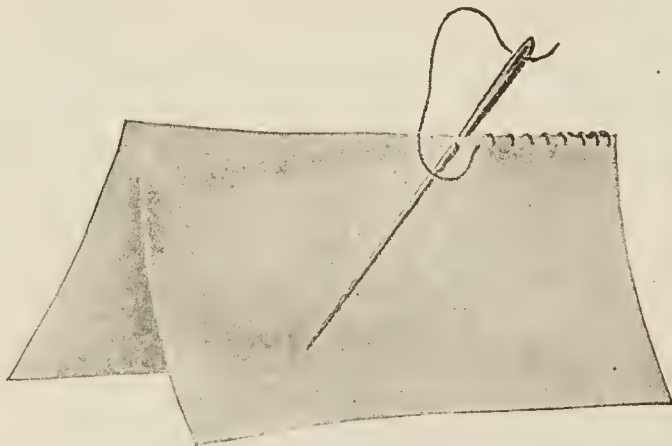


ILLUSTRATION 57.

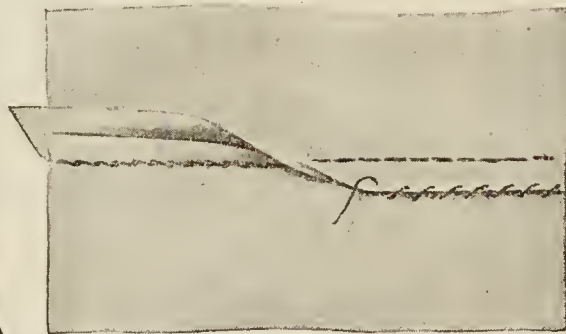


ILLUSTRATION 58.

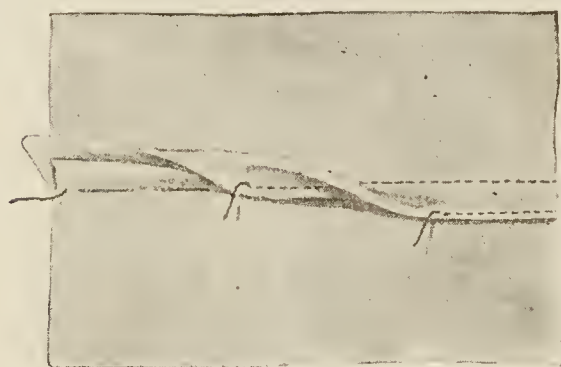


ILLUSTRATION 59.

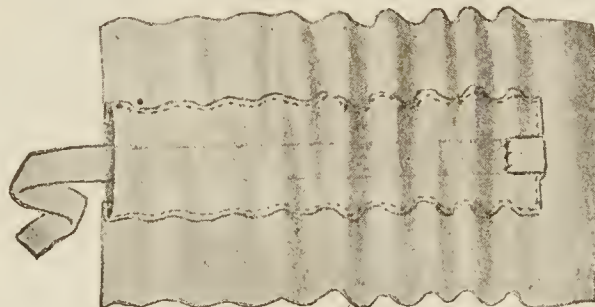


ILLUSTRATION 60.



ILLUSTRATION 61.

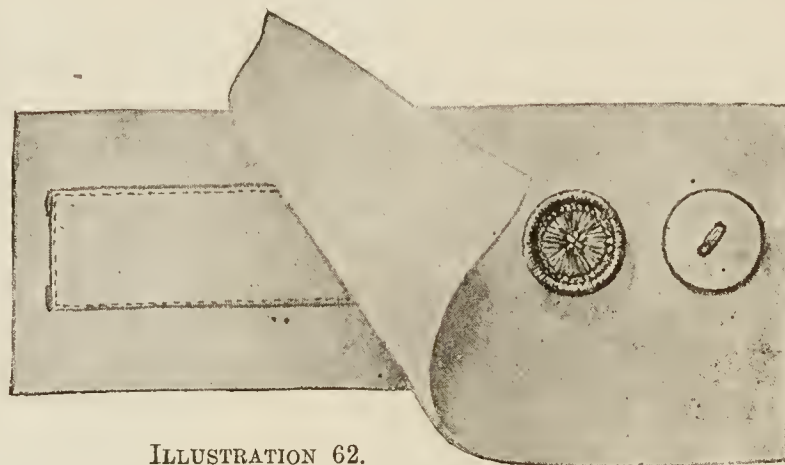


ILLUSTRATION 62.

In places requiring buttons three thicknesses of the goods should be used. When buttons are sewed on hems, the hems are turned under twice to produce the triple thickness. In other cases reinforcements are necessary. (Illustration 62.) For underwear button-holes are not made as in other garments. Both ends are finished with bartacks. (Illustration 63.) In hems and bands they are cut in the direction of the strain, and in laps they are always cut lengthwise.

The hems finishing the bottoms of night-gowns and chemises are an inch wide. The plaekets at the sides of closed drawers may be finished with over and under laps (illustration 64), with a continuous lap for both sides (illustration 65), or they may be narrowly hemmed or bound, or the back edges underfaeed and the front edges finished with an underlap. (Illustration 66.) Binding should be cut from bias strips of material, and underfacings should be as wide as the underlap.

The band finishing the back of the drawers should be buttoned over the front, and the button-holes should be horizontal at the ends and vertical at the center of each band. The edges of the openings in open

in which the fulness is drawn by tapes, the tapes are run through casings and drawn through eyelets worked at the ends, the tape

drawers are underfaeed with bias strips of material an inch and a quarter wide. When joining bias strips the ends should be

put together so that the sharp points come at opposite ends when the material is laid face to face. Once the joining is made the points must extend the depth of the seam beyond the edges. (Illustration 67.)

A somewhat different finish is required for petticoats of alpaca, silk, moreen and the like. The plackets must be underfaced and the lower end finished with a bar-tack. (Illustration 68.) A plain flounce may be finished with a self-heading or a cording; or, if at the edge, it may be put on

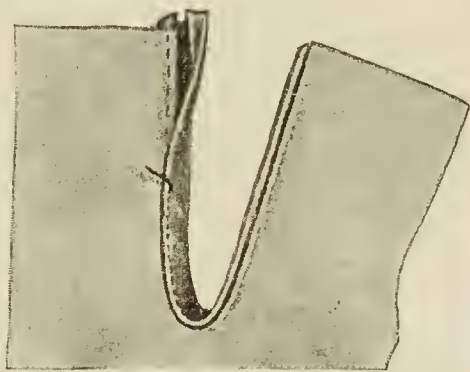


ILLUSTRATION 65.

Braid is not advised, since it is too wiry to remain firmly tied.

A misses' or girls' petticoat should be two inches shorter than the dress at the front and sides and a trifle shorter at the back, where the petticoat is apt to sag. The under-petticoat is cut three inches shorter than the outer one.

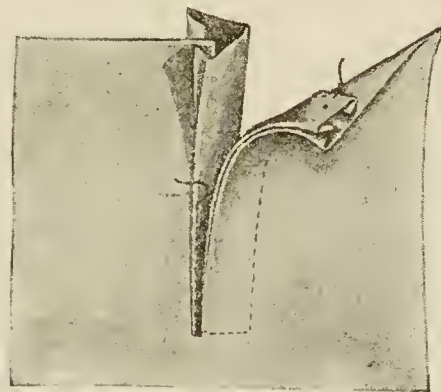


ILLUSTRATION 66.

The seams of corset-covers are joined in fells or in French style. If the pattern does not include sleeves, finish the arm-hole edges with a bias strip of material. The lower edges are similarly finished. If the

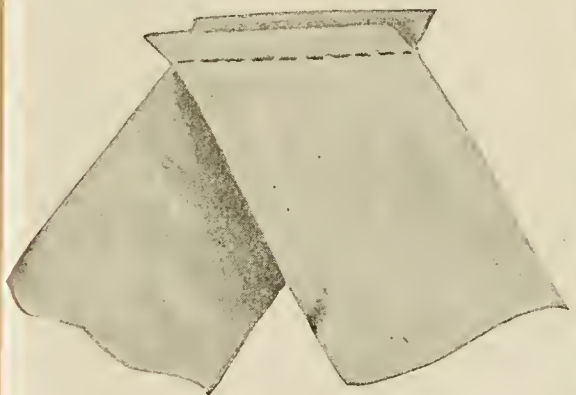


ILLUSTRATION 67.

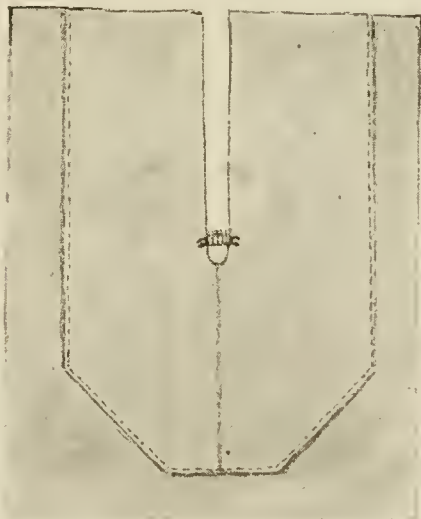


ILLUSTRATION 68.

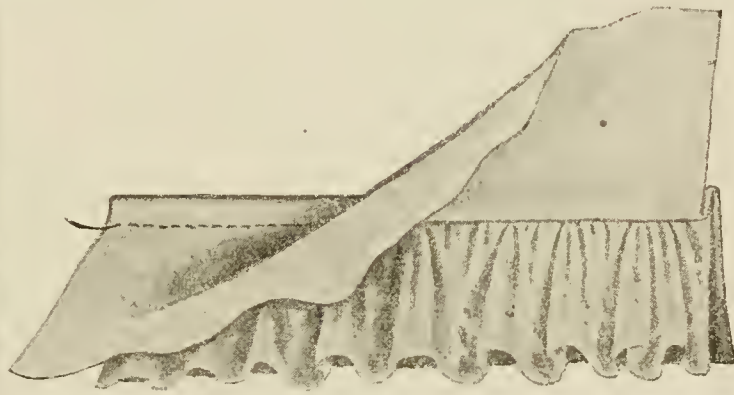


ILLUSTRATION 69.

under a hem or bands of feather-stitched braid; or the flounce may be gathered at the top, basted to the skirt and the latter folded over the line of gathers and sewed at the inside. (Illustration 69.)

A silk flounce may be pinked at the edges, hemmed or trimmed. Soft silk ribbon or tape is drawn through the casings of silk petticoats and cotton or linen tape in woollen ones.

front edges are not hemmed, under-facing should be applied, but it should be shaped to fit the edge and cut in the direction of the thread. When finishing the neck of a low-necked under-waist it is well to apply a straight band to prevent its stretching. This may be of the material, of tape or a band of embroidery. When double layers of material are used, cut both in the same direction—that of the thread—so that both shrink in the same way.

A STORY OF BOOKS.

Literary entertainments are often of the most enjoyable character, and the one here outlined will be found both interesting and instructive. Copies of the programme or narrative as given below, one for each guest, should be typewritten on half sheets of paper with the authors' names in parenthesis, leaving a blank space after each to be filled in with the name of a book that makes sense in the story. Have a cover for each programme made of water-color board and write on the front of it in gold ink—

A LITERARY COURTSHIP

By —— (the name of the guest).

Tie the cover and pages with a bow of ribbon and fold them into a booklet. After a certain space of time for writing the names, say one minute for each, the correct story is read and a prize awarded the lady and gentleman having the largest number of correct names.* The others cut for a consolation prize.

(Edna Lyall)—1—

OR

(W. H. Mallock)—2.—

(Blanche Willis Howard)—3—Charles Kingsley)—4—and (George Eliot)—5—met at (Charles Dickens)—6—. They immediately became the victims of (Wilkie Collins)—7—.

Hypatias's mother was (Edgar Fawcett)—8—who wanted her to marry for (Charles Reade)—9—; but (H. Rider Haggard)—10—always lived (Charles Egbert Craddock)—11—.

She had (Thomas Hardy)—12—, but (A. E. Barr)—13—, her rivals said. She was dressed (William Black)—14—with (S. R. Crockett)—15—and with (A. E. Barr)—16—.

He was (M. C. Harris)—17—, and it was (W. D. Howells)—18—that she would never live (E. S. Phelps)—19—.

(Christian Reid)—20—she became (Scott)—21—; and now she wore (Thackeray)—22—.

But (Rosa N. Carey)—23—, and her lover said one day, "you are (W. A. Hammond)—24—and also (F. Anstey)—25—."

There was (Maxwell Grey)—20—, and she looked like (Hawthorne)—27—.

Finally she said, "I wouldn't marry you for (T. C. Warren)—28—.

He had (Charles Reade)—29—to say, "you are (Charles Reade)—30—"; but he left her without (Miss Mulock)—31—, fearing he had come on (A. W. Tourgee)—32—, saying only, (Rhoda Broughton)—33—, I am going (Kingsley)—34—!"

She came rapidly toward him. (E. L. Linton) "—35—," she said, "it is (Charles Reade)—36—, and you are (George Meredith)—37—."

(Besant and Rice)—38—, on (Gogol)—39—, by (Margaret Deland)—40—; and they went on (Laurence Sterne)—41—in (Howells)—42—, both feeling as though they were (E. Prentiss)—43—.

- * 1. *We Two*. 2. *A Romance of the 19th Century*. 3. *One Summer*. 4. *Hypatia*. 5. *Adam Bede*. 6. *Bleak House*. 7. *Blind Love*. 8. *An Ambitious Woman*. 9. *Hard Cash*. 10. *She*. 11. *In the Clouds*. 12. *A Pair of Blue Eyes*. 13. *Feet of Clay*. 14. *In Silk Attire*. 15. *A Lilac Sun-Bonnet*. 16. *The Bow of Orange Ribbon*. 17. *A Perfect Adonis*. 18. *A Foregone Conclusion*. 19. *In An Old Maid's Paradise*. 20. *After Many Days*. 21. *The Betrothed*. 22. *The Great Hoggarty Diamond*. 23. *She Was Not Like Other Girls*. 24. *A Strong-Minded Woman*. 25. *A Tinted Venus*. 26. *The Silence of Dean Maitland*. 27. *The Snow Image*. 28. *Ten Thousand a Year*. 29. *A Great Temptation*. 30. *A Simpleton*. 31. *The Unkind Word*. 32. *A Fool's Errand*. 33. *Good-by, Sweetheart*. 34. *Westward, Ho!* 35. *My Love*. 36. *Never Too Late to Mend*. 37. *One of Our Conquerors*. 38. *And so They Were Married*. 39. *St. John's Eve*. 40. *John Ward, Preacher*. 41. *The Sentimental Journey*. 42. *A Parlor Car*. 43. *Stepping Heavenward*. A. THOMAS.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 152 P.—MISSSES' DRESSY COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 152 P.—This pictures a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3289 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 431.

The broad-shoulder effects seem to have gained a permanent foothold in the affections of the feminine world. The attractive feature of the style is well brought out in this dressy costume, which is here shown developed in green vailing combined with silk in a deeper shade of green for the stock and drop yoke. A band of appliqué outlines the waist and sleeves, and the yoke and stock are heavily braided. The waist puffs out at the front and is smooth at the top, where it is in slightly low, pointed outline to disclose the smooth drop-yoke, which is shaped by curving shoulder seams. The yoke droops over the shoulders and forms the caps of the small sleeves, which are V shaped at the top. A stock rising in points at the back is at the neck, and a crush belt of silk fastened with a fancy buckle is worn with the costume.

The skirt is in five-gored style and has a shallow under box-plait at the back. It fits closely at the top and at the bottom is faced with silk, the facing being pointed at the top, where it is outlined by a band of appliqué and is braided to correspond with the yoke.

The costume may be reproduced in cashmere, cloth or soft silk, and desirable ornamentation may be contributed by lace appliqué, ribbon or ruffles of chiffon. All-over lace or tuiked silk will also be appropriate for the yoke.

A tasteful arrangement of feathers and ribbon characterizes the hat.

NEW DESIGNS IN OUT-DOOR GARMENTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 423.)

FIGURE No. 153 P.—GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of a Girls' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3273 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old and is differently illustrated on page 438. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9969 and costs 7d.

or 15 cents, is in eight sizes from five to twelve years of age.

Light tan and golden brown are effectively contrasted in the stylish toilette, which here consists of a tan cloth jacket neatly machine-stitched and a graceful skirt developed in golden-brown cloth. The jacket is comfortably snug at the back, but has loose fronts that close in a double-breasted manner with buttons and button-holes. Side-pockets are inserted in the fronts, which above the closing are reversed in pointed lapels that form notches with the ends of the velvet rolling collar. The sleeves are in two-seam style and are gathered at the top.

Three overlapping folds surround the skirt, which is of circular shaping and ripples below the hips. At the back the fulness is disposed in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. A turn-down collar and a silk tie finish the neck of the white lawn shirt-waist worn under the jacket.

Serge cheviot, camel's-hair, melton or kersey may be selected for the jacket, which may be ornamented with braid or self-strapping, if desired. The skirt may be suitably developed in cashmere vailing or silk, as well as in the heavy cloths. It is susceptible of many pleasing decorative schemes.

A rosette of silk separates the sweeping white plumes adorning the hat.

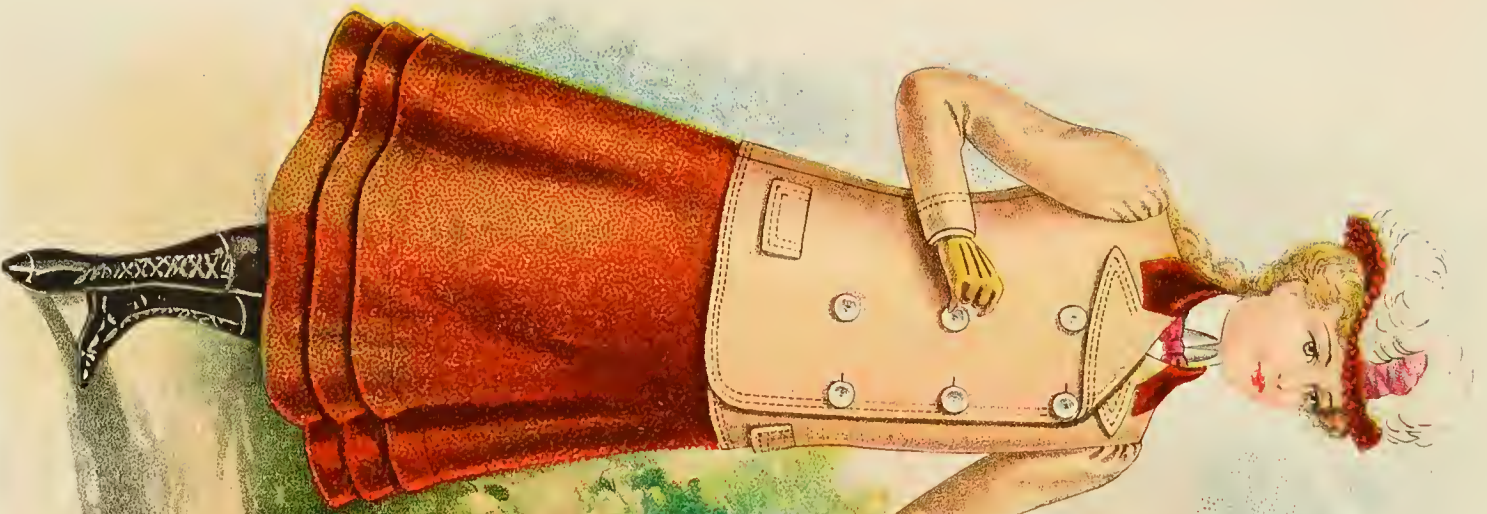


FIGURE No. 152 P.—This illustrates MISSSES' DRESSY COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 3289, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

sleeves are gathered at the top. A deep, circular cape ripples attractively about the shoulders, and a rolling collar is at the neck.

(Descriptions Continued on Page 427.)



153 P.



154 P.



155 P.



156 P.



157 P.



158 P.

159 P.

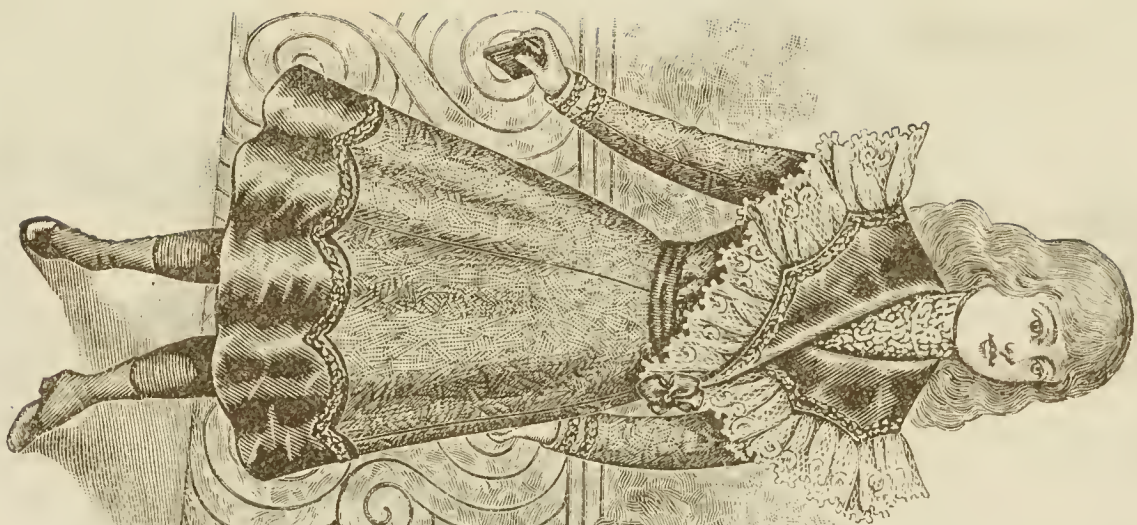
160 P.

161 P.

162 P.

163 P.

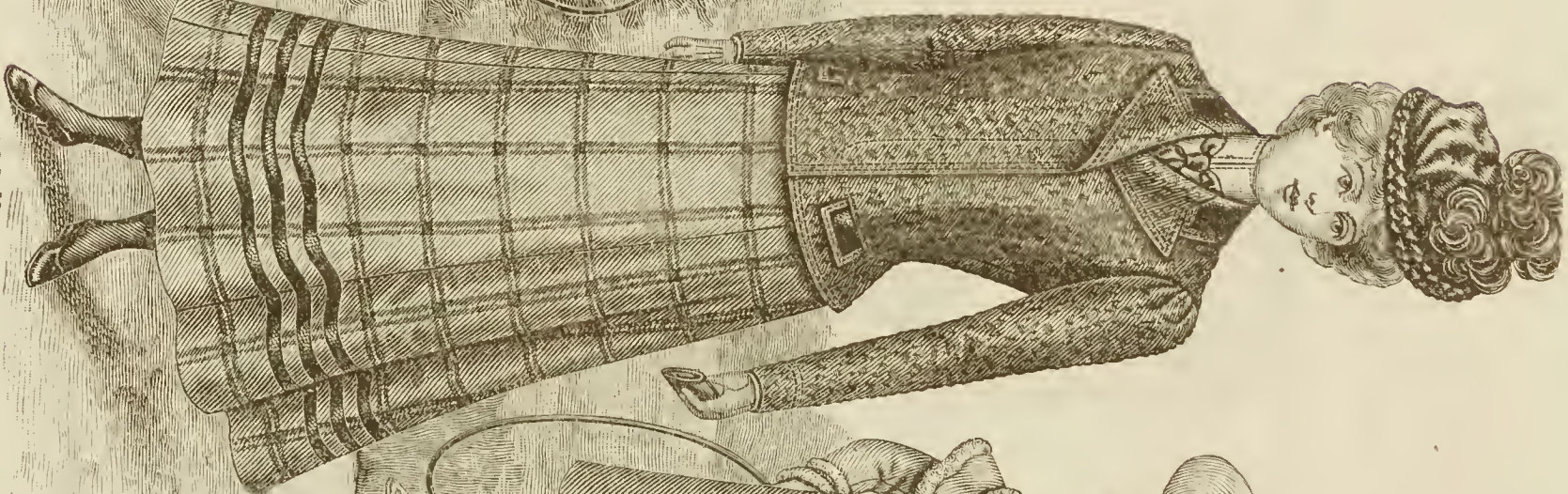
Attractive Frocks for Misses and Children.



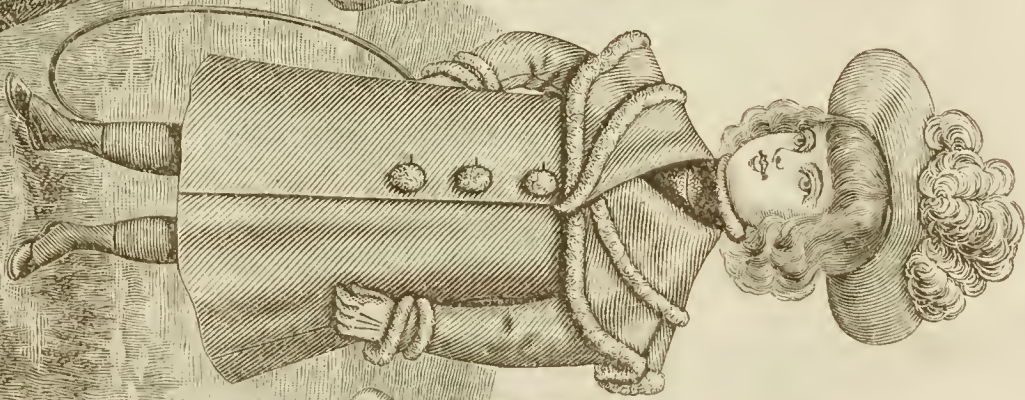
164 P.



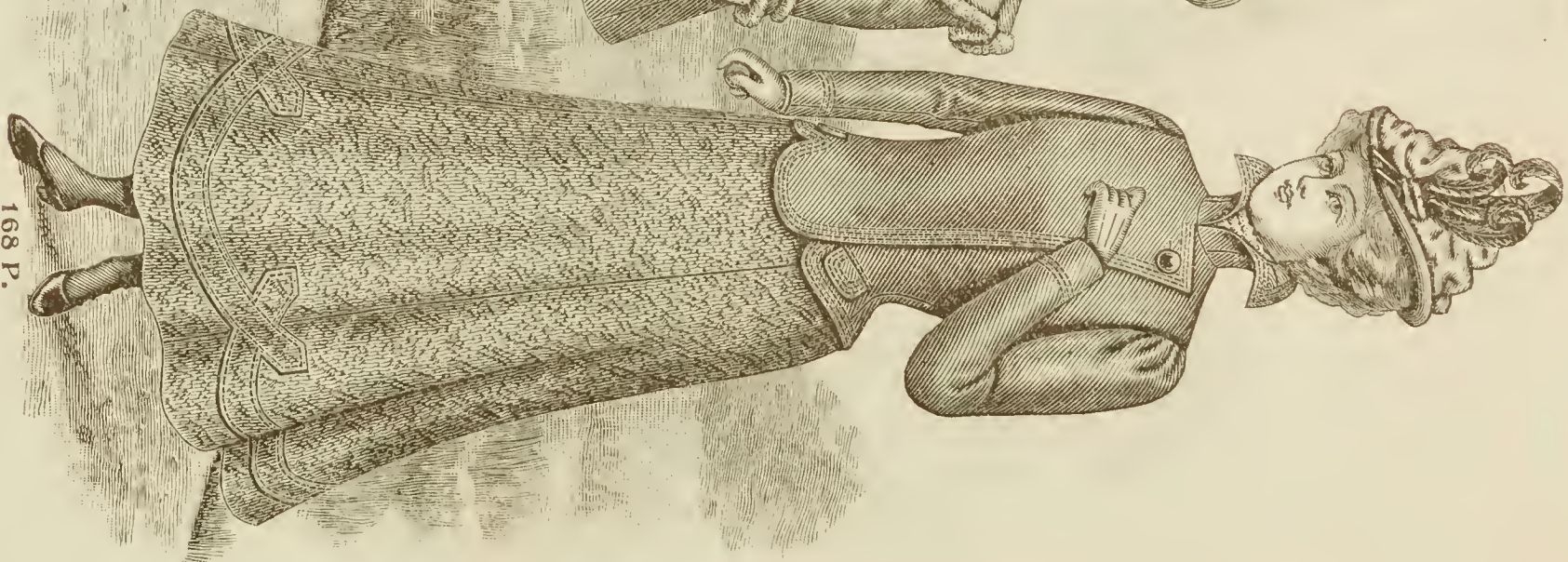
165 P.



166 P.

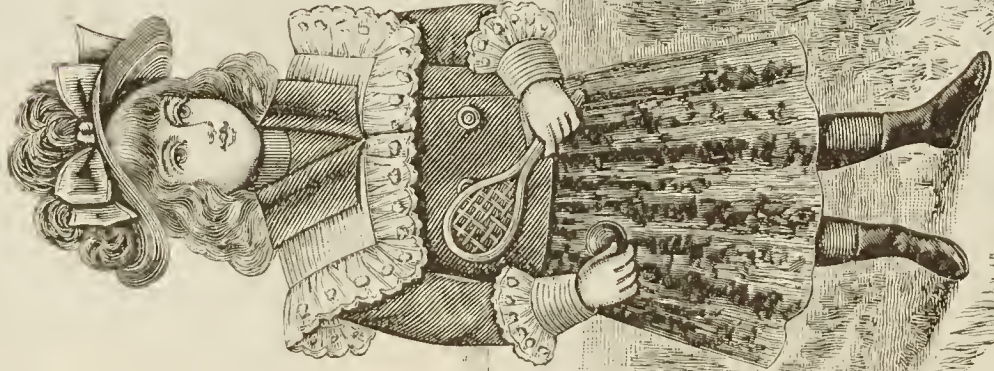


167 P.

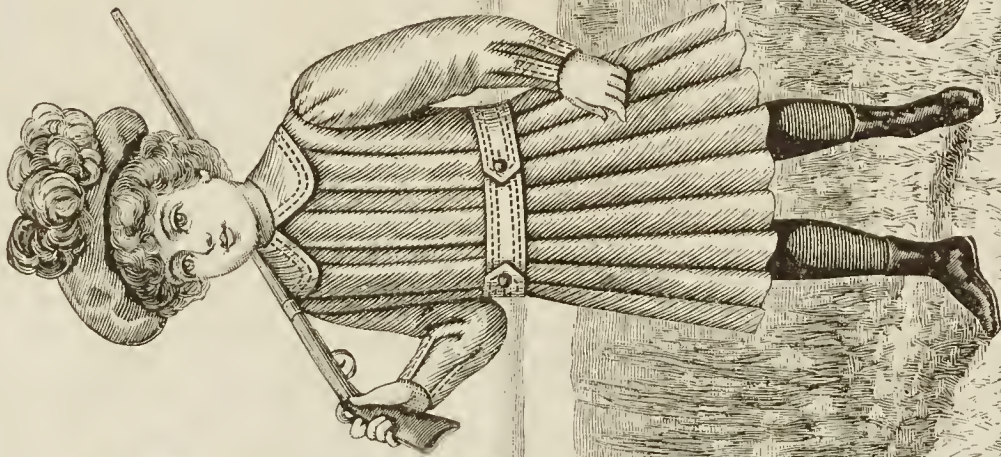


168 P.

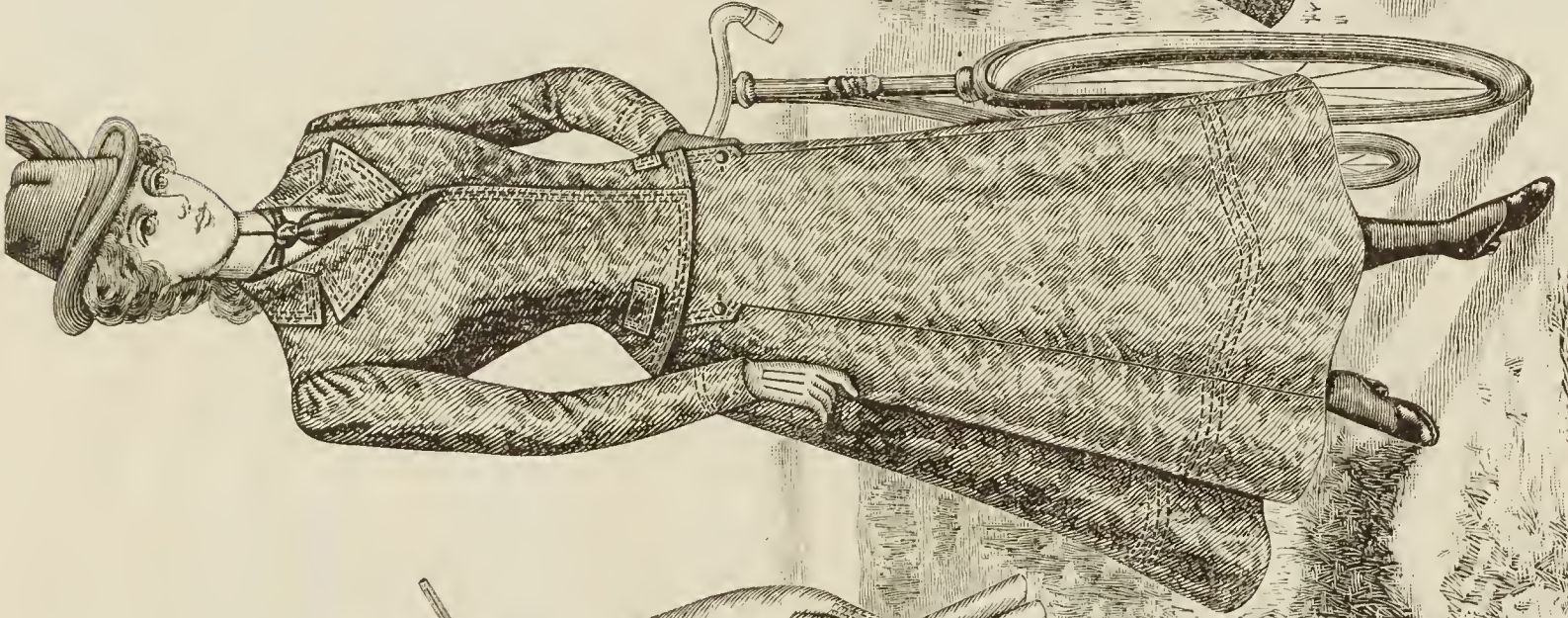
Seasonable Garments for Young Ladies.



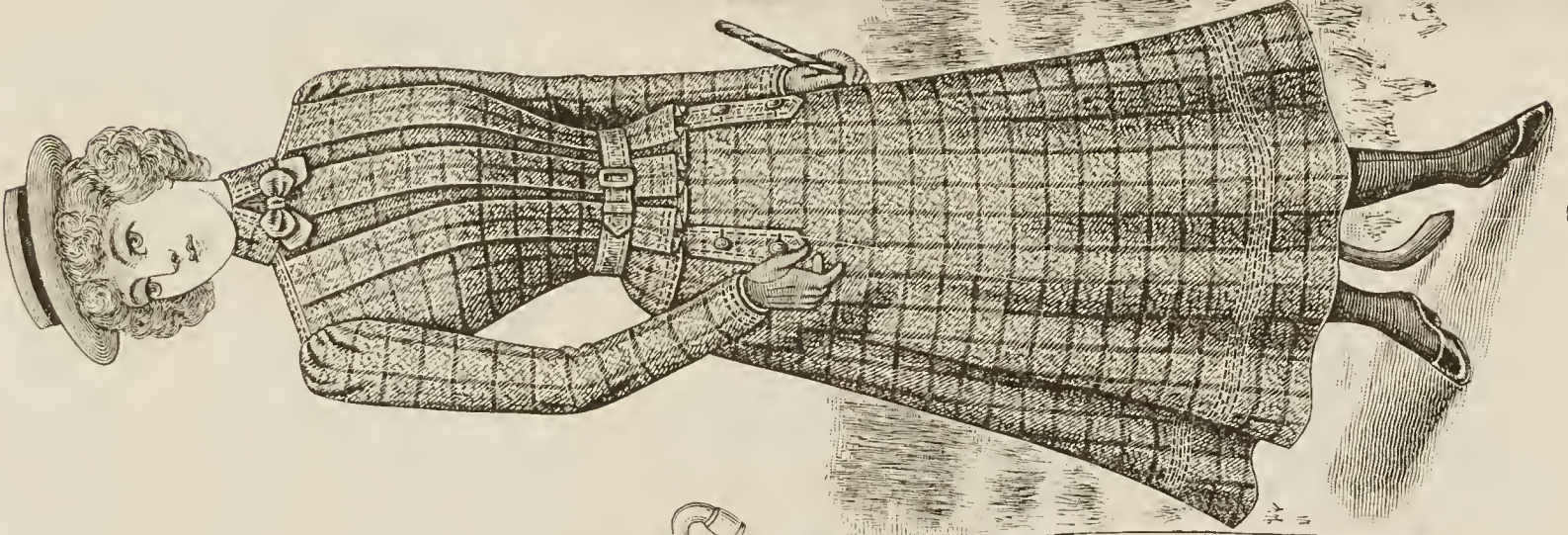
169 P.



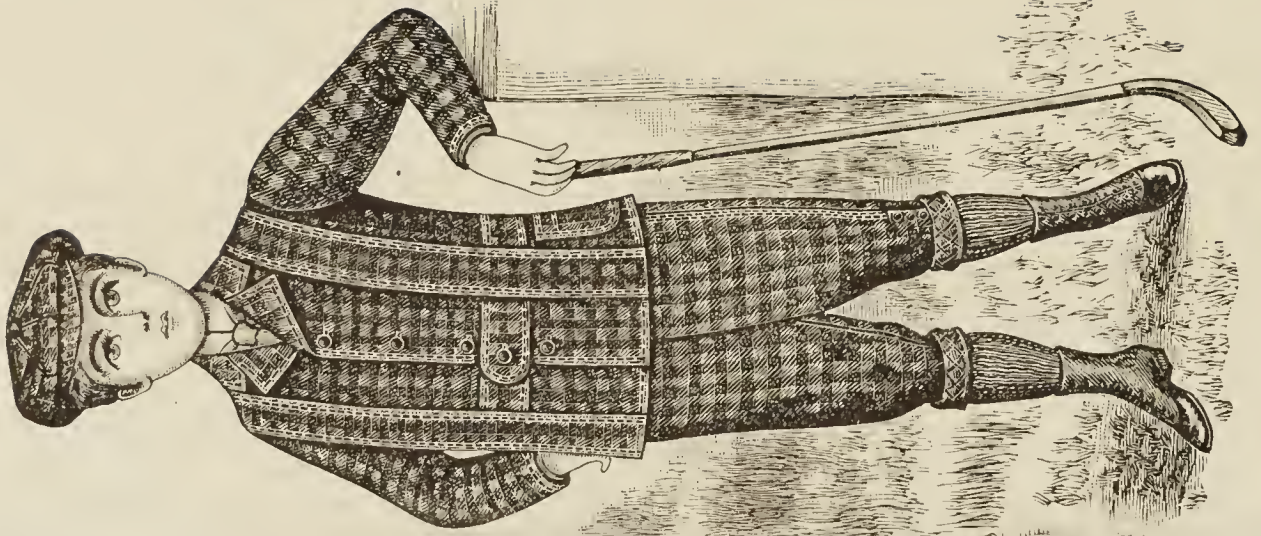
170 P.



171 P.



172 P.



173 P.

Autumn Styles for Young People.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 422.)

The design may be satisfactorily developed in cashmere, Bengaline or faille and attractively decorated with ruchings or quillings of satin ribbon, rows of narrow soutache braid, passementerie, fur, etc.

The bonnet is of fanciful shaping. It is bordered with a puffing of mousseline and is trimmed with blue ribbon, which is also selected for the tie strings that are bowed under the chin.

FIGURE No. 155 P.—GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT.—This portrays a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3217 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be again seen on page 436.

A military air pervades the smart coat for which slate cloth was selected in this instance. A bright touch of color was introduced by the red silk used for lining the removable cape and hood. Under-arm darts, side-back gores and a center-seam adjust the coat at the sides and back, where coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed below the waist-line. The loose fronts close to the throat in double-breasted fashion, and the small sleeves are of correct shaping. A circular cape, dart-fitted at the shoulders, falls gracefully about the form, and a rolling collar completes the neck. The hood is shaped by a seam extending from the neck to the point and from the point to the outer edge which is broadly reversed.

A serviceable school wrap may be made by the mode of dark-blue serge and lined with plaid cloth. Braid is frequently used for ornamenting coats of this type, which may also be machine-stitched.

Red silk garnishes the dark hat.

FIGURE No. 156 P.—MISSSES' TAILOR COSTUME.—This pictures a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3230 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is also illustrated on page 430.

A plain tailor costume is as much a part of a young girl's wardrobe as it is of her older sisters'. An attractive costume in severe tailor style is here shown made of blue cloth and trimly finished with machine-stitching. The skirt is in three-piece style, having a narrow front gore between two wide circular portions; it falls in soft, rolling folds below the hips but is smoothly fitted at the top, and at the back an under box-plait appears.

The jacket is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam which terminates above a shallow vent, as do also the darts. Buttons top the coat-plaits formed at the side-back seams, and the jacket closes in a fly. The fronts are rolled back in tiny revers, and a velvet rolling collar is at the neck. The sleeves are in two-piece style. With the costume is worn a white shirt-waist, which at the neck is finished by a linen standing collar and a string tie.

Autumn tailor suits are being made of serge, cheviot, homespun and camel's-hair and are finished with self-strappings, rows of machine-stitching or decorated with Hercules braid.

A band of ribbon encircles the crown of the sailor hat, which is ornamented with a ribbon bow.

FIGURE 157 P.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This comprises a Child's coat and dress. The coat pattern, which is No. 3213 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in six sizes for girls from two to seven years old, and is also shown on page 444. The dress pattern, which is No. 2518 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes from one to seven years of age.

A red serge coat stylishly finished with stitching and a dress of satin-striped challis and green velvet are here embraced in the stylish street toilette. The dress has a short body that supports a full skirt decorated with three rows of ribbon velvet. A standing collar finishes the neck, and smooth bretelles cross the shoulders and fall over the puffs at the tops of the two-seam sleeves.

Simplicity and grace are the characteristics of the trim coat,

which is in box style. About the neck is adjusted a deep sailor-collar, the free ends of which pass under the pointed lapels that the fronts are reversed to form. Coat-laps appear below the side seams which connect the fronts and broad seamless back, and the coat is closed in double-breasted style. A frill of lace softens the outline of the sailor collar, which as well as the sleeves is decorated with white satin ribbon.

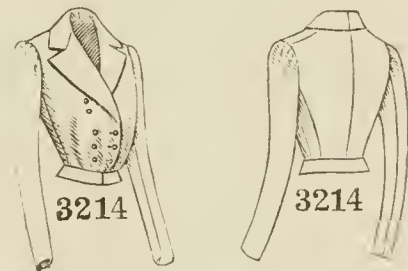
The collar of a cloth coat made by the design may be developed in white silk overlaid with heavy lace. Cashmere, vailing, cloth, etc., may be used in combination with silk, mousseline de soie or satin for the dress.

The brim of the red hat is faced with white mousseline, and a graceful bow of green ribbon is jauntily placed at the left side.

ATTRACTIVE FROCKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

(For Illustrations see Page 424.)

FIGURE No. 158 P.—



3214

Front View.

3214

Back View.

MISSSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED BLOUSE-JACKET, WITH FITTED BELT (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AT THE BACK), AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 431.)

GIRLS' BLOUSE DRESS.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3218 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is also shown on page 433.

Blouse dresses are decidedly becoming to slim, girlish figures. The one pictured is uniquely designed and is here made of blue vailing in combination with darker blue velvet. Bands of velvet overlaid with lace decorate the mode, the waist of which blouses all around. The waist is gathered at the front and back both top and bottom and is shaped to accommodate fanciful yoke-bands which are seamed at the shoulders. Above the yoke-bands appears a deep, smooth yoke, and epaulettes stand out over the gathered tops of the small sleeves, which are finished by rippling cuffs. The collar is in standing style. The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back; it is supported by the waist, the joining being hidden by a wrinkled belt.

Quillings of ribbon, frills of lace, braid or passementerie will suitably ornament the design if cloth, cashmere, serge or silk be chosen for its development.

FIGURE No. 159 P.—MISSSES' PINAFORE COSTUME.—This pictures a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3207 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age and is also portrayed on this page.

The pinafore styles still retain their hold on feminine affections and are much worn by young and old alike. The waist of the pinafore costume here shown is particularly novel and consists of a fitted guimpe and an over-blouse. The guimpe has a silk yoke decorated with interlaced bands of insertion, which also appear on the silk puffs disclosed above the upper portion of the cloth drop sleeve. The upper portion is rolled back in a velvet-faced revers, and velvet ornamental sections render the standing collar very dressy. The over-blouse is in low outline at the top, where at the front an ornamental section of velvet is arranged. It is cut away from the arm-holes and is square at the back, where there is gathered fulness at the bottom. There is also gathered fulness at the top and waist-line at the front, which blouses attractively. A row of buttons decorates the over-blouse across each shoulder, and a plaid silk tie is worn at the front.

The three-piece skirt has an under box-plait at the back and is embellished with a deep facing of velvet. Both the skirt and over-blouse are made of cloth and are adorned with narrow ruches of silk. A wrinkled velvet belt encircles the waist.

Silk and all light-weight woollens may be employed for such a costume, which may be trimmed in a great variety of ways.

FIGURE No. 160 P.—GIRLS' FROCK.—This depicts a Girls' dress.—The pattern, which is No. 3211 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be again seen on page 432.

A stylish novelty is the dress here pictured developed in vailing and velvet and decorated with bands of the velvet and a wrinkled ribbon belt. The front of the two-piece skirt extends to the neck in front, where it forms the front of the body. It is gathered at the neck and along the shoulders for a short distance and hangs free from the top. The dress has short body-backs that are stylishly full, and at the sides the adjustment of the body is perfectly smooth. A narrow belt covered with ribbon conceals the joining of the full, gathered skirt-back to the body. The two-seam sleeves have the fashionable amount of fulness at the top and are completed with flaring cuffs. Pointed ornamental sections stand out from the top of the standing collar.

The design may be developed in cloth, serge, India silk or any of the washable fabrics that come in such varieties this season. Ribbon and braid supply pleasing decoration for the mode.

FIGURE No. 161 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' SMOCKED DRESS.—This portrays a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3261 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years old, and is also depicted on page 441.

That old-time favorite—smocking—has again been revived and promises to be as stylish and generally popular as it was some few years ago. The dress is fashioned with a low, square neck and is smocked in yoke effect at the top, the smocking forming three sharp points at the front, but being square across the back. Below the smocking the fulness falls in soft folds, and seoloped bretelles stand out broadly at the shoulders.

With the dress is worn a separate guimpe closed at the back. It has a full, gathered yoke that is shirred to form a frill heading at the neck; and the full bishop sleeves are completed by turn-over cuffs. White lawn was used for the guimpe and laee frills trim the cuffs. Lace also edges the bretelles of the dress, which is developed in white cashmere.

For this style of dress, vailing, China silk or soft cloth may be employed and any desired decoration may be selected. The guimpe may be also developed in silk or soft woollens.

FIGURE No. 162 P.—GIRLS' DRESSY FROCK.—This pictures a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3202 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is again shown on page 432.

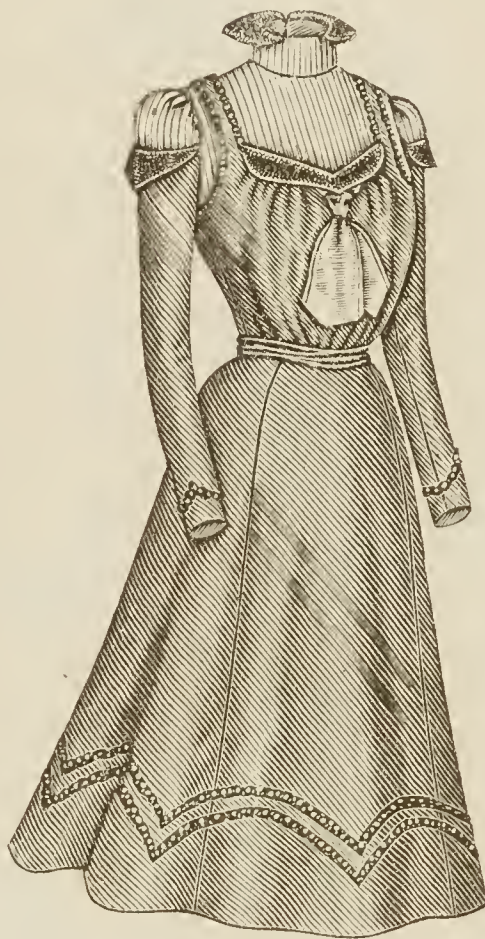
Figured blue ehallis was here associated with white silk for the attractive dress, which is ornamented with cut crystal buttons. At the front the dress has a smooth vest which is shown in yoke effect above blouse fronts that are smooth at the top and have their upper front corners prettily rounded. A shallow, round yoke appears above the short baeks, and a pretty feature of the design is the double, circular bertha having flaring ends. The bertha stands out over the gathered tops of the small sleeves, which are finished with flaring cuffs. The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and is joined to the waist.

Plain and fancy cheviot, velvet and silk, etc., may be used for the dress, which may be trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 163 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This shows a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3267 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is again shown differently developed on page 429.

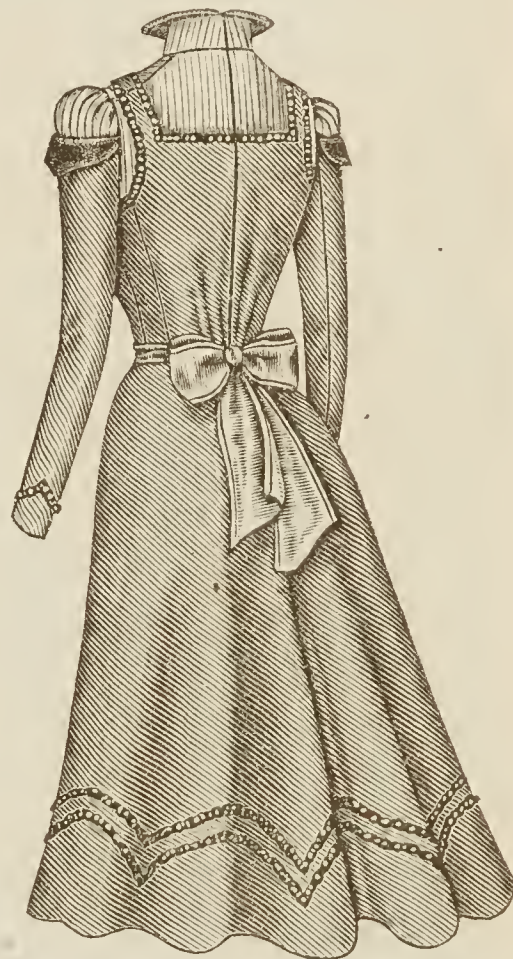


3207



3207

Front View.



3207

Back View.

MISSSES' PINAFORE COSTUME, HAVING A THREE-PIECE SKIRT, A FITTED GUIMPE-BODY WITH DROP SLEEVES, AND AN OVER-BLOUSE.

(For Description see Page 431.)

Tucked white silk was here selected for the yoke of the costume, which is made of cloth combined with plain white silk covered with all-over laee. Bands of lace over silk decorate the skirt, which is in two-piece style and has an under box-plait at the back where the plaeket is made. The skirt laps at the left side and shows the fashionable close adjustment.

The bloused fronts of the waist are gathered top and bottom, and there is plaited fulness in the lower part of the otherwise plain back. The waist is in low, rounding outline at the top, where a smooth yoke appears. This yoke is outlined by a shaped circular bertha, the right end of which is continued down the right-front with stylish effect. The waist closes at the left side, and flaring cuffs finish the small sleeves. The

high collar is covered with a wrinkled stock of the white silk. The costume may be duplicated in cashmere, serge or cheviot in combination with velvet, tuck-shirred chiffon or satin for the yoke. Foulard and fancy tucking will develop a charming costume for dressy occasions.

SEASONABLE GARMENTS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

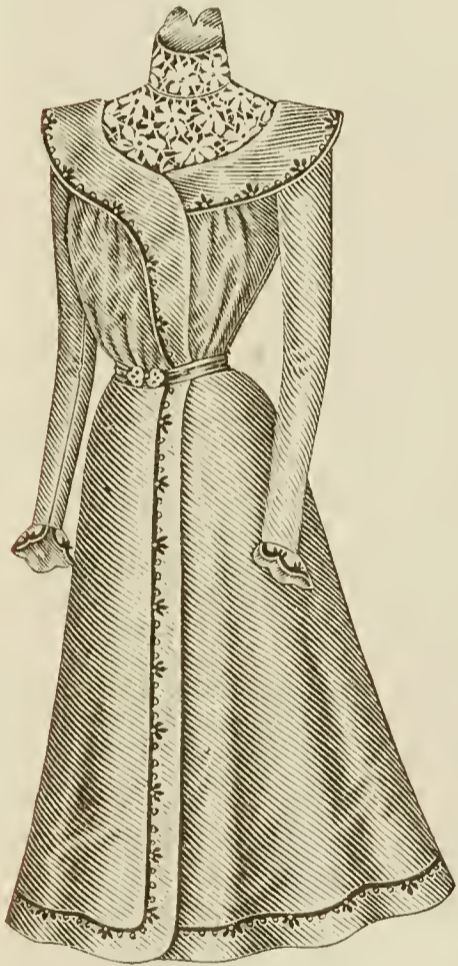
(For Illustrations see Page 425.)

FIGURE No. 164 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3260 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is also shown on page 434.



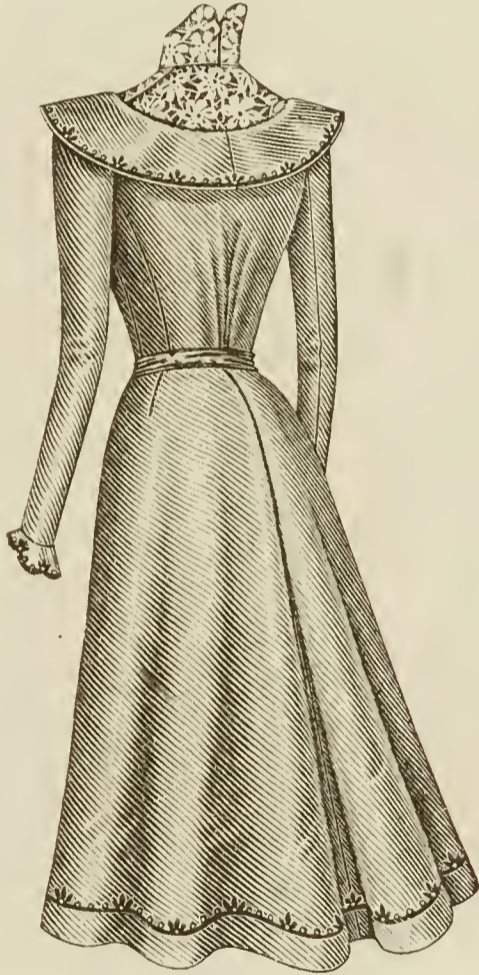
3267

The dressy frock is here shown made of novelty goods associated with silk and all-over lace and is ornamented with gimp and lace frills. The waist is closed at the back and has full fronts that are crossed in surplice fashion and are shaped to disclose a smooth chemisette topped by a standing collar. The chemisette is framed by a large shawl-collar which is fancifully pointed and meets at the back, the front ends lapping with the fronts. The backs are full at the bottom and a crush belt of ribbon surrounds the



3267

Front View.



3267

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH TWO-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 432.)

waist. The small sleeves are gathered at the top. A deep facing of silk is arranged on the skirt, which is in three-piece style and has gathered fulness at the back.

Velvet may be combined with cashmere or cloth for the dress, which may be decorated with passementerie, braid or ribbon.

FIGURE No. 165 P.—GIRLS' GUMPE DRESS.—This pictures a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3224 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years

of age, and is shown differently developed on page 434.

Shirred effects are still very popular and are introduced in many of the most effective children's frocks of the year. Groups of upright shirrings are a feature of the stylish little dress here illustrated made of red cashmere combined with velvet and adorned with small buttons and white braid. White India silk was selected for the guimpe, which has a shirred yoke both front and back. Turn-over sections ornament the standing collar completing the neck, and the full sleeves are also shirred at the bottom to form frills.

The dress has a full skirt that is seamed at the sides and gathered at the top both front and back. The skirt is joined to a very short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and cut in fancifully low outline at the neck.

Lace over silk may be chosen for the body of such a dress, if it be developed in vailing, silk or cloth. Fine lawn, mull and similar fabrics will be suitable for the guimpe.

FIGURE No. 166 P.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.—This shows a Misses' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 3284 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is also pictured on page 437. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3298 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on page 440.

The smart toilette pictured is here composed of a brown cloth coat neatly machine-stitched and a skirt developed in plaid cheviot. The coat is snugly adjusted at the sides and back, where coat-plaits and coat-laps are formed below the waist-line, but it is loose at the front and is closed in a fly. Above the closing appear lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar, which is inlaid with velvet. The pocket-laps are also inlaid with velvet, and the two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top.

Rows of velvet ribbon encircle the skirt, which is a five-gored mode. It is fitted without fulness at the top and is in saddle-back style.

The toilette may be duplicated in cheviot, serge, homespun or camel's-hair and garniture may be contributed by braid or self-strappings.

Ostrich feathers embellish the hat.

FIGURE No. 167 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This depicts a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3286 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years old, and is again pictured on page 442.

An oddly designed shawl-collar is a feature of the protective coat here shown made of mode cloth, ornamentation being provided by Astrakhan bands and fancy buttons. A short, smooth body supports the gored circular skirt, which is seamed in line with the under-arm seams of the body. The body is V-shaped at the front and is entirely concealed by a shawl collar that is lengthened by a graduated circular ruffle rippling over the shoulders. The coat laps broadly at the front, where the closing is invisibly effected, and with it is worn a smooth shield topped by a trim standing collar. Flaring circular cuffs render the two-seam sleeves very dressy.

All-over lace, faille or satin may be used for the collar and shield of the coat, for which Bengaline, cheviot or melton is appropriate.

The hat is tastefully trimmed with ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 168 P.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of a Misses' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3293 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is also shown on page 438. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3298 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on page 440.

High flaring collars seem to be as much in vogue as they were earlier in the year. A sectional collar with rolling front corners gives character to the natty jacket here shown made of blue cloth and finished with stitching. The jacket laps broadly at the front, and the closing is made with a button and button-hole at the top. A deep scallop appears at the center of the front, a smaller scallop being formed at the

center of the back, where the jacket is closely adjusted. The sleeves are of the two-seam coat variety, and small laps conceal openings to inserted pockets in the fronts.

The modish skirt is in saddle-back style, being fitted without fulness at the top. It is a five-gored design and is developed in mixed cheviot, ornamentation being contributed by self-strappings arranged in a fanciful design.

Bands of fur or braid will pleasingly adorn the jacket, which may be made of any firmly woven woollen material. Silk, fine serge, cloth, etc., may be employed for the skirt.

An artistic arrangement of feathers and ribbon characterizes the becoming hat.

AUTUMN STYLES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

(For Illustrations see Page 426.)

FIGURE No. 169 P.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of a Child's dress and reefer. The dress pattern, which is No. 2851 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one to eight years of age. The reefer pattern, which is No. 3075 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in six sizes from two to seven years old.

The jacket shows the comfortably loose adjustment characterizing the reefer modes and is here made of navy-blue cloth and white piqué. The reefer is closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes and above the closing the fronts are V shaped to accommodate a fanciful collar which is in three sections. The collar frames a removable shield that is topped by a standing collar. A removable sailor-collar is arranged on the jacket under the permanent collar, and removable turn-over cuffs complete the comfortable two-seam sleeves. Both the cuffs and sailor collar are edged with frills of embroidery.

The dress has a baby waist from which depends the straight, full skirt. The sleeves are in full, bishop style, and a standing collar completes the neck.

Serge, cheviot, melton, etc., may be selected for the reefer, while all-over embroidery or fancy tuckings will be appropriate for the removable collar and cuffs. The dress may be developed in cashmere, cloth, organdy, etc.

Ribbon and ostrich tips embellish the becoming hat.

FIGURE No. 170 P.—LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.—This illustrates a Little Boys' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3234 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age, and is also shown on page 446.

Machine-stitching finishes the nobby little dress here shown made of serge. Three box-plaits are laid in the waist at the back and front, the closing being effected under the middle plait at the back. The waist supports the full skirt, which is kilt-plaited. The joining is hidden by an oddly designed belt that is in two pieces and a soft rolling collar with flaring

front and back ends is at the neck. The sleeves are gathered at the top and are box-plaited to cuff depth.

Serviceable dresses may be made by the design of camel's-hair, cheviot, cloth, flannel and heavy washable fabrics, such as piqué, duck, linen, etc., and garniture may be supplied by braid.

The Tam-O'-Shanter cap is adorned with feathers.

FIGURE No. 171 P.—MISSES' CYCLING COSTUME.—This pictures a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3131, and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age.

A severely plain cycling suit is here portrayed made of fancy mixed cheviot and correctly finished with machine-stitching. The skirt is in five-gored style and has a wide under box-plait at the back. Extensions are allowed on the front-gore through which the closing is effected with buttons and button-holes.

The jacket is snugly fitted at the back, where below the waist-line coat-plaits and coat-laps are formed. The fronts are comfortably loose and close in a fly. Above the closing they are rolled back in pointed révers, and a rolling collar is at the neck. Square-cornered laps conceal openings to inserted pockets in the fronts. Gathers collect the fulness at the top of the two-seam sleeve. A standing collar and four-in-hand tie complete the neck of the white shirt-waist worn with the costume.

An admired fancy at the present time is to make

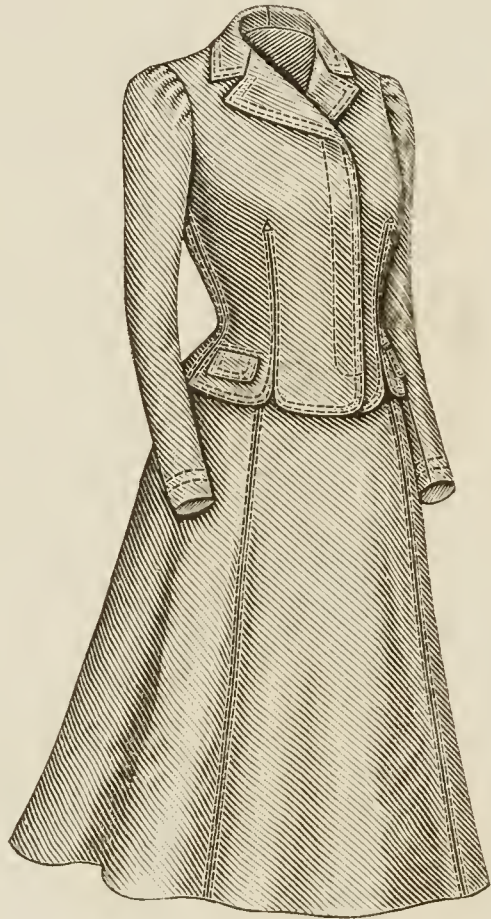
the skirt of cycling costumes of plaid or checked goods and the jacket of plain cloth of the predominating color in the skirt. Camel's-hair, double-faced cloth, homespun, serge, tweed or cloth may be selected for the design, which may be finished with self-strappings or effectively braided.

A quill is jauntily placed at the side of the felt Alpine hat.

FIGURE No. 172 P.—MISSES' GOLFING TOILETTE.—This comprises a Misses' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 3243 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is also portrayed on page 439. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3023 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years old.

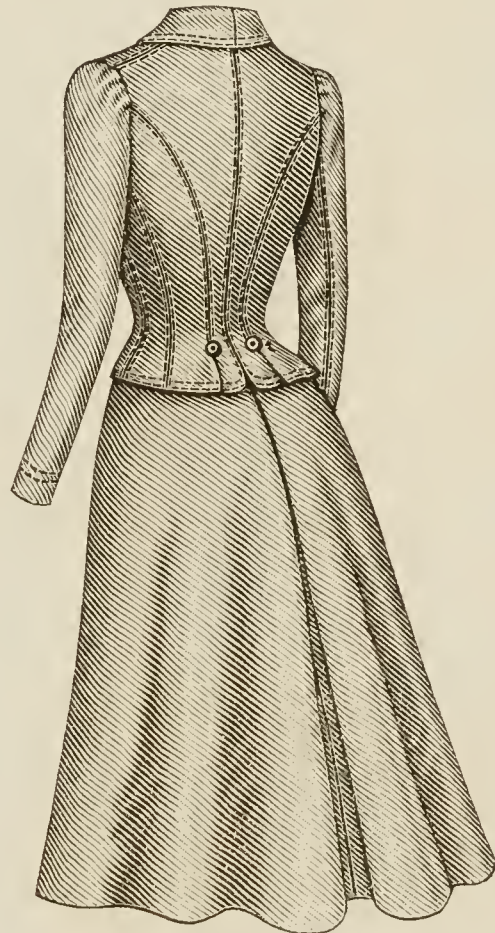
A trim Norfolk basque and a circular skirt of checked cheviot are embraced in the modish toilette, which is finished in true tailor style with machine-stitching. The distinguishing feature of the Norfolk basque is the shirt-waist yoke, which is pointed at the back, where it tops the short back. Three box-plaits are taken up both at the front and the back, and the closing is made under the middle box-plait at the front. A standing collar having flaring turn-over sections completes the neck of the basque, with which are worn a silk tie and leather belt. The small sleeves are in two-seam style.

A wide under box-plait disposes of the fulness at the back of the one-piece circular skirt, which ripples below the hips. The skirt is slashed at each side in front for plackets, which are closed with buttons and button-holes through pointed laps.



3230

Front View.



3230

Back View.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET WITH FRONT DARTS AND ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS. (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED), AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 432.)

Brilliantine, serge, cloth and homespun are the materials usually employed for Autumn athletic toilettes.

A round hat supplements the toilette.

FIGURE No. 173 P.—BOYS' ATHLETIC SUIT.—This consists of a Boys' jacket, breeches and cap. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3201 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. The breeches pattern, which is No. 3177 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years of age. The cap pattern, which is No. 1354 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from 6 to 7½, cap sizes, or 19¼ to 23¾ inches, head measure.

The jacket of the suit here shown made of broken check cheviot and finished with machine-stitching is in Norfolk style and is a particularly comfortable affair for all athletic sports. At the back of the correctly fitted jacket are applied two box-plaits that meet in shoulder seams the box-plaits laid on the fronts, which close in single-breasted fashion. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in small lapels, and the jacket is held in to the figure at the waist-line by a belt that passes beneath the plaits and closes at the front with a button and button-hole. The sleeves are of correct shaping.

The breeches are cut in equestrian style and are shaped to form cuffs at the bottom, a dart being taken up at the back of each leg. Pockets are conveniently inserted, and the breeches are comfortably loose above the knee. At the neck the shirt worn with the suit is completed by a standing collar and a four-in-hand tie.

The Scotch outing cap is made of the same material as the suit and has a sectional crown which droops over a peak at the front.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED BLOUSE-JACKET, WITH FITTED BELT (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AT THE BACK), AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 427.)

No. 3214.—Very becoming to youthful figures is the costume here portrayed made of fawn broadcloth, a neat finish being supplied by machine-stitching. The jacket is fitted smoothly at the sides by under-arm gores and has a broad, seamless back which, however, may be replaced by a back adjusted by a center seam. The fronts, which are in blouse style, are reversed at the top in rounding lapels that may terminate at the bust or extend a little below and form notches with the ends of the rolling collar shaped by a center seam. The jacket closes in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes arranged in four groups of three each. At the waist-line the fronts are gathered, and a shaped belt that closes invisibly at the center of the front is applied to hold the jacket firmly in position. The two-piece sleeve has slight fulness collected in gathers at the top.

The skirt consists of five gores and is smoothly adjusted about the hips, the fulness at the back being disposed in an under box-plait. In the middle sizes it measures about three yards at the lower edge.

For school wear novelty cloths in plaids or mixtures would make very suitable costumes by this pattern. Diagonal, Venetian cloth, cheviot or poplin could be utilized for the mode.

We have pattern No. 3214 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, will need two yards and three-fourths of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



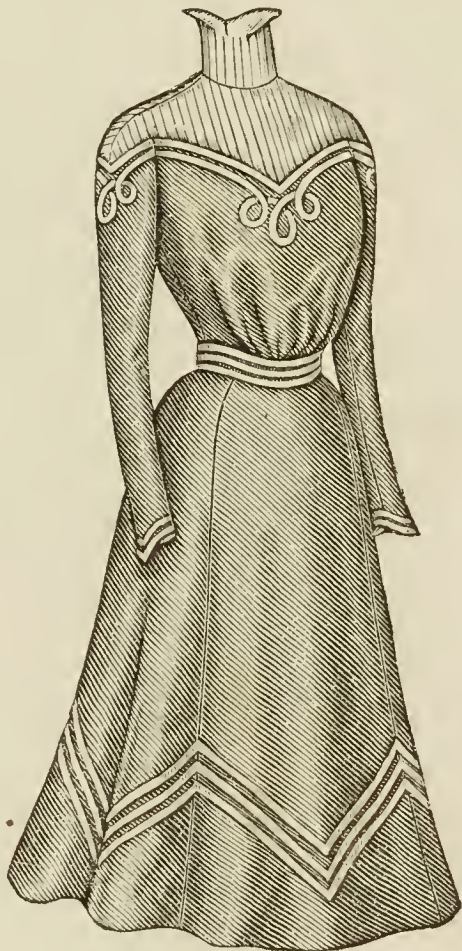
3289

MISSES' PINAFORE COSTUME, HAVING A THREE-PIECE SKIRT, A FITTED GUMPE-BODY WITH DROP SLEEVES, AND AN OVER-BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see Page 428.)

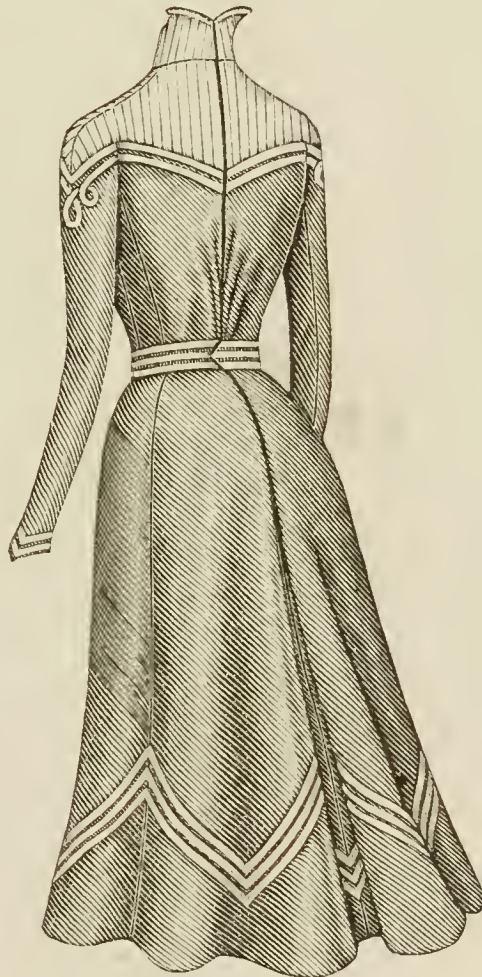
No. 3207.—By referring to figure No. 159 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this costume may be seen otherwise developed.

The pinafore effect is exemplified in the attractive costume, which is here pictured made of automobile-red Liberty cashmere combined with fine tucked white satin and black velvet, while bands of narrow passementerie contribute toward the decoration. The over-blouse is low and square at the back, but is slightly pointed at the front and extends in narrow straps to the shoulders, where it is seamed. Under-arm gores give smooth adjustment at the sides, and the blouse is cut well away about the arm-holes to reveal the yoke which is arranged on the guimpe-body. The front of the over-blouse has pretty fulness at the center that is collected in gathers at the waist and at the top, where a revers-like ornament appears. A four-in-hand tie is effectively arranged at the front. The backs are smooth at the top but have gathered fulness at the waist drawn down at each side of the invisible closing. The guimpe-body, which is also invisibly closed at the back, is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and has a



3289

Front View.



3289

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A WAIST WITH DROP YOKE, AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 433.)

smooth yoke shaped by shoulder and short under-arm seams. A standing collar with flaring ornamental portions is at the neck. At the top the upper portion of the novel two-seam sleeve turns back in a pointed revers and droops below a gathered puff arranged on the close-fitting lining.

The three-piece skirt consists of a narrow front-gore and two circular portions that meet in a seam at the back, where an underfolded box-plait is formed. The skirt measures a little over two yards and three-fourths at the lower edge in the middle sizes. Ribbon encircles the waist and is stylishly bowed at the back.

Light-weight cloth associated with all-over lace and silk will develop an attractive costume by the mode. To obtain the most pleasing results combinations should be employed.

We have pattern No. 3207 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the costume needs three-yards of goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of goods eighteen inches wide for the yoke, collar and puffs, and a fourth of a yard twenty or more inches wide for collar ornaments, front ornament and for covering the reversed portions of the sleeves. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH TWO-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 429.)

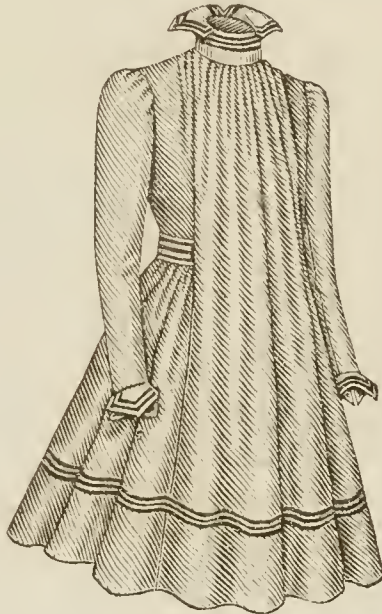
No. 3267.—Another view of this costume is given at figure No. 163 P in this magazine.

Simplicity and grace are the predominating features of the costume here depicted developed in blue camel's-hair cheviot in combination with glacé silk overlaid with coffee-colored lace, a decorative touch being added by fanciful black gimp. The waist, which is smoothly fitted at the sides by under-arm gores, is made over a lining, which is adjusted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The back is plain at the top, but at the waist-line has slight plaited fulness at the center. The pouching fronts are gathered at the top and waist-line, and the right front overlaps the narrower left one, the closing being invisibly made at the left side. Both the back and fronts are cut out at the top to accommodate a graduated circular bertha that is seamed at the back and continued down the front edge of the overlapping front. Above the bertha appears a smooth, round yoke which is seamed at the right shoulder and invisibly closed at the left. It is topped by a standing collar that may be plain or fanciful. The small two-piece sleeve is made over a two-seam lining and is finished at the bottom by a circular cuff which falls over the hand.

The two-piece skirt is of circular shaping and is fitted snugly at the sides by single hip darts. The fulness at the back, where the placket is made, is disposed in an under box-plait, and below the hips the skirt hangs in rippling folds. The right portion laps over the left one to harmonize with the lines of the waist, and its lower corner is gracefully rounded. In the middle sizes the skirt measures three yards at the lower edge. A crushed belt of ribbon fastened at the front with a fancy clasp encircles the waist.

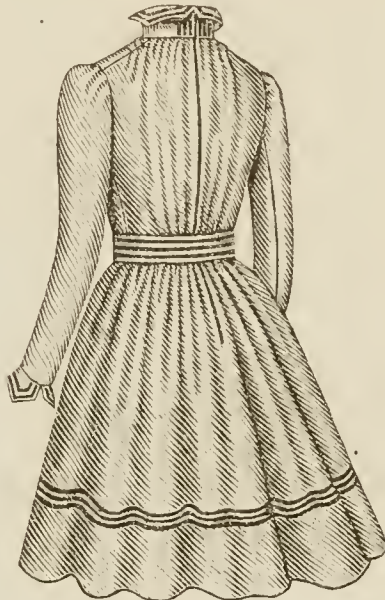
Broadcloth, poplin, serge, silk and Venetian cloth are some of the materials that are suitable for the design, and yokes made of tucked or corded silk would be very effective. A serviceable school dress could be of dark-blue broadcloth, with the yoke and collar of red tucked silk, and rows of narrow soutache braid would furnish suitable decoration.

We have pattern No. 3267 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and three-fourths of material forty inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke and collar, and half a yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide for covering the yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3211

Front View.



3211

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THE FRONT OF THE SKIRT EXTENDING TO THE NECK ON THE FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Description see Page 433.)

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET WITH FRONT DARTS AND ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED), AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 430.)

No. 3230.—At figure No. 156 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this costume is differently portrayed.

Tailor-made suits are always in great demand, as they are very useful and becoming affairs. Dark-green Venetian cloth was here selected for the costume pictured, machine-stitching giving it the desired finish.

The jacket is smoothly adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, coat-plaits being formed at the side-back seams. The fronts are curved in slightly to the figure by single bust darts and are reversed at the top in lapels which form notches with the ends of the rolling collar that is seamed at the center. The jacket may be closed in a fly or be worn open, in which latter case the fronts could be becomingly reversed nearly to the waist-line; the openings to inserted side-pockets are concealed by oblong pocket-laps. The two-piece sleeves are gathered at the top. If the jacket is to have round corners, the darts and center seam should terminate above shallow vents.

The skirt is fashioned with a front-gore and two circular portions and is snugly fitted about the hips by a dart at each side. The fulness at the back is arranged in an under box-plait, and the skirt hangs in graceful folds at the back, where the placket is made at the center. In the middle sizes the skirt measures three yards at the lower edge.

Poplin, broadcloth, diagonal, vicuna, camel's-hair, cheviot and serge are equally suitable for the mode, and trimmings of braid or self-strappings will add greatly to the appearance of the costume.

If a more elaborate finish be desired, the collar may be inlaid with velvet.

We have pattern No. 3230 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, needs two yards and seven-eighths of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents

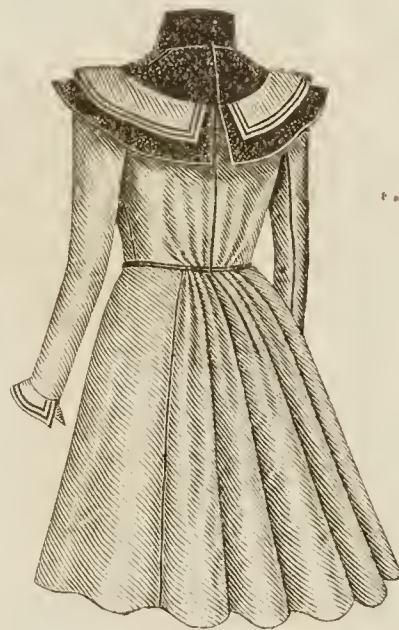


3202

Front View.



3202



3202

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 433.)

MISSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A WAIST WITH DROP YOKE AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 431.)

No. 3289.—This costume is differently portrayed at figure No. 152 P in this magazine.

Simplicity is the dominant note of the stylish dress here illustrated made of nun's-voiling and fancifully decorated with rows of white braid, the collar and drop-yoke being developed in white silk tucking. The waist is made over a lining which is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The backs and front, which are separated by under-arm gores, are plain at the top, but at the waist-line the fulness is collected in gathers at the front, where it pouches prettily, while at the back it is disposed in backward-turning plaits. At the top the front and backs are fancifully shaped to accommodate the drop yoke which is fitted smoothly on the shoulder by curving seams. As its name implies, the yoke droops over the shoulder, where it gives the effect of a cap facing at the top of the two-piece sleeve, the upper portion of which is in V outline. The sleeve, which may be plain at the wrist, is extended in a point that falls over the hand and is made over a two-seam lining having slight gathered fulness at the top. A high standing collar that may or may not rise in points at the back, where it is closed, completes the neck.

The skirt consists of five gores and is snugly fitted about the hips the fulness at the back being underfolded in a box-plait. A belt of the material having a pointed end under which the closing is effected at the back surrounds the waist, and in the middle sizes the skirt measures three yards at the lower edge.

This costume is designed especially for combinations and may be made of foulard, cheviot or serge, with contrasting material for the yoke.

We have pattern No. 3289 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires three yards and a half of goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of silk tucking eighteen inches wide for the yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THE FRONT OF THE SKIRT EXTENDING TO THE NECK ON THE FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 432.)

No. 3211.—This dress may be seen made of other materials and differently trimmed at figure No. 160 P in this magazine.

Poplin in a pretty shade of tan was here selected to make the odd but stylish dress illustrated, narrow black velvet ribbon being employed for decoration. The skirt consists of two sections, a straight back-portion gathered at the top

where it is joined to the body, and a front portion which extends to the neck and is shaped to form the body at the front and sides. The front portion is gathered at the neck and for a short distance along the shoulder seams, the fulness falling free in soft folds to the lower edge of the dress. It is joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to the body backs,

which are gathered at the neck and along the shoulder seams and also at the waist-line. Both the body backs and front portion of the skirt are held in position by a tight body-lining which is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm seams. The closing is invisibly effected at the center of the back, where the skirt is slashed to convenient depth to form a placket. The neck is completed by a standing collar on which are arranged pointed sections that flare prettily. A belt that ends in line with the skirt seams is arranged on the dress, the closing being made invisibly at the left side. The small, two-piece sleeves are gathered at the top and finished with fanciful cuffs.

Cashmere, nun's-voiling or challis will appropriately develop the design, and pleasing results will be obtained

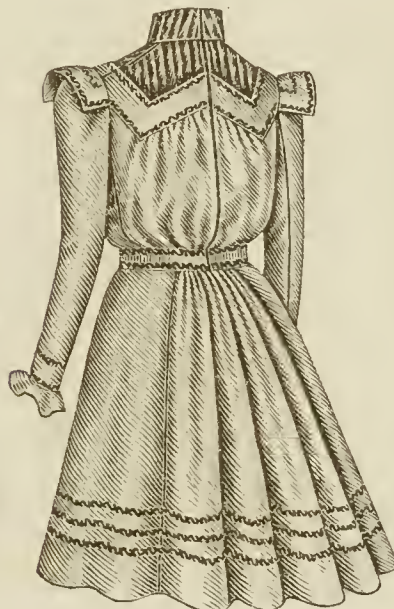
if bands of Valenciennes or guipure insertion or fancy braid be used for ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 3211 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires two yards and five-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3218

Front View.



3218

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 434.)

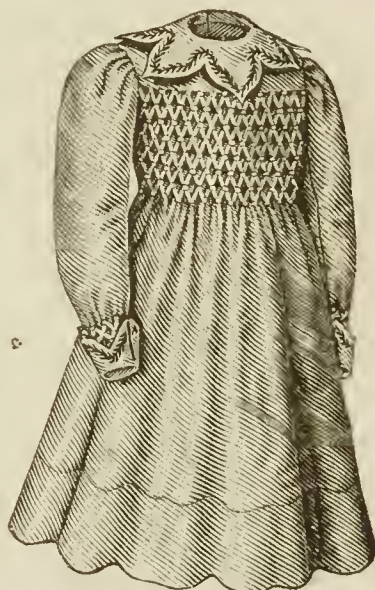
GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 432.)

No. 3202.—A different development of this dress is shown at figure No. 162 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Soutache braid and gilt buttons decorate the little dress here shown made of Venetian-red cheviot combined with black velvet. The waist, which is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams, consists of fronts and backs that are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The backs are plain at the top, where they are shaped to accommodate a round yoke. A smooth vest is outlined by the flaring fronts, which are also plain at the top. There is gathered fulness at the waist-line at the back and front, the latter blousing modishly. The waist is topped

by a shaped standing collar and is invisibly closed at the back. A double circular berthia finishes the waist and stands out over the gathered top of the small two-piece sleeve, which is made over a two-seam lining and completed by a sectional flaring cuff. A cord of velvet is included in the joining of the waist and skirt. The skirt is in four-gored style and has

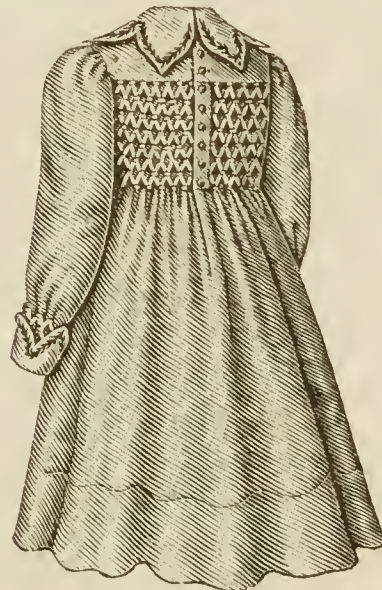


3204

Front View.



3204



3204

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. TO BE SMOCKED OR SHIRRED.

(For Description see Page 434.)

graceful fulness at the back which is collected in gathers.

An eminently satisfactory school dress may be made by this design if shepherd plaid be used for the dress, combined with plain blue cloth in a shade to harmonize with the plaid.

We have pattern No. 3202 in eight sizes for girls from five to



3224

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SEPARATE SHIRRED GUMPE.

(For Description see this Page.)

3224

Back View.

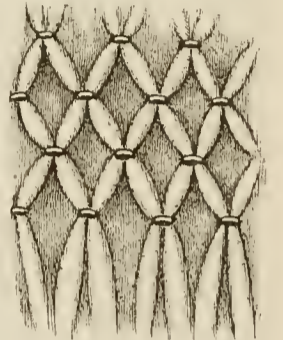
twelve years old. For a girl of nine years, the dress requires two yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the vest, back-yoke, standing collar and under berth-sections. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS. TO BE SMOCKED OR SHIRRED.

(For Illustrations see Page 433.)

No. 3204.—The revival of smocking will no doubt be well received by the majority of the followers of Fashion. The dress portrayed is characterized by this feature and is shown made of verbena-green cashmere, trimmed with white feather-stitching and smocked with white twist. It is fashioned with a body lining adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams, over which the one-piece skirt that is smocked to body depth is fitted perfectly. The skirt is supported by a smooth, square yoke that is seamed at the shoulders, and the closing of the dress is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. A fancifully pointed, rolling collar completes the neck and gives a decorative touch to the otherwise plain yoke. The one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top, but several rows of smocking dispose of the fulness at the bottom, where a fancifully shaped turn-over cuff mounted on a wristband appears.

Silk is particularly effective when thus treated. India, Swiss, taffeta, foulard, surah and innumerable other silks would be desirable for the mode, as would also flannel, serge, nun's-vailling or any of the light-weight textiles. The collar and cuffs may be of contrasting material. A pamphlet is on sale by us entitled "Smocking or Fancy Stitching" which contains full instructions for smocking and honeycombing. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.



SAMPLE OF SMOCKING.

We have pattern No. 3204 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will require three yards and three-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 433.)

No. 3218.—By referring to figure No. 158 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this dress may be seen differently made up.

Both the odd designing and handsome development make the little dress very attractive. It is here shown made of tan poplin combined with bright blue tucked silk, fancy braid providing ornamentation. The waist, which is made over a plain lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams, consists of full backs and a full front that are joined in under-arm seams. They are cut low at the top to accommodate fanciful bands and reveal a smooth yoke which, as well as the yoke-bands, is seamed at the shoulders. A plain standing collar completes the neck of the waist, which blouses all round and closes invisibly at the back. A becoming little epaulet stands out over the gathered two-piece sleeve, which is fitted over a two-seam lining and completed by a rippling circular cuff. The skirt, which is in four-gored style, has gathered fulness at the back where it falls in soft folds. A plain belt conceals the joining of the skirt to the waist.

The mode may be developed in a very effective and charming manner if pale-green crêpe be used in combination with flame-colored panne of a rose shade, and trimmed with narrow guipure lace. A wrinkled ribbon stock may complete the neck. Machine-stitching or frills of narrow ribbon may supply the finish if Venetian cloth, serge or similar materials be selected for the dress.

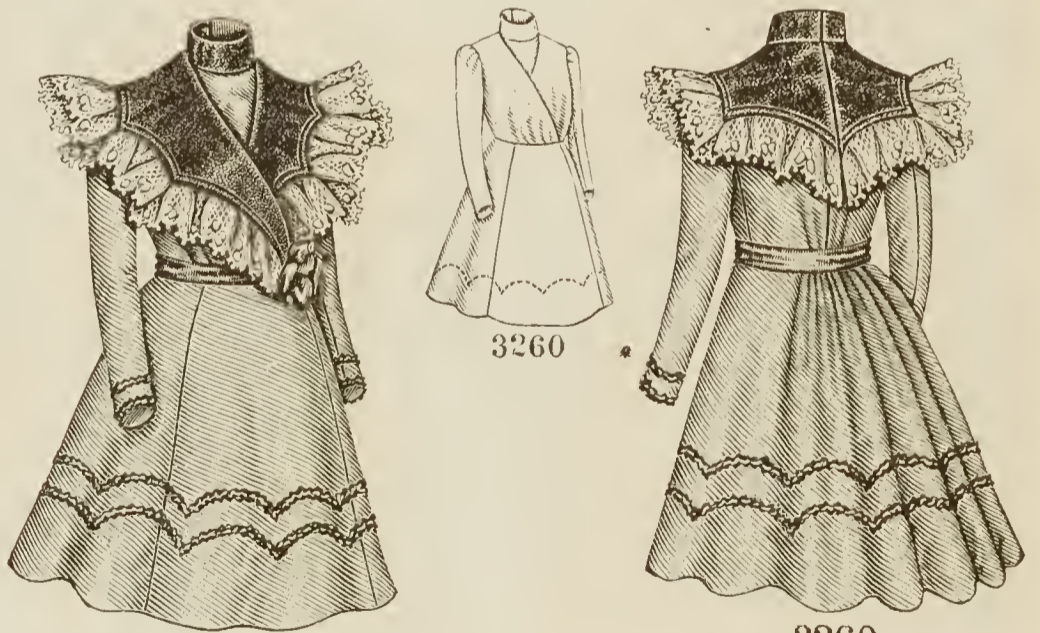
We have pattern No. 3218 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will require two yards and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide, with half a yard of tucked silk eighteen inches wide for the plain yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SEPARATE SHIRRED GUMPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3224.—This stylish dress is again represented at figure No. 165 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The design shown is here made of crimson cashmere and the gumpe of white China silk, while narrow white appliqué sup-



3260

Front View.

3260

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 435.)

plies a decorative touch to both. The short body of the dress is cut in low, fanciful outline and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the closing being invisibly effected at the back. It supports the full skirt that is gathered at the top and

seamed at the sides in line with the under-arm seams of the body.

With the dress is worn a separate guimpe that consists of backs and a front which have fulness at the waist-line regulated by a tape inserted in a casing. It is made with an applied yoke fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams. The guimpe, which has three groups of shirrings at the center of the front and back, is invisibly closed at the back and is topped by a plain standing collar, on which are arranged two circular flaring sections that meet at the front and back. The one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top, but the fulness at the bottom is collected by three rows of shirrings which form a frill at the wrist.

A dainty little frock may be made by the design of yellow poplin, with mousseline de soie for the guimpe and black velvet baby ribbon for garniture. Crépon, voile, Bengaline or serge would be desirable for the mode.

We have pattern No. 3224 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of nine years, the dress requires a yard and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide, with two yards and an eighth twenty inches wide for the guimpe. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

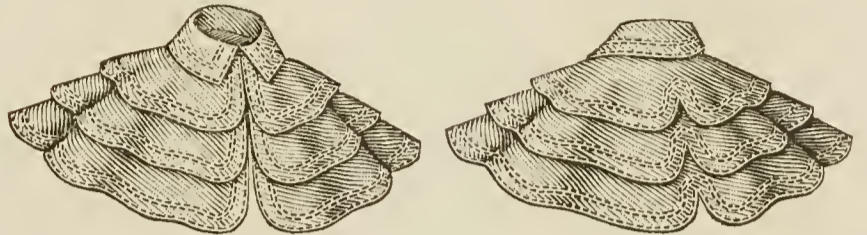
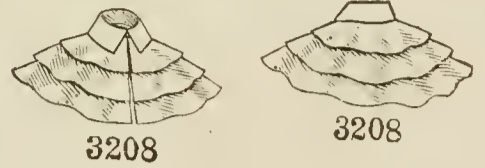
GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 434.)

No. 3260.—Another view of this dress is given at figure No. 164P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The unique little dress pictured is given a dressy touch by the large shawl-collar and is here made of a combination of ceru cashmere, dark-brown velvet and cream silk, decoration being supplied by brown ribbon ruchings and a frill of lace. The waist is smoothly adjusted at the sides and is made over a lining which is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams. The backs are perfectly plain at the top, but have slight gathered fulness at the waist-line at each side

two sections that meet at the center of the back; they lap in surplice style with the fronts and extend to the waist-line. A plain standing collar completes the neck, and the two-seam sleeve, which is made over a two-piece lining, is gathered at the top. The skirt is in three-piece style and at the back has gathered fulness which hangs in soft folds. The joining of the skirt and waist is concealed by a crushed belt of ribbon which is fastened at the left side under a bow.



3208

Front View.

3208

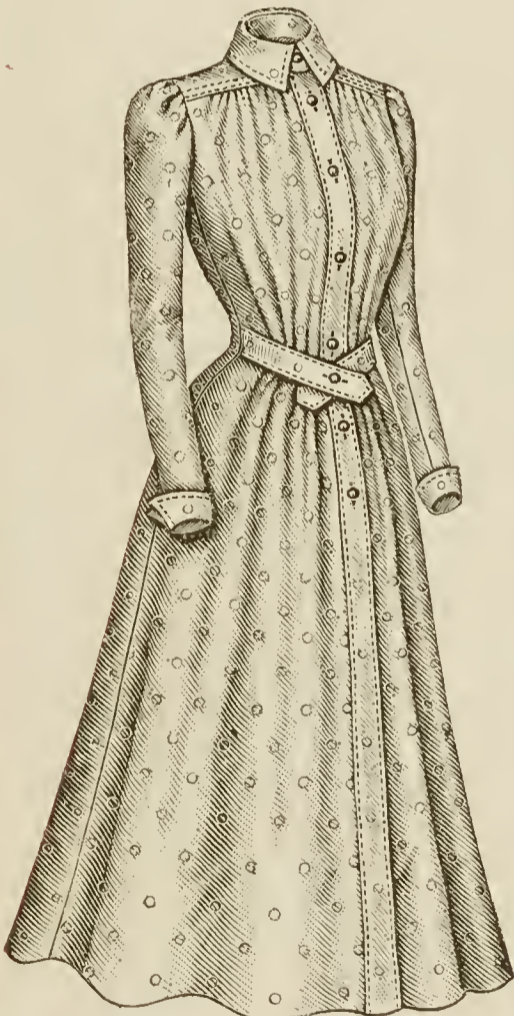
Back View.

GIRLS' TRIPLE CAPE-COLLARS, HAVING THE LOWER FRONT CORNERS SQUARE OR ROUNDED AND THE CENTER OF THE BACK EVEN OR ROUNDED.

(For Description see Page 436.)

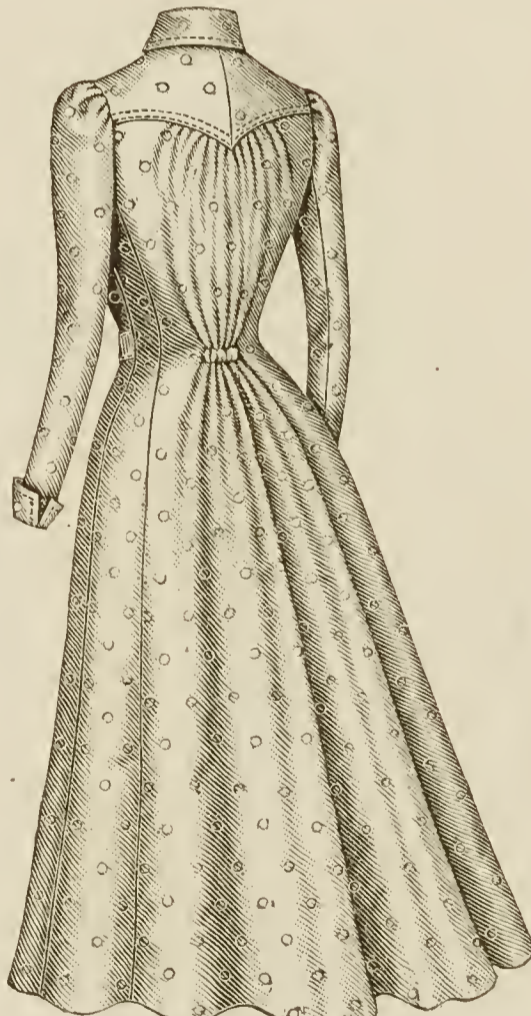
Poplin, serge, cheviot, nun's-veiling, challis and other light-weight woollens are suitable for the dress, which could be appropriately decorated with plain or fancy braid. Silk or satin foulard is now considered very stylish for children's dresses and is especially adapted to the mode.

We have pattern No. 3260 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, calls for two yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collars, and three-eighths of a yard of silk in the same width for the chemisette. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3228

Front View.



3228

Back View.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' WRAPPER, WITH SHIRT-WAIST YOKE.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' AND GIRLS' WRAPPER, WITH SHIRT-WAIST YOKE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3228.—A pretty shade of blue French flannel showing a white polka-dot was employed to make this wrapper, machine-stitching providing the finish. A shirt-waist yoke that is seamed at the center of the back, where it is pointed, is fitted over a plain, seamless lining and supports the full back and fronts. The close adjustment at the sides is due to the introduction of under-arm gores. At the top the back is gathered, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn well to the center by shirrings which are stayed underneath by a belt that fastens at the front. The fronts are also gathered at the top, and the fulness is held in to the figure at the waist-line by pointed belt-straps, included in the under-arm seams, that cross and button at the center. A box-plait is formed in the right front through which the closing of the wrapper is made with buttons and button-holes to convenient depth. The neck is completed by a shaped band on which is arranged a turn-over section with flaring ends. The two-piece sleeve, made over a two-seam lining, has fulness collected in gathers at the top and is finished at the lower edge by a shallow turn-over cuff that flares at the back of the arm.

Serge, gingham, lawn or any other washable material is suitable for the mode. In place of the belt, ribbons tied in a

of the invisible closing. The fronts also have gathered fulness at the waist-line and are shaped to accommodate a large shawl-collar which is outlined by a cording of velvet. This collar, which frames a chemisette arranged on the lining, is in

bow at the front would give a dainty touch to the wrapper.

We have pattern No. 3228 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the wrapper for a miss of twelve years, will require six yards and a fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' TRIPLE CAPE-COLLARS, HAVING THE LOWER FRONT CORNERS SQUARE OR ROUNDED AND THE CENTER OF THE BACK EVEN OR ROUNDED.

(For Illustrations see Page 435.)

No. 3208.—The addition of a cape oftentimes relieves a coat of its plainness. The pleasing example of a triple cape pictured is especially designed for this purpose, although it can also be worn as separate collars over single or double-breasted coats or jackets. Wedgewood-blue broadcloth was here employed for the cape, rows of machine-stitching giving the desired finish. The three capes are in graduated sizes, the upper one being the shortest. They are seamless and of circular shaping, which causes them to fall in ripples all around. The corners of the cape are gracefully rounded, and the closing is invisibly effected at the throat. A rolling collar that flares at the front appears at the neck.

A garment closing to the throat may be freshened by these collars, which may be included in the neck finish. Serge, cheviot,

We have pattern No. 3208 in six sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. To make the cape for a girl



3217



3217

Front View.



3217

Back View.



3217

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CAPE AND HOOD. (EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.)

(For Description see this Page.)

of eight years, will require a yard and a half of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

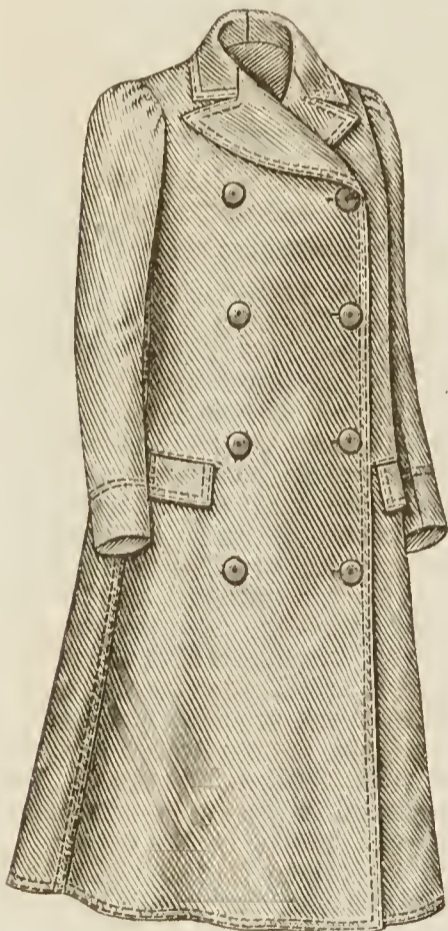
MISSES' LONG BOX-COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3292.—An effective long coat, suitable for driving, travelling or general wear, is here pictured made of fawn faced cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The coat is in full length, extending a little below the bottom of the dress, and is fashioned with a loose, seamless back. The fronts are also loose, and under-arm gores are introduced in the adjustment. The side seams terminate a short distance from the lower edge above small extensions allowed on the under-arm gores. At the top the fronts are reversed to form lapels that extend in points beyond the rolling collar. Oblong pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted pockets, and the coat is closed below the lapels in double-breasted style with button-holes and large bone buttons. The usual two-piece sleeve is of comfortable size and has fulness collected in gathers at the top.

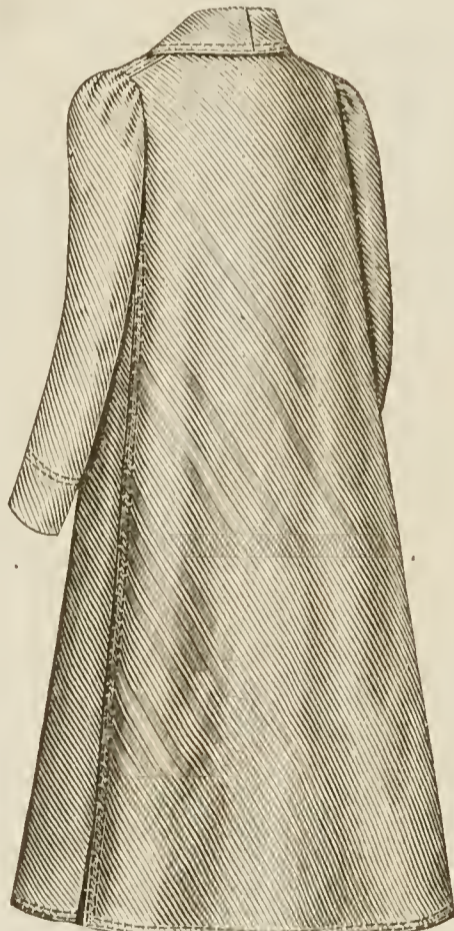
Any cloaking material, such as covert cloth, tweed, diagonal or a double-faced cloth, is suitable for the mode. Broadcloth, camel's-hair, serge or cheviot in any desired color could also be used. A bright silk lining would add to the attractiveness of the coat.

We have pattern No. 3292 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age: To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and five-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3292

Front View.



3292

Back View.

MISSES' LONG BOX-COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CAPE AND HOOD.

(EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.)

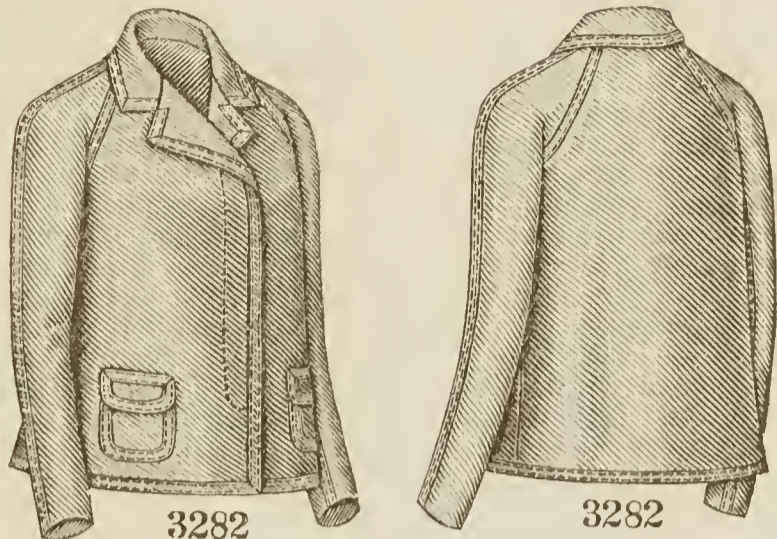
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3217.—A different view of this coat is given at figure 155 P in this magazine.

A hood and military cape impart a stylish air to the charming little coat here shown made of cadet-blue lady's-cloth, the cape and hood being effectively lined with red flannel. The coat is smoothly adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm darts, side-back gores and a

diagonal, Venetian cloth and all light-weight cloaking materials in brown, tan, blue and black are suitable for the mode. Sou-tache braid would make a very effective decoration.

center seam that terminates above coat-laps, coat-plaits appearing at the side-back seams giving the necessary spring



3282

Front View.

3282

Back View.

MISSES' BOX-COAT, WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES.

(For Description see this Page.)

below the waist-line. The fronts are loose and lap broadly, closing to the neck in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted side-pockets. A removable circular cape, that is fitted closely at the top by a dart on each shoulder, below which it ripples all round, is arranged on the coat. Over this is applied the removable hood, shaped by a center seam that extends from the neck to the point and from the point to the outer edge, which is stylishly reversed to reveal the bright lining. A turn-over collar seamed at the back completes the neck, and the two-piece sleeve has gathered fulness at the top.

English Oxford, melton, kersey, broadcloth, etc., will be appropriate for the design, and striped taffeta or plaid surah could be used for lining the hood and cape.

We have pattern No. 3217 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of nine years, calls for two yards and seven-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and seven-eighths of flannel twenty-seven inches wide to line the cape and hood. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BOX-COAT, WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3282.—A decidedly novel air is given to the box-coat here pictured by the introduction of the oddly shaped Raglan sleeves. Tan covert cloth was used for the development of the coat, which was relieved of its plainness by neatly stitched self-strappings. The coat is closed in a fly, and at the top the fronts are reversed in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar. The back and fronts, which are joined in under-arm seams, hang loosely from the figure and at the shoulders are shaped to accommodate the Raglan sleeves. The sleeve, which consists of three portions, is fashioned without fulness, but is of comfortable size; and its two upper portions extend to the neck. On the fronts are applied patch pockets that have laps at the top, the corners of both being prettily rounded.

Braid could be substituted for the self-strappings with satisfactory results, or, if preferred, the coat could be simply machine-stitched.

We have pattern No. 3282 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, calls for a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide, including strapping. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' COAT OR JACKET, WITH FLY CLOSING.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3284.—This coat is again pictured at figure No. 166 P in this publication.

The simplicity of the jacket here shown made of cloth and finished with stitching will insure its popularity. Close adjustment is obtained at the sides and back by the use of under-

arm and side-back gores, and a center seam terminating above coat-laps. Buttons top the coat-plaits formed at the side-back seams, and side pockets, the openings to which are hidden by oblong pocket-laps, are inserted in the easy-fitting fronts. Velvet is inlaid in the rolling collar, shaped with a center seam, which reverses the fronts in sharp pointed lapels. Below the lapels the jacket closes in a fly. Gathers collect the fulness at the top of the sleeve, which is in two-seam style.

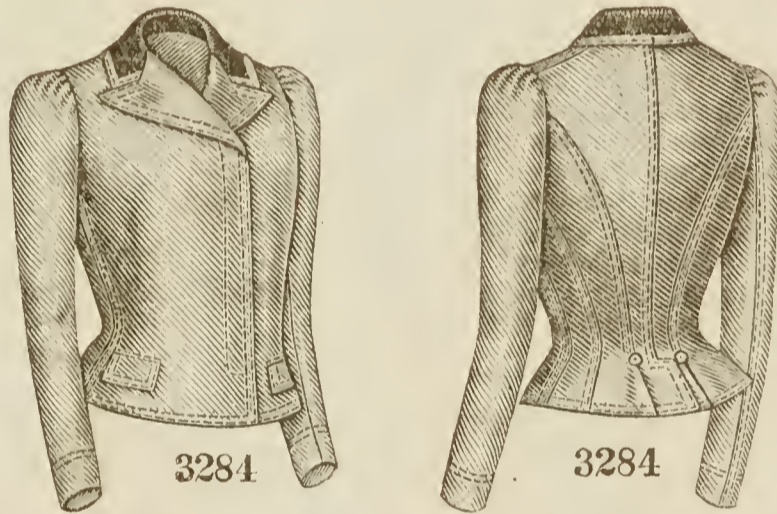
Serviceable school jackets may be made up by the design in serge, chevot or camel's-hair. Self-strappings or braid will supply ornamentation for a cloth jacket made by the mode.

We have pattern No. 3284 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, calls for a yard and five-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for inlaying the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SACK BACK. (TO BE CLOSED VISIBLY OR WITH A FLY.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3290.—This comfortable and simply constructed coat is portrayed developed in dark-blue Venetian cloth and stylishly finished with stitching. The coat has an easy-fitting sack back and is adjusted by under-arm gores and a center seam, sufficient spring being given over the hips by the shallow vents formed below the side seams. The fronts are rather loose and are closed in single-breasted fashion with visible button-holes and pearl buttons; but the closing may be made with buttons and button-holes in a fly, if preferred. Above the closing the fronts are rolled back in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar, which is seamed at the back. A breast pocket and two side-pockets are inserted in the coat, the openings being concealed by shallow



3284

Front View.

3284

Back View.

MISSES' COAT OR JACKET, WITH FLY CLOSING.

(For Description see this Page.)



3290

3290

Front View.

3290

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SACK BACK. (TO BE CLOSED VISIBLY OR WITH A FLY.)

(For Description see this Page.)

pocket-laps. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety and at the top have scanty fulness which is collected in gathers.

Such a coat may be duplicated in serge, chevot, homespun,

melton, kersey, etc. A decorative touch may be added to the design by braid, and the collar may be faced with velvet.

We have pattern No. 3290 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of nine years, calls for a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

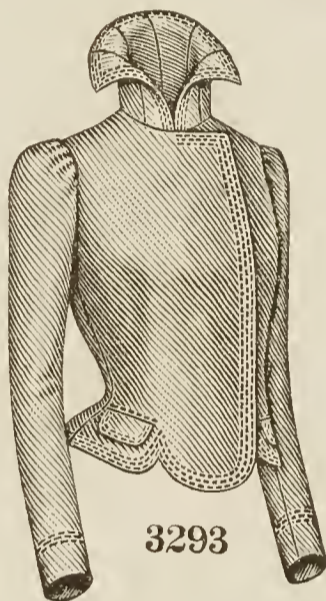
MISSES' JACKET, CLOSED TO THE NECK. (TO BE MADE WITH A FLARE OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3293.—At figure No. 168 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is differently pictured.

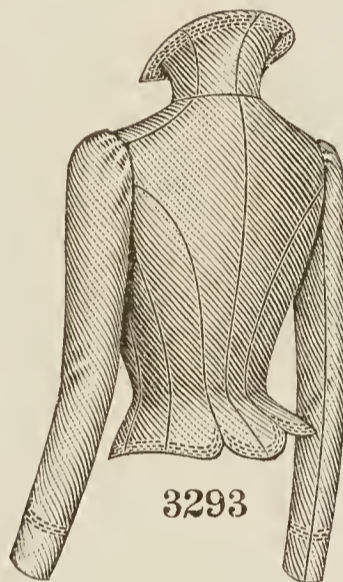
Army-blue meltonette was here selected for the development of the trim jacket, which is stylishly finished with machine-stitching. Perfect adjustment is given the jacket at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The fronts are plain and lap broadly, the closing being made in a fly. At the lower edge the coat is shaped to form a large, rounding scollop at the front and a smaller one at the center of the back. A high sectional collar that flares becomingly at the front completes the neck, but, if desired, a plain standing collar may be substituted. Rounding pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted side-pockets, and the sleeve is of the two-piece coat variety, gathered fulness appearing at the top.

Lady's-cloth, serge, cheviot, cable-tweed and kersey are desirable materials for the mode. An attractive coat would result if bright-red broadcloth be used for the design, with black mo-hair braid for ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 3293 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.



3293

Back View.

MISSES' JACKET, CLOSED TO THE NECK. (TO BE MADE WITH A FLARE OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET.

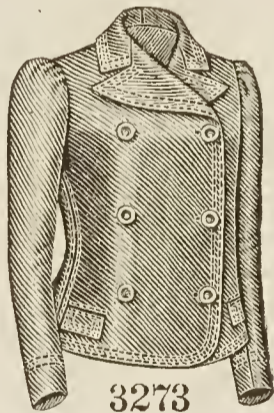
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3273.—At figure No. 153 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this jacket may be seen differently portrayed.

Brown kersey was here selected for the jacket, which is machine-stitched to give the correct tailor finish. Under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam are introduced in the correct adjustment of the jacket. It is made in a stylish length, and the side-back seams terminate above shallow vents. At the top the fronts are reversed in jaunty lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar which is seamed at the back, and below the lapels the fronts close in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Pocket-laps hide the openings to inserted side-pockets, and the lower corners of the jacket are gracefully rounded. Gathers collect the fulness at the top of the two-seam sleeve.

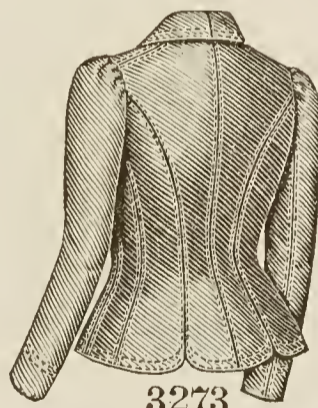
Jackets of this type may be made of broadcloth, cheviot, serge, etc., and velvet may be used for facing the collar.

We have pattern No. 3273 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of nine years, calls for a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3273

Front View.



3273

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' NORFOLK BASQUE, WITH SHIRT-WAIST YOKE.

(TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR WITH A NECK-BAND FOR WEAR WITH A STOCK OR LINEN COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 439.)

No. 3243—A different development of this basque is given at figure No. 172 P in this magazine.

The Norfolk basque is always a popular style and will be much worn this season. The design pictured varies slightly from the usual type, as it is fashioned with a shirt-waist yoke. Dark-blue poplin was here used for its development, machine-stitching giving a neat finish. The basque is made over a body lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam. It has a pointed yoke at the back that is shaped by a center seam and extends a short distance over the shoulders. Single bust darts adjust the fronts, which are separated from the back by under-arm gores. Three box-plaits are formed at the front, the center one concealing the closing. The same number of box-plaits are taken up in the back below the yoke, thus repeating the effect produced at the front.

A plain standing collar or a turn-down one having sections flaring at the front and back may complete the neck, or if stocks or linen collars are desired, a shaped band should be used. The small two-piece sleeve is arranged over a two-seam lining and has slight fulness at the top collected in gathers. A belt encircles the waist and is closed with an oval buckle.

All woollens, either in plain or fancy weaves, are desirable for making this basque. For cycling, golfing or general wear a prettier design could scarcely be chosen, and a stylish costume will result if a plain cloth basque of this description be worn with either a checked or striped skirt.

We have pattern No. 3243 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years, calls for a yard and three-eighths of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' GUMPE, WITH FULL YOKE AND TWO-SEAM SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFFS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 439.)

No. 3210.—The full yoke is a pretty feature of this useful gumpe, in the development of which surah silk was used. The front and backs of the gumpe are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams. Over the

lining is applied a full yoke that is fitted only by short under-arm seams. At the bottom its fulness is arranged in gathers that are concealed by a narrow band of the silk, while at the neck a heading is formed above two rows of shirrings. A tape inserted in a casing regulates the fulness of the gumpe at the waist-line, and the closing is made at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. The small two-seam sleeve, fitted over a two-piece lining, is gathered at the top and finished at the lower edge with a circular frill which is in two sections.

Fine white cashmere or nun's-veiling would make a very pretty gumpe of this kind for the cool Autumn days and could be worn with a blue serge dress. If fancy tucking, mousseline de soie, chiffon, point d'esprit, dotted Swiss,

or all-over lace be used, very effective guimpes will result.

We have pattern No. 3210 in six sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the guimpe calls for two yards of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 440.)

No. 3247.—An up-to-date modification of the one-piece sleeve is here depicted. It is fashioned over a two-seam lining and has fulness collected in gathers at the top. An attractive feature is the circular cuff that renders the sleeve very dressy.

The mode is suitable for silk, satin or heavy and light-weight woollen fabrics and must be of the same material as that employed for the waist of which it forms a part.

We have pattern No. 3247 in six sizes from six to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, will require seven-eighths of a yard of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH SADDLE-BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 440.)

No. 3298.—Other views of this skirt may be seen at figures Nos. 166 P and 168 P of this magazine.

Tan tweed was selected in this instance for the well-shaped skirt. It is a five-gored mode and has no fulness whatever at the top, the back being cut in the popular saddle-back style. Below the hips, however, the skirt hangs in deep, rolling folds and the closing is made invisibly at the left side. In the medium sizes it measures two yards and three-fourths at the lower edge.

Broadcloth, cheviot, herring-bone covert or double-faced cloth will be suitable for the mode, and the seams may be finished with strappings of the goods or machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 3298 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and an eighth of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' APRON.
(For Illustrations see Page 441.)

No. 3300.—This protective as well as ornamental apron is portrayed made of white lawn, fine Hamburg embroidered insertion being used for the straps and belt. A dainty touch is added to the apron by tucks that are taken up in the bretelles and bib, which are outlined by edging. The full, plain skirt, which meets at the center of the back, is gathered at the top and joined to a belt that closes invisibly. At the lower edge the bib is sewed to the belt, and at the sides it is joined to straps which extend over the shoulders. At the back the straps are fastened to the belt a short distance from the closing. Smooth, rounding bretelles which are joined to the outer edges of straps stand out becomingly over the sleeves worn beneath.

Organdy, dimity, plain or cross-barred muslin and gingham are appropriate materials for the design. All-over lace or em-

broidery or fancy tucking might be used for the bib and bretelles.

We have pattern No. 3300 in six sizes from six to sixteen years of age. To make the apron for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and a half of material thirty-six inches wide, with two yards and a fourth of insertion an inch and a half wide, for the straps and belt. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

THE NEWEST COATS AND REEFERS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 367.)

The many dainty designs for the small members of the family pictured on page 367 of this magazine will prove of interest and benefit to the older members as well as to the little folks themselves. The garments are stylishly constructed, and their decorative features are models of attractiveness and good taste.

No. 2135.—A natty little coat is here shown made of light-fawn cloth and velvet, and trimmed with fur and lace edging. The full lower portions flare from the figure in two broad box-plaits at the back and in one broad box-plait at the center of the front ;

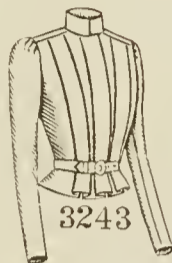
they are sewed to a smooth, round yoke. Square tabs in bertha effect follow the lower outline of the yoke, which is bordered by a band of fur. The yoke, tabs and standing collar, are of velvet. The sleeves are plain and in two-seam style. The pattern of this little coat, which entirely conceals the dress, costs 7d. or 15 cents, and is in six sizes for children from one to six years of age.

No. 3123.—This smart little outside garment is illustrated developed in light-tan covert severely finished with machine-stitching. The type is particularly boyish. It is in double-breasted box style and closed with buttons and button-holes. The fronts are turned back at the top in small lapels forming notches at the ends of the collar. The side seams are opened a short distance, forming vents. Oblong pocket-laps conceal the inserted side-pockets and add to the tailor effect. The sleeves are close-fitting and have cuffs simulated by two rows of stitching. The pattern is in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age, and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

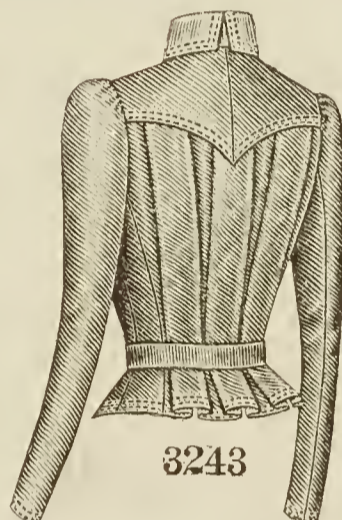
No. 2503.—This comfortable long coat is shown made of dark-green cloth and trimmed with bands of fur and narrow black silk braid appliqué. It is shaped in long sack style, the back and sides being adjusted by the usual seams, while the front falls loose in double-breasted fashion and is closed with buttons and button-holes. The double circular shoulder-cape is a becoming fea-

ture. A turn-over collar edged with fur and ornamented with the braid finishes the neck. The sleeves have turn-over cuffs similarly trimmed. Inserted side-pockets concealed by oblong pocket-laps are another interesting feature. The pattern costs 10d. or 20 cents, and is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age.

No. 2082.—A cape of circular shaping imparts an air of grace and comfort to the double-breasted coat here illustrated made of military-blue cloth, with a simple finish of machine-stitching. The coat is closely fitted at the sides and back, and the fronts are loose but smooth and lap broadly, closing to the neck in double-breasted style with large buttons and button-holes. The essential spring and fulness to the lower part of the



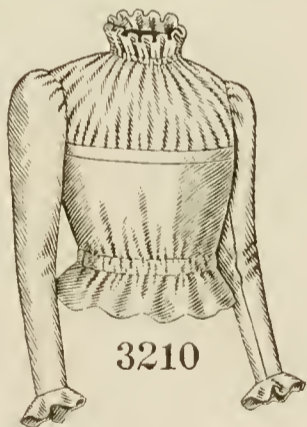
Front View.



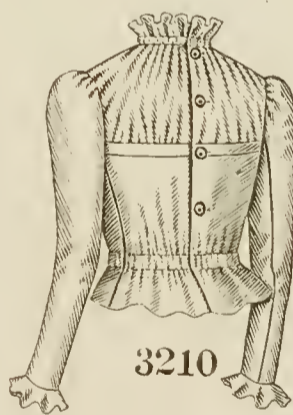
Back View.

MISSES' NORFOLK BASQUE, WITH SHIRT-WAIST YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR WITH A NECK-BAND FOR WEAR WITH A STOCK OR LINEN COLLAR, AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY LINING.)

(For Description see Page 438.)



Front View.



Back View.

GIRLS' GUIMPE, WITH FULL YOKE AND TWO-SEAM SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFFS.)

(For Description see Page 438.)

coat is achieved by deep coat plaits and laps. The circular cape is seamless and ripples all round from the neck, a pointed strap holding it in position at the front. The pattern is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 2885.—This nobby little jacket is shown developed in tan cloth, with very light beige cloth for the collar and rows of narrow brown braid for embellishment. The back is seamless and is separated from the fronts by wide under-arm gores, the side-back seams terminating above the lower edge to form vents. The rounding pocket-laps conceal inserted side-pockets, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The fronts are cut out at the top to accommodate the broad ends of the deep sailor-collar, which has rounding corners and laps with the fronts. The braid is arranged to follow the outline of the collar, and several rows of stitching finish the outer edges of the other portions of the garment. The pattern is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

No. 3183.—The stylish Breton jacket embodied in this pattern, which is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is particularly effective. The inserted Middy vest of dark-blue cloth is enlivened by the emblem embroidered in white upon it. A row of wide braid with two of a narrower width follows the outline of the large sailor-collar and simulates cuffs on the close-fitting sleeves. Several rows of narrow braid trim the standing collar which is attached to the vest. Clusters of buttons are arranged on each side of the vest, and the edges of the jacket, which is made of tan cloth, are machine-stitched.

No. 2072.—In this stylish long coat smoke-colored cloth and black velvet were associated, with a narrow white appliqué and braid as the trimming. The large collar is made of velvet, and the appliqué follows its outline, also the outline of the turn-over cuffs of velvet and the standing collar. The fronts lap broadly all the way. The fulness at the back is laid in two box-plaits from the bottom of the short body. A belt of the material fastened with a pearl buckle gives pleasing emphasis to the short waist. The pattern is in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

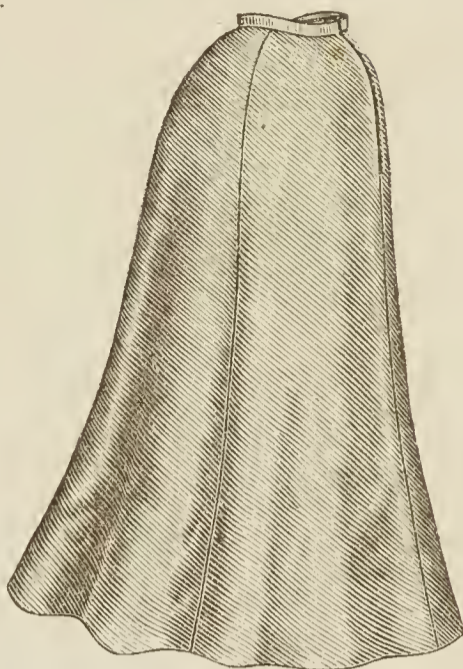
No. 2496.—This comfortable double-breasted long coat may be made with one or two shoulder capes as preferred. The design is here shown developed in cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts are loose, and the right front is reversed in a pointed revers below which the closing is made in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The usual seams adjust the sides and back accurately where coat-plaits and coat-laps appear. A rolling collar finishes the neck and the sleeves are in two-piece style. The pattern is graded for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is in ten sizes and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 3075.—This exceptionally jaunty little reefer made of blue military cloth and trimmed with white braid and white pearl buttons is elaborated by a large, removable sailor-collar and fancy cuffs of white lawn decorated with insertion and edging. The fronts are shaped in V outline at the top to accommodate a fanciful collar made in three sections. Below the collar the garment closes in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. A removable shield with a standing collar is worn. The pattern is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

No. 3151.—This natty box-coat is shown in a development of tan covert. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in double-breasted style. At the top the fronts are reversed in small lapels that meet the ends of the rolling collar. Oblong pocket-laps conceal the inserted side-pockets, and all the outer edges are finished with machine-stitching. The short

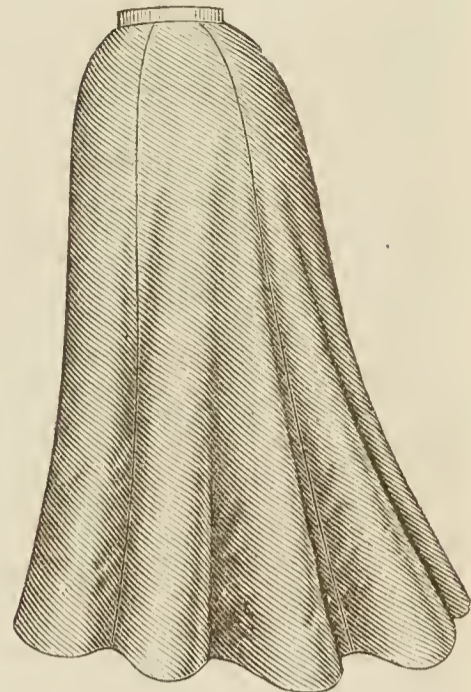
vents at the sides are a pleasing feature. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 3182.—In this attractive reefer jacket, the pattern of which is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of



3298

Side-Front View.



3298

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH SADDLE-BACK.
(For Description see Page 439.)

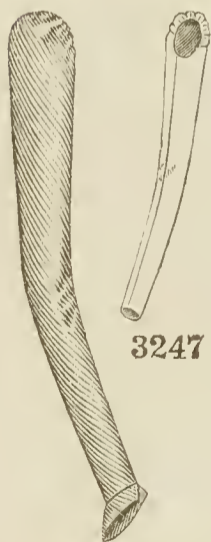
age and costs 7d. or 15 cents, the loose double-breasted fronts are reversed at the top in lapels that form notches with the collar. The especial point of interest is the broad sailor-collar arranged underneath the lapels and rolling collar. Golden-brown broadcloth and white cloth are associated with a trimming of handsome white appliqué, while machine-stitching finishes the outer edges of the garment. The closing is made with button-holes and large pearl buttons. Cuffs on the close-fitting sleeves are simulated by two rows of stitching. Pocket-laps conceal the side pockets.

No. 3039.—Hunters'-green velvet was selected for this jacket, and bands of ermine furnish the trimming. The mode is comfortably loose both front and back, and the closing is made in double-breasted style to the throat with handsome white pearl buttons and button-holes. A distinctive touch is added by the large cape-collar, which consists of a circular yoke supporting a rippling circular ruffle scalloped to correspond with the bottom of the jacket. A rolling collar bordered with the fur completes the neck. The pattern is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

No. 2017.—The pattern of this effective little top-coat is in six sizes for children from one to six years of age, and costs 7d. or 15 cents. Velvet and cloth are associated in the mode, with ribbon ruching and deep lace edging for decoration. An oddly shaped collar imparts becoming breadth; it is made of velvet, and several rows of the shirred ribbon follow its outline. The collar is edged with the lace ruffle. The small rolling collar of velvet is also ornamented with rows of the shirred ribbon. The back is laid in a wide double box-plait at the neck, the plait gradually widening and falling loose to the lower edge of the coat. In front the fulness is arranged in two forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made down the center with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are of approved shaping and are untrimmed.

No. 1977.—An example of the Empire styles is here pictured developed in green cloth associated with black satin and all-over lace and trimmed with narrow black silk braid. The large, fancifully shaped collar is of the satin over-laid with the lace, and to it is joined a double circular frill of the material decorated with braid. The full back is arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, and the fronts have their fulness disposed in two forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. The full portions are joined to a yoke, which is concealed by the large collar. The satin overlaid with lace simulates cuffs on the two-seam sleeves, while a finish is given by two rows of the braid. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 3032.—A charming little white Bengaline coat trimmed



3247

3247

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF.)
(For Description see Page 439.)

with deep lace edging is here pictured. The pattern is graded in five sizes for children from one-half to four years of age and

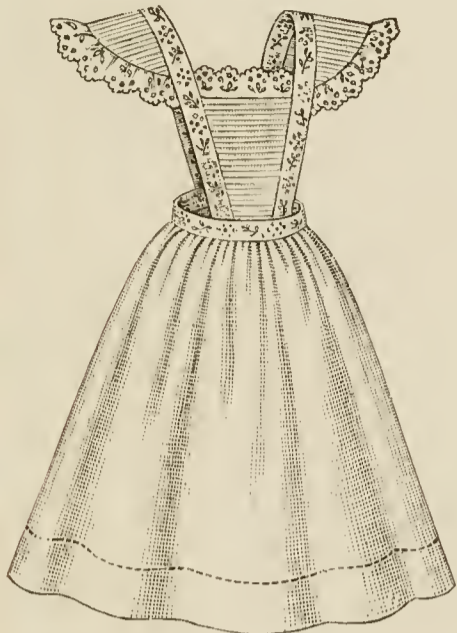
arranged on the garment, and over this is a rolling collar. The outlines of both the cape and collar are scalloped and edged with the lace frill.

No. 2011.—A long Empire coat is here shown developed in brown cloth and trimmed with rows of narrow braid. The fronts are arranged in a box-plait at each side of the closing, and a similar box-plait is laid in the back at each side of the center seam. A novelty is the fancy collar, to which is added a rolling collar. The sleeves are full and finished at the bottom in round cuff effect. The pattern is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

No. 2542.—In this attractive and stylish design the shawl collar is the particular point of interest. For the development of the mode a rich shade of red cloth was combined with velvet of a darker tone and all-over lace, and bands of fur provide the decoration. The fronts are shaped low and reveal a removable shield finished with a standing collar; they lap in double-breasted style and are invisibly closed at the left side. The shawl collar rounds prettily over the shoulders, and its ends taper to points at the waist in front. Velvet belt-straps are inserted in the under-arm seams and crossed at the front under a handsome buckle. The pattern is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

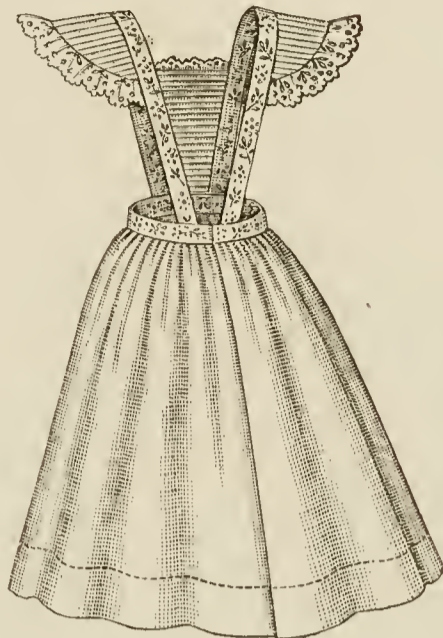
No. 2122.—A pretty feature of this protective coat is the large, fancy collar. The mode is shown developed in light-brown melton combined with velvet of a darker shade and trimmed with bands of fur. The fronts are loose and are closed to the throat in double breasted style with large buttons and button-holes. The fancy

collar falls square and smooth across the back in sailor style and is shaped in odd-looking scollops at the front. A rolling collar completes the neck. The pattern is in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents.



3300

Front View.



3300

Back View.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' APRON.
(For Description see Page 439.)

costs 7d. or 15 cents. The dainty simplicity of the mode is a pleasing feature. The full portions of the coat are gathered on a smooth yoke, and the coat is closed down the front with button-holes and pearl buttons. A graceful circular cape is

Styles for Little Folks.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3223.—A dainty little dancing-frock is here depicted made of canary-yellow organdy, Mechlin lace edging and shirred black velvet ribbon giving a decorative touch. The waist, which is in low, rounding outline and made over a plain lining, is shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams. It is smoothly fitted at the sides and consists of backs and a front that have gathered fulness at the center both top and bottom, the front being allowed to puff out slightly. On the waist, which is invisibly closed at the back, is arranged a double circular berth that is prettily scalloped. A circular ruffle finishes the short, full, puff sleeve, which is in one-piece style and is mounted on a plain one-seam lining. A crushed belt of ribbon that gives completion at the waist-line is secured at each side of the fulness at the front under rosettes, and similar ones supply a dainty finish at the back. The plain, full skirt is gathered all round and supported by the waist.

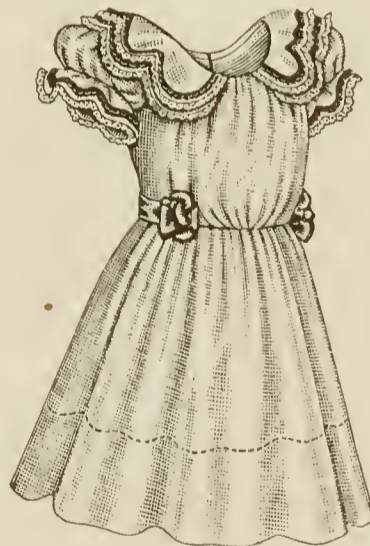
If desired, a guimpe developed in all-over lace, tucked lawn or soft mull may be worn with the mode. Crêpe de Chine, striped or flowered silk or satin foulard, Venetian silk or point d'esprit are desirable materials for the dress, and ruches of mousseline de soie will supply ornamentation. The design would be equally attractive if developed in pale-blue satin-striped challis, with ruching or quillings of Liberty satin ribbon and frills of narrow lace edging for garniture.

We have pattern No 3223 in six sizes for girls from three to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH LONG SKIRT, AND SEPARATE GUMPE HAVING THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 442.)

No. 3268.—The principal charm of dresses for little girls lies in the daintiness of their development. The attractive frock illustrated is developed in shell-pink cashmere com-



3223

Front View.



3223



3223

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)

bined with white Swiss taffeta overlaid with guipure, the guimpe being developed in white Swiss taffeta; and guipure lace edging and satin ribbon supply the decoration. The

dress is fashioned with a short body that is cut in low, rounding outline and fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, the



3268

Front View.



3268

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH LONG SKIRT AND SEPARATE GUILPE HAVING THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.

(For Description see Page 441.)

closing being invisibly effected at the back. It supports a long, full skirt that is seamed at the sides, the fulness being collected in gathers at the front and back. Shaped frills finish the arm-holes and stand out attractively over the shoulders.

The guimpe consists of backs and a front that are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams and the closing is invisibly made at the back. It is smooth at the top, where a round, shirred yoke shaped by shoulder seams is applied, but is full at the waist-line, a tape inserted in a easing regulating the fulness. The one-piece sleeve is in three-quarter length and is gathered at the top and at the bottom, where it is finished by a wristband.

Examine or any of the novelty goods, as well as figured or plain silk, organdy, lawn, Swiss, etc., may be appropriately selected for the dress, with which guimpes of sheer lawn or mousseline de soie may be worn.

We have pattern No. 3268 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, will require a yard and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the body, half a yard of all-over lace in the same width for covering the body, and a yard and three-fourths of edging five inches and a fourth wide for the frill caps. The guimpe requires a yard and an eighth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' SMOCKED OR SHIRRED DRESS, WITH SEPARATE GUILPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

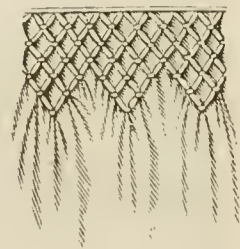
No. 3261.—At figure No. 161 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR another view of this dress is given.

This dress is here shown daintily developed in periwinkle-blue silk cashmere adorned with feather-stitching and guipure lace edging, the guimpe being made of white China silk, thus forming a pretty contrast. The dress consists of a full front and back that are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. It is cut in low, square outline at the neck, where it is smocked to form points at the front, but the smocking is straight across at the back. Scalloped bretelles are arranged on the dress and induce a broad-shoulder effect. If shirring be substituted for the smocking, the outline at the front and back should correspond.

The guimpe, which is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes, is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and has a full yoke similarly adjusted. At the bottom the fulness is collected in gathers, but is shirred at the top, where a frilled heading is formed. The sleeve, which is gathered at the top and bottom, is in bishop style and is completed by a wristband on which is arranged a turn-over cuff.

Nun's-vailing, silk, serge, cheviot and similar materials will satisfactorily develop the mode, with which may be worn guimpes of lawn and insertion, mousseline de soie, crêpe de Chine, etc. As smocking is generally popular, we have published and have on sale a pamphlet entitled "Smocking or Fancy Stitching," which contains full instructions for smocking and honey-combing. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. or 15 cents.

We have pattern No. 3261 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide; the guimpe needs a yard and seven-eighths twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



SAMPLE OF SMOCKING.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUILPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3277.—A novel effect is produced by the oddly shaped bretelles characterizing this dress, which is shown developed in rose-pink cashmere and tastefully decorated with frills and rosettes of narrow black velvet ribbon. The dress is made over a body lining fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams and closes invisibly at the center of the back. The short body is in low, rounding outline and has graceful fulness drawn well toward the center by gathers, thus leaving it plain at the sides, where the front and backs are joined. Fancyful bretelles extending from the neck to the lower edge of the body are becomingly arranged at the front and back. Two rounding ornaments stand out prettily over the short puff sleeve, which is gathered at the top and bottom



3261

Front View.



3261

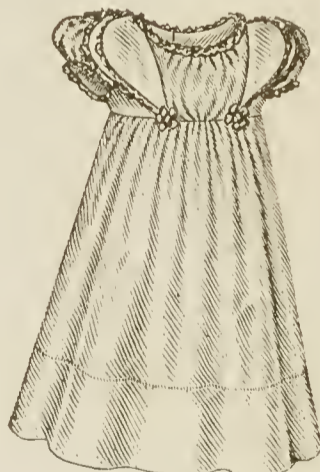


3261

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' SMOCKED OR SHIRRED DRESS, WITH SEPARATE GUILPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)



3277

Front View.



3277



3277

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUILPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and made over a one-piece lining. The straight, full skirt is joined to the body and hangs in soft, graceful folds all round.

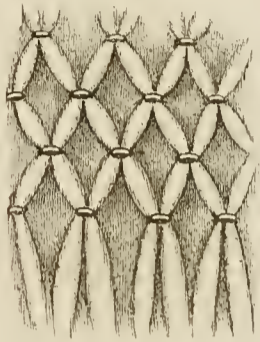
China or India silk and all soft woollens, as well as washable materials, may be employed for the design. The bretelles and sleeve ornaments of a silk dress could be made of all-over lace and trimmed with ruchings of chiffon.

We have pattern No. 3277 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires two yards of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS, WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES. (TO BE SMOCKED OR SHIRRED.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3276.—An attractive air is given this dress by the odd cut at the shoulders. Pastel-red vailing was selected for the mode, and black silk twist was used for smocking. The dress is seamed at the sides and is smocked to yoke depth, the smocking being held in position by stays. The closing is effected with buttons and button-holes at the center of the back. The one-piece sleeve is perfectly plain at the top, where it is shaped to extend over the shoulder to the neck, thus separating the front and back of the dress. The sleeve is gathered at the bottom, where it is neatly finished with a wristband, and the neck is topped by a plain standing collar.



SAMPLE OF SMOCKING.

The design may be developed in innumerable light-weight

or Fancy Stiteling," containing full instructions for smocking and honeycombing, the price of which is 6d. or 15 cents.

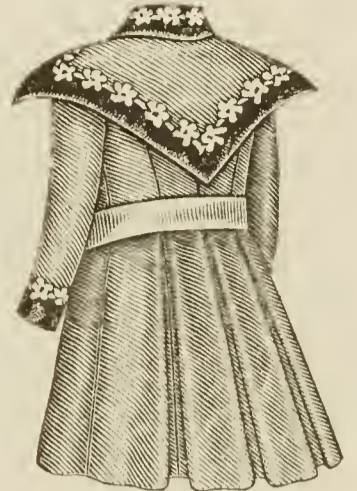


3245

Front View.



3245



3245

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A BELT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 3276 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, calls for two yards and an eighth of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH GORED CIRCULAR SKIRT.

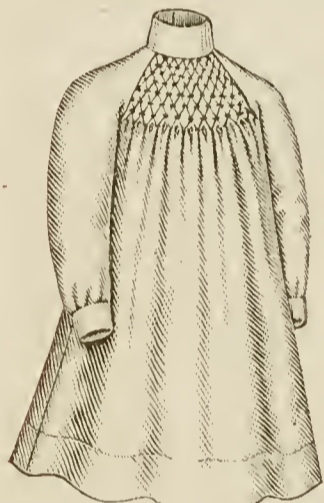
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3286.—At figure No. 167 P in this magazine another view of this coat is given.

A novel collar imparts a dressy air to the coat, which is here pictured made of cloth and trimmed with marten. The coat has a gored circular skirt, the shaping of which causes it to ripple slightly. It is seamed at the sides and is supported by a smooth body fitted by shoulder and short under-arm seams. The body is V shaped at the front and is concealed by the shawl collar, which is lengthened by a circular ruffle that tapers to a point at the front and is seamed at the back. The ends of the shawl collar lap with the fronts of the coat, the closing of which is effected with button-holes and enamel buttons. The large collar frames a shield, which is topped by a standing collar, both the collar and shield being closed at the back. Circular cuffs complete the two-seam sleeves.

Faille or poplin may be employed for the shield of the coat, for which Bengaline, Venetian cloth, etc., may be selected.

We have pattern No. 3286 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. To make the coat for a girl of five years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3276

Front View.



3276

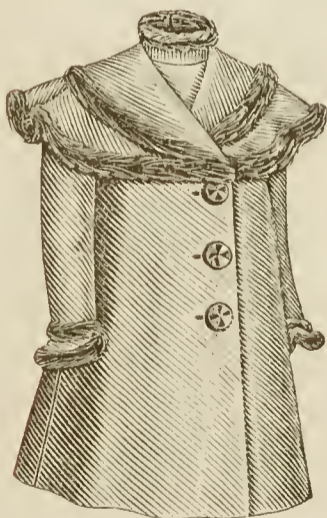


3276

Back View.

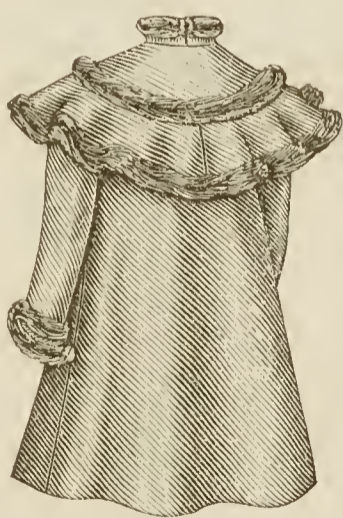
CHILD'S DRESS, WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES. (TO BE SMOCKED OR SHIRRED.)

(For Description see this Page.)



3286

Front View.



3286

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH GORED CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S LONG COAT. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A BELT.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3245.—Blue broadcloth was used for this stylish little top-garment, éceru appliqué lace and bands of velvet of a darker shade contributing the decoration. The coat is comfortably fitted by side-back gores and a center seam that terminates above fulness disposed in an under box-plait, and a similar box-plait is formed at each side-back seam, thus giving the necessary fulness. The fronts are loose and lap broadly, closing to the neck in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. A rolling collar gives a becoming finish to the neck, and on the coat is arranged a large pointed cape-collar that reaches nearly to the waist-line at the front and back. The sleeves are in the fashionable two-piece style.

A fur trimming would be very effective for a coat of this description, and surah, satin or taffeta silk may be used for the lining. Faille and Bengaline are especially adapted for the mode and lace appliqué may be selected for ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 3245 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, will require two yards and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

cloths and silks, as well as in sheer materials, with any preferred trimming. A pamphlet is on sale by us, entitled "Smocking

CHILD'S EMPIRE LONG COAT, WITH CIRCULAR BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3237.—A pretty feature of the becoming top-garment pictured is the fanciful pointed collar. The coat is made of tan cloth combined with brown velvet and adorned with appliqué of écreu lace. The upper part of the coat is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams, and to it are joined the fronts, which are gathered at the top, and the seamless circular back. The back is without fulness at the top and is joined to the fronts in side seams. The closing is effected in single-breasted fashion at the front with buttons and button-holes. The large collar is gracefully shaped and is included in the neck seam with the turn-over collar seamed at the center. The one-piece bishop sleeve is gathered at the top and also at the lower edge, where it is finished by a straight cuff.

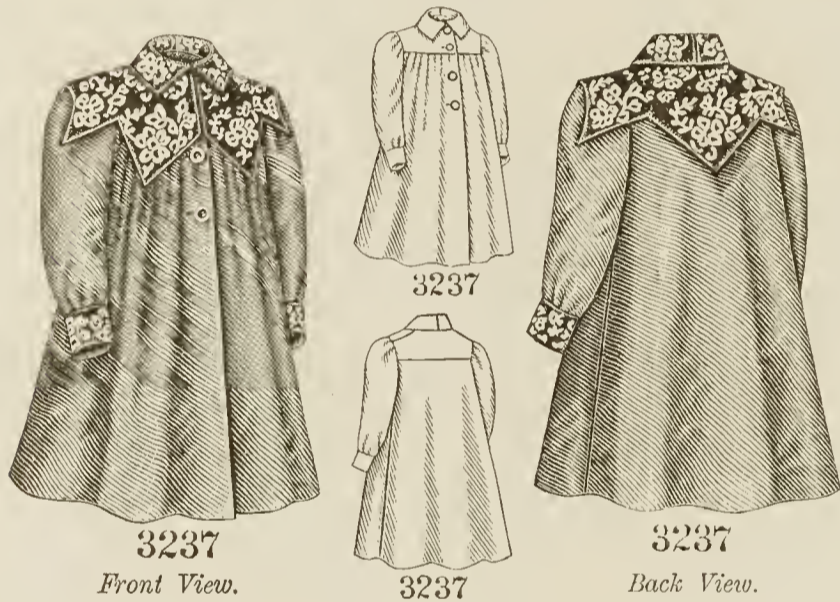
The coat may be developed in cheviot, cashmere, Bengaline and heavy faille, with narrow ribbon or braid for trimming.

We have pattern No. 3237 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the coat requires a yard and five-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collars and cuffs. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

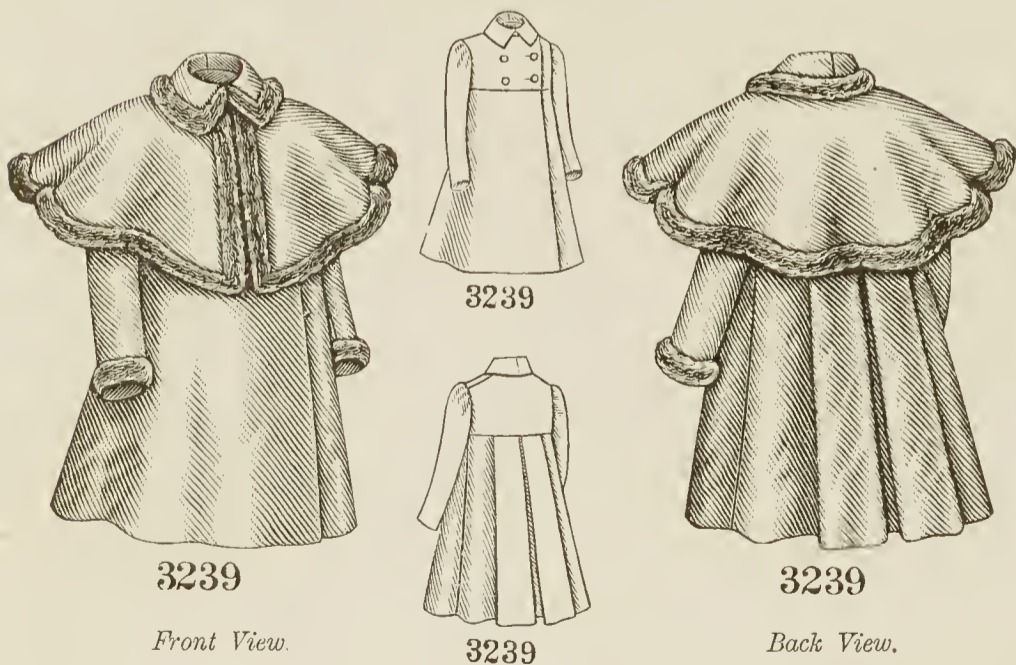
CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3239.—At figure No. 154 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this serviceable little coat is shown differently developed.



CHILD'S EMPIRE LONG COAT, WITH CIRCULAR BACK.
(For Description see this Page.)



CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH CAPE.
(For Description see this Page.)

A dressy little coat is here illustrated made of white broad-cloth and effectively trimmed with fur. The short body is

adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and to it is smoothly joined the gored circular skirt, which is seamed at



LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE, TWO OR THREE SHOULDER CAPES OR WITHOUT THE CAPES.)
(For Description see this Page.)



CHILD'S BOX-COAT, WITH LAPELS AND SAILOR-COLLAR. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHIELD.)
(For Description see Page 445.)

the sides in line with the under-arm seams of the body. The skirt has fulness at the back arranged in two wide box-plaits, and the body and skirt lap broadly at the front, where the former is closed to the neck in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons. A seamless circular cape that ripples all round is disposed about the shoulders and included in the neck seam with the turn-over collar shaped by a center seam. The two-piece sleeve is gathered at the top.

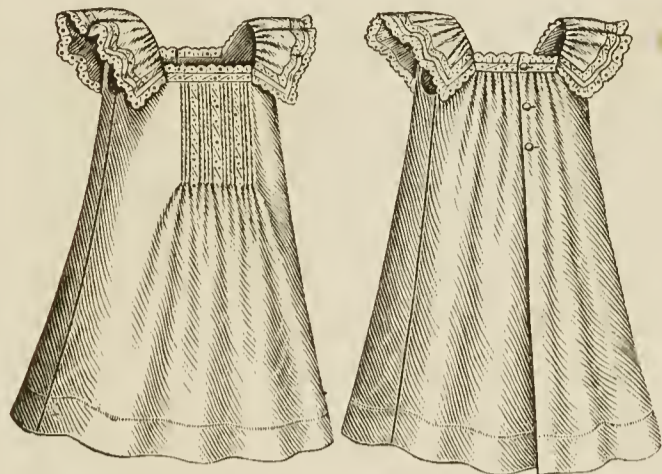
Cashmere, Bengaline, cheviot, eider-down and serge are desirable materials for developing the mode, and the fur may be replaced by rows of soutache braid.

We have pattern No. 3239 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the coat needs a yard and seven-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE, TWO OR THREE SHOULDER CAPES OR WITHOUT THE CAPES.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3235.—Coats for little girls are prettier than ever, and one advantage which will be much appreciated by mothers is the large variety of styles from which to select. The coat illustrated, which is characterized by a stylish triple cape, is made of navy-blue broadcloth finished with stitching, and pipings of white satin and brass buttons furnish the decoration. The coat is smoothly fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a seam at the center, where a scallop is formed between the shallow vents below the side-back seams. The loose fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels which extend beyond the ends of the rolling collar shaped by a center seam. The coat closes in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and the openings to inserted side-pockets are covered with oblong pocket-laps. A stylish feature is the triple cape,

which is included in the neck seam of the coat. The ends of the cape flare broadly at the front, and the circular shaping causes it to fall in ripples. The small two-piece sleeve has fulness at the top collected in gathers.



3242

Front View.

3242

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON.

(For Description see this Page.)

Handsome coats may be made up by this design in red serge, with a black braid ornamentation or a light-colored cloth with self-strappings for a finish.

Gathered bretelles that are joined to the neck and extend well over the shoulders add a dressy touch to the apron.

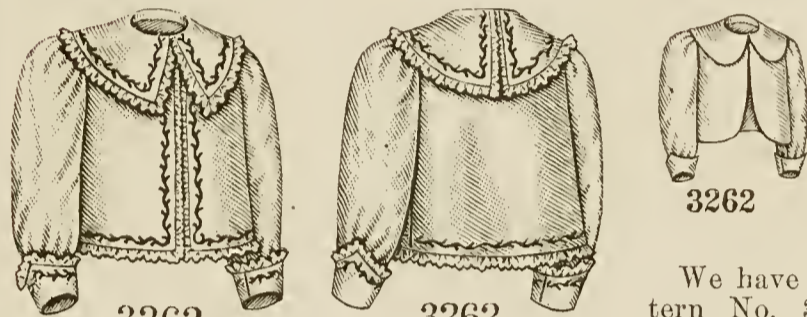
We have pattern No. 3242 in six sizes for little girls from three to eight years of age. To make the apron for a girl of five years, needs a yard and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S HOUSE-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3262.—This diminutive house-sack, which is pictured developed in white flannel embroidered with silk and trimmed with lace, will prove very useful and protective. The seamless sack back and loose fronts are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is invisibly made at the front. The neck is finished by a large collar in two sections that almost meet at the center of the back and flare broadly at the front. The one-piece bishop sleeve is gathered at the top and also at the bottom, where it is completed by a narrow wrist band which is concealed by a pointed turn-over cuff.

We have pattern No. 3262 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the house-sack for a child of five years, needs a yard and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



3262

Front View.

3262

Back View.

3262

We have pattern No. 3235 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the coat with three shoulder

INFANTS' SMOCKED OR SHIRRED CHRISTENING-ROBE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 3254.—A picturesque christening-robe is here shown made of white China silk. A group of fine tucks is taken up at the bottom of the robe, which is trimmed with handsome lace and insertion joined by ribbon-run beading. The front and back are fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams and are arranged over a smooth body-lining similarly adjusted. The dress is smocked to simulate a fancy pointed yoke at the front, while at the back the smocking induces a round-yoke effect, and a second group of smocking is made at body depth. The closing is made at the back with small gold pins. A cording and narrow frill of lace finish the low round neck and also the bottom of the



3254

capas for a girl of five years, will require a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. The coat without the capes needs a yard and an eighth. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S BOX-COAT, WITH LAPELS AND SAILOR COLLAR.

(TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHIELD.)

(For Illustrations see Page 444.)

No. 3213.—At figure No. 157 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR a different development of this coat may be seen.

The large sailor-collar gives the little coat a style of its own. Biscuit-colored broadcloth was here used for its development, with white pearl buttons and lace edging for decoration. The box fronts and back are joined in shoulder and side seams, the latter terminating above extensions allowed on the fronts. A broad sailor-collar is arranged on the coat and is joined in short seams to the fronts, which are reversed in pointed lapels. These fall over the free ends of the sailor-collar and outline a removable shield finished by a small standing collar. The sleeves are in the usual two-piece style.

Silk and all woollen fabrics are suitable for the mode.

We have pattern No. 3213 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, will require a yard and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3254

Front View.

3254

Back View.

INFANTS' SMOCKED OR SHIRRED CHRISTENING-ROBE.

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3242.—This attractive apron is depicted made of plain white cambric and trimmed with embroidered insertion and edging. It is made with full backs and a full front cut in low, square outline at the top to accommodate tiny yoke-bands, and shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams, the closing being made with buttons and button-holes at the back. Gathers collect the fulness at the back, while that at the front is disposed in groups of fine tucks that extend to deep body depth.

full sleeve, which is gathered at the top, the fulness at the bottom being prettily smocked. Twist should be used for the

smocking, which may be replaced by shirring. If the latter be employed, the simulated yoke is in rounding outline at the front.

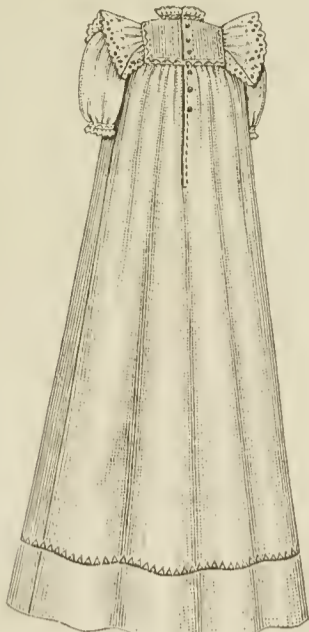
India silk, cambrie, Swiss, lawn, fine nainsook, mull, dimity and other similar fabrics will suitably develop the mode, with embroidered insertion and edging for decoration. If desired, the lower edge of the dress may be hemstitched.

A dainty christening-robe would result if fine mull be se-



3271

Front View.

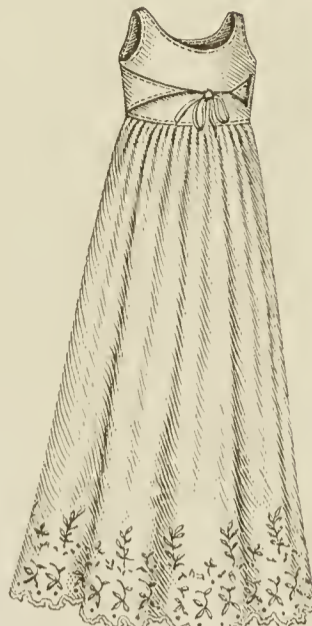


3271

Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE.
(For Description see this Page.)

shoulders. The garment is slashed to convenient depth at the back, where the closing is made with button-holes and small pearl buttons. The one-piece bishop-sleeve is gathered at the top and also at the bottom, which is completed by a tiny band.



3250

Front View.



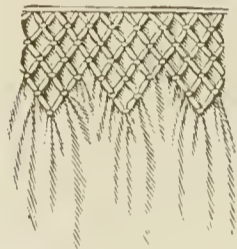
3250

Back View.

INFANTS' FLANNEL SKIRT.
(For Description see this Page.)

Pattern No. 3271 is in one size only. To make the dress, needs two yards and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty inches wide for the yoke, and a yard

and three-eighths of edging four inches wide for the frills. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



SAMPLE OF SMOCKING

lected, with trimmings of Valenciennes lace and insertion. We issue a pamphlet entitled "Smocking or Fancy Stitching," which contains instructions for smocking and honey-combing; the price is 6d. or 15 cents.

Pattern No. 3254 is in one size only. To make the christening-robe, including for tucks, requires five yards and a half of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

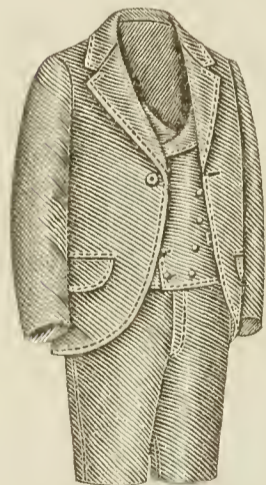
INFANTS' FLANNEL SKIRT.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3250.—Hygienic principles were considered in the construction of the flannel skirt here pictured, the weight of the garment falling upon the shoulders. Another essential point is the use of tie-strings for fastening in place of the usual bothersome pins. Embroidered white flannel was used for the skirt, and the body was made of two thicknesses of cambrie. The plain, full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the body, which is cut in deep, rounding outline at the neck and adjusted by short shoulder seams. A placket is made to convenient depth at the back of the skirt. The sharp-pointed ends of the body cross at the back, the underlapping end passing through a bound slash in the body, and both are brought forward to the front, where they are held in position by tie-strings fastened to the points.

Pattern No. 3250 is in one size only. To make the skirt, requires a yard and five-eighths of embroidered flannel thirty inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of cambrie thirty-six inches wide for the body. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3271.—The dainty dress illustrated is simply constructed; it is shown made of nainsook and trimmed with narrow frills of embroidered edging, the bottom being hemstitched. The yoke is developed in fancy tucking, and bands of feather-stitched braid give a pretty finish to the garment. The front and back are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and at the top, where they are gathered, are shaped to accommodate a yoke, that is pointed at the front and seamed at the shoulders. Gathered frills having mitred corners outline the side edges of the yoke and stand out effectively over the



3233

Front View.

BOYS' SUIT, CONSISTING OF A ONE-BUTTON JACKET, A DOUBLE-BREASTED VEST, AND KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY.
(For Description see this Page.)

the rolling collar. Pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets, and the coat sleeve is in the usual two-piece style.

BOYS' SUIT, CONSISTING OF A ONE-BUTTON JACKET, A DOUBLE-BREASTED VEST, AND KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3233.—This suit is depicted made of blue cheviot. The jacket has a loose back fitted by a center seam, which is joined to the fronts in under-arm and shoulder seams. The fronts are reversed in lapels which form notches with the ends of

Styles for Boys.

The double-breasted vest is closed with buttons and button-holes and finished with a shawl collar. Welts complete the breast and side pockets, and the back is drawn in to the figure by straps.

Side and hip pockets are inserted in the knee trousers, which are made with a fly and shaped by hip darts, leg seams and a center seam.

We have pattern No. 3233 in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. To make the suit for a boy of eleven years, requires two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



3233

Back View.

BOYS' SUIT, CONSISTING OF A ONE-BUTTON JACKET, A DOUBLE-BREASTED VEST, AND KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY.
(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3234.—Another view of this dress is given at figure No. 170 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress is here pictured developed in navy-blue flannel and trimmed with white soutache braid. The skirt is laid in kilt-plaits all round and joined to the body, in which three box-plaits are taken up at the front and back. The waist is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made under the middle plait at the back. The joining of the skirt and waist is concealed by a belt that is made in two sections, the back and longer section having pointed ends which are buttoned at the front to the short section. The neck of the dress is completed by a rolling collar, also in two sections, the ends of which flare at the back; the rounding front corners flare broadly. The one-seam sleeve is gathered at the top, while at the bottom three narrow box-plaits made to cuff depth dispose of the fulness.

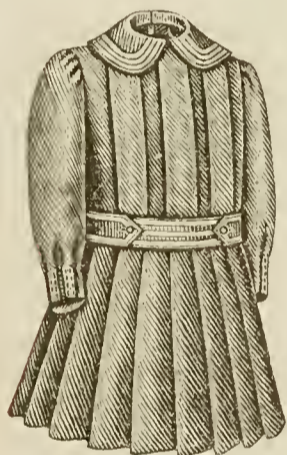
We have pattern No. 3234 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. To make the dress for a boy of five years, requires two yards and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR, CUFFS AND SHIELD.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3288.—This dress is shown made of tan broadcloth in combination with white Japanese silk, heavy lace insertion and edging giving a rich decoration. The skirt is laid in kilt-plaits that turn toward the center of the back. It is joined to the body, which laps broadly, the closing being invisibly made in line with the opening in the skirt. The body is plain, save at the back, where three backward-turning tucks are taken up at each side of the center. At the top the fronts are cut in V outline to accommodate a large removable sailor-collar that falls square at the back, where a rounding section is joined to hold it in position, its tapering ends lapping with the fronts. The collar frames a fanciful shield that is

fastened to the fronts with buttons and button-holes. It is embroidered in silk and is finished by a neck-band, which, with the shield, is invisibly closed at the back. The joining of the skirt and body is concealed by a belt that is fastened under a pointed end. The one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top, and at the bottom three



3234

Front View.

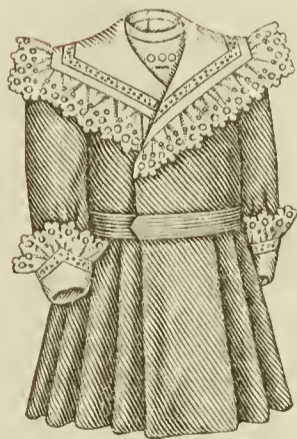


3234

Back View.

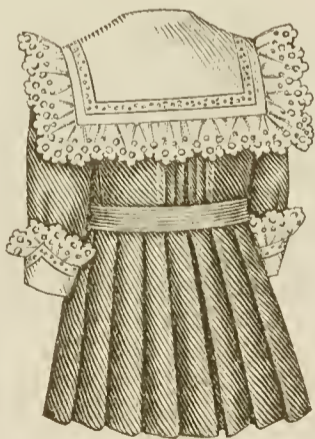
LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)



3288

Front View.



3288

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR, CUFFS AND SHIELD.

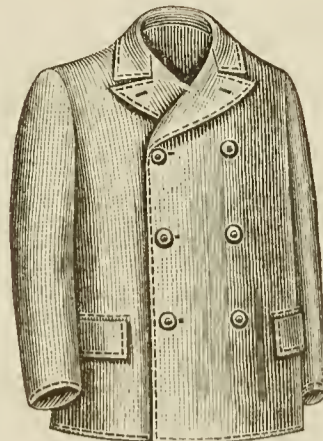
(For Description see this Page.)



3288

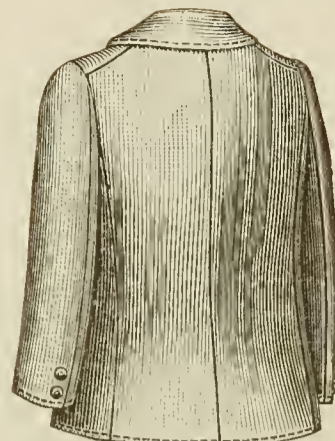
fastened to the fronts with buttons and button-holes. It is embroidered in silk and is finished by a neck-band, which, with the shield, is invisibly

closed at the back. The joining of the skirt and body is concealed by a belt that is fastened under a pointed end. The one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top, and at the bottom three



3287

Front View.



3287

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK-COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

small box-plaits dispose of the fulness. It is completed by a fanciful turn-up cuff which is finished by a narrow band that slips inside the sleeve.

We have pattern No. 3288 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age.

To make the dress, except the removable collar, cuffs and shield, for a boy of five years, requires two yards and three-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide; the removable collar, cuffs and shield need a yard and an eighth of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3270

Front View.



3270

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' BOX-REEFER OR SHORT OVERCOAT, SOMETIMES CALLED A PEA-JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH COSTUMES OR SUITS)

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK-COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3287.—The sack coat depicted is made of dark-blue serge, machine-stitching giving the finish. The adjustment is made by side and shoulder seams and a seam at the center of the back. The fronts are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Below the lapels the coat closes in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and the openings to side pockets are concealed by pocket-laps. The two-seam sleeve is of comfortable size.

We have pattern No. 3287 in seven sizes for boys from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a boy of eleven years, requires a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' BOX REEFER OR SHORT OVERCOAT, SOMETIMES CALLED A PEA-JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH COSTUMES OR SUITS)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3270.—A short overcoat or pea-jacket is here shown. It is in box-reefer style and is developed in chinchilla, finished with machine-stitching. It has a broad, seamless back that is joined to the fronts in side and shoulder seams, the latter terminating above extensions allowed on the fronts. The closing is made in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes, and above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Oblong pocket-laps hide the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety.

We have pattern No. 3270 in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, requires a yard and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

THE SEASON'S DRESS FABRICS.

The woman who appreciates the artistic in dress and who mourns the vanishing of Summer, not alone because of the fading away of Nature's glories, but for the banishment of those exquisitely dainty and delicately tinted gowns that characterize the season, will rejoice at the promise that even when the Autumn leaves are falling she may come forth arrayed in all the beauty of rainbow tints and still meet the requirements of Fashion. The very light, soft shades of blue, beige and gray are to be preëminent, so Rumor says, and they deservedly merit their new term—pastelles. The woman who has a carriage at her command will unhesitatingly make provision in her Autumn wardrobe for several gowns developed in these exquisite productions, while her sister of less pretentious purse will not resist the temptation of counting at least one pastelle gown among her outfit; the purchase should by no means prove the extravagance it at first appears.

The weave of the newest samples of fine cloth in all the delicate shades is extremely smooth and velvety, very compact and, though resembling a fine faced cloth, is far thinner and admirably suited for gowns to be worn just at this season.

Light shades prevail in a new and very dressy textile termed popeline pekin. The ground of this fabric shows the poplin weave, while its decorative feature lies in the inch satin stripes that are on the surface. The rich effect of the material makes it especially adapted for elaborate toilettes. A very pale flesh-pink in three different tones is the newest shade shown in this material, and to the artistic modiste there are innumerable possibilities suggested by its rare beauty.

Another novelty shows a combination of a fine whipcord with narrow satin stripes of cross bars, self-colored in each instance. It is especially pleasing in those peculiar greenish-white tints known as "Marie Antoinette," "Dauphine" and "Laval-tien," and also attractive in the very light shades of tan.

Among the fabrics showing darker shadings is a new material closely resembling rep, but with a rib about double the usual width and made fanciful by small indented squares of white spots at close intervals in the ribs. Plum; blue, very rich crimson—in this sample the spot is black—and very dark gray are the colors shown, forming an entire contrast to the pale tints described previously. The tiny spots that especially characterize this novelty are always of silk and lend a rich tone to the goods.

That the most fashionable Autumn skirt will fit very closely around the hips is an established fact, and even to the knee will this effect be carried out. There are apparently no seams, and no wrinkles are visible. From the knee the skirt flares in a decidedly graceful manner and even lends some degree of comfort to the wearer. The woman who adopts this rather trying mode should possess a well-formed, almost statuesque figure, and should give quite as much thought and attention to her under-skirt as to the outside garment. The under-skirt should be made upon just the same lines to achieve the desired effect.

This style of skirt was exemplified in a gown developed in French lady's-cloth in a delightfully soft and beautiful beige tone. The costume carried out almost the severe tailor fancy in its decoration. The rich lustre of the goods lent an air of elegance to the gown, which would meet every demand of the woman of rather conservative tastes. The close-fitting skirt, flaring at the knee, was apparently moulded to the figure, for there was no opening visible; this was made at the left side in an unusually clever manner. Taffeta in a new and beautiful shade termed Eurydice—a soft, dull rose-color—was used for the lining, as well as for the under-skirt cut on the same close-fitting lines. The short Eton jacket which completed this suit was shaped upon approved lines. The fronts separated to flare toward the bottom, and the back was seamless. The revers were faced with panne velvet in a castor tone and were fancifully scalloped on their edges to correspond with the bottom of the jacket. The sleeves were close fitting and flared in bell fashion over the hands. A beautiful shirt-waist of Liberty satin in the shade of dull rose selected to line the entire costume accompanied the suit. An air of dressiness was imparted by the high stock and jabot of lierre lace, supplemented by a brooch of rare beauty consisting of an oval cameo surrounded by a wreath of pink and white pearls alternating. A toque of mirror velvet, a triumph of the milliner's art, matching the delicate shade of the dress

material and bent and twisted into bewitching and beaming curves and ornamented with two gorgeous plumes a trifle darker in tint and a knot of Eurydice satin holding a Rhinestone buckle, was worn with this elegant gown. Gloves to match and a very full fluffy feather boa the same shade as the plumes in the toque completed one of the handsomest Autumn outfits possible.

Not satisfied with heavy cloth and rough mixtures for her tailor gown, the woman of to-day insists upon designing her taffeta gowns upon the lines that have heretofore characterized the strictly tailor-made type. Certainly the idea that Fashion's whims know no insurmountable barriers is verified when we behold the sleazy, soft Lansdowne, drap d'été, taffeta and even nun's-vailing made up into gowns carrying out this severe style.

Scotch homespuns and mixtures will assume their usual popularity for the gown to be worn upon all ordinary occasions and when actual service is demanded. These suits will be made in two-piece style—skirt and jacket—and bear scarcely any other style of decoration than stitched bands and buttons, though the heavy braids will be used when greater elaboration is demanded.

Skirts of double-faced materials, more frequently showing a plaid, will retain their popularity. They are both stylish and economical, many changes of costume being possible by wearing different waists, jackets, etc. The new cheeks show mostly a rather light-gray or brown ground, the check being worked out in two darker shades of the same color or with a mixture of white and one darker shade. These plaids in light-weight materials will be used for adorning the solid-colored goods, and when their harmony has been studied very attractive results may be attained.

Never before have been shown such magnificent imported robes as those now seen, beautified and given life and elegance by rich embroidery. Venetians are mostly employed for these robes, and they are procurable in all the fashionable tints, as well as black and white. The embroidery in many cases is delicately colored, while in others white will adorn a tinted or black ground.

Zibeline, a material belonging to the camel's-hair family, is shown this season in two and three toned effects, a feature that will highly recommend this substantial material.

Among the latest importations in rich silks and satins those of soft, easily draped qualities are preëminent. Satin Sultan especially combines these essential points and is extremely beautiful. The sheen or mirror effect on its surface is a bit of perfected art. A gown of this textile would be admirably well suited for ceremonious occasions or carriage wear. The colors shown are the soft pastelle.

Miroir épinglé in pastelle shades is another beautiful fabric, having as its distinguishing feature a satin *ondé* cord in the same shade as the background.

One of the richest fabrics offered is a wonderfully frosted panne textile especially suited for opera or evening capes and wraps. The background, of some pastelle shade, is veiled in a thick frosting of white, suggesting very fine and soft feathers or snowflakes. Some samples show a tiny black dot here and there among the white. A yellow background showing the black dot in the midst of the white foam, as it appears, would develop an evening wrap of exquisite beauty. These pannes are also rich and beautiful in the monotone, illuminated and cashmere effects.

Evening gowns of rare style and grace are made of crêpe de Chine in the dainty light shades. A decided novelty in this line, and one that will surely meet with approval, is a double-faced crêpe de Chine. A sample worth mentioning shows pale-blue on one side and on the reverse a beautiful flesh tint. White with a colored back is charming, and white with a black back is the height of good taste. The weave of this soft, delicate fabric is slightly heavier than that worn during the Summer.

Illustrating the fancy for handsome evening dresses of crêpe de Chine was a beautiful creation recently seen belonging to an Autumn bride's trousseau. The dainty material was selected in a flesh tint and was trimmed with black Chantilly lace and white satin and also gauze and satin ribbon. The distinguishing feature in the costume was the polonaise cut in Princess style. Below the polonaise showed a deep plaited flounce of the crêpe set upon the foundation skirt of white satin. The sleeves were very long and in mousquetaire style, and a high collar of black velvet cut out in fanciful designs showing the white satin foundation finishes the neck.

DECORATIONS AND ACCESSORIES.

Garnitures and trimmings have reached a state of perfection in design and workmanship almost beyond description. There are exquisitely blended colors in many of the samples of embroideries and appliqués shown, harmonious and perfect shadings that prove them the result of most artistic minds and cunning fingers, for the hand-made varieties are always more choice and especially selected for decorating handsome cloth, silk and even diaphanous evening gowns. That the lavish use of trimmings of all varieties is increasing instead of diminishing cannot be doubted.

Ingenious and seemingly incongruous combinations bid fair to attain great popularity. Rare laces, rich velvets and handsome furs will be so accurately and delicately adjusted upon the same gown as entirely to banish the inharmonious ideas such a combination would at first suggest. For the woman with whom expense is not to be considered this particular style of decoration will undoubtedly find favor. To secure perfect results the materials should be selected with great care and only the very best employed. Perhaps there may be an heirloom in the family—a bit of old lace of wonderfully fine and beautiful weave. If so, the less fortunate woman, financially speaking, who possesses an eye for the beautiful and a certain amount of ingenuity may acquire a gown of rare elegance to be worn upon ceremonious occasions. These combinations are by no means restricted to evening gowns; those of handsome cloth and silk intended for afternoon or carriage wear and even for the street when selected in some neutral or appropriate tint, will be similarly decorated.

Embroideries either used as an application or wrought in delicate floral and scroll designs upon the material itself will retain their place in the hearts of those who appreciate their beauty and refinement. Illustrating this fancy for embroidery was a dainty gown intended for a young matron to wear upon some ceremonious occasion; the material was white crêpe de Chine, with pale-yellow orchids mingled with delicate maiden-hair fern scattered upon it in such profusion and realistic shadings as almost to defy Nature. The tunic, which was the feature of the mode, was made with long points both back and front. Embroidered flowers and ferns gracefully followed the outline of the tunic, while about its lower edge there was white fringe several inches deep, mingled with chenille in the same shades as the embroidery. A deep, plaited flounce was arranged on the foundation skirt below the tunic, giving that much desired air of fluffiness about the knee and bottom part. The simply draped waist carried out the same idea in its decoration, the embroidery running somewhat in garland fashion on the front and back. The sleeves were shirred but very close fitting, and were unadorned. A high collar, pointed under the ears, of miroir velvet in the same pale-yellow shade as the orchids and a narrow folded belt were worn with this choice creation. The skirt was made over a drop skirt of pale-yellow taffeta, while the waist was arranged upon a foundation of the same silk. The usual long, sweeping effect now so strongly emphasized in fashionable gowns was a feature of the mode.

An almost audacious innovation in the fad for embroidery was exemplified in another exquisite gown developed from the same soft and lovely textile, crêpe de Chine, in a pearly tint so becoming to both the blond and brunette. Pearls in graduated sizes and cut-steel beads were employed to follow out the Grecian design stamped upon the fabric and imparted a most and was made additionally attractive by the thick *ruche* of *distingué* air to the creation. The skirt was accordion-plaited white glacé silk about the hem at the bottom. A long peplum of the crêpe, having points on each side of the front as well as the back, was worn over this plaited skirt. It was cut in one with the bodice, having simply two side seams but not fitting the figure in the least. A purely Grecian effect was the result of this adjustment, and its artistic and graceful lines would please the most fastidious. Under the arms it was cut out very deep and fastened on the shoulder with a beautiful pearl sunburst. The *décolleté* bodice showed a yoke of point de Flandre, and the sleeves were also of this exquisite lace. The Grecian embroidered design in pearls and cut steel followed the outline of the pointed peplum and adorned the bodice very effectively.

Another novelty is found in *soufflé* flowers, a decoration of very artistic possibilities when the correct and harmonizing tints are blended. These *soufflé* roses and their foliage are cut out of

heavy brocaded silk, and the petals attain the essential raised appearance by dampening the flowers and slightly pressing them with small irons made for the purpose. This operation is by no means an easy task, but the results when successfully accomplished are most gratifying. For decorating a low-necked evening waist, forming a graceful garland along its outline, this adornment will prove especially attractive and will impart an air of youthfulness scarcely possible to attain in other trimmings.

Embroideries of beads in black, white and colors will be used in association with beaded fringes upon dressy gowns, and the rich effect attained may readily be imagined. These heavy ornamentations are especially suited to the present modes, as they weigh down the soft materials used for gowns and give the fashionable clinging effect to the figure.

Passmenteries in beads, jets and spangles and also cut steel and those of embroidered chiffon and mousseline de soie are remarkably popular, and there is scarcely any other type of trimming so generally appropriate when carefully selected for both street gowns and those intended to be worn upon ceremonious occasions. One strikingly handsome pattern was shown in a passementerie trimming developed from a very fine silk cord embroidered on coarse net, and made additionally attractive by an intricate mesh or crochet effect wrought out of finest silk thread. The design in this sample illustrated scrolls of several sizes intermingled with a floral pattern. The scrolls were formed of the cord, while the rose design achieved its beauty and form by the very fine crochet. Separable ornaments of several different sizes are procurable in this trimming, and when used in combination with the band trimmings are very attractive.

Caché points are still another interesting and highly commendable style of decoration. The lacy appearance of this trimming is its particular feature. There is no foundation whatever, and the design—floral or conventional—is wrought by an interlacing of the embroidery, the very fine silk cords or threads being so cleverly adjusted as to give the necessary compactness or body.

Festoon effects are shown, also narrow band trimmings and ornaments for skirts. Both white and black may be procured in this ornamental fancy. For tailor gowns, where somewhat more elaborate decoration is desired than mere machine-stitching, there are extremely handsome and suitable braid trimmings. These ornamental features are shown in a numberless variety of designs. In some examples there are large set pieces ready to apply upon the skirt, while revers and other fancies may be secured to correspond for the waist. Narrow band trimmings and separable pieces add to the number. Both silk and mohair combinations are seen, also a very effective blending of the two. The Hercules and soutache varieties continue to hold their popular place and may be employed where simple adornment is desired.

These applications of braid either in set pieces or perfectly straight bands may be of some color contrasting with that of the material they are to adorn, if individual taste so dictates, though upon a black tailor gown there is nothing so thoroughly appropriate as the braided ornamentations to correspond. A judicious touch of white sometimes results pleasingly.

Buttons, rumor says, will enter extensively into the decorative schemes of some of the newest gowns. Those of the jewelled type will be appropriate to use in association with jewelled passementerie, and in some examples shown their brilliancy and beauty makes them rival the precious stones they are made to imitate. Others of less pretensions are of pearl and bone, while the crocheted, plain silk, gilt and the tailor buttons of cloth with a bone rim or edge will be used upon the different gowns for which they are appropriate.

A pleasing accessory to a waist that has seen considerable service is found in detachable revers and bolero in Oriental colorings or those of white taffeta having crosswise stripes of violet-colored satin. This fancy will be appreciated by the economical woman.

Another extremely dainty accessory is a long neck scarf or tie made of a delicate shade of shell-pink crêpe de Chine showing appliqués of rich black thread lace. It is intended to be brought twice around the neck and tied in a large full bow under the chin, or it may be brought around the neck twice and the ends brought down on the bust and carelessly knotted in sailor style. All the hues of the rainbow are obtainable in this effective neck decoration.

SET OF VESTMENTS FOR FESTIVALS.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

Although from time to time designs and suggestions have been made for the various pieces embroidered on silk that form together a complete set of eucharistic vestments, they have not yet been given as a whole. We present, therefore, in the accompanying illustrations a set suitable for Christmas, Easter or, indeed, any other festivals connected with Our Lord's life and history—such as the Ascension, the Transfiguration and others, in their proper order, of minor importance.

On white vestments designs having as a motive the rose and the lily, combined or separate, are undoubtedly the most popular. They have always been regarded as emblems of fragrance and purity. There is quite a choice in the method of treatment, but for ecclesiastical purposes a realistic rendering is to be avoided, since it lacks the necessary dignity that should characterize such work. In planning these particular designs I have endeavored to avoid too great elaboration, while striving for the richness suitable to the occasions on which they are to be worn. A full set of eucharistic silk vestments comprises the five pieces illustrated; namely, the chasuble, stole, maniple, veil and burse. In many instances the chasuble and maniple are omitted, but a revival of their use is happily greatly on the increase.

The chasuble is known as *The Vestment* because peculiar to the one service instituted directly by Our Lord Himself. Other articles necessary to complete the vesting of a priest for the Holy Sacrifice are a black cassock and a white linen alb reaching nearly to the hem of the cassock, with close sleeves and confined at the waist

with a white linen girdle, usually of crocheted linen thread or interlaced linen braid. The girdle is finished with tassels. The remaining item is a wide linen collar—known as an amice and generally embroidered with white thread, although it is quite permissible to make it of the same silk as the vestments, with colored embroidery to match. It is attached to a wide linen cape with strings to keep it in place.

The illustration of a chasuble presents the back of the garment; it is of the shape almost universally adopted in the Anglican Church. This chasuble is always decorated at the back with a Y cross, the front having only a straight pillar from the edge to the neck. The front part of the chasuble is exactly like the back in shape, but a little shorter, so that when it is laid out flat it is in the vesica form, with a hole in the middle through which the head is passed. It hangs in dignified folds from the shoulders.

One often sees quite a difference in the angle of the cross, the arms of which are frequently made to fall beneath the shoulders instead of resting on them. There can be no doubt that symbolism demands that the wearer should bear the cross *on* his shoulders, apart from the fact that the effect from an artistic standpoint is much better when it is so placed. From the same standpoint one also often notes in designs intended for a Y cross a very grave error, inasmuch as instead of filling suitably the space at the intersection the design is repeated up to the top,

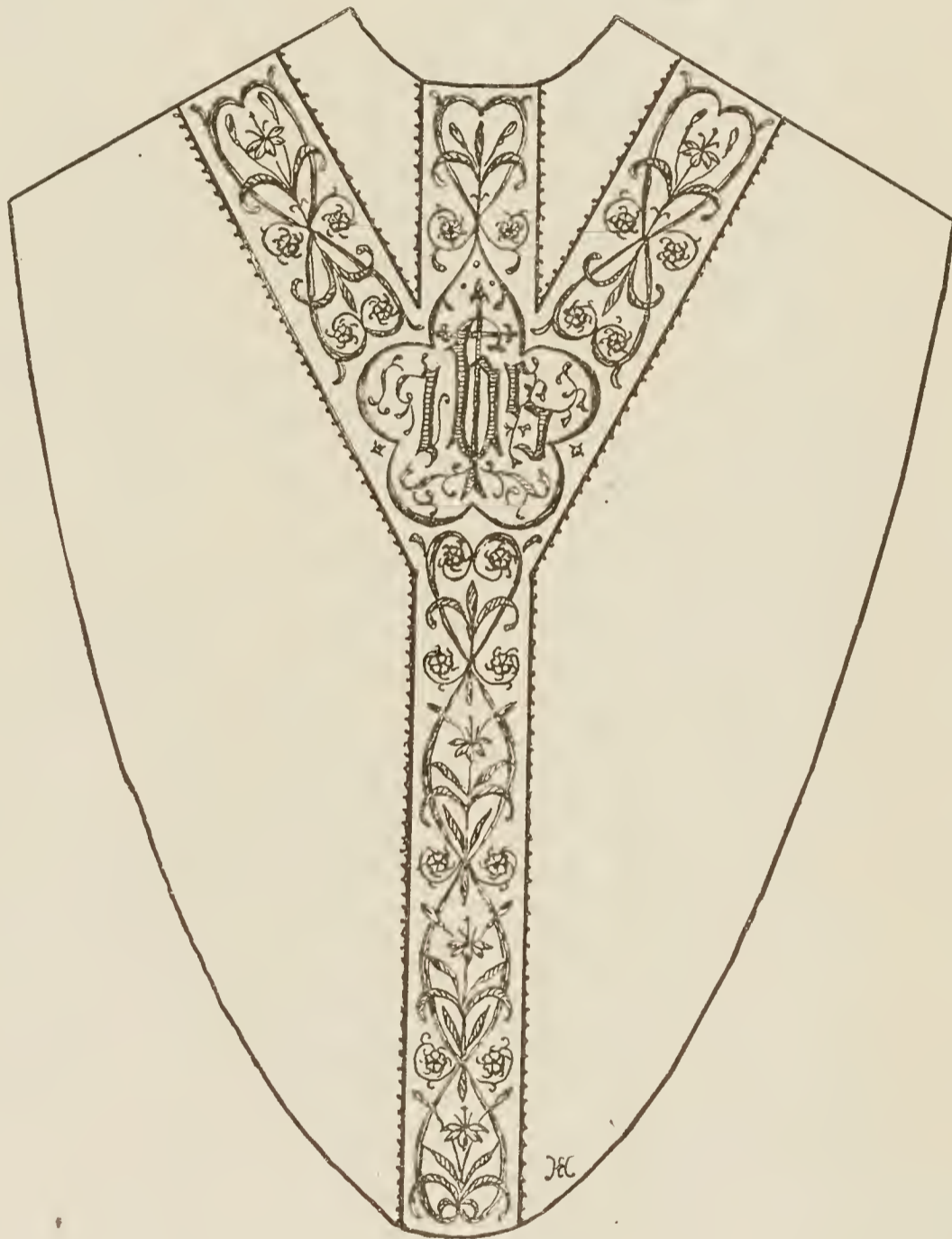
the arms of the cross being also a repeat cut off on a slant and joined to the upright, regardless of form. This treatment always gives one the feeling of a decoration bought by the yard and cut up to the required shape. I have seen exquisite embroideries ruined in this way.

With regard to the design under consideration, the medallion enclosing the sacred monogram can be filled in with figure work or any preferred emblem appropriate to the festivals calling for white vestments; the same remark applies to the circles on the remaining pieces. As a rule, however, figure work is not within the scope of the ordinary worker and is very expensive to buy. For this reason I have given fillings that can easily be accomplished by anyone possessing a moderate knowledge of Church embroidery.

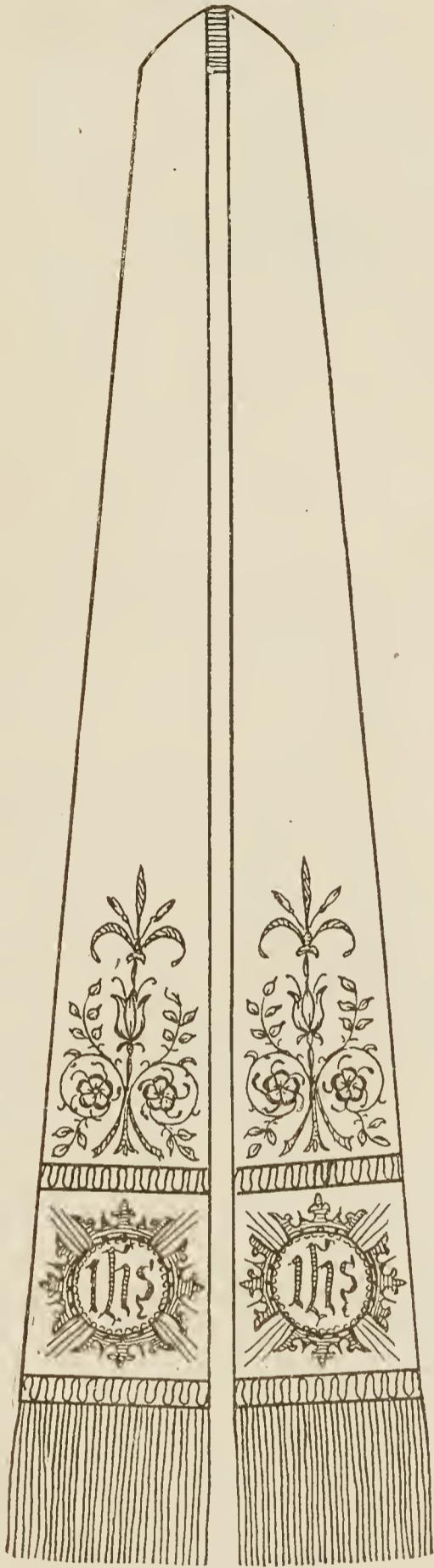
As to the scheme of color, this must depend greatly on the tone chosen for the orphreys. They should in any case be very pale; either blue or buff is very pleasing for the purpose. If blue, the shade should be of that peculiar tint with a touch of green in it that one sees in a sunset sky

near the horizon; anything like an ordinary sky-blue gives a rather common appearance much to be deprecated. A buff shade should also be of the tenderest hue. It is more difficult to make the embroidery stand out well on a buff than on a blue ground. The scheme of color might be quite similar, but greater strength is needed on a buff ground because there is less contrast. Of course, one is not tied to a particular scheme of color, and, indeed, in the choice of it due regard should be paid to the hangings about the altar, the size of the church and the lighting of it.

More delicate coloring can be employed in a small church well lighted than in a large one darkened by stained-glass windows. A general idea of the disposition of color may, however, be useful. The roses can be of pink rather than the salmon shade, the turn-over on each petal being pronouncedly darker than the other shades. The arrangement of the calyx is very effective and obviates the stiffness of a conventional rose. The calyxes



THE CHASUBLE.



THE STOLE.



THE MANIPLE.

and the stems may be put in with a medium shade of the green chosen for the foliage of the lilies. A soft olive-green harmonizes nicely with the yellowish pink of the roses. On a blue ground I would recommend that the lilies be worked in the same shades of pink; but on a buff ground they might be put in with pale blue if preferred. The vesica forms on which the design is built should be of a golden hue, and this is

true also of the monogram; but in order to relieve the mass of color in the lettering the cross should be worked in the same rich shade of pink used for the turn-over of the petals. For the ornamental part of the lettering take the green shades.

If desired, the whole design can be outlined with gold thread, but a very good effect can be attained by outlining only the vesica forms, the circles enclosing the lettering and the lettering. In the letters make the stitches straight across, as shown in the drawings, working them very close and even.

In making up the chasuble the orphreys are finished with a silk galloon to match the embroidery. An economical substitute for a silk galloon is to buy a narrow gold-colored satin ribbon of best quality and work on it a feather or coral stitch in the darkest pink with crochet or twisted embroidery silk.

A few hints about the making up of vestments may be acceptable. Needless to say, the greatest care and accuracy is called for, coupled with any amount of basting. The handsomest vestments are made of brocaded or damask silk. It costs very little

more than Ottoman silk and wears far better, because the plain silk, especially in white, is apt to show the slightest mark and, therefore, soon loses its freshness. The lining may match the orphreys; but if they are of blue, I rather prefer a butter color for lining, as it gives a little more warmth and harmonizes with the golden shade.

In cutting out, leave the neck to the last, and make a running to mark exactly the shape. Because of the added weight some persons do not put in an interlining, but there can be no question that it greatly enriches the folds and makes a much firmer basis for facing the hem, for it enables one after turning up the hem to catch it down before slip-stitching the lining.

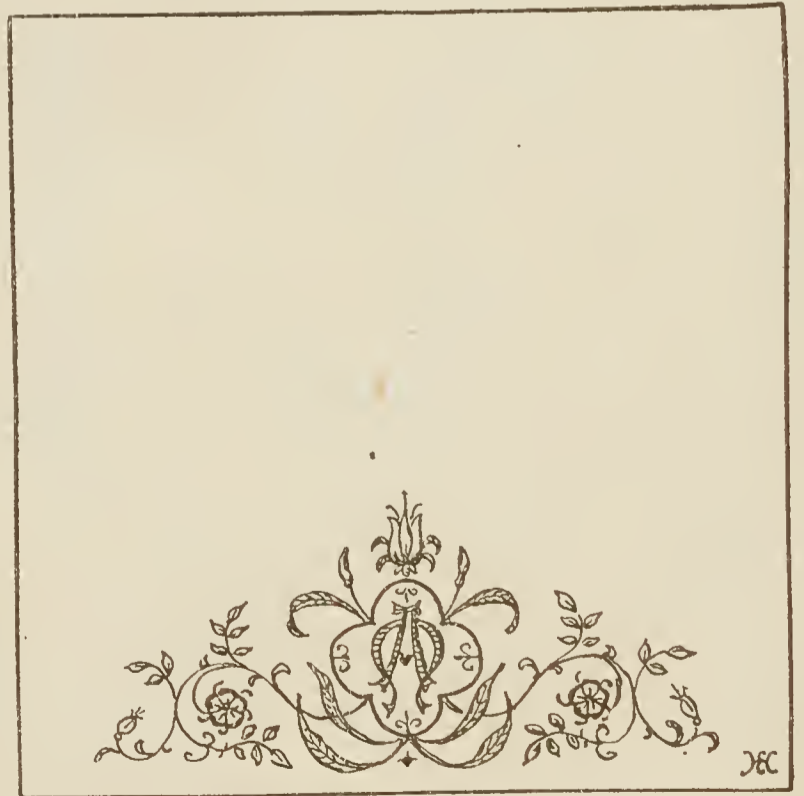
In making up the stole, maniple and veil treat them in exactly the same way. Be very accurate about the corners. With regard to the interlining, it should be thin except for the stole and maniple. For these it should be of heavy butchers' linen and doubled at the back of the embroidery. Both these articles are finished with a small embroidered cross exactly in the center and a heavy fringe on the ends. The burse is, perhaps, the most difficult of all to make up. It should properly be lined with fine white linen, but sometimes a silk lining to match the rest is substituted. Two pieces of strong cardboard nine inches square are first covered, the one with the embroidery, the other with a plain piece of the goods. These are then lined with the linen and neatly overhanded. Then two gussets of silk, likewise lined with linen, are inserted on either side after the two cards have been joined at the bottom. This forms a flat pocket in which the corporal should be carried.

The best way of keeping a chasuble in order is to hang it up on a shoulder piece. If folded, it should

be laid full length, with nothing placed over the folds to press them down; a roll of soft paper put in the folds helps to

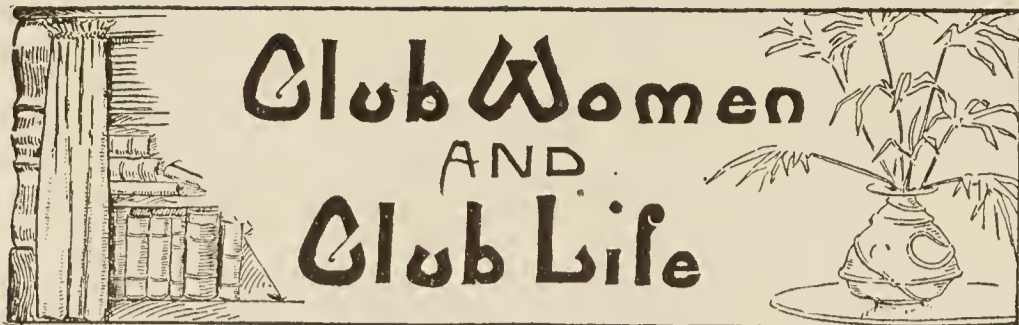


THE BURSE.



THE VEIL.

prevent creasing. The stole and maniple should be doubled once only at the side of the central cross. The veil should be laid out flat. The corporal should always be kept in the burse.



The accomplishment of good work along the line of vacation schools has, perhaps, been the most notable result of the club movement the past Summer.

The vacation school may be along several lines: it may be a kindergarten for the tiny tots that run the streets or must be left to do as they please while their mothers are out at work; or it may be a manual training school for older children where they may be taught carpentry, or, at least, the use of simple tools, and the girls will learn to sew and mend; or it may be only a playground where the children of the streets may be gathered in and kept out of mischief, and taught innocent games and incidentally several other things, such as kindness to each other and to animals, gentleness and the difference between *meum* and *tuum*.

Probably the largest number of these schools have been supported by clubs in Massachusetts, where over forty have been successfully managed by club women, from those under the care of the great Cantabrigia club of Cambridge, and the Middlesex club of Lowell, down to the little ones in country towns. Lynn, Haverhill, Newton, Springfield and several other cities have made great successes with these "aids to poor children," and in every instance the enthusiasm has been sustained to such a degree that they will be tried again next Summer. Cantabrigia was among the first to start the Summer kindergarten, and the work with manual training for girls, started some years ago, was so good that when the club finally offered to turn over their girls' manual training department of Summer work to the city, the Cambridge city fathers accepted it and have made it a permanent feature of the public schools. Consequently this club maintains only a kindergarten now. This year several hundred little tots have been cared for, and the six teachers, trained kindergartners, have been furnished from the club rolls.

The Middlesex Club of Lowell is one of the finest clubs in this country. It was started in 1894, when Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge was Governor of Massachusetts, his wife being one of the vice-presidents. The interest of the Greenhalges and Nesmiths, leading families of Lowell, was thoroughly in accord with the new club and was of benefit in establishing its prestige, although it is and always has been a democratic organization. It now numbers upward of seven hundred members, with a long waiting list, and although there are other small clubs in the "City of Spindles," this is the one everybody wants to join. The first president was Mrs. Richardson, with Miss Helen A. Whittier as first vice-president. Miss Whittier has always been the leading spirit, however, and when after the first year or two Mrs. Richardson declined to serve longer, Miss Whittier was unanimously elected.

Miss Whittier is in some ways a remarkable woman. Her father was the president for many years of the Whittier Cotton Mills, of Lowell, the largest part of which was owned by himself. When age crept on and his duties became onerous his daughter Helen, educated to the highest degree, reared in luxury and popular with every one so that had she chosen she might have been the gayest of society butterflies, went

into her father's office as his helper. For several years she was his "right hand," so that when the head of the Whittier Mills was finally taken to his long home she was unanimously chosen to fill his place, as being the only person in the world who fully understood the management of the mills. This post she still occupies, and there is no harder working woman in the land, for since her father's death she has had erected another cotton factory near Atlanta, Georgia, over which she keeps a watchful eye, although she has a local superintendent there. Here, then, we have a woman, rich, accomplished,

thoroughly domestic in her tastes, refined and educated, who elects not only to be guardian of her own interests, but to adopt a business life and cares that would prove too heavy for many a man. And this is the president of the Middlesex Club. Is it any wonder that this is one of the finest clubs in the country?

The vacation school work of the Middlesex Club has been, like everything else it undertakes, most successfully done. They found the same trouble, these Middlesex Club women, that all others who attempt such work do; they could not accommodate half the children that applied for admission. The schools are man-

aged gratuitously, of course, except where, in some cases, teachers are hired from outside the club, when it becomes necessary to pay a small salary.

The Chicago vacation schools probably are the most extensive in the country, \$10,000 being expended on them each year and between three and four thousand children being cared for. Playgrounds connected with the schools are used, and according to the police department the record of juvenile crime has been decreased nearly 70 per cent. in the districts where vacation schools have been held. Although the city coöperates with them, the club women of Chicago are to be given credit for organizing and carrying on the project in that city.

Brooklyn, too, has done a great work the past Summer with vacation schools. The Chiropean is one of the largest, although one of the youngest Brooklyn clubs; but it is, like many young and large clubs, extremely active and full of enthusiasm. The playgrounds managed by the Chiropean have been great blessings to the city district this Summer. Other clubs have combined also, and many parks and squares in that city have been made attractive for poor children, while the kindergarten work has helped

mother as well as child. In upper New York City, too, playgrounds have been opened, and some attempt at kindergarten work has been made in Harlem.

The travelling library movement of the South has become quite an institution. Georgia started it, and with Mrs. Eugene B. Heard of Middleton as chairman, began three years ago to send books into the country regions of the "Cracker State." This year the Seaboard Air Line of railways has put into operation the finest system of travelling libraries in the world and has made Mrs. Heard the superintendent of them. From her beautiful Georgia home she directs the work of placing and keeping in circulation some twenty-odd libraries, which will soon be increased to fifty, covering not only Georgia, but the two Carolinas and Virginia as well. It is not too much to say that this is one of the direct outgrowths of the club movement.

But this is only a small part of the Summer work of the clubs. In Jersey City, the club women have made a successful campaign against filthy streets. In Minnesota and Iowa, especially, have the club women done good work in establishing "rest rooms" for country women. Here these isolated women may rest and refresh themselves, get a cup of tea, and, far better than that, get a glimpse of new friendly faces.

HELEN M. WINSLOW.



MISS HELEN A. WHITTIER.

THE ART OF NETTING.

Netted laces are really easy to make if one understands how to net. As details and directions have several times been given

white crochet cotton may also be used, according to the purpose for which the decoration is intended.

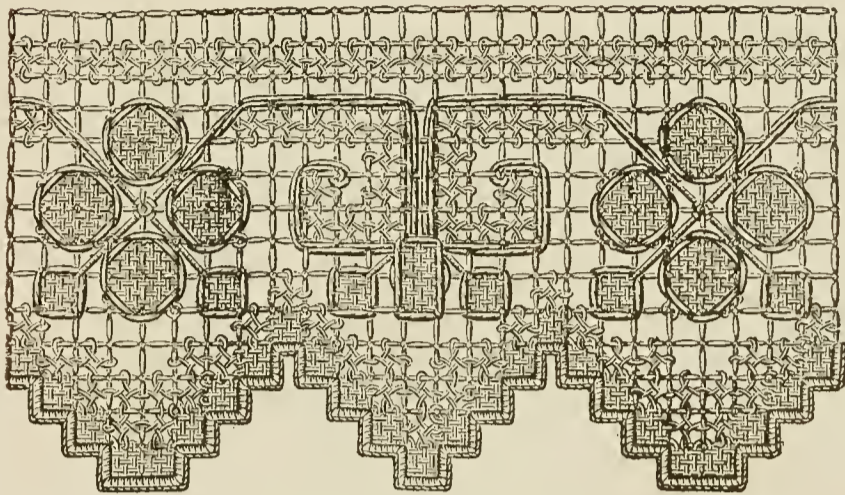


FIGURE NO. 1.—GUIPURE EDGING

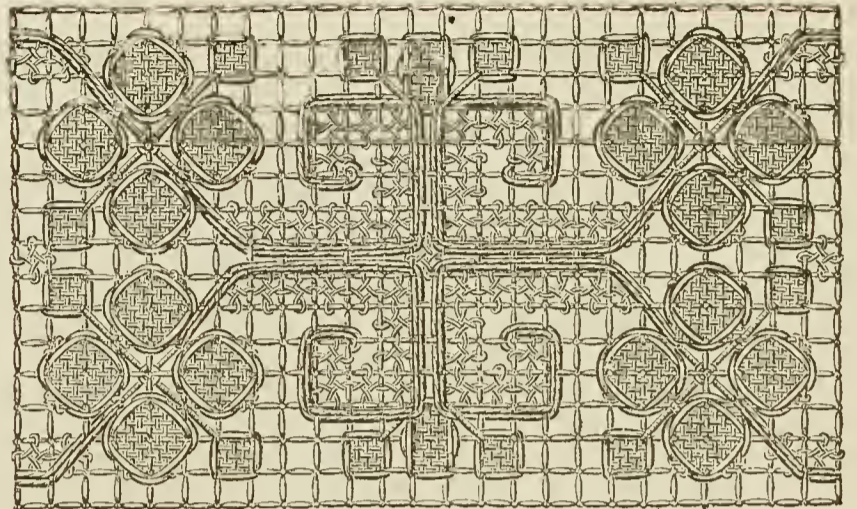


FIGURE NO. 3.—GUIPURE INSERTION.

in *THE DELINEATOR*, they cannot again be repeated here on account of the space required to present them properly; but in our book on *Tatting and Netting*, price 2s. or 50 cents, they may be found in their entirety, together with a large number of designs for laces and other articles of use and ornament.

Netted laces are very handsome for decorating table and bed linen, curtains, draperies, mats, doileys, etc. They are often netted into the edge of a mat, square or doily instead of being sewed on. In this way all fulness at the corners is avoided, and the netted border will be perfectly flat and smooth.

DESIGNS FOR NETTED AND DARNED, OR GUIPURE LACE.

FIGURES Nos. 1 to 5.—The specimens of netted, darned lace here shown are introduced to indicate the method and ultimate

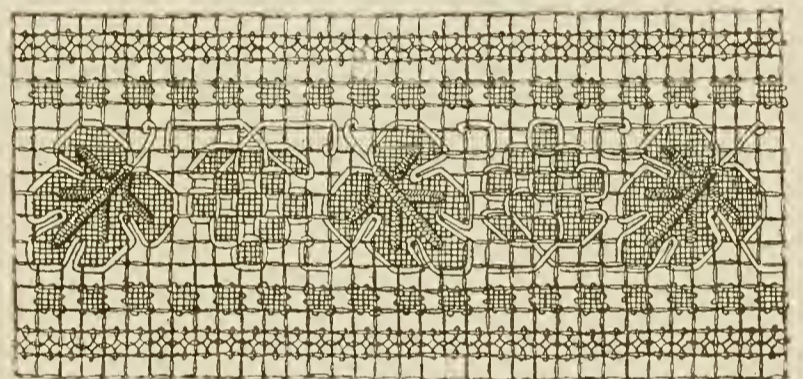


FIGURE NO. 4.—GUIPURE INSERTION.

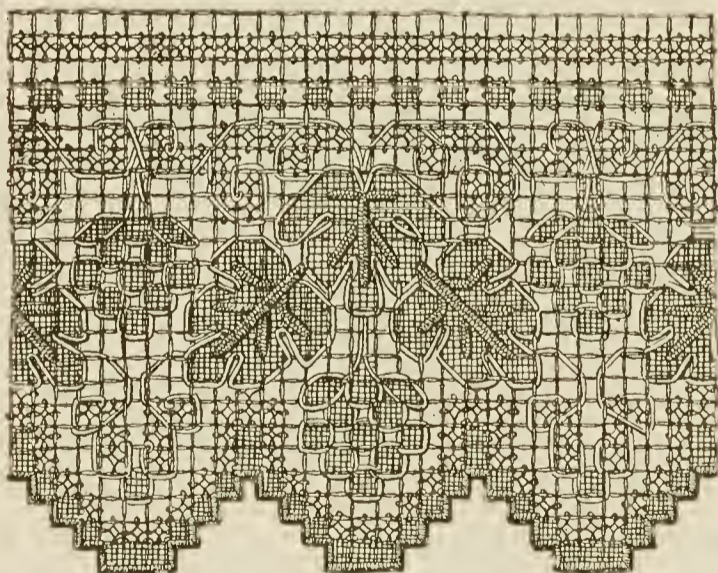


FIGURE NO. 2.—GUIPURE EDGING.

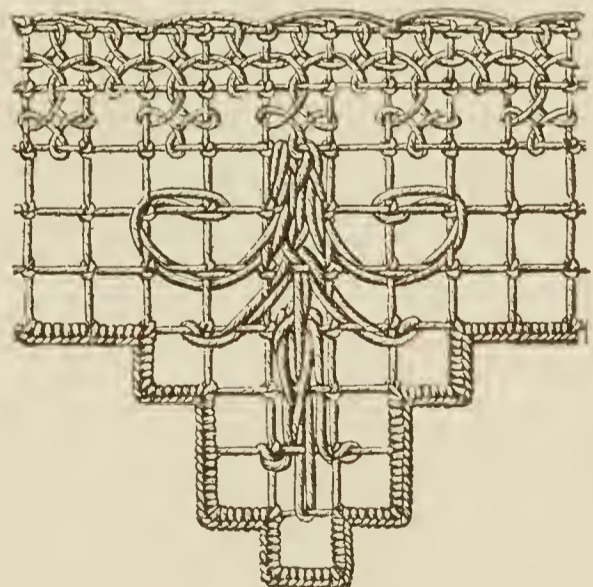


FIGURE NO. 5.—NETTED EDGING.

beauty of the work. Edgings and insertions of this description are generally made of *écru* linen thread, but colored or

One method of darning is made very plain at figure No. 5, as is the button-holing which outlines the lower edge.

THE HOME is an attractive pamphlet containing experienced advice upon the selection of a Residence, Sanitation, Renovation, Furnishing, Upholstering, Table Service, Carving, House Cleaning, The Repairing of China, Preservation of Furs, The Cleaning of Laces, Feathers and Gloves, and a variety of facts helpful to the housekeeper. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents.

THE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER.—Among the many minor conveniences which have of late done much toward lightening the labors of the seamstress none has been of greater practical benefit than the button-hole cutter. Our new cutter is made of the best steel, is reliable and may be very quickly and easily adjusted to cut any size of button-hole desired. It costs 1s. or 25 cents.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

RENAISSANCE AND BATTENBERG LACES.

In order to make clear to those of our patrons interested in lace making the actual difference between Renaissance and

The connecting stitches are simply twisted bars of linen thread.

Battenberg lace must be made by hand. Its connecting bars have first a foundation of single-thread bars, and these are closely wrought over with button-hole stitch with a picot made at the

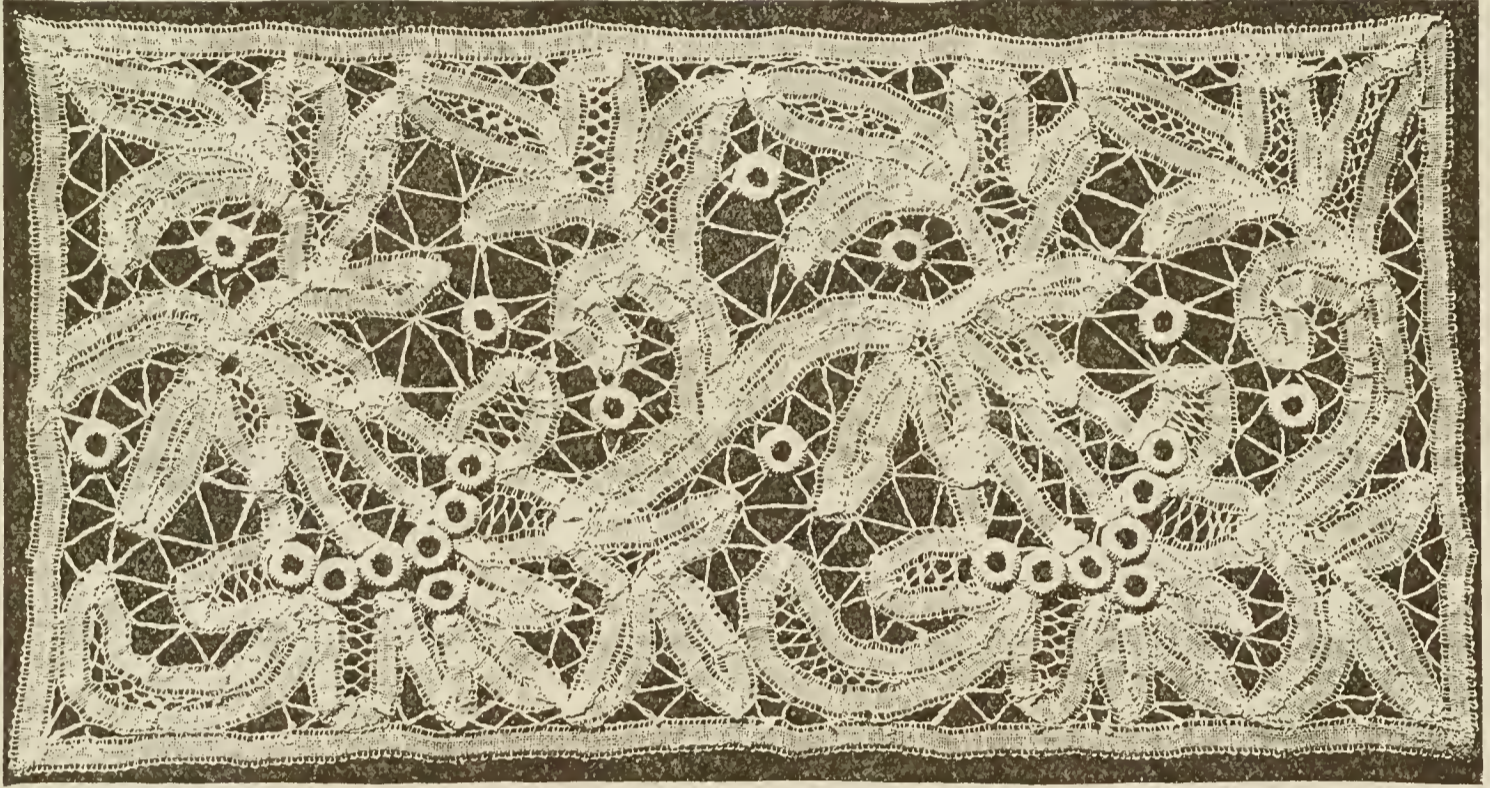


FIGURE NO. 1.—RENAISSANCE LACE.

Battenberg lace we present the engravings shown at figures Nos. 1 and 2. Many claim that there is no difference, nor is there in the materials used; but there is a vast difference in the

middle of each bar. This makes a very rich, durable lace—one much heavier and far more elegant than Renaissance.

Either lace may be made as fine or as coarse as desired; both

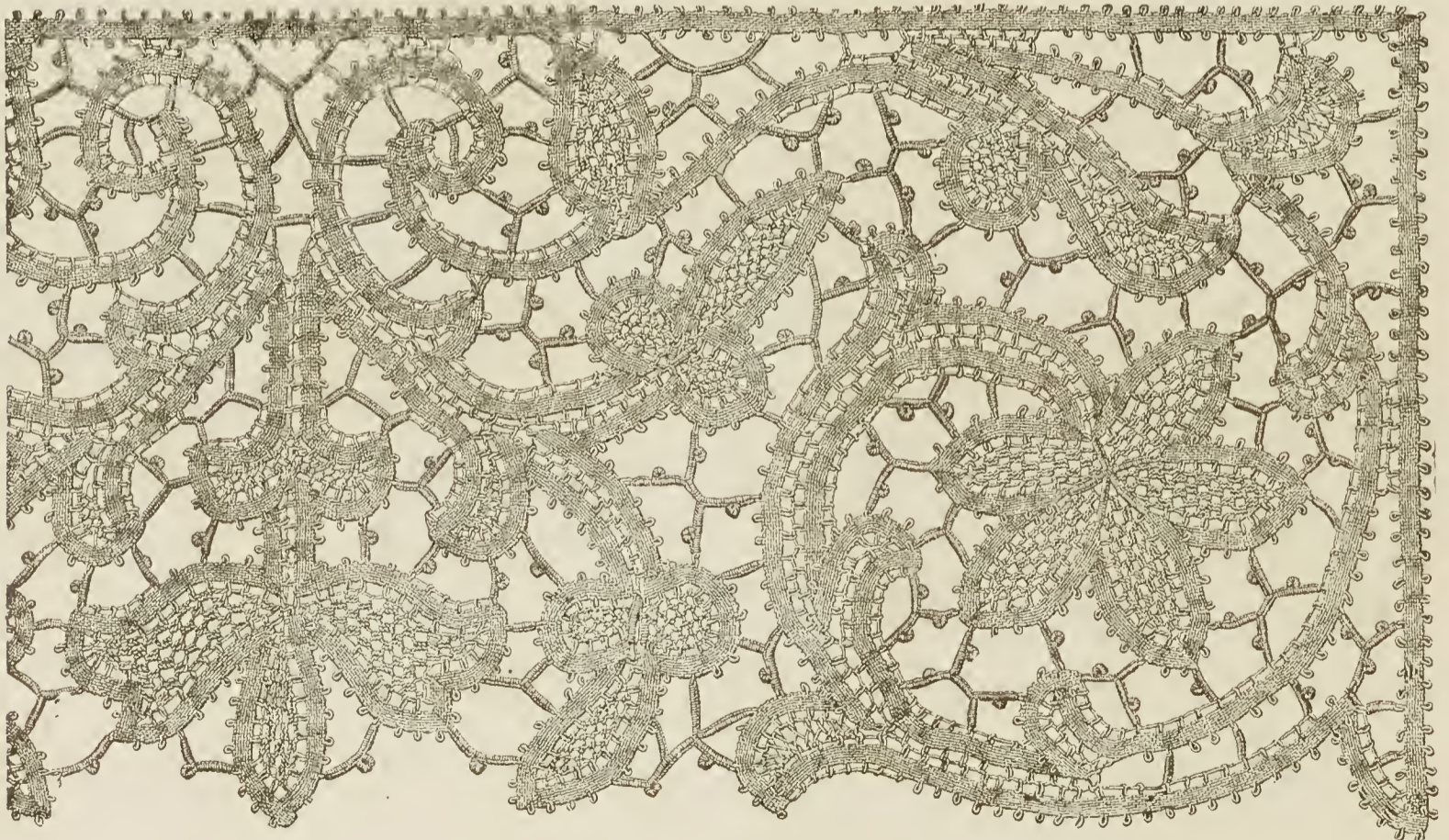


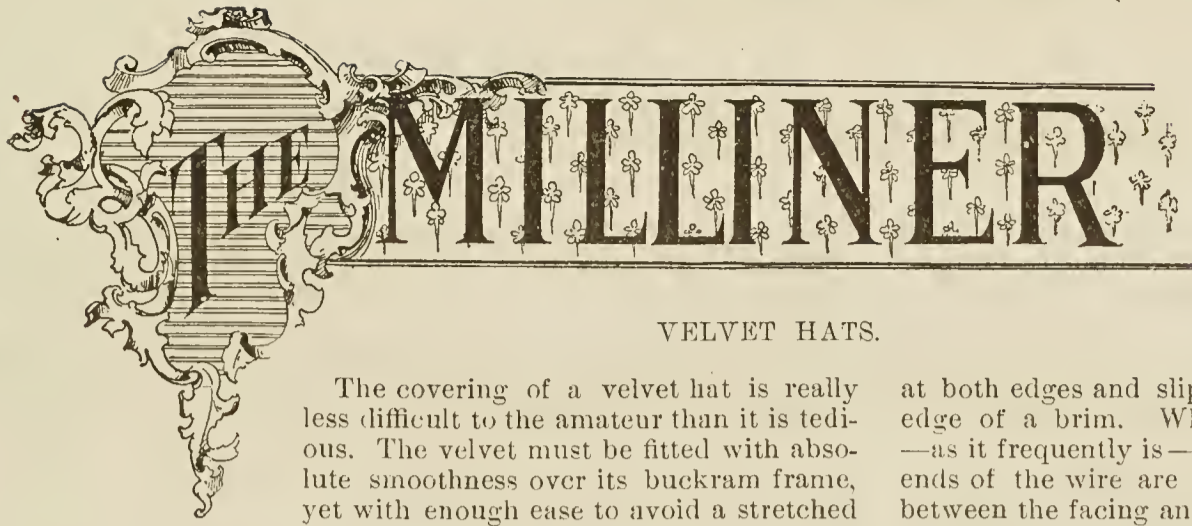
FIGURE NO. 2.—BATTENBERG LACE.

connecting stitches, as will be observed by even a casual examination of the engravings.

Renaissance lace is easier to make, less durable and may be obtained machine-made in almost any large dry-goods shop.

are suitable for decorating all sorts of household linen.

To the originator of Battenberg lace, Sara Hadley, of No. 923 Broadway, New York, we are indebted for the information and illustrations contained in this article.



THE MILLINER

VELVET HATS.

The covering of a velvet hat is really less difficult to the amateur than it is tedious. The velvet must be fitted with absolute smoothness over its buckram frame, yet with enough ease to avoid a stretched effect. Not a stitch should be visible on

the outside; in fact, the material must seem as if part of the frame. Even trimming will not conceal imperfect work; therefore, too much care cannot be bestowed upon the covering of a hat. Frames intended to be covered with velvet are always of buckram, braced with a wire at the edges. It is necessary to encase this wire so that it will not cut through the velvet. It is simply bound with some soft muslin or lining silk (cut in a bias strip). (Illustration 49.) Only a practised milliner can cut a hat covering from the material over the frame; the amateur requires patterns, which are cut from tissue or Manila paper laid on the brim, side-crown and top, and cut according to those shapes.

After the parts have been cut out, smooth the top out over the top of the crown and sew down the edge to the hat just below the edge of the crown. (Illustration 50.) Cut the covering and also the facing for the brim in a circle so that no seaming will be required. In the case of a fluted brim, this will not be feasible. Lay the paper pattern on the velvet so that only the front of it will lie on the bias of the velvet. In this way the covering will adapt itself better to the shape of the brim. Allow one fourth of an inch at the edges for turning under. Baste the brim on its foundation through the center to keep it in place, and then turn it over the wire and sew with long over-and-over stitches to the binding. (Illustration 51.) The other edge need only be basted on, since it is concealed by the side-crown. In applying the facing, baste also through the center before sewing it. Always use silk in basting velvet, since cotton is harsh and leaves marks in the pile. Turn under the outer edge and slip-stitch it on. Cut slashes in the other edge and fasten to the crown with long stitches, which will be concealed by the lining.

The side-crown is now ready to be adjusted. Turn under the upper edge and slip it over the edge of the top, and also turn under the lower edge and slip-stitch over the edge of the brim. The upper edge requires no stitching, since it is drawn very tightly over the hat and remains in place of itself. (Illustration 52.) The ends of the side-crown are joined wherever the seam will be hidden by the trimming, and the seam is made thus: One edge is left raw and the other turned under and slip-

stitched. Before sewing the various parts to place, pin them. The hat is now ready for lining. A piping is made of a bias strip of velvet, or whatever material is desired, sewed over a cable cord or heavy hat wire and stitched between the brim facing and the outside. Another stylish finish for the edge of a brim is made of one or more shirred cords on silk or velvet. A bias strip of the material is gathered at both edges and slipped over cord or wire and sewed at the edge of a brim. When heavy satin wire is desired as a finish—as it frequently is—it is simply slip-stitched to the edge. The ends of the wire are slipped into an opening left at the back between the facing and the outside.

Puffings of velvet are among the stylish trimmings both on velvet and felt hats. A bias strip of velvet measuring one and three-quarter times the size of the brim is gathered at the edge, the ends being joined before gathering the velvet. Sew on the gathered edge near the edge of the brim with long and short stitches, the right sides of the velvet facing each other; then turn under the opposite edge of the velvet, gather it and slip-stitch it under the brim. (Illustration 53.) A puffing for a crown is similarly made. Bias velvet is also used for a twist to encircle either crown or brim. Cut a strip about a quarter of a yard wide, turn under each edge and hem, and lay each end in plaits before twisting the velvet and tacking it to the hat. The twist may be loose or tight like a rope twist, as desired.

Hems that are not to be seen are usually made with a raw edge in a heavy material like velvet. (Illustration 54.) When the edge is visible a roll hem is made by turning under the material twice, as in an ordinary hem. (Illustration 55.)

When making a large velvet bow the material is cut bias in the required width. Rolled hems finish the edges, and ribbon wire is run through the hems to keep the bow in the desired shape. The cross-piece finishing the bow is either folded or twisted.

Knots of velvet are fashionable: they are made of a bias strip of velvet, the edges hemmed and the ends plaited before tying the knot, which may be loose or tight, according to fancy.

Milliners' folds and tuck-shirrings, both of which enjoy favor at present, are largely made of velvet and arranged about crowns or brims. The same rules are followed in covering bonnets, a pattern being first cut in paper.

In binding a felt hat use a bias strip one or two inches wide, and join the ends. Sew one edge of the binding to the outside of the brim, a little in from the edge, and then turn over the binding on the inside of the brim, turn under the edge and slip-stitch to the hat.

Expert milliners fit the binding so accurately to the hat that no sewing is required save at the ends. The binding is simply slipped over the edge of the brim, the edges being turned under. The effect is the same as when sewed on, however. All sewing is begun at the back of the brim and should be done with great neatness.

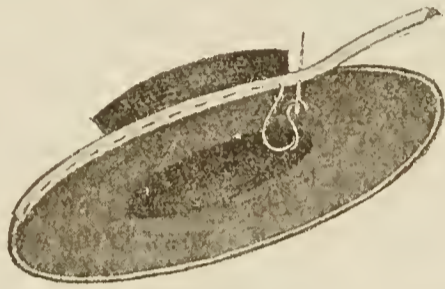


ILLUSTRATION 49.

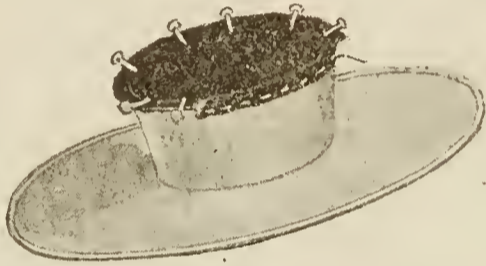


ILLUSTRATION 50.

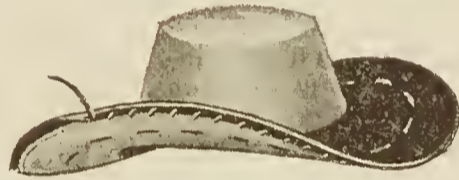


ILLUSTRATION 51.

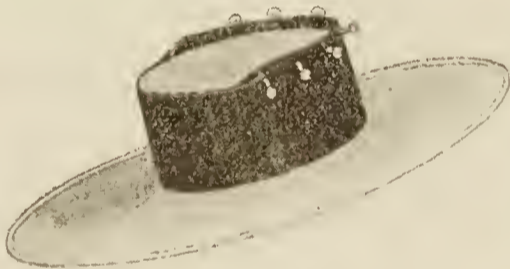


ILLUSTRATION 52.

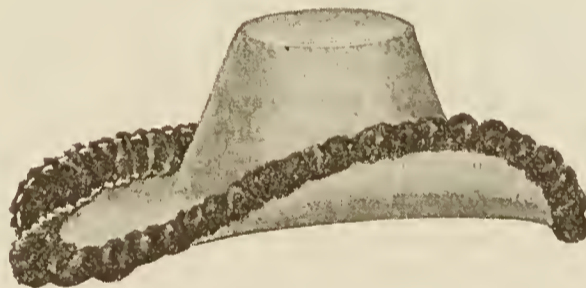


ILLUSTRATION 53.



ILLUSTRATION 54.

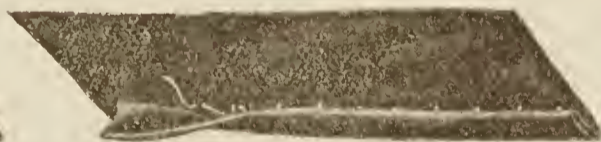


ILLUSTRATION 55.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

The all-absorbing topic of the feminine world at this time is the selection of the early Autumn hat which will form a transition between Summer and Winter modes. Thorough adaptability to the wearer, general becomingness and harmony of decorative features should be considered of far more importance than merely that the hat be the very latest shaping. In the innumerable shapes and styles exhibited it should be a moderately easy undertaking to secure all these elements.

Upon many of the latest creations the wealth of novel trimmings which characterized the past season's modes appears, though their disposition are radically changed by the modifications of the new shapes. Very high crowns distinguish many of these hats, while the brims are of considerable breadth, though by no means perfectly straight. They assume all sorts of undulating, graceful curves and bends—a direction wherein originality may have full play. A very attractive example of this fancy had the brim jauntily raised in a curved manner on the left side near the front, and beneath this were arranged flounces of chiffon massed together and resting softly upon the hair. Another type of decoration was expressed in several small ostrich tips similarly placed to fall on the hair. A large bow of ribbon or a chou of silk velvet or mousseline de soie held with a Rhinestone pin or buckle would pleasingly carry out this same novel idea.



A becoming hat in the modified walking shape is shown in the first small cut; it is of gray felt trimmed with black velvet ribbon, black plumes and a cut-steel buckle. The velvet ribbon is simply placed around the crown and is formed in a graceful bow almost directly in the front, from which rise the two handsome plumes that lend height to the mode. The square cut-steel buckle holds the plumes in position. A smaller bow is arranged at the back of the hat, while beneath the broad, rolling brim on each side a rosette of the ribbon velvet is placed to rest on the hair. This stylish hat combines both service and beauty and

may be duplicated in other fashionable shades; it will also give great satisfaction in all black.

Rumor predicts that long strings of point d'esprit, mousseline de soie and black velvet ribbon will be worn, tied beneath the chin, after the fascinating manner of a few generations ago. A type of hat somewhat like the poke in shape and peculiarly captivating when a fair young face peeps roguishly out from beneath the rather broad brim will be selected for this style of decoration. The strings start from the back of the hat and are brought around to the left side or directly under the chin and are tied in a large bow having very long ends.

Extreme simplicity is expressed in the jaunty sailor hat represented in the second small illustration. It is of imported felt in a rich brown shade and receives its touch of life from the ruby velvet which is associated with the brown in its decoration. The velvet is arranged around the crown in a band, and at the left side toward the front a winged bow of the two shades of velvet is placed, a square buckle of dull gold seemingly securing it. This type will find many followers; it is especially suitable for travelling or for stormy weather.



Æsthetic tastes and those which revel in extremes will rejoice in the revival of the Directoire styles. A very broad brim in front, sometimes rolled over and with modulations on each side of the back, forming a sort of curtain, describes this fashionable shape.

Another style, termed the cabriole, has a high, concave rounding brim over the face and a scooped-out back. Very bright shades of silk will be used to cover these fanciful shapes for youthful wearers, also handsome velvets in black and all the fashionable colors. The hats are shown in felts of various colors as well. The decorations will vary according to individual taste, but the preference will be to arrange handsome

plumes upright directly in the center of the hat in front so that they will fall softly over the high brim. When the brim is straight on both sides an attractive addition would be to arrange a bow or chou beneath the raised portion in front and allow it to rest lightly on the hair. Other adornments of equal beauty and appropriateness for these creations are sweeping Paradise plumes associated with a soft twist or roll of tulle, mousseline de soie or other diaphanous fabrics, or even the more substantial taffeta or velvet may be used. It is almost needless to add that these extremes in style would be utterly inappropriate for wear with any other than a gown intended for ceremonious occasions, and only then when thoroughly adapted to the wearer.

The broad bow of ribbon, wired to shape and strongly resembling the Alsatian type, is the only decoration upon the round hat shown in the third illustration, with the exception of the simple band around the crown. White felt stitched on the broad brim in several rows is the material for the hat shown in the cut, and the ribbon is white velvet. A bright-red felt and red velvet or taffeta ribbon would aid in carrying out this same suggestion and prove wonderfully becoming to a youthful wearer.

There are any number of attractive shapes suitable for the street and general wear, among which are most prominent the delightful mousquetaire and the double-brimmed Louis XI. Straight, stiff condor feathers, a trimming promised wide popularity this season, will be used to adorn these serviceable hats instead of the perishable ostrich plumes. Associated with these feathers will be large bows or loops of ribbon or velvet in rather broad widths.

A hat of almost universal becomingness is shown in the illustration. The rolled brim at the back is a fitting support for the velvet rosettes that are cleverly arranged there. The style while simple is quite suitable and dressy enough for all except purely ceremonious wear. The hat is of beige felt and is trimmed with golden-brown velvet arranged prettily around the crown and also at the back underneath and against the brim. Bright-red berries with their shaded leaves give a delightful tone to the creation. They are disposed in a rather thick bunch at the left side and give pleasing height to the mode. Shaded velvet flowers may satisfactorily be substituted for the berries, if preferred.

The popularity of the large, soft felt hats that suggest modified sombreros is still unabated. These hats are almost universally becoming and may be obtained in fawn, light gray or white, decoration being usually supplied by folded bands of black velvet or white crêpe and eagle quills.

The dainty, little toque shown in the last small cut is an example of the union of dressiness and serviceability. It is of rich velvet in a ruby shade and is so deftly and cleverly designed as to suggest graceful, soft draping on the tiny frame. A bow rests on the hair at the left side toward the front and is secured in position by a gold buckle. Shaded velvet flowers peeping out from their green leaves are heavily massed upon the right side and directly in front, where they are arranged high. This is one of the prettiest conceits of the season and would be appropriate to wear with either a tailor or a more dressy gown.

A delightful little creation very nearly kin to the Spanish turban was illustrated in a very fine, soft felt in a pearl-gray tint, simply but pleasingly trimmed with a careless fold of velvet in a





STYLES IN AUTUMN MILLINERY.



STYLES IN AUTUMN MILLINERY.

slightly darker shade and beautifully illuminated with tiny white spots, about the low crown and caught at the left side toward the front in a knot on the rolled brim. A long, shaded breast in gray and white fell over the crown at the left side from the velvet knot, which gained an added beauty in the oval-shaped pearl and Rhinestone ornament placed exactly in its center. A more fitting accompaniment to a tailor gown of gray cloth could scarcely be imagined. An almost exact reproduction of this dainty gray turban was found in one showing the soft tones of beige and suitable to wear with a gown of corresponding color.

Strongly illustrating the Napoleonic and Empire revivals are the three-cornered hats of fine felt or silk plush felt in long-haired varieties. In some examples the brims are oddly covered with pasted feathers, a novelty expressing decided originality.

While dressy hats show an unusual amount of decoration, the ever popular sailor or round shape and the walking type have by no means relinquished their claim upon the practical woman who realizes their advantages. One or more of these unpretentious hats will always be found in her wardrobe.

The fancy for wearing two veils on the hat will likely be carried through the season—one of net, to be pulled closely over the face for protection; the other of black or white or colored chenille-dotted chiffon, to be pinned very loosely over the brim. For very dressy occasions the correct veil will be a rather heavy meshed net spotted with chenille.

Jetted net in association with velvet and spangles will be used extensively in designing the dainty evening creations which every woman holds dear. They will be adorned with ostrich plumes or tips, exquisite laces and all sorts of jewelled ornaments.

DESCRIPTIONS OF MILLINERY PLATES. (PAGES 457 AND 458.)

FIGURE No. 1.—This attractive hat is designed to be worn well forward over the face and somewhat suggests the shepherdess type. The shape is covered smoothly with velvet, and spotted Liberty satin is draped softly around the high crown. At the left side three handsome plumes are gracefully arranged, two falling toward the back, while the third tips slightly forward. Underneath the rolled-over brim at the back flowers are disposed that rest upon the hair.

FIGURE No. 2.—Toques are extremely becoming to those who have adopted the Pompadour coiffure. The example illustrated is of dark-ruby velvet, so cleverly designed as to produce a wonderfully soft and graceful effect. Huge shaded velvet roses in realistic tints and grasses give ornamentation to the mode. The brunette type of beauty would be delightfully enhanced when adorned with this exquisite bit of head-gear.

FIGURE No. 3.—Decided novelty is expressed in this mode. The high crown is the essential point of interest, and against it rests the rather elaborate decoration of plumes and ribbon loops. Three clusters of berries and foliage are cleverly introduced, and an oval buckle is ornamentally placed at the front. The hair should be arranged fluffily about the face when this rather odd type is adopted.

FIGURE No. 4.—An exceptionally stylish hat in the Amazon shape in dark felt is shown in this illustration. The brim is rolled up and faced with velvet, being corded on the edges. Masses of velvet draped artistically about the crown supply an important part of the decoration. Several shaded, curling quills give becoming height to the mode and rise gracefully from the drapery of velvet. The quills are held in position by a handsome oblong cut-steel buckle, which also confines the velvet. Rosettes of the velvet are disposed prettily at the back of the hat beneath the brim.

FIGURE No. 5.—This jaunty hat belongs to the same class as the one just described but with a slight variation in shape. The stylish broad effect is particularly well treated in this instance by the somewhat unique arrangement of the graceful plumes. A simple fold of velvet is disposed about the crown and is formed into a large rosette in front in the center of which is an ornamental buckle.

FIGURE No. 6.—A bed of beautifully shaded roses is the suggestion offered in this dressy hat, which is intended to be worn well forward over the face. The brim is held up slightly at the back by a bunch of the flowers. The entire hat is covered with this garden and in such a clever manner as to appear that the roses have carelessly fallen into position. The hat is of velvet in the darkest red rose shade, while the floral decorations carry out all the exquisite shadings of this color. The edge of the brim is corded. For carriage or dressy wear this type is much approved.

FIGURE No. 7.—Large black picture hats are so dressy and picturesque they are always in good style. An unusually lavish use of handsome plumes lends an almost regal air to the mode here pictured. The hat is of black velvet and is to be worn slightly over the face and turned up just a bit on the left side, where a graceful feather rests upon the hair. Most of the plumes fall toward the back, though one is adjusted in such a

manner as to fall toward the front and conceal the crown. Worn with a handsome carriage or calling gown this elaborate hat would be very appropriate.

FIGURE No. 8.—The fad for employing birds as a decorative feature is pleasingly illustrated in this jaunty mode. A dark-brown flat braid was used to make the rather novel shape, which has a high crown and rather wide brim slightly rolled and fastened against the crown at the left side. The brim is faced with the same flat braid in a light beige tone. A soft twist of velvet in a slightly lighter shade than the hat is wound around the crown, and a huge bird carrying out all the beautiful shades of brown in its plumage rests artistically against the high crown toward the front, its long sweeping feathers falling gracefully toward the back from the left side. The mode is exceptionally well suited for wear with a tailor gown of brown.

FIGURE No. 9.—The round hat is almost universally becoming and when trimmed in the simple yet very stylish manner here illustrated will find many followers. The color scheme adopted is bluet in its various shades. Fancy braid in the light shade was used to make the hat, while the huge bow and soft twist around the crown is of taffeta in a darker tint. Rising almost erect from the careless knot in the center of the bow are two long, speckled quills shading beautifully in the harmonizing tints of this color. The brim facing may be in some pretty contrast, and the taffeta replaced by velvet for the bow, if individual taste so dictates.

FIGURE No. 10.—Another interesting type of the round hat is shown in this illustration. The brim is rolled on the edge all around, but retains the broad effect. The hat is of light-gray felt and is stylishly adorned with velvet in a darker shade wound gracefully around the crown and disposed in a large rosette bow at the left side. Thrust through the knot in the center of the bow is a long, gracefully curved quill shading from gray to white. A more fitting accompaniment to a tailor gown of gray cheviot could scarcely be found, though it is appropriate to wear with a variety of toilettes, both tailor made and those of a more elaborate type.

FIGURE No. 11.—In this illustration the modish creation is worn over the face in a manner resembling the shepherdess effect. Rather short curling quills and broad ribbon unite in making the hat one of unusually good style. Fancy braid is again employed to make the hat; and the broad ribbon is smoothly arranged about the crown and disposed in a fanciful bow directly in front. Several of the quills are arranged on each side of the standing loops. Rosettes of ribbon may be arranged underneath the brim at the back to rest upon the hair, if desired.

FIGURE No. 12.—The always popular walking shape is stylishly pictured in somewhat modified form at this figure. Black and white, an ever pleasing combination, was adopted for the mode. The hat is white felt having a brim facing of black. Around the rather high crown broad, heavy corded ribbon is arranged. At the left side it is formed in a looped bow having two loops that stand erect, while the others give the broad effect. Resting against the standing loops are two black wings placed close at the base and opening at the top, revealing the ribbon loops. With a black and white gown this modish affair would be very attractive.

THE BLUE MAN.

BY MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, AUTHOR OF "THE ROMANCE OF DOLLARD," "THE DAYS OF JEANNE D'ARC," "THE QUEEN OF THE SWAMP" AND OTHER STORIES.

The lake was like a meadow full of running streams. Far off indeed it seemed frozen, with countless wind-paths traversing the ice, so level and motionless was the surface under a gray sky. But Summer rioted in verdure over the cliffs to the very beaches. From the high greenery of the island could be heard the tink-tank of a bell where some cow sighed amidst the delicious gloom.

East of the Giant's Stairway in a cove are two round rocks with young cedars springing from them. It is easy to scramble to the flat top of the first one and sit in open ambush undetected by passers. The world's majority is unobservant. Children with their nurses, lovers, bicyclists who have left their wheels behind, excursionists—fortunately headed toward this spot in their one available hour, an endless procession, tramp by on the rough, wave-lapped margin, never wearing it smooth.

Amused by the unconsciousness of the reviewed, I found myself unexpectedly classed with the world's majority. For on the east round rock, a few yards from my seat on the west round rock, behold a man had arranged himself, his back against the cedars, without attracting notice. While the gray weather lightened and wine-red streaks on the lake began to alternate with translucent greens, and I was watching mauve plumes spring from a distant steamer before her whistles could be heard, this nimble stranger must have found his own amusement in the blindness of people with eyes.

He was not quite a stranger: I had seen him the day before; and he was a man to be remembered on account of a peculiar blueness of the skin, in which, perhaps, the action of some drug or chemical had left an unearthly haze over the natural flush of blood. The phenomenon might readily have been accepted as the effect of sky lights and cliff shadows, if I had not seen the same blue face distinctly in Madame Clementine's house. He was standing in the middle of a room at the foot of the stairway as we passed his open door.

So unusual a personality need not be considered as entirely out of place in a transplanted Parisian tenement. Madame Clementine was a Parisian; and her house, set around three sides of a quadrangle in which flowers overflowed their beds, was a bit of artisan Paris. The ground floor consisted of various levels joined by steps and wide-jamb doors. The chambers, to which a box staircase led, wanted nothing except canopies over the beds.

"Alors I give de convenable beds," said Madame Clementine in mixed French and English, as she poked her mattresses. "Des bons lits! T'ree dollar one chambre, four dollar one

chambre—" she suddenly spread her hands to include both—"seven dollar de tout ensemble!"

It was delightful to go with any friend who might be forced by crowded hotels to seek rooms in Madame Clementine's alley. The active tiny Frenchwoman, who wore a black mob-cap everywhere except to mass, had reached present prosperity through past tribulation. Many years before she had followed a runaway husband across the sea. As she stepped upon the dock almost destitute the first person her eyes rested on was her husband standing well forward in the crowd, with a ham under his arm which he was carrying home to his family. He saw Clementine and dropped the ham to run. The same hour he took his new wife and disappeared from the island. The doubly deserted

French-speaking woman found employment and friends; and by her thrift was now in the way of piling up what she considered a fortune.

The man on the rock near me was no doubt one of Madame Clementine's permanent lodgers. Tourists ranting over the island in a single day had not his repose. He met my discovering start with a dim smile and a bend of his head, which was bare. His features were large, and his mouth corners had the sweet, strong expression of a noble patience. What first impressed me seemed to be his blueness, and

the blurredness of his eyes struggling to sight as Bartimeus's eyes might have struggled the instant before the Lord touched them.

Only Asiatics realize the power of odors. The sense of smell is lightly appreciated in the Western world. A fragrance might be compounded which would have absolute power over a human being. We get wafts of scent to which something in us irresistibly answers. A satisfying sweetness, fleeting as last year's wild flowers, filled the whole cove. I thought of dead Indian pipes, standing erect in pathetic dignity, the delicate scales on their stems unfurled, refusing to crumble and pass away; the ghosts of Indians.

The blue man parted his large lips and moved them several instants; then his voice followed, like the tardy note of a distant steamer that addresses the eye with its plume of steam before the whistle is heard. I felt a creepy thrill down my shoulders—that sound should break so slowly across the few yards separating us! "Are you also waiting, madame?"

I felt compelled to answer him as I would have answered no other person. "Yes; but for one who never comes."

If he had spoken in the pure French of the Touraine country, which is said to be the best in France, free from Parisianisms, it would not have surprised me. But he spoke English,



THE GIANT'S STAIRWAY.

with the halting though clear enunciation of a Nova Scotian.

"You—you must have patience. I have—have seen you only seven Summers on the island."

"You have seen me these seven years past? But I never met you before!"

His mouth labored voicelessly before he declared, "I have been here thirty-five years."

How could that be possible!—and never a hint drifting through the hotels of any blue man! Yet the intimate life of old inhabitants is not paraded before the overrunning army of a season. I felt vaguely flattered that this exclusive resident had hitherto noticed me and condescended at last to reveal himself.

The blue man had been here thirty-five years! He knew the childish joy of bruising the flesh of orange-colored toadstools and wading amidst long pine cones which strew the ground like fairy corn-cobs. The birches were dear to him, and he trembled with eagerness at the first pipe sign, or at the discovery of blue gentians where the eastern forest stoops to the strand. And he knew the echo, shaking like gigantic organ music from one side of the world to the other.

In solitary trysts with wilderness depths and caves which transient sightseers know nothing about I had often pleased myself thinking the Mishi-ne-macki-naw-go were somewhere around me. If twigs crackled or a sudden awe fell causelessly, I laughed—"That family of Indian ghosts is near. I wish they would show themselves!" For if they ever show themselves, they bring you the gift of prophecy. The Chippewas left tobacco and gunpowder about for them. My offering was to cover with moss the picnic papers, tins and broken bottles with which man who is vile defiles every prospect. Discovering such a queer islander as the blue man was almost equal to seeing the Mishi-ne-macki-naw-go.

Voices approached; and I watched his eyes come into his face as he leaned forward! From a blur of lids they turned to beautiful clear balls shot through with yearning. Around the jut of rock appeared a bicycle girl, a golf girl and a youth in knickers having his stockings laid in correct folds below the knee. They passed without noticing us. To see his looks dim and his eagerness relax was too painful. I watched the water ridging against the horizon like goldstone and changing swiftly to the blackest of greens. Distance folded into distance so that the remote drew near. He was certainly waiting for somebody, but it could not be that he had waited thirty-five years: thirty-five Winters, whitening the ice-bound island; thirty-five Summers, bringing all paradise except that for which he waited.

Just as I glanced at the blue man again his lips began to move, and the peculiar tingle ran down my back, though I felt ashamed of it in his sweet presence.

"Madame, it will—it will comfort me if you permit me to talk to you."

"I shall be very glad, sir, to hear whatever you have to tell."

"I have—have waited here thirty-five years, and in all that time I have not spoken to anyone!"

He said this quite candidly, closing his lips before his voice ceased to sound. The cedar sapling against which his head rested was not more real than the sincerity of that blue man's face. Some hermit soul, who had proved me by watching me seven years, was opening himself, and I felt the tears come in my eyes.

"Have you never heard of me, madame?"

"You forget, sir, that I do not even know your name."

"My name is probably forgotten on the island now. I stopped here between steamers during your American Civil War. A passing boat put in to leave a young girl who had cholera. I saw her hair floating out of the litter."

"Oh!" I exclaimed; "that is an island story." The blue man was actually presenting credentials when he spoke of the cholera story. "She was taken care of on the island until she recovered; and she was the beautiful daughter of a wealthy Southern family trying to get home from her convent in France, but unable to run the blockade. The nun who brought her died on shipboard before she landed at Montreal, and she hoped to get through the lines by venturing down the lakes. Yes, indeed! Madame Clementine has told me that story."

He listened, turning his head attentively and keeping his eyes half closed; and again worked his lips.

"Yes, yes. You know where she was taken care of?"

"It was at Madame Clementine's."

"I myself took her there."

"And have you been there ever since?"

He passed over the trivial question, and when his voice arrived it gushed without a stammer.

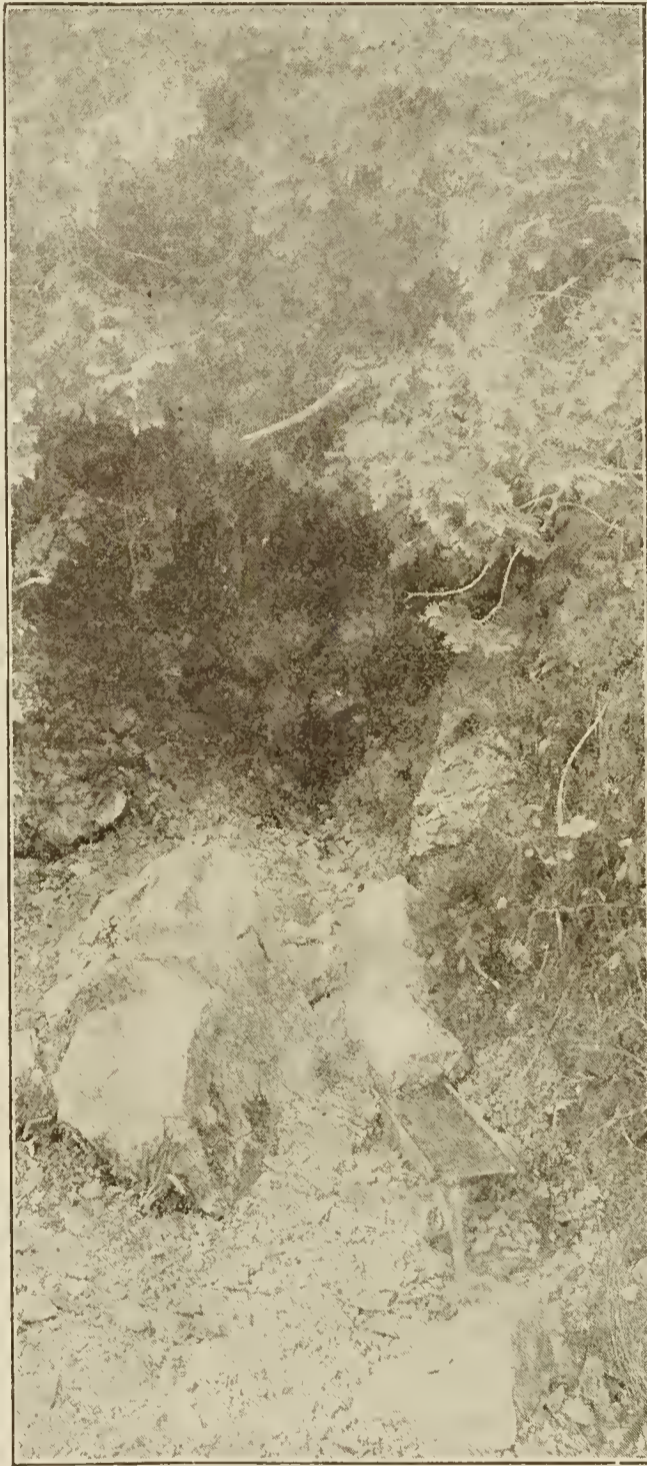
"I had a month of happiness. I have had thirty-five years of waiting. When this island binds you to any one you remain bound. Since that month with her I can do nothing but wait until she comes. I lost her, I don't know how. We were in this cove together. She sat on this rock and waited while I went up the cliff to gather ferns for her. When I returned she was gone. I searched the island for her. It kept on smiling as if there never had been such a person! Something happened which I do not understand, for she did not want to leave me. She disappeared as if the earth had swallowed her!"

I felt a rill of cold down my back like the jetting of the spring that spouted from its ferny tunnel farther eastward. "Had he been thirty-five years on the island without ever hearing the Old Mission story about bones found in the cliff above us? Those who reached them by venturing down a pit as deep as a well, uncovered by Winter storms, declared they were the remains of a woman's skeleton. I never saw the people who found them. It was an oft repeated Mission story which had come down to me. An Indian girl was missed from the Mission school and never traced. It was believed she met her fate in this rock crevasse. The bones were blue, tinged by a clay in which they had lain. I tried to remember what became of the Southern girl who was put ashore, her hair flying from a litter.

Distinct as her tradition remained, it ended abruptly. Even Madame Clementine forgot when and how she left the island after she ceased to be an object of solicitude, for many comers and goers trample the memory as well as the island.

Had his love followed him up the green tangled height and sunk so swiftly to her death that it was accomplished without noise or outcry? To this hour only a few inhabitants locate the treacherous spot. He could not hide, even at Madame Clementine's, from all the talk of a community. This unreasonable tryst of thirty-five years raised for the first time doubts of his sanity. A woman might have kept such a tryst; but a man consoles himself.

Passers had been less frequent than usual, but again there was a crunch of approaching feet. Again he leaned forward, and the sparks in his eyes enlarged, and faded, as two fat



THE SPRING.

women wobbled over the unsteady stones, exclaiming and balancing themselves, oblivious to the blue man and me.

"It is four o'clock," said one, pausing to look at her watch. "This air gives one such an appetite I shall never be able to wait for dinner."

"When the girls come in from golf at five we will have some tea," said the other.

Returning beach gadders passed us. Some of them noticed me with a start, but the blue man, wrapped in rigid privacy with his head sunk on his breast, still evaded curious eyes.

I began to see that his clothes were by no means new, though they suited the wearer with a kind of masculine elegance. The blue man's head had so entirely dominated my attention that the cut of his coat and his pointed collar and neckerchief seemed to appear for the first time.

He turned his face to me once more, but before our brief talk could be resumed another woman came around the jut of cliff, so light-footed that she did not make as much noise on the stones as the fat women could still be heard making while they floundered eastward, their backs toward us. The blue man had impressed me as being of middle age. But I felt mistaken; he changed so completely. Springing from the rock like a boy, his eyes glorified, his lips quivering, he met with open arms the woman who had come around the jut of the Giant's Stairway. At first glance I thought her a slim old woman with the kind of hair which looks either blond or gray. But the maturity glided into sinuous girlishness, yielding to her lover, and her hair shook loose, floating over his shoulder.

I dropped my eyes. I heard a pebble stir under their feet. The tinkle of water falling down its ferny tunnel could be guessed at; and the beauty of the world stabbed one with such keenness that the stab brought tears.

We have all had our dreams of flying; or floating high or low, lying extended on the air at will. By what process of association I do not know, the perfect naturalness and satisfaction of flying recurred to me. I was cleansed from all doubt of ultimate good. The meeting of the blue man and the woman with floating hair seemed to be what the island had waited for for thirty-five years.

The miracle of impossible happiness had been worked for him. It confused me like a dazzle of fireworks. I turned my back and bowed my head, waiting for him to speak again or to leave me out, as he saw fit.

Extreme joy may be very silent in those who have waited long, for I did not hear a cry or a spoken word. Presently I dared to look, and was not surprised to find myself alone. The evergreen-clothed amphitheatre behind had many paths which would instantly hide climbers from view. The blue man and the woman with floating hair knew these heights well. I thought of the pitfall, and sat watching with back-tilted head, anxious to warn them if they stirred foliage near where that fatal trap was said to lurk. But the steep forest gave no sign or sound from its mossy depths.

I sat still a long time in a trance of the senses, like that which follows a drama whose spell you would not break. Masts and cross-trees of ships were banded by ribbons of smoke blowing back from the steamers which towed them in lines up or down the straits.

Toward sunset there was a faint blush above the steel-blue waters, which at their edge reflected the blush. Then mist closed in. The sky became ribbed with horizontal bars, so that the earth was pent like a heart within the hollow of some vast skeleton.

I was about to climb down from my rock when two young men passed by, the first strollers I had noticed since the blue man's exit. They rapped stones out of the way with their canes, and pushed the caps back from their youthful faces, talking rapidly in excitement.

"When did it happen?"

"About four o'clock. You were off at the golf links."

"Was she killed instantly?"

"I think so. I think she never knew what hurt her after seeing the horses plunge and the carriage go over. I was walking my wheel down hill just behind and I didn't hear her scream. The driver said he lost the brake; and he's a pretty spectacle now, for he landed on his head. It was that beautiful old lady with the fly-away hair that we saw arrive from this morning's boat while we were sitting out smoking, you remember."

"Not that one!"

"That was the woman. Had a black maid with her. She's a Southerner. I looked on the register."

The other young fellow whistled.

"I'm glad I was at the links and didn't see it. She was a stunning woman."

Dusk stalked grimly down from eastern heights and blurred the water earlier than on rose-colored evenings, making the home-returning walker shiver through evergreen glooms along shore. The lights of the sleepy Old Mission had never seemed so pleasant, though the house was full of talk about that day's accident at the other side of the island.

I slipped out before the early boat left next morning, driven by undefined anxieties toward Madame Clementine's alley. There is a childish credulity which clings to imaginative people through life. I had accepted the blue man and the woman with floating hair in the way which they chose to present themselves. But I began to feel like one who sees a distinctly focused picture shimmering to a dissolving view. The intrusion of an accident to a stranger at another hotel continued this morning, for as I took the long way around the bay before turning back to Clementine's alley I met the open island hearse, looking like a relic of provincial France, and in it was a coffin, and behind it moved a carriage in which a black maid sat weeping.

Madame Clementine came out to her palings and picked some of her nasturtiums for me. In her mixed language she talked excitedly about the accident; nothing equals the islander's zest for sensation after his Winter trance when the Summer world comes to him.

"When I heard it," I confessed, "I thought of the friend of your blue gentleman. The description was so like her. But I saw her myself on the beach by the Giant's Stairway after four o'clock yesterday."

Madame Clementine contracted her short face in puzzled wrinkles:

"There is one gentleman of red head," she responded, "but none of blue—*pas du tout*."

"You must know whom I mean—the lodger who has been with you thirty-five years."

She looked at me as at one who has either been tricked or is attempting trickery.

"I don't know his name—but you certainly understand! The man I saw in that room at the foot of the stairs when you were showing my friend and me the chambers day before yesterday."

"There was nobody. De room at de foot of de stair is empty all season. *Toute de suite* I put in some young lady that arrive this night."

"Madame Clementine, I saw a man with a blue skin on the beach yesterday—" I stopped. He had not told me he lodged with her. That was my own deduction. "I saw him the day before in this house. Don't you know any such person? He has been on the island since that young lady was brought to your house with the cholera so long ago. He brought her to you."

A flicker of recollection appeared on Clementine's face.

"That man is gone, madame; it is many years. And he was not blue at all. He was English Jersey man, of Halifax."

"Did you never hear of any blue man on the island, Clementine?"

"I hear of blue bones found beyond Point de Mission."

"But that skeleton found in the hole near the Giant's Stairway was a woman's skeleton."

"Me loes!" exclaimed Madame Clementine, miscalling her English as she always did in excitement. "Me handle de big bones, moi-même! Me loes what de doctor who found him say!"

"I was told it was an Indian girl."

"You have hear lies, madame. Me loes there was a blue man found beyond Point de Mission."

"But who was it that I saw in your house?"

"He is not in my house!" declared Madame Clementine. "No blue man is ever in my house!" She crossed herself.

There is a sensation like having a slide pulled from one's head: the shock passes in the fraction of a second. Sunshine, and rioting nasturtiums, the whole natural world, including Clementine's puzzled brown face, were no more distinct to-day than the blue man and the woman with floating hair had been yesterday.

I had seen a man who shot down to instant death in the pit under the Giant's Stairway thirty-five years ago. I had seen a woman, who, perhaps, once thought herself intentionally and strangely deserted, seek and meet him after she had been killed at four o'clock!

This experience, set down in my note-book and repeated to no one, remains associated with the Old World scent of ginger. For I remember hearing Clementine say through a buzzing, "You come in, madame—you must have de hot wine and jahjah!"

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.



CONDUCTED BY MRS. FRANK LEARNED.

GIVING LUNCHEONS.

There is nothing difficult in giving a small luncheon and no better way of encouraging intimacy or friendship between women, who see nothing of each other at dinners and merely exchange a few words at teas or receptions. At luncheon they sit down for a pleasant, social hour, and if the hostess selects her guests with a view to having them enjoy meeting each other, and places the right people together at table, she may be reasonably sure of success. Six or eight persons make a good number for a small luncheon, where easy and general conversation is desirable.

The invitations may be sent out a week in advance and written informally, as follows:

My dear Mrs. Thompson:

Will you take luncheon with me informally on Saturday, October the fourteenth, at half past one o'clock?

Sincerely yours,

Mary Robinson.

*25 Hill Street,
October the seventh.*

Courtesy demands that an immediate reply should be sent to such an invitation, in order that the hostess may fill the vacancy in case the invitation is declined. It is proper in writing an acceptance to repeat the date and the hour, and thus avoid any misunderstanding.

The hostess should make her arrangements so carefully that she has nothing to do when her guests arrive but to give her attention to them. In going in to luncheon the hostess may lead the way, walking beside a guest, or she may ask her friends to precede her. At such an informal affair she usually tells the guests where to sit. It is the duty of the guests to make themselves agreeable, and if by any inadvertence a guest finds herself placed beside some one whom she dislikes, she must be careful to make the best of the situation and not allow her hostess to discover any discomfiture on her part.

As for the luncheon itself, the repast may be simple, but the table must be perfect in its appointments. A square of white embroidered linen is sometimes used on a mahogany table. A dish of maiden-hair fern in the center or a few flowers in vases here and there will be sufficient for decoration. The silver, glass and china must be spotless. Bouillon in cups, oyster patties, chops and peas, celery salad, ice cream, cake and coffee will be sufficient to serve. It is proper for the guests to wear their hats at luncheon and to remove their gloves when sitting down at table.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. E. D.—For a country wedding the wild flowers in season are always charming for house decorations. The Autumn fields and roadsides afford a plentiful supply of golden-rod, purple aster, sumach and mountain ash. Ferns and branches of Autumn leaves may be used with good effect. Among cultivated flowers hydrangeas and chrysanthemums are very decorative, but it is equally in good taste to use wild flowers, and the difference in expense is worth considering.

Mexico.—The choice of a gown for a bride to wear at a reception given some weeks after the wedding depends on the purse of the bride, her age, the season of the year, or the climate where she is to reside. A girl of twenty can wear a simple white organdy or dotted muslin in warm weather, yet this would be inappropriate for a woman of thirty. In the South organdy might be worn in October, yet would be unseasonable in a northern climate. A dress of light-colored figured or striped taffeta silk, a light-gray veiling, or a pale-gray crêpe de Chine, if expense need not be considered, might be best. If the reception is to be in the afternoon the dress should be high necked.

A Subscriber.—Cards should be left when returning a first call.

A. G. B.—1. Dark blue, tan, pink, heliotrope and deep red are usually becoming to a brunette. Blue-gray had best be avoided. A pinkish tint of gray is usually suitable to dark complexions. Yellow is becoming to very few persons. Dark green often makes an olive skin seem clearer. Colors which may be becoming when worn below the face

are not always satisfactory in a hat. 2. It was not possible to reply to your inquiries by letter, as you omitted the full address.

Anna.—It is usual for a bride to have her clothing and linen marked with the full initials of her maiden name. Pillow-shams have the initials or monogram embroidered in the center. Pillow-cases may have the initials at one end.

Rosalie.—If a person who has just been introduced says on leaving after a little talk, "I am glad to have met you," you might reply, "And I am glad to have had the pleasure of meeting you."

Ann Brown.—1. It does not seem necessary to say "Please" to waiters in a hotel or restaurant when giving an order. 2. If you are seated at table next to the person who carves at the house where you are boarding and she serves you first, it would be civil to pass the plate if you are next to a much older woman, but it would not be necessary to pass it to a man; if there are servants, you might with propriety keep the plate and have the servants attend to the guests.

A Subscriber (Lafayette).—1. When offering good wishes to a newly married pair you may say to the bride, "I wish you a great deal of happiness," and to the groom, "I congratulate you on your good fortune." 2. When congratulating parents on the birth of a child you might say, "I congratulate you on having a little son," or daughter, as the case may be.

B. B. G.—It is usual for the bride's parents to give the wedding reception. The bride's mother receives. The mother of the groom may stand not far distant from the bride's mother, and it is polite for guests to offer her their congratulations.

Paddy, F. N. and L. L.—Girls of thirteen may wear their dress skirts to the top of their boots. Their hair may be worn in a long braid tied with a black ribbon or may be braided, looped and tied. Read the reply to S. N. S. in THE DELINEATOR for September.

Social.—1. Eighteen is the proper age for a girl to go out into society—not earlier. During the preceding years she had best devote her time to study and to training herself intelligently. If she goes out when too young to assume a place among older people she is naturally at a disadvantage and really does herself harm by her immaturity, or she may get the credit of being forward. To be popular and successful socially, a girl must have ease of manner and politeness; must possess a fund of general information and be able to talk on the leading topics of the day, the new books which people are reading, athletic sports, music, art, etc. It is important for her to know how to dance well. She must be bright and full of life and cheerfulness, yet must never be noisy or loud. She must have tact enough to be able to make people talk about the things in which they are interested. 2. If a girl's mother gives a dance or a card party for her, it is proper for her to participate, but she must be careful to see that her guests have partners. 3. It is not necessary to rise when introduced. 4. It is not good form for a girl to shake hands with men when they are introduced. 5. A cotillon is danced with one partner. The shorter dances which precede this may be divided among several friends, and it is not in good taste for a girl to appear to be absorbed in one person. In THE DELINEATOR for April and September are hints under this department which may help you.

C. G. D.—The remarks at the head of this page will cover your query.

Miss Ignorance and Anxious.—1. If you are going to a town to live in the Winter where you have a number of friends, it will be best to send a card with your address on it to each friend as soon as you are settled there. "Fridays" written on the lower edge of your card will indicate the afternoon when you may be found at home. "Fridays in November" would give you four days for receiving. It is usual to serve simple refreshments when one has a day at home. Tea, dainty sandwiches, little cakes and bonbons may be arranged on a small table in a convenient corner of the room and served informally. 2. The reply to B. S. B. will aid you. 3. A card should never be handed to the person on whom you are calling. You may leave it on the hall table. 4. Visiting cards are plain white and unglazed, about three and a half inches long by two and a half wide. The full name is engraved from a plate,

*Miss Margaret Louise Banks,
125 Milton Street*

R. P. II.—It is no longer the fashion for a woman to take a man's arm while walking in the street.

B. S. B.—When making a call where there are two ladies in the family, you ask the servant who opens the door, "Are the ladies at home?" If they are at home you hand two cards to the servant, who should receive them on a small tray which is usually kept on the hall table for this purpose. If the servant should say that Miss Brown is at home, but Mrs. Brown is out, it is proper to hand the same number of cards as if Mrs. Brown were at home, and to go in and pay the visit to the daughter and to say to her that you are sorry that her mother is not at home. This counts as a visit and your duty is done.

SOME WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS.

Every now and then some woman hits on a plan for earning a living which is so simple and so womanly one wonders it was not thought of sooner. The weaving of baskets seems a commonplace enough occupation as a means of support, yet its discovery as such was made only the other day, and by Misses Mabel and Stella Campbell, two young women scarcely out of their teens. Miss Mabel gives a pleasant account of their beginning and success.

"The idea," she explained, "first came to my sister five years ago when she was visiting Aiken, S. C. Of course, every one who has been to Aiken remembers the little baskets made of pine needles which are made and brought to the hotel for sale by the country women. Well, Stella visited one

of these 'cracker' women and learned how the baskets were made. The following year I went out West—the far West—in the Indian country, as teacher in a family of a prominent ranchman. There were plenty of Indians about, and I saw many beautiful baskets. At Christmas I sent Stella the prettiest that could be bought, and when she wrote she suggested that I learn how the baskets were made. I did and became very much interested both in the curing of the grasses and in the numerous patterns which I myself invented. Then I sent Stella a package of the grasses and a dozen baskets of my own manufacture.

"It was then the first money was made. My sister combined the Indian and Southern materials into a basket of her own designing. This she offered to a fashionable florist, who took it at once and paid a good price for it. Of course, Stella followed this up by working all her materials into baskets, which she readily sold. Naturally, when I came East with my employers last Winter every available crack and crevice of my luggage was filled with the various grasses used by the Indians in their basket-weaving. Later in the season I accompanied the family to Florida, where I acquired some new hints on basket-weaving. On our way back we stopped at Asheville, N. C., and I learned something more. So, you see, it was quite natural for us to think of basket-weaving as a means of earning money. After considering the matter seriously we consulted several florists, and received so many orders that we decided to turn our whole time and attention to the work.

"I think it is a field where women may earn a comfortable living. We have already received orders for twice as many baskets as we could have ready for the Autumn trade if we attempted to do the work alone. Last season we employed two girls as assistants. This season we will certainly be compelled to engage several more. I am convinced that ready sale for such baskets will be found in any large city where flowers and fancy candies are sold.

"Our 'plant'—you must not think of it as a factory, because the fact that all of our work is done by hand is one of its greatest merits—is a pleasant little cottage in the country, just near enough to the Adirondacks for us to enjoy the scenery and not far enough away from railroads to make transportation difficult.

"Like everything else, the work requires to be learned; but is not difficult. The chief requirement, it appears to me, aside from the mechanical knowledge, is the ability to invent new shapes and combine the various straws and colors into original designs."

Since the advent of sewing machines the story of a woman making a good living with her needle reads like a fairy tale. Mrs. Willis S. Kellogg of Westfield, Mass., is, perhaps, the one

woman in the United States who has accumulated a fortune by hand embroidery. When fifteen years of age she was thrown on her own resources and forced to earn a living for herself and her mother. She had received no special education, and no one considered her a girl of talent. Speaking of her work, she says:

"I had taken lessons of a visiting teacher who taught in our town for a few months, and, as I was fond of the work, I decided to give embroidery lessons. My first class was formed in Westfield, but as soon as I gained confidence I branched out, forming classes in several small towns near here. Then I began to realize that if I wished to hold my pupils I must learn new stitches and keep up with the fashion in

fancy-work. For that purpose I went to Boston and learned the Kensington and other stitches popular at that time. The next year I went abroad to see what new ideas could be picked up. It was not an expensive trip, you may be sure, for in those days our bank account was not large; but I managed to visit the museums and old cathedrals and to make friends with various sisterhoods where old tapestries and embroideries are preserved. I derived many new ideas, and learned new stitches as well.

"On my return I simply could not teach all the pupils who applied. I worked very hard, as I had to do all my stamping and get all my materials ready early in the morning or late at night, my classes occupying the entire day. Then I began to get orders for handsome pieces of work from people who were able and willing to pay large prices. I felt I must manage to fill those orders and finally decided to have assistance. So I did the stamping, selected the colors and materials, and had the work done by girls whose work I knew to be good. The result was so satisfactory that I have continued to push it ever since. I stopped teaching after a few years and devoted my entire time to filling orders. Last Autumn, when getting ready articles which had been ordered for the holiday season. I was able to keep more than two hundred girls regularly employed for three months.

"Since that first trip I have always gone to Europe once a year, and generally for three months. I do it to get ideas, and find that it pays. I get orders from all over the United States, England and France, and often feel like giving up the business



THE MISSES MABEL AND STELLA CAMPBELL.



MRS. WILLIS S. KELLOGG.

simply because I have so much work I don't know where to begin. Most of my largest orders come through fashionable upholstering houses. They have the fitting up of handsome homes, where the hangings, cushions, linens, etc., must correspond with the architecture and finishings of the various rooms. I inspect the rooms, make my designs, select materials, stamps, select colors and send them to my girls. The majority of the smaller orders come direct from customers, and I always make it a point to change and alter until they are pleased.

"In my opinion the chance for a woman to earn a good living by embroidery was never better than it is to-day. She must, however, be energetic and exert all the brain power she possesses."

Miss Margaret Oliver is an enterprising young Southern woman who has made bulb-growing a profitable business. Her home is within a few miles of Augusta, Ga., and comprises between fifty and seventy-five acres of land which, when she inherited it, the neighbors said was too poor to sprout cow-peas.

"I had been a public school-teacher," Miss Oliver explained when asked about her work, "and the confinement and worry with the children had almost destroyed my health. This little farm was left me about six months before the doctor said I must give up my school. I didn't object, except for the fact that it was my only means of support. Well, my mother and I moved to the farm about the middle of January. The house was almost in ruins and the whole place the picture of desolation. We bought a mule and made preparations for a vegetable garden. I never saw anything like the bulbs turned up in that garden. My mother would not have a single one thrown away, but insisted on planting every one. So by the first of February half of the garden was green with sprouting bulbous roots, and my mother, in her element, trying to decide the different varieties. After a few days we discovered the same green heads popping up all over the front and back yards and the horse lot.

"Looking over seed catalogues, I began to notice the prices of bulbs, varieties that we trod on every time we stepped out of our door. Then I sent on samples to several seed houses, and asked what they would pay for such bulbs. Two Northern firms wrote me offers and asking how many dozens I could furnish. You don't know how I laughed over those letters. The idea of counting those bulbs by the dozen! I wrote I could furnish them by the bushel, the barrel, the hundred-weight, and could guarantee every one.



MISS MARGARET OLIVER.

"I received orders from both firms, and when the tops of the plants died down I had the bulbs carefully gathered. My mother and I sorted and boxed them with our own hands for shipment. Then we began to prepare for another crop. When our checks came, with orders to be filled the next year, we were elated. I wrote at once to other seed houses, soliciting orders for another year, and also asked my friends, for I began to look upon the two firms who first ordered of us as friends, if they

could make suggestions as to newer or more popular bulbs for growing. They not only made suggestions, but supplied us with a sufficient number to begin.

"So far, I have the greatest demand for the double jonquil, the Bermuda lily and several varieties of gladioli, but I try always to plant according to my orders, leaving a good margin in case of accidents. As a result, I have always had a surplus, for which, up to the present time, I have always managed to get a good price. I have never had a poor crop, and I can see no reason why I should ever anticipate one. Bulbs come at a season when rain is plentiful, and our Winters are never severe enough to kill them, although they are often nipped and have to make more than one effort to hold up their heads."



MARJORY DEAN.

Marjory Dean is the romantic name of a very practical young business woman, and perhaps the only feminine landscape assistant to an architect in the United States. Miss Dean, or M. Dean as she signs herself in a bold, business-like hand, is a charming young woman still under thirty, filled with energy and devoted to her work. When asked how she "chanced" to hit upon her profession, she replied with energy:

"There was no chance about it. I was lucky in having a practical mother who treated her children all alike, boy and girls. I knew even as a little girl that I must earn my living when I grew up, so I endeavored to lay the foundation for a profession by my studies even while attending the grammar grades in the public schools. My mother gave us all advice, and her advice to me was to look for some profession other than typewriting, bookkeeping or teaching. I had no especial talent, so when I showed a fondness for architecture she encouraged me, and suggested that even if I never succeeded in becoming an architect, I might be an architect's assistant in some capacity. Just after I left school, within the month, I came to New York and offered my services to a prominent architect. He could do nothing for me then, but he gave me some valuable advice. 'Go to Europe,' he said; 'if possible, spend at least three months studying architecture. Not the buildings so much—for every architect has studied that branch, but their settings. Study the grounds. Every year the number of wealthy Americans who wish to build handsome homes is increasing. In the majority of cases they take a fancy to a certain style of architecture and want it reproduced in some particular spot without the least regard for suitability. Now what you ought to learn is how to build the grounds up to suit the house. Let the architect build the house and you build the grounds.'

"I acted on his suggestion, and to-day I am his landscape assistant. My work consists in planning and sometimes laying off the grounds surrounding homes in a manner that will be in keeping with the style of the buildings. I plan avenues, vistas, tangles, waterfalls, groves, hedges, grassplots and any other feature called for by the architecture of the house. It is my business to see that the various windows and doors have pretty outlooks and bits of landscape; that the several approaches are made in such a manner as to give the best views of the house. We often have to cut down or build up hills. In one instance I recall we had to build a hill in the midst of a flat, level tract because the owner insisted that he wished his house patterned after a certain castle he had seen on the Rhine. With that idea in his head he bought a large tract of the flattest land he could find, and then came and gave us the order for the building. When we found there was no hope of dissuading him we set to work to remedy the defect. Fortunately for my part of the work, the place was well wooded and had a fine stream running through it. We are still working on that place, but when it is completed it will be among the first dozen of the handsomest estates in this country. I don't mean the most expensive, but the most beautiful from an artistic standpoint.

"Do I superintend the planting and carrying out of my plans? Only so far as to see that they produce the desired effect. I am fully occupied as it now stands, and, as I said before, my profession is by no means overcrowded."

LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

TATTING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen.

SHAMROCK DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.—Materials: Two tating shuttles; No. 100 linen thread and a piece of linen the size the doily is desired.

To make the row of shamrocks around the linen: Take 1

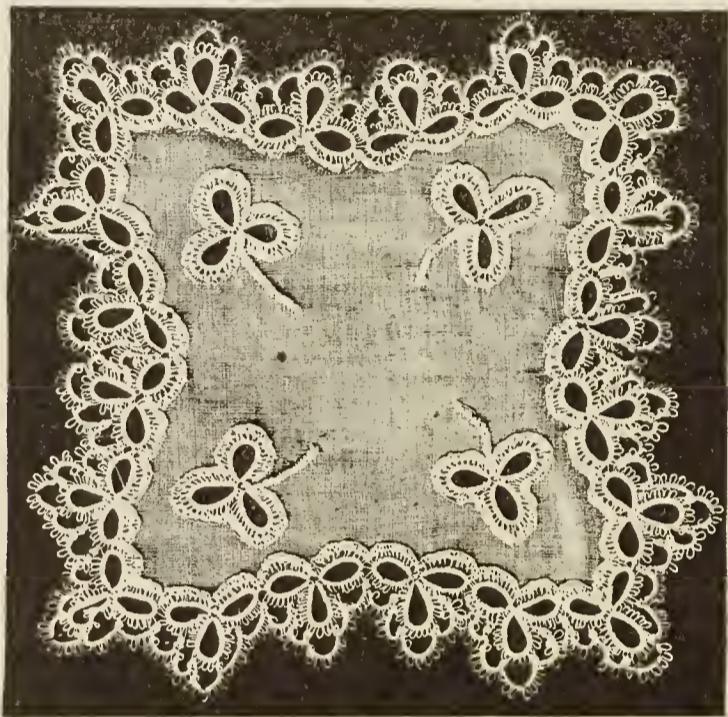


FIGURE NO. 1.—SHAMROCK DOILY.

shuttle, make a leaflet of 44 d. s. and 21 p. separated by 2 d. s., draw up; make 2 leaflets with 52 d. s. and 25 p. separated by d. s.; join 1st p. to 2nd p. of 1st leaflet. Make 3rd leaflet like 1st, join 1st p. to last p. of 2nd leaflet. Make 2nd shamrock like one just made, joining the 11th p. of 1st leaflet to 11th p. of 3rd leaflet of 1st shamrock. Make all the shamrocks on the sides of doileys in the same way; then make the leaf on the corner joining the 13th p. of 1st leaflet to the 11th p. of 3rd leaflet on last leaf made; join next leaf to 13th p. of 3rd leaflet on corner, continue on side as before; join the last leaf to 1st one made. Baste the leaves down on the edge of the linen; then button-hole stitch them to place through the picots.

The leaves can be arranged along the side of the doily in any outline desired. Make 4 separate leaves and button-hole stitch them down in the corners as shown; also make a short stem to each with the stem (over-and-over) stitch. Now cut the linen from under the leaves close to the button-hole stitching and also from under the leaves along the border. Next, with the 2 threads, make an edge (see engraving) around the leaves of the border as follows:

Make a knot of 2 d. s., join to 1st 2 p. between 2 of the leaves; 2 d. s., draw up. Tie on 2nd thread; with the 2 threads make a chain of 12 d. s. and 5 p. separated by 2 d. s.; turn, make a knot, join to side of 1st leaflet, turn, make a chain, turn, make a knot, join to side of middle leaflet of same leaf, turn, make chain with 16 d. s. and 7 p. separated by 2 d. s., turn, make knot, join to the other side of the middle leaflet, turn, make a chain like 1st, turn, make knot, join to side of 3rd leaflet of same leaf, turn, make a chain, turn, make a knot, join between the 2 leaves same as 1st knot was joined, turn and continue around all the leaves the same as leaf just finished; this

finishes the doily. A center-piece can be made by cutting the linen as large as desired and making the border to fit. Press the doily on the wrong side on a damp cloth.

SHAMROCK-AND-ROSE INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 2.—Material used: Same as for doily.

First make a row of shamrocks the length the lace is to be, joining the 2nd leaflet of each leaf between the 1st and 3rd leaflet of preceding leaf. To make the leaves: Make the 1st leaflet with 52 d. s. and 25 p. separated by 2 d. s.; make 2nd leaflet close to 1st with 27 p. and 56 d. s. separated by 2 d. s.; join 1st p. to last p. of 1st leaflet. Make 3rd leaflet like 1st joining to 2nd leaflet; tie thread and cut off; all the rest of the leaves are made like 1st leaf, joining the leaves together as described above. After all the leaves are made make a row of small roses on each side of leaves, as follows: Make a center with 1 shuttle of 18 d. s. and 5 p. separated by 3 d. s.; tie the thread and cut off; then, with 1 shuttle, make a knot of 1 d. s., join to a p. of center, 1 d. s., draw up; tie on the 2nd thread and make a chain with the 2 threads of 12 d. s. and 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s.; turn, make a knot joining to 2nd p. of center, turn, make another chain, join the 3rd p. to 18th p. on side of 1st leaflet of last leaf made, turn, join to center with a knot, turn, make a chain, join to side of 2nd leaflet of same leaf, turn, join to center, turn, make a chain, join to side of 1st leaflet of next leaf, turn, join to center, turn, make a chain, then join to the 1st chain, tie the threads and cut off. Make a rose between the leaves on each side of leaves. Then make an edge on each side of the roses as follows: A ring with 16 d. s. and 7 p. separated by 2 d. s.; join the 4th p. to the 3rd p. of 1st chain at the side of the 1st rose, tie on 2nd thread and make a chain with the 2 threads of 14 d. s. and 6 p. separated by 2 d. s., turn, make a ring, join to 2nd chain of same rose, turn, make a chain, turn, make a ring, join to 1st chain of next rose, turn, continue making chains and rings, joining a ring to each chain on the sides of the roses the length of lace. Press with a hot iron on the wrong side of the work.

SHAMROCK-AND-ROSE EDGING.

FIGURE No. 3.—Materials: Same as for doily.

First make shamrocks for the point. For 1st leaflet: Take



FIGURE NO. 2.—SHAMROCK-AND-ROSE INSERTION.

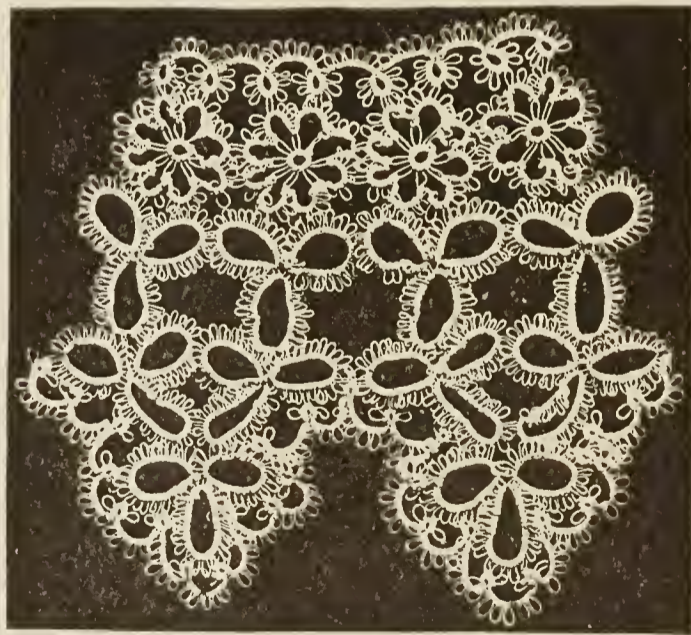


FIGURE NO. 3.—SHAMROCK-AND-ROSE EDGING.

1 shuttle and make 52 d. s. and 25 p. separated by 2 d. s., make 2nd leaflet with 56 d. s. and 27 p. separated by 2 d. s., join 1st p. to last p. of 1st leaf, make 3rd leaflet like 1st, join 1st p. to last p. of 2nd leaflet, tie threads and cut off. Make 4

more leaves like 1st for a point; join 2nd and 3rd leaves at ends of 1st leaflets, then join the 1st leaflets of 2nd and 3rd leaves together at ends and join 2nd leaflet to top of 1st leaf made; make 4th leaf, join 2nd leaflet at top of 2nd leaf, and 1st leaflet of 5th leaf at end of 3rd leaflet of 4th leaf; join 2nd leaflet to top of 3rd leaf; this makes the 1st point. Make as many points as required and join 2nd point to 1st at the side of 2nd and 4th leaves. Now with 2 threads make a row of roses at top of points thus: Make a center of 18 d. s. and 8 p. each separated by 2 d. s., tie the threads and cut off; then with 1 shuttle make a knot of 1 d. s., join to p. of center, 1 d. s. draw up, tie on 2nd thread and with the 2 threads make a chain of 12 d. s. and 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s.; turn, make a knot, join to center, turn, make a chain, join 3rd p. to side of 1st leaflet of 1st leaf at top of lace, turn, join to center, turn, make a

chain; join to top of 3rd leaflet of same leaf, turn, join to center, turn; continue making chains and joining to center until there are 8 chains around the center; join last chain to 1st, tie threads and cut off. Make 2nd rose like 1st, join 1st 2 chains to side of 1st rose, and 3rd and 4th chains to top of 2nd leaf; continue for length of lace. Make the edge, with the 2 threads at top of roses as follows: Make a ring of 16 d. s. and 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., join 4th p. to 3rd p. of 1st chain at top of 1st rose and tie on 2nd thread; with the 2 threads make a chain of 14 d. s. and 6 p. separated by 2 d. s., turn, make a ring, join to 2nd chain of 1st rose, turn, make a chain, turn, make a ring, join to 1st chain of 2nd rose, turn, make a chain, turn, make a ring, join to 2nd chain of same rose, turn; continue making chains and rings the length of the lace. Press with a hot iron.

THE SINGING VOICE.

BY MME. LUISA CAPPIONI, MEMBER OF THE EXAMINING BOARD AND CHAIRMAN OF THE VOCAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSICIANS, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

PLACING OF THE VOICE.

The placing of the voice is the principal thing to be shown in the first lesson, and if the pupil has never sung it is an easy task for him to understand and accomplish this important step, as he has nothing to unlearn. The tone, which must be conceived in the mind, is brought by the auditory nerve to the vocal apparatus, where, fed by the breath, it rings freely, producing by its vibrations the tone thought, if no contortions or compressions in the throat take place to interfere with it. The resonance of that tone would be weak if it were not brought to the sounding board—the hard substance of the nasal and malar bones. By keeping the vocal apparatus loose the vibrations rise freely, producing, like the *Æolian* harp, a heavenly tone. The best way to practise the placing of the voice is as follows:

Stand in an easy position, as if just ready to step forward, and with the mouth closed hum the syllable *mi* to each tone. If rightly placed, the quivering sensation above referred to will be felt in the nasal and malar bones. It cannot be too early impressed upon the pupil that the production of a tone depends upon the thought. He must be able to think that tone which the printed or written note indicates, and by this conception the vocal apparatus will take such a position that the cords will vibrate the tone thought. There must be a quick conception, or, rather, anticipation of thought, in order to allow the vocal apparatus to take its proper position before the breath arrives and by its friction generates the tone; for just as the sunbeam needs time to penetrate the atmosphere to reach this globe, so does the thought need time to make its way from the mind to the throat to produce a round, noble, matured and, therefore, sweet tone. As the painter must calculate where to strike with his brush to produce certain light and shade in his picture, so the singer must calculate what modulation must be given to express truthfully the sentiment to be interpreted by the voice. But a voice hardened by contortions in the throat is not able to produce those lights and shades. The singer may feel deeply, and may nearly tear himself to pieces trying to give utterance to his sentiments, but the voice, if hardened by pressure in the throat, refuses to express this depth of feeling, and the public remains unmoved, incapable of being stirred by a warmth which the singer feels but is unable to produce. Only an elastic, well-placed and intelligent thought tone can reflect the singer's sentiment in the listener's soul. Contortions and efforts in the throat deaden the ringing quality of the otherwise beautiful tones, injure the health by interrupting proper circulation and spoil the voice by unnatural exertions.

It is almost incredible how many people go on singing in this unnatural way, screwing up the throat and trying to force the poor voice through it, producing chronic inflammation of the vocal organs. The more husky the voice becomes the more they force it, until finally many a singer, or, rather, many a would-be singer, after spending much time and money upon his vocal culture, concludes that "the climate is injurious to his throat" and, therefore, "he must give up singing altogether." What is the cause of so many voices being in this deplorable condition? Incompetent teaching. Theodore Thomas stated to me in regard to so many broken voices: "It is because so many

people who fail in business or trade put out a sign of 'vocal teacher' to keep them from starving." Many who merely can accompany a song think themselves vocal teachers. It is a sad thing to see what wrong is done by teachers who do not know how to produce a good tone themselves; and, to disguise their ignorance, use anatomical terms to impress the pupils with their deep science. How glibly they talk of the larynx, the pharynx, false vocal cords and true ones, tonsils, mucous membrane, etc., etc., to keep their influence upon their pupils.

Anatomy of the throat has nothing to do with singing, and the study of it only confuses the pupil. If the pupil's head is once filled with such stuff, she thinks over it and wants to know more, and will trace out the lines of every tone in the throat. And when the pupil feels the lines, then an elastic, velvety emission of the voice is impossible; the sound gets stiffened and coarse, and instead of velvety, flute-like tones, she sings so many broomsticks. A young lady who once came to me had been well drilled in this anatomical method and forced every tone through her stiffened throat, the result being that her voice was hard and turbid—muddy. With great difficulty she learned to relax the muscles, enabling the throat to become an open passageway through which the voice travelled freely—clear and transparent. But during the Summer vacation she applied herself earnestly to learn all she possibly could about the formation of the throat. Having read in some book that the quality of the tone depends upon the action of certain cartilages, she wanted to trace the action of them with each tone. The result was that when she came to her lesson in the Autumn her voice was as stiff and hard as when she first began. The less the pupil occupies herself with the structure of the throat, the looser and more natural she holds it, the more beautiful will be the voice. All the pupil requires to know about anatomy is that beside the use of the muscles of the cheeks she has a diaphragm, ribs, chest and lungs, with which to regulate the breath, tongue, teeth and lips, the pressure of which forms vowels and consonants.

RESPIRATION.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the use of the breath in singing. By a gentle relaxation the diaphragm is lowered, giving room to the globules of the lungs; the floating ribs are expanded; the chest (not the shoulders) is raised, and the muscular force of that action enlarges the frame of the lungs, producing an empty space which, as "Nature abhors a vacuum," is immediately filled with air, thus accomplishing easy and noiseless breathing. After the lungs are filled with air the abdomen becomes the regulator and supplies more or less volume of air to the vocal cords, by more or less contraction upward. Usually people consume the air in the upper part of the lungs first (the fresh air), causing a sinking of the apex (chest); the middle and lower cells of the lungs, containing the complementary and stationary air, cannot send up their supplies; and thus, often to the surprise of the singer, the breath ends very untimely.

In singing it is absolutely necessary to consume the air in the lowest part of the lungs first, so that the air columns, rising straight upward, produce the greatest power and longest duration in the musical phrase. Ordinarily people do not breathe so

as to use the air in the lowest part of the lungs, hence its name, "stationary air." Charging these cells with fresh air gives a stronger circulation to the blood and increased strength to the whole. Hence it is readily understood why singing is such a healthful pursuit. Just as the tone is anticipated, so is the breath, which must be taken in slowly and kept in readiness to feed the tones; and in order to acquire the control of the breath it is necessary that the pupil be drilled on exercises carefully prepared for that purpose.

Breathing from the shoulders is entirely wrong. It is true that the greatest quantity of air can be so taken in, but it cannot be kept in, as the weight of the shoulders presses the air out at the very first note; so that the quantity gives no advantage, while the motion of the shoulders and head enables the public to notice each time a breath is taken. This shoulder breathing may be compared to the action of a rubber ball, which, the quicker and stronger it is thrown against the wall, the quicker rebounds; the more forcibly the shoulders are raised, the quicker they fall back into their natural place; and the breath is gone before it is possible to gain control over it. The muscular action necessary to raise the chest (without using the shoulders) and expand the ribs is gentle and unobservable when the diaphragm is relaxed, while the contraction of the abdominal walls sends to the tones the life-giving substance of the tone—the air.

The breath once understood by the pupil, he can go on from the close-mouthed tone already described to open tone. To give the open tone a velvety, elastic quality, it is best to begin with shut mouth, as above explained, letting the jaw drop gradually, while the vowel, rich and elastic, spins out like the tones of a violin, the tongue lying flat in the mouth and resting against the lower teeth. Notwithstanding that the vibrations have to travel down from the nasal and malar bones to the upper teeth and lip, the tones must never be nasal. The open tone must be brought back to the starting-point (all with the same breath) by gradually closing the jaw and ending with the lips together, humming again the syllable *mi*, the vibrations never ceasing to be felt in the nasal and malar bones.

You may observe that I do not use the expression, "Open the mouth," having learned from experience that few people know how to do that. When told to open the mouth, not only is the jaw not opened, but in almost every instance the head will be raised, producing an interruption of tone commonly called a "crack." Therefore, instead of "Open the mouth," I say, "Drop the jaw." When dropping the jaw to produce the open tone in pronouncing the vowel there must be accompanying it an elasticity which, from its effects, I might call the "varnish of the voice"; but as this designation gives rather a hard, affected impression, since it generally conveys the idea of superficial brilliancy only, I prefer to call it "glue"—an element which by its stickiness and consequent elasticity and warmth enables the tone to reflect every sentiment. The tone must be so guided that this gluey substance—the vowel—serving as a coating to the note when inflated by the breath, stands outside of the lips, just as a soap bubble stands outside of a straw through which it is blown. The more a soap bubble is inflated by a long, economical breath, the more brilliant are its colors. The same occurs with an elastic voice coated by the vowel (glue). Just as a dry, hard sponge refuses to receive the water, so a dry, hard tone refuses to receive the sentiment.

CRESCENDO AND DECRESCENDO.

One often hears the *crescendo* produced by a pressure in the throat, and *decrescendo* by a cramping up of the vocal cords. This is wrong. By breathing correctly the *crescendo* is made simply by a contraction of the abdominal walls that gives strength to the diaphragm to rise and act on the lungs, which supply the tone with an increasing amount of breath, thereby causing an increasing volume of tone. The volume of tone thus produced can be decreased simply by a playing of the muscles of the cheek, the face becoming more cheerful, while the eyes have a smiling expression, when it seems as if the full tone were disappearing in the distance. The more happy the expression in the eyes, the sweeter and smaller becomes the tone, so that in a large hall the public can scarcely tell when the artist ceases to sing the *pianissimo*. The *decrescendo* might be called "perspective singing," since the full, rich tone disappears in the distance. Just as in the perspective of a railroad the tracks meet and disappear, so forms a well-guided *decrescendo* a perspective to the ear. The smile lessens the power and furnishes loveliness, calmness to sound, and such evaporation of the voice that the tone disappears like mist in the atmosphere.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT OF THE JAW FOR PRONUNCIATION.

To produce a round, full, even tone, great attention must be given to gaining independence in the movement of the jaw. I have found this can best be done by the pupil repeating one syllable—take, for example, *la*—four times on the same tone, the proportions of which must be so accurate and there must be such a sustaining quality that they resemble even columns in architecture; and hence the name the "Four-column study." Care must be taken in closing the jaw to nourish the tone with increasing breath, since, as the passage for the emission of the tone becomes less, a greater quantity of breath must be used to keep the same fullness of tone. When the jaw is not under control there is a jerkiness in the upward motion before commencing the next syllable, causing an interruption which might be called an "eclipse" of the tone. This is entirely overcome by mastering the "Four-column study." This study can also be used for practising vowels and different syllables, since all vowels and syllables can be used in turn.

INTERVALS.

The pupil after having conquered the placing of single tones, the *crescendo* and *decrescendo* and the independent motion of the jaw proceeds to intervals. This is briefly explained: The tone has simply to be thought and the vocal cords produce it. Some people seem to think they have a whole piano keyboard in the throat and make frantic efforts to reach an octave or more. When they learn that only by the thought the voice can act, what a relief it is to them, and with what ease the intervals are taken!

ARCHES.

The study of arches comes next; and it is a difficult one. If the proportion of *piano* and strength are not carefully observed, it never answers its purpose and is never smooth. The arch must be made with combined diaphragm and vowel; or, better, the latter must be swayed by the diaphragm from one tone to another. The starting of the arch must always be *piano*, as the swaying power develops such force in the voice by the contraction of the diaphragm that if started *forte*, it would produce an ugly sound and twist. There are arches that go quickly from one interval to another, which might be called "mental arches." They connect one tone with another, forming "legato singing," equalizing the voice. The slower arch, starting also *piano*, swayed by a powerful action of diaphragm over to the next tone, is the *portamento* and serves to produce the utmost force. Such an arch may be considered as the manufacturer of strength.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

The muscles in the cheeks and around the eyes are not the only ones which influence the coloring of the tones. The muscles of the upper lip are also important factors in this respect, and the lower lip has also a little to do with forming and shading the vowels and consonants. But the voice must stream freely through the shape of the vowels, which I like to call the "soul of the voice." The subject of the formation of vowels and consonants is, indeed, a very important one, and far too little attention is given to it. It should be the school-teacher's first study to call the child's attention to the movements necessary to produce the different sounds of vowels and consonants. But the incredible ignorance which exists in regard to the subject proves how little it is done. When I have asked intelligent adults to tell me what they have to do when they pronounce the vowel *e* or *i*, they have become embarrassed and seldom could give a good answer. Most singers when they pronounce *i* close the teeth, with the lips wide apart like a horse when it expects sugar; and they think that the poor imprisoned voice will form a beautiful tone behind those teeth! If the vowel can be defined as the smooth, harmonious emission of sounding breath, modulated but not obstructed by the organs of speech, the very definition would indicate how absurd it is to close the teeth to produce the sound of *i* or any of the vowels.

Some teachers hold that the voice should be developed by practising only the open *a*; others by the dark *a*; others again in singing only the round *o*. I do not dispute that there are advantages in practising any one of the three vowels, but it is absurd to dwell only upon one, as is evident from the abominable pronunciation of those vowels not practised, so that sometimes a singer goes through a whole performance without the

audience being able to distinguish whether the language sung was Italian, Greek or Chinese. All the vowels must be carefully studied and practised, until they can be produced with ease. It is necessary to bear in mind that it is the mouth, not the tonsils, which gives the proper form for breath colored by the tone to produce the vowels *la, le, li, lo, lu, la*, and backwards.

The consonants classified as "labials," "labio-dentals," "palatals" and "gutturals," must be pronounced clearly and distinctly, allowing a slight emission or rather a slight explosion of air to come between two consonants belonging to different classes. Take, for example, the word "first," the *r* being a palatal and the *s* a linguo-dental (formed by the tip of the tongue being placed against the base of the upper teeth). There must be a slight explosion of breath to divide the two, in order to have them distinctly pronounced, but the *s* and the *t*, belonging to the same class of consonants (both linguo-dentals), are not divided in this way. The little explosion between consonants of different classes gives that clear utterance which enables the words of the singer to be understood distinctly. Without it the pronunciation becomes thick, clumsy, unintelligible.

The same may be said in regard to elocutionists; not all of them know the power of breath and to what extent they can use the muscles of the lips, tongue, etc., to form short but distinct consonants and fulness of ringing vowels; and in the error to give force by the throat their speech, in the climax of effect, results in a rattle, a disagreeable grating of the voice. The Italian tragedian Salvini may serve as an example how to use the speaking voice. The observer will find that he never closes or forces his throat; therefore, his voice, even in the highest passion, produces harmonious tones. Sarah Bernhardt's intonations were a perfect treat to me. She proved with her quick though distinct formation of words that she understands what the Italians mean by *pronunziare a fior di labbro*—"to pronounce with the edges of the lips" (flower of the lips). Her ability in using the voice in speech is admirable, never losing its sweetness in her rare extension of about two octaves, producing, to the highest tones, pure and silvery sounds. Without seeing

Sarah Bernhardt's angular action I would listen to the charm of her voice for hours. The Italian, and more so the French language, has advantages over the English, which by its character is formed back in the throat; therefore, still more attention should be given to this subject.

FLEXIBILITY.

The necessity of flexibility in singing need not be dwelt upon, for it is self-evident, and the vocal student cannot begin too early to acquire it. By the loose, natural production of tone flexibility loses its difficulty, and it is remarkable to what perfection it can be brought. Each tone of the execution must fall with its vowel loosely and easily, just as a drop of rain falls. In executing florid passages, if the syllable begins with the vowel *a*, the shape that the mouth assumes to produce this vowel must be retained for as many scales and *arpeggios* as the musical phrase contains—until the next syllable, when the form required for the new vowel is kept in the same way, thus producing a single quality of tone, no notes going back into the mouth, leaving holes in the voice and destroying that evenness wherein lies the beauty of flexibility, the highest skill of singing.

The preparatory study for the trill (the most beautiful ornament) generally commences with the fourth or fifth lesson, and if the pupil will leave his throat in a loose, natural fashion, the trill can be acquired after half a year's practice. A series of exercises for the acquirement of flexibility, including *solfeggio* (for the rapid pronunciation of vowels and consonants), studies for execution, are given to the pupil as necessity demands, great discrimination being needed to decide the order in which the studies are to be given, since certain idiosyncrasies in a pupil often necessitate in the early lessons studies generally reserved for the advanced student.

With the natural production of tone, singing is as easy as talking: in fact, singing is nothing else but talking upon harmonious tones. Mozart's great teacher, Cimarosa, showed us the truth of this sentence in the "Quarrelling Trio" of his opera *Il Matrimonio Segreto*.

LUISA CAPPANI.

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THE ART OF KNITTING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
 p.—Purl or, as it is often called, seam.
 pl.—Plain knitting
 n.—Narrow.
 k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
 th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
 Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
 To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
 sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
 To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
 Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
 Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
 Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next star. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

YOKE FOR GIRLS' DRESS.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 3.—This yoke is composed of alternate

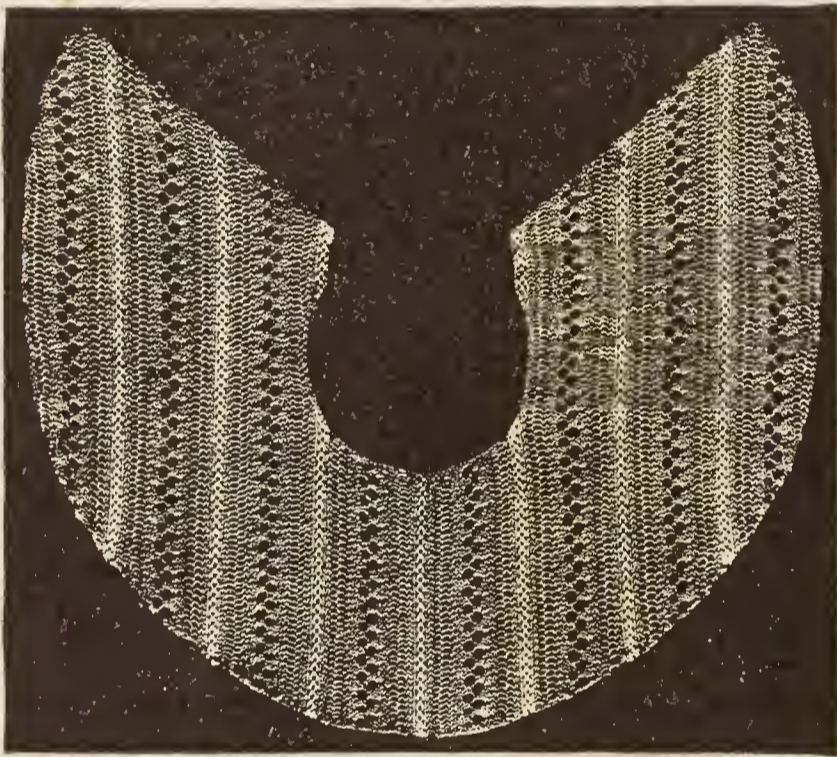


FIGURE NO. 1.—YOKE FOR GIRLS' DRESS.

strips of knitted insertion and narrow braid which are joined with overhand stitches on the wrong side. The lining, which can be of white or colored material, is first cut and the strips arranged in the shape required, as plainly shown by the cut. The neck can be finished with one row of insertion over the

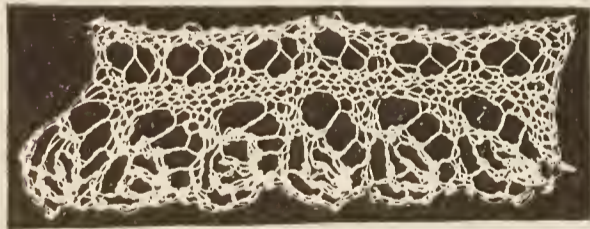


FIGURE NO. 2.—NARROW LACE.

Sl 1, k 1, o 2, ("o 2" means over twice) p 2 to., k 5, draw 4th st., 3d and 2nd over 5th, o, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 2.

standing collar or with a narrow edge of lace, and the lower edge of yoke with a full frill of knitted lace to match the insertion. (See figure No. 3.)

For Insertion.
 —Cast on 18 stitches.

First row.—

Second row.—Sl 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, make 3 stitches out of loop (thus: k 1, p 1, k 1,) k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 2.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 10, o 2, p 2 to., k 2.

Fourth row.—Like first.

Fifth row.—Like second.

Sixth row.—Like third. Repeat.

Lace for Frill.—Cast on 38 stitches.

First row.—Sl 1, k 3, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, draw 4th stitch, 3rd and 2nd over 5th, o, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, draw 4th, 3rd and 2nd over 5th, o, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Second row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, make 3 stitches of o 2, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, make 3 stitches out of loop as before, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, make 3 st. out of loop, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 4.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 3, o 2, p 2 to., k 10, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 10, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Fourth row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, draw 4th stitch, 3rd and 2nd over 5th, o, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, draw 4th stitch, 3rd and 2nd over 5th, o, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 4.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, make 3 st. out of loop, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, make 3 st. out of loop, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 9.

Sixth row.
 —Bind off 3,
 k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 10,

o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 10, o 2, p 2 to., k 4. Repeat from 1st row.

NARROW LACE.

FIGURE NO. 2.—
 Cast on 11 stitches.

First row.—K 1, o, n, k 3, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.

Second row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, o, n, k 1.

Third row.—K 3, o, n, k 2; o, o, n, 3 times.

Fourth row.—K 2, p 1, 3 times; k 4, o, n, k 1.

Fifth row.—K 3, o, n, k 3; o, o, n, 4 times.

Sixth row.—K 2, p 1, 4 times; k 8.

Seventh row.—K 9, slip 9 stitches over first stitch on left hand needle, o, n.

Eighth row.—Knit plain. Repeat from first row.



FIGURE NO. 3.—EDGING FOR YOKE FOR GIRLS' DRESS.

HEALTH: HOW TO BE WELL AND LIVE LONG.—
 The special mission of this pamphlet is fully indicated by its sub-title. Rational personal care of one's natural physical condition, without the aid of drugs and medicines, except when the latter are absolutely necessary, are two of the many strong

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COLLEGE NEWS

By CAROLYN HALSTED.

OPENING FEATURES.

The first week of the Autumn term is about the busiest season of the whole year at college, and the incoming freshman feels rather at sea in her new environment; a little forlorn and neglected, too, among so many strange faces and desperately homesick when her mother or other accompanying relative bids her a final good-by. What a bustle and scurrying about there is on the opening day, as the crowded cars and stages deposit their precious freight, while corridors overflow with alert undergraduates and with baggage of all kinds. Then comes evening chapel, followed by greetings among the old students and hilarious reunions in friends' rooms.

Each college has its own particular *modus operandi*, known to returning upper-classmen, but a confusing mystery to the novice. The little "Handbook" sent out by the Young Women's Christian Association of Mount Holyoke College to all entering students that they may become familiar with college ways and customs, contains some practical suggestions in the way of small details, such as:

Come prepared to live without your trunk for a day—or longer. It may be delayed.

A fountain pen is almost indispensable to a college student.

Watch the bulletin boards for important notices in regard to class meetings, the loan of books and furniture, etc.

Learn the college songs, that you may be able from the beginning of your college days to enter heartily into the spirit of the life here.

If you can play at all on the guitar, banjo or mandolin, apply for the Banjo Club. If you can sing, apply for the Glee Club. There is no harm in trying, and you may be one of the fortunate ones.

In making plans for furnishing your rooms, do not forget sofa-pillows and pictures.

Bring a short skirt and cap for rainy days; South Hadley mud is proverbial.

At Vassar when the new-comers have matriculated and every one has registered, settled on her electives and begun lectures and laboratory work, social life and outdoor sports begin. All the girls go chestnutting through the Glen and bring back beside the nuts armfuls of red leaves and fluffy clematis vines to decorate their walls. Then comes the opening of the senior parlor, also the sophomore reception to the freshmen. The latter is a function of much elegance, and the provincial young novice is much overawed by all the attention paid by her especial sophomore, who sends her flowers and escorts her to Philaethean Hall in the gymnasium, and makes her feel less homesick.

At Smith College the new-comer makes her bow at what is known as the "Freshman Frolic," an evening party in the gymnasium, when the whole college world turns out to demonstrate its good-will toward the verdant young member. She is in charge of some older student, not necessarily a sophomore, who takes her to the reception, introduces her right and left and sees that her first impression of the social side of Smith is favorable. It is said of her, "She learns, too, at this time her first lesson in college standards; the college genius, the college beauty, the social belle, the girl bright, as well as

popular, who belongs to a dozen societies and clubs, and the quiet girl, whose judgment everyone respects, are all pointed out to her by one or another as worthy of attention and regard. She comes to the conclusion at last that success lies along many lines, and examines her own small talent hopefully."

The Woman's College of Baltimore welcomes its incoming class by a large reception given in Gaucher Hall under the auspices of the college branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. This affair, to which everyone is invited, is followed by the senior tea to the freshmen, when the sophomores waylay the innocent young guests before they make their entrance, and subject them to a mild form of hazing, a practice not much indulged in at the women's colleges. But they make up for their teasing soon after by entertaining their younger sisters in some delightful way. At the Woman's College one of the greatest athletic events of the year is the championship tennis tournament between the sophomores and freshmen, occurring soon after the Autumn opening. With this the new class is given its introduction to outdoor sports and the strong college and class feeling, for on the great day the seniors range themselves with the sophomores, while the juniors take the freshman

side. Uproarious demonstrations are the order of the day from start to finish, and class cries rend the air, with yells of "Go in, 1902!" "Hurrah for 1903" which burst from the partisan champions, who wave class colors, pennants, hats, handkerchiefs, etc., to give vent to wildest enthusiasm as the plucky contestants make brilliant scores.

The upper classmen at Wellesley make much over their youngest colleagues in the early days of their advent. The juniors give them a play; the sophomores a dance in "The Barn," an affair of distinction when full evening dress prevails, dainty refreshments are served and a band plays for waltzing.

One of the most unique freshman ovations is that tendered at Bryn Mawr by the sophomores. The evening the young novice first dons the cap and gown so dear to the heart of the Bryn Mawr girl, the sophomores present the freshmen with quaint little lanterns with intent to light them through their college career. The presentation occurs on the campus, where the sophs gather in a body while the fresh-

men in a long procession wend their way to the spot, each one to receive her miniature bull's-eye. The two classes then join forces and move slowly across the campus, singing as they go, to Pembroke Hall, where the occasion ends with a dance and merrymaking.

The old students always return in the Autumn to resume college life among changes and innovations, and this season is to prove no exception. One of the most unwelcome announcements in college circles is the resignation from the presidency of Mount Holyoke of Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead, who has been its leading officer through the nine most prosperous years of its long history. During this period it has passed from a seminary to be one of the foremost seats for the higher education of women. Mrs. Mead cannot be persuaded to alter her resolution, stating that she has given to Mount Holyoke the best work of her life and that she now desires to be free from further responsibility. Mrs. Mead is a woman of note, uniting modern learning and culture with a profound religious spirit, an interesting personality and much practical good sense. Of fine old New England stock, she is a native of Massachusettes and was educated in the seminary at Ipswich founded by Mary Lyon, the founder of



MRS. ELIZABETH STORRS MEAD, PRESIDENT MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

Mount Holyoke. She taught before and after her marriage to Professor Hiram Mead of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, and she has always showed a natural bent toward mental and moral philosophy and æsthetics. Her resignation does not take effect until next year, meanwhile her successor will be chosen.

Radcliffe is much concerned in the recent action of the faculty of the Harvard Law School. This august body has voted to admit women to this school provided they are registered as graduate students at Radcliffe College, but they will not be granted the Harvard degree, just as they are not given that of Doctor of Philosophy, although three have already gained it with honor very recently and have received Harvard certificates.

Barnard has had an honor conferred on one of its youthful alumnae, Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of the wealthy New York banker, Henry Clews, who has been appointed by the Mayor a school inspector from her district, a position to which no salary is attached, but which requires intelligence and understanding. Miss Clews is a young lady of brains and erudition, who might have shone as a belle in fashionable society but who preferred to devote her time to profounder aims. She has taken all the degrees Columbia University has to confer—Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, her special line of study having been philosophy and education.

The Woman's College of Baltimore is able to announce that

its trustees have secured \$85,000 of the supplemental fund of \$150,000 asked for a year ago. President Goucher has made a strong appeal to the people of Baltimore for a twentieth century offering of \$2,000,000 to the cause of education—of this amount one half to go to the John Hopkins University, the remainder to the Woman's College, which is already in the front rank of the women's colleges, and with such increased foundation could do wonders along educational lines.

New scholarships have come to many of the colleges, as the large demand for them from needy but scholarly girls is never fully supplied. Vassar and Wellesley have received additional ones of \$8,000 from Miss Helen M. Gould, who had already founded them at both these institutions. The income from this sum yields a sufficient amount to cover both board and tuition. Smith has a gift of \$5,000 of this kind, the Woman's College of Baltimore \$5,000, while Wells College has two, each of which yields annually \$100, and a scholarship fund of \$1,000 to be invested for the same purpose.

Material alterations in respect to curriculum and changes among professors and instructors are numerous this year. One of the most radical of the former is noted at Smith, where, beginning with the class of 1902, the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred on all graduating students, in place of the three degrees which have up to this time been allowed at that institution in connection with different courses pursued.

THE FATEFUL NIGHT OF HALLOWEEN.

For a successful Halloween party several things are desirable: an open fire or, at least, a grate fire, some secluded corner or a room a little out of the way, and, if one tries the tricks Burns tells of, a garden spot or flower bed. Still, with the variety of tricks given below some or all of these can be dispensed with. A tub partly filled with water has the usual apples floating in it, which are to be "bobbed" for and caught by the teeth. If successful in catching an apple, one will have success in what is most desired. This tub of water can be used later for the "matrimonial sea," one of the prettiest of Halloween tricks.

It is best for the hostess to make a little list for reference, as in the midst of the fun she may forget the order of her tests or may omit some entirely.

With apples, the votary may try to pare one without breaking the skin; then twist the skin three times around the head and let it fall, the shape of the letter which it assumes representing the first letter of the new name, for a girl, or the first letter of the maiden's Christian name, if a man tries the trick. Then eat the apple, and use the seeds for finding your fortune in any of the following ways: Have some one name it with a friend's name, not telling it, and count the seeds—"1, I love, 2, I love, 3, I love, I say; 4, I love with all my heart, 5, I cast away; 6, He loves, 7, She loves, 8, Both love, 9, He (or she) comes, 10, He (or she) carries, 11, He courts, 12, They marry, 13, They part, 14, Die of broken heart."

Then the daisy charm applies to apple seeds—"Rich man, Poor man, Beggar man, Thief, Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Chief." The time may be—"This year, Next year, Some time, Never." The house count is—"Big house, Little house, Hotel, Barn." The wedding dress—"Silk, Satin, Calico, Rags." The wedding trip will be in a "Coach, Wagon, Wheelbarrow, Chaise, Steamer, Balloon, Boat, Railway."

As a test of friendship two seeds are named for different friends and stuck on the palms of the hands; the hands then tossed over the left shoulder, the seed that remains indicating the steadfast friend. This verdict is also reached by placing a seed on each eyelid and winking very hard.

An apple swinging to and fro from the middle of the doorway always tempts some of the guests to try to secure it by biting into it.

All the girls must try slowly eating an apple before a mirror in a dark room, holding in one hand a small lighted taper. Looking into the mirror she will certainly see her future husband over her shoulder.

Tricks with nuts are of very ancient origin. Let a couple

take one each and place them side by side before an open fire or grate. If the nuts burn steadily the course of true love will be smooth. If they sputter or fly apart, disagreement or separation will come. Hazel nuts are burned, the ashes done up in packages and put under the pillows to ensure happy dreams.

Walnuts are necessary in the "matrimonial sea," the prettiest and most interesting test of love or friendship. The boats should be prepared beforehand by splitting a nut very evenly and removing the meat. In the center of each a bit of colored taper is fixed by melting the wax and pressing the end in. The two boats are connected by a bit of string, which, when they are launched in the tub of water, should be lighted. The boats are named at launching, and the owners must watch them until their journey is over—when the light goes out and the wax is all melted. If the boat sails steadily and the light burns well, a long, happy life is predicted.

If two boats come together, their owners will do the same and have a mutual interest. If one boat gets into another's way, look out for trouble. When two boats sail side by side their owners will marry, if of opposite sex; if both are men, will be in business together; if girls, they will spend much time together. When a boat stays by the side of a tub it indicates a stay-at-home; when it touches the sides, frequent short journeys; when it keeps away from the sides, extended travel. The smoothness or disasters of their voyage are also signs of what the life of the owner will be.

"Cutting the flour" is an old trick, but a favorite one. Press a quantity of flour into a mound by means of a large cup and turn it out on a plate. The guests then take turns in cutting it. The one who causes the mound to fall will not get married. A pleasing addition is the placing of a ring in the center, allowing all to cut around it. If the one who causes it to fall can pick up the ring in his (or her) teeth, the spell is broken.

One can use the letters of the alphabet to advantage. Put some into a basinful of water, letters downward, then stir the water. The first that comes up will be the initial of the future husband or wife. Also try blowing letters of the alphabet into line to spell the name of your sweetheart.

The "candle trick" is very pretty. Arrange twelve candles in a row—an effective way is to cover a shingle or thin board with silver or gold paper and have twelve nails with the points sticking through. On these nails place twelve colored tapers, light them all and then have your guests, blindfolded, one by one, try to blow them out. According to the number of lights left will be the years before they will be married.

Three finger-bowls—one with clear water, one with rose-colored water, one empty.—will tell also whether one is to live in single blessedness. If the blindfolded person (the bowls having been changed) puts his or her finger into the empty bowl, it means he or she will not marry; if into the clear water, that one will marry a maid (or bachelor); the rose-colored, a widow (or widower). The same idea is carried out in the three saucers. Into one of these is put a gold ring, which means marriage; into another ashes, which signifies early death, and the third contains water, for single blessedness. The person who tries this must be turned around three times after being blindfolded.

Try two kernels of popping corn in the same way that nuts are used or by putting them into a skillet or popper without a lid. If they pop decorously inside, they remain fast friends. If one pops outside, friendship is broken by the person toward whom it pops.

* The test of the ring in the glass is always good. Pull a hair from the head of the person who wishes to try the experiment and fasten a wedding ring on it; then hold it in a glass not quite full of water and recite the alphabet. If the ring strikes the side of the glass when any letter is spoken, that is the significant one. The years also may be told by counting.

Pouring melted lead from an iron spoon through a key into cold water will give the symbols of "his" or "her" vocation—a book for a merchant, spade for farmer, trumpet for musician, boat for sailor, etc.

If you have a garden or large grounds, let the guests go out separately and pull up some small plant. On their return tell by it whether their fortune will be good or ill. Much earth clinging to the roots means riches. A healthy stalk means good fortune and happiness; and if it tastes sweet, the owner will have a sweet-tempered mate for life. The opposite of these things has a corresponding meaning—bitter or sour means a bitter or cross mate. No earth means poverty, and so through the list. If you have no garden and can get flowers, have a dark room with flowers on trays or tables. Each guest selects a flower in the dark. Each flower for girls has its counterpart among those for the gentlemen, and each flower has also attached a strip of paper with its meaning and fortune: The rose for happiness; the dahlia, proud seclusion and loneliness; zinnias, neglect; and so on. Paper flowers can be used, and they make pretty souvenirs.

The name of the future wife of any young man can be given by a wise person, who will shuffle, cut, deal and consult the cards and then write the name on a card for the youth who is anxious to know. It never fails, since one simply prefixes Mrs. to the name supplied. While going through the pretence it is well to ask questions as to the likes and dislikes of the person who is waiting and then consult the cards. This simple trick was one of those most enjoyed at the Halloween party.

Hang a cabbage in the doorway of one of the rooms, leaving roots and some earth upon it if possible. The Christian name of the first man who enters that room will be that of the husband of the one who hangs it up. The cabbage can be hung in different doorways during the evening by different persons.

Two more elaborate affairs, but worth the trouble, are the

"fairy godmother" and the "three fates." The fairy godmother distributes folded papers to each guest, all except three being blanks. On one is "Wealth," on the second, "Honor," on the third, "Fame." The persons who are fortunate enough to get them are blindfolded and kneel before the fairy saying—

"Most gracious fairy, the gift you give
I will treasure and keep as long as I live,"

then hands the slip of paper to the fairy, who reads "Wealth," and takes from her covered basket a toy dustpan and pins it on the person, saying—

"Your choice is bad when you intrust
Your happiness where moth and rust
In time turn all your wealth to dust."

The next one kneels before the fairy, repeating the couplet, "Most gracious fairy," etc. The fairy reads "Honor" and then says—

"Your honor crowds shall loud declare,
But in your heart no crowd is there;
You'll find, like Falstaff, 'Honor's air.'"

The fairy presents a pair of bellows as she says the last word. For "Fame" a wreath of roses is given, with this verse—

"When Fame doth wear a laurel wreath
He wears this subtle charm beneath:
For every evil thought that's born
The laurel grows a prickly thorn.
But where pure thought and love reposes
The laurel wreath's a wreath of roses."

The three fates are three girls in a room either without furniture or else all furnishings draped in sheets. The girls have the classic drapery of the Fates and powdered hair. One stands by the door with the flax, the next spins, while the third has the shears. The room can be lighted either by rose-colored or blue lights by putting tissue paper shades over the globes. The guests march slowly past this pretty group and as they leave the room are given little envelopes, with cabalistic signs on them; within on a card is the fortune of each—a couplet taken from some poet.

When all are assembled the fortunes can be read aloud while the supper is being served. "Devil," or rich fruit cake, and "angel" cake are both suitable, and a characteristic menu is of nuts, popcorn, apples and other fruits. But do not omit the "fortune" cake, which must be cut so each guest can have a portion. A large, handsome cake on a large tray surrounded by lighted tapers and decorated with hearts, stars and mystic signs makes a pretty show. In the cake must be baked: a ring, for marriage; a heart, for love; a pen, for fame; a key, for success; a thimble, for work; a shell, for travel; a piece of silver, for riches; a button, for old maid or bachelor.

All these tests can be recorded in little books, which can be as pretty as the hostess wishes to make the cover, and kept as souvenirs of a unique and delightful evening.

ELIZABETH T. NASH.

Earth-Old.

The sound of a woman crying
The cry of an Earth-old pain,
Her brow is gnarled and knotted tight,
Her cheeks are drawn and her lips are white,
But she knows her hour is buying
(With a price of no man's gain)
The right of a little breath to be,
Of a tongue to taste, of eyes to see.

* * * * *

And a new little life is lying
And a new little voice set free.

The sound of a woman weeping
The wail of an Earth-old woe,
Will skies ever more shine blue and bright?
Will hearts ever more beat high and light?
As if no babe were keeping
From those who loved him so?
For the other pain there was rich reward,
But for this—O God! how hard! how hard!

* * * * *

Will he never more cease from sleeping
Under rain and sun and snow?

EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

CROCHETING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.
Repat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

s. c.—Single crochet.
d. c.—Double crochet.

h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
tr. c.—Treble crochet.

p.—Picot.
sl. st.—Slip stitch.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

INFANTS' SHAWL, WITH HOOD.

FIGURE NO. 1.—Materials required: 2 skeins of 2-thread Saxony wool, white; 6 laps of split zephyr-wool, white; 6

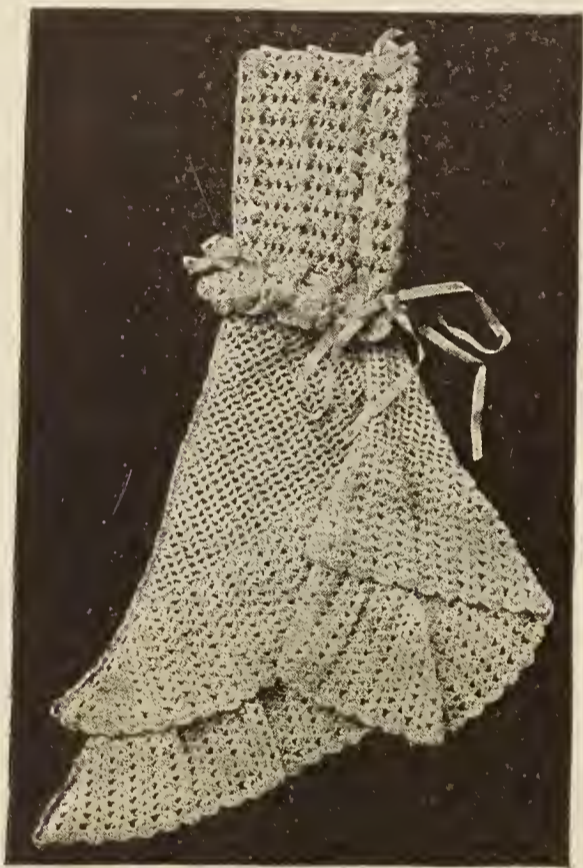


FIGURE NO. 1.—INFANTS' SHAWL, WITH HOOD.

The border is worked with the zephyr wool in shell-work as follows:

First round.—With white make 1 shell of 2 d. c., 1 ch., 2 d. c. in every alternate open space of edge, widening at the corners in every round to keep the work flat. After the first round each shell is worked in center of shell in former round. There are three rounds of white, three of pink, three of white, two of pink worked the same; for the last round make * 4 d. c. in center of shell, 1 slip st. in space between shells and repeat from *.

For the Hood.—Make a chain of 44 stitches with the white; turn, 1 d. c. in 4th stitch from hook; then 1 ch. and 2 d. c. in same stitch. This forms a shell; skip 3 ch., * 1 d. c. in 4th stitch, 1 ch., 2 d. c. in same stitch; repeat from * till there are eleven shells, making the last shell in last stitch of the chain. Now continue down the other side of the chain, using last shell to turn and working a shell in each shell of

laps of split zephyr-wool, pink; a bone crochet hook and 2 yards of half-inch-wide ribbon.

With white Saxony make a foundation chain about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard long.

First row.—1 d. c. in fifth chain, * 1 ch., 1 d. c. in 2nd ch. st., from 1st d. c.; repeat from * until there are 70 d. c. on foundation chain.

Second row.—3 ch., * 1 d. c. in d. c. of 1st row, 1 ch.; 1 d. c. in next d. c.; repeat from * and continue back and forth with these two rows until the work is square, keeping the 70 d. c. in each row.

side just finished. There must now be 21 shells (one on center of top and ten on each side); turn, and work back and forth, making a shell in each shell as before, until there are 17 rows of shells at each side of chain. Then 1 row of pink like last row of shawl border. In 4th row of shells from the front work one row of pink same as edge; repeat in 8th row, also in 12th row. Across the lower edge of the hood work 1 row of * 2 d. c. in space between shells, 2 ch.; repeat from *. Ribbon is drawn through this row.

For the Frill.—*First row.*—* With white 1 shell in the 2 ch., 1 shell between the 2 d. c.; repeat from *. Then two rows of shell on shell, then one row of pink like edge. To join, fold the shawl a little above the center, and sew the hood on at center of fold.

Ribbon is drawn in near the front edge of the hood and tied in a bow at top; it is also drawn in in the frill, with a bow at the back, the same ribbon being used for ties.

WREATH FOR PICTURE-FRAME.

FIGURE NO. 2.—Use crochet or silk-finished cotton. Ch. 25, s. c. in 6th st. from needle, * ch. 5, s. c. in loop just made *; repeat 3 times between stars; 1 s. c., 7 d. c., 1 s. c. in each of three loops; join with sl. st. to 1st s. c. and the ch. back of it, ch. 25 and repeat to make 17 clover leaves.

Now work back on the chains between the clover leaves 5 s. c., a picot of 4 ch., 5 s. c., ch. 8, s. c. in 6th st. from needle, * ch. 5 s. c. in loop *; repeat 3 times between stars, 2 s. c.; 1 s. c., 7 d. c., 1 s. c. in each of 3 loops; join to 1st s. c. between the stars on ch. for stem, 5 s. c., picot, 5 s. c. on ch. and repeat on each ch. be-

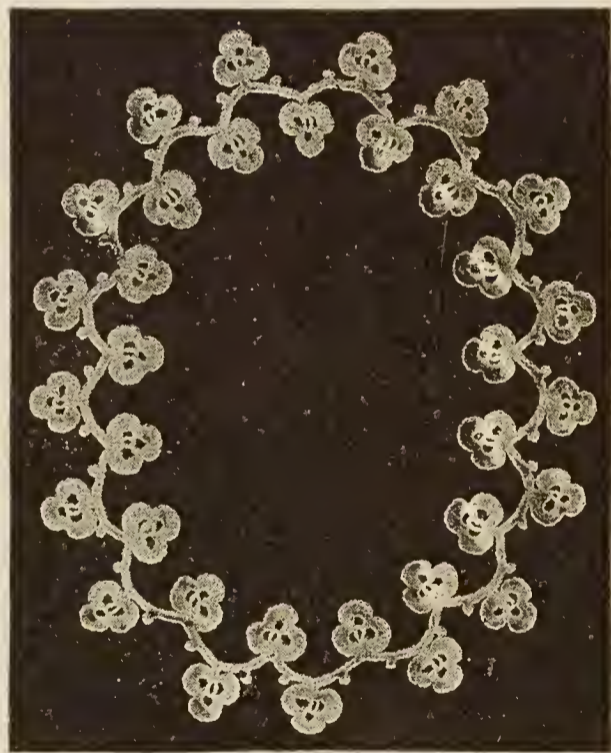


FIGURE NO. 2.—WREATH FOR PICTURE-FRAME.

tween the clover leaves. Do not let the chains become twisted, and be sure to keep the right side of each leaf toward you. Cover the frame, which is to be $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with soft material and tack the wreath over it.

THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

—The present form of *The Grand Album* makes it more practical and, therefore, more widely useful than ever before. A Number of Small Plates in Half-Tone are given with two or more Large Plates in each issue. The Reading Matter in the Descriptive Book is, as before, in Three Languages—English, Spanish and German. Of the Plates there are usually included in each Number: One Large and Ten Smaller Plates of Ladies' Fash-

ions, One or more Small Plates of Misses', Boys' and Children's Fashions, Plates Illustrating the Latest Ideas in Millinery, a Plate exhibiting the Newest Styles in Shirt-Waists, Basques or Skirts, etc., as may be most seasonable, and a Plate representing Styles from Twenty to Thirty Days in Advance of all our other issues. Subscription price, 12s. or \$2.00 per year. Single copy, 1s. (by post, 1s. 3d.) or 25 cents.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

DRAWN-WORK.

CORNER OF DRAWN-WORK CENTER-PIECE.

FIGURE No. 1.—The corner of a handsome linen center-piece is here shown. The decorations consist of raised embroidery done with white linen floss and of drawn-work which appears in the corners and as a border. The design of the drawn-work is conventional and may be easily followed without detailed instructions. A trifle more than half the center design of embroidery is shown in order to give a full idea of it, one of the latticed figures appearing



FIGURE NO. 1.—CORNER OF DRAWN-WORK CENTER-PIECE.

at each side of the center between the drawn-work corners. A hem is at the edge, being sewn or fastened to place by the knotting of the outer strands of the border. Heavy linen was used for this center-piece, but a sheer quality may be

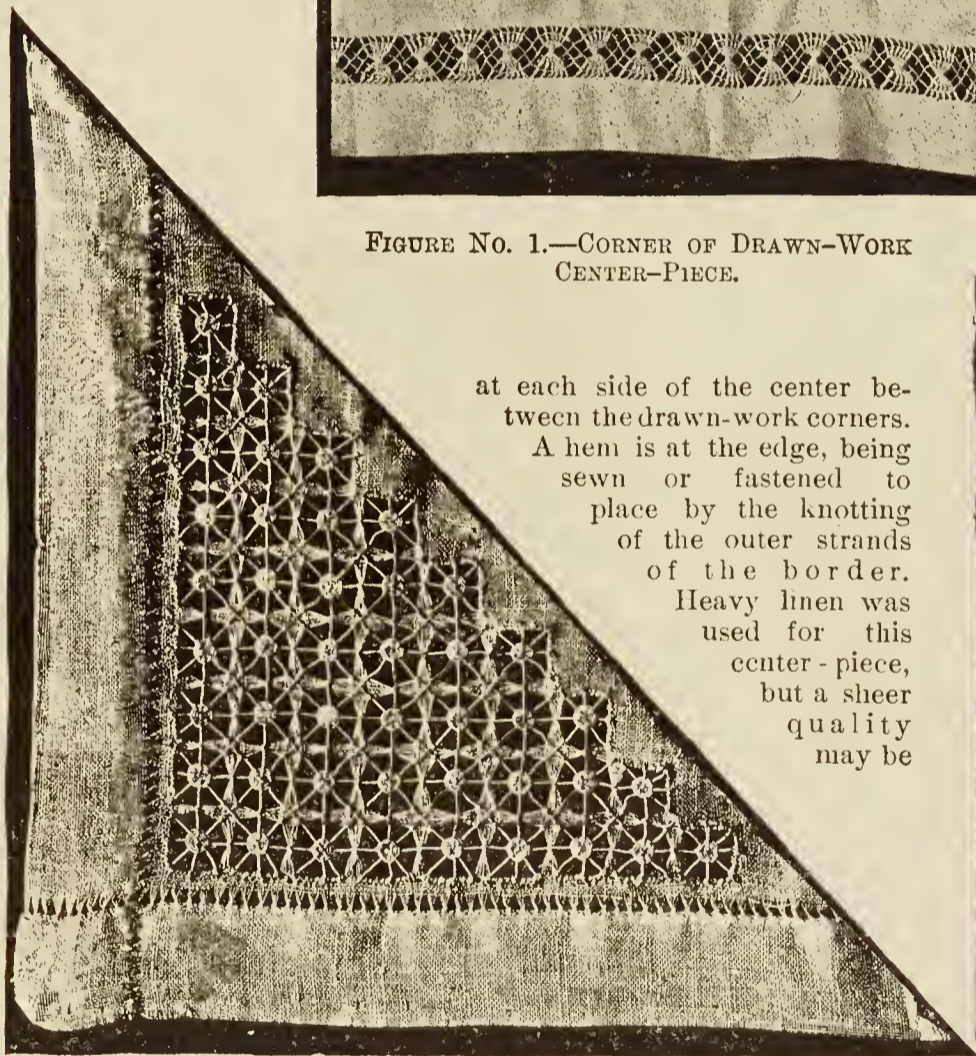


FIGURE NO. 2.—CORNER IN DRAWN-WORK.

CORNER IN DRAWN-WORK.

FIGURE No. 2.—The corner illustrated may be used for decorating a handkerchief, a center-piece, a tray-cloth, or pillow shams or doileys. It is here wrought on a sheer linen handkerchief. It will be observed that along the oblique portion of the cut the edges are serrated and, like the other edges, are worked in close button-hole stitch to preserve their outlines. The knotting is done with linen thread, as is also the round darning at the intersection of the threads. The hem is made in the manner usual in handkerchiefs, in hemstitch. Drawn-work corners may be added to plain linen handkerchiefs.

FANCY DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

FIGURE No. 3.—A very unique doily is here shown. A square of linen formed the foundation. The threads were drawn parallel to the oblique sides of the center square and in the block pattern shown, after which the serrated edges were closely worked in button-hole stitch to keep them in the proper outline. Then the knotting of the strands and the darning were done, and when completed the linen outside of the drawn-work was cut away. None but an expert in the art of drawn-work should undertake the design, as the thread-drawing and button-holing are quite

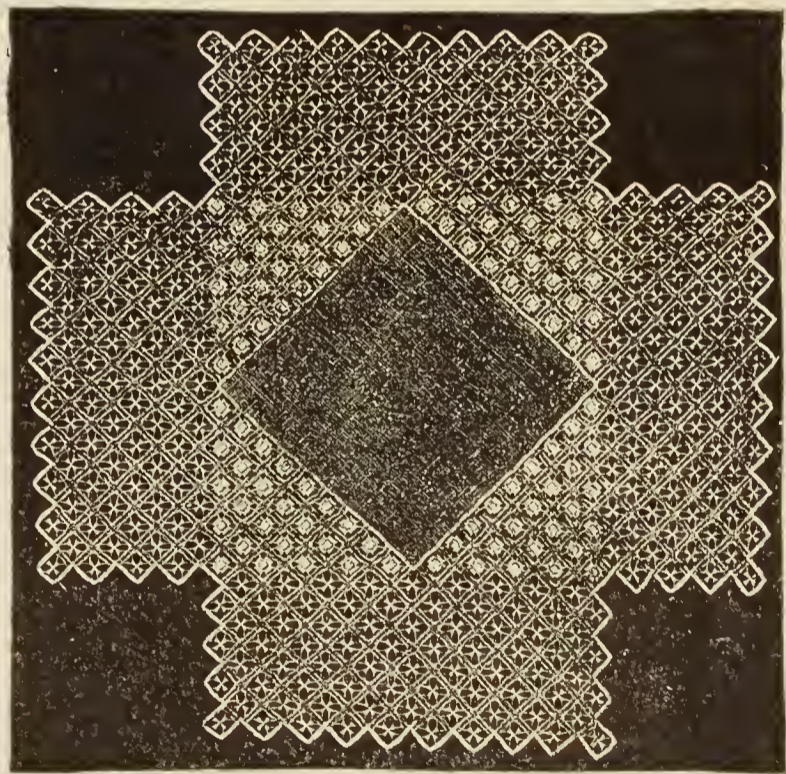


FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

chosen if desired. The design may be suitably applied to any kindred article made of either thick or thin linen.

difficult. The result of these details is, however, well worth striving for, as the finished doily is as dainty as a cobweb.

RECITATIONS AND HOW TO RECITE.—This pamphlet (already in its second edition) consists of a large collection of famous and favorite recitations, and also includes novelties in the way of dialogues and monologues sure to meet general approval. It is an eminently satisfactory work from which to choose recitations. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments. On another page we publish an advertisement of tape-measures, which are manufactured expressly for us and which we guarantee superior in every particular.



TABLE MANNERS AND ETIQUETTE.

At the table, of all places, are natural selves revealed; and it would seem an irony of fate that three times a day we must display our breeding. A home may contain many evidences of culture, but the table is the crucial test of its genuineness; and the showing up of its inmates is often unwittingly accomplished by the small members of the family when away from the paternal roof. Children's conduct at table reflects credit or condemnation upon their elders in a disheartening manner, and the child taking lunch with a neighbor shows just the degree of refinement to which she is accustomed. Children may early be taught that whatever refinement they possess is evident in the way they take their food, and the correct way of eating may easily become a habit. The placing of a tray before a child and allowing him to be untidy, to crumble bread and spill milk, to help himself to food with his hands, to litter the floor and table will encourage vulgar habits for life. When a child is old enough to sit at table he is quite mature enough to have done with trays. Children learn from their elders quickly; therefore, in the privacy of the home where there is not the restraint of strangers watchfulness is required that carelessness does not creep in, for it is at the home table that dainty habits, or those quite the reverse, become settled. Company manners are not put off and on at will, as many suppose, for the ignorant simulator himself is alone deceived by them.

Nowhere is lack of repose more pronounced than at the table. In the cultured home nothing is done with haste or noise. Doors are shut quietly, voices are low, footsteps light, and an incompetent yet quiet maid is more tolerated than a competent but noisy one. In another home the head of the family hastily carves the meat any and every way, plates are flung about, the clatter of knives and forks may be heard above the loud voices that grow louder as the meal progresses, and eating becomes a scramble to see who will finish first. To reform all this means merely to tone down the inmates of the home and insist upon less haste and noise. A despairing mother once said to the writer, "I have given up trying to have a refined table, for my husband carves and eats in such a hurry that haste settles like a fiend over each meal." But much may be accomplished by the quiet example of the mother teaching her children how to eat and to demean themselves. It seems almost needless to tell them that—

The knife is used only for cutting food and is never carried to the mouth.

It is untidy to neglect to wipe the lips before drinking, thus avoiding an ugly smear on the glass.

The glass should not be breathed in.

Large mouthfuls or large pieces placed in the mouth are vulgar.

Soup should be taken from the side of the spoon, which is dipped away from the diner.

The plate should never be tipped to procure the last drop.

Any noise in taking soup should be avoided.

To butter a slice of bread is to show an unfortunate lack of knowledge in this regard; the bread should be broken into small pieces and buttered as wanted.

Hot rolls and biscuit are broken with the hands, not cut.

All the meat on the plate should not be cut into tiny pieces before commencing to eat it, but a piece cut as desired.

Potato skins or fruit parings should never be laid on the cloth.

It is not refined to clean up one's plate with a mop of bread.

There are, however, minor points that are not quite understood, and to know the proper thing to do under all circumstances is always desirable. An unwritten law covers all the details of elegant dining in well-bred society, and a blunder at table is most reprehensible. Table manners cover much more than the mere eating, for the bearing and attitude largely enter into it. Sitting too close or too far from the table induces

an awkward appearance. Do not sit on the side or the edge of the chair, nor tilt back in it at any time, nor forget that an erect position always tends to grace and elegance. The table is not a lounging place, and the habit of leaning the elbow on the table or of settling in one's chair as if the spine had suddenly collapsed is most uncharitable to the diner's appearance. To toy absent-mindedly with the things within reach or to crease the table-cloth with fork or spoon indicates a lack of breeding.

At a dinner where guests are bidden the gentlemen assist in seating the ladies before seating themselves, the lady of honor sitting at the right of the host and being served first with each course. This to the novice may be a trying position if she will allow it to become such. When seated before a bewildering array of glasses and silver, to know just which fork or knife to use first is disconcerting to one who is unaccustomed to elegant dining. However, if the novice is tactful, she will watch what her neighbor does, for no one is supposed to commence eating until all or nearly all are served, and there is no necessity of her commencing first. Graceful bearing and agreeable conversation will cover lack of knowledge on the part of the novice. It is only the tactless woman that makes ridiculous mistakes when placed under new conditions.

Being seated at table, gloves are removed at once and laid in the lap; removing only the hand of the glove and tucking it into the long arm portion at the wrist or the placing of the gloves in a wineglass on the table is not considered elegant. The napkin is then unfolded and laid across the lap; it is needless to say that under no circumstance is it tucked into the frock. The four or five forks found at the right of the plate have each a special use, the largest being reserved for the roast. When wine is served the well-bred guest will allow a glass to be filled even if she does not drink it. If one has scruples against the use of wine, they must not be ventilated at the table; to reverse the glass, thus implying a protest against the custom, is an affront to the hostess. The wine question is one upon which opinions differ widely, but the most tactless and ill-bred manners are brought to the surface oftentimes when it is served. Let the guest remember that to criticize her hostess by action or word is to shut that home forever against her.

Fish is eaten with a fork, helped by a bit of bread if necessary. A little of each course should always be taken and an attempt made to eat at least some of it. If forbidden by a physician to eat a particular dish, nothing need be said, for explanations are neither expected nor desired—health discussions at table are decidedly objectionable. Salad is not cut into small pieces; each leaf is daintily folded by the fork to a size convenient for eating. The knife and fork are left on the plate at the end of each course to be removed with it. To lay either on the table-cloth is a deplorable exhibition of lack of care. The cheese knife is used to lay a bit of the cheese on the bread or cracker which conveys it to the mouth. Special forks are used for ices and creams, and fruit is cut into convenient pieces; it should not be bitten. Grape seeds, if removed, are quietly taken from the lips by the fingers and laid on the side of the plate. It is well to at least pretend to continue eating until all have finished a course.

The use of finger-bowls is a very simple matter. Each guest is served with a bowl which is one quarter full of water, the bowl being set on a fancy plate upon which rests a dainty doily. Only the tips of the fingers are dipped in the water and they are dried on the table-napkin, which is then left unfolded beside the plate. If an accident occur at table, apologize at once to the hostess, but let the matter pass and, above all things, retain composure. The maid will replace a fork if one is dropped, or will cover up the signs of accident to the cloth if a glass has been overturned. Mishaps, however, seldom occur to the diner who never allows herself to be in haste. The ideal hostess will show no discomfiture over an accident, even though it be of serious import, but will tactfully cover up the embarrassment of her guest.

When the dinner is ended the hostess rises first; her guests then rise, and the ladies pass to the drawing-room, where they have their coffee, the men returning to the table to enjoy their cigars and coffee. The thoughtful guest will not forget to take with her any favor found at her plate which has been placed there by the hostess to be retained as a souvenir of the dinner. At many dinner tables conversation is not general except so far as each couple is concerned; but these are ceremonious dinners that are seldom looked back upon with pleasure. A cheerful atmosphere should pervade, and the effort to enliven the hour

with a good story or bit of happy news is the duty of the guest. Arguments that are fruitful of unpleasant discussion and unhappy references to gossip should be avoided.

On less pretentious occasions than the formal dinner party there are many points to be observed. It is not necessary to urge a second or a third helping upon a guest because "there is plenty of it." Any other conclusion as to the provision would scarcely be polite to the hostess. Neither is it polite to bestow all the tid-bits on a guest, to the envy of the small members of the family. A guest is made very uncomfortable by such favoritism. When there are children at the home table it is questionable if it makes for good manners to serve all their elders first. Children are nearly always hungry and feel the waiting as a hardship, and their manners might greatly improve if they were encouraged to eat slowly as an appreciation of early serving. The mother who would environ her family with refinement will never allow toothpicks upon her table.

The manner in which vegetables shall be eaten has received no little consideration of late years. Asparagus is eaten from the fingers only when it is dry. To serve a cream sauce on the vegetable and smear the fingers in eating it is obviously improper. Ordinarily the wayfaring man or woman need not hesitate to eat asparagus with a fork, as are peas and most other vegetables. Green corn is eaten from the cob, a short portion of the cob being broken off and held in the hand.

In England boiled eggs are eaten from the shell, while Americans break eggs into egg-glasses. Pouring tea or coffee into a saucer or holding the cup to the mouth with the spoon still in the cup is very inelegant and shows a lack of knowledge of the rudiments of table etiquette.

To eat each meal as if one were dining with a king may impose a rigidity that is scarcely worth the while; but the every-day table is in respect to manners the high road to perfect grace and propriety. Therefore, do not forget that the little ones look to their elders for an example of the elegancies of life.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

MID-SEASON DESSERTS.

Pleasant and essential to the well-being of the housewife as the Summer vacation is, the best of the journey is getting home. Her delight finds expression in numberless ways, but in none more effectively than in those refining touches which only the brain and heart of the home-keeper can impart to the dining table. The dessert recipes here given are a happy medium between the lighter iced jellies of Summer and the rich pastry and puddings so toothsome in cold weather, and are as refreshing and wholesome as they are attractive.

ALMOND CREAM WITH PEACHES.—Pare neatly four or five even-sized ripe peaches, cut them in rings crosswise, discard the end slices and sprinkle powdered sugar over the others. Blanch a cupful of almond meats and shred crosswise very fine. Place a pint of milk, three-fourths of a cupful of granulated sugar and a pinch of salt over the fire in a farina boiler; dissolve two table-spoonfuls of corn-starch in a little cold milk, and when the prepared milk boils add it gradually to same, stirring constantly for fifteen minutes. Remove from the fire, add half a teaspoonful of almond extract and the shredded nuts and beat vigorously; then gently fold in the whites of three eggs. Drain the peaches, line the bottom and sides of a wet pudding-mould with the same, pour in the cream and let the whole stand in a refrigerator for several hours. Serve with golden sauce or whipped cream poured around the base.

PEACH SPONGE-CAKE IN JELLY.—Bake a delicate sponge-cake in pretty shape. Pare and cut in eighths half a dozen large, ripe peaches; simmer the kernels in a little water, strain, make a rich syrup of the liquid, and when cold pour it over the peaches half an hour before they are needed. Make three pints of either plain lemon or sherry wine jelly and pour one third of it into a large mould. When the jelly is almost firm set the cake—top upward—in the center of it; hollow out the center, leaving the bottom and sides nearly an inch thick, and be careful to remove all the fragments from the jelly at the sides. Fill the cake with the peaches drained from the syrup, pour the remainder of the jelly around and over the cake and set it in the refrigerator for at least three hours. Invert on a serving dish, pour the syrup around and accompany with whipped cream.

CREAMED RICE WITH APPLES.—Sprinkle one fourth of a cupful of sugar over the bottom of a three-pint pudding-mould and sift a little cinnamon over it. Pare, quarter and core four ripe tart apples, lay them loosely over the sugar and spread one

third of a cupful of sugar over them. Stir three table-spoonfuls of rice into a quart of milk and pour it over the apples; spread a few bits of butter over the top and bake for an hour and a half in a moderate oven, stirring the custard portion frequently during the first hour. Cool before serving.

COMPOTE OF APPLES.—Add a heaping cupful of granulated sugar to a cupful of water and let it boil for fifteen minutes. Pare and core eight even-sized tart apples; set them in a granite-ware pan, pour the syrup over, cover closely and steam over a gentle fire until tender but not in danger of breaking. Lift out carefully, arrange in a shallow serving-dish, open ends upward, and fill the cavities with finely chopped blanched almonds or freshly grated cocoanut. Boil the syrup until rosy, flavor with almond extract and dip it over the fruit. Serve cold with cocoanut macaroons or lady fingers.

PLUM PIE—Scald and remove the skins from enough Lombard or other variety of red plums to fill a deep granite-ware plate; halve, and remove the stones. Stir a level teaspoonful of corn-starch into a little cold water, make a syrup of one third of a cupful of water and a cupful of sugar, remove from the fire and stir in the starch. Line the pie-plate with rich paste, brush over the bottom with white of eggs, lay the fruit evenly in the shell, pour over the syrup, cover with a lattice-work of paste, sift a table-spoonful of powdered sugar over the top and bake.

JELLIED BARTLETT PEARS.—Neatly pare, halve and core five even-sized ripe Bartlett pears; lay them in the bottom of a granite-ware pan, spread a cupful of granulated sugar over the top, cover with boiling water and let simmer, closely covered, until tender. Skim out the fruit, strain the syrup and add enough boiling water to make one quart. If there is not a decided flavor of the pears, add a teaspoonful of lemon and a table-spoonful of orange juice, and make a plain gelatine jelly. Pour one third of the jelly into a wet, round mould, and when it is nearly firm lay the fruit, pared side downward, on top of it to form a wheel with the stem ends diverging from the center. Pour the remainder of the jelly over the fruit and place in a refrigerator for four or more hours to mould. Serve with whipped cream and accompanied with sponge cake.

KATHERINE B. JOHNSON.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALICE:—To make Banbury tarts, proceed as follows: Stone and chop a heaping cupful of raisins together with a piece of citron the size of an egg; add the juice of a lemon and the grated rind, a cupful of granulated sugar and an egg beaten very light. Make a good pie crust, roll out as thin as possible and cut out round a portion about the size of a saucer; drop a table-spoonful of the mixture on one half, wet the edges, fold the other half over, put a fancy edge on with fork, prick and bake a light brown.

Miss K. M.:—Cornmeal and oatmeal, the most nutritive of grain products, are, of course, more heating than the others; as Winter food they are desirable. Rice has the least amount of nutriment and it contains no sugar. Good, but not too fat, beef or mutton, if attractively cooked, contains less heating properties than fowl, rich fishes or eggs and is, therefore, suitable for hot weather. Milk holds the least fat of any animal food. The latter statement would seem doubtful but for comparative tables of food values based on chemical analyses. Fruits are rich in sugar which is useful in maintaining energy.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Southern hoe-cake is prepared as follows: To a quart of good, sweet meal, sifted, and a teaspoonful of salt turn on boiling water, stirring all the time to make a stiff batter. Wet the hands in cold water and form the meal into oval cakes; then spread on a board (hard wood) and set before the fire to bake. When baked on one side turn and bake the other; when done split it open, butter well and serve very hot.

Miss EMILY M.:—Roasted coffee should be placed at once in a closely covered receptacle. Even then in hot or damp weather it will lose its freshness. To restore the aroma, place enough for breakfast in a covered dish and set it in a warm oven to remain over night. The effect will be highly satisfactory.

GEORGIA:—To make rhubarb jam, allow to each pound of rhubarb a pound of loaf sugar and three ounces of candied lemon-peel. Wipe the rhubarb and string it, then cut it up and place in a pan with the sugar; leave for thirty-six hours, until all is dissolved, then strain away the syrup into a stew-pan and boil for three-quarters of an hour with the candied peel (cut very small); add the fruit and boil for another three-quarters of an hour.

NEW KINDERGARTEN PAPERS.

BY SARA MILLER KIRBY, AUTHOR OF "KINDERGARTEN PAPERS."*

No. 8.—HOME WORK AND PLAY IN OCTOBER.

The Summer playtime is about over. Only a few of us can linger in the mountains and country places to enjoy the hazy Autumn days, gather the golden-rod and purple asters, watch the leaves turn red and yellow and the birds start on their journey to a Southern clime. We must return to business and home duties. We must start the children in another year's kindergarten or school work and make houses and clothing ready for a change of season. It is an interesting time of the year for the children, for they are eager to enter into the activities going on about them—activities that are man's rather than Nature's. She is quietly and leisurely completing the tasks commenced in the Spring and preparing to rest from her labors. Man appropriates the results of her labor, and seizing all available material starts with renewed zeal to work out the problems of existence. In Nature's completed work and man's activities we may find topics for the month of October.

Let us consider Nature first. What are the contrasts about us between this time of the year and Spring? The hillsides do not show the young grass springing up, and in the grain fields we find only the short stubble and an occasional spear left by the reapers. The harvest has been gathered and stored for Winter use or already sent to the mill. As we walk through the orchard we stop to pick a red-cheeked apple, a golden pear or a delicious plum or peach. Chrysanthemums and dahlias have taken the place of roses and daisies. The birds are no longer interested in the nests so patiently built in the Spring, and everywhere we see falling leaves and seedlings floating to a Winter resting place. It is not, perhaps, as joyous a time as Spring, but these are not necessarily the sad days of the year, as Bryant would have us believe in his poem,

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sear,"

but rather a time of rest after labors well performed, a completing of the circle, a touch of infinity. If the children get the idea of death in any way, point out to them how peacefully and quietly Nature goes to sleep after her work is done. Read or tell them Mrs. Gatty's story, "The Unknown Land," or Beecher's "The Anxious Leaf." Other beautiful selections may be found in the writings of Wordsworth, Keats, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Lucy Larcom and Bryant.

A pleasant occupation now is the gathering and study of the Autumn fruits. With the apple, for instance, we will review our colored pictures of the leaves and blossoms just coming out, then the green nubs that kept growing and growing through the long Summer days, and now the ripened fruit. To complete the apple story, make colored pictures of an apple with stem and leaves. Examine the skin, the pulp under it, and cut down to the seeds in their little protected sections. Here are the germs of other apple trees and their food all prepared for them. Find the sections of countries where apples grow and follow out the picking, storing and finally the shipping of the fruit to many parts of the world. Talk of the various ways in which the apple is used as a food, and of its remarkable medicinal properties which make it almost an ideal fruit. Similar studies may be made of pears, peaches, plums, grapes and Autumn vegetables, with their methods of culture and properties. One little boy of my acquaintance took great pleasure in modelling in clay the Autumn fruits and vegetables. They were very well modelled and he kept them carefully in a box until Christmas, when he surprised his father with his handiwork.

There is also much work of interest in the Autumn about the flower garden. First we may make a list of the flowers to be found now either in the fields or in our garden. The asters, golden-rod, occasionally a bit of scarlet sage, the purple loosestrife, the fringed gentian, and about our houses the tuberose, dahlias, cosmos and chrysanthemums. Outlines and colorings of these will complete the flower scrap-books. Then we must look after the flowers that have gone to seed. We may make little paper or muslin bags, gather the seeds, put each kind in

its separate bag, label them and put them away for another year. Bulbs and tubers will interest the children in contrast with seeds, and these are next dug and put where they will not freeze. Then there is the potting of plants, the covering of roses and other bushes and vines that need some protection, the raking and burning of rubbish and the compost bed to give good soil for another year. The last may be in a far corner of the garden and will be made of cast-off sods, fine sand, leaves and top dressing from the farm-yard thrown in together and left through the Winter to make fine, rich dirt. The small boy with a wheelbarrow or an express wagon will find in the making of a compost bed an occupation after his own heart, and load after load of dirt and leaves will soon be piled together in a corner of the garden.

The flight of the birds must not be forgotten. Their coming last Spring may be recalled. We may name over the different kinds of birds we have seen during the Summer, with the notes made of the time and place we saw them, the nest building, color and shape of the eggs, etc. This is the best season to collect nests, both because they are so much easier found and because the mother-bird will not be disturbed by our taking her deserted house. We may talk of the sparrows and pigeons, which remain with us, build block houses like the pigeon house, learn bird songs and games and remember each day to scatter some crumbs where the sparrows may find them.

Jack Frost has without doubt made his first appearance for the season and touched the chestnuts, hickory-nuts and butter-nuts. We must not allow October to pass without giving the children the pleasure of a day in the woods to gather nuts. What more exhilarating than the fresh air with a touch of frost in it, the bright sunshine, the sight of the trees in the distance with foliage from dark green through various shades of yellow to scarlet and brown, and the exercise of gathering the chestnuts and walnuts. With nut gathering there may also be one afternoon for collecting a basketful of horse-chestnuts and acorns to be used in counting, the acorns to be added to mosses for picture-frames for the nursery and some of both to be saved until Spring, when they may be planted and their germination watched. Another delightful expedition is that of hunting for the sweet wild grape.

In their walks on Autumn afternoons and on the nut-gathering trips the children will often stop to watch the squirrels as they spring from branch to branch or chatter over the nuts they, too, are storing for Winter use. The squirrel is the type of industry, a responsible and self-reliant little creature, an object lesson for the children. Let the children watch for an opportunity to note the way the squirrel holds a nut in his paws, the way he stores the nuts in his cheek pouches as the most convenient way to carry them, follow him to his nest in some hollow tree and find how many kinds of nuts and other varieties of food he is laying away for Winter consumption. Let them note the difference in the red squirrels and chipmunks and the gray squirrels with their soft, bushy tails. Perhaps they may find some gray squirrels in the parks tame enough to eat from their hands and willing after a number of visits to look for cake in their pockets. There are many very pretty poems and finger plays about squirrels, and the circle game of the squirrel chase is always a favorite with little folks. Sewing cards picture the various phases of squirrel life. An interesting sequence may be worked out, beginning with some pleasant incident of the day when the squirrel is first watched, the kind of trees he visits and the variety of nuts gathered, the baskets we carried for our nuts, the tree where he has his home, how much he will enjoy it when the cold north wind is blowing and the snow lies deep in the woods, the homes of foxes, the field mice, the muskrat, the woodchucks and finally the child's home made snug and cosy for Winter by the products of many countries and the labor of many hands. Use as many ways as possible of illustrating the subject, thus appealing to more than one sense, and also read from well-known writers on the subject. If you enjoy the best writers, your children will also and a taste for good literature is cultivated. The hunting for wild honey is another fascinating subject for Autumn. Any one who reads John Bur-

* "Kindergarten Papers," by Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, a Clear and Comprehensive Manual, for use in Public and Private Schools and the Home, sent postpaid to any address for 4s. or \$1.00 per copy.

oughs on the subject will wish he might go with him on such a tramp.

With October we have the falling of the leaves, the delight of walking through them in the woods when they rustle under foot, the study of their varied colors, and the gathering of huge heaps for bonfires. The coloring of the leaves may be copied with colored crayons on the blackboard or with water-colors in the scrap-books. The shape may be modelled in clay, each one on a plaque by itself. When the vines and plants that have been touched by frost are pulled up to make the garden look neat for Winter, we may note how the roots look, how some of them spread out in the ground and others have a single or tap root. Mention the use of the root in keeping the plant in place and in gathering nourishment to feed the plant cells. Review the life of the plant from the seed planted last Spring to the seed gathered now. Notice the germ in the seed, all ready under favorable conditions to start into new plant life.

Mr. Edward G. Howe, in his *Systematic Science Lessons for the Kindergarten*, tells of four experiments with morning glory seeds to show the germination of the seed and the root action. First, plant some seeds on a piece of flannel laid in a saucer, cover with another piece of flannel and keep warm and wet until the seeds sprout. Second, drop some seeds in three inches of sand in a baking-powder can, then cover with an inch of sand and water. Put the cover on and watch what the seeds will do in the dark. Another is to stand a lamp chimney in half a glassful of water. Put a wad of cotton on top of the water, drop some seeds on it and add another thin wad of cotton above. This will show what the seeds will do in the light. The fourth experiment shows how determined the root is to go downward. Lay an inch-thick block of board in the bottom of a fruit jar. Pour in half an inch of water. Drop on this "island" a little radish seed. Put on the cover and let it stand in a warm place where it will not be touched, and notice how the roots will bend over the edge of the block. At the same time plant some morning glory seeds in a little pot of earth for the children to watch with the other experiments. With those they may see seeds burst, the root strike downward and the stem rise. Now they may watch the two seed leaves appear above the ground. The plant needs air, light and moisture to make it grow. To prove that the plant must get moisture through the root from the ground, scoop out a piece from a turnip or beet, put in a spoonful of sugar and watch it turn to syrup. A similar experiment with an apple shows that the water has gone up into the plant through the stem into the leaves and the fruit. Thus the stem connects the root and leaves, helps the leaves up to the sun and air and provides a passage for the food taken in by the root to reach the leaves. The leaves give off water, the sap travels up and down through the stem, as the children learned last Spring when they tapped the maple trees, and the outer bark protects the work going on inside. The sap passage may be illustrated by capillary attraction—dipping one end of a towel in water, a blotter in a drop of ink or a dry lamp-wick in oil. From the stem we may pass to the bud. Here we find that when the leaves have fallen to the ground to be used as a blanket for the seeds and roots in Winter the buds for another season are already formed and thoroughly protected. An examination of the side buds and end buds reveals the fact that the end buds, for the reason that they are more exposed, often have more than a dozen different coverings.

From all these topics everywhere before us in the Autumn may we gather the thought of God's care for His children, for everything He has created, no matter how seemingly insignificant. We must also see that fruit bearing is universal, nothing being exempt, and that as the plant is known by its fruits so are we known by what we do and what we are. The Autumn of the year points, too, to the life everlasting—nothing is destroyed or lost; it only disappears to reappear in some new form of life. This is an encouraging thought, showing that each is important in the life of the world and should so esteem himself, his greatest effort being to find his work and to do it.

Having given some thought to the provisions made by Nature for the coming Winter, let us turn to what man does for himself and the helpless creatures dependent upon him. The farmer finds it a busy time, for he must pick his fruit, husk his corn and look after the Winter quarters of his horses, sheep, cows, pigs, ducks and chickens. Here we have the making of apple barrels, the drawing of an orchard or a vineyard, the games of buying and selling fruit, lessons in color and the picturing of the places where all the fruit goes. Then comes the corn husking, with harvest songs, the corn-bin and, if desired, the water-wheel, mill, the corn-meal and corn-bread. The farm buildings

may be represented in blocks, pictures and paper cutting and folding. These will include the hay-mows stored with hay, the bins of corn and grain, the boxes of turnips and pumpkins, the horse stalls, the carefully arranged barns for the cows with their appliances, the sheep racks and poultry houses. We may picture the farm-house itself with its wide halls, large fireplaces, mantels and andirons, its pleasant rooms, its window garden, its grandfather's clock, its roomy garret filled with reminiscences of by-gone days, affording endless games and amusements, and its pantries filled with good things prepared for Winter. Several days could be devoted to the various animals about the farm, a day's work being given to each, the horse and its use for one day, the dog another, the cow, the cat, and so through the list. The housewife's work may be represented in the baking, cleaning, making of Winter garments and the changes necessary in the house that it may be pleasant and comfortable when the cold weather comes.

Probably one worker who either during the Summer has done something to make the home comfortable for Winter, or perhaps is doing it now through the bright October days, is the carpenter. Perhaps the house has been enlarged, more conveniently arranged, or, if repairs were all that were needed, there have been new sills and steps, storm doors put in place, weather strips at cold windows and the innumerable little things that every householder must look after and which require the work of a carpenter. We might begin the subject when on an afternoon visit to the woods by calling the children's attention to the size of the trees. Let them notice their height, measure the trunks with a string, examine the rough bark and find if possible some tree that has been cut down. A visit to the wood-choppers will be of interest. One has but to recall the scene when some tree was felled in a village street to be assured of the interest the children manifested in every step from the first stroke of the axe through the time when the tree falls, the cutting off of the branches, the sawing into logs, on to the last bonfire of brush. Contrast the completed house with these first steps. Let the children see how many things they can find that are made of wood. Then follow the process from the felling of the forest trees to the logging camp and life of the woodmen, the hauling of the logs to the river, the rafts made and floated in the Spring to the sawmills, the sawmill and the boards made, the drying and then the lumber dealer who sells the lumber to the builders. At many of the country and State fairs there are excellent exhibits made of builders' materials of all kinds, the different kinds of wood and often models of buildings or parts of buildings showing how the material will look when used. Such an exhibition is well worth the attention of both the older people and the children.

The next step would be the saw, the plane, the square, the hammer, the auger, the chisel, etc. With a rough piece of wood let the children experiment in handling the tools. They could make a rough spot smooth, drive a row of nails in a straight line, draw a corner with the square and a pencil, saw the stick to a certain length and bore a hole through one end of it. They could find places about the house where each tool has been used and note how carefully the work was done that the parts might fit together properly and the lines be straight. Do not hesitate to allow children to use tools just as early as possible, for the training not only develops them physically, but the exactness necessary for good work trains the mind and exerts an influence on the moral nature. Boys six and seven years old who have been in the Sloyd schools will point with great pleasure to a piece of work they have developed from a rough board, declaring that they did it all themselves, while it does one good to notice their self-reliance and intelligent alertness. The kindergarten will allow a full representation of the steps in building a house. The peg-board and the sticks will show the forest, seeds or lentils may be laid to represent a tree, cylinders will make logs of wood, clay may be used for bricks, blocks will build almost any kind of a house from a woodman's hut to a mansion, paper may be cut or folded into doors, windows, tables, closets and mantels, parquetry will lay floors, show angles and make the carpenter's square, sticks and soaked peas are used for augers, hammers and saws, clay or paper will make a box, sticks will represent the framework of a house; so through a long list. There are many bright motion songs and games about the carpenter and his work, while such writers as Charles Dudley Warner, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne and George MacDonald furnish the best of literature.

In his play of the carpenter Froebel says, "May it be that children love to build little houses because they have a presentiment that the house shelters and nurtures that family life which

is the high and holy exemplar of corporate living? Doubt not that all that is serious and significant in the life of humanity thrills as premonitions in the heart of the child. Unfortunately, he does not understand his own obscure feelings. Even less, alas, are they understood and fostered by those who surround him. What a difference it would make to childhood, to youth, to humanity in all stages of development and in all relationships, if these prescient stirrings of the soul were nurtured, strengthened, developed and finally lifted into the clear light of consciousness."

Of the "Bridge," he says. "To find or create a bond of union between seemingly opposed and even antagonistic objects is always a beneficent and rewarding deed. Family and home are themselves a mediation of opposites, a reconciliation of contrasts. They bridge that deepest of all chasms which separates earth from heaven. Teach your child, therefore, to recognize the inner in the outer; to discern in the house the symbol and safeguard of family life; to revere in him who creates the visible sign a type of Him who confers the spiritual blessing. In a word, make his gratitude toward the carpenter a point of departure for wakening his gratitude toward Him who sent the carpenter's son to live on earth, in order that the sternest contradictions of life might be solved and the abodes of men become homes of peace and joy and divine in-dwelling."

Other topics in the line of man's preparation for Winter and the keeping of Thanksgiving when the year's work is rounded out will be considered in the November number.

"October's Party," from *Song Stories for Little People*, is a favorite with the children:

"October gave a party—
The leaves by hundreds came—
The Chestnut, Oak and Maples,
And leaves of every name:
The sunshine spread a carpet,
And everything was grand;
Miss Weather led the dancing,
Professor Wind, the band.

"The Chestnuts came in yellow,
The Oaks in crimson drest;
The lovely Misses Maple,
In scarlet, looked their best.
All balanced to their partners,
And gayly fluttered by;
The sight was like a rainbow,
New-fallen from the sky.

"Then, in the rusty hollows,
At hide-and-peek they played;
The party closed at sundown,
And everybody stayed.
Professor Wind played louder,
They flew along the ground,
And there the party ended,
In 'hands across, all round.'"

SARA MILLER KIRBY.

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

From The Century Company, New York:

No. 5 John St., by Richard Whiteing.

According to a letter from the author *No. 5 John St.* may be described as a statement in the form of art of the problem of the palace and the slum. Certainly there has never been written a more realistic picture of the contrast between the lives of the upper class and those wretched creatures who exist in the by-ways of any large city. The denizens of the slums have never had a more able exponent than Mr. Whiteing. The new-rich have never been more subtly and amiably held up to ridicule than in the graphic picture of the life of Seton Ridler, the son of Sir Marmaduke, who is on his way to the peerage because he has, to put it tersely, made an immense fortune and is spending a lot of it in public enterprises. The careful account of a day's visit to young Ridler and the confidence which that man's valet bestows upon the hero of the book are simply delicious. The valet says, as he shows the double suites of rooms in the Cecil: "We're rather proud of Mr. Seton's set. Our own fittin's—movable; party wrote about it in the papers. Sheets, pillar-cases, all solid silk, wove special for us, and, like everything else that touches 'is skin, sent to the wash right down to the south of France. We don't 'ave anything to speak of washed in this country, Sir Charles. Too careless. It seems a pity, too, after what we read in the papers about the unemployed. But they've brought it all on themselves." The book is full of dry humor that makes one read many of the sentences a second time to get the full benefit of the laugh that goes with them. The gentle satire pervading the King's letters—the King who reigns over one of the Queen's islands in the South Sea—is keen and cutting, though written without personal denunciation and in an apparently innocent manner. If he can keep his subjects from starving on that small island, why should the people of England be hungry when they have so much gold and the best the world's market affords is carried to their very door? Why, indeed! The reader can only wish Mr. Whiteing had given a practical remedy for the state of affairs which he so graphically describes, for to say that we need "a valid religion, a religion without watered stock, and to be able to serve one's self through serving others," is but repeating an oft-told tale, beautiful in theory but not readily carried into practice.

From H. S. Stone and Company, Chicago:

Studies in the Psychology of Woman, by Laura Marholm.

Dross, by Henry Seton Merriman.

That the German mind with its metaphysical turn is just the one to take up the psychology of woman and go to the very

depths of the subject is proved by a very unusual book written by Frau Laura Marholm, which has been translated into charming English by Georgia A. Etchinson. Frau Marholm says, "I have above all sought to grasp those points of view and facts which are affected by the social position of women in the present and most recent past. I have depicted woman as her nature and ideas were formed and must have been formed during the later centuries, and shown why she has arrived at the place where, to the astonishment of many and the satisfaction of the few, she now stands." Frau Marholm's point of view, while it is interesting and sometimes amusing, is entirely an Old-World point of view. She writes with great penetration of European women, without taking very much into account the women of the New World, with their new and constantly changing characteristics and environment. The truth is, Nature has done her work well and women are women the world over, let their mode of thought be free or restricted. So long as there are women there will always be the inclination to become wives and mothers. There will be, as there always have been, women who are sexless; but they are so few as not materially to affect the general result. But what of the great number of superfluous women who must needs find paid work which is reckoned in money value? They will still be women, loving, sweet, gentle and tender, even though the conjugal and maternal sides of their natures are not thoroughly developed. Frau Marholm declares that the so-called woman movement began when men became weary of supporting the superfluous women of their family. The book is one which every thinking man and woman will enjoy, and the unthinking young woman on the threshold of life will find in it a liberal education.

In *Dross* Henry Seton Merriman has drawn an interesting picture of the last days of the Third Empire. It is a wildly romantic love-story, with a debt-ridden Englishman for its hero. One must laugh when he reads how Mr. Howard outwits his creditors by being carried across the Channel in a piano case, even though he has no sympathy with the class of which Mr. Howard is a strong type—those who having name and title feel that the world must furnish them money to keep up their position; men who have no horror of debt, only of the debtor's prison. There is a spirited love-story and a lover misunderstood to the end of the book; there is political intrigue, financial dishonesty, bold thieving and a runaway husband, a woman scorned, full of that fury the like of which is not found in the nether regions, a sweet young girl fresh from the convent, and a typical Frenchman of the *jeunesse dorée* sort. The characters are life-like, and the reader feels that Mr. Merriman knows his men and women as well as he knows the

county of Warwick, of which he gives most charming descriptions. The story is written in the author's best style, and the interest is kept up to the end, when the Englishman, having shown his mettle and that he is possessed of a loving, tender heart as well as a brave and patient one, comes to his own. Mr. Merriman makes a mistake in calling so good a book as this by the misleading name of *Dross*.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

Strong Hearts, by George W. Cable.

The Amateur Cracksman, by E. W. Hornung.

In the Klondike, by Frederick Palmer.

Strong Hearts is the title of three charming stories by Mr. Cable. The people—and there are several of them in the stories—who had the patience and sweetness of nature to suffer and be strong have, indeed, strong hearts, and the reader's sympathy and admiration go out to them without stint. The story of the "solitary," who sailed away to a desert island and then destroyed his boat that he might have no means of getting away until he had conquered his desire for strong drink, shows a strong heart and a brave spirit, albeit he calls it cowardice because he was afraid to stay when drink was to be had. The queer old taxidermist and his sweet, gentle wife who could not be persuaded to leave her work at her husband's side even after he had drawn a prize in the lottery and built her a beautiful house on the hill, are fine characters, drawn with keen observation and human sympathy. The story of the entomologist is more complex than the others and trenches broadly on the domain of psychology. The quaint turn of speech with which the Countess tells her friends that she has accepted the proposal of a man who is in Europe is delightful: "He tell me I shall se answer make in von vord—is sat not like a man? But I had to take six and sey are sese: I cannot visper across the ocean."

The Amateur Cracksman is an entirely incredible story written with such plausibility that one almost believes it. Neither the hero nor his partner and friend is much of a character, judged by any but the burglar's standard: they live extravagantly and then replenish their stores by a series of burglaries so skilfully managed that they are never caught. The hero is a cynic and disusses philosophy while arranging the details of a robbery. He has a fine scorn for common and vulgar people and things and draws a line between himself and the ordinary thief who works as a professional. The hero and his partner, who had been his fag at Eton, have courage, coolness and a wonderful ability of seizing the unexpected opportunity and turning it to their own advantage. If they had possessed the right idea of the distinction between mine and thine, they would not have been such very bad people. They are made so interesting and entertaining and are men of such refined tastes that were it not for their need of money one would be inclined, at the worst, to accuse them of kleptomania.

Of the making of books on the Klondike there seems no end. The reading public knows every route to that country and the advantages and disadvantages of each. Frederick Palmer had intended to accompany the Government expedition for the relief of the miners of the Klondike and had reached Dyea before the expedition was given up on account of the migration of the miners. Being stranded there, as it were, he determined to go on his own account rather than spend two months waiting for the approach of Spring. This book is the record of his journey, pleasantly written and devoid of thrilling incidents. There is a good story of one of the pilgrims of fortune who returned home with one hundred thousand dollars and found his wife at the washtub, earning bread for herself and children. Her customers coming to make inquiries about their clothes were told to take whatever was in the tub which they could indentify. As for herself, she was boarding at the hotel and busy with her dress-maker.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:

Source Book of American History, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D.

Silas Marner, edited by Edward L. Gulik.

Prof. Hart, of Harvard, has brought out a much needed volume in the *Source Book of American History*. His exhaustive knowledge of the history of the country and his great love for the work fitted him eminently for the preparation of such a book. It is, he says, an attempt to do for the study of American history what the photographer does for the study of art—to collect a brief series of illustrations which, without including a hundredth part of the whole field, may give examples of things most important to know. And above all the author hopes that

it may throw a human interest about the necessarily compact and factful statements of text-books. So well has Prof. Hart done his work the living people seem to tell the story of their lives, their interests and the standards and conceptions of their country's history. After the introduction Prof. Hart gives a number of subjects for topical study, beginning with the Discoveries—Conditions of Settlement; First Era of Colonization; Second Era of Colonization; Seventeenth Century Life; France and England; Eighteenth Century Life; Colonial Government; The Revolution; Confederation and Constitution; Making the Government; and going on to the affairs of the nineteenth century. His treatment of these subjects, which to many school children have seemed nothing but a collection of dry facts consisting largely of dates of battles and numbers of killed and wounded, is, perhaps, the best work of the kind ever done. The discoverers and explorers of America were a curious lot, animated by a variety of purposes, but the retelling of their exploits by Prof. Hart makes their stories exciting and fascinating to a degree. The book was evidently written for normal schools, and the teachers who go out from them fully equipped to learn history by the source method will be grateful for the help given by it. The ordinary reader and student will also find its pages interesting and informative.

In preparing a new edition of George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, with notes and an introduction, Prof. Gulik assists the reader to a thoughtful appreciation of an extraordinarily thoughtful writer. The book is really prepared as a text-book in English literature. In its preparation the editor has regarded the needs of pupils who have not the library facilities that would render such annotations unnecessary. In his suggestions to the teacher Prof. Gulik gives one piece of advice which cannot be too often repeated nor too strenuously insisted upon—namely, reading with a dictionary beside one. As a rule, we derive our knowledge of unfamiliar words from the context; still there are so many shades of meaning to the same word that it is not safe to infer too much. The habit of reading with a dictionary should be cultivated by every student.

From R. F. Fenno, New York:

Captives and Prisoners, by Henry Seton Merriman.

This last volume of Mr. Merriman's is not pleasant reading; it sets one to dreaming of death in the Arctic Ocean in various forms, the most horrible being that of the murder of a mad mother with her child at her breast. The story is a description of an attempted rescue of exiled prisoners from Siberia. The rescuing party consisted of two Englishmen, an American and four Russians. All perished save the American, who failed in his later attempt to rescue the rescuers. Too many of Mr. Merriman's four hundred pages are taken up with dry dissertations on men and manners and the exploitations which he seems to think necessary to make of his characters—he does not let them explain themselves, nor allow their actions to do so. The Englishmen are good specimens of British blood, and yet they are individuals rather than types. The American, ferret-eyed and slab-sided as he is pictured, rings true every time, in spite of the fun which Mr. Merriman openly makes of him. The strongest character in the book is Sergius Parlasky, whose innocent wife with her unborn babe had been sent to Siberia. For years he worked and waited hoping to rescue them, only at last to find the wife a raving maniac whom he felt obliged to strangle in the snow when she could no longer keep up with the party. The safety of the party, sixteen in number, depended upon him, their leader, and as he could not remain with her he left her sleeping in the snow.

From Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston:

The Stories Polly Pepper Told, by Margaret Sidney.

Yesterday Framed in To-Day, by "Pansy."

Shine Terrill, by Kirk Munroe.

Yesterday Framed in To-Day is a story of the Christ and a description of the reception he would probably meet with were he to make his appearance to-day; that is, if he came in the same humble manner he did three thousand years ago. The book is an appropriate sequel to "Pansy's" *Life of Christ*, which appeared recently. It is unlike anything which has been written on the subject, and when the reader has once become reconciled to the anachronisms and the curious confusion resulting from the mixture of miracles and all the "modern improvements" resulting from scientific discoveries, he will find himself fascinated by the story. The main incidents of the life of Christ have been lifted bodily out of the days of old Judea and set down without change in the midst of phenographs, electric lights

and telegraphs. The author shows her belief in the fact that human nature is much the same as it was centuries ago: she makes the men and women of to-day receive Christ and his teachings in the same scoffing, sceptical spirit which possessed the Jews. Even our wise men may be confounded, but that does not give the masses faith. The story of true love which never runneth smooth twines itself about the followers of the man of God, whose teachings now as then declare that it is not good for the faithful to be yoked with unbelievers. Like all the "Pansy" books, this aims to be a practical help along spiritual lines.

The "Five Little Peppers" are perennial peppers and continually popping out in "just one more new book." Polly, the eldest, is a very human child, with a gift for story-telling which does not seem to be in the least disturbed by housekeeping or any other duty that comes her way. While she stirs the birthday cake and keeps the boys from eating her raisins she tells the most delightful and thrilling story about the white chicken and the bear and holds her hearers spellbound until the cake is finished and ready for the oven. All honor to such a dear, motherly child; without just such an one many a home would be desolate and many a mother helpless against the clamor of a house full of young children. Margaret Sidney has given us charming pictures of the little, brown house at Badgertown and the big house of Grandpa King, where the little ones foregather from time to time. Children and those of an older growth will be interested in the further development of the "Five Little Peppers." The book is admirably illustrated by Jessie McDermott and Ethelred B. Barry.

Kirk Munroe lays the scene of *Shine Terrill*, the story of a Sea-Island Ranger, in the South among the sea-islands of the Georgia coast along the Altamaha River to Fernandina. It is practically an undiscovered country for the story-teller, and Mr. Munroe has the field to himself. It is the story of a boy for boys and will undoubtedly prove as fascinating to them as *The Ready Rangers*, *The Copper Princess* and others which Mr. Munroe has published.

From Longmans, Green and Company, New York:

The Heart of Denise, by S. Levett Yeats.

The Heart of Denise is a charming story of the early days of the Huguenot troubles in France when Catherine, the Queen Mother, and King Henri were fearing for their lives and felt the throne of France trembling beneath them. Denise is a beautiful maid-of-honor who foolishly involves herself in a flirtation with a courtier who is already affianced. Fearing the scandal that is sure to follow, Catherine and the uncle of Denise marry her out of hand, at three hours' notice, to a nobleman whom she scarcely knows and already dislikes. The story proceeds to show the man's bravery and keen sense of honor—qualities which soon win the young wife's heart. There are six or eight shorter stories bound in the same volume, "The Foot of Guatama" and "A Shadow of the Past" being the best. The scene of the first is laid in Burma. A Kentucky man of the half-horse, half-alligator breed reads of hidden treasure buried near an old pagoda in the hollow of Guatama's foot. He becomes possessed of the idea of finding it and leaves everything to follow this chimera of his brain. The sequel is left to the reader. "A Shadow of the Past" is the story of an Englishman's undoing in India. He breaks the heart of the girl he left behind him and goes to utter destruction through Mrs. Hawksby, who in this case bears another name. Kipling and others who write of India give the impression that all the women who live there and go to Simla in the Summer are heartless, scheming, unscrupulous. This is not fair to the thousands of good and true women who forsake home and friends to follow their husbands and who make up the great mass of these transplanted colonies. The others are excrescences, there as elsewhere, and, therefore, the quicker seen; but, thank Heaven, they do not make up the rank and file of the Anglo-Indian women, who at the present moment are in need of a champion to record their virtues and to tell of their sacrifices and deeds of heroism.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:

The Strong Arm, by Robert Barr.

What Women Can Earn.

Robert Barr's latest book includes half a dozen short stories in addition to "The Strong Arm," from which it takes its name. They are all tales of adventure taking place during the early part of the Crusades—about the middle of the fourteenth century. Returned Crusaders are the heroes of several of the stories, the scenes being laid among those never ending quarrels between the barons and the Archbishops, who were determined to

hold the temporal as well as the spiritual power. "The Strong Arm" is full of action; the tale begins among the Saracens, but is quickly transferred to the banks of the Rhone, where the reader is given a vivid picture of German history. Castles are besieged, heads of the Church outwitted and in some cases made way with, while manly independence and courage gain a fair lady's love. The other stories are shorter, but all deal in different forms with the strong arm of the Church and the trusty blade of the crusading knight, and are filled with interesting adventures told in Mr. Barr's most pleasing manner. In "The Warrior Maid of San Carlos" we find Horatio Nelson, aged twenty-two, the hero, with Col. Polson, invading Nicaragua. He arrests a young girl as a spy and falls a victim to her bright eyes, but although she promises fair she betrays him and fires the cannon that destroys the flotilla; Nelson himself loses an eye. As recently as 1857 Gen. Martinez, grandson of that loyal girl, was appointed President of Nicaragua solely because he was a descendant of the girl who defeated Horatio Nelson.

What Women Can Earn is a collection of essays on all the leading trades and professions in America in which women have asserted their ability, with data as to the compensation afforded in each. The majority of the essays are written by women who have succeeded in the occupation of which they write. The words of such workers must be accepted as reliable and helpful, for they deal not with theories, but with facts. The book covers such a range of subjects that it were useless to undertake to enumerate them; for those who stand on the threshold of a career—any career—there must be help within its covers. The cost of preparing for a career or occupation, the length of novitiate, and the probable compensation of all the breadwinning professions are treated with a minuteness and accuracy that can only come from absolute knowledge of the subject.

From D. Appleton and Company, New York:

A Cosmopolitan Comedy, by Anna Robeson Brown.

This latest book in the "Town and Country Library" will prove entertaining reading. The touches of pathos and melodrama are rather too many for pure comedy; still these are small things with which to find fault. The scenes are laid in Paris and on the New England coast in the Summer of 1898, just after the beginning of the Cuban war. There is an American Princess in whom one need take but little pride, for she is scheming as a woman would be who had married for a title, and shifty and unreliable in all her movements. A girl masquerading as an artist in knickerboekers and velvet coat falls in love as easily and as quickly as one who is protected by her woman's petticoats. The lost pearl is restored in the most unexpected manner, and the story ends with a happy *dénouement*.

From Dodd, Mead and Company, New York:

A Lovable Crank, by Barbara Yechton.

A Lovable Crank is a delightful story of the Rose children, with Felix the lame boy as the hero. The Roses are a large family, and the reader is amused at the resentment which fills the heart of one of the young girls, who objects to being known in society as one of three Misses Rose, even though she loves her sisters dearly. One straightway falls in love with "dear old Nan," the eldest sister, who has brought up the motherless family with such care and patient lovingness. It is a lovable family in spite of hasty tempers and the faults of youth and overflow of animal spirits. The author must have known some of them at least to write of them in so realistic a manner. Felix, a cripple from his youth and dependent upon his brother's arm or a crutch, is a law student whose first case comes unexpectedly and is almost as unexpectedly won. His final recovery to health and strength and the story of his love for Alice are remarkably well told, and, crank though he is, one finds him very lovable. The character of Mr. Rose, the father, with his nose always in a book and thoughts on the Chaldeans or some other ancients, absolutely and entirely oblivious to the moderns, even his own little Roses, is drawn with a true pen. Who does not know the absent-minded, exasperating creature—gentle and full of the milk of human kindness—who cannot be brought to a realizing sense of to-day without a shock! One sympathizes with him in his loneliness after his wife's death, and yet one cannot fail to see how hard it is sometimes for the Rose leaves to get on with so eccentric a father. To prevent the story from being one-sided the chapters are written by different members of the family.

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The October number is just out. It is full of the very latest needlework designs. Don't miss it. Send us 25 cents, stamps or silver, and we will send you the July and October numbers by return mail and will send you the January and April, 1900, books when they come out. Your money back if you don't like them. Thousands of women have subscribed, and all agree that the Magazine is the best thing of the kind published. Write to-day.

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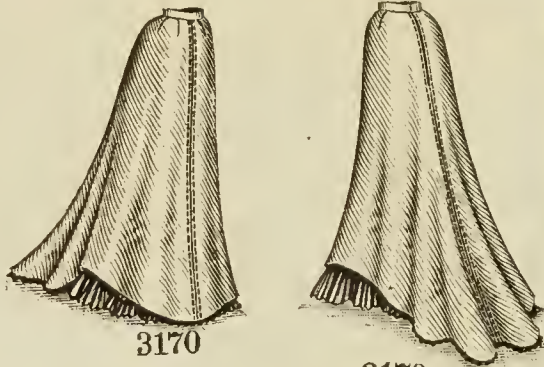
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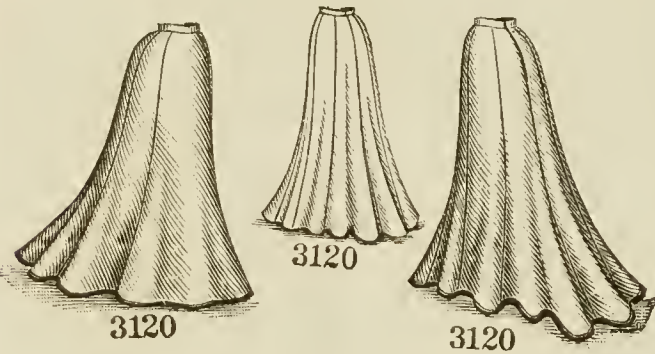
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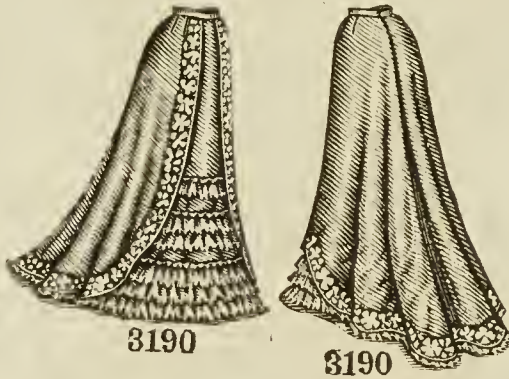
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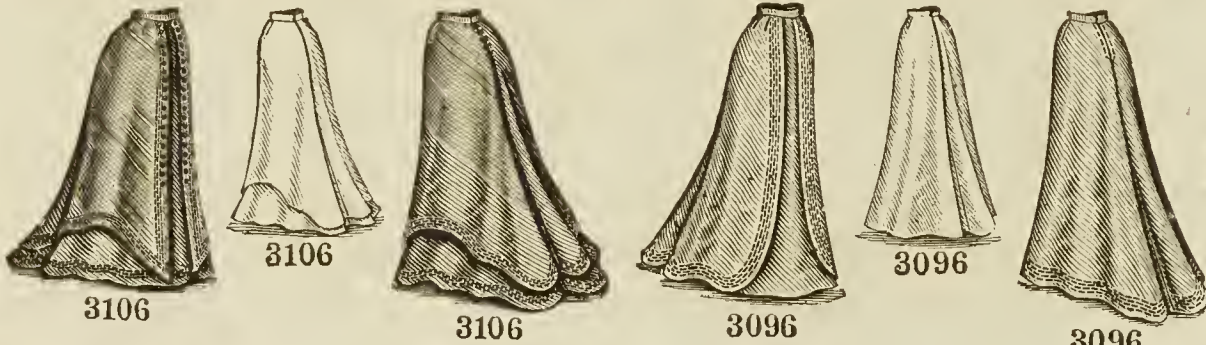
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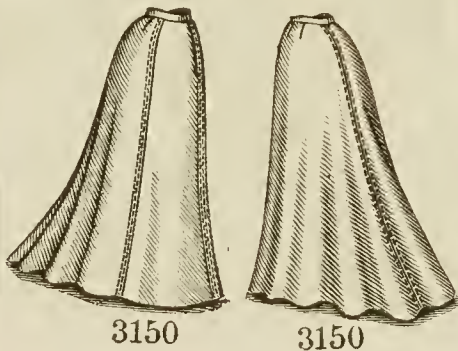


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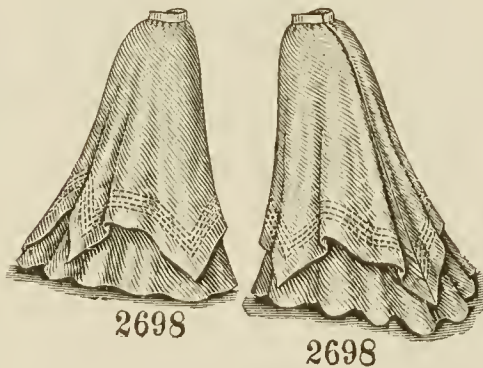


Ladies' Skirt, Consisting of a 5-Gored Foundation-Skirt with Facing and a Circular Over-Skirt or Tunic Drapery. 20 to 36 inches waist and 36 to 57½ inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

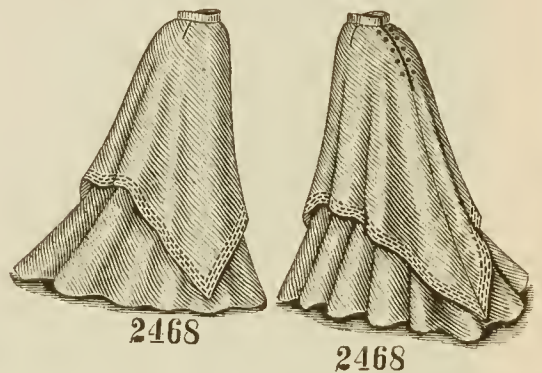
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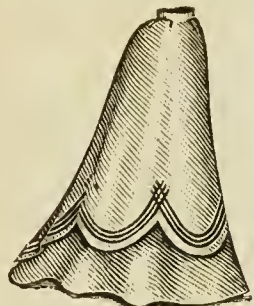
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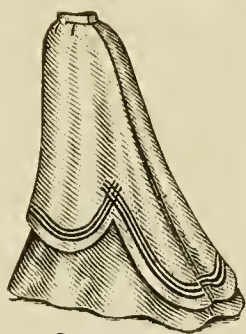
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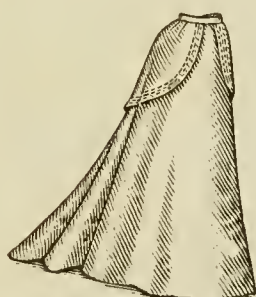


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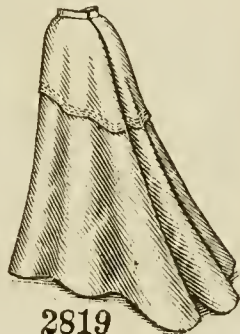


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Ladies' Skirt, with Scalloped Over-Skirt or Polonaise-Drapery. (To be made with a Sweep or in Round Length.) 20 to 32 inches waist, and 36 to 51½ inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

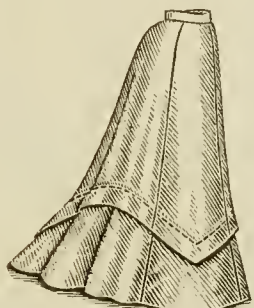


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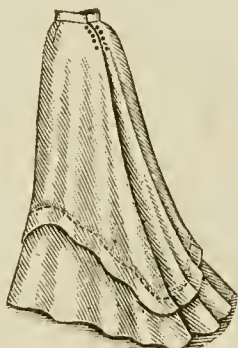


2819

Ladies' Circular Skirt, Consisting of Circular Upper Section in Tunic Style. 20 to 32 inches waist, and 36 to 51½ inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

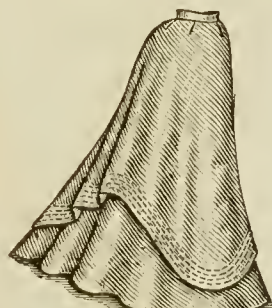


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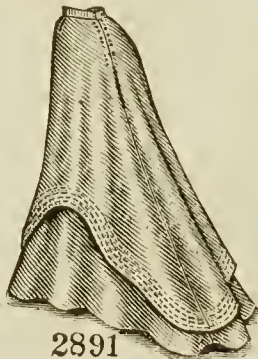


2961

Ladies' Skirt, having an Under Box-Plait at the Back. 20 to 36 inches waist, and 36 to 57½ inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

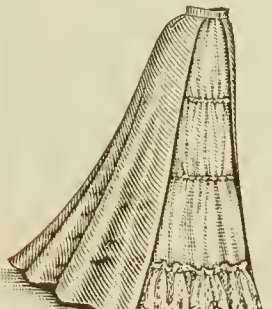


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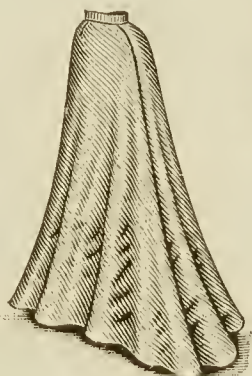


2891

Ladies' Circular Skirt, with Circular Tunic Over-Skirt or Polonaise-Drapery. 20 to 36 inches waist, and 36 to 57½ inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

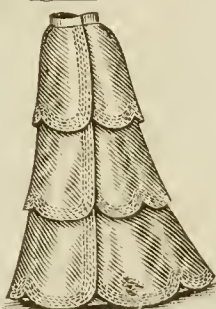


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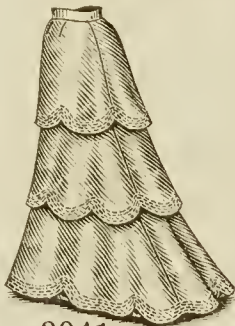


2970

Ladies' Skirt, Consisting of Two Circular Portions. 20 to 32 inches waist, and 36 to 51½ inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

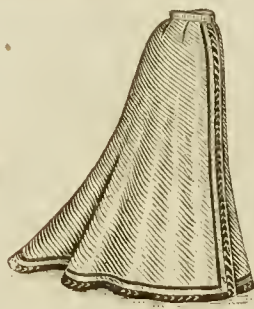


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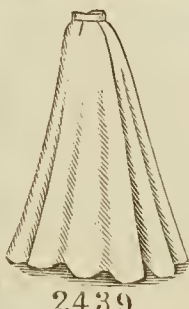


3041

Ladies' 5-Gored Skirt, without Fullness at the Top and Bottom. (To be made with a Sweep or in Round Length and with a Square or Round Lower Front Corner.) 20 to 36 inches waist, and 36 to 57½ inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

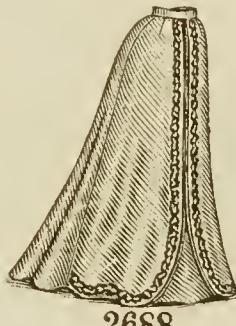


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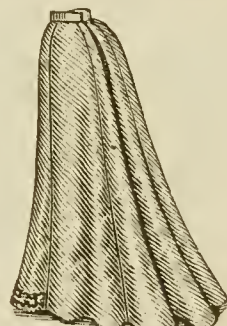


2439

Ladies' Circular Skirt, Over-lapped and Closed at the Left Side of the Front. (To be made with a Sweep or in Round Length and with a Square or Round Lower Front Corner.) 20 to 36 inches waist, and 36 to 57½ inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

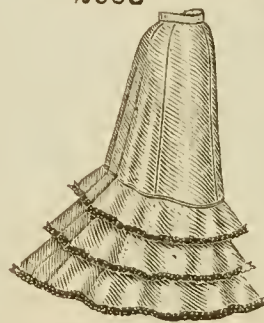


2688

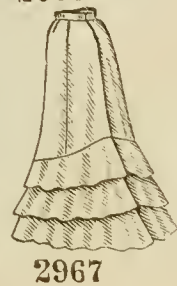


2688

Ladies' 7-Gored Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist, and 36 to 57½ inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



2967



2967

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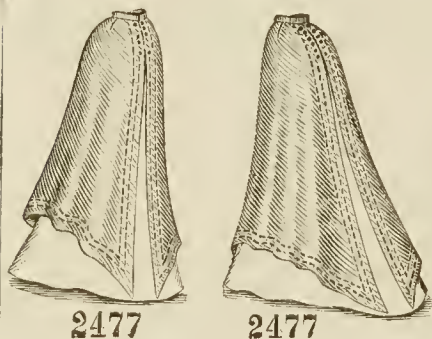
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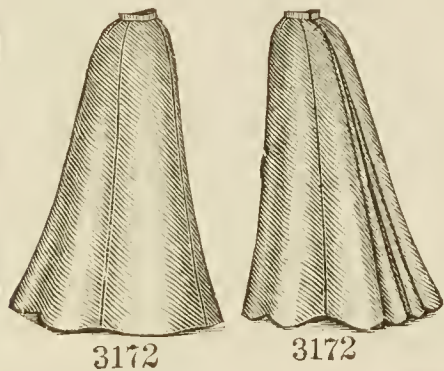
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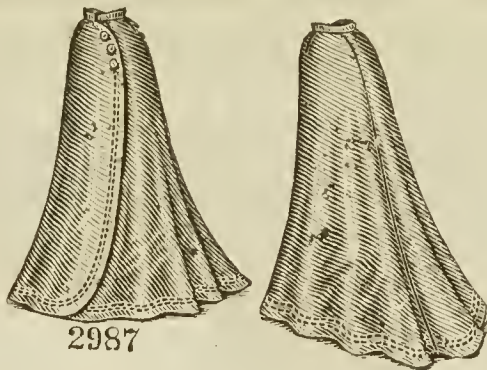
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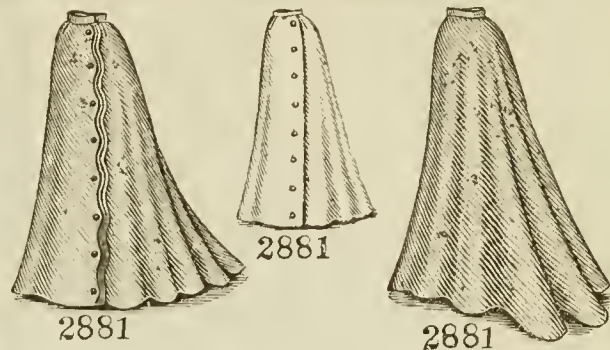
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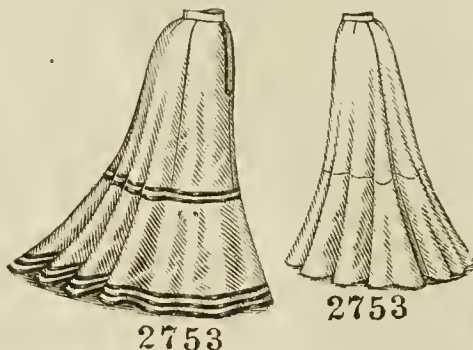
Ladies' Extra Long 5-Gored Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist and 36 to 57½ hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



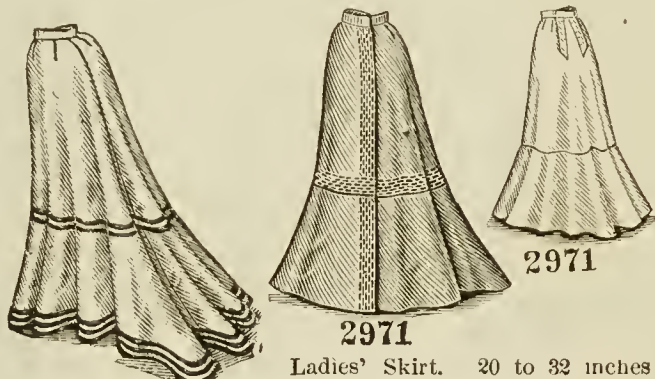
Ladies' 2-Piece Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist and 36 to 51½ hip, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



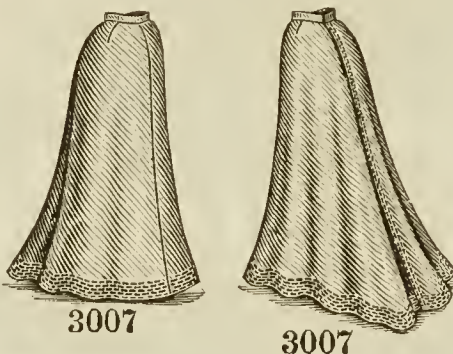
Ladies' 1-Piece Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist and 36 to 57½ hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



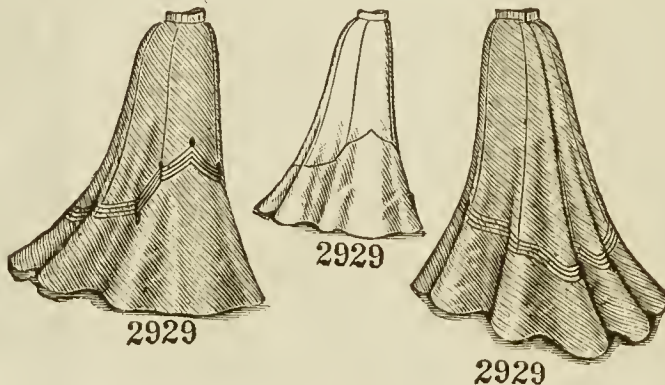
Ladies' 3-Piece Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist and 36 to 57½ hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



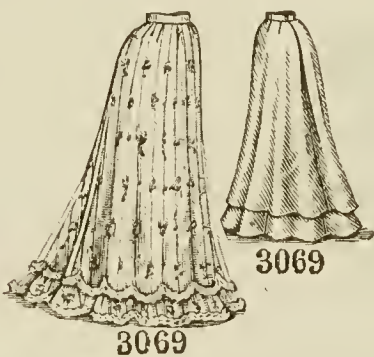
Ladies' Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist and 36 to 51½ hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



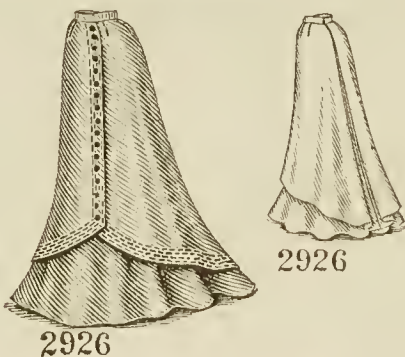
Ladies' Close-Fitting 2-Piece Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist and 36 to 51½ hip, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



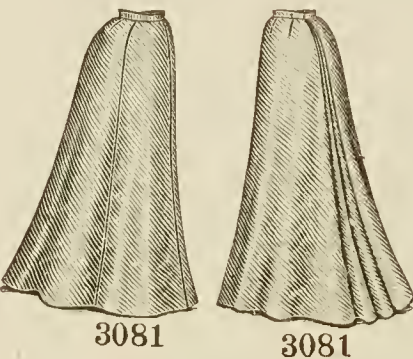
Ladies' Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist and 36 to 57½ hip, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' 5-Gored Skirt, with Circular Over Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist and 36 to 51½ hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

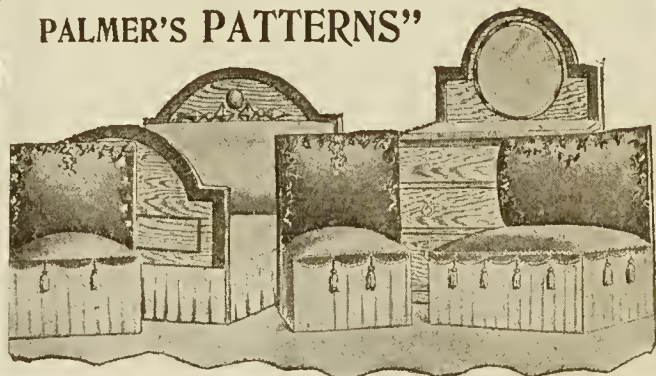


Ladies' Circular Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist and 36 to 51½ hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' 4-Gored Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist and 36 to 57½ hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

“Doll's Furniture PALMER'S PATTERNS”



SOMETHING NEW FOR THE CHILDREN

Printed on muslin. In beautiful designs, marked where to cut out and sew together. Use pasteboard for the backs, and cotton for the filling. A pleasant and beneficial employment for the Little One at Home. Full directions accompany each set. Every part fits accurately, a child can make them up. The result being a Beautiful and indestructible Toy.

PARLOR SUITS OF 6 PIECES | BEDROOM SUITS OF 3 PIECES

For Sale by all Retailers at 35c. per suite

If you are unable to procure them from your retailer, The Art Fabric Co. will send by mail, prepaid, on receipt of above amount.

Have you seen our life size Rag Doll? Two and a half feet high; by mail, 50 cents.

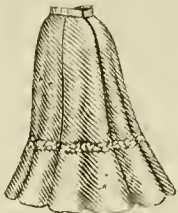
ART FABRIC CO., 36 White St., New York.

Trade Supplied by HARDT & LINDGENS, 58 Green St., New York.



3139

Misses' 5-Gored Skirt, with Circular Flounce. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



3139



2452

Misses' Circular Skirt, Overlapped and Closed at the Left Side of the Front. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



2452

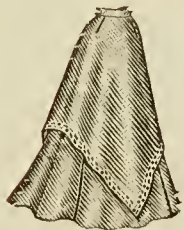


3089

Misses' 3-Piece Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



3089

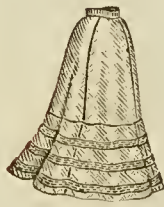


2598

Misses' 5-Gored Skirt. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



2598

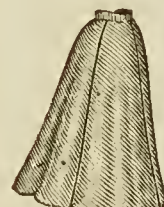


2959

Misses' Skirt, Consisting of a 5-Gored Upper Part and a 5-Gored Circular Lower Part or Flounce. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

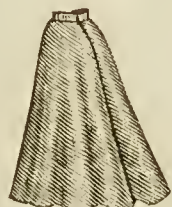


2959



2593

Misses' 3-Piece Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

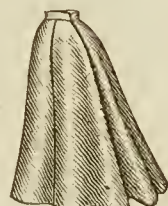


2593

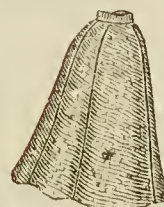


2470

Misses' 5-Gored Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

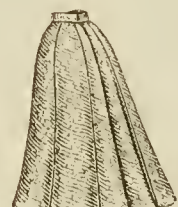


2470



2469

Misses' 7-Gored Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



2469



3049

Girls' 4-Gored Skirt. Ages, 3 to 12 years, 10 sizes. Price, 7c. or 15 cents.



3049



"When you wish the latest styles, write to us."

Tailor Made Suits, \$5.

OUR new Fall and Winter Catalogue of tailor-made costumes and cloaks is now ready. We illustrate in it all of the newest Paris styles, and will mail it *free*, together with samples of materials to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. We keep no ready-made garments, but make everything to order, thus giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so much to be desired. Our styles are exclusive, and are shown by no other firm.

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue illustrates a splendid assortment of suits and cloaks made according to fashion's latest dictates.

Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, faultless in cut and finish, \$5 up.

Handsome Jackets, lined throughout, entirely different from the ready-made ones, \$5 up.

Jaunty Capes, \$4 up.

New Skirts, cut according to the latest French models, \$4 up.

Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Bicycle Suits, Riding Habits, etc.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. *We pay express charges everywhere.* Our line of samples includes the newest materials, many of them being exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for cloaks or for suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; we will send them to you, *free*, by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

\$13⁷⁵ THIS ELEGANT GONDOLA COUCH \$13⁷⁵

Unsurpassed in value. A bargain without a parallel. Extra Size and extra quality. 6 ft. 5 in. long, 30 in. wide, full Gondola shape, as shown. Upholstered in three-toned Kaiser plush, hand deep biscuit tufted, buttons guaranteed not to fly out. Stuffed with fine tow and moss. Full set of springs in head, edge and seat. Samples of material and colors FREE.

A HANDSOME PRESENT Each purchaser of this couch will receive *free* the handsome down pillow, with wide hemmed border, shown in illustration. This, in addition to the low price of the couch, is a wonder offer. **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

This luxurious couch and down pillow will be sent *FREE* on thirty days' trial to all intending purchasers who will send us their freight address and give us satisfactory references as to their responsibility. After thirty days remit us \$13.75, if satisfied that the couch alone is worth every cent of \$20.

If not all you expected return to us at our expense. We cannot do more than this to show our belief in the quality and price of our goods. We have couches at all prices. Of our \$9.75 couch we sold over 10,000 last year. A postal card will secure our new fall and winter catalogue of couches and upholstered furniture. Established 1857.

B. LOUIS SCHULTZE'S SONS, 1051-1053 Milwaukee Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE 1/2 Your FUEL

now wasted up chimney BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR. COST \$2.00 AND UP.

Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., 66 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.



The IDEAL Steam Cooker

Cooks a whole meal over 1 burner, on gasoline, oil, gas, or common cook stove.

Reduces Fuel Bills One-Half.

Makes tough meats tender. Prevents steam and odors. Whistle blows when cooker needs more water. Dinner Sets, Bicycles, Watches, and other Valuable Premiums given with order for Cookers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Agents Wanted. TOLEDO COOKER CO., Box 33, Toledo, O.

Every piece of NIAGARA HAM and BACON is inspected by an officer of the United States Government.

Faultless Food

Makes Perfect Health.



CORN-FED PORKERS make sweet, healthful food. The Jacob Dold Packing Co. use exclusively Corn-Fed Porkers.

DOLD'S

FAMOUS

Niagara Hams and
Niagara Bacon

are Specially Cured and Carefully Prepared.

That's why they are . . . **FAULTLESS.**

A Slice of Niagara Ham or rasher of crisp Niaga a Bacon is the most appetizing dish extant. They are tender, sweet, and a most nutritious food.



Branded in the Skin



of every piece.

We know how to make them good. And we make them as good as we know how.

Ask your dealer to get them for you. If he objects—you insist. We would like to send you a handsome little booklet giving information about how Dold's meats are handled to secure the uniformly high quality found in Niagara Hams and Bacon. A postal will bring it to you free.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DARLING:—The general method of removing blackheads is to steam the face until every unimpeded pore is in an active condition and the contents of the inactive ones are softened. Then gently squeeze each little black spot until it exudes, using the finger-nails well protected by a fine handkerchief; or, better still, press the spots with the end of a hollow watch-key which has a broad rim around the opening. when the little plugs will come to the surface with no surrounding irritation. The bare finger-nails are said to poison or irritate the skin. Anoint each spot as soon as it is cleared with vaseline or olive oil, rubbing the unguent in very gently. When all the spots have been thus treated, lather the face well with fine soap and very warm water, rubbing the affected portion vigorously for several minutes. Then wash off the lather, rinse the face thoroughly to remove every particle of the soap or lather and rub with a soft, rough towel.

LAURA LEE:—Make up your waist by pattern No. 3092, which costs 10c. or 20 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for August. Use fancy puffing or spangled net for the yoke and cap facing.

A COUNTRY GIRL:—Address your package "New York Woman's Exchange," Madison Avenue, Corner 43rd Street, New York City. If it is not too heavy, it may be sent by mail; otherwise by express. We cannot tell you what grade of linen to buy, as much depends upon the intended uses of the doileys. If when purchasing you ask for doily linen, you will get the right kind.

NO MONEY required with your order. Cut this ad. out and send us your order and we will send you this

Plush and Lining Guaranteed for two years. If it does not wear well we will send you a new cape free.



Silk Plush Cape
Worth \$10 for \$3.50

EXAMINE it at your express office; assure yourself that it is as great a bargain as you ever saw—easily worth \$10; pay agent \$3.50 and cape is yours; or will forward it on receipt of price and 40c additional for expressage. Money refunded on request. **A Special Offer**, at an astonishingly low figure, made to increase our mailing list and spread our catalog. This is a **New 1899 Swell Empire Cape, 22 in. long**, reaching 6 in. below waist, of real Silk Seal Plush, lined throughout with black merzerized Satcen, edged all around with black Russian curly Thibet fur, fully worth \$10—our price—(give neck and waist measure). **\$3.50**

FREE—Our new fall catalogue No. 100, of Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, Waists and Furs. A Dictionary of Fashions, Illustrated in colors, a book worth having. A postal brings it FREE. Write immediately.

M. PHILIPSBORN, 138 State Street, CHICAGO.

HAIR SWITCHES

Finest of Human Hair at about One-third Ordinary Prices.

SPECIAL OFFER THIS MONTH.



Weight	Length	Price
2 ounces	20 inches	\$0.65
2 ounces	20 inches	.90
2 ounces	22 inches	1.25
3 ounces	22 inches	1.50
3 ounces	24 inches	2.25
3 1/2 ounces	26 inches	3.25

Remit five cents extra for postage. The 65ct switch has long stem, the others are short stem. Send sample lock of hair cut near the roots. An immense stock enables us to match perfectly any hair. All orders filled on day received. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Illustrated catalogue free. Everything in hair goods.

ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO., 821 Boyce Bldg., Chicago.



FAT

HOW TO REDUCE IT. SEND NO MONEY.

Mrs. Moore of Washington, D. C., wife of U. S. Judge Moore, writes: "Your treatment is harmless and strengthening and invigorates all who use it. It relieved me of 57 pounds of flesh and made me entirely well again. It is an excellent home treatment; purely vegetable."

A four months' treatment will be sent you if wanted and ample literature on Obesity will be sent free.

LORING & CO. (LTD.), DEPT. 119, 42 WEST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK.



YOUNG MOTHERS

Have you seen the ideal Magazine

"Little Folks" for Little Children?

full of beautiful stories and Pictures. Sample free to mothers. Agents wanted.

S. E. CASINO, 62 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Tulips, Hyacinths

CHOICE WINTER FLOWERING

Bulbs

- Sent by mail, postpaid, at the following special prices:
- 2 lovely HYACINTHS, different colors, fine, for 10 cts.
 - 6 " TULIPS, lovely sorts, all different, " 10 "
 - 6 " NARCISSUS, " " " 10 "
 - 6 " Spanish IRIS, nothing finer in flowers, 10 "
 - 6 " CROCUS, five sorts all colors, 10 "
 - 6 Buttercup OXALIS, the best of all Oxalis, 10 "
 - 4 SCILLA SIBERICA, lovely blue flowers, 10 "
 - 6 GRAPE HYACINTHS, assorted colors, 10 "
 - 6 SPARAXIS, very lovely, 10 "
 - 6 TRITILEA UNIFOLIA, fine for winter, 10 "
 - 6 IXIAS, lovely, fragrant flowers 10 "

Or the whole 60 bulbs for 50 cents.

MY CATALOGUE ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED of all kinds of Plants and Bulbs, for Fall Planting and Winter Blooming, is now ready, and will be mailed FREE to all who apply. Choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other Bulbs at greatly reduced prices. Write for it at once. Address

MISS ELLA V. BAINES, The Woman Florist, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

A. P.:—If the travellers intend to come back by the same line of steamers, it is a good plan to leave the sea-trunk with ship rugs and wraps at the office of the company on landing. If they are strictly tourists, and do not mean to go into society anywhere, very few clothes are really necessary. With two travelling frocks, one thicker than the other, a pretty tea-gown for the hours of rest which are necessary, an extra skirt and a couple of silk shirt-waists not too gorgeous, for the *table d'hôte*, one can get along very well, if expense has to be considered, and in some countries every pound of luggage must be paid for on the railroads.

L.:—Walnut stain is a very popular dye for the hair and is cleanly, but it must be constantly applied. It is made by boiling slowly an ounce of bark in a pint of water for an hour and then adding a lump of alum the size of a small hickory nut to set the color. Apply it with a sponge and wrap the head up well on retiring, as the moisture of the hair will stain the bed-linen.

VERNIE:—Write to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., regarding the copyright, and to William Evarts Benjamin, 22 West Thirty-third Street, New York City, in reference to the disposal of rare books.

A SUBSCRIBER:—We are unable to furnish any information concerning the author mentioned.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP



is good for the children—they know it. Cures any cough. No fuss about it. Tired and worrying mothers have known about Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for over 50 years. Sore lungs and raw throats get well and stay well. It is good for delicate babies or strong men

—it cures. Don't experiment—get a Doctor's prescription—get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Avoid Substitutes.

A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Dizziness and Sick Headache cured by Dr. Bull's Pills. Trial, 20 for 5 cents.

FAT FOLKS: 4 years ago I permanently reduced 48 lbs. by harmless treatment endorsed by my Family Physician. No gain, no starving, nothing to sell. Will tell you how, send stamp. Mrs. D. Molesworth, 116 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DON'T wait too long, Tuberculosis Congress reports 20 per cent. of cases completely curable. you any reason to think yours is incurable? **HAVE** Phosphor-Ozonized Air Home Treatment B **CONSUMPTION** cures. Write Dr. David Evans Medical Co., Dept. D, Hotel Pelham, BOSTON, MASS.

DON'T STAND GRINNING

Like an idiot—100 points on how to be bright and at your ease in society. Send 25 cents for book to

UNIQUE IDEA CO., 12 John St., New York City.

In all fashion centres recognized as the best and worn by more stylish dressers than all other makes combined.

Beifeld

The famous make of Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists and Furs.

A beautiful catalogue B. of more than 200 of the exclusive styles with surprisingly low price quotations free upon request. If you care to lead in style, you will either have your dealer send for it or do it yourself.

No. 3315
\$10.00



No. 3630
\$3.00

No. 3605
\$2.00



No. 3665
\$5.00



No. 3788
\$10.00

No. 3630. Fine black wide-wale with heavy black braid, and round button trimming, \$3.00

No. 3605. Exactly the same without trimming, \$2.00

No. 3788. Magnificent walking skirt in gray, navy or dark-tan with plaid effect inside; scalloped front with numerous rows of stitching and buttons. \$10.00

All garments bearing this label are guaranteed correct in style and flawless in workmanship. Without the label they are not genuine; therefore, insist upon it. Some one dealer in almost every town handles them and will supply you with any of these or other Beifeld styles.

If for any reason he will not do so, order direct, giving bust measure for jacket and size of waist and front length for skirt, and we will see that your order is filled.

No. 3665. Beautiful black or navy-blue serge skirt with black braid trimming and cut in tunic effect, \$5.00

No. 3315. Highly desirable coat of finest black or navy-blue glacé; black silk serge lining and Sicilian silk faced lapels; finished with scallops and ten pearl buttons; velvet collar, \$10.00

Address,



266-268 Franklin St., Chicago, or Prince & Greene Sts., New York.



We can Save you Money

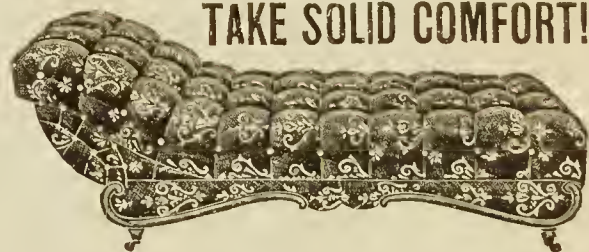
60 BULBS FOR 50 CTS.

- 3 Fine Named Hyacinths,
- 2 Japan Lilies,
- 5 Fine Named Tulips (see cut),
- 5 Fragrant Narcissus,
- 5 Sweet-Scented Freesias,
- 5 Bright Colored Crocus,
- 5 Pretty Blue Scillas,
- 5 Beautiful Ixias and Sparaxis,
- 5 Pretty Grape Hyacinths,
- 5 Iris, Fleur-de-Lis,
- 5 Ranunculus, Fair Maids,
- 5 Anemones or Wind Flowers,
- 5 Oxalis, very pretty.

60 Flowering Bulbs for 50 Cents, postpaid.

THE C. A. REESER CO.,
Send for Catalog. URBANA, OHIO.

TAKE SOLID COMFORT!



THIS GUILFORD FELT-FILLED, TURKISH COUCH, full spring edges, tufted five rows deep—Rococo trimmings—birch mahogany polish finish, size 28 ins. wide by 6 feet long. 34 black tempered springs, upholstered in fine velours, any colors, sent prepaid anywhere east of the Mississippi river and north of North Carolina for \$12.00.

If not satisfactory, return at our expense and you can have your money back.

This is only one of many couch bargains. Our catalogue shows many styles of elegant couches, upholstered chairs, lace curtains, etc. It is sent free. Samples of couch covers sent for 2c. stamp.

GUILFORD MFG. CO., 30 So. Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.

"American Made for American Maids."

G-D CHICAGO WAISTS

Have become so popular that they are now made in various shapes to fit every woman.

All Shapes \$1.00

Ladies' Model

long waist
Cutaway

low bust and hipless

Small Shape

slender form

Nursing
cutaway hips.

TRY THEM

Made of fine satteen, fast black, drab or white, clasp or button front
Sizes 18 to 30, waist measure;
31 to 36, 25c extra.



The Most Popular Corset-Waists in the World

Ask your dealer for the G-D Chicago Waist. If he hasn't it, send a money-order or stamps, mentioning color, shape and size desired, and we will send you one, prepaid.

GAGE-DOWNS CO., 268 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE **Dyspeptic Question** ?

EASY when you try **JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.**

IN BLUE BOTTLES.

69 Cents for Nothing

Just issued, a wonderful catalogue of everything to eat, wear and use. It costs us 52 cents to print and 17 cents to mail each copy.

It's free to all who write for it

This book contains 304 pages (size 14x10 1/2 in.), has 10,000 illustrations, and quotes 100,000 articles at wholesale prices to consumers. Here is the book:

This valuable catalogue tells all about Agricultural Implements, Baby Coaches, Bedding, Bicycles, Boots, Buggies, Candles, Carpets, Cigars, Clocks, Clothing, Corsets, Crockery, Curtains, Cutlery, Farm Wagons, Furniture, Men's Furnishings, Glassware, Groceries, Harness, Hats, Hosiery, Jewellery, Ladies' Clothing, Ladies' Furnishings, Lamps, Mackintoshes, Mirrors, Musical Instruments, Organs, Paints, Pianos, Pictures, Portières, Refrigerators, Saddles, Sewing-Machines, Shirts, Shoes, Silverware, Stoves, Tinware, Tobacco, Towels, Trunks, Underwear, Upholstery Goods, Watches, and thousands of other articles.

With this book in your possession, you can buy cheaper than the average dealer.

You can save large sums of money on everything you need, at any season of the year.

Lithographed Carpet and Rug Catalogue, and our Clothing Catalogue with samples attached, are also free. Expressage paid on clothing, freight paid on carpet.

Which book shall we send you? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON
BALTIMORE, MD. Department 375.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

Box 50:—You did not enclose a stamped envelope for a mail reply. A lotion which has removed freckles of years standing and which is said to be an excellent remedy for other discolorations is also made of the following ingredients:

- Sweet almonds,.....1 ounce.
- Bitter almonds,.....4 drachms.
- Cherry brandy,.....10 ounces.
- Corrosive sublimate,.....6 grains.
- Tincture of benzoin,.....6 drachms.
- Lemon juice,.....4 drachms.

Apply with a sponge, shaking the lotion well before using it. It is wiser to allow a good druggist to prepare the lotion, as the corrosive sublimate is somewhat difficult to dissolve. A word of caution as to its use is also necessary. Some skins are more sensitive to irritants than others, and the lotion may cause a slight redness or a rash to appear after the first two or three applications. The redness will soon subside; and should the rash, if it appears, prove painful or tenacious, stop using the lotion, as there is likely some peculiarity of your skin antagonistic to its ingredients. This rarely happens, however.

MODEA:—For classic costume the hair is generally gathered in a knot at the nape of the neck and bound with a fillet, a few curls sometimes escaping at the back when the knot is carried higher up at the back of the head. For modern Greek costumes loose curls fall over the shoulders or the hair hangs in two long plaits.

GEORGINA:—Answers to questions should be given in the direct affirmative or the direct negative. "All right" is not, to say the least, civil; it is ill-bred.

S. S. S.:—A loving or grace cup is a large cup, usually having three handles; it is passed from guest to guest at state banquets and fraternal feasts. Miss Strickland says that Margaret Atheling, wife of Malcolm Kenmore, in order to induce the Scotch to remain for grace, devised the grace cup, which was filled with the choicest wine and of which each guest was allowed to drink *ad libitum* after grace had been said.

MRS. J. B.:—*Babyhood* is published by The Babyhood Publishing Co., 140 Nassau Street, New York City. Try benzine or alcohol for removing the varnish stains. The cards should fit well into envelopes.

EVELYN:—Although opinion on the subject is divided, physicians do not approve of the marriage of first cousins.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—It will be advisable to consult a hardware dealer regarding the condition of the stove.

JENNIE MAY:—We would suggest that you write L. Shaw, 54 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, regarding hair goods.

In the Dark Stewart's Duplex Safety Pins

work as easily as in the light. They fasten from either side, but cannot slip through.



GUARDED SPRING PREVENTS ALL CATCHING OR TEARING OF MATERIAL.

In All Sizes

NOTICE THE GUARD

Patented March 7, '82, June 8, '89.

A Guard on the inside of spring positively prevents tearing the fabric. If your dealer will not supply you, send 3 two-cent stamps for samples of 12 assorted sizes. Made in Nickel and Jet-Black.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO., Box 16, Bloomfield, N. J. Also Makers of "Holdfast" Hairpins.

A Sample Free will demonstrate to you that

Milk Weed Cream



Cures Complexion Faults.

It feeds the skin; puts purity in place of pimples; gives fairness of face for freckles; takes away tan; banishes blotches.

Bernhardt, the "divine Sarah," says of Milk Weed Cream: "Marvelously good for the Skin and Complexion. It removes all spots from the face." 50 cts. per jar; at druggists, or by mail, or, Will you have a Sample sent for Two Cents—a Stamp?

FRED'K F. INGRAM & CO.,
50 Tenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

INSURES COMFORT

Vorwerk's Patent Collar Stiffening



The most practical and best interlining in use. Equally adapted for standing as well as turn-down collars. Circular woven, shaped for the neck, will not crease or unravel.

Bends, but Never Breaks

Ask your Dry Goods Merchant or write to
A. Steinhardt & Bro., Importers, 452 Broadway New York

Two Unsightly Blemishes:

Freckles and Superfluous Hair.

Le Fevre's Royale Freckle Balm

Guaranteed to Remove all Kinds of Freckles or any discoloration of the skin. A permanent Cure for the most obstinate cases.

Price, \$2.00 a Pot. Three Pots for \$5.00



Superfluous Hair

Removed Forever by

Mando

Fifty Thousand Bottles sold



Fifty Thousand Testimonials. Endorsed by Physicians. Positively harmless to the fairest skin. Price, \$1.00 by mail.

Handsomely Illustrated Art Souvenir containing interesting knowledge entitled "Beauty Secrets" and five samples delightful toilet requisites. Mailed to you on receipt of 25 cents.

Confidential advice on Health and Beauty, Free, by addressing

MME. JOSEPHINE LE FEVRE,
1208 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



If the Form is Graceful the season's fashions are both charming and desirable.

Braided Wire Bustles and Forms

add a touch of grace to the figure and a touch of style to the gown. Delightfully dainty and comfortable.

SOLD IN ALL STORES

Always ask for "Braided Wire." If you don't find them we will send, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Write for our Booklet

The Weston & Wells Mfg. Co. 1110 Noble St., Philadelphia



This Lovely Trimmed Hat Only \$1.98

Worth \$4.00 or Your Money Back.

Be Stylish—Save Money

No. 44.—Royal blue, fine felt, short back, bound with a piping of Royal blue silk finish velveta. The trimming consists of a very full drape of royal velveta brought high around the crown, an open work felt braid together with a stitched bias piece of white taffeta caught down by a star steel ornament in front, to form the "nose effect." For height are three large natural curled quills coming from the centre of a generous rosette of white taffeta. Two tabs covered with velveta puffed rosettes give hat a very nobby finish. We call your attention to the beautiful combination of colors used in the construction of this hat. All colors can be ordered as desired.



Orders will be filled in rotation as received.

Safe delivery guaranteed.

Write for free Illustrated Catalogue.

The first five thousand orders for this beautiful trimmed hat, where the price, \$1.98, accompanies the order will be sent express prepaid to any address.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER MILLINERY CO., 47-53 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

FREE FOR ONE DAY'S WORK!



Imitation Diamond.

I will give your choice of these beautiful Solid Gold filled Rings warranted to wear for years for selling 15 packages of my 'U-N-X-L-D' Foot Powder at 10 cents a package. It cures sore feet, makes walking easy, removes all odor, keeps the feet dry and warm and is a certain cure for chilblains; takes the sting out of corns and bunions, relieves hot, tired, aching feet, makes new shoes feel easy, will sell to every one. No money required in advance, send your name and address and I will mail you 15 packages, you sell and return \$1.50. I will mail you the Ring selected; will take goods back if you cannot sell; will allow you a large cash commission if you prefer. This is a square offer. Address

E. JONES, 69 Pearl St., BOSTON, MASS.



Genuine Hungarian Opal

If afflicted with SORE EYES USE Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

DOROTHEA:—If you send flowers to the steamer, do not have them arranged in a set design. Fruit, sweets or books we think are gifts to be preferred to flowers. Books, bonbons and flowers are the only gifts which a man not a relative can offer or a woman accept from him.

BERYL:—Asparagus is eaten from a fork. Cut the points off with the end of the prongs. The stalk or white part is not eaten. A greasy skin results from an excessive secretion of sebaceous matter which is more oily than it should be. Rich and greasy foods should not be eaten, but salads and cooling foods and drinks should be partaken of. A simple wash for an oily face is made of

Elder-flower water, 1 pint.
Tincture of benzoin, 1 oz.

Drop in the benzoin slowly, stirring all the time to prevent curdling.

GENERO:—Tea, coffee, chocolate and the like are drunk from the cup, never from the saucer. Put your spoon in the saucer should you send your cup to be refilled; otherwise it may be left in the cup. Never blow your tea or coffee; if it is too hot to be drunk, wait until it cools.

JOAN:—Previous to the advent of the four-tined silver fork, which was introduced into England from the Continent about 1814 or 1815, everybody ate with the knife—the Chesterfields, the Brummels, the Blessingtons, the Savarnis and all. The fastidious were very careful, however, not to put the knife into the mouth edge first. That was avoided by the well-bred then as much as the putting of the knife into the mouth at all is avoided by the well-bred now.

CONSTANT READER:—Write to the Edison Mfg. Company, 110 E. 23rd Street, New York City, for a kinetoscope.



I LOOK 10 YEARS YOUNGER SINCE USING

Mrs. Graham's Quick Hair Restorer.

Restores original color to gray hair in 10 days; promotes a healthy growth, making the hair glossy and beautiful. Clear as water. Guaranteed harmless. Price, \$1.00. Druggists, Hair-dressers, or by Express prepaid Agents Wanted.

Interesting book, "About the Hair," sent free. Mrs. GERVAISE GRAHAM, 1250 Michigan Ave., Chicago McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y., Eastern Agents.

HAIR LIKE THIS



WE WILL FORWARD ---FREE---

To any address, full information how to grow hair upon the baldest head, stop hair falling, cure weak eyebrows and eyelashes, scanty parting, scurf, dandruff, itching scalp and restore gray and faded hair to its natural color. Enclose 2 cent stamp for sealed package. Address,

LORRIMER & CO., 303 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Racine Hosiery

—The kind that wears, SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO WEARER, SAVING MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.



Eighty styles in ladies' gentlemen's and children's sizes. Racine Hosiery is knit to the shape of the foot. We use the best of yarn and warrant the colors absolutely fast. This hosiery is sold only direct to the wearer and through our local salesmen, enabling us to put the profit of the middlemen into the quality of our goods.

A Few Popular Styles.

- Style 36. Gentlemen's blue and white cotton mix half hose. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Price per pair, 15c.
- Style 27. Gentlemen's combed Egyptian cotton half hose; black. Reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Price per pair, 25c.
- Style 134. Gentlemen's half hose, best grade of worsted; black. Reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Price per pair, 50c.
- Style 55. Children's fine gauge cotton ribbed hose, triple heel and toe; black. Sizes 6 to 10. Price per pair, 20c.
- Style 50. Children's heavy cotton ribbed hose. Reinforced leg and foot; black. Sizes 6 to 10. Made for rough use. Price per pair, 25c.
- Style 153S. Children's high grade merino hose, rib leg. Reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 6 to 7½ inc. Price per pair, 35c.
- Style 153L. Same description as 153S. Sizes 8 to 9½ inc. Price per pair, 40c.
- Style 2. Ladies' black cotton hose. Reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 8½ to 10. Price per pair, 20c.
- Style 11. Ladies' very heavy winter weight black cotton hose; tuck rib leg. Reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 8½ to 10. Price per pair, 25c.
- Style 106. Ladies' black high grade merino hose, rib leg. Reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 8½ to 10. Price per pair, 50c.

We are also manufacturers of the famous RACINE FEET. New feet for old hosiery. Cotton, black or white, 10c. per pair; six (6) pairs for 50c. Merino, black, 15c. per pair; four (4) pairs for 50c. All goods delivered, postage and express paid. Order direct or through our local salesman.

AGENTS WANTED. Catalogue Free. H. S. Blake & Co., Dept. C, Racine, Wis.

LADY AGENTS WANTED.

Agents make upwards of \$10 a day taking orders for our bargain-price Ladies' Suits, Wraps, Skirts, Furs, Millinery, Waists, Mackintoshes, etc. No capital or experience required. Handsomely illustrated Agents' Outfit, containing large cloth samples, confidential price-list, complete instructions, stationery, etc., sent, express paid, on receipt of 75c., which we refund when orders reach \$30.

To prove our big values for little money, we offer TO ANY ONE sending us ONLY \$2.25

this shepherdess velvet dress hat, worth \$5; colors black, brown, navy or drab, trimmed in velvet and colored taffeta silk, combined to form large puffs over the crown, ribbon-edged velvet rosette in front, fastened with ornament, bandeau of silk roses, wings and aigrettes to harmonize. State color of hat and trimmings wanted. Catalogue Free.



STEWART & CO. Mail Order Bargain House, 58-60 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

DURKEE'S



For every improvised lunch as well as for every carefully prepared meal at home DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING adds just the necessary finishing touch.

Send for FREE booklet on "Salads: How to Make and Dress Them," giving many valuable and novel recipes for Salads, Sandwiches, Sauces, Luncheon Dishes, etc. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

E. R. DURKEE & CO.
535 Washington St., New York

SALAD DRESSING

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

DRESSMAKER:—The silk waist cannot be said to be quite *passé* so long as the upper sleeves remain good. In mending a silk waist use the ravellings whenever possible, sewing from the under side, not turning over edges, but darning flat. Then carefully press. If a whalebone proclaims its position by a worn place in the silk, it is wise not to attempt to mend the silk at that point but to cut off the bone just below the worn spot. If the hooks and eyes cause the silk to wear, move them an inch up or down.

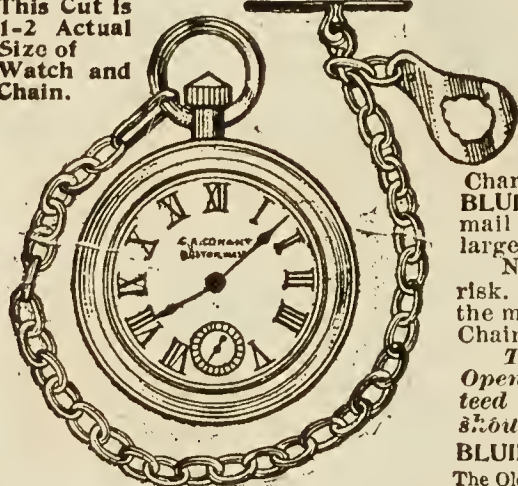
ISABELLA:—We have no knowledge of the preparation further than the statements in the advertisement. The electric needle in the hands of a skilful doctor is the only sure method for the removal of superfluous hair.

SAM:—The Numismatic Bank, Boston, Mass., purchases old coins. We have no knowledge of the firm mentioned.

JERRY:—Sofa-cushions are a delight, and there can scarcely be too many of them. The flat couch, the latest in these luxurious furnishings, is covered with pillows—round, square, oblong and crescent-shaped, while the cosy window seats and easy chairs also have their share. A fad just now is the autograph pillow. Friends of both sexes write their names with a blue pencil on strips of linen furnished them. These names are then embroidered in Delft-blue embroidery silk and the strips are joined by lace insertion, the plain Delft-blue under-covering of the pillow showing through. The pillow is finished by a frill and is filled with balsam, rose petals, sweet lavender, clover or hops.

JOSIE H.:—You may keep a record of your bicycle trip in a year book, for sale at any stationer's.

This Cut is 1-2 Actual Size of Watch and Chain.



Watch and Chain FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

We send this Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm to Boys and Girls for selling 1½ dozen packages of **BLUINE** at 10c. each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, postpaid, and a large Premium List.

No money required. We send the Bluine at our own risk. You go among your neighbors and sell it. Send us the money that you get for it and we send you the Watch, Chain and Charm, prepaid.

This is an American Watch, Nickel-Plated Case, Open Face, Heavy Bevelled Crystal. It is Guaranteed to keep Accurate time, and with Proper Care should last ten years.

BLUINE CO., Box 426 CONCORD JUNCTION, MASS.
The Old Reliable firm who sell honest goods and give Valuable Premiums.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

Without the Slightest Injury or Discoloration of the Most Delicate Skin. Discovered by Accident.

In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and, on washing afterward, it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it **MODENE**. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MODENE SUPERSEDES ELECTROLYSIS.**

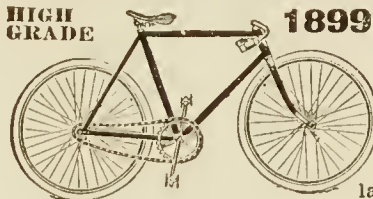
Recommended by all who have Tested its Merits. Used by People of Refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid (securely sealed from observation), on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. [Always mention your county and this paper.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. **MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 78, CINCINNATI, O.** Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

HIGH GRADE



1899 BICYCLES, WATCHES, CAMERAS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS FREE

You can quickly earn a premium by selling a few boxes of our high-grade Toilet Soap to your neighbors. No money required in advance. Our plan the best even Boys and Girls do well. Our premiums as good as money will buy. Large illustrated list mailed free. Write today for full particulars. **H. H. DAWSON SOAP CO., 56 Fifth Av., Dept. 61, Chicago**



Weekly Pay Roll, \$200,450.00

Purity and Premium

are synonymous terms when applied to **Swift's Premium Hams and Breakfast Bacon** choicest pieces of an immense daily production

Silver Leaf Lard
Jersey Butterine
Beef Extract
Cotosuet

all bear the name of Swift, a guarantee of purity

Swift and Company

Chicago St. Louis Kansas City St. Joseph Omaha St. Paul 114A



Pat'd QUAKER FOLDING VAPOR BATH CABINET

326,000 SOLD. Every home should have one for bathing purposes. It opens the millions of pores, forces out the poisons which cause disease. **Makes you clean, vigorous and healthy.** Prevents disease. Provides Turkish, hot air and medicated baths at home, 3c. each. Beautifies complexion. Recommended by best physicians. Without drugs it cures bad colds, rheumatism, lagrippe, neuralgia, obesity, female ills, all blood, skin, nerve and kidney troubles. Guaranteed. Our new 1900 Style has a door, a self-

supporting frame, best material, rubber lined. Folds small. Weight 5 lbs. Price complete \$5.00. Folded. Write us. Valuable book, etc., free. Agents wanted, men and women, \$100.00 a month and expenses. Address **B. WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.**

If afflicted with SORE EYES USE **Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

DEW-DROP:—In facial massage always rub the cheeks, temples and forehead upward and backward, except when this instruction conflicts with the following one: To soften the indentations and wrinkles rub in exactly the opposite direction from their line of conformation. For instance, the deep furrows which extend from the nostril to the corner of the mouth must be firmly rubbed with the cushion of the hand by an outward and upward movement. The perpendicular lines showing between the brows must be firmly stroked with the fingers in a horizontal direction, and the horizontal lines crossing the forehead must be rubbed upward and downward. The wrinkles at the temples and under the eyes must be studied and rubbed according to the general instruction above given.

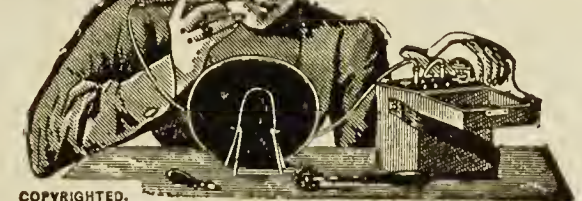
CONSTANCE LEIGH:—Christmas 1874 fell on Friday.

A SUBSCRIBER:—We have no knowledge of the churn you mention.

SHADY HILL:—You will find suitable recitations for little ones in "Recitations and How to Recite," published by us at 1s. or 25 cents.

NORA D.:—To make extract of lemon, expose four ounces of the exterior rind of lemons in the air until perfectly dry; then bruise in a Wedgewood mortar; add to it two quarts of deodorized alcohol of 95° and agitate until the color is extracted; then add six ounces of recent oil of lemon. If it does not become clear immediately, let it stand for a day or two, agitating occasionally; then filter. To make extract of ginger: Pack four ounces of powdered ginger in a percolator, moisten it with a little alcohol, then pour on alcohol until a pint and a half of tincture has passed through. Mix this with eight ounces of syrup.

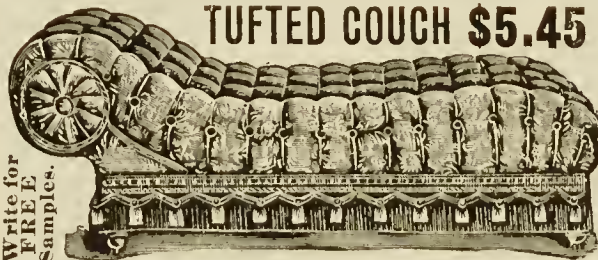
RELIEF AT LAST! MAHLER ELECTRIC APPARATUS



COPYRIGHTED. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

can only be removed permanently, and safely by the use of the **ELECTRIC NEEDLE**. **THE MAHLER ELECTRIC APPARATUS** can be operated by ladies suffering from this annoying blemish as skilfully as can be done by a trained specialist. Results positive. Also removes moles, warts, red veins and other facial blemishes. **SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL**; Ladies afflicted and who have become discouraged by using many pastes and liquids without gaining relief, are now offered an infallible method. Send stamp for descriptive circular.
D. J. MAHLER, 312 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

TUFTED COUCH \$5.45



SEND US ONE DOLLAR and we will ship you by freight **beautiful tufted couch**. C. O. D., for examination, this freight agent the balance, \$4.45, and freight charges. This couch is 76 in. long, 28 in. wide, hardwood, casters, covered with figured plush or corduroy in red, brown or green; 28 full tempered steel springs, full spring edges and ends, deep cord fringe and fancy tassels. It's an honestly made article at a very low price. Ask any bank or express company in Chicago about our reliability.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY CO., 63 Market St., Chicago



Mrs. Hendricks, widow of late Vice-President says: "I find Fairy Soap very satisfactory."

FAIRY SOAP

is purer, whiter, more delicate and of finer quality than any other floating white soap made. It is "The Soap of the Century" for toilet, bath and fine laundry use.

1900 Art Calendar Free

FAIRBANK'S FAIRY CALENDAR for 1900 is 10 x 12 3/4 inches in size, elegantly lithographed in colors on heavy plate stock after original water color paintings by some of America's best artists. They show pretty children in the uniforms of our navy, cavalry, artillery, infantry, etc., and comprise six different designs, one on each sheet. This calendar would retail at from 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, but will be sent free to any address upon receipt of five (5) Fairy Soap wrappers or 10 cts. in stamps to cover postage.
Address

Dept. B, The N. K. Fairbank Co.,

- CHICAGO
- NEW YORK
- BOSTON
- PITTSBURG
- PHILADELPHIA
- BALTIMORE
- ST. LOUIS
- NEW ORLEANS
- SAN FRANCISCO

A. F. MÜLLER, HABIT MAKER AND LADIES' TAILOR.

The Only Maker of

A. F. MÜLLER'S Patented Perfect Fitting and Safety Riding Skirt,

For which the **HIGHEST AWARD WAS OBTAINED AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.**

TAKE NOTICE that all parties, not only those manufacturing, but also those using Riding Skirts, infringing my letters patent are liable to prosecution. All lawfully made skirts are stamped as follows: A. F. Müller's Improved American Riding Skirt (Patented Sept. 7, 1886).

246 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.



PIMPLES and FRECKLES are things of the past.

Package of Wafers and Cake of Soap Ten Cents. A package of Dr. Campbell's World Famous Complexion Wafers and a cake of Fould's Medicated Complexion Soap can be obtained for the small amount of Ten Cents, in silver or stamps. Send your ten cents to-day to
H. B. FOULD, Room 8, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York.

**THE OLYMPIA
MUSIC BOX**

\$6.00 AND UPWARDS

is the latest and most approved of all the Music Boxes with interchangeable Tune-Disks.



The Piano Cannot Produce

the richness attained by the Olympia unless played by six or eight hands, and then the players must be experts. It is superior to every other make in tone and simplicity of construction. The durability you'll appreciate years from now, after inferior makes would have been worn out and useless. Disks are easily changed—they're practically indestructible.

Charming Home Entertainments may be arranged without notice if an Olympia is in the parlor—dancing, singing, instrumental renderings—hymns and Church music, too.

Sent on Trial On receipt of price we will send the Olympia on ten days' trial. You can return it, and get your money back, if not entirely satisfied. Write

F. G. OTTO & SONS,

37 Sherman Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Or from Dealers in Musical Instruments, and Jewelers.

Insist on an OLYMPIA } **Catalogue FREE!**
There is no "just as good."

Send Ten Cents for the OLYMPIA edition of NEW WEBSTER DICTIONARY and VEST POCKET LIBRARY.

AGENTS WANTED.

F. G. OTTO & SONS, 37 Sherman Ave., Jersey City, N. J.



Buy direct from the producers.

**CALIFORNIA
OSTRICH FEATHERS
for 55c.**

We deliver you a handsome demi-plume, for \$1.45 a handsome bunch of 3 tips, for \$2.85 a plume 16 in. long, black or natural color. Not woolly feathers, but fine quality and lustre, being fresh from the birds, will stay in curl. Our handsome illustrated pamphlet and price-list of boas, capes, fans and plumes with every order or for 2-cent stamp.

OSTRICH FARM, So. Pasadena, Cal.
"Independent of the Feather Trust."

YOUR CHOICE FOR 10 Cts.

Or BOTH for 15c.

We make this exceptional offer simply to introduce our new Catalog of Jewelry and Fancy Work Novelties. Gives lowest wholesale prices and hundreds of illustrations. Send at once.

C. S. DAVISSON & CO., 48 N. 8th St.,

California Gold Charm. Phila., Pa. Dept. 61 Sterling Silver.

**WANTED
WOMEN**

to bind Dress Shields at home. Only those having sewing machines need apply; steady work; distance no disadvantage. Ask your dealer to show you Kora Shields. Send 10c. for catalogue of work. The Kora Shield Co., 525 Broome St., New York.

HOW TO MAKE

WOMEN

Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of



BEAUTIFUL

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO., Madison Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

SUSANNAH:—The wrinkles are caused by your facial expression and nothing will eradicate them.

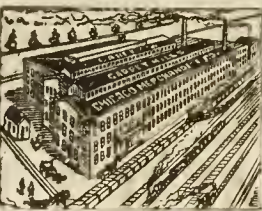
PATRON OF THE DELINEATOR:—To make a simple rose perfume, loosely fill a small glass bottle with freshly gathered rose geranium leaves, pouring the purest glycerine into the interstices between the leaves; when the bottle is full to the neck, close securely with a glass stopper and place the bottle where the rays of the sun will fall directly upon it. In a few weeks the glycerine will be ready for use, and a few drops of it will perfume a bowl of water. This preparation will generally be found very beneficial to the skin during cold weather; but if the glycerine is objectionable, a very fine, odorless spirit of wine may be used in its place.

C. E. G.:—To clean marble, take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice stone and one part of finely powdered chalk. Sift it through a fine sieve and mix with water, then rub it well all over the marble and the stains will be removed; wash the marble over with soap and water and it will be as clean as it was originally.

MRS. E. H. G.:—To prepare crystallized fruit, select the finest of any variety of fruit and do not remove the stones. Beat the whites of a sufficient number of eggs to a very stiff froth and lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stems upward; drain the dish so that all the unbeaten egg may be removed and again beaten to stiffness. Take out the fruits one by one by their stems, dip them in finely powdered sugar and arrange them on sheets of paraffine paper in a cool place to dry. Keep crystallized fruit in a cool, dry place until ready to serve. Red currants on their stems and strawberries or cherries in bunches of two and three are especially attractive prepared in this manner.

CARPETS

FROM THE MILL to the FLOOR



SEWING
and
LINING
FREE!

WE PAY FREIGHT

Heavy Super Ingrain, worth 50c.,	at 35c. Yd.
All Wool Filling Ingrain, worth 62c.,	at 52c. Yd.
Best Wool Ingrain, worth 85c.,	at 69c. Yd.
Extra Quality Brussels, worth 90c.,	at 72c. Yd.

We manufacture these goods ourselves and we know the designs, colors and qualities to be first-class in every respect. Our new Catalogue, just issued, shows our carpets in actual designs and colors; every illustration is an exact reproduction of the carpet it represents. Send for Catalogue, mailed free to any address. Samples, showing qualities of each grade, will be sent for ten cents, to cover cost of mailing.

We are Manufacturers, not Dealers.

CHICAGO MERCHANDISE
COMPANY,
808 and 810 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



DON'T BE HARD UP \$2,000 a Year Easy.

Gents & Ladies at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Platers. Plates, Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles and all metal goods. No experience, heavy plate, modern methods. We do plating, manufacture outfits, all sizes. Only outfits complete, all tools, lathes, materials, etc., ready for work. Gold, Silver and Nickel, also Metal Plating by new dipping process.

We teach you the art, furnish secrets and formulas FREE. Write to-day. Testimonials, samples, etc., FREE. B. GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 7, CINCINNATI, O.

BABY'S ANKLES NEED SUPPORT!

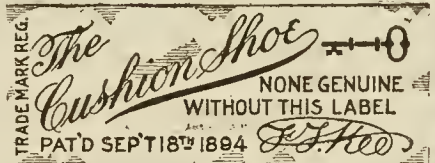
**Lattemann's
Corset Shoes**



Strengthen and support the little ankles, preventing any tendency to toe in or become bow-legged and guarding against permanent lameness from straining the delicate muscles and tendons. Endorsed by physicians and surgeons. Patented.

Infants', Dongola or Goat, Sizes 1 to 8, \$1.50—\$1.75
Child's, Spring Heel, Sizes 8 to 10½, \$2.00—\$2.50

Misses' - \$3.00—\$3.50 | Ladies' - \$4.00 and up.
Widths A—E.



Light, Flexible, Warm.

Superior to Cork Soles. Contribute ease and grace in walking.

The regular leather sole protected by a felt outer and felt inner sole. Made for Misses and Women. Price, \$4 up. For sale by all first-class retailers.

None genuine without above label.



J. J. LATTEMANN SHOE MFG. CO.

(SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE)

465-467-469 West Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

Send for Catalogue.



LADY AGENTS

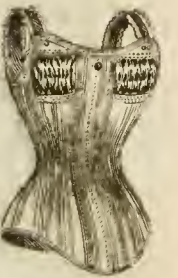
cannot find a greater combination in money-making articles to canvass with and cannot make money faster than by selling the Reliance Fast Black Satteen, Silk, Linen and Novelty Petticoats; also Dress Skirts, together

with Corset-Waists, Corsets, Safety Belts, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, etc. Try them and you will be convinced. Agents wanted everywhere—territory given. Price-Lists and Retail Guide sent Free.

This cut represents the Imperial—a great favorite

RELIANCE CORSET CO.,

Mention THE DELINEATOR JACKSON MICH.



**Better Than
a Hot Water Bag**

Every wife and mother knows the curative properties of heat directly applied in cases of inflammation or pain of any kind. By having an

**"ACME"
WARMING
VESSEL**



in the house many a doctor's bill and perhaps the life of some dear one may be saved. It is superior in every way to the old-fashioned, heavy and awkward rubber hot water bag. It is made of light, seamless metal (weight

10 oz.), cannot leak and is absolutely clean and germ proof: just the right size and shape to fit any part of the body either reclining or erect and stays where placed. When filled with hot water (capacity 1½ pints) retains heat all night. It is a **PERFECT FOOT WARMER**. Physicians recommend it highly.

We guarantee the Acme Warming Vessel to be the most effective, durable, lightest and most comfortable article for the application of heat ever invented.

Descriptive Booklet and Testimonials **FREE**.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS WANTED.

THE R. SWARTZ MFG. CO., Pine Bluff, Ark.

G. L. NOBLE & CO., 421 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

CELINE L.:—We regret that we cannot supply the hat, as we keep on sale only our patterns, publications and a few special articles advertised in THE DELINEATOR. We would suggest that you order it from your milliner, who will find no difficulty in reproducing it from the illustration.

GEORGIA:—Meringue is used constantly on pies, puddings and various dishes for dessert, and yet not one cook in a hundred is ever sure of the result. To make a good meringue, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth. Take out the beater and with a silver spoon beat in powdered sugar. Sprinkle a small quantity of sugar on the egg, and beat it in with the spoon, taking long, upward strokes. Continue this until all the sugar has been beaten in; then add the flavoring, if there be any. This also must be beaten in. When done the meringue should be light, firm and comparatively dry. Use one table-spoonful of sugar to each white of an egg. Always bake a meringue in a comparatively cool oven. If it be cooked for twenty minutes with the oven door open, it will be firm and fine-grained. Let it cool rather slowly. If a sugary crust be liked, sift powdered sugar over it before it is placed in the oven. Should the meringue be not brown enough at the end of twenty minutes, close the oven door for a few minutes. Watch carefully to prevent it from cooking too much. The principal causes of failure are that the sugar is stirred into the white of the egg, which results in a heavy, watery mixture, or the meringue is baked in a hot oven. Too great heat causes it to rise and then fall, making it tough and thin.



FREE SAMPLE

consisting of two bottles containing enough of

“OUR FAVORITE”

(WASHABLE)

GOLD ENAMEL

to gild a small frame, also a brush to apply it with, to anyone mentioning THE DELINEATOR and enclosing a 2-cent stamp for postage. As brilliant and smooth as goldleaf. Ready for use. A child can apply it. Shows no brushmarks. Can be washed without tarnishing. Gilds everything, such as frames, chairs, bric-à-brac, fancy articles, chandeliers, baskets, etc. Also made in

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When not sold by dealers will send full-size box (gold or silver), for 25c.; or large size, three times the quantity, 50c., express prepaid. Address

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Can be had on any well-known bicycle. They cost the maker more, and the rider less.

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HAIR SWITCH FREE

ON EASY CONDITIONS.

Cut this ad. out and mail to us. Send a small sample of your hair, cut close to the roots. SEND NO MONEY; we will make and send you by mail, postpaid, a FINE HUMAN HAIR SWITCH, an exact match, made 22 inches long from selected human hair, 2 1/4 ounces, short stem. We will inclose in package with switch sufficient postage to return it to us if not perfectly satisfactory, but if found exactly as represented and most extraordinary value and you wish to keep it, either send us \$1.50 by mail within 10 days or TAKE ORDERS FOR 3 SWITCHES AT \$1.50 EACH among your friends and send to us without any money, we to send the 3 switches to them direct by mail, to be paid for 10 days after received if perfectly satisfactory, and you can then have the switch we send you free for your trouble.

We give Planos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Dishes, Furniture, Watches, Bicycles, Cameras and other premiums for taking orders for Our Switches. One lady earned a Piano in fifteen days, one a Sewing Machine in 2 days. Order a Switch at once or

write to-day for FREE PREMIUM OFFER. Address, Ladies' Hair Emporium, Chicago.

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A Positive Relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all affections of the skin.

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No Faith Cure

ABOUT STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

They Cure Stomach Trouble and Indigestion Anyway, Whether You Have Faith in them or Not.

All physicians agree that the element of faith has a great deal to do in the cure of disease.

Firm belief and confidence in a family physician or the same confidence and faith in a patent medicine have produced remarkable cures in all ages.

This is especially true in nervous troubles, and no field offers so prolific a harvest for the quack and charlatan as the diseases arising from a weak or run-down nervous system.

Nevertheless, the most common of all diseases, indigestion and stomach troubles, which in turn cause nervous diseases, heart troubles, consumption and loss of flesh, require something besides faith to cure.

Mere faith will not digest your food for you, will not give you an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion, they contain the juices, acids and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

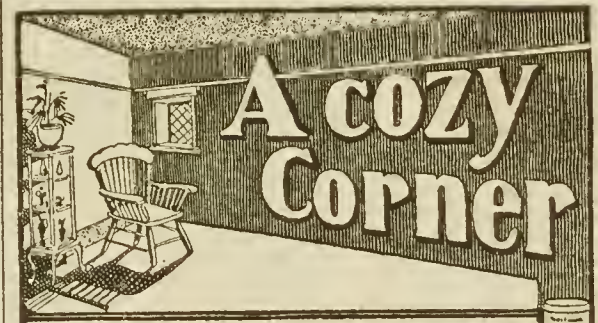
They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves in the only way that Nature can do it, and that is from plenty of wholesome food, well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for full-sized package.

Little book on cause and cure of stomach troubles mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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is some apartment or corner set apart for pretty odds and ends in furniture or furnishings. Not necessarily expensive, but cozy and comfortable, where you can lounge and be at ease with yourself and the world. There is no one thing that will aid more in the preparation of such a place than

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The odd pieces of furniture, woodwork, or furnishings may be given a genuine enamel finish in rich, handsome colors or delicate, subdued tints that will lend harmony and beauty to the general effect. Anybody can apply it successfully.

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(Continued).

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A. B.:—Library, banquet, floor or bracket lamps are gifts always appreciated. An Oriental hanging lantern of Persian jewelled bronze, Chinese teakwood or Turkish brass would also be an acceptable present to any householder.

A BEAUTIFUL SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH
Stem wind, stem set, beautifully engraved, with a genuine American movement, warranted for two years,

AS A PRESENT TO YOU
for a few minutes' work. All we ask is that you sell for us to your friends and neighbors 100 of our famous **LADY BEAUTY PINS**, at 5 cents each (regular price 10 cents). They have only to be shown to sell—every lady and girl in the land needs several. **SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU.**

If you would like to have the watch, just send us your name and address, saying that you will sell the pins or return them, and we will forward them **AT ONCE**. We are selling a million a month of these pins, and everybody is more than pleased with them. This watch is the best ever offered, and is easily earned on account of the small amount to be sold—others are asking sales of \$50 for same watch. Send in your name to-day. Don't wait.

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(Continued).

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- Elder-flower ointment, . . . 1 ounce.
- Sulphate of zinc, . . . 20 grains.

Mix well, and rub into the affected skin at night; in the morning wash it off with plenty of soap and water. When the grease is completely removed, apply the following lotion with a linen cloth or some prepared lint:

- Infusion of rose petals, . . . ½ pint.
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If any unpleasant irritation should ensue, a lotion recommended by the same authority, and which will give immediate relief, consists of

- Almond mixture, . . . ½ pint.
- Goulard's extract, . . . ½ drachm.

This should be well mixed and thoroughly applied. The same treatment is also good for other discolorations of the skin, spots or stains of long standing having been removed or, at least, made less noticeable by its use. This treatment may not suit all skins, but it will do no harm to try it.

E. F. B.:—In your particular case you need not have any hesitation in using the "Brownies."

MOLLIE:—We publish a pamphlet, "The Perfect Art of Modern Dancing," price 6d. or 15 cents, which we think would suit your purpose.

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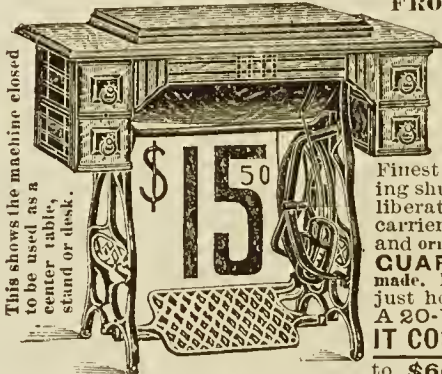
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GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as \$60.00, and **THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF**, pay your freight agent **Our Special Offer Price \$15.50** and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles.

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This shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.

MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand.

Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully **NICKEL TRIMMED GUARANTEED** the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. **A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE** is sent with every machine. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at \$40.00 to \$60.00, and then if convinced you are saving \$25.00 to \$40.00, pay your freight agent the \$15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR \$15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. **ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY.** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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2 Fine Hyacinths, 3 Sweet Narcissus, 3 Beautiful Tulips,
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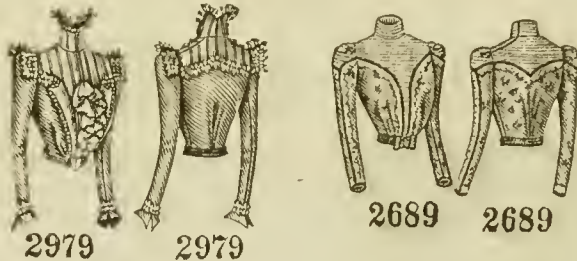
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 FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' WEAR

which our patrons will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes or Ages desired.

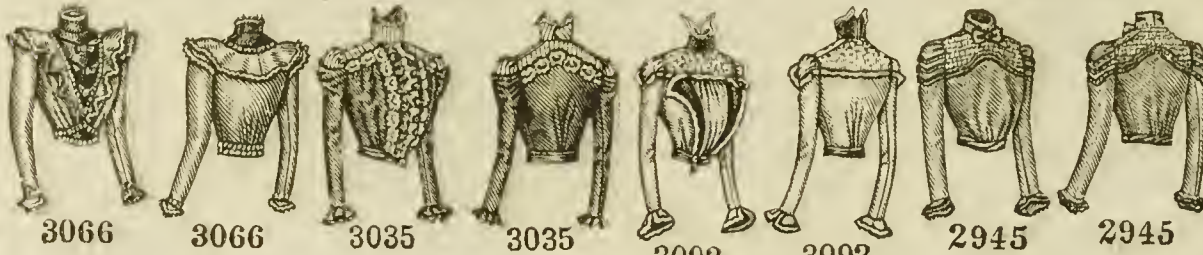
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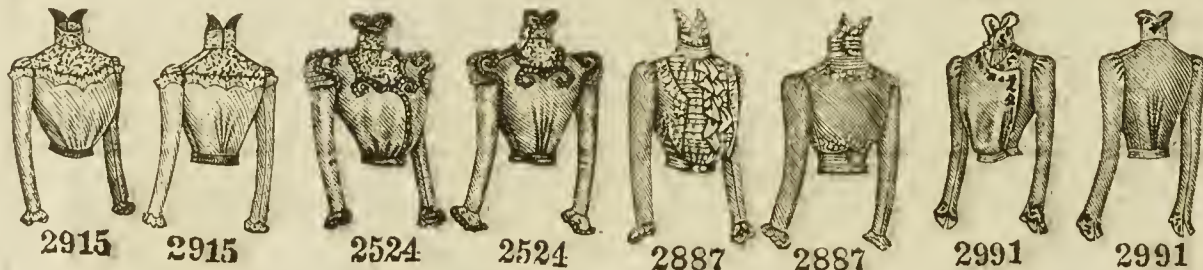


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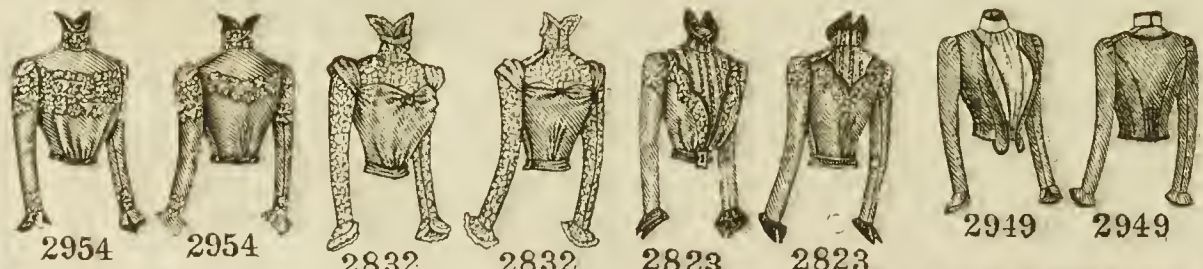


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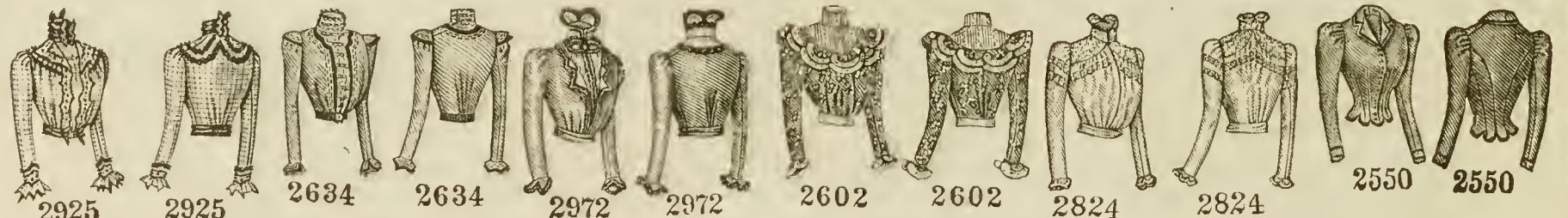


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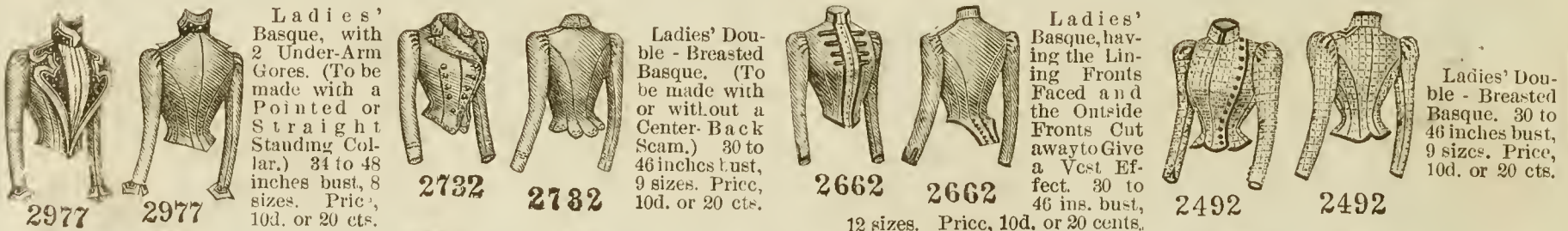
Ladies' Basque-Waist, 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Bertha Bretelles and Yoke Facing that may be Omitted. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

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Ladies' Basque. (To be made with or without a Center-Back Seam.) 30 to 46 inches bust, 12 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

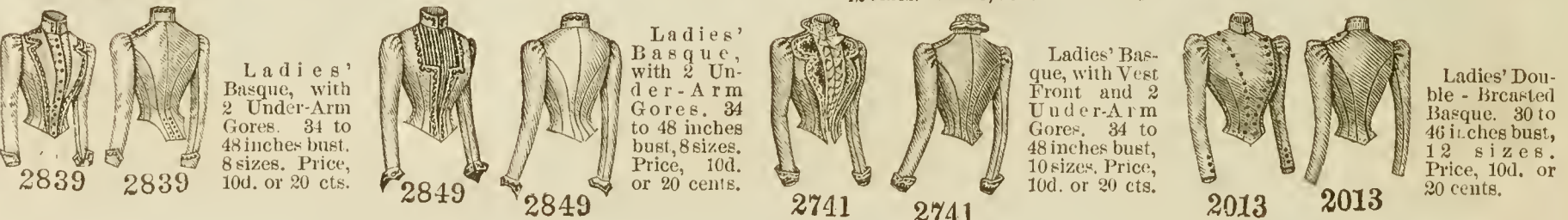


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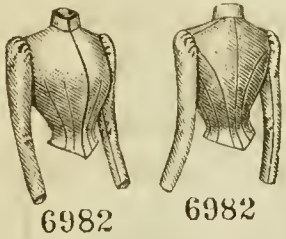
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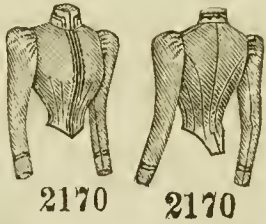
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6982

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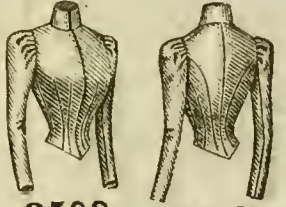
Ladies' Basque, with Straight Closing Edges. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2170

2170

Ladies' Basque. (To have the Sleeve Gathered or Dart-Fitted.) 30 to 46 inches bust, 12 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2588

2588

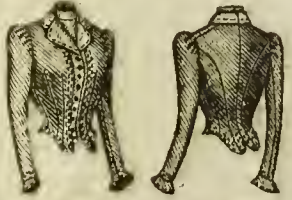
Ladies' Extra Long-Waisted Basque. 30 to 42 inches bust, 10 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2527

2527

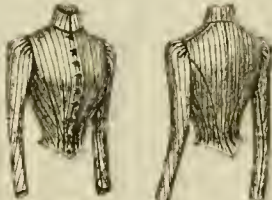
Ladies' Extra Long-Waisted Basque. 30 to 42 inches bust, 10 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2748

2748

Ladies' Basque, having a Removable Chemisette. 30 to 46 inches bust, 12 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



6978

6978

Ladies' Basque, with Curved Closing Edges. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



1998

1998

Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3193

3193

Ladies' Evening Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3147

3147

Ladies' Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3191

3191

Ladies' Evening Waist, with Drop Sleeve. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2389

2389

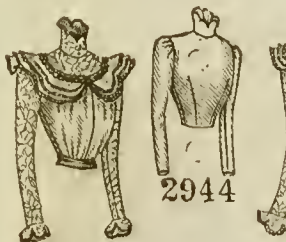
Ladies' Evening Waist. (To be made with a Draped or Plain Center-Front.) 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3146

3146

Ladies' Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

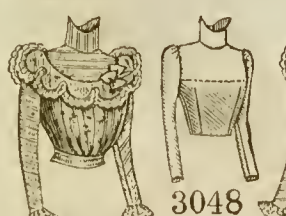


2944

2944

2944

Ladies' Guimpe-Waist, Consisting of a Removable Guimpe and a Low-Necked Sleeveless Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3048

3048

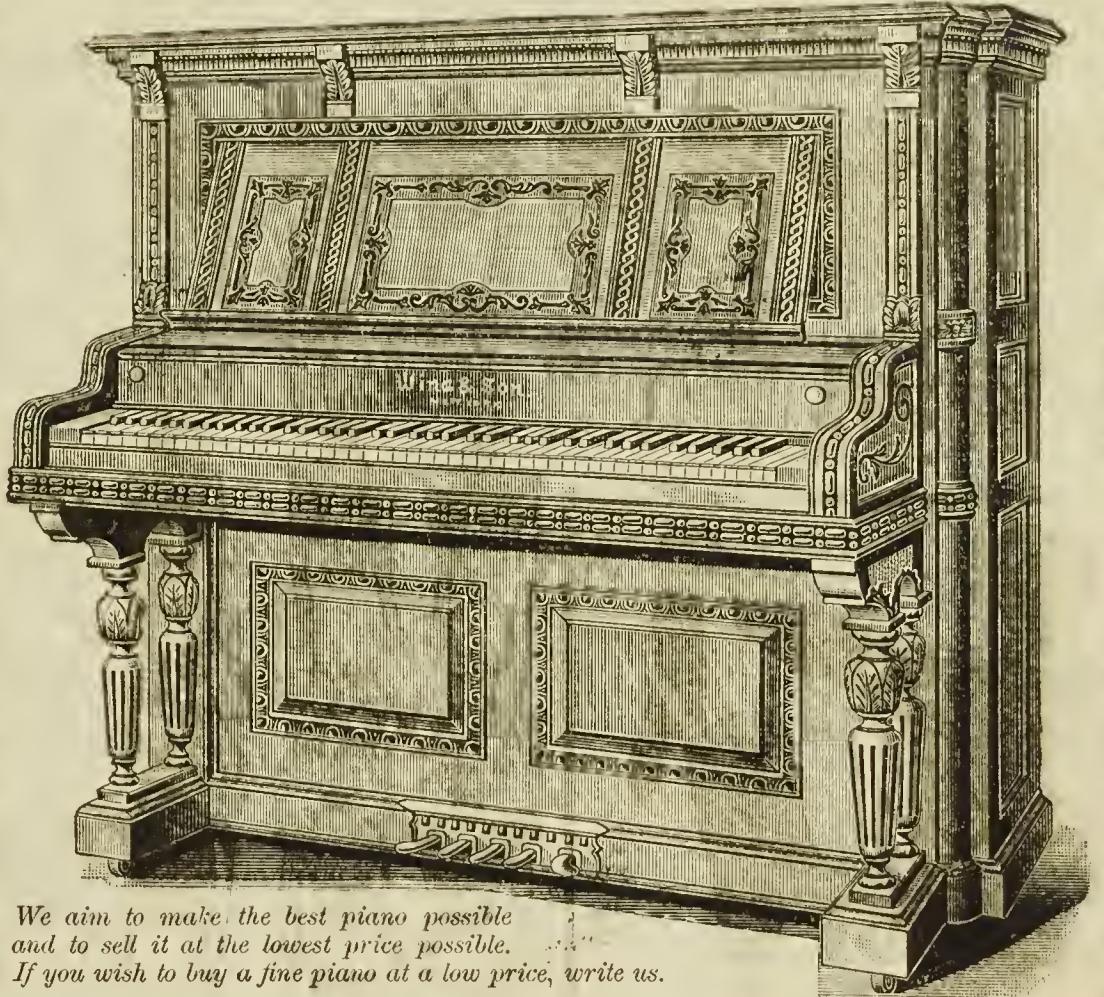
3048

Ladies' Waist, with Separate Guimpe that may be Omitted. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

The Wing Piano

STYLE 29. CONCERT GRAND UPRIGHT.

No other Piano made equals this in style and design of case.



We aim to make the best piano possible and to sell it at the lowest price possible. If you wish to buy a fine piano at a low price, write us.

DESCRIPTION OF STYLE 29.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves.
Double lever, grand repeating action.
Grand scale, overstrung bass; three strings to each note in middle and treble registers.
The scale is the same as in grand pianos, with the largest size of sound board and

strings of greatest length, thus giving the greatest volume and power of tone.

Case.—Double veneered inside and outside.

Choice of superior Circassian walnut, rich figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak and ebonized.

Keys.—Of best ivory and ebony.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

Tone.—The one great object for which a piano is made is its tone. The Wing Piano possesses magnificent tone-qualities, durability, sweetness, richness, power, singing quality and evenness.

Action.—The Wing action is patterned after the perfected double lever grand repeating action, to secure the greatest strength and power and greatest repeating qualities. Every note acts instantaneously and recovers promptly, ready for the repeat, so that after a note is played the same

note may be sounded again immediately without taking the finger from key.

Improvements.—Wing Pianos have the following improvements, viz.: "Built up" wrest plank construction. "Dovetail" top and bottom frame case construction. Full metal plate, with metal depression bar and metal supports for key bed. Improved noiseless direct motion pedal action. Improved practice attachment. Full length duet music desk. Carved panels. Instrumental attachment.

THE INSTRUMENTAL ATTACHMENT

imitates perfectly the tones of the Mandolin, Guitar, Harp, Zither and Banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by a parlor orchestra.

Every Wing Piano is guaranteed for twelve (12) years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material

SENT ON TRIAL

Freight prepaid. We will send this piano or your choice of four other styles, to any part of the United States on trial (all freight paid by us), allow ample time for a thorough examination and trial in the home, and, if the instrument is in any particular unsatisfactory, we will take it back at our own expense. No conditions are attached to this trial. We ask for no advance payment, no deposit. We pay all freights in advance. Our object in offering these terms is to give everyone an opportunity to examine the Wing Piano free of expense or risk.

Over 18,000 Wing Pianos Manufactured and Sold in 30 Years (since 1868).

We will send free on request "The Book of Complete Information about Pianos," 118 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. Everyone who intends to purchase a piano should have this book. Sent free on request, with twelve (12) pieces of music.

OLD INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED—EASY PAYMENTS.

WING & SON,
208-210 East 12th St., New York.
1868—31st Year—1899





2811



2811



2860



2860



2490



2490



2486



2486

Misses' Waist, with Fichu Bertha. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Waist. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Surplice Waist. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Waist. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2133



2133



2133



2742



2742



2679



2679



2715



2715

Misses' Waist. (To be made with Low or High Neck and with Short or Full-Length Sleeves.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Waist, with Over-Blouse. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Yoke-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.

Ladies' Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2964



2964

Ladies' Square-Yoke Waist. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2963



2963

Ladies' Round Yoke Waist. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2232



2232

Ladies' Waist, Closed at the Left Side. (To be worn with or without the Guimpe.) 30 to 44 inches, bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2762



2762

Ladies' Plain Round Waist. 30 to 48 inches bust, 10 sizes. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



2743



2743

Ladies' Spencer Waist. 30 to 48 inches bust, 10 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3133



3133

Misses' Waist. (To be made with a Fancy or Plain Standing Collar, and with or without the Cuffs.) Ages, 12 to 16 yrs., 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3140



3140

Misses' Blouse-Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3061



3061

Misses' Waist, with Rubens Collar. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3090



3090

Misses' Basque-Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2611



2611

Misses' Basque-Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

A Few of SPECIAL Our BARGAINS

Sent to anyone C. O. D., with privilege of examination and try on. Just give us your bust and waist measure, and length of skirt.

They are the Latest

Man tailored and come to you direct from the manufacturer.

We send free samples of the skirt and mackintosh

Order either and you will be pleased.

No. 10—Ladies' Late Style Golf Cape, made from an all wool Vicuna black golf cloaking, large black and white plaid flounce, hood, back of collar and inside of cape. Black and white fringe all around edge of cape. Two shoulder belts, with pocket attached. New style, strictly tailor-made and the finest. Fronts are fastened with straps and buttons. Cannot sample. Price, only.... **\$9.50**

No. 12—Ladies' Golf Jacket. New style. Plain Vicuna cloth outside, with golf plaid inside; top collar made from fine Astrachan cloth; front, sleeves and bottom edged with same and trimmed with silk braid, all seams covered with Kersey straps and finished fine, slash back with ripple effect; has a soft roll and fastens with silk loops and olives. Comes in brown, navy and royal blue. In ordering, state color preferred. Cannot sample. A **\$9.50** beauty. Price, only.....

No. 14—Ladies' Swell Tunic Skirt, with crown front. From all-wool homespun fabric in two colors, light and dark gray, or French Crepon; top skirt is trimmed with one row of tabbing of same material as skirt and lined with resurized lining, similar to Nearsilk, but more durable; inlaid plait in back, fastened with buttons and cord; swell and nobby. Samples sent. Sizes: 25 to 27 waist, 39 to 44 length. Price, only..... **\$7.85**

These are all Beautiful

THIS NOVELTY HERRINGBONE COVERT CLOTH MACKINTOSH WILL COST YOU **\$5.75**



THIS FINE ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETT WILL COST YOU **\$8.65**

Samples sent on Application

No. 16—Ladies' Extra Fine Electric Seal Collarett, same as above cut, lined with brown silk, 10-in. cape, long tabs with eight tails and two heads. A wonderful bargain at the price..... **\$8.65**

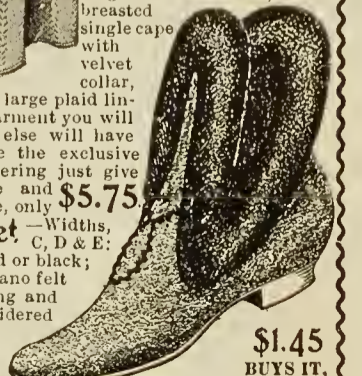
No. 18—Ladies' High Grade Novelty Mackintosh, same as cut, made from a beautiful herringbone covert cloth, double breasted single cape with velvet collar,

extra fine woven bright large plaid lining. If you order this garment you will be pleased, and no one else will have one like it, for we are the exclusive manufacturers. In ordering just give us your bust measure and length down back. Price, only **\$5.75**

Ladies' Felt Juliet—Widths, C, D & E:

sizes, 2½ to 8; colors, red or black; made of finest quality piano felt with black fur trimming and fancy black braid embroidered on both colors.

Postage 17c ex-
tra. Price, only **\$1.45**



\$1.45 BUYS IT.

GRAYDON-PALMER CO.,
Market and Madison Streets, CHICAGO.



They Only Cost 25c.

and fit and wear better than Hosiery costing 35 to 50 cents, for they are the guaranteed

WAYNE KNIT MATCHLESS HOSIERY

which is American made Full Fashioned Hosiery, superior in quality to foreign made.

For Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls.
Fits Like a Glove,
Never Loses Shape,
Colors Guaranteed,
Trade Mark on Each Pair.

ASK YOUR DEALER for Wayne Knit Matchless. If he does not keep them, don't take inferior Hosiery, but send us his name and 25 Cents for a Sample Pair, postpaid.

OUR FREE BOOKLET tells why Wayne Knit Matchless is superior to all other.

Wayne Knitting Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HEALTH and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood. Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves. The mark of excessive monthly suffering is a familiar one in the faces of young American women.



Don't wait, young women, until your good looks are gone past recall. Consult Mrs. Pinkham at the cutstart. Write to her at Lynn, Mass.

MISS EDNA ELLIS, HIGGINSPOBT, OHIO, WRITES:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am a school teacher and had suffered untold agony for ten years. My nervous system was almost a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill human flesh is heir to. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief. In fact, one eminent specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation. At my mother's request, I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham stating my case in every particular and received a prompt reply. I followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If anyone cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."

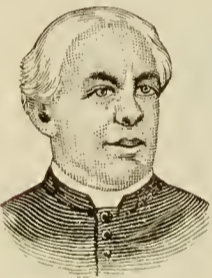
MISS KATE COOK, 16 ADDISON STREET, MT. JACKSON, IND., WRITES: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am by occupation a school teacher, and for a long while suffered with female weakness and nervousness. I have received more benefit from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than from all remedies that I have ever tried."

THE MARKS OF SUFFERING

Lincoln Park Sanitarium,

(Natur-Heilanstalt.)

73 LINCOLN AVENUE,
Tel. North 979. CHICAGO, ILL.



Kneipp-Cure, Massage,
Schroth-, Diet- Gymnastics,
& Rest-Cure, Steam-Baths.

MANAGEMENT:
FRANK EIKENKOETER,
MRS. ANNA EIKENKOETER.

Hours for Examination: 9-10 A. M., 3-4 P. M. SUNDAY 11-12 A. M.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR: HUBERT STRATEN, M. D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued.)

A. B.:—A whitening lotion which is also a torme is made as follows:

Tincture of camphor,..... 1 ounce.
Tincture of benzoin,..... ½ ounce.
Cologne water,..... 2 ounces.

The whole mixture may be used in the ordinary bath, but a little of it in the water used for the face, neck and hands will soften and whiten the skin wonderfully.

EDITH:—The lines to which you refer are as follows:

Tush! tush! my lassie, such thoughts resigne,
Comparisons are cruele:
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine,
Consistencie's a jewel.
For thee and me coarse clothes are best,
Rude folks in homelye raiment drest,
Wife Joan and Goodman Robin.

The lines are reported to be from Jolly Robyn-Roughhead. From Murtagh's collection of Scotch ballads, published in 1754.

E. E. B. B.:—1. We would advise referring your questions regarding the baking powder to a chemist. We cannot give a formula for proprietary medicines. 2. A good liquid dentifrice is made of the following ingredients:

Aromatic vinegar,..... 1 teaspoonful.
Powdered borax,..... ½ ounce.
Tincture of myrrh,..... 1 ounce.
Water,..... 12 ounces.

A SUBSCRIBER:—A simple wash for an oily face is as follows:

Elder-flower water,..... 1 pint.
Tincture of benzoin,..... 1 ounce.

Drop the benzoin in slowly, stirring all the time to prevent the mixture from curdling.

A SUBSCRIBER: Locket and neck chains are still in vogue. Skirt-and-jacket suits will retain the popularity accorded them heretofore.

L. SHAW

Largest Hair Store
in the World.
Established 37 years.

We are the originators of
the

MARIE ANTOINETTE
WAVY SWITCHES,

beautiful and fluffy, \$3 up.
WIGS Natural as one's
own hair. Detection impossible.



Latest Styles in SKELETON BANGS.

HAIR DYES—Harmless and Lasting.

Hair Tonics, Rouges, Creams, etc.

New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed FREE.

54 West 14th St. (Next to Macy's), New York.

Do Not Seek Assistance

From new and untried sources, but of the old, well tried and reliable

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Ask your mothers or grandmothers how to use it.

Sold by All Druggists and Grocers.



Handsome Face is a Perfect Complexion. It can only be obtained by using Fairy Powders. Don't clog up the pores or destroy the skin. Taken Internally. Pleasant. Harmless. Effect immediately apparent. Sold by all druggists, or send to ALBION CO., Cincinnati, O. Booklet C FREE.

"Mizpah" Valve Nipples WILL NOT COLLAPSE

and therefore prevent much colic. The valve prevents a vacuum being formed to collapse them. The ribs inside prevent collapsing when the child bites them. The rim is such that they cannot be pulled off the bottle. Sample free by mail. 512 Arch Street, WALTER F. WARE, Philadelphia, Pa.

MENTION THIS PAPER

50c. WILL BUY YOU a nice Bangle Pin or Friendship Ring. Any name artistically engraved. Dainty birthday gifts. 5 for \$2. Rolled gold plate or solid silver. (Solid gold, \$1.50.) H. F. LELAND, Worcester Mass.

Rubens' Infant Shirt



No Buttons No Trouble

Pat. Nov. 13, '94—Nov. 15, '95.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The Rubens' Shirt is a veritable life preserver. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs, so fatal to a great many children. Get them at once. Take no others, no matter what your unprogressive dealer says. If he doesn't keep them, write to us. The Rubens' shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers, therefore, we want it accessible to all the world and no child ought to be without it.

They are made in merino, wool and silk-and-wool to fit from birth to six years. Sold at Dry Goods Stores. Circulars, with price list free. Manufactured by

E. M. MARBLE & CO.,
94 Market St. Chicago, Ill.



Saves half the labor of caring for a baby.

Flat-Opening Diaper Drawers

NEAT
CLEAN
SAFE
HYGIENIC

No pins. Close-fitting. Adjustable to any size infant.

Made of fine soft cotton flannel, reinforced, and fitted with removable pad. Easy to wash as a napkin. (Patent pending.)

Grade A, 20 cts. each; \$2.75 per doz. If your dealer Grade B (without pads), \$1.75 per doz. does not sell them, send us \$1.00 for a set of four, postpaid.

Infants' Underwear Co., Room 3, 29 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.



INGERSOLL DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

Warranted to do Perfect Sewing on any Fabric; Lock-Stitch; Uses Regular Machine Needles and Thread; a Delight to Girls for making Dolls' Clothing and also capable of doing Family Sewing. Strongly and Perfectly Built and Guaranteed. **Your Money Back if You Want It.** Sent by Express for only \$1.00. By Mail 32c. Extra. Large Catalogue of Merchandise sent FREE. R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. 13 67 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

PROF. I. HUBERT'S MALVINA CREAM

For Beautifying the Complexion. Removes all Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Liver Moles and other imperfections. *Not covering but removing* all blemishes and permanently restoring the complexion to its original freshness. For sale at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Use **MALVINA ICHTHYOL SOAP** 25 Cents a Cake. Prof. I. Hubert TOLEDO, O.

YPSILANTI HEALTH UNDERWEAR

SEND FOR BOOKLET TO
HAY & TODD MFG. CO. YPSILANTI, MICH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

M. S. No. 10.—Mr. F. E. Grant, No. 23 West 42nd Street, New York City, can supply you with any book in print.

R. G.—A gift of flowers is seldom perfect nowadays without a generous showing of ribbon to complete it. Some of the loveliest of sofa-cushions are made of lengths of ribbon overhanded together. One side of the cushion is made plain, while the other is covered by the ribbon.

AMOS.—For coffee starch make a paste of two table-spoonfuls of best starch and cold water; when smooth stir in a pint of perfectly clear coffee, boiling hot; boil for five or ten minutes, stir with a spermaceti or wax candle, strain and use for all dark calicoes, percales, muslins, etc.

CONES.—In addressing a note the correspondent's full name should be written; and the stamp should be affixed squarely on the right-hand upper corner of the envelope. A stamp placed crosswise or upside down indicates lack of good taste.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Authorities upon the science of beauty inform us that correct breathing and pose will enable one to banish a double chin. Certainly much may be done to correct it by the poise of the head. The short-necked woman is advised to hold her head well up, even stretching her neck until conscious of the pulling of the cords. She should also practise dropping her head listlessly upon the trunk and rolling it about on its spinal pivot. This exercise of neck muscles ordinarily little called into use will help consume the accumulation of fat upon the throat and give a graceful poise to the head.

Corset Comfort



AMERICAN women have been quick to recognize and avail themselves of the advantages of the **CRESO**, which being disconnected in front, with Elastic Gores at sides

Cannot Break at the Waist Line.

This exclusive flexible feature insures comfort, retention of shape, exceptional wear, and the snug, smooth adjustment indispensable to handsome gowning. Where the Cresco is not kept \$1.00 by dealers it will be sent postpaid for Drab or White. Long, Short or Medium Length. **THE MICHIGAN CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.**

THE "CLEAN CUT" CAKE TIN

prevents cakes from sticking and produces a perfect cake. It is made of best quality tin with a flat, thin knife, securely riveted in center and at rim. Simple and durable. Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 15c. Agents send 6 cents postage for free sample. We are the largest manufacturers of Pure Aluminum, Scotch Granite and Tin Ware in the world. Address Dept. AR. **HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, 25 Randolph St, Chicago, Ill.**



Costs You Nothing To Try It.

The Natural Body Brace

Cures Female Weakness. Makes Walking and Work Easy. Thousands of letters like this;

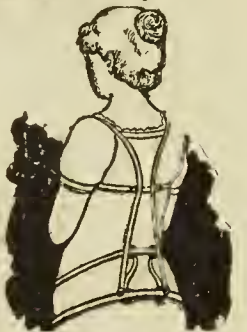
OWENSBORO, KY., Jan. 1, 1897.

"I would not be without my Brace, for it has cured me of all female trouble. Have had Brace a year, and haven't been in bed an hour from any illness since. Mrs. J. K. Hunter says the same and you can use our names, if you wish. A young lady friend said to me not long ago: "I don't care where I have a pain, the Brace relieves it." Other friends have told me of their delight with the Brace."

MRS. AUSTIN BERRY.
Money Refunded if Brace is not satisfactory. Send for full information.

Natural Body Brace Co.,
Box 137. Salina, Kas.

Every Woman Should Have This Brace.



A KNIFE THAT WILL CUT AND HOLD AN EDGE.



Cut is two-third size of Senator style.

Blades are hand-forged from the finest razor steel and every knife warranted. Handle is an indestructible transparent composition more beautiful than pearl. Beneath handles are placed name, address, photos, society emblems, etc.

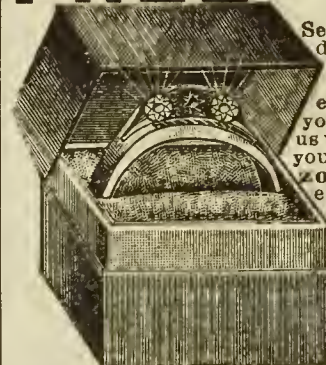
SENATOR STYLE
No. 118, 2 blades, \$1.20
No. 120, 3 blades, 1.60
No. 122, 4 blades, 1.85

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Send 2c. stamp for circular and terms.

NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 12 Bar Street, Canton, O.

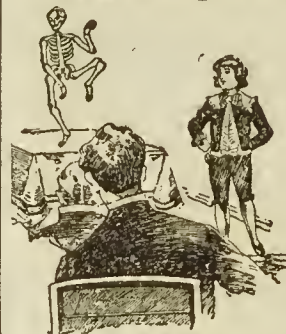
FREE NO MONEY WANTED



Send us your name and address (no money) and we will send you 20 of our handsome stamped lincene Doilies. Sell these to your friends at 5c. each, send us the \$1.00 and we will send you this Magnificent Luzon Diamond Ring, with either emerald or garnet set in centre, it will wear for years and cannot be told from a \$50 ring, it is suitable for either sex. If you send us the money in 15 days, we will send an extra present, a beautiful Luzon Diamond Scarf Pin. You run no

risk, we take back all unsold Doilies. **HABICOPA MFG. CO., 48 N. 8th St., Philada. Pa., Dept. 6**

The Mystic Skeleton



This is a jointed figure of a skeleton fourteen inches in height, which will dance to music and perform various gyrations and movements while the operator may be at any distance from it. The figure may be examined by the spectators, who cannot discover the motive power. When handed back to the operator it is simply placed upon a chair or table, when it will seemingly become endowed with life, and begin to move. At the command of the operator it will lie down, stand up, dance, etc. We send full directions with each skeleton, by the aid of which any one can readily make it perform; also a

three months' subscription to THE ILLUSTRATED COMPANION, a large, 64-column, handsomely illustrated magazine, for only 10 cts. **THE ILLUSTRATED COMPANION, 296 Broadway, N. Y.**



LADIES WANTED TO SELL THE

Latest most Fashionable Petticoat made. Agents make from \$15 to \$60 per week. Address

Dept. F, **PARIS SKIRT CO.**
451 Pearl St. Cleveland Ohio

Cuticura

REMEDIES

The Set \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to Cleanse the Skin, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to Heal the Skin, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to Cool and Cleanse the Blood

Is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, THE SET, \$1.25; or CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT (half size), 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.



The choicest designs ever issued for the effective decoration of any or every room in the house will be found in our free sample book of

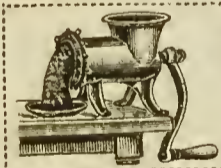
WALL PAPER

All prices from 5 cents to \$3.00 a roll. Manufacturers stock of 3,500,000 pieces to select from. Save 25 per cent by buying direct from factory. Agents wanted everywhere.

KAYSER & ALLMAN,
1214-1216 Market St.
Philada., Pa.

MEAT... CHOPPERS \$1.00

No more staple or useful article made. Will be shipped in original boxes just as they came from the factory. You will find this chopper complete, with more improvements than any other on the market, recently patented and with a complete new arrangement. It is not one of the old style machines—but made on brand new lines, and cuts the meat slick and clean—the cutters working just like the snipping process of a pair of shears. Another thing that will please you is the rapidity with which it does its work—no faster cutter ever made. They have been sold in a regular way from \$2.50 to \$5.00, but our style of doing business is to move goods quickly; our prices will do this sure. It weighs 12½ pounds; cuts 4 pounds per minute. Regulation family size, but can also be used for restaurants, hotels and butcher shops. Packed in original boxes just as they came from factory. Price each \$1.00. Write for free catalogue No. 12. Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hardware, etc., etc. We Buy Our Goods at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales. OUR PRICES ARE ONE-HALF OF OTHERS. Chicago House Wrecking Co. W. 35th & Iron Sts. CHICAGO.

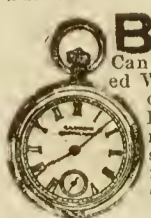


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EMMA HAYWOOD

Supplies Samplers for Embroidery. Six Stitches 50c.; Twelve, \$1.00. All materials for Spangle, Ribbon and other Embroideries. Work commenced. Lessons Given. Church Work a Specialty.

122 WEST 49TH ST., NEW YORK.



BOYS & GIRLS

Can easily earn this fine Nickel plated warranted Watch, Camera, Solid Gold Rings, Bracelets or other valuable premiums for selling our Lion Ink Powders at 10 cents each. Don't send any money, only your name & address & we will send you 1 doz. packages. When sold, send us the money & select your premium. This is an honest offer. No risk. We take back what you can not sell. The Leonin Co. Box 12, St. Louis, Mo.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

J. J. C.:—Favorite wedding gifts are etchings, china and cut-glass. Beside the small articles of silver there are odd china pieces, writing-desks, lamps, sets of books, pictures of all kinds, vases, sofa-cushions, rugs, doileys, linen in great variety, dainty tea-sets, etc. When silver is desired—and it is the prerogative of a bride to express some preference as to her gifts—the marking upon it is often an embarrassing point to decide. Whether it shall have the initials of the bride's maiden name or be marked with the single initial of the groom's name is a question. Relations of the groom claim that their gifts at least should have the familiar initial of his last name, while there have been gifts that have been marked with his entire name. The latter circumstance, however, justly invites criticism; wedding gifts are supposed to belong to the bride, and they should be marked with her maiden name or initials. When in doubt or not daring to mark the silver, it is best to leave it unlettered, in order that the bride may choose the marking.

AM:—If books are put where the sun steadily or frequently falls upon them, they become faded and injured; and where considerable dust is they become begrimed and otherwise damaged. In almost all libraries where books are much used mould is apt to manifest itself on the corners, some bindings being especially sensitive to it. When mould appears the books should be carefully wiped and the room where they repose ventilated. In some libraries two or three test bindings are placed in cases in different parts of the room and are inspected as often as seems necessary for the appearance of mould. If none is to be found on them, there is no necessity of examining the rest.



There are none so deaf as those who won't buy

Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums

The only scientific sound conductors. Invisible, comfortable, efficient. They fit in the ear. Doctors recommend them. Thousands testify to their perfection and to benefit derived.

Information and book of letters from many users, free.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,
117 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

\$600 TO \$900

Per Year and all Expenses Guaranteed our General Agents who travel and appoint local agents on our popular books. We need a few more now. Ladies or gentlemen. A very healthful, pleasant and profitable business for Dressmakers, Milliners, Teachers or others desiring a change. If interested, send stamp for Application Blank and receive full information. If you cannot travel, write for terms to local agents and get paying work for dull seasons and spare time. It pays to sell our books.

C. W. STANTON CO., 326 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

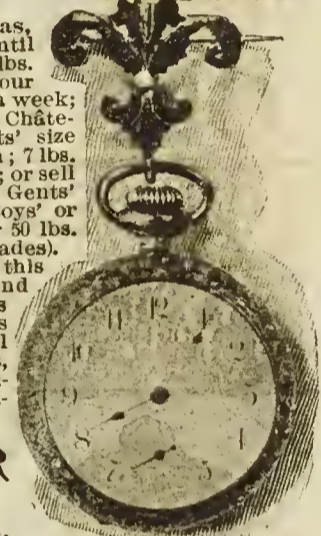
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 25c. & 50c. a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, Le Roy, N. Y.

EARN A GOLD WATCH

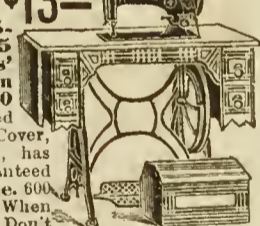
By selling Baker's Teas, Etc., among friends until the total amounts to 45 lbs. You can easily do it in your spare time in less than a week; or sell 25 lbs. for Silver Châtelaine Watch or Gents' size Open Face Silver Watch; 7 lbs. for Boys' Nickel Watch; or sell 100 lbs. for Ladies' or Gents' Bicycle; 75 lbs. for Boys' or Girls' Bicycle; 10, 30 or 50 lbs. for Cameras (all grades). Hundreds of readers of this magazine are working and earning the premiums easily. You can do as well. Write for full particulars, price-lists, order blanks and catalogue of many premiums FREE.



W. G. BAKER
(Dept. F),
Springfield, Mass.

SEWING MACHINE \$13.95

A fine \$40 High Arm 5-Drawer Machine at \$13.95 sent anywhere on 3 months' trial without one cent in advance—guaranteed 20 years—made with Piano Polished Solid Oak Cabinet, beautiful Bent Cover, the best High Arm Head made, has every known improvement; guaranteed the equal of any \$40 machine. 600 will be sold at \$13.95 as an adv. When they are gone the price goes up. Don't buy before you see our Big Free Catalogue in which we describe and illustrate this machine and many others. Write today. THE LOUIS F. VEHON CO. 157 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO, ILL.



Mackintosh Dress Skirt \$2.50

In rich dark blue, black, gray or tan serge, cloth lining. Regular length. Special sizes extra. Express Prepaid.

Cape to Match \$2.50

These separated garments avoid the over-heating caused by a one-piece waterproof. Illustrated circular free.

New Style Double Breasted Cape if preferred. "Ladies Supply Co."

trade-mark on hanger, guarantees the genuine garment—always made to order. Agents Wanted.

Silk-Lined Mackintoshes and Imported Cloths if desired.

LADIES SUPPLY CO.,
111 Wabash Ave. B-6, Chicago, Ill.

FALL CATALOGUE of special articles for women's wear, hard to buy satisfactorily by mail, sent free upon request.

Ladies Wanted to do writing at home. Good wages made. Work permanent. No canvassing. Send stamped envelope for reply. Miss Modelle Miller, New Carlisle, Ind.

MADAM ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK

(OR FACE GLOVE.)

Trade-Mark Registered



Is a natural beautifier for bleaching and preserving the skin and removing complexional imperfections.

It is soft and flexible in form, and can be easily applied and worn without discomfort or inconvenience.

It is re-commended by eminent physicians and scientists as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

COMPLEXION BLEMISHES may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanishes from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves many dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, powders, lotions, etc. It prevents and removes wrinkles, and is both a complexion preserver and beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mailed free. Address, and kindly mention THE DELINEATOR.

THE TOILET MASK CO.

To be Worn Three Times in the Week. 1164 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

\$1,000

FOR A CERTAIN OLD COIN.

WHILE there are some people who have a vague idea that coins issued 100 or 1000 years ago are worth fabulous sums, yet very few know that coins issued only a few years ago are at a large premium. For instance, the silver dollars of 1839, and many of the earlier ones. The first Columbian half-dollar, issued 1892, sold for \$1,000. All the half-dollars from 1879 to 1890 are at a premium, also Isabella quarters of 1893, the old issue of the quarters and half-dollars of 1853, twenty-cent pieces 1876 to 1878; five and three-cent pieces of 1877; last issue of the two-cent copper and three-cent silver pieces; first issue of the nickel cents, all gold dollars and three-dollar gold pieces; all Territorial and California coins from 1849 to 1880, and thousands of earlier American and Foreign coins, Canadian especially. There is also a premium on some coins with MINT MARKS O, S, C, D or CC; also on fractional currency, colonial, continental and Confederate bills and

old POSTAGE STAMPS. THE GLOBE reports that a coin was found in Galveston worth \$5,000. THE NEW YORK JOURNAL says that a cent was plowed up at Aurora, N. Y., worth \$1,200, and that Mr. Castle paid \$4,400 FOR A STAMP found at Louisville, Ky. THE WORLD says: "Many people have become wealthy by looking after old coins and stamps." THE HOME JOURNAL says: "Coin and stamp collecting is a profitable business, as there are but few in it! The Numismatic Bank buys from Agents all over the country, and pays them big sums." Coins that are very hard to find in one section are often easily found in others. A Boston baker sold 116 coppers for \$6,915, 29 silver coins for \$4,713, and 4 gold coins for \$1,700, and others have done nearly as well. MR. F. W. AYRE sold recently a lot of stamps, collected since 1892, to Stanley Gibbons for \$250,000. THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS says: "The Numismatic Bank is not only the largest institution of its kind, but as reliable, safe and trustworthy to deal with as any National Bank. The enormous business done by them is the result of SQUARE DEALING and liberality." Send two stamps for our illustrated circular on rare coins and stamps, which may prove to be your stepping stone to wealth and independence. NUMISMATIC BANK, (Dept. D) Boston, Mass.



Dinner Set, No. 67. With \$18.00 Worth.

YOU CAN OBTAIN and

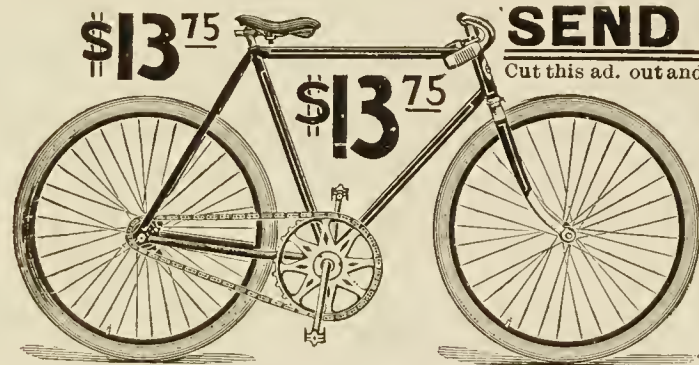
EARN

Dinner Sets, Watches, Ladies' Waterproofs, Sewing Machines, Bicycles and hundreds of other Premiums by devoting a few hours' work selling our Tea, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Perfumes, Cold Cream, Perfumed Bath Tablets, Complexion Soap, etc.

OR from \$6.00 to \$20.00 in Cash each week taking advantage of the Liberal Commission we allow our agents.

Over \$150,000 worth sold to THE DELINEATOR readers in past 10 years. From a business of \$25,000 in 1877 our sales have increased each year to nearly \$500,000 in 1898.

We will be pleased to mail YOU our 170-page illustrated Premium List with Price-List. WE PAY FREIGHT and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them when not convenient to send payment with order. LONDON TEA CO. 189 Congress St., Boston, Mass.



\$13⁷⁵

\$13⁷⁵

SEND ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us; state whether you wish Gents' or Ladies' Bicycle, also color and gear wanted, and we will send you this HIGH GRADE \$40.00 1899 MODEL WAYMAN BICYCLE, by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, equal to bicycles that retail as high as \$40.00, if you think you can sell it at \$10.00 profit any day, pay the express agent Our Special Close Out Offer Price, \$13.75 and express charges, less the \$1.00 sent with order. THE WAYMAN is covered by a binding guarantee, strictly high grade two-piece hanger, best equipment. Columbus

pneumatic tires, enameled black, green or maroon. YOU CAN MAKE \$500.00 THIS YEAR SELLING WAYMAN BICYCLES AT \$20.00 TO \$25.00. ORDER TODAY. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

BEAUTY SEEKER:—It is said that the hands may be quickly whitened by the following process: Rub them well at night for three nights in succession with almond oil, covering them with as much fine chalk as they will take. It is claimed that this is an effectual method. Gowland's lotion, an old and reliable preparation, is also recommended for this purpose. A few drops of it are to be used in a washbowl of water. Another familiar method is the following: Peel some horse-chestnuts, thoroughly dry them in the oven, and then reduce them to a fine powder. Put a tablespoonful of this powder into the rinsing water whenever the hands are washed.

POLLY P.:—We would suggest remodelling the bell skirt by the skirt included in costume pattern No. 3036, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. Use the figured mohair for the new skirt and purchase new plain mohair for the foundation skirt and circular flounce. You may omit the flounce and put on a deep side-plaiting of the plain material. Make the tissue by waist pattern No. 3092, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and the skirt by pattern No. 3069, costing 1s. or 25 cents. Make the frills of white satin ribbon. All the patterns are illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for August.

WATER-LILY:—Make up your gray dress by pattern No. 3028, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for August. Trim with white surah, taffeta or broadcloth, using any of these for the yoke and stock. White soutache braid could be used for further decoration.

ESTELLA:—Write to the Illinois Female College and the Jacksonville Female Academy at Jacksonville, Ills.

ALICE A.:—The spots are suggestive of a derangement of the liver. See your family doctor about them.

TAILOR MADE SUIT \$5.98

Silk Lined Jacket

All Wool Material



THE SUIT is made by Expert Men Tailors from Ford's Best All Wool Fast Color Ladies' Cloth famous for its rich, soft bloom and beautiful appearance. The Jacket is made in latest single breasted style, superbly trimmed with fine satin bands, beautifully silk faced and elegantly lined with real French silk. The skirt is lined and interlined, has nobby welted seams, new style back, cut full width and hangs gracefully and stylish. Guaranteed strictly tailor made and worth fully \$10.00. Choice of black or blue colors.

SEND NO MONEY but send this adv. and we'll send Free a large sample of the cloth and our Big Catalog of other Suits, Jackets, Capes and Skirts, or end us \$1, with color desired, give bust and waist measure, length of skirt down front from skirt band to bottom and we'll express the suit to you C.O.D., subject to examination; when it arrives examine it carefully, try it on, see that it fits perfect, then pay the express agent the balance (\$4.98 and expressage). Send today quick for free sample and catalog or suit.

REFERENCES The Royal Trust Co. Bank, Chicago, any Chicago wholesale house or any express company in America.

THE LOUIS F. VEHON CO., 157 W. Jackson St., CHICAGO.

Mlle. AIMEE'S FACE BLEACH.



You will never know the secret of a beautiful complexion until you try Mlle. Aimee's marvelous beautifier. A Trial will thoroughly convince any lady that Mlle. Aimee's Face Bleach is the most remarkable complexion maker and the only Face Bleach that absolutely and permanently removes freckles, tan, sunburn, pimples, blotches, flesh worms, blackheads, sallowness, crows feet or any skin eruption whatever. It produces a Clear, Transparent Skin; gives a refined, Fascinating Complexion and enhances a ladies loveliness beyond her most extravagant expectations. It is pure and harmless as the smile of a babe and full particulars, FREE two handsome beauty books containing invaluable information to every lady will be mailed Absolutely Free. Do not fail to write today. You will be delightfully repaid for your trouble. AXENE TOILET CO., Dept. 11, Masonic Temple, Chicago

DYSPEPSIA

INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, and all Stomach Troubles relieved in five minutes, cured in one day. No waiting for results. One dose of FLORAPLEXION promptly kills the germs and neutralizes the gases which cause the trouble. I guarantee a cure in all cases. Many write "It is worth its weight in gold." Sample bottle free by mail. Address Franklin Hart, 92 John St., New York.

Mme. THOMPSON'S Patent Novelties for the Hair.

Dainty and Natural—Comfortable and Seasonable. Not sold by other Dealers. Illustrated Book for '99 Free. 923 Broadway, New York City.

DR. DIX'S

Celebrated Complexion Tablets.

10,000 Ladies Beautified. Price by mail, \$1.00. Sample box 50c. Particulars free. Write at once. Dr. S. T. EGAN, Revere, Boston, Mass.

HOW TO HAVE EASY, HEALTHY, SHAPELY FEET

A Bunion Cured. FOOT REMEDY CO., 19 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continue.)

LUCILLE:—Dissolve two drachms of pyrogallie acid in an ounce and a half of hot, distilled water, and when the solution is cooled gradually add half an ounce of alcohol. When wet with this solution the hair will soon turn a beautiful black. It is not injurious. Use the same as any dye; follow instructions and apply it as often as the hair fades or requires touching up, especially at the roots as it grows. No fixed number of times can be given.

VINAN:—Veils that are shaken free from wrinkles after being removed from a hat and then neatly folded and put away will outlast those carelessly treated. A pretty case could be oblong in shape and made of coarse linen of an unbleached tint. The edges should be deeply hemstitched and the owner's initials wrought with colored silks. Fine white linen should be adjusted so that when the veils are folded in the case the linen holds them in place and proves a protection against dust and dampness, the greatest enemies of these frail accessories.

SUBSCRIBER:—The first stock of linen furnished by the bride usually consists of three pairs of sheets for each bed, three cases for each pillow, six hand and three bath towels for each person, three cloths for each table for everyday use and a couple of finer ones for special occasions, three napkins a head and extra ones to match the extra covers, also toilet-covers, sideboard cloths, roller towels and bolster cases. Of dusters, glass and tea cloths from six to twelve of each should be allowed. This list can be varied according to the means of the bride-elect and the scale on which she expects to conduct her house.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, Address with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.



"Substitution"

is often an effort to get rid of unsalable goods —things that have been forced on the dealer by schemes which promise excessive profit. Such washing powders are urged in place of Pearline.

When a woman gets a useless imitation, on the assurance that it's "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline, she's pretty likely afterward to do her trading somewhere else.

Don't argue the matter—use Pearline.

SOMETHING NEW.



"Tuxedo" SHRUNK ELASTIC DUCK Dress Facing.

(TRADE MARK.)

THESE goods are shrunk and will return to their original form and elasticity after being wet. They are made in fast black and colors, 29 inches wide, and are absolutely clean to the hands in measuring off or in making up. Their superiority as a dress facing to the fine trade is unquestioned. Name on selvage. For Sale by leading Dry Goods Dealers.

CROMWELL BROS., NEW YORK.

Beware of imitations on market labelled shrunk. They are NOT shrunk—test them.

FREE ONE YEAR'S TRIAL.



All freight paid by us if not satisfactory. Our new Catalogue tells you all about it. It is free. Send us a postal for it today. A better Organ or Piano for less money than any company in the world. Over 50 styles to select from. It will do no harm to get our catalogue before you purchase elsewhere, and may save you money. It shows you how to get a handsome premium free. We sell on any reasonable terms desired. Special bargains for summer and fall.

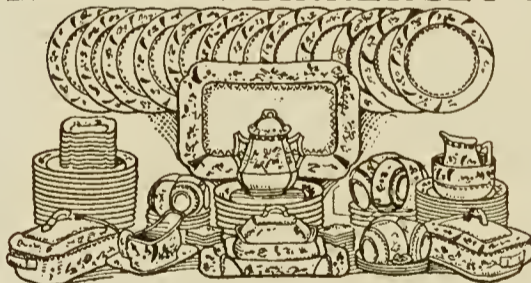


BEETHOVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO.

P.O. Box 801

Washington, N. J.

FREE! 112 PIECE DINNER SET TO LADY AGENTS



For the sale of only 30 one-pound packages of our Celebrated Imperial Baking Powder

and to assist our Agents in making quick sales, we allow them to give FREE with every pound, a beautiful hand painted and gold traced Cup, Saucer and seven-inch plate.

An 18-pound order secures a 56-piece Tea Set.

We also have Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder Offers with many valuable Premiums to agents.

A 56-piece Tea or Dinner Set given to any lady who assists us in securing Three Agents. Lady Agents Wanted. Write to us at once, it will pay you to do so.

WE PAY FREIGHT and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them.

P. S.—REFERENCES: Postmaster, any Mercantile Agency, Express Companies or Banks.

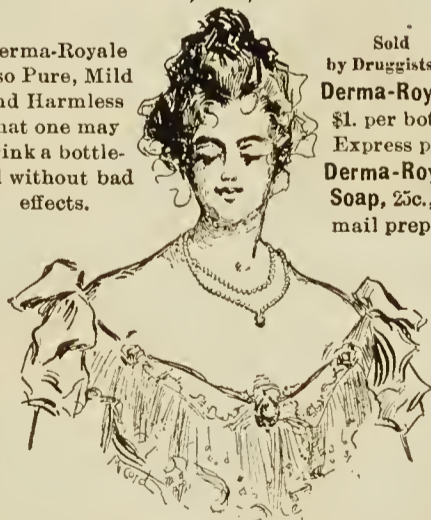
CHARLTON A. MARSHALL,
161 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Derma-Royale

Insures Pure, Soft, White Skin.

Derma-Royale is so Pure, Mild and Harmless that one may drink a bottleful without bad effects.

Sold by Druggists, or Derma-Royale, \$1. per bottle, Express paid. Derma-Royale Soap, 25c., by mail prepaid.



Cures Pimples, Eczema and Tetter. Absolutely and permanently removes Blackheads, Freckles, Sun Spots, Redness and Tan. Used with Derma-Royale Soap a perfect skin is insured.

ALICE HOSMER writes: "A thousand good wishes for your matchless preparation. It has given me a clear complexion without which success in my stage work would have been impossible."

The Derma-Royale Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents Wanted Everywhere, and supplied with ONE BOTTLE FREE. Write for terms.

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\$100 REWARD!**

WE WILL PAY \$100 to any person securing the arrest, sentence and incarceration for a period of not less than three months of any unauthorized party, who, claiming to be an Agent for this Company, obtains money fraudulently, either by taking Subscriptions to our Publications or by the fictitious establishment of Agencies for the sale of our Goods.

SPECIAL WARNING!—A favorite device employed by many impostors is to offer, as an inducement to obtain fictitious Subscriptions to THE DELINEATOR, Fifty Cents' worth of Patterns, Material for a Wrapper, or some other article of Merchandise as a Premium on each Subscription.

OUR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES are at all times able to produce conclusive evidence of their authority to act for us, and are equipped with Letters of Introduction from the Mercantile Agencies. When such evidence is desired, it will be promptly supplied in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our Travelling Agents are ever ready to establish their right to transact business for us.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Ltd.), 7 to 17 West 13th St., New York.

A JACK OF ALL TRADES

usually is master of none. We manufacture and handle exclusively Ladies' Fine Garments. Stylish Women

do not depend upon the limited assortment shown in dry goods stores or small cloak stores when they can post themselves on correct styles at the right prices by sending direct to the maker for a catalogue. Ours is free for the asking. Send for it today and you will have it day after to-morrow.



G 1002

Just a Hint

as to what it will contain G 1002

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Choicest Creations.

Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Furs;

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Sent anywhere C. O. D. subject to examination.

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LADIES' PLUSH CAPE, 27 inches long, wide sweep, made of finest plush, deep storm collar and front of cape edged with black Thibet fur heavily and handsomely embroidered with soutache braid and beads, lined with good heavy serge, two inside pockets faced with plush.

AMERICAN CLOAK AND FUR CO., Opp. Palmer House, Dept. V, 180 State St., Chicago.

Rich's Patent JULIA MARLOWE SHOES



The Special Feature that makes these shoes superior to all others is the Panel of Elastic Goring (as shown in cut) which not only adds graceful lines to the appearance, but causes them to fit either high or low instep perfectly. They are made of the choicest kid in black or tan.

Medium Weight, Flexible Sole.

Lace Boots, \$3.00. Oxfords, \$2.00.

Fine Hand Turned

Lace Boots, \$3.50. Oxfords, \$2.50.

With fancy vesting tops (instead of kid) Boots, 35c. extra; Oxfords, 25c. extra.

SENT, EXPRESS PREPAID, upon receipt of price and 20c.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

THE RICH SHOE CO., Dept. S. Milwaukee, Wis.



BIRD MANNA!

The great secret of the canary breeders of the Hartz Mountains in Germany. Bird Manna will restore the song of cage birds, will prevent their ailments, and restore them to good condition. If given during the season of shedding feathers it will carry the little musician through this critical period without the loss of song. Sent by mail on receipt of 15c. in stamps. Sold by all druggists. Bird Book Free. THE BIRD FOOD CO., No. 400 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.



\$9.00 Buys A High Arm Sewing Machine

Adapted for light or heavy work. Makes double lock stitch, has self-threading shuttle, 20 YEARS GUARANTEE. Without any money in advance we will send to your home on thirty days' FREE TRIAL your choice of our Desk Cabinet sewing machines, as illustration, or our 3, 5 or 7 drawer machines, with best solid steel attachments. WE PAY FREIGHT. Buy direct and save agents' and dealers' profits. CATALOGUE FREE. Address

N. SHEPHERD MFG. CO., 296 E. 22nd St., Chicago.



SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FACE

We will send FREE securely sealed full information how to remove successfully superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms or any part of the person, without the slightest injury to the skin. Write today. Enclose stamp. It is FREE. Address

TOILET IMPORTING CO., C-60, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

BLACK HAIR:—To clean white kid gloves, dip them in gasoline and rub gently with a soft cloth. Dry on a glove stretcher and hang them in the air for some time to remove the odor.

SUBSCRIBER:—Lanolin is one of the best skin foods and is procurable from any druggist. Remedies for the hair and various facial imperfections will be found in "Beauty: Its Attainments and Preservation," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

A. B. C.:—Directions for putting up cucumber pickles will be found in "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents. To make varnish for common grates, proceed as follows: To two pounds of asphaltum fused in an iron pot add a pint of hot boiled linseed oil; mix well and boil for some time. When partially cooled add two quarts of oil of turpentine. If too thick, add more turpentine.

DOROTHY:—We do not advise changing the color of your hair. Dyes should be used at least once a week, and if you begin their use you must continue.

R. P. H.:—The Puritans and Quakers are different sects. The former came over in the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth Rock and settling in Massachusetts, while the Quakers were followers of William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. We do not know what you mean by a "complete Australian set."



ROOT'S UNDERWEAR

is made for all sizes of children, from "Baby Bunting" to "Jack, the Giant Killer." It is made only of the best and purest materials, but is the **cheapest to buy** because it makes certain the child's health and comfort, and it will outwear the hardest usage. We make also a superb variety of **UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN.** Dealers keep it, everywhere.

We will send you an illustrated catalogue for the asking. It tells about all the kinds of underwear we make, and gives a lot of useful information about washing and keeping it.

ROOT MANUFACTURING CO., Department A, 1 Greene Street, New York.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

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VERY, VERY ANXIOUS:—1. Your weight is not excessive for a girl of your age and height. Good, wholesome food, exercise in the open air and keeping early hours should benefit your health and complexion. Do not eat pastry or sweets. Sleep in a well-ventilated room, leaving a window open at night at all seasons. 2. Brush your hair back simply; crimp it very little, braid and twist it round, rather low down at the back of your head. 3. You should be particular to have your friend call at your own home to see you and meet your parents. If he is a worthy young man and his attentions are serious, he will tell your parents so in a manly, straight-forward way. Be careful to confide in your parents and do your duty to them and you will not regret it, for their judgment will surely help you. At seventeen a girl is too young to be sure of her own feelings. 4. As your friend comes so many miles to see you there would be no harm in offering him something to eat after his journey, but it would be best to have your mother do so.

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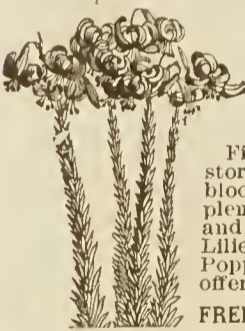
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

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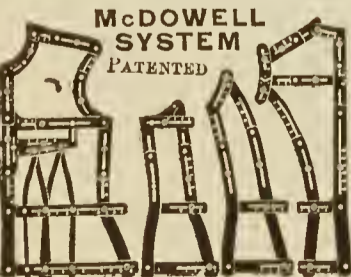
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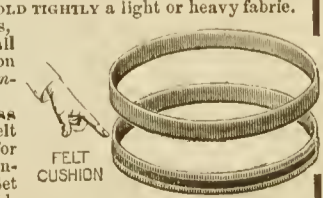


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"Duchess" Embroidery Hoop

Does not require winding; the felt cushion on inner hoop gives the proper tension to hold tightly a light or heavy fabric.
Mrs. HELEN MAR ADAMS, Mrs. EMMA HAYWOOD and all leading writers of articles on fancy work strongly recommend their use.
Ask for the Duchess — "The Hoop with the Felt Cushion," or send 15c. for sample pair, postpaid. Mention size 4, 5, 6 or 7 inch. Set of 4 pair Hoops 50c. postpaid.
GIBBS MFG. CO., (North St.) Canton, Ohio.

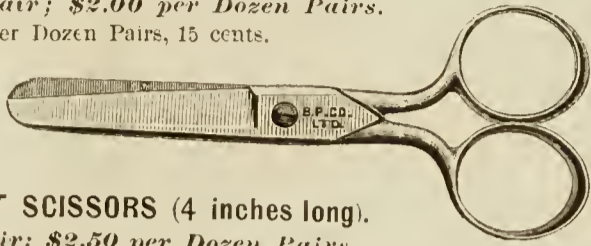


THE BUTTERICK "CHAMPION" CHEAP CUTLERY.

The Cutlery herewith offered is forged from first-quality Bessemer Steel, full Nickel-Plated, and is guaranteed to be the best line of Cheap Cutlery ever offered.

Order all our Cutlery by Numbers, Cash with Order. Cutlery ordered at the retail or single-pair rate will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering. If the party ordering desires a mail package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. Rates by the Gross furnished on application. Dozen rates will not be allowed on less than half a dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a dozen.

No. 12.—POCKET SCISSORS (3½ inches long).
 25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 cents.

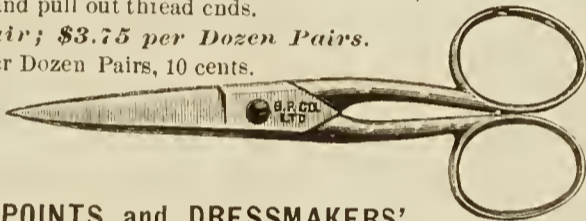


No. 13.—POCKET SCISSORS (4 inches long).
 30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 cents.

No. 15.—RIPPING OR SURGICAL SCISSORS (5 inches long).
 30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 cents.



No. 17.—SEWING-MACHINE SCISSORS and THREAD-CUTTER (4 inches long).
 With Scissor Blades 1½ inch long, having File Forced Points, to catch and pull out thread ends.
 40 Cents per Pair; \$3.75 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 cents.



No. 18.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (4½ inches long).
 30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 cents.

No. 19.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).
 40 Cents per Pair; \$3.75 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 cents.

No. 20.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (6½ inches long).
 50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 cents.



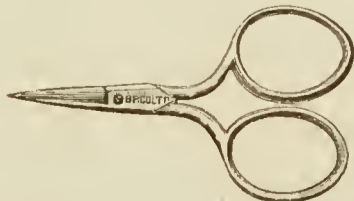
No. 16.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' STRAIGHT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).
 50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. In lots of half a dozen or more these Shears can generally be sent more cheaply by Express.

The Gloriana Scissors are of Solid Steel, with Nickel and Gold embossed Bows fluted along the sides, and polished and nickelled Blades having a convex finish along the backs and full regular finish to the edges.

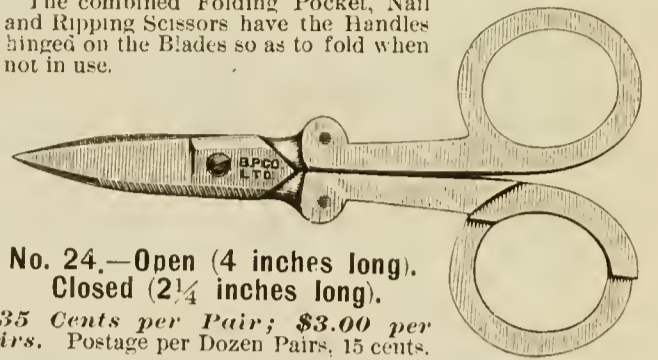
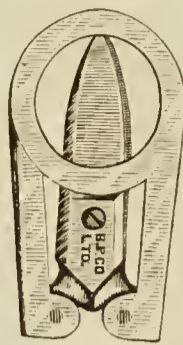


No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS (5½ inches long).
 50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 cents.

No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (2½ inches long).
 15 Cents per Pair; \$1.25 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 cents.



The combined Folding Pocket, Nail and Ripping Scissors have the Handles hinged on the Blades so as to fold when not in use.



No. 24.—Open (4 inches long). Closed (2¼ inches long).
 35 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 cents.

Lamp-Wick Trimmers.



No. 29.—LAMP-WICK TRIMMERS (5½ ins. long).
 35 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs.
 Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 cents.

No. 29.—These Trimmers are carefully designed to trim wicks evenly and are of fine Steel, full Nickel plated and neatly finished.

No. 1.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Outside Screw (4 inches long).
 25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 cents.



No. 1.—In these Cutters the size of the Button-Hole to be cut is regulated by an Adjustable Screw, so that Button-Holes can be cut of any size and of uniform length.

TRACING WHEELS.

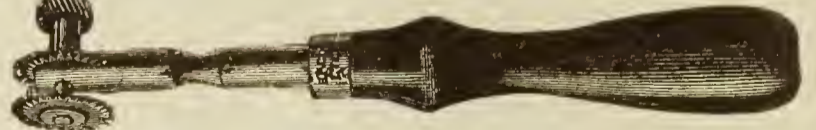
These Articles we Specially Recommend as of Superior Finish and Quality.



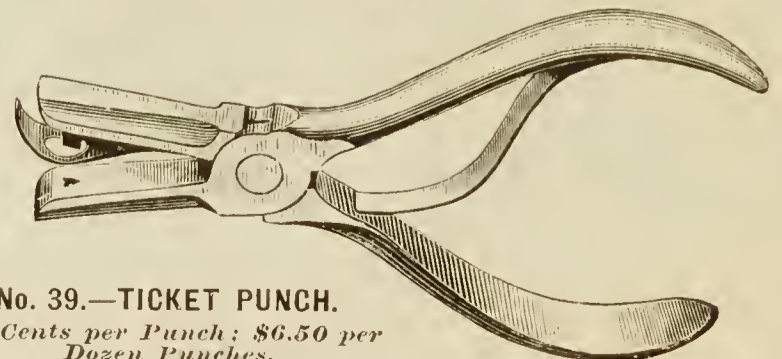
No. 31.—SINGLE TRACING WHEEL.
 15 Cents per Wheel; \$1.00 per Dozen Wheels.
 Postage per Dozen Wheels, 20 cents.



No. 32.—DOUBLE TRACING WHEEL.
 20 Cents per Wheel; \$1.25 per Dozen Wheels.
 Postage per Dozen Wheels, 20 cents.



No. 33.—DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE TRACING WHEEL.
 25 Cents per Wheel; \$1.60 per Dozen Wheels.
 Postage per Dozen Wheels, 25 cents.



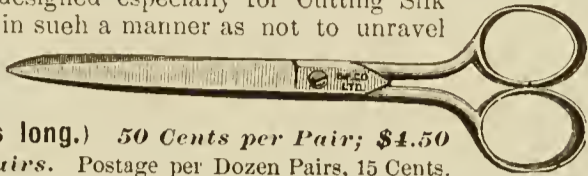
No. 39.—TICKET PUNCH.
 75 Cents per Punch; \$6.50 per Dozen Punches.

THE BUTTERICK "IDEAL CUTLERY."

The Cutlery herewith offered is made of the finest quality of English Razor Steel, hand-forged, and represents the highest quality of goods made.

"Ideal" Skeleton-Frame Silk Scissors.

These Scissors are designed especially for Cutting Silk and other fine fabrics in such a manner as not to unravel the warp of the material.



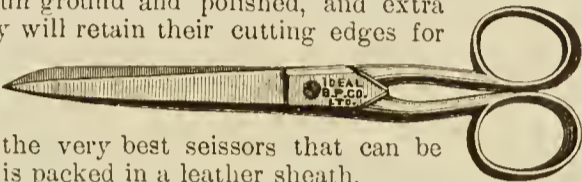
No. 27.—(5¾ inches long.) 50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.

"Ideal" Full-Frame Dressmaking Scissors.

Packed in Leather Sheath.

These Scissors are full ground and polished, and extra hard tempered, so they will retain their cutting edges for many years.

In these Scissors no expense has been spared to make them the very best scissors that can be produced. Each pair is packed in a leather sheath.



No. 36.—(5¼ inches long.) 60 Cents per Pair; \$5.25 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 Cents.

No. 37.—(6¼ inches long.) 75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 Cents.

No. 38.—(7¼ inches long.) \$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 40 Cents.

"Ideal" Shears.



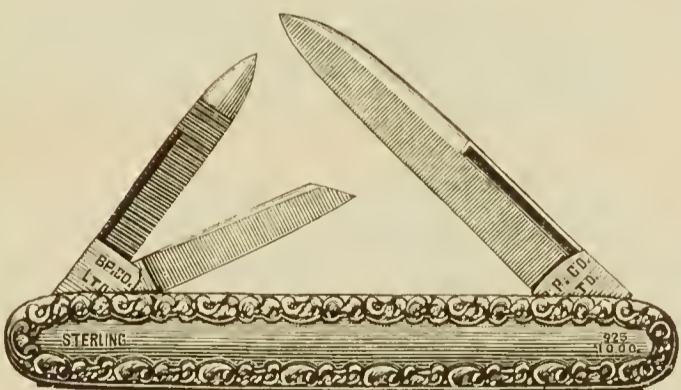
No. 21.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (7¾ inches long.) 75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs.

In lots of half a Dozen or more these Shears can generally be sent more cheaply by Express.

No. 22.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (9½ inches long.) \$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs.

In lots of half a Dozen or more these Shears can generally be sent more cheaply by Express.

Sterling (.925 fine) Silver Ripping Knives.



No. 35.—75 Cents per Knife; \$6.50 per Dozen Knives. Postage per Dozen Knives, 13 Cents.

No. 35 contains three blades, one "Ripper," one "Pen" and one nail cleaner and file.

If the above Cutlery cannot be obtained from the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, send your order, with the price, direct to Us, and the goods will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

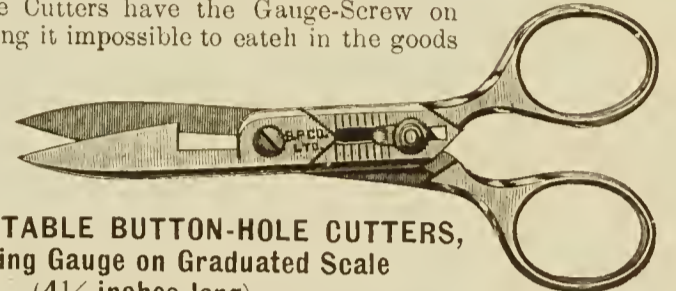
"Ideal" Button-Hole Cutters.



No. 2.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Inside Gauge-Screw (4 inches long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 2.—These Cutters have the Gauge-Screw on the inside, making it impossible to catch in the goods when in use.



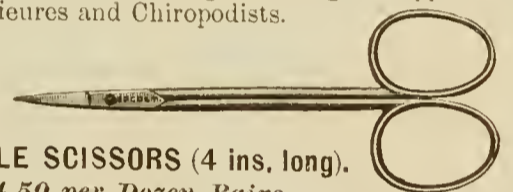
No. 3.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale (4½ inches long).

75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 3.—These Cutters are regulated by a Brass Gauge, with a Phosphor-Bronze Spring sliding along a Graduated Scale, so that the Button-Hole can be cut to measure.

The "Ideal" Manicure Implements.

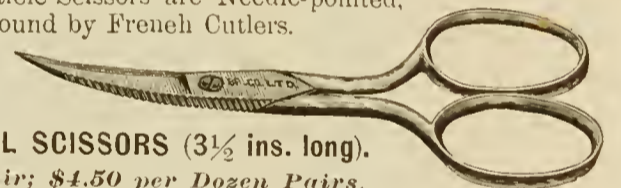
The goods here offered are of Superior Designs, having the approval of Leading Professional Manicures and Chiropodists.



No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS (4 ins. long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are Needle-pointed, Hand-forged and Ground by French Cutlers.



No. 5.—BENT NAIL SCISSORS (3½ ins. long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors have Curved Blades and a File on each side.



No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (with Blade 1½ inch long).

35 Cents per Knife; \$3.00 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—The Handle of this Cuticle Knife is of White Bone, and the connection is made with the handle by Aluminum Solder under a Brass Ferrule.



No. 7.—NAIL FILE (with Blade 3¼ inches long).

35 Cents per File; \$3.00 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 15 Cents.

No. 7.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Nail File are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.



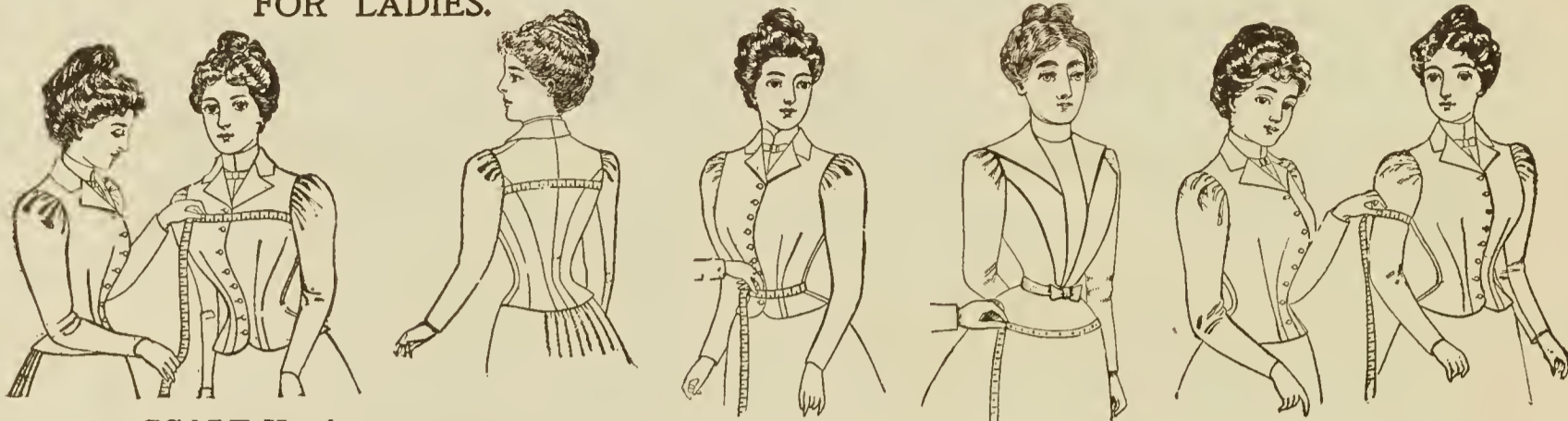
No. 8.—CORN KNIFE (with Blade 2¼ inches long).

50 Cents per Knife; \$4.50 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 8.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Corn Knife are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.

To Measure for Patterns of Garments.

FOR LADIES.



SCALE No. 1.

PROPORTIONATE BUST, WAIST AND HIP MEASURES FOR LADIES.

BUST.	WAIST.	HIP.	BUST.	WAIST.	HIP.
30	20	36	40	30	48½
31	21	37	41	31	50
32	22	38	42	32	51½
33	23	39	43	33	53
34	24	40	44	34	54½
35	25	41	45	35	56
36	26	42½	46	36	57½
37	27	44	47	37	59
38	28	45½	48	38	60½
39	29	47			

For the Pattern of a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring that a Bust Measure be taken:—Put the Tape-Measure around the Body, over the Dress, close under the Arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring that a Waist or Hip Measure be taken:—When the Lady is fairly proportionate, the Waist Measure will suffice for a Skirt, Petticoat, etc.; to take this, pass the Tape-Measure about the Waist, over the dress. When she is large about the Hips in proportion to her Waist, order the Pattern by Waist and Hip Measure; to take the Hip Measure, pass the Tape-Measure easily around the Hips, about six inches below the waist. *Scale No. 1 shows Proportionate Bust, Waist and Hip Measures for Ladies.*

For the Pattern of a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the Measure around the Muscular Part of the Upper Arm, about an inch below the lower part of the arm-hole, drawing the tape closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

FOR BOYS AND MEN.

For the Pattern of a Boy's Coat or Vest:—In ordering a Coat or Vest Pattern for a Boy, it is usual to order by the Age; but when a Boy is extra large or small for his Age, order by the Breast Measure instead of the Age, but give the Age also. In measuring, put the Measure around the Body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Boy's Overcoat:—In ordering an Overcoat Pattern for a Boy it is usual to order by the Age, but when a Boy is extra large or small for his Age, order by Breast Measure instead of the Age, but give the Age also. In measuring, put the Measure around the Breast, OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over.



For the Pattern of a Boy's Trousers:—In ordering a Trousers Pattern for a Boy it is usual to order by the Age, but when the Boy is extra large or small for his Age, order by the Waist Measure instead of the Age, but give the Age also. In measuring, put the Measure around the Body, OVER the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. *Scale No. 3 shows Proportionate Ages, and Breast and Waist Measures of Boys.*

For the Pattern of a Man's Coat or Vest:—Put the Measure around the Body, UNDER the coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Man's Overcoat:—Measure around the Breast, OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over.

For the Pattern of a Man's Trousers:—Put the Measure around the Body, OVER the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

SCALE No. 3.

PROPORTIONATE AGES, AND BREAST AND WAIST MEASURES OF BOYS.

AGE.	BREAST.	WAIST.	AGE.	BREAST.	WAIST.
2	19	21½	10	27	26
3	20	22	11	28	26½
4	21	22½	12	29	27
5	22	23	13	30	28
6	23	23½	14	31	28½
7	24	24	15	32	29½
8	25	24½	16	33	30
9	26	25			

RATES FOR PACKAGES OF PATTERNS.

On orders for Packages of Patterns the following Discounts will be allowed, but the Entire Amount must be ordered at one time:

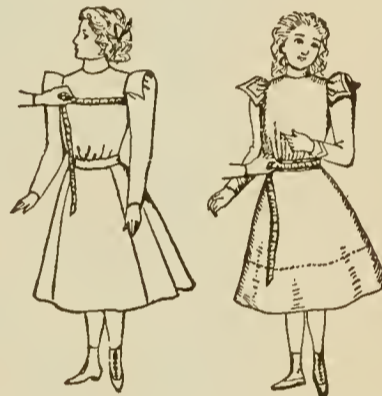
On Receipt of \$3.00 we will allow a selection to the value of \$4.00 in Patterns.
 " " \$5.00 " " " " " \$7.00 "
 " " \$10.00 " " " " " \$15.00 "

FOR MISSES, GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

SCALE No. 2.

PROPORTIONATE AGES, AND BUST AND WAIST MEASURES OF MISSES, GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

AGE.	BUST.	WAIST.	AGE.	BUST.	WAIST.
½	17	18½	9	26	23½
1	18	19½	10	27	24
2	19	20½	11	28	24
3	20	21½	12	29	24½
4	21	22	13	30	25
5	22	22½	14	31	25
6	23	23½	15	32	25
7	24	23	16	33	25
8	25	23			



*In Ordering Patterns for a Miss or a Little Girl it is usual to order by the Age; but when She is extra large or small for her age, instead of ordering by Age, order Waists, Costumes, Coats, etc., by Bust Measure, and Skirts, Petticoats, etc., by Waist Measure or by Length of Skirt below the Belt; but give the Age also, taking the Measures the same as for Ladies. *Scale No. 2 shows Proportionate Ages, and Bust and Waist Measures of Misses, Girls and Children.**

FOR HATS, BONNETS, Etc.

For the Pattern of a Hat, Bonnet, Hood, etc.:—For Children and Yonths it is customary to order by the Age; but when the Head is extra large or small for the Age, instead of ordering by Age, order by Head Measure or Hat Size. For Adults, order by Head Measure or Hat Size. To measure, put the measure about the Head, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. *Scale No. 4 shows Proportionate Ages, Head Measures and Hat Sizes for Children and Yonths up to 16 years. Scale No. 5 shows Proportionate Head Measures and Hat Sizes for Adults.*



SCALE No. 4.

PROPORTIONATE AGES, HEAD MEASURES AND HAT SIZES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

AGE.	HEAD MEAS.	HAT SIZE.	AGE.	HEAD MEAS.	HAT SIZE.
½	17½	5½	9	20¾	6½
1	18½	5¾	10	20¾	6½
2	18¾	5¾	11	21	6½
3	19¼	6	12	21½	6½
4	19¾	6½	13	21¾	6½
5	20	6¾	14	21¾	6¾
6	20¾	6¾	15	21½	6¾
7	20¾	6¾	16	21½	6¾
8	20¾	6½			

SCALE No. 5.

PROPORTIONATE HEAD MEASURES AND HAT SIZES FOR ADULTS.

HEAD MEASURE.	HAT SIZE.	HEAD MEASURE.	HAT SIZE.
21½	6¾	21¾	6¾
22¼	7	22¼	7
22¾	7¼	22¾	7¼
23	7¼	23	7¼
23¾	7½	23¾	7½
24	7½	24	7½
24¾	7¾	24¾	7¾
25	7¾		

The average HAT SIZE is one-third of the Head Measure, less ¾ inch.

Studies in Modern Lace-Making.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

AN ELABORATE PAMPHLET bearing this title has just been issued, and contains Illustrations and Descriptions of the finest Specimens and Novelties



in the most popular Fancy-Work of the Day—Modern Lace, as well as the very latest ideas in Stitches, Braids, Materials, etc., necessary to the work.

Venetian Point and Modern Flemish Laces are the Very Latest Products of the Lace-Maker's Brain and are meeting with Immense Success.

THE PAMPHLET WILL PROVE A PRIZE TO EVERY LACE LOVER.

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It also includes more than ONE HUNDRED MENUS for all Occasions, from Family Breakfasts to Evening Festivities.

IT IS A VERITABLE ANGEL IN THE KITCHEN, AND THE EMBRYO MATRON AND EXPERIENCED COOK MAY BOTH PROFIT BY ITS CONTENTS. *No Other Cooking Guide Gives so much Valuable Information for so Small a Price.* NO HOUSEKEEPER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

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The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving.
Fancy Drills for Evening Entertainments.
Use of Crêpe and Tissue Papers.
The Correct Art of Candy-Making.
Smocking, Fancy Stitches and Cross-Stitch and Darned Net Designs.
Dainty Desserts.
Extracts and Beverages.
Mother and Babe.
Mothers, Sons and Daughters.
Nursing and Nourishment for Invalids.
Tableaux, Charades and Conundrums.
Child Life.
Dogs, Cats and Other Pets.
Birds and Bird-Keeping.
The Perfect Art of Modern Dancing.
Health: How to be Well and Live Long.
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Bees and Bee-Keeping.
Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries.
A Manual of Lawn Tennis.
Burnt-Work.
The Common Ills of Life.

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Needle and Brush, Useful and Decorative.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.

On this page is Illustrated an Assortment of Patterns for Ladies' and Misses'

Sleeves and Collars,

which many will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had in the Sizes mentioned, from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Patterns. In ordering, please specify the Number and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited),
87 and 89 Paul Street, London, E. C.; or,
7 to 17 West Thirteenth Street, New York.



3194 Ladies' Dress Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



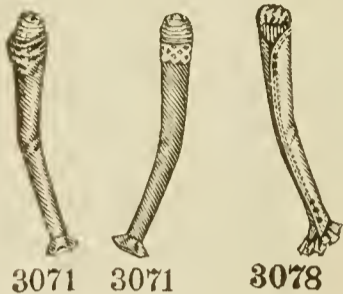
3192 Ladies' Dress Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Special Notice!

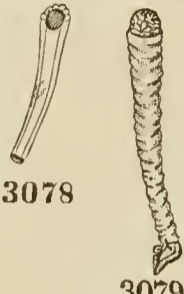
ADDRESSED TO
Readers of Advertisements in
THE DELINEATOR.

IN this Notice we wish to Advertise the Fact that it is our Purpose to Accept, for Insertion in the Advertising Columns of THE DELINEATOR, Advertisements of Reliable Parties Only. It is our Belief that all the Advertisements contained in this Number of the Magazine are inserted in Good Faith and by Responsible Persons. If, however, Readers of THE DELINEATOR find that any Advertisement or Advertisements herein are Prepared with a View to Deceive, or are Inserted by Parties whose Promises are not fulfilled when applied to, we shall take it as a Great Favor if such Readers will Promptly Notify Us. Honest Advertisers, our Readers and Ourselves derive advantage from working in coöperation to Exclude Everything from the Advertising Columns of the Publication which is in any way Questionable. Our Motto for this Department of THE DELINEATOR is, **Honest Advertising by Honest People**—that is to say, the Advertising Columns of THE DELINEATOR are intended to be on the same High Plane, and to Convey Equally Correct Information, with the other Departments of the Magazine.

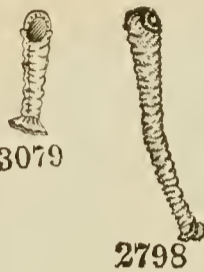
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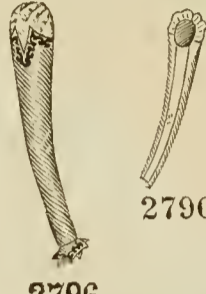
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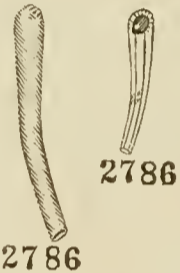
Ladies' Dress Sleeve, with Wrinkled or Smooth Drop Upper Portion, the Latter to be Straight Across or Scalloped at the Top. 10 to 16 inches arm measure. 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Dress Sleeve. (To be Plain or Fancy at the Wrist.) 10 to 16 inches arm meas., 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10c.

Ladies' Dress Sleeve, having a 1-Seam Mousquetaire Over-Portion in Drop Style. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Mousquetaire Dress Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Dress Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2786

Ladies' Medium-Small 2-Seam Dress Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2712

Ladies' 2-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted at the Top by Dart Tucks. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2569

Ladies' Extra Long 2-Seam Dress Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2569



2766

Ladies' Medium-Small 2-Seam Jacket Sleeve. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2766



2576

Ladies' Sleeve, with Cuffs that may be Omitted. 10 to 16 inches arm measure, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2576

Here's a Simple Method to Reduce Fat Permanently. Harmless as Water, and any Child can take it. If you are

TOO FAT



WHY NOT REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT AND BE COMFORTABLE?

Mrs. S. Mann, of La Motte, Iowa, writes: "Six years ago I took your treatment and in less than three months

I Lost 70 lbs.

in weight and have not gained an ounce since."

Miss Grace Smith of Linden, N. Y., writes: "Five years ago I took the Hall Treatment and was reduced 38 POUNDS in weight. The reduction is permanent, as I have not gained an ounce in weight since then."

The following are a few of thousands who have been reduced in weight and greatly improved in health by its use:

REDUCED.

Mrs. M. M. Cummins,	Ottawa, Ill.,	78 lbs.
Miss M. Hoisington,	Lake View, Mich.,	50 lbs.
Mrs. I. Spalding,	Morrisville, Vt.,	61 lbs.
Miss M. Nobles,	Racine, Wis.,	54 lbs.
Mrs. J. B. Hyde,	Mowequa, Ill.,	52 lbs.
Ellen Ridgeway,	Vandalia, Iowa,	60 lbs.
Miss K. Sheely,	600 N. Main, Marion, O.,	70 lbs.
Mr. W. F. Wolf,	Wilmot, Ind.,	35 lbs.

We will give \$100 IN GOLD to anyone who can prove that any of our testimonials is not genuine.

DON'T do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to MAKE REMEDY AT HOME at a trifling cost, and also other valuable information. To any reader of this paper who will write to us at once we will send full particulars and a few days'

TREATMENT FREE

In a plain sealed package upon receipt of 4 cents to cover postage etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address all letters to

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2180 2180



2990 2990



9816 9816



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Misses' and Girls' 2-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted at the Top by 4 Darts. 4 to 16 years. 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' 2-Seam Dress Sleeve (To be made with or without the Cap and Cuff.) Ages, 4 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' 2-Seam Dress Sleeve, Ages, 6 to 16 years, 6 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Medium-Small 2-Seam Jacket Sleeve. Ages, 4 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



3165

Ladies' Notched Collars and Lapels. (To be used for Shaping Double-Breasted and Single-Breasted Basques, etc., in Lapels.) Small, medium and large, 3 sizes. Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



3050

Ladies' Notched Collars and Lapels, Extending to the Waist or Bust. (To be used for Shaping Basques, Waists, etc. in Lapels.) S., M. and L., 3 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cts.



3199

Ladies' Collar, in Drop-Yoke Style. (To be Closed at the Left Shoulder and made with Points or Scallops.) Small, medium and large, 3 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



3199



3185



3185

Ladies' Circular Collar, S., M. and L., 3 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2575

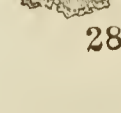


2575

Ladies' Fancy Stock-Collar, S., M. and L., 3 sizes. Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



2861



Girls' Fancy Collars. Ages, 3 to 12 years, 4 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



1348



Misses' and Girls' Fancy Dress Collars. Ages, 3 to 15 years, 5 sizes. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Edges of skirts
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FEDER'S POMPADOUR

(Covered by U. S. and Foreign Patents)

now retailed at

Seven Cents a yard

are always well bound, neat and clean!

DO NOT accept worthless imitations, no matter what price you are asked for them; they are but poor imitations of the genuine. See that every yard of the Brush Binding you buy has the words: "*Feder's Pompadour*" stamped thereon. This has been done for your protection against possible misrepresentations.

We guarantee *Feder's Pompadour* to last as long as the skirt. Your dealer will tell you this guarantee is good.

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SPUN GLASS-RUSIL

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DRESS LININGS.

Under the name "Rusil" Finish we have just put on the market several grades of Dress Linings—thirty-six inches wide—which in beauty of texture and in brilliancy of lustre represent the highest type of perfection ever achieved in lining material. They combine the radiance and shimmer of the richest silk fabrics made with the rustle and strength of the expensive taffetas. We especially recommend the **Spun Glass-Rusil** brand, which is for sale in Fast Black (the celebrated "Midnight" fast black) and all staple and fancy colors at all first-class dry goods stores—**Retail Price only Twenty-five Cents a Yard.** The names "Spun Glass" and "Rusil" are stamped on the ticket attached to each piece of the goods. Ask for **Spun Glass-Rusil**, and have the clerk show you this name on the ticket. Do not accept substitutes. If you have trouble getting **Spun Glass-Rusil** at your dealer's, write us and we shall see that you get what you want.

J. W. GODDARD & SONS, - NEW YORK.

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SOAP

MAKERS,

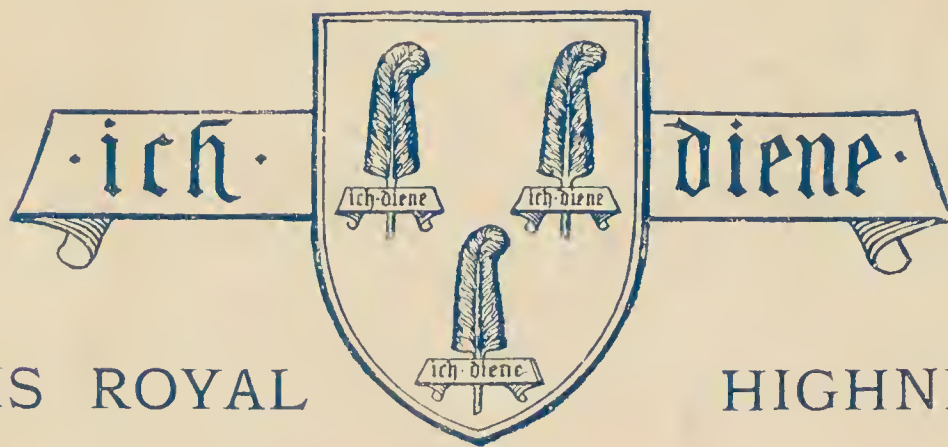


By Special Appointment

TO HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN

AND



HIS ROYAL

HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES.