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THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION
CULTURE
and
FINE ARTS.



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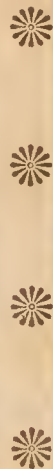
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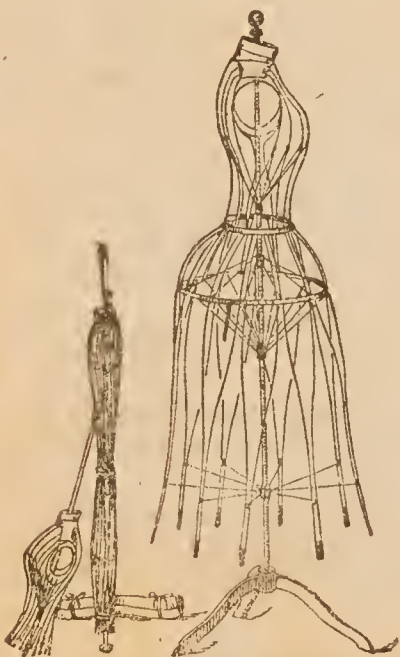
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FIGURE No. 777 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4914 (copyright), price 30 cents.
 FIGURE No. 888 R.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4954 (copyright), price 40 cents.
 FIGURE No. 999 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This represents Ladies' Gored Skirt No. 4951 (copyright), price 35 cents; and Cape No. 4960 (copyright), price 30 cents.

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FIGURE No. 296 B.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Coat No. 4842 (copyright), price 20 cents; and Bonnet No. 4959 (copyright), price 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 297 B.—CHILD'S BONNET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4959 (copyright), price 10 cents.

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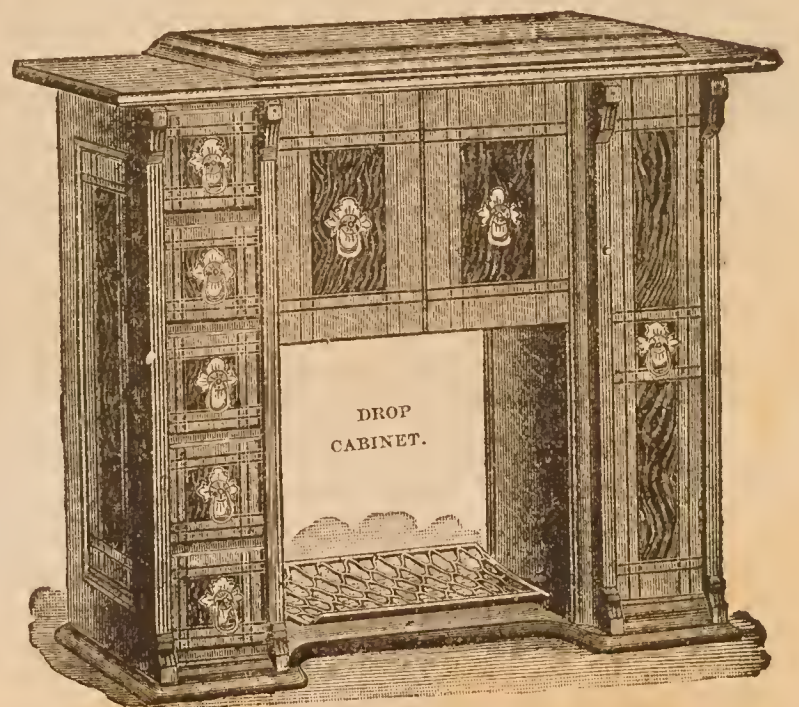




FIGURE NO. 261 B.



FIGURE NO. 262 B.

FIGURES NOS. 261 B AND 262 B.—LADIES' OUTDOOR GARMENTS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 4.)



FIGURE No. 263 B.



FIGURE No. 264 B.

FIGURES Nos. 263 B AND 264 B.—LADIES' VISITING GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 5 and 6.)

The FINEARTIST

VOL. XLI.

January, 1893.

No. 1.

Remarks on Current Fashions.



FIGURES NOS. 265 B AND 266 B.—LADIES' VISITING GOWNS.—(Other Views of these Gowns are given on Page 2.)

Many of the styles which rendered feminine attire enchanting in a former century have returned this Winter to gladden the hearts of dressy women.

Stately Empire gowns are worn by both maids and matrons, and

the simplest and richest of fabrics are alike favored for their development.

The waist (if waist it can be called) of the latest Empire costume is so short that it contrasts fascinatingly with the Empire basque or coat, which follows the figure closely.

The latter garment has double lapels which lie over upon the much wrinkled sleeves. One or both lapels may contrast with the rest of the basque, and so may the vest-like center, the skirts and the cuff linings. The full tucker may be plain, if preferred, and a Roman collar may be added to it.

Empire basques of velvet, with trained or demi-trained skirts, are fashionably worn at ceremonious dinners, their tuckers being omitted in favor of lace guimpes or kerchiefs of tulle.

The Columbus cape is likely to prove a very popular style. Its vest supplies ample warmth, and its graceful width and broad collar and ruff give it a distinguished appearance.

New triple capes narrowly edged with moss or fur are very attractive and suggest the coachman's capes that were so much admired a few years ago.

In the latest Empire jacket the flaring collar, the wide lapels, the lining and the close parts of the sleeves are cut from silk in a becoming shade, while the short waist and the full portions of the sleeves are of some more dignified texture. If the close parts of the sleeves are omitted, the jacket may be worn over any sort of gown.

The new Empire wrapper is so graceful that it will often be used as an at-home dinner dress, and it will also be worn by my lady when dispensing five-o'clock tea. The shoulder folds and the close parts of the sleeves will be made of fine white wool goods quite as often as of the gown fabric, which may be of any color or weight, but must always be flexible.

A handsome Empire basque for either street or indoor wear has a dress-coat back, a double-breasted front, wide lapels, a dressy tucker, and two collars—one that stands and flares and one that fits the neck closely.

Pointed evening waists with baby sleeves and with or without surplice tuckers are as much admired as the Empire styles.

Blouse-waists and shirred basques are being made of thin, gauzy woollens in evening tints to wear with costumes that consist only of a coat and skirt.

Stylishly draped skirts are again fashionable, much to the delight of those whose figures are less than perfect.

Among the numerous practical and ornamental accessories of the toilette for which designs are now provided may be mentioned plaited or wide, wrinkled girdles, Roman collars that close in front or at the side, and balloon and other becoming styles of sleeves.

Prevailing fashions for misses and girls closely resemble those in vogue for ladies, and are unusually quaint and picturesque.

The charming new pinafore costume for misses is especially designed for morning and invalid wear, but the addition of a girdle or sash renders it dressy enough to appear at the dinner-table.



FIGURE NO. 267 B.

FIGURES NOS. 261 B AND 262 B.—
LADIES' OUTDOOR
GARMENTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 1.)

FIGURE No. 261 B.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4930 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 15 of this DELINEATOR.

Mode cloth is here pictured in the coat, which introduces the popular cape and triple collar, with pleasing effect. The garment may be made up with or without the cape and triple collar, or with the triple collar alone, or the cape alone, as preferred. The loose fronts are closed from the throat to a little below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons and are rendered smooth-fitting at the sides by means of under-arm darts. The adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a well curved center seam which terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line under well pressed coat-plaits. Gathers at the top cause the coat sleeves to arch stylishly over the shoulders, and square pocket-laps are arranged upon the hips to conceal openings to capacious pockets. At the neck is a Medici collar, which rolls and flares in characteristic fashion and



FIGURE NO. 268 B.

FIGURES NOS. 267 B AND 268 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Coat No. 4935 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Draped Trumpet Skirt No. 4927 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 6 and 7.)

is tastefully trimmed at the edge with As-trakhan binding. The cape resembles the approved military shape and extends well below the waist-line. It is smoothly adjusted at the top by means of darts upon the shoulders, and is lined throughout with changeable Surah showing red and black effects. The triple cape-collar consists of three graduated collars, the lowest of which extends to below the bust. The free edges of the collars are attractively trimmed with bindings of As-trakhan, and a single row of machine-stitching finishes the loose edges of the pocket-laps.

The mode will develop stylishly in melton, cloth, kersey, diagonal or plaid, plain or striped suitings of seasonable texture. Bands of fur may be effectively applied upon coats of this kind, but other trimming will be rarely used, a perfectly plain finish being considered more elegant.

The small velvet hat is fashionably trimmed with loops of velvet and flowers.

FIGURE No. 262 B.—LADIES' COAT AND HAT.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and Alpine hat. The coat pattern, which is No. 4954 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 16 of this publication. The hat pattern, which is No. 4940 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and is otherwise depicted on page 22.

An extremely jaunty coat for travelling and the promenade, and one that is wholly protective, is here pictured made of tan melton. The loose fronts lap, and close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large buttons, and are reversed in broad lapels at the top by a

rolling collar, with which the lapels form notches, a button-hole being worked in the corner of each lapel. A becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides is produced by means of long under-arm darts, and the back is fitted by side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps. Extra fulness is allowed at each side-back seam and is arranged in a forward-turning plait underneath. The coat sleeves fit smoothly below the elbows, and gathers at the top cause them to arch stylishly over the shoulders. Square pocket-laps are arranged upon the hips and conceal the openings to capacious pockets, and a smaller pocket-lap covers the opening to a change pocket a little higher up on the right side. The cape, which may be worn or not, consists of three graduated capes, the lowest of which extends well below the bust, its front edges falling evenly at each side of the buttons.

The Alpine hat is made of heavy cloth matching the coat in color. It has an oblong center, deep sides, and a moderately wide brim which rolls softly all round. The hat is finished with machine-stitching and is creased at the center of the crown in characteristic fashion.

Coats of this kind may be suitably developed in tweed, serge, homespun, camel's-hair or plain, striped or checked suiting; and no decoration save a neat finish of machine-stitching is needed.

The hat may be made of any variety of cloth, and it may match or contrast with the coat or costume with which it is worn.

FIGURES NOS. 263 B, 264 B, 265 B AND 266 B.—LADIES' VISITING GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 2 and 3.)

FIGURES NOS. 263 B AND 265 B.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' basque and bell skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4914 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is displayed in two views on page 18 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4373 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty



FIGURE NO. 269 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Gored Skirt No. 4951 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Empire Basque No. 4919 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 7.)

to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on its accompanying label.

In the development shown at figure No. 263 B velvet and silk are effectively united in the basque, which extends to the popular coat-basque depth, except at the center of the front and back, and is superbly adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams. The fronts are widened above the bust and reversed in stylishly broad lapels, below which the closing is made invisibly below the waist-line. Below the closing the fronts are cut away to the first dart at each side, and between their flaring front edges a jet tablier falls with graceful effect. The center-backs are cut away below the waist-line in pointed fashion to correspond with the fronts, and the edge is concealed by narrow straps that are crossed at the center. The pattern also provides straps for the fronts but in this instance they are omitted. The revers-like ends of a deep, rolling collar overlap the lapels with the effect of double lapels, and between them is revealed a full chemisette arranged upon a smooth lining. The chemisette is permanently sewed at the left side and closed invisibly at the right side, and its upper edge is turned under and shirred to form a standing frill at the throat. The sleeves are made with picturesque fulness at the top, and gathers at the top and for some distance along the side edges dispose the fulness with the fashionable arched effect above the shoulders. The wrists are finished with cuffs, the ends of which are rounded at the front of the arm. The edges of the collar and lapels are trimmed with ostrich-feather bands, and similar bands trim the lower and loose front edges of the basque and are continued along the darts, disappearing underneath the lapels.

The stylish skirt is made of fancy woollen dress goods. It is fashioned in circular bell style and has fan-plaits that flare in characteristic style at each side of the center seam. The back is made with a slight train, which may be cut off, if undesirable, the pattern also

providing for a skirt of round length. The top of the skirt is rendered smooth fitting at the front and sides by short darts.

The skirt is made up over a foundation skirt consisting of five bell-gores and having a slight train. If preferred, the skirt may be made up without the foundation skirt and lined throughout with soft-finished cambric, percaline, thin crinoline or silk.

The large hat is handsomely trimmed with feathers.

At figure No. 265 B a back view of the toilette is displayed. The basque is shown developed in velvet, with bindings of fur for decoration; and the skirt is made of cloth and trimmed at the bottom with a broad band of velvet surmounted by a narrow band of fur.

The toilette will develop exquisitely for promenade or church wear in Russian velours, serge, camel's-hair, Russell cord, glacé, cheviot and various other fashionable woollens. Fur of any preferred variety, braid, gimp or galloon may be chosen for garniture.

FIGURES NOS. 264 B AND 266 B. — These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' Empire costume. The pattern, which is No. 4956 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and receives further illustration on page 13 of this magazine.

At figure No. 264 B the costume is pictured developed in an artistic combination of wool goods, silk and velvet in harmonizing shades of green. The four-gored skirt is fashionably smooth at the front and sides, and the back is disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with a ruffle of silk headed by a band of velvet.

The body has closely adjusted fronts of lining that are closed invisibly at the center, and a front that is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the left side. The front is smooth above the bust, the fulness below is regulated by shirrings at the lower edge, and the back and sides are smoothly fitted by the usual gores and seams. The body is worn beneath the skirt, and a broad, fit-

ted belt encircles the waist and imparts the short-waisted effect characteristic of the Empire modes. The fronts of the short removable Eton jacket are reversed in very broad lapels, which are faced with silk. The fronts and seamless back are decorated with Escorial embroidery, and a similarly embroidered band trims the front of the body just below the close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the left side. Very full puffs arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves produce a becomingly broad-shouldered effect, and the wrists are trimmed with encircling bands of Escorial embroidery.

The hat is a pleasing shape in green felt, prettily trimmed with velvet and lace and a pompon.

At figure No. 266 B is shown a partial back view of the costume made up in dark velvet and light silk. The Eton jacket is decorated at the top and bottom with an effective design wrought in Escorial embroidery.

The mode is quaint and picturesque and will develop handsomely in a great variety of goods. Faille, Bengaline, ondine, Surah rougeant, etc., may be combined with camela, poplin, serge or vigogne, and plain or shaded velvet may be introduced, if desired. Passementerie, handsome gimp, Persian and embroidered bands, etc., may contribute rich garniture, or a less elaborate completion may be adopted.

FIGURES NOS. 267 B AND 268 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 4.)

FIGURES NOS. 267 B AND 268 B.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' coat and draped trumpet skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 4935 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 17. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4927



FIGURE NO. 270 B.—LADIES' ETON TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4953 (copy-right), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 8.)

and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 24.

At figure No. 267 B the coat is shown developed in beaver cloth, and the skirt in a stylish variety of wool goods. A band of handsome braid passementerie is applied near the lower edge of the skirt.

Figure No. 268 B portrays a back view of the toilette. The material selected for the coat is light cloth. The garment extends the approved three-quarter depth and has loose fronts, which are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and are reversed at the top in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The adjustment of the back and sides is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam which is concealed by a Watteau. The Watteau reaches midway between the neck and waist-line and widens gradually all the way down; it is overlapped at the top by an applied, pointed yoke, which is all-over braided. The rolling collar is similarly braided, and all-over braided cuff-facings are applied to the shapely coat-sleeves, which rise sufficiently at the top to produce the fashionable arched effect upon the shoulders. Side pockets in the fronts are concealed by welts that are braided to correspond with the other parts.

The skirt, which is of faille, is made up in round length and is fully described at figure No. 280 B.

The large felt hat is becomingly adorned with velvet, wings and Mephisto feathers.

Coats of this kind are stylishly made of heavy smooth or rough surfaced cloths and coatings, among the most fashionable of which are melton, kersey, beaver, chinchilla, heavy twilled serge, etc. Fur of all kinds, cloth, braid, Astrakhan, etc., may be applied for decoration, or a plain tailor finish may be adopted.

FIGURE No. 269 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 5.)

FIGURE No. 269 B.

—This consists of a Ladies' Empire basque and gored skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4919 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust

measure, and may be seen in two views on page 19 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4951 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on page 23.

An extremely stylish costume is here illustrated made up in

myrtle-green cloth, silk and velvet, with Escorial embroidery for garniture. The skirt has a narrow front-gore, a gore at each side and a seamless back, which is arranged at each side of the center in a box-plait that falls in double folds at the back and in a single fold at the front. The bottom of the skirt is handsomely decorated with Escorial embroidery in shaded tints, velvet being introduced in the embroidery, with rich effect.

The basque has fitted lining-fronts that are closed invisibly at the center. The fronts are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted style, and a little above the waist-line they are turned back in broad Directoire revers, disclosing a chemisette of silk between them. The chemisette displays shirrings at the top and bottom and is sewed permanently along the right lining-front and closed invisibly at the left side. Below the revers the fronts are closed with button-holes and buttons, and the adjustment of the back and sides of the basque is accomplished by the customary seams. The backs extend in moderately long coat-tails, and coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed below the center and side-back seams. At the neck is a Leicester collar that rolls softly in characteristic fashion, and a curate collar that is tastefully overlaid at the front with milliner's folds of silk. The balloon sleeves are of velvet and fall in full puffs from the tops of the arms; below the elbows they are perfectly smooth-fitting, and each wrist is handsomely decorated with Escorial embroidery in shaded tints. Similar trimming is applied with

rich effect to the loose edges of the broad velvet revers. Ladies desiring their gowns trimmed with the embroidery pictured at this figure may send their material, cut and basted, to the



FIGURE No. 271 B.—LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4944 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 8.)



FIGURE NO. 272 B.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4952 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 9.)

270 B. — This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 4953, and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 14 of this magazine.

For the present development of the gown a charming combination of plain dark silk, light figured shadow silk and cloth was chosen, with ribbon and Kursesheet's Standard Persian embroidered bands for decoration. The gown has jaunty Eton jacket-fronts, which are trimmed along their free



FIGURE NO. 273 B.—LADIES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4921 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 10.)

Kursesheet Manufacturing Company, who will do the work to order. The mode will develop handsomely in faille, Bengaline, velours Russe, poplin, alligator cloth, cheviot, serge, tweed, and glacé camel's-hair; and passementerie, braid, gimp, galloon, coq-feather trimming, or embroidered bands may be applied for garniture.

The large hat flares coquetishly from the face and is trimmed with ribbons and fancy braid.

FIGURE NO. 270 B.—LADIES' ETON TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 6.)

FIGURE NO.

edges with Persian embroidered bands; the jacket fronts extend to the waist-line and open widely over the full vest, which is shirred at the top and droops with blouse effect over shirrings at the waist-line, the fulness below falling unconfined to the lower edge. The full vest is opened to a desirable depth at the center and arranged upon Princess fronts of lining that are dart-fitted and closed to a convenient distance at the center and lapped and tacked below. Narrow side-fronts overlap the side edges of the vest and are sewed to position from the top to the shirrings at the waist-line, below which point they are widened, turned under for hems and tacked to the vest at intervals. The back is in Princess style and is adjusted by the usual gores, and a curving center seam that ends below the waist-line above an underfolded triple box-plait, which flares with fan effect into the sweeping folds of the train. If the train be not liked, the gown may be shortened to round length, the pattern providing for both styles. The full puff sleeves extend to below the elbows and are turned under deeply at the lower edges and gathered to form frills that droop with quaint effect over deep cuff-facings of silk arranged upon the coat-shaped linings; and the wrists are trimmed with upturning folds of silk. A section of ribbon encircles each arm above the frill and is tied in a bow at the back; and sections of wider ribbon start from beneath the jacket fronts and are tied in a bow at the front, their ends falling low upon the vest. A collar resembling the popular Leicester shape is at the neck, and between its ends short sections overlaid with soft folds of silk are arranged, with pretty effect. A plaiting of silk is placed along the closing of the vest.

A becoming gown for afternoons at home or informal teas and luncheons may be developed by the mode in *crêpe de Chine* and *crêpon*, shadow silk and poplin, or Bengaline and cashmere. Equally artistic effects may be produced with other combinations, and fancy braid, ribbon, feather-stitching, etc., may be arranged as preferred for decoration.

FIGURE NO. 271 B.—LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 7.)

FIGURE NO. 271 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' Empire gown. The pattern, which is No. 4944 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 12 of this publication.

The gown is here pictured made up for ceremonious wear in



FIGURE NO. 274 B.—LADIES' SHIRRED BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4948 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 10.)



primrose-yellow satin. The front and backs of the short waist are shaped in Pompadour fashion, and the high-necked, closely-adjusted portions upon which they are arranged are cut away at the top to expose the neck in a becoming manner. The body is disposed with full puff effect by gathers at the top and bottom at the center of the front, and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the back; and the joining of the body and skirt is concealed by a band of pearl passemen-

and jet embroidery are a few of the many handsome trimmings which will contribute to its decoration. The skirt may be elaborately braided or embroidered between the panels, with stylish effect.

FIGURE NO. 272 B.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 8.)

FIGURE No. 272 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' evening waist. The pattern, which is No. 4952 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 20 of this DELINEATOR.

The becoming waist is here represented made of heliotrope faille and violet velvet. It is superbly fitted by the customary darts and seams and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The top is cut away in V outline, and the lower edge is deeply pointed at the center of the front and back and arches gracefully over the hips. The surplice fronts extend to a little below the bust and are gathered at their shoulder edges and laid in plaits at the bottom. They are crossed in characteristic fashion, and at each shoulder is placed a rosette-bow of velvet ribbon. A velvet bodice is included in the right under-arm seam, crosses the front, and is fastened invisibly at the corresponding seam at the left side. It extends almost to the bust, and the upper edge is gracefully curved and trimmed with gimp, while the lower edge follows the outline of the waist. Over the bodice is worn a rich pearl-and-crystal corselet, the bodice appearing effectively above it. The short puff sleeves are tastefully finished at the bottom with bands of velvet ribbon, the ends of which are concealed by rosette-bows. If desired, the waist may be made up with a high neck, a standing collar, and sleeves extending to the wrists, or it may be cut with a Pompadour back, the pattern providing for the several styles.

Elegant waists may be developed by the mode in Bengaline,

FIGURE NO. 275 B.—LADIES' TRIPLE CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4946 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 11.)

terie. A band of similar passementerie decorates the neck edge of the body. Short balloon puffs are arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves, which extend to the wrists but are here cut off below the puffs to produce the short-sleeve effect. The front of the skirt is richly embroidered with pearls in an elaborate design, which is revealed in an inverted V between the flaring edges of panels that are included in the joining of the body and skirt. The back edges of the panels pass into the seams joining the front and back of the skirt, and the fulness at the back is massed at the center in backward-turning plaits that flare at each side in graceful fan fashion to the edge of the short train, which, if undesirable, may be cut off, the pattern providing for both styles. The pattern includes a close-fitting, standing collar to be worn when the body is made with a high neck.

The mode will prove wonderfully becoming to women who possess tall, lithe figures, and will be frequently chosen for making ball, reception and dinner gowns. Bengaline, ondine, *peau de cygne* and many other rich fabrics of similar texture may be associated with brocade, velvet, moiré, etc., in the development of the gown; and crystal passementerie, Persian bands and pearl



FIGURE NO. 276 B.



FIGURE NO. 277 B

FIGURES NOS. 276 B AND 277 B.—LADIES' COLUMBUS CAPE.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Cape No. 4960 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 11 and 12.)

faille, *crépe de Chine*, chiffon, velvet or embroidered crépon, and jet bottom and are or jewelled passementerie, rich appliqué lace, Persian embroidery or finished with marabou trimming may be applied in any manner consistent with good taste.

FIGURE No. 273 B.
—LADIES'
BLOUSE.

(For Illustration
see Page 8.)

FIGURE No. 273 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 4921 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 19 of this DELINEATOR.

A stylish variety of spotted silk was chosen for the blouse in the present instance. The garment extends to the popular three-quarter depth and may be worn outside or beneath the skirt, as preferred. The closing is made invisibly beneath a simulated box-plait arranged upon the right front, and at each side of the closing three forward-turning tucks appear. Three backward-turning tucks are arranged at each side of the center of the back, and the fulness from the tucks falls in plaits below the waist-line. A casing is arranged at the waist-line of the back, and a tape inserted in the casing draws the garment closely to the figure. The waist is encircled by a belt, the ends of which are closed at the left side. The edges of the belt are finished with machine-stitching, and the edges of the Byron collar are treated in a similar manner. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and



FIGURE No. 278 B.

FIGURES NOS. 278 B AND 279 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Short-Waist Empire Gown No. 4912 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Empire Jacket No. 4934 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 12.)



FIGURE No. 279 B.

deep cuffs, the lower edges of which are reversed deeply and prettily rounded below the seam at the inside of the arm. The loose edges of the cuffs are decorated with a row of machine-stitching.

The blouse may accompany a bell or cornet skirt, and will develop attractively in plain or shaded Surah, figured or plain India silk or any seasonable wool fabric. Machine or feather stitching may provide the decoration.

FIGURE No. 274 B.—LADIES' SHIRRED
BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 8.)

FIGURE No. 274 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirred basque. The pattern, which is No. 4948 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 19 of this DELINEATOR.

The basque is here represented made of *vieux-rose* shadow silk and stylishly decorated with grosgrain ribbon of a darker shade. It is mounted upon a closely adjusted lining and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full fronts are shirred at the top to round-yoke depth, and the admired tapering effect is produced by drawing the fulness below well to the center and disposing it in several closely drawn rows of shirring. The full back is arranged to correspond with the fronts, from

which it is separated by under-arm gores. The full sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings, and each is turned under at the wrist and shirred to form a frill about the hand. At the neck is a standing collar, which is concealed by upturning folds of ribbon, a pretty bow being jauntily placed at the back. This decoration for the neck, by-the-bye, is very stylish and is seen on many of the latest house and promenade toilettes. The basque shapes a decided point at the center of the front and back and arches stylishly over the lips. Grosgrain ribbon prettily follows the lower edge, and similar ribbon outlines a deeply pointed bodice, both points being concealed by butterfly bows of ribbon.

The basque may be worn with any style of skirt, and will be becoming to both tall and slender women. It will develop prettily in all sorts of soft, clinging materials, such as Surah, plain and figured India silk, pongee, vailing, crépon and cashmere. For decoration, embroidered or Russian bands, jet or silk passementerie, gimp or fancy braiding may be selected and applied as preferred.

may decorate the edges, or a plain finish may be adopted.



FIGURE No. 275 B.—LADIES' TRIPLE CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 9.)

FIGURE No. 275 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 4946 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 18 of this publication.

For the present development of the cape a fashionable shade of tan cloth was chosen. The cape extends to a stylish length and consists of three capes of graduated depth, the shortest reaching to a little below the shoulders, and the middle one extending to midway between the lower edges of the other two. The two lower capes are fitted smoothly at the top by shoulder darts, and the smooth effect in the upper cape is due entirely to the shaping. At the neck is a rolling collar. The cape is closed invisibly at the throat, and a bow of ribbon is arranged over the closing. The garment is lined throughout with shadow silk.

Cloth is the favored material for developing capes of this kind, and the most fashionable colors are mode, beige, biscuit, tan, green and black. Astrakhan, moss trimming, silk feather trimming, etc.,

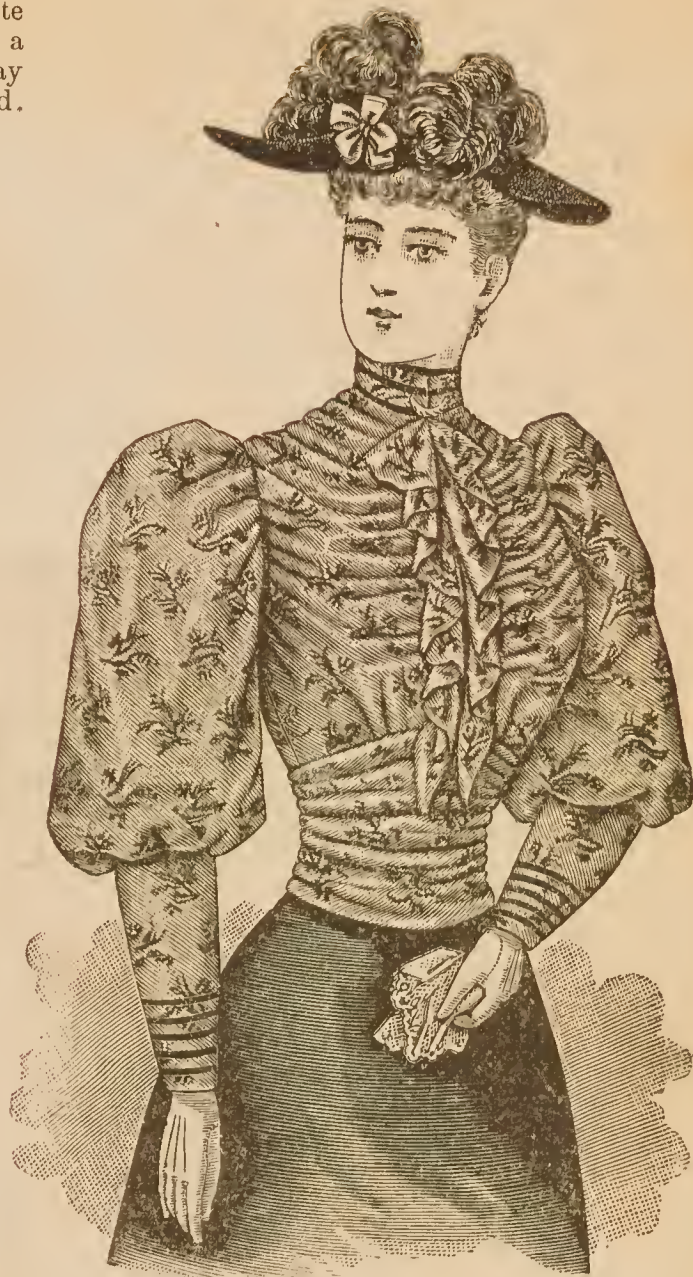


FIGURE No. 281 B.—LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4942 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 13.)

The velvet hat has a low, soft crown and is trimmed at the front with loops of ribbon and a feather pompon.

FIGURES Nos. 276 B AND 277 B.—LADIES' COLUMBUS CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 9.)

FIGURES Nos. 276 B AND 277 B.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 4960 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 17 of this DELINEATOR.

Fawn cloth is the material used in the development of the cape presented at figure No. 276 B, and bindings of Astrakhan cloth trim it attractively. The cape is in one section and fits smoothly over the shoulders, from which it falls in soft, graceful folds. Between the front edges of the cape is effectively revealed a short vest, which is closed invisibly at the center and displays a

FIGURE No. 280 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Draped Trumpet Skirt No. 4927 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Blouse No. 4926 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 13.)

notch below the closing. The shoulder edges of the vest are joined to a shallow back-yoke, and the cape is attractively lined throughout with changeable silk. At the neck are a deep cape-collar and a Columbus ruff, the latter flaring broadly from the throat in characteristic fashion. All the free edges of the garment, save those of the ruff, are attractively outlined with bindings of Astrakhan fur.

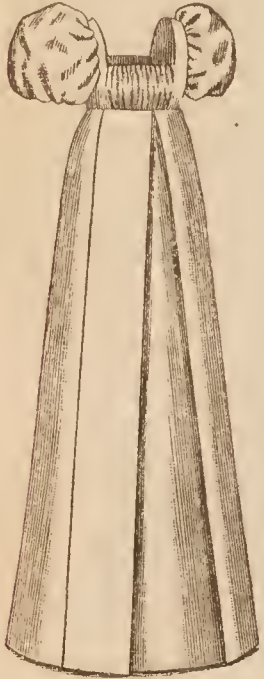
The becoming felt hat is stylishly trimmed at the front with plumes and an Alsatian bow of plaid velvet.

At figure No. 277B a back view of the cape is illustrated, black velvet being the material selected for its construction. The outer edge of the cape is effectively trimmed with three rows of Astrakhan binding, and a single row of binding outlines the collar and the free edges of the vest.

The sailor hat is of felt and is tastefully trimmed with a roll of silk, a jaunty bow of ribbon and fancy feathers.

The cape is one of the most popular of the season's modes and

in low square, round or pointed outline, as preferred, the pattern providing for the several styles. The body is arranged upon a lining adjusted by the customary number of darts and seams. The front is smooth above the bust, and the fulness at the waist-line is regulated by gathers; the fulness at the waist-line of the back is disposed in a similar manner, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. Very full Empire puffs that reach nearly to the elbows are arranged upon the tops of smooth, coat-shaped sleeves. The standing collar of the pattern is here omitted, and a deep frill of *point de Gène* lace droops prettily from the neck. About the waist is a belt of plaited ribbon, the ends of which are tied in an Empire bow at the center of the back. The Marguerite pouch, which is suspended from the arm by a ribbon, is formed of a single section of material joined at the ends and gathered up closely at the bottom. The top is turned under deeply and stitched to form a casing, through which a cord or elastic is run to draw the



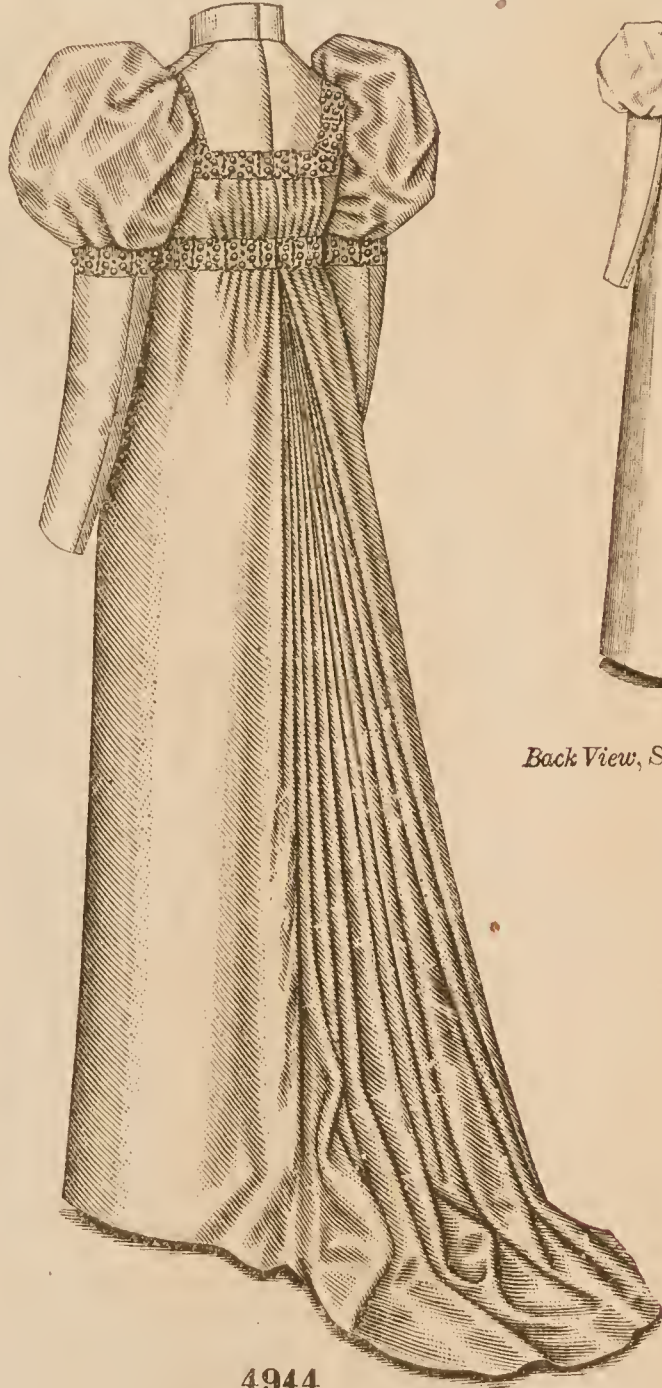
4944

Front View, Showing Square Neck and Short Sleeves.



4944

Side-Front View.



4944

Side-Back View.



4944

Back View, Showing Round Length.

will develop handsomely in velvet, melton, cloth, serge and camel's-hair. It may be lined throughout with silk in the same or a prettily contrasting shade, and may be decorated with moss or feather trimming.

bag up closely and form a deep frill at the top.

The fronts of the Empire jacket extend but little below the bust and are turned back in very broad lapels that are faced with Bengaline; and the back may present a uniform lower outline or may be cut away in a shallow V at the center, as preferred. The sleeves are in this instance omitted. At the neck is a becoming Leices-

ter collar, the upper edge of which rolls softly to display a lining of Bengaline.

The felt hat is a becoming poke shape trimmed with feathers and ribbon; and ribbon ties are bowed at the left side.

At figure No. 279B a back view of the toilette is presented, the material being dotted Swiss and plain velvet. A velvet ribbon encircles the waist and is tied in a pretty bow at the center of the back. The sleeves of the jacket are omitted and the full puffs on the velvet dress sleeves are of the Swiss.

The hat is a modified poke shape in straw, prettily trimmed with velvet ribbon, lace rosettes and feather pompons.

The Empire modes are wonderfully becoming to tall, slender figures, and will develop charmingly in *crêpe de Chine*, India or China silk, silk or wool *crêpon*, cashmere, challis or any other fabric of similar texture. The gown may be made up for Summer wear in

LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN, WITH A SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 14.)

FIGURES NOS. 278 B AND 279 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 10.)

FIGURES NOS. 278 B AND 279 B.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' Empire jacket and short-waist Empire gown. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4934 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is presented in a different development on page 18 of this DELINEATOR. The gown pattern, which is No. 4912 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again shown on its label.

At figure No. 278B the toilette is pictured made up in heliotrope Henrietta cloth, deep-violet velvet and Bengaline. The gown is fashioned in the regulation short-waisted style of the First Empire. The skirt is full and round and may be made with or without a train of graceful length. It is trimmed a little above the lower edge with a deep frill of the material finished to form a self-heading; and the top is joined to the body, which may be high-necked or be finished

any pretty variety of cotton goods, and the jacket, whether cut from velvet, Surah or cloth, will complete the quaint effect, and also provide desirable protection on cold days.

FIGURE No. 280 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 11.)

FIGURE No. 280 B.—This consists of a Ladies' blouse and draped trumpet skirt. The blouse pattern, which is No. 4926 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 20 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4927 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 24.

The skirt is of the fashionable variety known as the draped trumpet skirt, and is here shown made of blue serge. The front is disposed with softly wrinkled effect at the sides by forward-turning

upon smooth linings, and are finished at the wrists with rolling cuffs trimmed at the top with tiny ruffles of the material; and the rolling collar, which is mounted on a shaped band, is decorated to correspond. A ruffle of the material falls in soft jabot-folds down the overlapping edge of the vest.

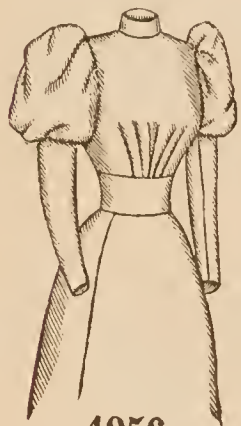
A fashionable toilette for early Spring may be developed in a single material or in a combination of fabrics. The blouse will make up charmingly in shadow silk, Surah *rougeant*, figured or plain India silk or any suitable variety of wool goods. The skirt may be of cloth, serge, camel's-hair, Bengaline or faille, and flat bands, gimp, galloon or a puffing of the material may provide a foot trimming.

The large hat is handsomely decorated with fancy braid and feathers.

FIGURE No. 281 B.—LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.

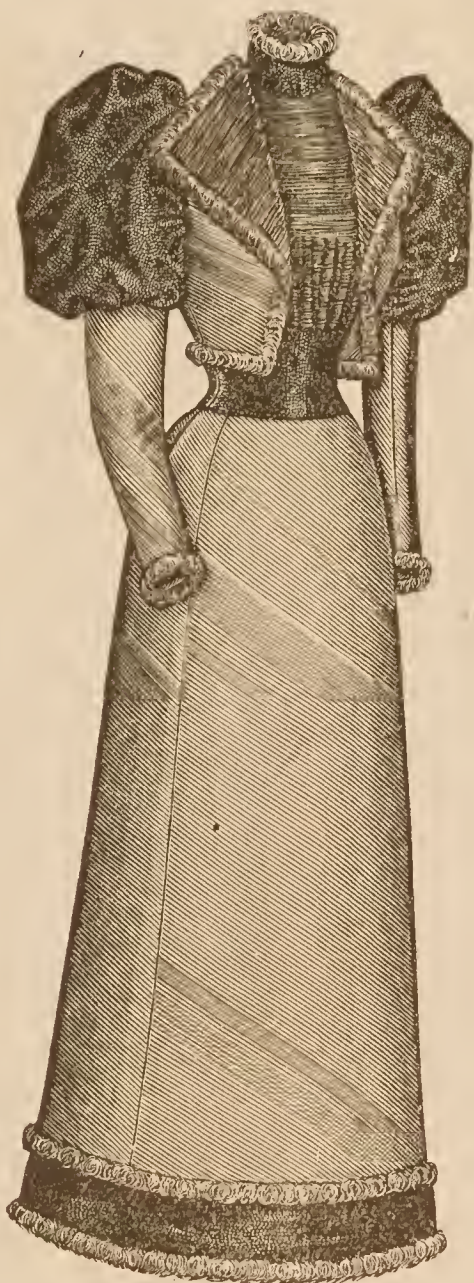
(For Illustration see Page 11.)

FIGURE No. 281 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse-waist. The



4956

Front View, without Jacket.



4956

Side-Front View.



4956

Side-Back View.



4956

Back View, without Jacket.

plaits at the top back of darts which produce a smooth adjustment at the front. The back consists of three narrow gores, which are arranged in box-plaits that flare slightly toward the bottom, giving the skirt its name; and stays tacked underneath preserve the graceful arrangement of the plaits. The skirt overhangs a five-gored bell foundation-skirt and is trimmed at the bottom with three spaced rows of fancy gimp. The skirt is made with a short train, which, if undesirable, may be cut off, the pattern providing for both styles. A placket is finished at the center of the foundation skirt and at the left side-back seam of the skirt, and the top is completed with a belt.

The blouse is made of fancy silk. It has a body lining adjusted with the precision of a basque, and a full vest which is shirred at the top to produce soft, becoming folds over the bust, and drawn in closely to the figure at the waist-line by shirrings. The blouse closes invisibly at the center, and the fronts join the seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are arranged in two forward-turning tucks at each side, the first tuck concealing the side edge of the vest. The fulness at the waist-line of the fronts is disposed in forward-turning plaits, and the back is arranged in backward-turning tucks at each side of the center, to correspond with the fronts. The blouse may be worn outside or beneath the skirt; and the waist is encircled by a fancy belt, which in this instance takes the place of that provided by the pattern. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are stylishly full at the top, are mounted

pattern, which is No. 4942 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 20 of this *DELINEATOR*.

The picturesque waist is here shown developed in fancy silk and attractively trimmed with rows of baby ribbon. It has a closely fitted body-lining that closes invisibly at the center of the front, and may be worn outside or underneath the skirt, as desired. The fronts are extended at the center from the neck to a little below the bust, and are turned under and shirred to form pretty, drooping

frills; and the fulness above the bust is disposed in soft, diagonal folds by means of gathers along the arm's-eye and shoulder edges. Below the bust the fulness is brought well to the center and arranged in forward-turning plaits. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which fits smoothly across the shoulders, while the fulness at the waist-line is drawn well to the center by a double row of shirring. At the neck is a standing collar tastefully trimmed with encircling rows of baby ribbon. Full puffs are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are exposed to deep cuff depth; and the wrists are trimmed with several encircling rows of ribbon. An Empire belt is passed about the waist; its ends are turned under and shirred to form frills, and the belt is drawn up at the center of the front to produce the admired short-waisted effect.

The time is past when a blouse was considered only appropriate for *négligé* wear. The one here pictured will form part of a pretty

house or visiting toilette, and will develop charmingly in plaid, striped or changeable silk, embroidered crépon, cashmere, vailing, or light-weight French flannel. The belt, sleeves and collar may match or contrast with the balance of the garment. Passementerie, lace, embroidered or Russian bands, gimp or fancy braid will provide handsome decoration.

The large velvet hat is coquettishly trimmed with ribbon and plumes.

LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN, WITH A SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 12.)

No. 4944.—This picturesque Empire gown may be observed richly made up in primrose satin, with pearl bead embroidery and passementerie for garniture, at figure No. 271 B in this magazine.

upon the front. The fulness at the back is massed at the center in overlapping backward-turning plaits that flare in fan fashion to the edge of a train of graceful length. If preferred, the gown may be made up in round length, the pattern providing for both styles. The coat sleeves have very full Empire puffs arranged at the top. The puffs are gathered at their upper and lower edges and plaited at the seams and the lower edges are concealed by bands of passementerie. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar closed at the back. The upper edge of the front and back are trimmed with passementerie to emphasize the Pompadour effect, and the joining of the body and skirt is concealed by a row of similar passementerie. If desired, the neck may be cut in low, square outline and the sleeves cut off below the puffs, as shown in the small front view.

A gown of this kind developed in *crêpe de Chine*, China silk, crépon or soft woollen goods will be especially becoming to youth-



4953

Side-Front View.



4953

View Showing Round Length.



4953

Side-Back View.

LADIES' ETON TEA-GOWN, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 15.)

The gown is made with the short-waisted effect peculiar to the Empire modes, and is here pictured developed in crépon. The body is cut low in Pompadour fashion at the front and back and is disposed with pretty fulness at the center of the front and at each side of the closing by gathers at the upper and lower edges. The front and backs are arranged upon a high-necked body-lining adjusted by very short double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back, the visible part of the lining being covered with the material. The body is joined to the skirt, which is made with a gored front and a very wide back joined in seams that show at each side of the front. In these seams are included the back edges of narrow panels, which are arranged upon the front, their front edges meeting at the top and flaring gradually toward the foot to reveal in inverted V-shaped panel effect an elaborate design embroidered

ful figures. All sorts of woollens will make up attractively in this way, with Persian bands, galloon or passementerie for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4944 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the gown requires eleven yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide to line the panels. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE COSTUME, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 13.)

No. 4956.—Other stylish views of this costume may be observed

by referring to figures Nos. 264B and 266B in this *DELINEATOR*. The costume is here pictured developed in a charming combination of woollen dress goods, Bengaline and velvet. The skirt is fashioned in four-gored style and is stylishly smooth at the front and sides, the adjustment over the hips being due to tiny backward-turning plaits at each side; and the back falls in full folds at the center resulting from gathers at the top. A placket is finished at the left side-back seam, the top is completed with a belt, and the lower edge is decorated with a band of velvet ornamented at either edge with fur binding.

The fanciful body has a full front arranged over lining fronts, which extend to a little below the waist-line and are adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. The full front reaches only to the waist-line, is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed invisibly along the corresponding seams at the left side; it is smooth at the top and has fulness below the bust that is drawn to the center and collected at the lower edge in two rows of shirrings made some distance apart, the shirrings at

goods forty inches wide, with one yard of Bengaline and two yards of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs ten yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' ETON TEA-GOWN, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 14.)

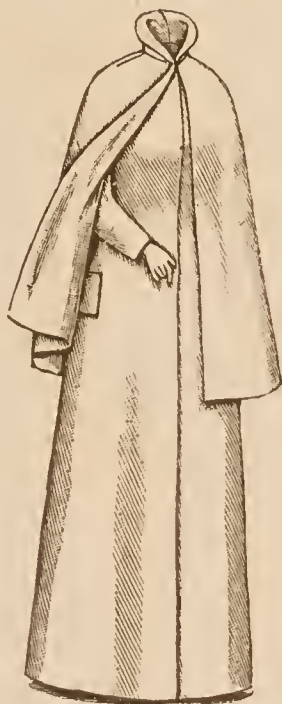
No. 4953.—Cloth, plain dark silk and light figured shadow silk are handsomely combined in this gown at figure No. 270 B, the garniture consisting of Persian embroidered velvet bands.

The garment is notably graceful and is here pictured developed in an artistic combination of wool crépon and Bengaline. It has closely fitted Princess fronts of lining, upon which a full vest and narrow side-fronts are attractively arranged. The side-fronts pass



4930

Front View.



4930

Front View, with Cape.



4930

Back View, with Triple Collar.



4930

Back View.

LADIES' COAT, WITH CAPE AND TRIPLE COLLAR (EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 16.)

LADIES' COAT, WITH CAPE AND TRIPLE COLLAR (EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 16.)

the right of the center being tacked to the right front of lining and at the left of the center to a short stay. The body is smoothly fitted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and over it is worn a stylish Eton jacket that extends nearly to the waist-line. The fronts of the jacket are folded back in very broad Directoire revers that are faced with Bengaline, and the back is seamless. The body

into the lower part of the shoulder seams, and their front edges are tacked over the back edges of the vest from the top to the waist-line, below which the side-fronts are widened a little, and their front edges are hemmed and tacked to the vest at intervals. They are fitted smoothly at the sides by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the Princess fronts, which are closed at the center with but-

is worn beneath the skirt, and the waist is encircled by a broad bias girdle of velvet, having an under-arm seam at the right side and closing invisibly at the left side. Very full puffs of velvet are arranged at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves, the wrist edges of which are trimmed with fur bindings. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar that closes at the left shoulder seam. The collar and revers and the front and lower edges of the Eton jacket are trimmed with fur binding.

The mode will develop handsomely in a combination of Russian velours and velvet, camel's-hair and velvet, or serge and Bengaline. A single material, which may be foulé, cloth, Russell cord or novelty wool goods will be quite as appropriate, and fancy braid, passementerie, galloon or Persian bands may be added for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4956 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires four yards and a-fourth of dress

ton-holes and buttons to a desirable depth, the hemmed front edges being lapped and tacked below. The full vest is opened to a convenient depth at the center and closed invisibly. It is gathered at the top and again at the waist-line, the fulness drooping with full blouse effect between the edges of Eton jacket-fronts, which extend a trifle below the waist-line and are included in the shoulder seams and under-arm darts. Ribbon ties start from beneath the Eton fronts and are tied at the center, their long ends falling prettily over the vest. The back of the gown is in graceful Princess style, the close adjustment being performed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fulness underfolded in a broad triple box-plait, the folds of which flare with fine effect to the edge of the demi-train, which, however, may be cut off if a gown of round length be preferred. The collar resembles the Leicester modes and is rolled prettily at the top; its ends are in line with the front edges

of the jacket fronts, and between them appear standing-collar sections covered with soft folds of Bengaline and forming a becoming finish for the full vest. The sleeve is the one-puff Empire sleeve, made up on a smooth coat-shaped lining. The puff extends to the elbow and is turned under at the lower edge and gathered to form a frill, which droops prettily over deep cuff-facings of Bengaline applied to the linings. A Directoire frill of Bengaline decorates the overlapping front edge of the vest from the top to the waist-line.

Charming color contrasts may be achieved in a gown of this kind, but, if preferred, a single fabric may be used throughout. Figured and plain silks and plain and fancy woollens are equally well adapted to the mode, and plain or fancy velvet may be introduced for the collar and cuff facings, with attractive results.

We have pattern No. 4953 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-gown requires six yards and an-eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, and three yards and a-half of Bengaline twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require twelve yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or six yards fifty inches wide. Price of

hips, concealing the openings to capacious pockets; and at the neck is a rolling collar which is shaped with rounding corners, and which may be worn standing, rolled slightly at the top or deeply rolled all round, as illustrated. The cape extends well below the hips and is fitted smoothly over each shoulder by two darts, the neck being finished with an underfacing. The triple collar bears a strong resemblance to the short Carrick cape, and includes three collars of graduated depth, the longest extending to a little below the shoulders.

A coat of this description is a necessary adjunct to every woman's wardrobe, and will develop appropriately in serge, tweed, cloth, cheviot and plaid, checked or striped suitings in the fashionable shades of blue, tan, gray and brown. Army-blue is just now a favorite shade for these coats. If desired, all the loose edges of the coat may be finished with one or more rows of machine-stitching, and the cape lined with changeable silk.

We have pattern No. 4930 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the coat needs twelve yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches



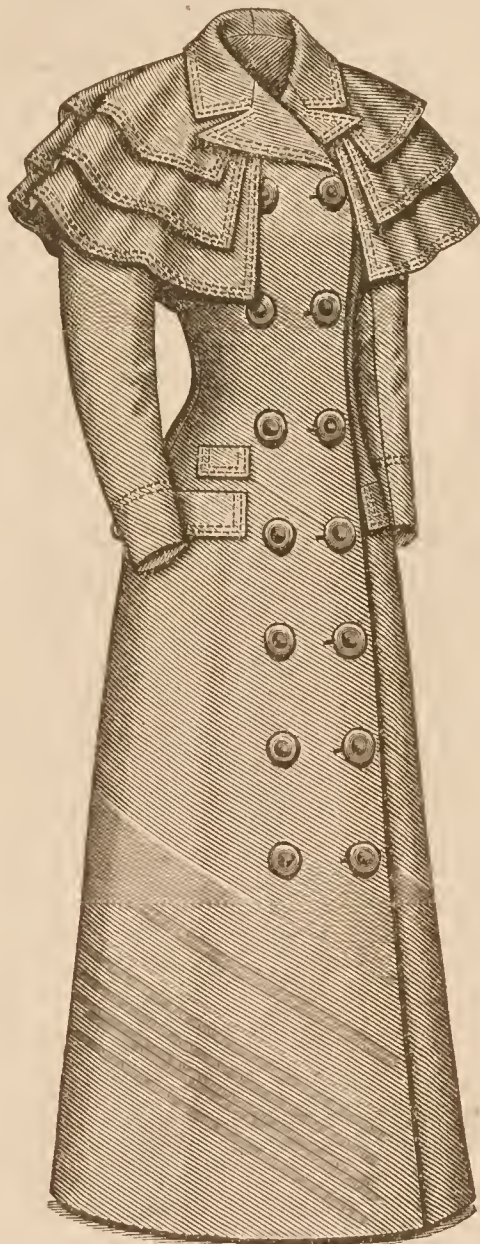
4954

Front View, without Cape.



4954

Back View, without Cape.



4954

Front View.

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

pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COAT,
WITH CAPE AND
TRIPLE COLLAR
(EITHER OF WHICH
MAY BE OMITTED).

(For Illustrations see
Page 15.)

No. 4930.—At figure No. 261 B in this magazine this coat is shown stylishly developed in medium-light cloth, lined with silk and trimmed with Astrakhan bands.

The coat is adapted for travelling and general street wear and is here pictured made of plain cloth. It may be made up with both the cape and triple collar, or with either the cape or triple collar, as illustrated. The coat entirely conceals the dress, and has loose fronts which are rendered smooth-fitting at the sides by means of long under-arm darts; it is closed invisibly at the center. The adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps; and extra full-

ness allowed at each side-back seam below the waist-line is underfolded in a coat-plait. The coat sleeves are shaped by the customary seams and are gathered at the top, securing a comfortable adjustment over the shoulders. Square pocket-laps are applied upon the

wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COAT.
(For Illustrations see
this Page.)

No. 4954.—This stylish top-coat is shown made of tan melton at figure No. 262 B in this magazine.

The coat is wholly protective, as it extends to the bottom of the skirt. It is here represented made of a fashionable variety of coating and finished with machine-stitching. The loose fronts lap widely and are reversed at the top by a rolling collar to form stylishly broad lapels that meet the collar in notches; and the closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are rendered becomingly smooth at the sides by long under-arm darts, and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top with a button. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise fashionably high on the shoulders, are comfortably wide below the elbows and are each decorated with two encircling rows of machine-stitching made



4954

Back View.

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

ness allowed at each side-back seam below the waist-line is underfolded in a coat-plait. The coat sleeves are shaped by the customary seams and are gathered at the top, securing a comfortable adjustment over the shoulders. Square pocket-laps are applied upon the

wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

at cuff depth and two buttons placed at the back of the arm. Pocket-laps applied to the fronts conceal openings to side pockets, and a smaller pocket-lap arranged higher up at the right side covers the opening to a change pocket. The triple eape is shaped to fit smoothly over the shoulders and is attached underneath the collar with hooks and eyes. It extends nearly to the waist-line at the center of the back, and the front edges fall straight at each side of the buttons. All the free edges of the eape and the edges of the collar, lapels, pocket-laps and coat-lap are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The eape may be omitted, if undesirable.

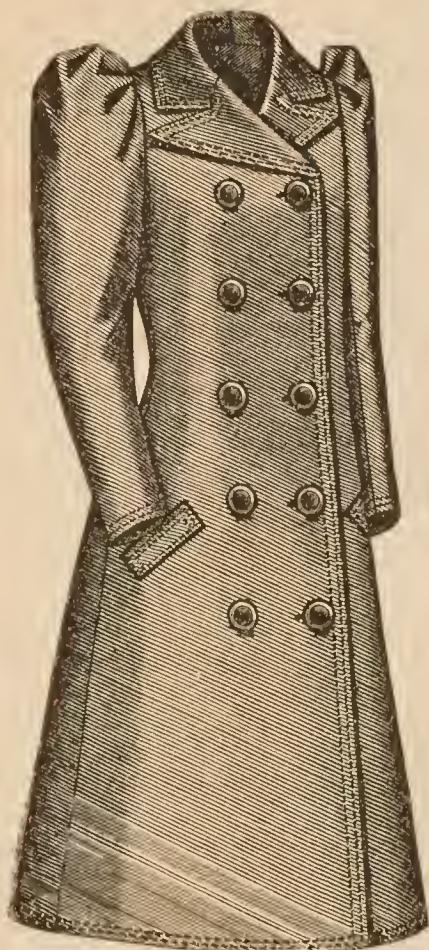
Cheviot, cloth, diagonal, chevron, tweed and various other stylish coatings may be employed in developing the mode, which is alike suitable for plain cloths and for those of plaid, striped or checked varieties. A plain tailor finish is the fashionable mode of completion.

We have pattern No. 4954 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment will require nine yards and seven-

adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. Upon the back is applied a Watteau, that widens gradually toward the lower edge; its upper edge is concealed beneath a deep, pointed yoke applied upon the back, the shoulder edges of the yoke passing into the shoulder seams. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise fashionably over the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. Pocket-welts are arranged diagonally upon the fronts to conceal the openings to side pockets. The edges of the welts are finished with two rows of machine-stitching, and two rows of machine-stitching finish all the free edges of the coat.

The coat is of fashionable length and will develop attractively in cloth, melton, kersey, chinchilla, diagonal and smooth-surfaced and fancy cloths of all kinds. Bindings of Astrakhan, Persian lamb, beaver, otter, mink, etc., may decorate the edges, or any other method of decoration may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 4935 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For

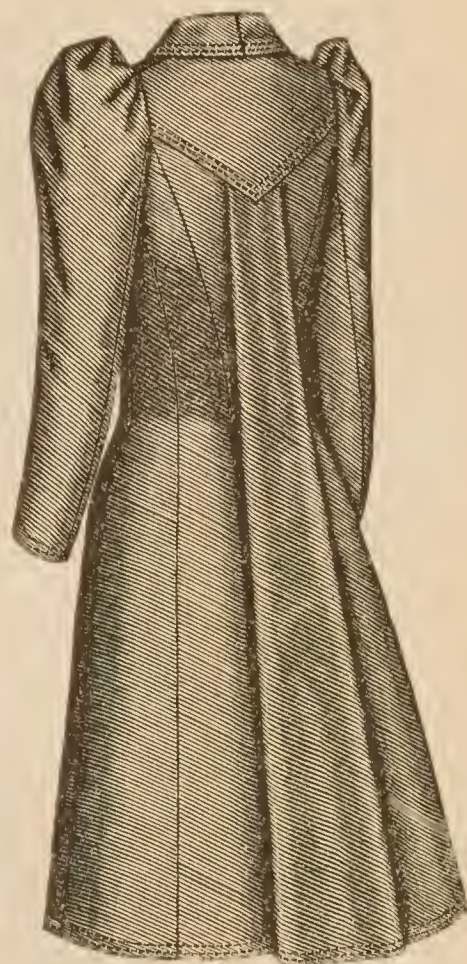


4935

Front View.

LADIES' COAT, WITH YOKE AND WATTEAU BACK. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4935

Back View.

LADIES' COAT, WITH YOKE AND WATTEAU BACK. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4960

eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COAT, WITH YOKE AND WATTEAU BACK.

(IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4935.—A front and a back view of this coat, showing it differently made up, may be seen at figures Nos. 267 B and 268 B in this magazine.

A fashionable variety of coating was here chosen for the coat, and machine-stitching finishes the edges. The loose fronts lap in double-breasted style and are reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet a rolling collar in notches. The closing is made at the left side with button-holes and large buttons, and a corresponding row of buttons is applied to the overlapping front. The admirable



4960

Front View.



4960

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH VEST FRONTS. (KNOWN AS THE COLUMBUS CAPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

a lady of medium size, the garment requires seven yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH VEST FRONTS. (KNOWN AS THE COLUMBUS CAPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4960.—Other representations of this cape may be seen at figures Nos. 276 B and 277 B in this DE-LINEATOR.

The eape is very graceful in effect and is here pictured developed in navy-blue cloth and trimmed

with black fur and passementerie. The cape extends to the fashionable military length, is smooth over the shoulders, and falls below in soft rolling folds which result wholly from the shaping. The eape is closed at the throat, and its front edges separate to reveal a vest,

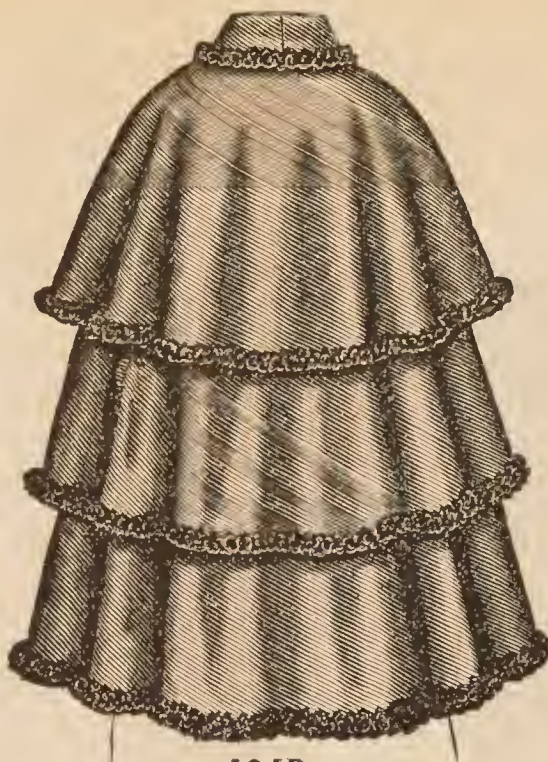
which extends almost to the lower edge of the cape and is closed invisibly at the center, the edges separating with a notched effect below the closing. A shallow yoke-section connects the shoulder edges of the vest and forms a stay for the neck of the cape at the back; and to the back edges of the vest at the waist-line are attached straps, which are tacked together at the center of the back to draw the vest to the figure. A deep eape-collar is arranged upon the cape, and a Columbus ruff is at the neck. The front and lower edges of the vest and the free edges of the eape-collar are decorated with narrow black fur and a row of passementerie, and the cape is lined throughout with silk.

The eape is one of the most becoming of late revivals of historic modes and will develop handsomely in tan, gray, hunter's-green or Russian-blue cloth. All sorts of pretty light-weight eloakings are also adapted to the mode, and, if desired, the vest may be of some handsome contrasting material. Fur of any fashionable variety, gimp, jet or metallic passementerie may be applied for decoration in any fanciful way preferred.

We have pattern No. 4960 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the eape requires six yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4946
Front View.



4946
Back View.

LADIES' TRIPLE CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



4934

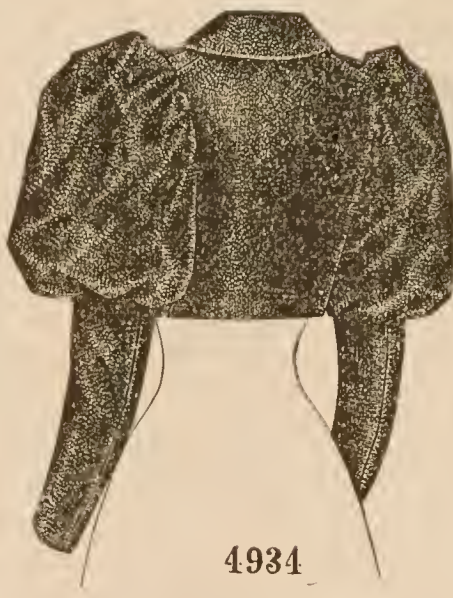
Front View.



4934
Front View,
without
Sleeves.



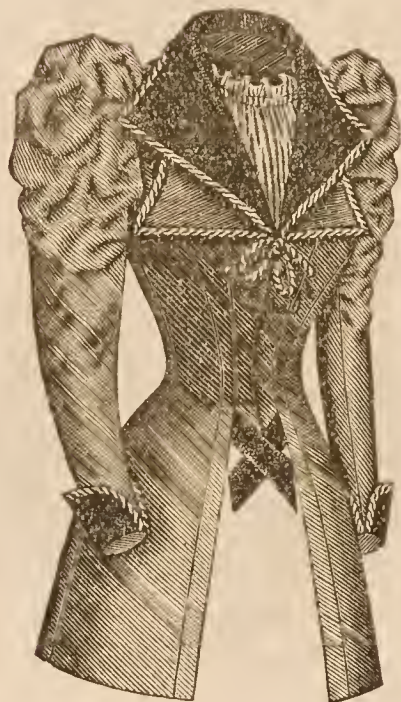
4934
Back View,
with Notched
Back and Sleeves
Omitted.



4934

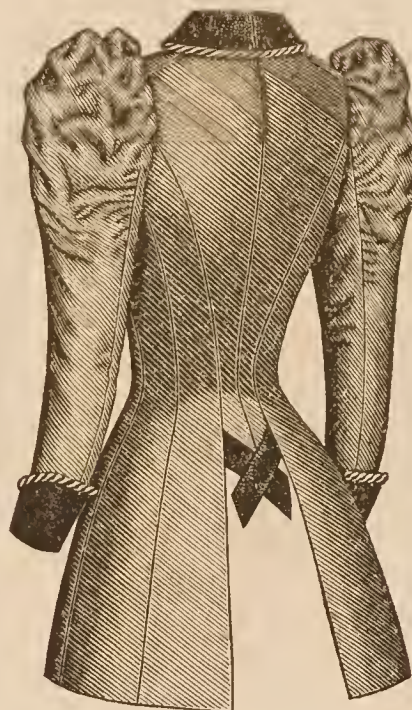
Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



4914

Front View.



4914

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 19.)

favor than the triple eape here shown, biseuit cloth being chosen for it. It consists of three circular eapes of graduated depth, the longest extending to the admired military length, the shortest one nearly to the elbows, and the middle one midway between the lower edges of the other two. The middle and longest eapes are rendered smooth at the top by single darts on the shoulders, and the smooth effect in the shortest one results wholly from the shaping; they fall from the shoulders in natural rolling folds suggestive of the military modes, the lower edges presenting a uniform outline. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a collar which stands high and rolls softly all round, its ends flaring widely at the throat. The edges of the collar and the free edges of the eape are trimmed with Astrakhan bindings.

A eape of this kind may accompany a theatre or reception toilette, an opera costume or other ceremonious gown, as it is so easily assumed and laid aside. All sorts of rich eloakings and materials less pretentious are adaptable to the mode, and the edges may be left unfinished.

We have pattern No. 4946 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the eape requires six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' TRIPLE CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4946. — This handsome cape may be seen made of cloth and lined with shadow silk at figure No. 275 B in this magazine. Among the modes of the present season none is accorded more

LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4934. — This jacket is again stylishly illustrated at figures Nos. 278 B and 279 B. For the present development of the jaunty jacket deep sapphire-

blue velvet was selected. The fronts are reversed at the top in stylishly broad lapels that extend to the bust, below which the front edges separate to the lower edge. The fronts join the back in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the jacket extends nearly to the waist-line, except where the fronts are deepened slightly to form points at the front corners. The lower edge of the back may be straight across or it may be prettily rounded at the center as shown in the small back view, the pattern being arranged for both effects. At the neck is a Leicester collar, which may be worn standing and slightly rolled or rolled flatly, as preferred. The jacket may be made up with or without sleeves, which are in coat shape and have very full puffs arranged at the top. The puffs are gathered at the top and bottom and along the seam, the fulness rising in picturesque fashion over the shoulders.

Jackets of this kind stylishly accompany bell skirts and round waists and are made of a variety of materials. Serge, cloth and camel's-hair are among the numerous woollens that are available for the mode, and Bengaline, velvet, faille, ondine and other pretty silks are also suitable. An edge decoration of stitching, gimp or fancy braid may be added, or a tailor finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4934 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket with sleeves requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. The jacket without sleeves will require a yard and

five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of

pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 18.)

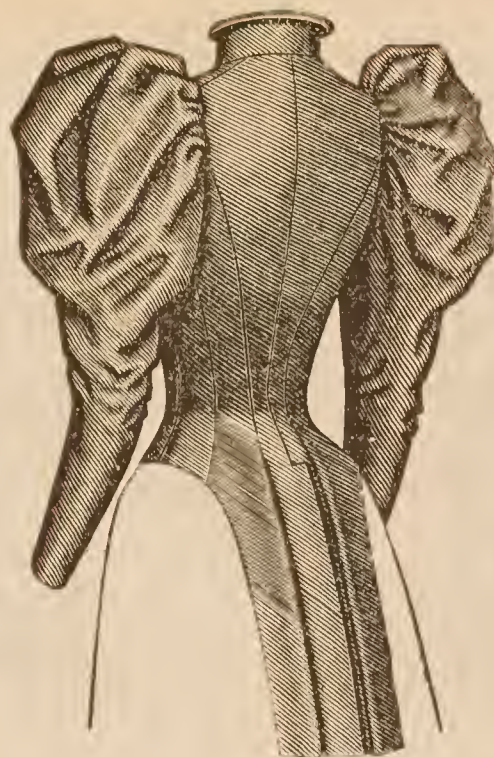
No. 4914.—Other illustrations of this basque may be seen by referring to figures Nos. 263 B and 265 B in this DELINEATOR.

The fanciful basque is in the present instance represented made of plain woollen dress goods, velvet and silk. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The basque extends to the becoming three-quarter depth, except at the center of the front and back, where it is cut away between the first bust darts and the side-back seams to form short points. The fronts are widened above the bust and are rolled back in very broad lapels, below which the closing is made invisibly at the center, the left side being provided with an underlap. The lapels are overlapped by the revers-shaped ends of the fanciful rolling collar with the effect of double lapels, between which a full chemisette of silk is disclosed. The chemisette is made over a smooth lining permanently sewed underneath to the left front and closed invisibly at the right side; it is turned under at the top and drawn by two rows of shirrings to form a standing frill at the throat; the shirrings are tacked to the lining, and the fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers. The pointed lower edges of the fronts and center-back are outlined by straps of velvet, which are oblique at the ends and crossed at the center of the front and back. The fanciful sleeves are very full at the top and close-fitting below the elbows. The upper part of each



4919

Front View.

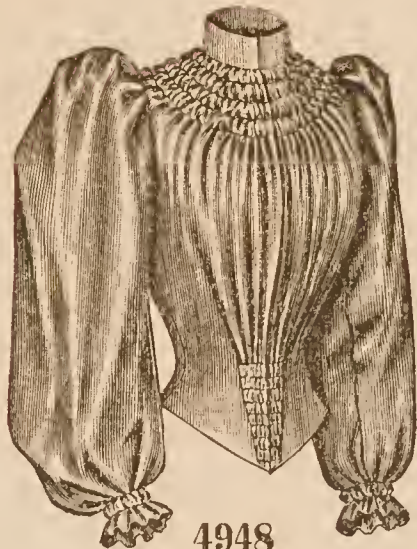


4919

Back View.

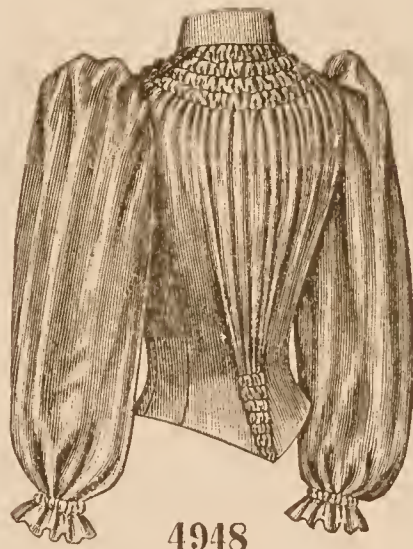
LADIES' EMPIRE BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 20.)



4948

Front View.



4948

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRRED BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 21.)



4921

Front View.



4921



4921

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 21.)

sleeve is gathered at the top and for some distance along the side edges, and tackings to the smooth coat-shaped linings secure

the artistic arrangement of the fulness. The wrists are finished with rolling cuffs of velvet, the ends of which flare and are prettily rounded at the front of the arm. The loose edges of the cuffs, collar and lapels are bordered with a row of silk cord, and a bow of

style below the bust and are turned back in very broad revers that taper to points quite near the waist-line; they are arranged upon fronts of lining that close invisibly at the center, and the adjustment is performed by double bust darts, the second dart in each front

being taken up with the corresponding dart in the lining. The remainder of the adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line above long coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear under well-pressed coat-plaits. The fronts are closed at the left side below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons, and between their reversed portions is disclosed a full chemisette, which extends a little below the bust and is disposed in soft folds resulting from shirrings at the top and bottom. The chemisette is permanently sewed to the right lining-front and is closed invisibly at the left side, the lower shirrings in the overlapping portion being tacked to a stay. The front shapes a becoming point at the lower edge, and the back is lengthened to form stylishly long, narrow coat-tails. The Empire sleeves are very full at the top and are close-fitting below the elbows; they are shaped by inside seams only and are arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings. The upper side of each sleeve is gathered for some distance along the seam, and the fulness at the top of the sleeve is arranged in two box-plaits and gathered to rise and flare above the shoulders with the picturesque effect of the present styles. A standing collar, which closes at the left side, and a Leicester collar are at the neck, the ends of the Leicester collar being joined to the fronts above the revers. The revers are covered with facings of tan cloth, which are continued down the fronts for underfacings.

The Empire modes develop most effectively in a combination of fabrics, but, if preferred, a single material may be used throughout. Cloth, serge, Russian velours, glacé chevot and numerous other fashionable woollens will make up attractively in this way, and velvet may be added for the lapel facings and



4926

Front View.



4926

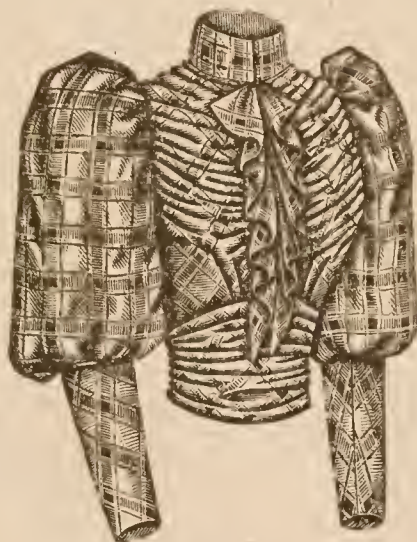


4926

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED LINING, WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 22.)

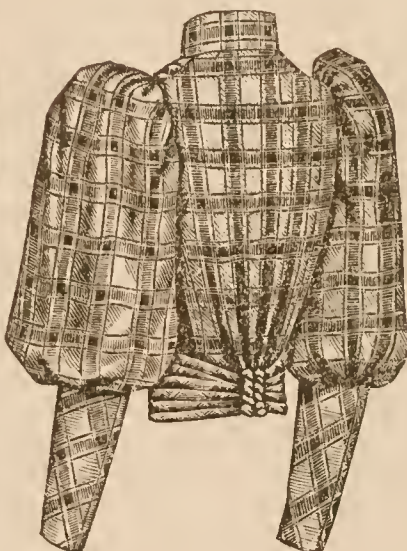


4942

Front View.



4942



4942

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 22.)

similar cord is arranged upon the front at the ends of the lapels.

The chemisette will usually be of silk, Surah or some other equally soft material when cloth, serge, camel's-hair, poplin, Grafton cord, wool Ottoman, etc., is chosen for the basque. All sorts of fashionable silks and seasonable woollens will develop an attractive basque of this kind, and the mode is so fanciful in effect that little or no decoration is necessary.

We have pattern No. 4914 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet and half a yard of silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

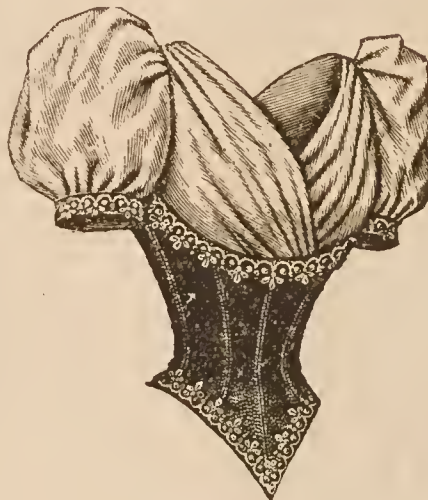
LADIES' EMPIRE BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 19.)

No. 4919.—This basque forms part of the visiting toilette shown at figure No. 269 B, where it is developed in cloth, velvet and silk and garnitured with Escorial embroidery in shaded tints.

A charming combination of Hunter's-green cloth, tan cloth and tan silk was selected for the basque in the present instance. The fronts are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted

collars. Braid, gimp or galloon



4952

Front View, Showing V Neck and Short Sleeves.



4952

Back View, Showing Square Neck and Short Sleeves.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 23.)

may contribute the decoration, or a plain tailor finish may be adopted. We have pattern No. 4919 in thirteen sizes for ladies from



4952



4952

Views Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

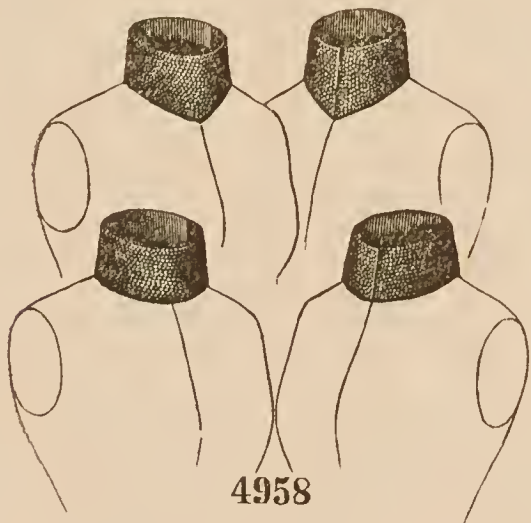
twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and a-half of dark cloth fifty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of light cloth fifty inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SHIRRED BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 19.)

No. 4948.—Figured shadow silk is shown in this basque at figure No. 274 B in this magazine, the garniture being a fanciful arrangement of grosgrain ribbon.

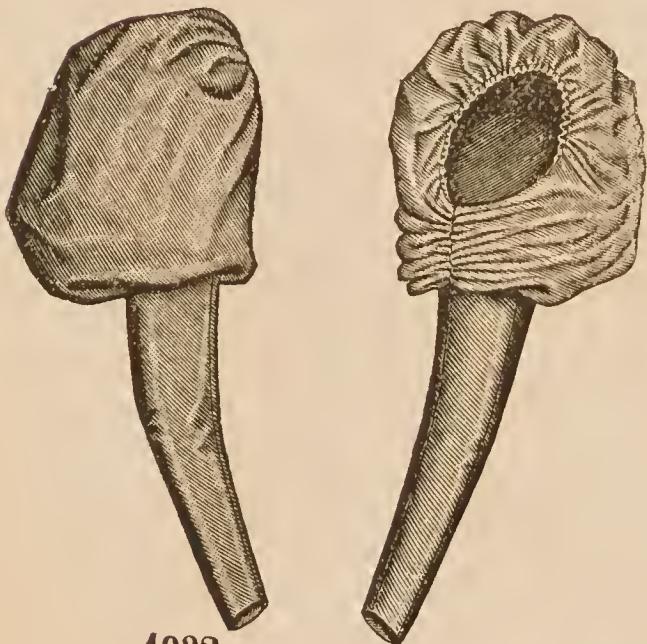
A becoming shade of mauve woollen goods was here chosen for the basque. The lower edge is shaped to form a well-defined point at the center of the front and back, and the basque is arranged upon a lining that is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts and seamless back are shirred to round-yoke depth at the top, the fulness below being drawn toward the center of the front and back and collected below the waist-line in closely drawn rows of shirring at both sides of the closing and at the center of the back. The fulness below the shirrings on the shoulders is gathered



LADIES' ROMAN OR CURATE COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 23.)



4932
View of Short Sleeve.



4932
Upper Side.

4932
Under Side.

LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF SEWED ON. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 23.)

made of Gobelin-blue Bengaline, with velvet of a darker shade for the collar, and lace for decoration.

in at the arm's-eye edges, and all the shirrings are tacked to the lining. Under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The very full puff sleeves are arranged upon coat-shaped linings, and are turned under at the lower edge and drawn by two rows of shirrings to form pretty frills about the hands. A becomingly high standing collar is at the neck.

All fashionable varieties of soft woollens, such as cashmere, Henrietta cloth, foulé, camela, vicuna, vigogne and serge, will develop attractively in this way, and shadow silk, Surah rougeant, faille and India silk are especially well adapted to the mode. Little applied decoration is necessary upon a basque of this kind, but, if liked, the collar may be trimmed with passementerie or gimp. A handsome basque of this style may be

We have pattern No. 4948 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires four yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see Page 19.)

No. 4921.—A pretty illustration of this blouse may be seen at figure No. 273 B in this magazine, where it is shown made of spotted silk.

China silk in a pretty shade of gray was here selected for developing the comfortable blouse. Three moderately wide forward-turning tucks that extend only a little below the waist-line are laid in each front near the closing, the fulness falling in plaits below; and upon the right front is an applied box-plait, beneath which the closing is invisibly effected. Three backward-turning tucks are taken up at each side of the center of the back to correspond with the tucks in the front. The blouse is simply adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams, and a casing formed across the back at the waist-line holds tapes, which draw the fulness well into the figure and tie about the waist over the fronts. The waist is encircled by a belt of the material. At the neck is a rolling collar which flares becomingly at the throat. The blouse extends to the approved three-quarter length, and may be worn outside the skirt or beneath as shown in the small illustration. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished at the wrists with deep cuffs, which are open for a little distance at the seams and rolled over, the corners being prettily rounded.

These blouses are very becoming to stout figures and will make up attractively in Bengaline, Surah, India or China silk, crêpe de Chine, crépon, cashmere and light-weight camel's-hair. Frills of Valenciennes, point de Paris or point appliqué lace will form a dainty trimming, as will fancy braid, feather-stitching or ribbons; and fastening the belt with a silver or fancy buckle will prove a great addition to the blouse. A black or dark-blue Surah or India silk blouse may be suitably worn with almost all kinds of skirts, and a simple decoration of fancy stitching or ribbon will be in best taste.

We have pattern No. 4921 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material,



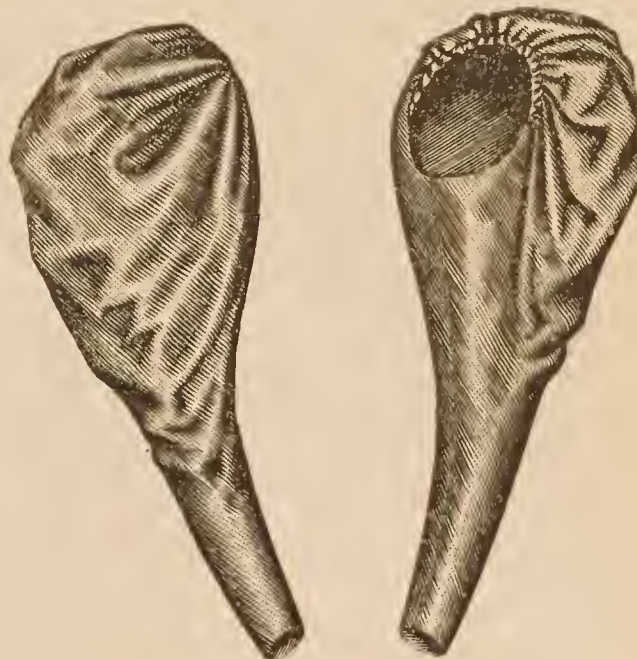
4931 4931

Upper Side.

Under Side.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (KNOWN AS THE BALLOON SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 24.)



4949

Upper Side.

4949

Under Side.

LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE. (SOMETIMES CALLED THE BALLOON SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 24.)

for a lady of medium size, the blouse requires five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

shades are also appropriate. The vest may be of figured goods when the rest of the blouse is of plain material, or vice versa; and feather-stitching may decorate the cuffs and collar when the plaitings are omitted.

LADIES' BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED LINING, WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 20.)

No. 4926.—This attractive blouse may be seen made of fancy silk and trimmed with plaitings at figure No. 280 B in this magazine.

In the present instance figured linen lawn was chosen for the blouse. It may be made up with or without a fitted lining, as desired. The lining extends to but little below the waist-line and is adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. The fronts of the blouse join the seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams; they close at the center and are arranged in two forward-turning tucks at each side back of their hemmed front edges. The tucks are stitched only to the waist-line and fall in plaits below, and the second one at each side is overlapped at the waist-line by a forward-turning plait which disposes of the fulness at the waist-line. A full vest drawn by three rows of shirrings at the neck and waist-line is applied upon the center of the front, its back edges being sewed underneath the first tucks and to the front edges of the fronts below the tucks; and the shirrings are tacked to the fronts so that the vest droops in blouse fashion above the waist-line shirrings. At each side of the center of the back two backward-turning tucks flare from the waist-line to the shoulder edges and are deeply lapped in plaits at the waist-line to give a tapering effect to the waist. Below the waist-line the fulness falls free in plaits, and the back is deepened slightly at the center. The waist is encircled by a belt, the overlapping end of which is pointed. The sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton order, being made only with inside seams; they are gathered at the top to rise with the fashionable curve over the shoulders; and are made over smooth linings, and the wrists are finished with pointed cuffs that are decorated at the top with a knife-plaiting of the material. At the neck is a rolling collar mounted on a shaped band. The free edges of the collar are decorated with a narrow knife-plaiting, and a wider plaiting of the same order falls in pretty jabot-folds along the overlapping edge of the vest. The blouse may be made up without the plaitings, and it may be worn either under or outside the skirt.

We have pattern No. 4926 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the blouse requires six yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4940

ALPINE HAT FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. (COPYRIGHT.)

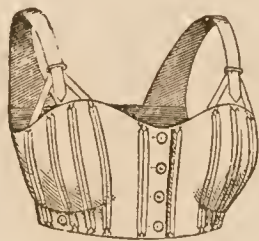
(For Description see Page 24.)

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 20.)

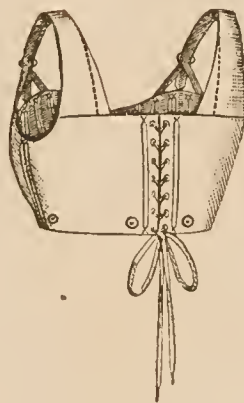
No. 4942.—Fancy silk is pictured in this waist at figure No. 281 B in this DELINEATOR, a pretty decoration being furnished by baby ribbon.

The waist may be worn under or over the skirt, as preferred. It is here shown made of plaid silk. It extends deeply over the hips and is arranged upon a lining that extends only to the waist-line and is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts are widened from the top to below the bust and are turned under and gathered to form pretty jabot frills at the center. The fulness above the bust is disposed in soft crosswise folds by gathers at the arms'-eyes and along the shoulder edges, and the fulness below the bust is collected in two forward-turning plaits back of the hemmed front edges, the plaits being stayed by tackings to the lining. The seamless back is smooth at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the center by the short rows of shirrings; and under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled girdle, the ends of which are turned under and gathered up closely to form tiny frills; the girdle is fastened at the center of the back with hooks and eyes and drawn up nearly to the bust at the center of the front. The full puff sleeves extend to the elbows; they are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep facings of the material. A close-fitting standing collar is at the neck. If the jabot frills at the front be undesirable, the waist may be made up without them, as shown in the small illustration, the pattern providing for both styles.



4936

Front View.

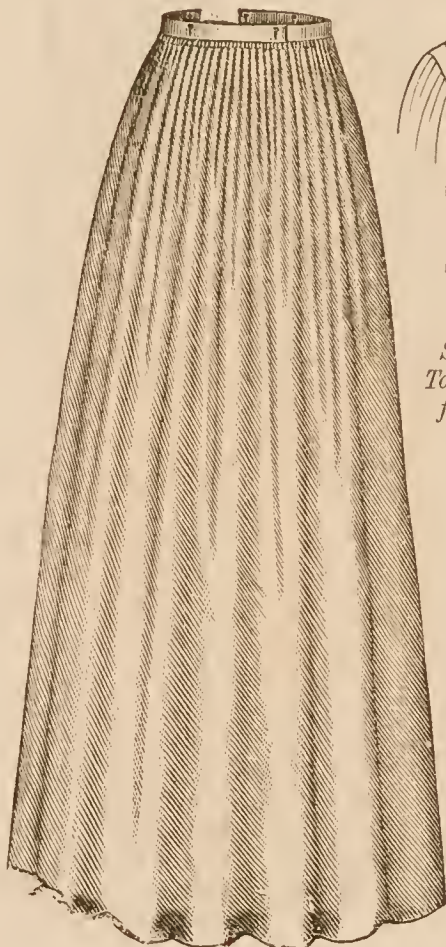


4936

Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE SHORT STAYS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 24.)

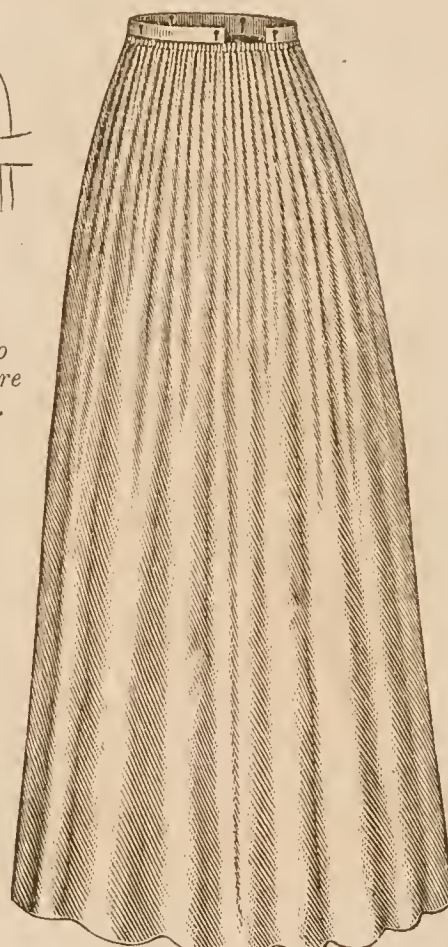


4937

Front View.



Illustration Showing How to Take the Measure for the Petticoat.



4937

Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE PETTICOAT. (TO BE WORN WITH EMPIRE SHORT STAYS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 25.)

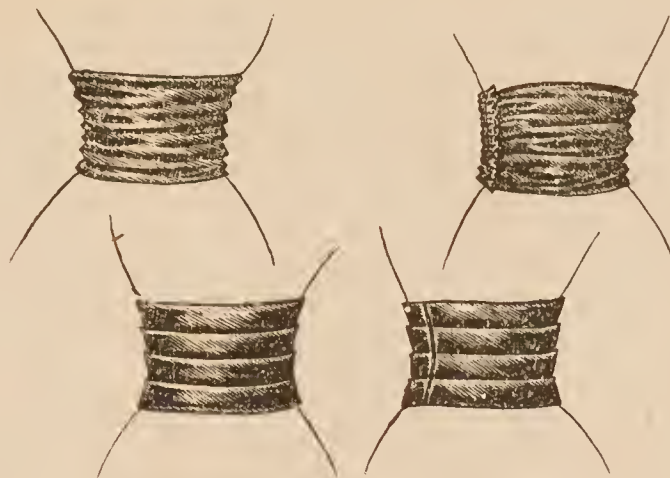
China silk, Surah and changeable silk are employed for dressy and combinations both of shade and texture will not be inappropriate. No applied decorations, save, perhaps, trimming for the

garments of this kind, and all sorts of woollens in light or dark shades are also appropriate. The vest may be of figured goods when the rest of the blouse is of plain material, or vice versa; and feather-stitching may decorate the cuffs and collar when the plaitings are omitted.

The waist is picturesque in effect and will be specially becoming to youthful figures. All sorts of pretty silks and fashionable woollens are adapted to the mode,

collar and wrists, will be necessary for a waist of this description. We have pattern No. 4942 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the waist requires five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

size, the waist with short sleeves requires a yard and three-fourths of velvet and two yards and an-eighth of silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. The waist with long sleeves needs two yards and a-half of velvet and two yards and an-eighth of silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4923

LADIES' EMPIRE BELT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 25.)

LADIES' EVENING WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 20.)

No. 4952.—This dainty waist is portrayed made of velvet and faille, and garnitured with a crystal-bead corselet and gimp to match, at figure No. 272 B in this magazine.

The waist is here pictured developed in an artistic combination of silk and velvet. It has smooth high-necked fronts that are closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. Over these fronts are arranged surplice fronts which extend to only a little below the bust and lap in characteristic fashion. The surplice fronts are gathered up closely at the shoulder edges, and the fulness below crosses the bust in surplice folds and is collected in overlapping plaits at the lower edges close to the hems. The lower edges of the surplices are concealed beneath the upper edge of a bodice front, that is included in the right under-arm seam and closed invisibly at the corresponding seam at the left side. The bodice front is closely adjusted by center and side-front seams; it shapes a decided point at the lower edge, and its upper outline is prettily curved below the bust. The adjustment of the waist is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the back is deeply pointed at the lower edge. The waist may be made with a high neck, or the fronts may be cut away along the neck of the surplice fronts and the back shaped in low square or pointed outline, as preferred, the pattern providing for the several styles.

The high neck is finished with a standing collar, and the low neck is trimmed at the back with passementerie, and similar passementerie is arranged to follow the arm's-eye edges at the back. Short Empire puffs are arranged upon long coat-shaped sleeves, which may be cut away below the puffs, if short sleeves be desired. The lower edges of the short sleeves, the lower edge of the waist and the top of the bodice front are trimmed with passementerie.

A charming waist for a wedding, ball or reception toilette may be developed by the mode in plain and brocaded satin, crape and *peau de cygne*, or armure, ondine, *peau de soie* or Bengaline combined with velvet, changeable silk, etc. Pearl, jet or iridescent passementerie, rich lace, etc., etc., may contribute handsome garniture.

We have pattern No. 4952 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium

ciful and historic modes which appear from time to time. The collars here pictured are made of black velvet and are of the Roman or curate order. One is deepened slightly at the center of the front to form a point at the lower edge and is closed invisibly at the left side. Another is identical in shape with the one just described, but is closed at the throat. The third collar is of even depth all round and is closed at the left side, while the remaining collar is of exactly the same shape but is closed at the throat. The collars are interlined with stiff crinoline or canvas and lined with silk.

Collars of this kind are universally becoming and may be added to any style of basque, over-dress or blouse. They may be of the same material as the garment they accompany or of velvet or other prettily contrasting fabric, and the upper edge may be trimmed with braid, gimp, passementerie or whatever the basque decoration happens to be.

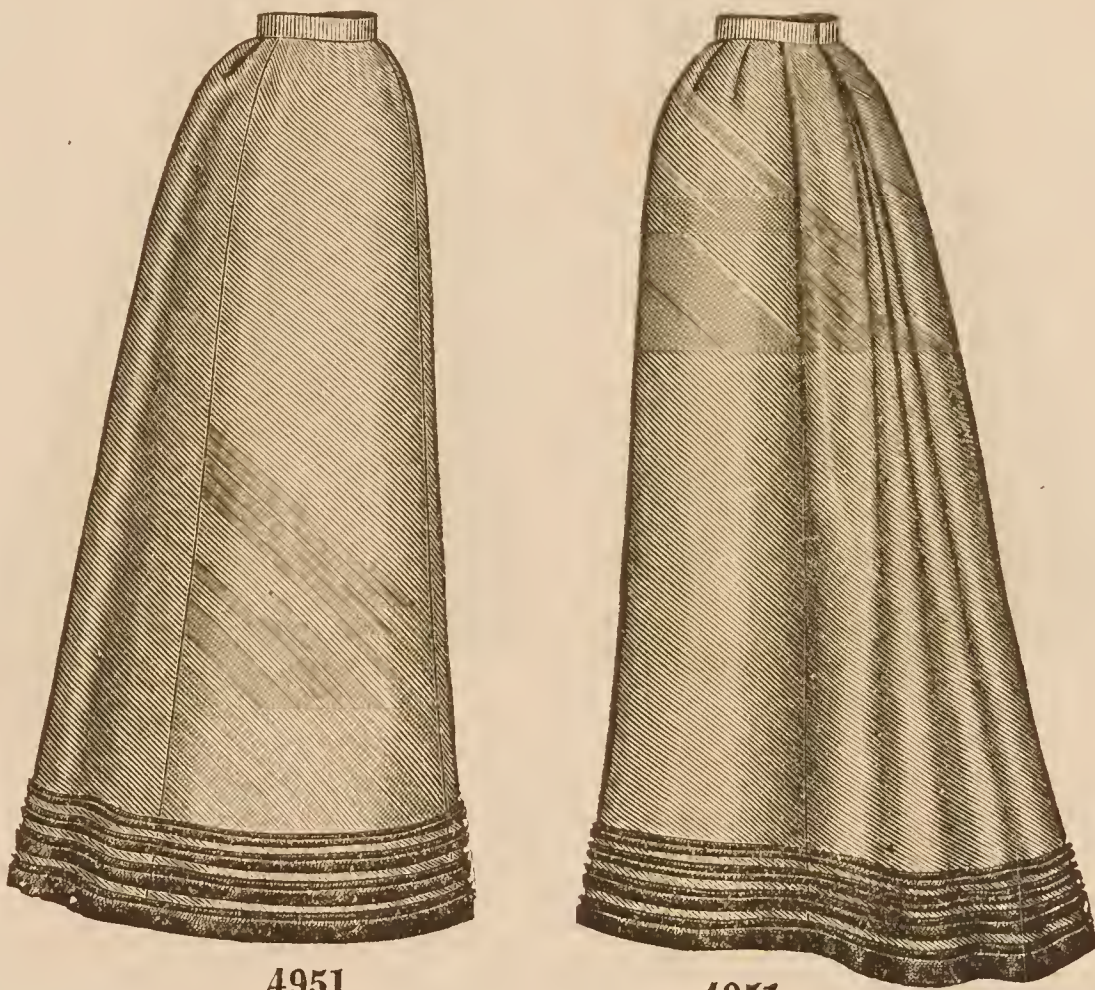
We have pattern No. 4958 in three sizes,—small, medium and large. In the medium size, either collar closing at the left side requires three-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide.

Either collar closing at the front needs an-eighth of a yard of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ROMAN OR CURATE COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 21.)

No. 4958.—The high close-fitting collar holds its own notwithstanding the numerous fan-



4951

Side-Front View.

4951

Side-Back View.

LADIES' GORED SKIRT. (IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 25.)

LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF SEWED ON.

(For Illustrations see Page 21.)

No. 4932.—This sleeve may be as appropriately used for a basque or over-dress fashioned in modern style as for those which are revivals of historic modes. It is in coat shape, with the usual seam at the inside and outside of the arm, and is gathered at the top. A very full puff, that is gathered at the top and bottom and also along the seam, rises stylishly above the shoulder and extends about half-way to the elbow. The lower edge is sewed to position, and the puff droops and spreads prettily. The wrist

is plainly completed. The sleeve may be made up to extend to the wrist or to the depth of the puff, as shown in the engravings.

All sorts of fashionable silks and seasonable woollens are adaptable to the mode, and combinations of fabrics are in order. Russian velours, poplin, cr  pon, serge, camela, camel's-hair, etc., are appropriate for a sleeve of this kind, and a wrist decoration of ribbon, braid, galloon or stitching may be added, if desired.

We have pattern No. 4932 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. A pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires two yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

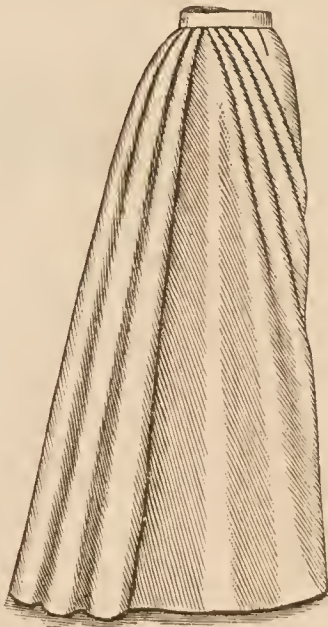
LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (KNOWN AS THE
BALLOON SLEEVE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 21.)

No. 4931.—This sleeve is very picturesque in effect and is shown made of woollen dress goods. It has but one seam—which is at the inside of the arm—and is arranged upon a smooth coat-shaped lining having the usual inside and outside seams. The sleeve is very wide at the top and is gathered at the upper edge and for some distance along the upper side edge; it rises softly above the shoulder, and spreads in balloon fashion above the elbow, below which it conforms closely to the outline of the arm. The wrist is plainly completed.

The characteristic features of this sleeve are brought out to advantage in shadow silk, Bengaline, ondine, *peau de cygne* and other fashionable silks, as well as in all seasonable varieties of woollen goods; and the sleeve may match the bodice or be of plaid silk, velvet or some prettily contrasting goods.

We have pattern No. 4931 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires two yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



4927

View Showing Round Length.



4927

Side-Front View.



4927

Side-Back View.

LADIES' DRAPED TRUMPET SKIRT, HAVING A SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 26.)

LADIES' LEG-O'-
MUTTON DRESS
SLEEVE. (SOMETIMES
CALLED THE BAL-
LOON SLEEVE.)

(For Illustrations see
Page 21.)

No. 4949.—The balloon or leg-o'-mutton sleeves are again in high favor for basques, over-dresses, blouses and gowns of all kinds. A stylish example of the mode is here shown made of woollen dress goods. The sleeve has but one seam, which extends along the inside of the arm; it is close-fitting at the wrist and widened very considerably above the elbow. The top is arranged in forward and backward turning, overlapping plaits and then gathered to rise with picturesque fulness above the shoulder and spread in balloon fashion. The wrist is plainly completed.

The sleeve will make up attractively in velvet, shadow silk, faille

Bengaline, ondine or any other fashionable variety of silk, and all sorts of woollens are, of course, adaptable to the mode. Braid, passementerie, gimp, galloon, buttons or velvet may be added for a wrist decoration, or a plain completion may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 4949 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. A pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require a yard and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

ALPINE HAT FOR LADIES, MISSES AND
CHILDREN.

(For Illustration see Page 22.)

No. 4940.—This hat is shown made of cloth to match an accompanying coat at figure No. 262 B.

Hats of this kind are desirable for travelling and for outdoor sports of all kinds, as well as for general wear. The material here chosen for the hat is gray cloth. The hat has an oblong crown, to which the side is joined. The side is shaped by side seams, and to its lower edge is joined the brim, which turns up softly all round, its ends being joined in a seam at the back. The brim is made double, and the crown and sides are lined, the entire hat is stitched in even rows with silk of the same shade, and the seams are covered on the inside with narrow bands stitched on. The crown is creased at the center in the regulation fashion.

Gray, black or blue felt is the material best adapted for hats of this kind, but, if preferred, a suitable variety of heavy cloth may be used. The edge may be bound with ribbon or silk braid, if desired.

We have pattern No. 4940 in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures. For a person wearing a No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hat or whose head measures twenty-one inches and a-half, the hat requires three-fourths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE
SHORT-STAYS.

(For Illustrations see
Page 22.)

No. 4936.—The peculiarity of the Empire modes necessi-

tates stays different from the ordinary corset, and as short-waisted effects are receiving high favor, stays especially adapted to them will be gladly welcomed. The stays are here shown made of white jean. They extend to just below the bust and are shaped to fit the figure comfortably. The fronts and backs are made double and are joined in under-arm seams; and the perfect shaping of the fronts is due to short dart seams and a seam that curves from the end of the first dart seam at each side to the top of the stays some distance back of the second dart seam. The fronts are closed with button-holes and buttons, and the backs are closed with laces drawn through

eyelets. The upper and under sides of the stays are stitched together for bone casings at each side of the eyelets, at each side of the under-arm seams, at each side of the closing and dart seams, and also between and back of the dart seams; and whalebones are inserted in all the casings. The stays are supported by braces, that are joined to the top of the stays at the back, their free ends being secured by buckles attached to elastic straps arranged at the bust. The braces are quite wide at their back ends, but will be made narrower when the stays are to be worn with a waist having a broad, square neck. Three buttons are sewed to the lower part of the stays at each side to support the Empire petticoat.

Stays of this kind may be developed in satin, brocade, coutelle, jean or any material used for corsets, and they may be white, black, blue, pink or any preferred color. A pretty decoration of fancy stitching may be added.

We have pattern No. 4936 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the stays need a yard and a-half twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of elastic five-eighths of an inch wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE PETTICOAT. (TO BE WORN WITH EMPIRE SHORT STAYS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 22.)

No. 4937.—This petticoat, which is worn with Empire short stays and is an accessory of the becoming Empire gown, is shown made of fine cambric. It is full and round and finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and a placket is finished at the center of the front. The top of the skirt is gathered from the placket to within some distance of the center of the back at each side and joined to narrow bands, in which button-holes are made to pass over corresponding buttons sewed to the Empire stays. The skirt is extended at the top of the back between the bands, and is turned under and stitched to form a casing, in which an elastic or tapes are run to allow for the opening of the stays at the back, if necessary.

Changeable silk, taffeta, Surah, Swiss, cambric, lawn and muslin are suitable for a petticoat of this kind, and it may be trimmed as elaborately as desired.

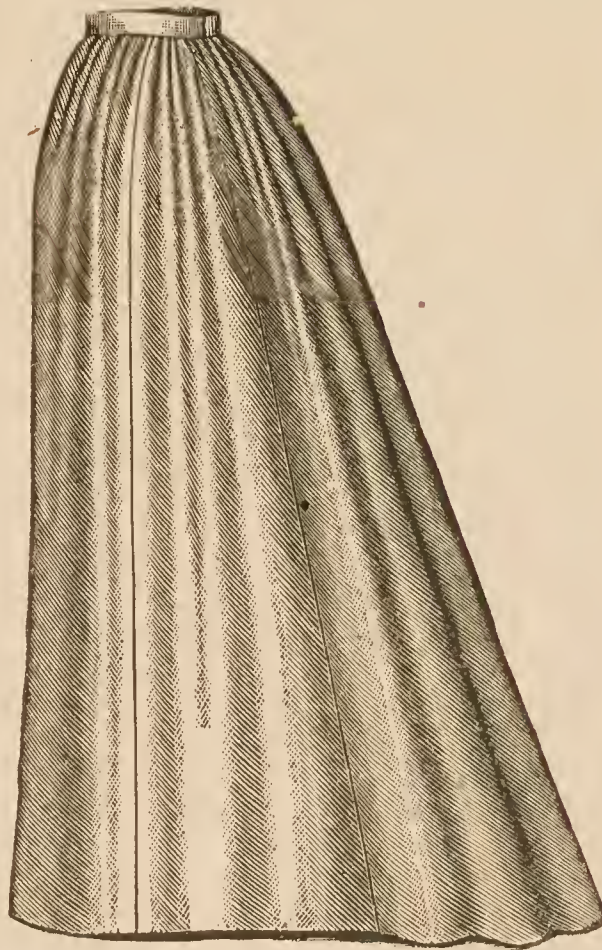
We have pattern No. 4937 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty-eight inches, the measurement being taken about the body just below the bust, as illustrated. For a lady measuring twenty-six inches as described, the garment requires six yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE BELT.
(For Illustrations see Page 23.)

No. 4923.—This belt will prove a becoming accessory to the quaint historical modes in vogue, as well as to the picturesque Russian styles now popular. It is represented made of silk, and may be made up to surround the figure in even plaits or in soft wrinkles, as preferred. In either case it is arranged upon a plain lining that is closely adjusted by center-front and side-front seams, under-arm and side-back gores and a center-back seam. The overlapping end of the wrinkled girdle is turned under and drawn by two rows of shirrings to form a frill, and the fulness is disposed in soft folds upon the lining and collected in gathers at the other end. The plaited belt is disposed in three upturning plaits, which are tacked to the lining at intervals to prevent disarrangement. The belt is closed at the left side.

Empire belts are particularly well suited to tall, slender figures and youthful forms, and will develop best in goods of a soft, clinging nature, such as silk, chiffon, *crépe de Chine* or *crépon*.

We have pattern No. 4923 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, either style of belt requires one yard of material either twenty-two, forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

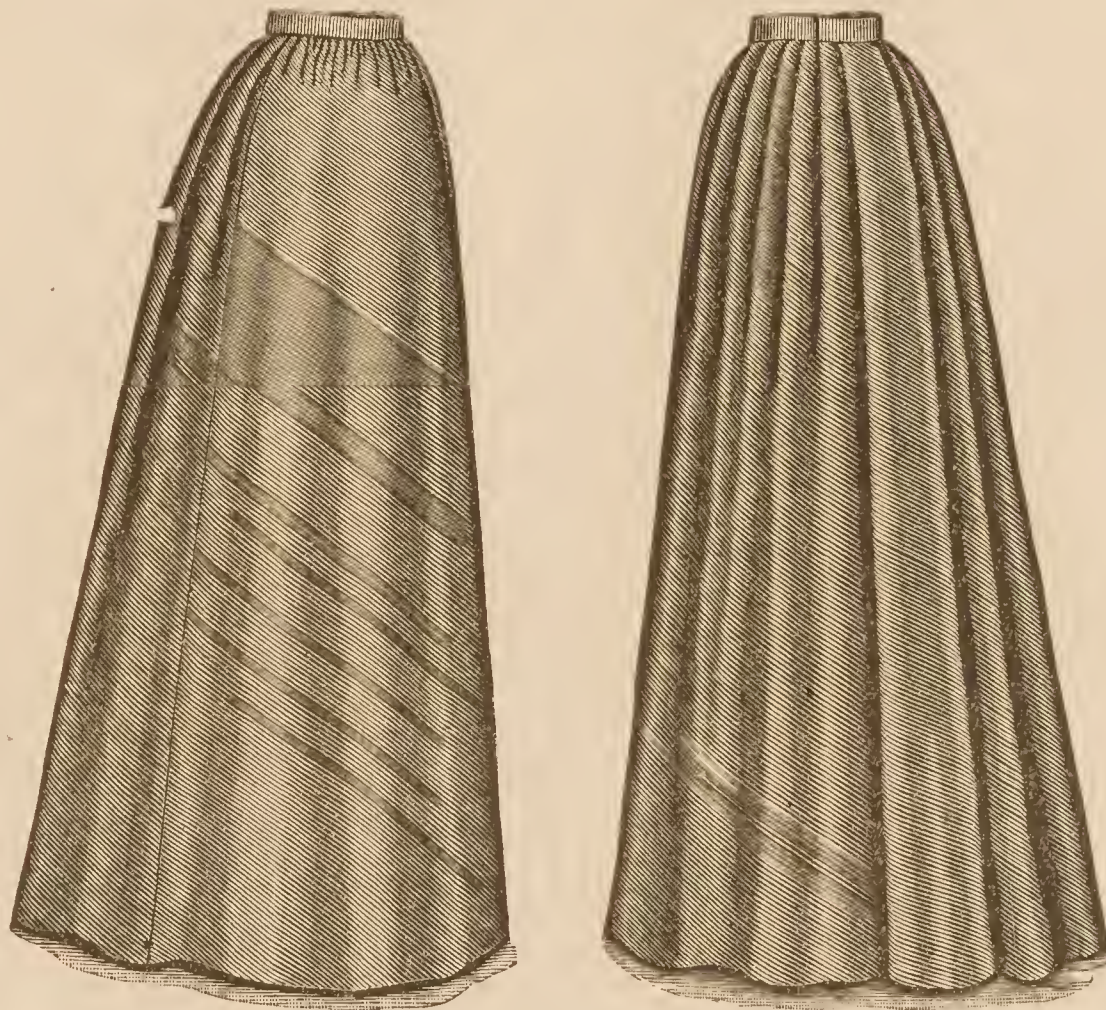


4957
LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 26.)

LADIES' GORED SKIRT. (IN ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 23.)

No. 4951.—This skirt may be seen as part of a visiting toilette made of cloth, velvet and silk and garnitured with Escurial embroidery, at figure No. 269 B.

The skirt is here represented made of a fashionable variety of woollen goods. It consists of a narrow front-gore, a side-gore at each side and a back-gore. The top of the skirt is smooth at the center of the front, the fulness over the hips is disposed in two tiny backward-turning plaits at each side, and the back is arranged in a box-plait at each side of the center, the box-plaits having double back folds and single front folds. A placket is completed underneath the box-plait at the left side, tapes tacked underneath draw the fulness backward, and the top is finished with a belt. The edge of the skirt just escapes the ground and is decorated with four milliner's folds of velvet of graduated width.



4938
Side-Front View.
4938
Side-Back View.
LADIES' SKIRT, WITH GORED FRONT. (IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 26.)

The mode will develop attractively in Russian velours, Grafton cord, wool Ottoman, serge, poplin, camel's-hair, whipcord and many other woollens of novel or Standard weave. Faille, Bengaline, brocade, ondine and other fashionable silks will also make up

handsomely in this way, and a perfectly plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4951 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' DRAPED TRUMPET SKIRT, HAVING A SHORT TRAIN
(PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 24.)

No. 4927.—This skirt is again portrayed at figures Nos. 267 B, 268 B and 280 B in this DELINEATOR.

The skirt introduces a novelty in its gracefully wrinkled front and is here shown developed in a soft, clinging variety of seasonable woollen goods. The front is dart-fitted at each side of the center, and back of the darts, is arranged at each side in four forward-turning plaits that flare diagonally downward and produce a series of soft folds and wrinkles across the center. The back consists of three narrow gores, and is arranged at the top in three narrow box-plaits that are tacked and stayed to form the back in three

horn or trumpet folds that gradually flare toward the lower edge. The back joins the front in seams that are concealed by the plaits; and the skirt overhangs a foundation skirt consisting of five bell-gores. Both the skirt and foundation are made with a short train, but may be fashioned in round length, the pattern providing for both lengths. A placket is made above the center seam of the foundation and at the left side seam of the skirt, and the top is completed with a belt.

The mode will develop attractively in Russian velours, cloth, poplin, crêpon and serge, as well as in Bengaline, faille, brocade and other fashionable goods of silken texture. Elaborate decoration is not advised upon this skirt, but any simple trimming may be added.

We have pattern No. 4927 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt requires seven yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three

yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, WITH GORED FRONT. (IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 25.)

No. 4938.—A fashionable variety of seasonable woollen goods was selected for making this skirt. It is in round length and has a narrow gored front, a wide gore at each side, and a back-gore of medium width arranged upon a foundation skirt consisting of five bell-gores. The front-gore hangs smoothly, and the necessary fullness at the top is taken up in gathers instead of the customary plaits, and a single box-plait is formed at the center of the back. A placket is finished at the center seam of the foundation skirt and at the left side-back seam of the skirt.

The mode is best adapted to serge, cashmere, foulé, camel's-hair and all fashionable varieties of silks of soft texture, and a foot trimming, consisting of a frill or puffing of the same or a contrasting material, fancy braid, gimp or passementerie, may be added.

We have pattern No. 4938 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make it of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt requires six yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4913

Front View.

LADIES' CHEMISE. (KNOWN AS THE MARGUERITE CHEMISE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

yards and a-fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.

(For Illustration see Page 25.)

No. 4957.—This skirt combines the graceful fulness peculiar to the Empire modes with the popular bell effect. It is made of dress goods and consists of a wide front-breadth, a narrow side-gore at each side and a wide back-breadth. The fulness at the top is collected in gathers, which are arranged with scanty fulness at the front and sides and closely drawn at the back; the skirt is shaped to bell slightly at the bottom; and tapes tacked to the side-back seams underneath hold the fulness well to the back. A placket is finished at the center of the back, and the top is completed with a belt.

All sorts of silken and woollen dress goods are appropriate for skirts of this kind, and while applied garniture is not really necessary, fur, braid or passementerie may be added.

We have pattern No. 4957 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt requires seven yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches

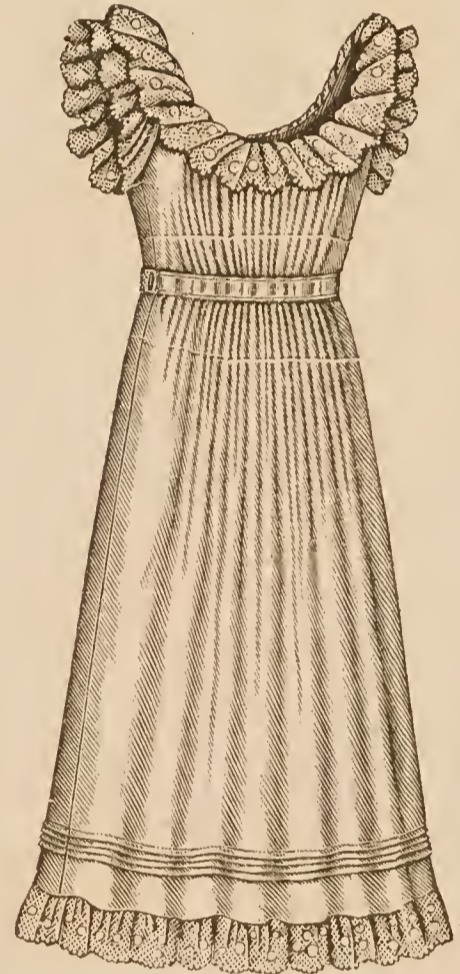
LADIES' CHEMISE.
(KNOWN AS THE MARGUERITE CHEMISE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4913.—Never has the fancy for dainty underwear been more pronounced than at present, for the most delicate fabrics are employed in their construction, and no trimming is considered too elaborate for their ornamentation. The garment here portrayed is fashioned after the Marguerite styles, from which it takes its name, and is developed in nainsook and insertion and trimmed with lace, tucks and ribbon. It is shaped without seams upon the shoulders, the only shaping seams being a long under-arm seam at each side. The neck is cut out in low, round outline and is gathered for some distance at each side of the center of the front and back, the entire neck edge being underfaced with a stay. Two rows of shirrings extend across the front at the waist-line from seam to seam and draw the fulness well in to the figure. The shirrings are concealed by a belt-strap of lace insertion, under which ribbon is run, the ribbon being passed across the back and drawn through at the center of the front, where it is prettily bowed. The skirt extends to the regulation depth, and is trimmed at the edge with a frill of lace and a cluster of tucks. In cutting the garment allowance should be made for the tucks, which are not provided for in the pattern. The garment is sleeveless, and the neck and arms' eyes are daintily trimmed with frills of lace.

Chemises of this description will develop attractively in India or China silk, Surah, pongee, nainsook, cambric long cloth or fine muslin, and will be trimmed with Valenciennes or *Point de Paris* lace, embroidered edging or frills of the material daintily hemstitched and edged with lace. The skirt may be trimmed with bands of insertion between clusters of tucks.

We have pattern 4913 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will require four yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of insertion about two inches wide for the belt section. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4913

Back View.

LADIES' CHEMISE. (KNOWN AS THE MARGUERITE CHEMISE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURES NOS. 282 B AND 283 B.—MISSSES' HOUSE-GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 282 B.—MISSSES' PINAFORE DRESS.—This illustrates a Misses' pinafore dress. The pattern, which is No. 4925 and costs

trimmed with a ruffle of the goods below a band of satin-edged ribbon, and at the neck is a standing frill of the material. Ends of ribbon are included in the under-arm seams at the waist-line and are carried to the bust at the center of the front, where they meet beneath a pretty bow having short loops and long, flowing ends.



FIGURE No. 282 B.

FIGURE No. 283 B.

FIGURE No. 282 B.—MISSSES' PINAFORE-DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4925 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 283 B.—MISSSES' EMPIRE GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4941 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 27 and 28.)

1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 35 of this DELINEATOR.

The picturesque gown is here represented made of plain and spotted India silk and tastefully trimmed with satin-edged ribbon. The pinafore is simply shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem. The neck is cut out in Pompadour outline, revealing the full guimpe effectively, and gathers at the neck at the center of the front and back produce graceful fulness in the gown. The bottom of the gown is tastefully

The guimpe is adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. A full yoke that extends well below the bust is arranged upon the upper part of the guimpe; it is turned under at the top and shirred to form a pretty, standing frill about the neck, and the fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers. The full puff sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect; and the exposed portions of the linings are effectively faced with the spotted silk and each cuff is

trimmed with two diagonal rows of ribbon, the upper ends of which meet under a bow of similar ribbon.

The dress will develop attractively in embroidered crépon or vailing, cashmere, serge, light-weight camel's-hair or challis, with Surah, Bengaline, India silk or *crépe de Chine* for the guimpe. Frills of lace, ribbon or the material, moss or embroidered bands, or plain or fancy braids will prove most appropriate decorations.

FIGURE No. 283 B.—MISSSES' EMPIRE GOWN.—This illustrates a Misses' Empire gown. The pattern, which is No. 4941 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen differently developed on page 34 of this DELINEATOR.

A dainty evening gown for a miss is here pictured made of rose-pink Henrietta and trimmed with ribbon. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and depends from the short waist in free, graceful folds, its lower edge just escaping the floor. It is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and artistically trimmed with two ribbon ruchings. The waist is cut out in modestly low, round outline at the top, is arranged over a closely-fitted lining, and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The waist fits smoothly across the shoulders and bust, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn well to the center by a double row of shirrings. Balloon puffs are arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves, and each wrist is tastefully trimmed with a ruching. Similar ruching contributes a soft

finish for the neck, and the waist is encircled by a belt of ribbon, which is bowed artistically at the left side, its long ends falling almost to the edge of the gown. A quaint appearance is given the dress by a pouch pocket suspended by ribbons from the belt at the right side. The gown may be made up with a high neck and standing collar or it may be cut in V or square outline, and the sleeves may be cut off

below the puffs, the pattern making provision for the several styles.

The mode is certain to prove a favorite for the development of all sorts of soft, clinging materials, such as India and China silk, Surah, *crépe de Chine*, embroidered crépon, cashmere, serge, camel's-hair and challis. Trimming may be supplied by plain or embroidered bands, plain and embroidered *chiffon*, soutache or fancy braids, gimp, passementerie or lace.



FIGURE No. 284 B.

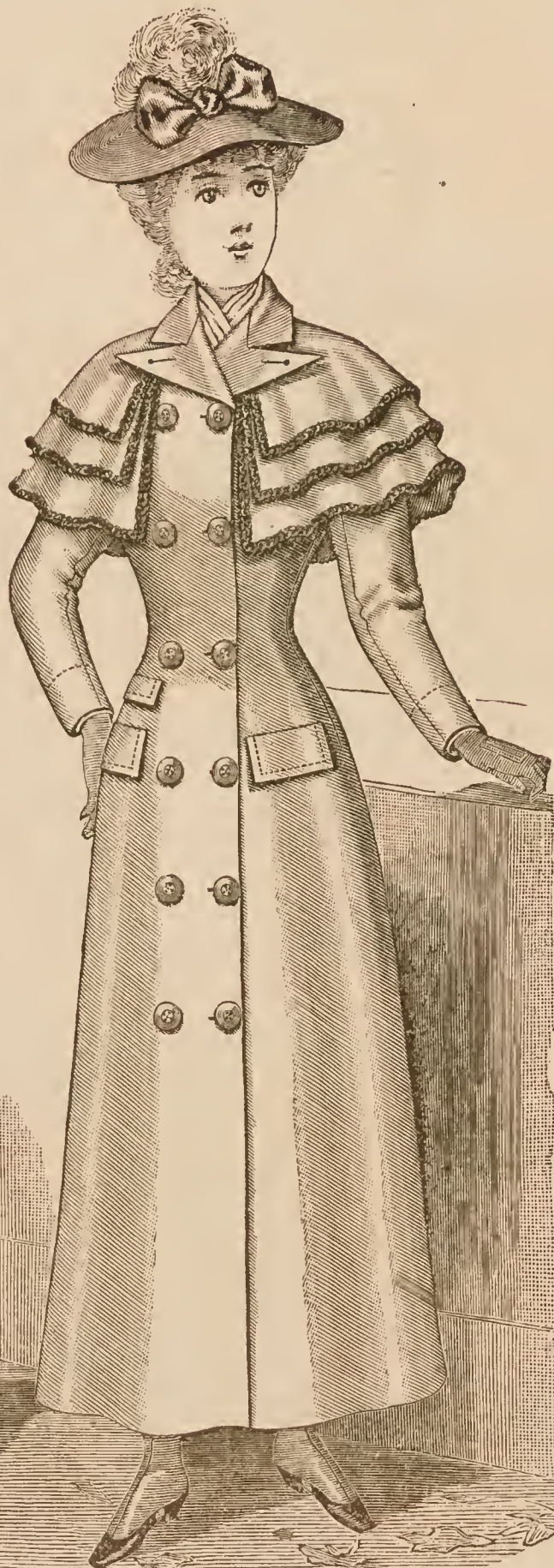


FIGURE No. 285 B.

FIGURE No. 284 B.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4918 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
FIGURE No. 285 B.—MISSSES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Coat No. 4955 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Legging No. 9410, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 28 and 29.)

FIGURE No. 284 B.—MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 284 B.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4918 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 35 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance a charming combination of plaid wool goods and plain velvet was selected for the dress. The full, round skirt is bias and trimmed at the bottom with a band of velvet, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, from which it falls in full, soft folds. The body has lining portions that are adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams and are closed invisibly at the center of the front. The front is cut bias and is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side; it is disposed with pretty fulness above the bust by gathers at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line of the seamless back, which is also bias, is collected in tiny

backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. The close-fitting standing collar closes at the left side and is made of velvet, and a broad, wrinkled velvet girde encircles the waist, being pinned at the center of the front to form a point at the upper edge. Short, full puffs appear at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves, and the wrists are trimmed with round cuff-facings of velvet. A bias band of velvet

is applied upon the front of the body to follow the pointed outline of the girdle.

The mode will prove attractive and becoming whether developed in plaid Surah, figured China silk or inexpensive wool goods. Combinations of fabrics are extremely effective in a dress of this kind.

The hat is a round turban of fine felt, simply adorned with a feather pompon.

FIGURE No. 285 B.—MISSES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 28.)

FIGURE No. 285 B.—This consists of a Misses' coat and leggings. The coat pattern, which is No. 4955 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in four views on page 37 of this magazine. The legging pattern, which is No. 9410 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes from three to fifteen years of age, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

The coat exemplifies one of the nattiest of the season's styles in top garments and is here shown made of light cloth and trimmed with bindings of Persian lamb fur. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large buttons, and are reversed at the top in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, a button-hole being made in each lapel. The fronts are rendered half close-fitting at the sides by long under-arm darts, and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps. The side-back seams disappear under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. Sufficient fulness at the top of the coat sleeves causes them to rise with the stylish arched effect upon the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with machine-stitching applied at cuff depth from the lower edges. Pocket-laps cover the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts and are decorated along their free edges with machine-stitching; and a row of stitching finishes the edges of a small pocket-lap that conceals the opening to a change pocket inserted high up at the right side. The removable cape, which is attached underneath the collar with hooks and loops, and may be omitted, if undesirable, consists of three graduated capes. The front edges of the cape fall evenly at each side of the buttons on the front of the coat, and the free edges of the cape are bound with Persian lamb fur.

The leggings match the coat. They extend above the knee and well over the instep, and each is shaped by a seam at the center of the front and back. The closing is made at the side with button-holes and shoe buttons, and a strap is arranged underneath to hold the legging smooth over the boot.

The coat is sufficiently long to be wholly protective, and will, therefore, often be developed for a storm coat in repellant cloth, rubber-finished cloth, etc. Tweed, cheviot, melton, kersey and faced cloth in gray, tan and dark colors are also adaptable to the mode, and, if liked, a velvet collar-facing may be added. The leggings may be of cloth, serge or Jersey cloth and may match or contrast with the coat in color.

The felt *plateau* is becomingly trimmed with ostrich tips and an Alsatian bow of silk.

FIGURE No. 286 B.—MISSES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 286 B.—This illustrates a Misses' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4920 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 38 of this DELINEATOR.

For the present development of the wrapper ecru-blue cashmere was chosen. The front is opened to a desirable depth at the center and closed invisibly, and at each side of the closing pretty fulness results from gathers at the top. The front is given a half-close adjustment at the sides by long under-arm darts, and is arranged upon closely adjusted lining-ports that extend to basque depth and close invisibly at the center. The back, which is seamless at the center and arranged upon a short center-back of lining shaped by a center seam, is drawn by several rows of shirrings at the top to fall in full rolling folds at the center; and the graceful adjustment is completed by side-back gores. The fulness at the front is drawn becomingly to the figure at the waist-line by sections of ribbon that start from the side seams and are tied in a pretty bow at the center of the front. The full puff sleeves extend to the elbows and rise in picturesque fashion above the shoulders, and the coat-shaped linings exposed below are covered with facings of the material. Each wrist is trimmed with lace applied flatly above a band of ribbon, which is tied in a butterfly bow at the back of the arm. The edges of the Byron collar are decorated with a frill of lace, and a jabot-frill of similar lace falls in graceful fashion over the closing.

A charming wrapper may be developed by the mode in bisque-pink, Faience-blue or rose cashmere, French flannel, Surah, China silk or any other material used for garments of this kind. Figured, striped and plain goods are equally well adapted to the mode, and velvet or grosgrain ribbon, lace, *chiffon*, etc., will form dainty garniture.



FIGURE No. 286 B.—MISSES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4920 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 287 B.—MISSES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustration see Page 30.)

FIGURE No. 287 B.—This illustrates a Misses' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 4922 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 40 of this magazine.

In the present instance the blouse is pictured developed in Russian-blue silk. It extends to a becoming depth and may be worn beneath the skirt, if preferred. The fronts are closed at the center beneath a simulated box-plait arranged upon the right front, and forward-turning tucks are formed at each side of the closing, from the neck to the waist-line. The back is arranged at each side of the center in three backward-turning tucks to correspond with the front. The fulness at the waist-line is drawn in closely to the figure by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing formed across the back, and the waist is encircled by a fancy leather belt in lieu of

the belt provided by the pattern. The full shirt sleeve is gathered at the top, the fulness at the bottom is collected in gathers at the back of the arm, and the sleeve is finished with a deep cuff, the lower edge of which is reversed and the ends prettily rounded below the inside seam. At the neck is a becoming Byron collar, the edges of which are decorated with a fine knife-plaiting of the material.

To be worn with skirts of the fashionable bell or four-gored variety this blouse will develop attractively in tartan plaid silk, changeable or plain Surah, polka-dotted or plain China silk or any of the large assortment of dressy or dainty woollens now in vogue. The closing may be made with gold studs, and feather-stitching may be added for decoration.

FIGURE No. 288 B.—MISSSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 288 B.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4945 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 39 of this publication.

An effective combination of cheviot and velvet was here selected for the shapely basque, the superb adjustment of which is accomplished by the customary darts and seams, the center seam terminating below the waist-line. The back is deepened to form coat-tails of stylish length, and the right front is widened to lap to the left shoulder, the closing being made in a unique fashion at the left shoulder seam and arm's-eye edge and in a graceful curve along the dart. The front of the basque shapes a becoming point at the center of the lower edge. The full, puff sleeves extend to the elbows, and the exposed portions of the smooth coat-shaped linings are covered with deep cuff-facings of velvet decorated along the outside seams with buttons and simulated button-holes. The close-fitting collar, which closes at the left shoulder seam, is made of velvet; and a band of velvet decorates the overlapping front along the closing.

The mode will develop satisfactorily in all sorts of silks and woollens now in use. A single fabric will make as handsome a basque as a combination of materials. Ribbon, fancy braid, Persian bands, galloon, etc., may be applied with a lavish hand, if desired.

The large felt hat is tastefully adorned with feathers and a velvet bow.

FIGURE No. 289 B.—MISSSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 31.)

FIGURE No. 289 B.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4939 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 39 of this DELINEATOR.

A pretty combination of navy-blue serge and tan checked cassimere vesting is here pictured in the basque, which is known as the Marlow coat and introduces the popular Eton fronts with pleasing effect. The loose jacket-fronts open all the way down and are reversed to the lower edge in tapering lapels by a rolling collar, with which the lapels form notches; and between the jacket fronts a vest of the checked cassimere is effectively revealed. The vest is fitted by single bust darts, and the closing is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. Under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps, complete the adjustment of the coat, the back of which is extended to form jaunty coat-tails. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to droop gracefully from the shoulders, while below the elbow they fit the arms smoothly. Each wrist is finished with a double row of machine-stitching, and two rows of stitching are made higher up to simulate a moderately deep cuff. The neck of the vest is finished with a standing collar that passes across the back, and its edges, as well as the remaining free edges of the basque, are tastefully finished with a double row of machine-stitching.



FIGURE No. 287 B.—MISSSES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4922 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 29.)

Jaunty basques of this style may be fashionably worn with any of the close-fitting skirts now in vogue. The mode may be attractively developed in cloth, tweed, glacé cheviot, camel's-hair or any of the plaid, checked or striped suitings now so popular. The vest will frequently contrast widely with the other parts, corduroy, leather, broad-cloth and fancy vesting being much admired for the purpose. If desired, the garment may be trimmed with gimp, cord or narrow passementerie, and the lapels and rolling collar may be faced with heavy silk or velvet after the manner of a gentleman's coat.

The becoming sailor-hat is coquettishly trimmed at the left side with ribbon and a fancy pompon.

FIGURE No. 290 B.—GIRLS' REEFER JACKET

(For Illustration see Page 31.)

FIGURE No. 290 B.—This illustrates a Girls' reefer jacket. The pattern, which is No. 4928 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes



FIGURE No. 288 B.—MISSSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4945 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 39 of this publication.

Heavy smooth-faced cloth in a pretty shade of red was here employed for the loose jacket. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and are reversed in lapels at the top by a rolling collar, with which they form notches. A button-hole is worked in the corner of each lapel. A smooth effect at the sides is obtained by means of under-arm darts, and the adjustment of the jacket is completed by side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the center and side seams being discontinued a short distance from the lower edges. The full puff sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect; and the exposed portions of the linings are faced with the material. A patch pocket is arranged upon each front, and the free edges of the jacket are finished with machine-stitching. The fronts may be closed to the neck, if preferred.

Very jaunty jackets may be developed by the mode in serge, tweed, heavy-weight camel's-hair or cloth in the fashionable shades of mode, tan, beige, forest-green and navy-blue. Trimming is not considered in good taste on a jacket of this description, a simple tailor finish being more in accord with the style.

The felt hat is saucily turned up at the back and trimmed with ribbons and tips.

FIGURE No. 291 B.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 32.)

FIGURE No. 291 B.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4943 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 38 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat extends to the bottom of the dress and is here depicted made of tan cloth. The garment reaches only to the waist-line at the front and sides, and the closing is made in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in broad lapels by the rolling collar, and the collar and lapels are covered with a facing of the material, which is continued down the fronts for underfacings. The back extends to the edge of the coat and is fitted by a curving center seam that terminates be-



FIGURE No. 289 B.—MISSSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4939 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 30.)

low the waist-line above an underfolded box-plait; and extra fulness allowed at the front edges of the backs below the waist-line is underfolded in a backward-turning plait at each side. The fronts and sides are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by skirt-ports, which are arranged with pretty fulness at the sides by gathers at the top. Large pocket-laps are arranged upon the hips and are decorated with two rows of gold soutache braid and a binding of Astrakhan, and the highwayman's cuffs which finish the shapely coat sleeves are similarly trimmed at their flaring upper edges. The loose edges of the facing are decorated with soutache braid and Astrakhan, the Astrakhan being continued down the front edge of the overlapping front.

The coat is suitable both for best and for everyday wear, and will develop satisfactorily in melton, kersey, tweed, cheviot, serge, cloth, etc. Fancy braid or any fashionable variety of fur, such as Persian lamb, beaver or otter, may be added for garniture, or a plain tailor finish of one or several rows of machine-stitching may be chosen.

The stylish felt hat is simply trimmed with ribbon and ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 292 B.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 32.)

FIGURE No. 292 B.—This consists of a Girls' apron and dress.

The apron pattern, which is No. 4916 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on page 40 of this DELINEATOR. The dress pattern, which is No. 4844 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in another development on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the apron is shown daintily made up in fine white nainsook and embroidered edging. It is shaped in Pompadour fashion at the front and back and is adjusted by under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The front is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill at the center, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected in two short rows of shirring arranged at belt depth apart, each row of shirring being covered with a feather-stitched band. A frill of embroidery droops with pretty effect from the upper edge of the apron at the back and, crossing the shoulders, extends in Bertha fashion to the lowest row of shirring at the front, its front ends being narrowed to points. The short sleeves, which are made of embroidered edging gathered to form a frill, appear below the Bertha frills with unique effect. A band of insertion decorates the skirt near the lower edge. The ties inserted in the under-arm seams are bowed at the center of the back.

For the dress a pretty combination of fancy wool goods and plain velvet was selected. The skirt is full and round and falls with graceful fulness from the body, to which it is joined. The body has a plain front and backs of lining, which appear with yoke effect above a full front and backs; and the exposed part of the plain portions is covered with yoke facings of the material. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Deep cuff-facings of velvet are applied to the smooth sleeve-linings below the full puff sleeves, and the becomingly high standing collar, which closes at the back, is cut from velvet.

The apron is fanciful in effect and sufficiently long to be wholly protective to the dress. It will develop prettily in cross-barred muslin, nainsook, Swiss or any other of the dainty muslins. Lace, embroidery, insertion or tucks may form the garniture. Challis, cashmere, serge, flannel and all fashionable silks and woollens are adapted to dresses of this kind, and *point de Gène* or ragged lace, fancy bands, braid, etc., may supply the decoration.

FIGURES NOS. 293 B AND 294 B.—GIRLS' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see Page 33.)

FIGURE No. 293 B.—This illustrates a Girls' pinafore dress. The pattern, which is No. 4924 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and is pictured in three views on page 36 of this magazine.

The dress is here shown charmingly developed in rose cashmere and white Surah, with ribbon for garniture. The pinafore is shaped at the top in Pompadour fashion both front and back, and gathers at the top produce pretty fulness at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the back. The pinafore is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and trimmed with a fanciful arrangement of ribbon and bows. A narrow frill of the cashmere decorates the neck edge of the pinafore, and sections of ribbon cross the shoulders and disappear beneath pretty bows at the front and back.

The guimpe has a closely adjusted body-lining, upon the upper part of which is arranged a full yoke that is seamless on the shoulders. The yoke is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill at the neck, and the guimpe is closed invisibly at the center of the back. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop with characteristic effect over deep cuff-facings of the Surah arranged upon the smooth sleeve-linings. The wrists are decorated with encircling bands of ribbon, the ends of which disappear beneath butterfly bows placed at the back of the arms.

A picturesque dress may be developed by the mode in a combination of shadow silk and cashmere, Surah and serge, or plaid silk



FIGURE No. 290 B.—GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4928 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 30.)

and plain wool goods of any preferred variety. Plaid or striped goods may be associated with plain goods of similar texture, and any pretty arrangement of feather-stitching, fancy braid, tiny ruffles, etc., may decorate the skirt.

FIGURE No. 294 B.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4917 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently represented on page 37 of this publication.

Poplin is here effectively associated with glacé Surah in the development of the dress, and frills and ribbon comprise the garniture. The dress has a closely adjusted body-lining, which extends to the waist-line. The short, full body is seamless on the shoulders and is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill at the neck. The fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers that are concealed by the top of the full, round skirt, which is extended to form a fanciful corselet. The corselet is turned under

at the top and drawn by four rows of shirring, which are tacked to the body lining; and below the shirrings the skirt falls in full, soft folds to the lower edge, which is deeply hemmed and trimmed with three tiny frills, the top-most one of which is finished to form a self-heading. The sleeves are gracefully full and arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top, and the fulness at the wrists is drawn in by three rows of shirrings, the lower edges forming pretty frills. Sections of ribbon cross the front of the body in braee fashion, and butterfly bows of similar ribbon are coquettishly placed upon the shoulders.

An attractive dress for school or best wear may be developed by the mode in serge, flannel, cheviot, cashmere, merino, Bedford cord or novelty suiting. The guimpe effect will be most effectively brought out by using Surah, shadow silk or some other prettily contrasting goods for the full portion and sleeves, and very little applied garniture will be necessary. A very pretty dress may be fashioned from Russian-blue camel's-hair and Bengaline in a lighter shade, and ribbon matching the wool goods may be used for trimming.

FIGURE No. 295 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 34.)

FIGURE No. 295 B.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4947 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 36 of this publication.

Plain and plaid dress goods are here associated in the dress, with velvet ribbon for decoration. The full skirt depends from the round, fanciful body in free, graceful folds and is finished at the lower edge with a deep hem; and the bottom is prettily trimmed with a bias band of plaid goods headed by a row of velvet ribbon. The full fronts and backs of the body are cut away in round out-

line at the top and are arranged upon plain high-necked portions shaped by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back, and the exposed part of the plain portions is attractively faced in round-yoke outline with the plaid material cut bias. The full portions are turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill, and the fulness below is drawn well to the center at the front and back by means of gathers. Balloon puffs are artistically arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, and each wrist is trimmed with a bias band of plaid goods below a band of velvet. The admired short-waisted effect is produced by an Empire belt arranged in three upward-turning plaits. The standing collar is overlaid with a row of velvet ribbon.

The mode is particularly well adapted to the making over of two partly worn dresses, and the simplicity of its design will render it a favorite with the home dressmaker. It will develop prettily in plain and figured Indian silk, cashmere, merino, camel's-hair, vailing

and similar goods of silken or woollen texture. Frills of the material or lace, graduated rows of braid, embroidered bands, fancy ribbon, etc., will trim attractively, and *point de Gène* or Irish-point lace may overlay the yoke, with extremely tasteful effect.



FIGURE No. 291 B.

FIGURE No. 292 B.

FIGURE No. 291 B.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4943 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 292 B.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 4844 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Apron No. 4916 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 31.)

MISSES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING PERFORATED FOR POINTED, SQUARE AND ROUND NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 34.)

No. 4941.—A beautiful effect is achieved in this gown at figure No. 283 B in this magazine, pink Henrietta, being the material portrayed and ties and ruchings of pink ribbon supplying the garniture.

Women who strive for the picturesque in the attire of their young daughters will admire the gown here portrayed, which is made of old-blue cashmere. The skirt is full and round and finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and falls in full, soft folds from the short-waisted body, which may be made

with a high neck or with a low, pointed, round or square neck, as preferred, the pattern providing for the several styles. The front of the body is smooth above the bust and full at the center below, the fulness being collected in two rows of shirrings at the bottom; the backs correspond in effect with the front, the fulness being collected in similar shirrings at each side of the closing. The fronts and backs are arranged upon a lining that is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. Arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves are short Empire puffs, that are gathered at the top and bottom and also at the seams to rise in quaint fashion above the shoulders and to droop softly. If short sleeves be desired, the sleeves may be cut away below the puffs as shown in the engraving. The high neck is finished with a standing collar and the low neck is decorated with a frill of lace. Around the waist is a ribbon belt tied in an Empire bow at one side of the front. The Marguerite

pouch, which is suspended at the opposite side of the front by narrow ribbons, consists of a single section of the material, the ends of which are joined in a seam. The lower edge is gathered up closely, and the upper edge is turned under deeply and stitched for a easing, through which an elastic is run to draw the bag closely and form a frill at the top.

All sorts of soft, clinging fabrics, such as Surah, India silk, vailings, challis, cashmere and serge, are pretty for gowns of this kind. The decoration may consist of lace, embroidery, ribbon, etc., arranged in any becoming manner. Light-blue crépon figured with tiny silken dots will develop a gown of this kind. A shell plaiting of blue satin ribbon matching the crépon may contribute a foot garniture, and a frill of cream *point moresque* lace may fall from the neck edge.

We have pattern No. 4941 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the gown requires eight yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 35.)

No. 4918. — Plaid woollen goods and plain velvet are shown stylishly combined in this dress at figure No. 284 B in this magazine.

A stylish variety of plaid woollen goods is here combined with plain velvet in the development of the dress. The full skirt is bias and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem; the top is gathered and joined to the body, excepting from the center of the front to the left under-arm seam, where a placket is finished, the free portion of the top being completed with a narrow band. The body is arranged upon a lining that is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. The front is cut bias and is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams of the lining and closed invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side; gathers at the top produce pretty fullness above the bust, below which the front is perfectly smooth. The seamless back is also cut bias; it is included in the shoulder seams and in the right under-arm seam, and at the left under-arm edge it underlaps the left side edge of the front and is sewed flatly to position; it is smooth at the top, and the fullness at the waist-line is collected in two tiny backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring prettily upward. Around the waist is a wrinkled belt, the ends of which are turned under and shirred up closely to form frills. The belt is spread at the center of the front, where its upper edge is pinned to the body to form a point, and its ends are closed at the center of the back with hooks and eyes. The coat sleeves have Empire puffs arranged at the top; the puffs are bias and are gathered at their upper and lower edges, and the wrists are each trimmed with a band of velvet. The close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the left

shoulder seam, is made of velvet. If short puff sleeves be desired, the coat sleeves may be cut off below the puffs, as seen in the small engraving, which also shows the dress made up without the girdle.

The mode will develop attractively in camel's-hair, cashmere, flannel, vicuna, vigogne and novelty woollens of all seasonable varieties. Striped, checked, figured and plain fabrics are as well adapted to the mode as plaid goods, and little, if any, applied garniture will be needed. A stylish school dress may be fashioned from navy-blue and red serge; the latter may form the collar, belt and puffs on the sleeves, and, if desired, two or three narrow ruffles may be cut from it for the skirt.

We have pattern No. 4918 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, and one yard of plain velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE NO. 293 B.

FIGURE NO. 294 B.

FIGURE NO. 293 B.—GIRLS' PINAFORE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4924 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 294 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4917 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 31 and 32.)

MISSES' PINAFORE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 35.)

No. 4925. — This picturesque dress may be seen developed in plain and spotted India silk and trimmed with ribbon at figure No. 282 B in this *DELINEATOR*.

An artistic combination of plain woollen dress goods and spotted China silk was here chosen for the dress, which is composed of a pinafore and a guimpe. The pinafore has a low, square neck; and its front and back are joined in under-arm seams and short shoulder seams. An opening is made to a convenient depth at the center of the back and finished for a closing, which is made invisibly. The pinafore is arranged with pretty fullness at the center of the front and back by a row of gathers made at the top, and the gathers are held firmly in place by stays adjusted underneath. The lower edge of the pinafore is deeply hemmed, and the top is trimmed with a pretty standing frill of the material.

The guimpe extends a little below the waist-line and is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and closed invisibly at the center of the back. A deep, full yoke, that is all in one piece and has short seams under the arms, is arranged upon the fitted portion; it is turned under at the top and shirred to form a pretty standing frill about the neck, and the lower edge is gathered and sewed to position under a narrow band. The very full puff sleeves rise in picturesque fashion above the shoulders and droop softly over deep cuff-facings of spotted silk applied to the coat-shaped linings.

The dress is quaint and pretty and will develop attractively in Surah and cashmere, spotted or plain China silk and serge, or in two varieties of either silken or woollen goods. Garniture is not a necessity for a costume of this kind, but, if liked, rows of ribbon or feather-stitching may decorate the lower edge of the skirt.

We have pattern No. 4925 in seven sizes for misses from ten to

sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and five-eighths of plain dress goods forty inches wide, and three yards of dotted silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

belt, the ends of which are closed invisibly at the center of the back. The dress may be worn with or without the belt, as preferred.

While a combination of plain and plaid goods, plain and striped or figured and plain materials is most effective in a dress of this kind, a single fabric of either plain or fancy weave may be used, if preferred. The skirt may be trimmed with velvet ribbon, fancy braid, gimp or galloon, and the yoke facings may be of velvet or silk overlaid with *point de Gène* lace.

We have pattern No. 4947 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires two yards and an-eighth of plain goods forty inches wide, and a yard and an-eighth of plaid goods forty inches wide. Of one material, it will require five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 36.)

No. 4947.—At figure No. 295 B in this DELINEATOR this dress may be seen stylishly made up in a combination of plain and plaid dress goods and plain velvet ribbon.

An effective combination of plain and plaid woollen goods is here pictured in the dress. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, which is closed invisibly at the center of the back. The body has a full low-necked front and backs arranged upon a high-necked lining, that is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The low-necked front and backs are turned under at the top and gathered to form a standing frill, gathers also regulating the fulness at the lower edge; and the lining, which is exposed in round-yoke outline above them, is covered with plaid goods cut bias. Em-



FIGURE No. 295 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4947 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 32.)

GIRLS' PINAFORE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 36.)

No. 4924.—A pretty illustration of this dress may be seen at figure No. 293 B in this magazine, where it is shown made of cashmere and Surah and trimmed with ribbon.

In the present portrayal an effective combination of plain woollen goods and



4941

Front View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

MISSES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, PERFORATED FOR POINTED, SQUARE AND ROUND NECK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 32.)



4941

Front View, Showing Low Round Neck and Short Sleeves.



4941

Back View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

pire puffs of plaid goods are arranged at the top of coat sleeves of plain material; the puffs are bias and gathered at the top and bottom and also at the seams. The close-fitting

spotted silk was selected for the dress, which consists of a pinafore and guimpe. The pinafore is shaped in low, square outline at the top and is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams. It is opened to a desirable depth at the



4941

Back View, Showing Low Round Neck and Long Sleeves.

MISSES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, PERFORATED FOR POINTED, SQUARE AND ROUND NECK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 32.)

standing collar is bias and is made of plaid goods and closed, like the waist, at the back. The waist is encircled by a plaited, bias

center of the back and closed invisibly, and is disposed with pretty

fulness at the center of the front and at each side of the closing by gathers at the top, the gathers being tacked to stays underneath. The lower edge of the pinafore is finished with a deep hem, and the top is decorated with a standing frill of the material.

nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires two yards and an-eighth of plain dress goods forty inches

wide, and two yards and three-eighths of dotted silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4918

View Showing Dress with Short Sleeves and without Belt.

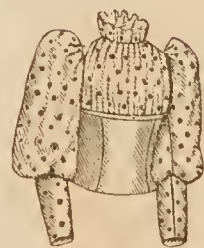
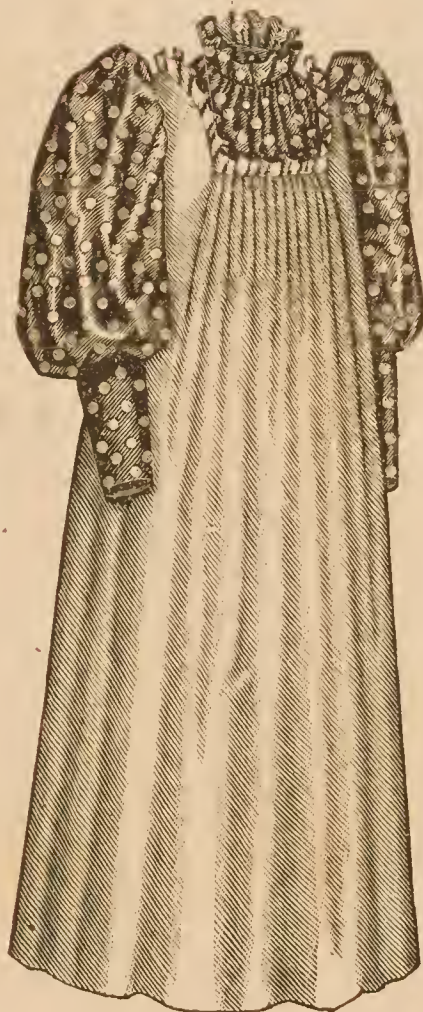
4918

Front View.

4918

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 33.)



4925

View of Guimpe.

4925

Front View.

4925

Back View.

MISSSES' PINAFORE DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 33.)

A picturesque little dress may be developed by the mode in a combination of serge, cashmere, vicuna or other plain woollen goods, and plaid, striped or spotted silk or Surrah, the contrasting fabric being, of course, used for the guimpe. Goods of similar texture but different colorings may also be employed for the costume, and, if preferred, a single shade may be used throughout. A frill of lace, embroidery or of the material feather-stitched with bright silk, may trim the top of the pinafore, and

under-arm seams, which pass into those of the lining, and is turned under at the top and shirred to form a becoming standing frill about the neck, the fulness at the lower edge being drawn well toward the center of the front and back by means of gathers. The skirt, which is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, is extended at the top to lap over the lower edge of the full body-portion and shirred in encircling rows to produce a fanciful bodice effect, the upper edge being turned under to form a pretty frill. Sections of brown grosgrain ribbon are tacked underneath the top of the bodice at each side both back and front and are carried in suspender fashion to the shoulders, where they are tied in butterfly bows, with picturesque effect. The dress is closed invisibly at the center of the back.

We have pattern No. 4924 in seven sizes for girls from three to red three times around a short distance above the wrist edge,

a dainty-looking frill falling below the shirrings over the hand. This style of dress will be extremely becoming to tall, slender girls and admits of many dainty combinations in color and material. It will prove particularly adapted to remodeling two partially worn dresses and will develop attractively in Bengaline, Surah, India silk, crépon, poplin, cashmere or similar silken and woollen fabrics. Ribbon, gimp, lace, plain and fancy braid and feather-stitching will prove handsome trimmings.

We have pattern No. 4917 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 silk twenty inches wide, and two yards and a-half of cashmere forty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 37.)

No. 4955.—This coat may be seen again at figure No. 285 B in this DELINEATOR where it is shown made of light cloth and trimmed with Persian lamb.

A fashionable variety of coating is here represented in the coat, which may be worn with or without the triple cape as illustrated. The coat reaches to the bottom of the skirt, and has loose fronts, which lap widely in double-breasted fashion, and are reversed at the top by a rolling collar to form broad lapels that meet the collar in notches. The closing is made in regular double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are curved to the figure at the sides by under-arm darts, and the adjustment of the coat is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of long coat-laps; and coat-plaits, which are each marked at the top with a button, are formed below the waist-line at the side-back seams. Side pockets inserted in the fronts are provided with pocket-laps, and the opening to a change pocket arranged higher up at the right side is also concealed by a pocket-lap. All the edges of the pocket-laps are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are gathered at the top to rise with the fashionable curve above the shoulders, and the wrist edges are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. The triple cape



4947

View Without Belt.

up by the mode in combination with black velvet, which may form the capes and collar and also the lapel facings.

We have pattern No. 4955 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the garment will require six yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4947

Front View.



4947

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 34.)

is attached underneath the collar with hooks and loops. It is smooth at the top and extends nearly to the waist-line at the center of the

A dainty wrapper may be developed by the mode in serge, plain or figured French flannel or eider-down flannel. We have pattern No. 4920 in seven sizes for misses from ten to

back, and its front edges fall evenly at each side of the buttons. The free edges of the cape, lapels and coat-laps are neatly finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

A comfortable coat may be developed by the mode in melton, kersey, Jacquard or camel's-hair, coating, cloth, beaver and chinchilla. Plaid, checked, striped or plain goods are equally well adapted to the mode, and a simple finish will be in best taste. Dark-red coating is very fashionable for misses' wear, and such material may be made



4924

View of Guimpe.



4924

Front View.



4924

Back View.

GIRLS' PINAFORE DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 34.)

MISSES' WRAPPER. (WITH FITTED FRONT-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 38.)

No. 4920.—This pretty wrapper is illustrated developed in cashmere and decorated with lace and ribbon at figure No. 286 B in this DELINEATOR.

A becoming shade of heliotrope cashmere is here represented in the wrapper. The front is arranged upon fronts of lining that extend but little below the waist-line, and are adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm gores and closed at the center; and the back is mounted on a short back of lining fitted by a curving center seam. The front is slashed to a desirable depth at the center and closed invisibly, and at each side of the closing is pretty fulness resulting from gathers at the top. At the sides a becoming, smooth adjustment is obtained by long under-arm darts. The back is seamless at the center and is drawn by five short rows of shirrings at the top, the fulness below falling unconfined to the lower edge; and side-back gores complete the adjustment. The plaited ends of ribbon ties are included in the side seams at the waist-line, and the ties are bowed at the center of the front, holding the fulness becomingly to the figure. Full puffs that extend to the elbows are arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with facings of the material. A Byron collar with flaring ends is at the neck.

A dainty wrapper may be developed by the mode in serge, plain or figured French flannel or eider-down flannel. We have pattern No. 4920 in seven sizes for misses from ten to

sixteen years of age. To make the wrapper for a miss of twelve years, requires eight yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or

gimp, etc., may be applied for decoration in any preferred manner. We have pattern No. 4943 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the garment requires five yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4917
Front View.



4917
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 35.)

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

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 38.)

No. 4943.—At figure No. 291 B in this magazine this coat may be seen made of cloth, with Astrakhan and gold soutache for decoration.

The coat is here shown stylishly developed in hunter's-green cloth, with buttons and Astrakhan bindings for decoration. The coat extends to the fashionable depth and has short, loose fronts, which are closed in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes and reversed at the top by a rolling collar. At the back the coat is prettily fitted to the figure by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fulness underfolded in a broad box-plait. The fronts and side-backs extend only to the waist-line and are lengthened to be of even depth with the back by skirt portions, which are gathered at the top to within a short distance of the front edges; the back edges of the skirt portions join the front edges of the back just in front of an underfolded, backward-turning plait at each side, the arrangement of the plaits at the back producing the effect of a box-plait at each side of the center. Large pocket-laps are arranged over the hips and trimmed along their free edges with Astrakhan bindings, and a large button is placed at the top of the plait at each side-back seam. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to curve fashionably over the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with cuffs, which roll prettily upward and flare slightly at the back of the arm. The collar and the reversed part of the fronts are covered with a facing of the material, which is continued to the lower edges of the fronts for underfacings. The collar and the front edge of the overlapping front are trimmed with Astrakhan binding, and the cuffs are finished to correspond.

Plain and fancy cloaking of all varieties devoted to girls' wear may be developed by the mode, with very satisfactory results. Velvet or Bengaline may be stylishly associated with any appropriate woollen fabric, and fur of any fashionable variety, fancy braid,

arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to round cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of

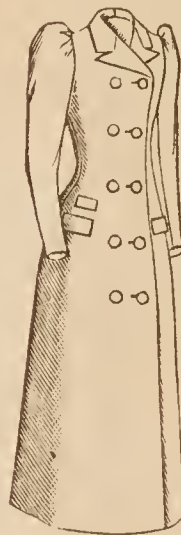
GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 39.)

No. 4928.—This jacket is illustrated made of red smooth-faced cloth at figure No. 290 B in this magazine.

The jacket is very jaunty in effect, and is here shown made of navy cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The loose fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and may be reversed in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, or be closed to the top, as shown in the engravings. The closing is made at the left side with button-holes and buttons, and a corresponding

row of buttons is applied to the overlapping front. The fronts are rendered close-fitting at the sides by under-arm darts, and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a short distance above the lower edge of the jacket; and the side seams are discontinued the same distance above the lower edge. The sleeves are of the full puff variety, and are gathered at the top and bottom and

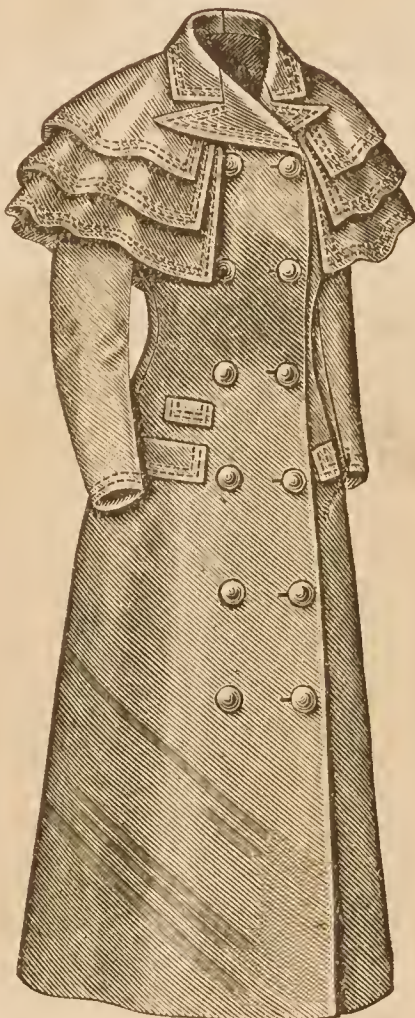


4955



4955

Views without Cape.



4955

Front View.



4955

Back View.

MISSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 36.)

the material. Patch pockets are applied to the fronts and their edges, as well as all the loose edges of the jacket, are finished with a single row of machine-stitching.

Natty little top-garments of this kind are developed in Russian-blue, réséda, cardinal and hunters'-green cloth, serge or flannel. Checked, striped, plaid and mixed cloakings may appropriately be made up in this way, and, if liked, velvet may form the collar and cuff facings. Large pearl buttons may be applied, and one or two rows of machine-stitching may finish the edges.

We have pattern No. 4928 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the jacket will require three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 39.)

No. 4945.—This basque may be seen handsomely developed in cheviot and velvet at figure No. 288 B in this DELINEATOR.

The shapely basque is here represented developed in a seasonable variety of woollen goods. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line. The right front laps in fanciful outline upon the left front, and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons along the left shoulder seam and arm's-eye edge and in a pretty curve from the arm's-eye along the dart to the lower edge. The basque is pointed at the center of the front, and the back is extended to form narrow coat-tails of fashionable length. The full puff sleeves extend to the elbows; they are gathered at the top and bottom and are mounted upon

smooth coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep cuff-facings of the material. The cuff facings are trimmed at the wrists with Astrakhan binding and at the inside seam with a row of buttons. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar which closes at the left shoulder seam. The upper edge and the overlap-

ping end of the standing collar are trimmed with Astrakhan binding, which is continued along the overlapping edge of the right front, and the lower and loose back edges of the basque.

Serge, glacé cheviot, velours cord, vicuna, vigogne and all sorts of novelty woollens are available for the mode, alone or in combination with velvet or other fabrics. A simple garniture of braid, galloon, gimp or ribbon may be added or a severe tailor finish will be appropriate.

We have pattern No. 4945 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the basque requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4920

Front View.



4920

Back View.

MISSES' WRAPPER. (WITH FITTED FRONT-LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 36.)



4943

Front View.



4943

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 37.)

MISSES' BASQUE,
WITH ETON
FRONTS. (KNOWN AS
THE MARLOW COAT.)

(For Illustrations see
Page 39.)

No. 4939.—Blue serge and checked cassimere vesting are stylishly combined in this basque at figure No. 289 B in this magazine.

The basque is fashionably known as the Marlow coat, and is here represented made of dark serge. It has stylish Eton fronts, which are reversed by a rolling collar to form lapels that taper almost to points at the lower edge. Between the flaring edges of Eton fronts dart-fitted fronts are disclosed. The dart-fitted fronts are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons and notched below the closing. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps; and the back is deepened to form stylishly long coat-tails. The coat sleeves are made with fashionable fulness at the top and are comfortably close-fitting below the elbows. The wrists are finished with a double row of machine-stitching, and two

rows of stitching follow the edges of the close-fitting standing collar and all the loose edges of the basque.

The basque is very jaunty in appearance, and will develop attractively in a combination of fabrics or in a single material of either silken or woollen texture. The vest may be of fancy vesting or

figured dress goods when the remainder of the basque is of plain material, and a plain tailor finish will be in best taste. A stylish basque may be fashioned from navy-blue serge and Bengaline dotted with red. The latter material may be used for the vest and sleeves.

We have pattern No. 4939 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the basque requires three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see Page 40.)

No. 4922.—At figure No. 287 B in this magazine this blouse may be seen made of silk and worn with a leather belt.

The blouse is in the present instance represented developed in Russian-blue China silk. The fronts and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front beneath a narrow box-plait applied to the edge of the right front. Three forward-turning tucks are made in each front, and three backward-turning tucks are laid at each side of the center of the back, all the tucks being stitched from the top to below the waist-line. A casing is formed across the back at the waist-line, and tapes inserted in the casing and tied over the fronts draw the fulness nicely to the figure. The full shirt sleeve is gathered at the top, and the lower edge is gathered and joined to a deep cuff. The seam of the cuff is left open for a short distance, and the lower edge is reversed, the corners being prettily rounded. At the neck is a Byron collar, the ends of which flare widely at the throat. The blouse may be worn beneath or outside the skirt, and the waist is encircled by a belt, the overlapping ends of which are square.

The mode will make up attractively in plain or figured India or China silk, Surah, shadow silk, Bengaline and all sorts of pretty woollens. Feather-stitching may trim the collar and cuffs or a simple finish may be chosen. An appropriate companion for a partly worn skirt would be a blouse of red cashmere made by this pattern. Scrolls may be wrought with black soutache or fine silk braid on the collar, cuffs and belt.

We have pattern No. 4922 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the blouse requires four yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SLEEVE. (FOR STREET GARMENTS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 40.)

No. 4915.—This sleeve is appropriate for coats, ulsters; jackets and all kinds of street garments, and is represented made of cloaking, with machine-stitching for a finish. It is of comfortable width and is shaped by the usual seams along the inside and outside

of the arm. The top is gathered to rise with stylish fulness above the shoulders, and the wrist is finished with a deep, pointed cuff which flares slightly at the back of the arm. The upper edge of the cuff is finished with a single row of machine-stitching. The sleeve may be made up with or without the cuff, as preferred.

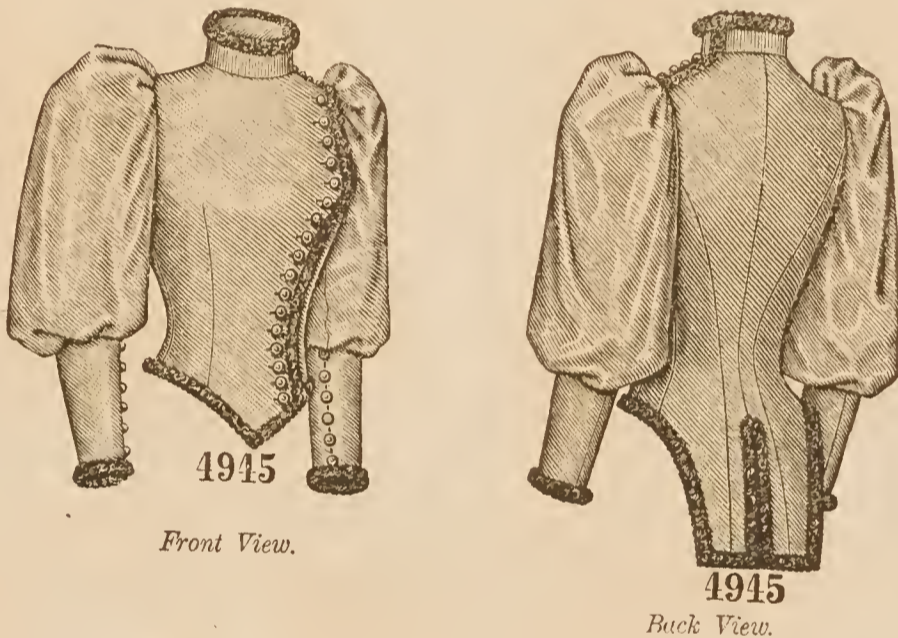
A sleeve of this kind may be developed in velvet, plush or any seasonable variety of cloth or fancy cloaking. Velvet or any preferred variety of fur may be employed for the cuff, or it may be of cloaking, with an edge decoration of Astrakhan, Persian lamb, mink, beaver, otter or sable fur. In a coat of red rough-surfaced cloth may be inserted black velvet sleeves cut by this pattern. The collar may also be made of velvet to match the sleeves.

We have pattern No. 4915 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves requires a yard and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



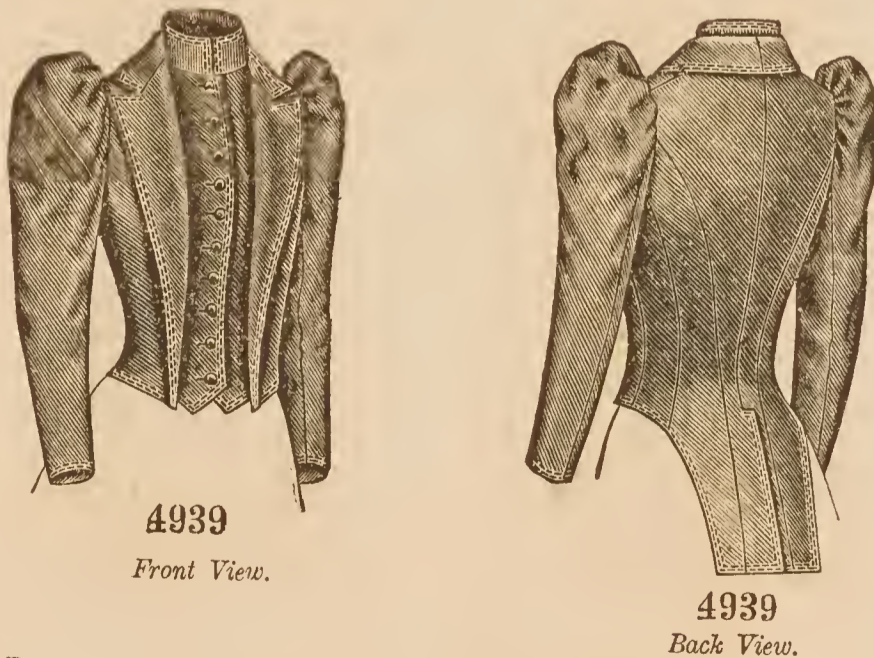
GIRLS' REEFER JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 37.)



MISSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 38.)



MISSES' BASQUE, WITH ETON FRONTS. (KNOWN AS THE MARLOW COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 38.)

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 40.)

No. 4916.—This apron forms part of the pretty house toilette shown at figure No. 292 B in this magazine, the material being nainsook, edging and insertion.

The apron is at once pretty in effect and almost wholly protective, and is here shown made of fine white lawn. The neck is shaped in low Pompadour fashion both front and back, and the front and backs are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The front is turned under at the top and shirred to form a pretty standing frill, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected in two short rows of shirrings made at narrow belt depth apart. Frills of the material droop prettily from the upper edge of the apron at the back, and crossing the shoulders in Bertha fashion extend to the shirrings at the waist-line, their front ends being narrowed to points. The shirrings are tacked to stays placed underneath and ornamented with

cat-stitching done with pale-blue silk; and the free edges of the frills are embroidered in scollops with similar silk, the edges being cut out. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The plaited ends of long ties are included in the under-arm seams at the waist-line, and the ties are prettily bowed at the center of the back. The lower edge of the apron is finished with a deep hem-facing, machine-stitched to position. Frills of the material decorated to accord with the Bertha frills are used for the sleeves, with dainty effect. Aprons of this kind will make up attractively in cross-barred



4922

Front View.



4922



4922

Back View.

MISSSES' BLOUSE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 39.)

muslin, lawn, nain-sook, percale, Swiss and all other fabrics devoted to garments of this sort. Frills of lace or embroidery, feather-stitching and tucks may be added for garniture in any pretty way preferred. A dainty apron may be made of fine cambric and tambour embroidery, which may be used for the Bertha frills and sleeves.

We have pattern No. 4916 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the apron requires three yards

and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 296 B.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 41.)

FIGURE No. 296 B.—This consists of a Child's bonnet and coat. The bonnet pattern, which is No. 4959 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is

in four sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 42 of this DELINEATOR. The coat pattern, which is No. 4842 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

The bonnet is here pictured handsomely developed in plain silk. It has a circular crown, and a full front, which is arranged on a lining and is gathered at the front and back edges to form a puff,

it. All sorts of coating of seasonable texture are appropriate for the coat.

FIGURE No. 297 B.—CHILD'S BONNET.

(For Illustration see Page 41.)

FIGURE No. 297 B.—This illustrates a Child's bonnet. The pattern, which is No. 4959 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and is shown in a different development on page 42 of this magazine.

The bonnet, which is illustrated in a front view and fully described at the preceding figure, is here shown made of white corded silk. The curtain is in this instance omitted, and the front is decorated with sable fur.

The bonnet may match or contrast with the top garment with which it is worn, and a large variety of silks and woollens are



4915

Upper Side.



4915

Under Side.

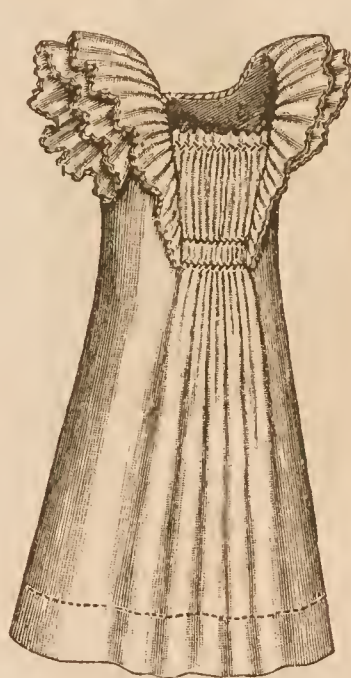
MISSSES' AND GIRLS' SLEEVE. (FOR STREET GARMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 39.)

its ends being joined in a short seam at the center of the back. The lining extends a little beyond the front, and the exposed portion is covered with a band of otter fur, which makes a charming framing for the face. A curtain falls with pretty fullness from the lower edges of the bonnet, and its loose edges are trimmed with otter. Ribbon ties are prettily bowed beneath the chin.

The coat is made of cloth. Its fronts are closed to the throat in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and the back, which is closely adjusted, has extra fullness below the waist-line that is underfolded to produce the effect of two box-plaits on the outside. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar; a deep cape-collar provided by the pattern is here omitted. Deep cuff-facings of cloth are arranged upon the smooth sleeve-linings below the full puffs.

A pretty little bonnet of this kind may be developed in corded silk, Bengaline, velvet, plush or cloth, and fur of any dainty variety, with feather trimming, ribbon ruchings, etc., may trim



4916

Front View.



4916

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 39.)

suitable for its development. The garniture may consist of fur, ribbon ruchings, feather trimming, etc., applied along the front edge.

FIGURE No. 298 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 42.)

FIGURE No. 298 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4950 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from one to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on this page.

The quaint little coat is here represented made up in a stylish combination of light-brown cloth and golden-brown velvet, fur supplying tasteful garniture. The full skirt extends from the round body in free, graceful folds and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and narrower hems complete the front edges. The body is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is effected at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. Balloon puffs are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, with picturesque effect; and each wrist is tastefully ornamented with two bands of fur. The cape-collar is gathered at the neck, extends in a deep point to the waist-line at the center of the front and back, and is shallow upon the shoulders; and its loose edges are attractively outlined with fur. Fur is also passed around the standing collar.

Charming little coats may be developed by this mode in Bengaline, Surah, velvet, cloth, camel's-hair, serge and plaid, striped and checked suitings in the fashionable shades of tan, fawn, beige, mode, bottle-green, Sultan-red and navy-blue. Passementerie, plain or fancy braid, gimp, cord or any preferred variety of fur will prove appropriate garniture. A coat of red camel's-hair cloth may have a cape-collar of black velvet.

The large felt hat is becomingly bent to the face and is trimmed artistically with feathers and ribbon.

adjustment is accomplished by under-arm gores, and a well curved center seam which is discontinued some distance from the lower edge; and the side seams are left open to form square tabs. The full puff sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect, the exposed portions being faced with the velvet. Square patch pockets are arranged upon the fronts.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is made of dark cloth and consists of sides, a band and a circular crown. A pompon of silk is placed at the center of the crown.

Cloth, diagonal, camel's-hair, tweed, homespun and cheviot will make up charmingly in jackets of this description, and a finish of machine-stitching will always be in good taste. The cap may be made of velvet or any preferred variety of cloth, and it may match or contrast with the coat, as preferred.



FIGURE No. 296 B.

FIGURE No. 297 B.

FIGURE No. 296 B.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Coat No. 4842 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Bonnet No. 4959 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 297 B.—CHILD'S BONNET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4959 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 40.)



4950

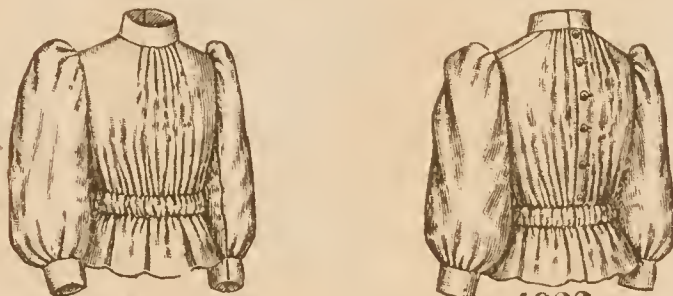
Front View.

4950

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH DERBY COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4933

Front View.

4933

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' GUIMPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 42.)

FIGURE No. 299 B.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 42.)

FIGURE No. 299 B.—This represents a Child's reefer jacket and Tam O'Shanter cap. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4928 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 42 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-one inches and a-half, head measures, and is otherwise depicted on its accompanying label.

The stylish reefer jacket is here shown made of velvet and heavy serge in a deep shade of navy-blue. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons; they are reversed at the top in lapels by a rolling collar of velvet, with which the lapels form notches; and a button-hole is worked in the corner of each lapel. If desired, the fronts may be closed to the throat. The smooth

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH DERBY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4950.—This coat is again shown at figure No. 298 B in this DELINEATOR.

This coat is shown made of brown melton, and beaver fur trims it. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and narrowly at the front edges, and the top is gathered and joined to a rather short-waisted body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. Full puffs that rise high upon the shoulders and extend to the elbows are arranged upon coat-shaped linings, and the exposed portions of the linings are covered with facings of the material. The sleeves are trimmed at the wrists and just below the puffs with bands of beaver fur. At the neck is a standing collar and a fanciful cape-collar, which extends in long points to the lower edge of the body at the center of the front and back and falls with pretty fulness all round from gathers at the top. The free edges of both collars are decorated with fur, and a band of fur conceals the joining of the body and skirt.

The mode will develop attractively in cloth, camel's-hair, Bedford cord, beaver, chinchilla, diagonal, tweed, cheviot and plain and fancy cloakings of all seasonable varieties. Astrakhan, Persian lamb otter or Mandarin lamb, fur or velvet may be added for garniture, or a simple completion may be chosen. Russian-blue Bengaline may be used for a top garment of this kind. A quilted lining should be added and krimmer may be used for trimming, as illustrated.

We have pattern No. 4950 in seven sizes for little girls from one to seven years of age.

For a girl of five years, the garment requires five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' GUMPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 41.)

No. 4933.—The guimpe has now become an indispensable article in children's wardrobes, and the simplicity of the one here pictured, which is made of white nainsook, will recommend it strongly to the home dressmaker. The guimpe is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. A pretty fulness is drawn well to the center of the front by gathers at the neck, and fulness is suitably arranged at each side of the closing. The gathers are tacked to fitted stays, which join in the shoulder seams, and a casing is made at the waist-line, and through it a tape is run to draw the fulness well in to the figure. The full sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with wristbands; and at the neck is a standing collar.

These dainty guimpes will make up prettily in India, China or Surah silk.

We have pattern No. 4933 in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age. For a girl of five years, the guimpe will require two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



FIGURE No. 298 B.

seen by referring to figures Nos. 296 B and 297 B in this magazine. The becoming little bonnet is here shown daintily developed in corded silk. It has a small circular crown, to which a full front is joined, a cording of the material being included in the joining. The front is arranged upon a smooth lining and is disposed with puff effect by gathers at its front and back edges, and its ends are joined in a short seam at the center of the back. The lining extends a little beyond the front edge of the front and is covered with a narrow facing of silk decorated with a band of fur; and the lower edge of the bonnet is finished with a cording of the material. A curtain or cape falls with pretty fulness from the lower edge, and the plaited ends of ribbon ties are joined to the bonnet in front of the curtain, the ties being bowed prettily under the chin. The free edges of the curtain are



FIGURE No. 299 B.

FIGURE No. 298 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4950 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 299 B.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This represents Child's Reefer Jacket No. 4929 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Tam O'Shanter Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 41.)



4929

View Showing Fronts Closed to the Throat.

CHILD'S REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4929.—This jacket is again shown at figure No. 299 B in this DELINEATOR.

A decidedly picturesque air is given to the jaunty reefer jacket, which is here pictured made of navy-blue cloth, by the introduction of the puff sleeves now so popular. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and may be reversed in lapels at the top by a rolling collar, with which the lapels form notches, or closed to the throat, as shown in the illustrations. Under-arm gores and a well curved center seam conform the back and sides gracefully to the figure, the center and side seams being discontinued a short distance from the lower edge to form the back in square tabs and stayed with triangular ornaments. The full sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges and mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which extend to the wrists with cuff effect and are faced with the material. Square patch-pockets are applied upon the fronts, and the loose edges of the jacket are stylishly finished with a single row of machine-stitching.

Jackets of this description will develop handsomely in homespun, cheviot, tweed, camel's-hair, serge and heavy flannel.

We have pattern No. 4929 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. Of one material for a child of five years, the jacket requires two yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S BONNET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4959.—Other illustrations of this comfortable bonnet may be

trimmed with fur.

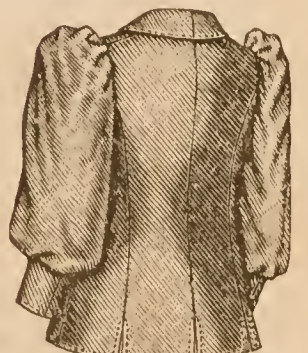
A charming little bonnet may be developed by the mode in velvet, cotelé, faille, cloth and many other fabrics used for bonnets of this kind. Beaver or other fur may be applied for garniture, or a less expensive completion may be followed.

We have pattern No. 4959 in four sizes for children from one to seven years of age. For a child of three years, the bonnet requires five-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. In either instance, a fourth of a yard of silk twenty inches



4929

Front View.



4929

Back View.

CHILD'S REEFER JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



4959

Front View.



4959

Back View.

CHILD'S BONNET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

wide will be needed for the lining, and a yard and a-fourth of ribbon four inches wide for the ties. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

Illustrated Miscellany.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

The nineteenth century is not the age for dictatorship, and Dame Fashion is compelled to lower her autocratic sceptre, and take into her counsels, not merely a select few, who will decide what shall be worn, but every woman who desires to be well dressed.

In fact, individualism asserts itself more

pay only enough attention to them to avoid the grotesque, and who, by adding a distinctive personal touch to their bonnets, avoid that most lamentable of all conditions, the commonplace, which is to be dreaded in one's *chapeau* as well as in one's conversation.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' CONTINENTAL HAT.—These two figures illustrate a front and a back view of the same hat. The shape flares stylishly over the face and is bent up at each side of the center of the back, and the brim is tastefully followed with a row of black silk gimp. A rosette-bow of black velvet holds the brim to the crown at the right side, and at the front a loop and end of velvet are artistically arranged, the velvet being held in position by a jet-and-Rhinestone buckle. A handsome plume lies about the crown at the right side, with a remarkably soft effect; and at the right side rise three feathers adjusted in Prince of Wales fash-



FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' CONTINENTAL HAT.

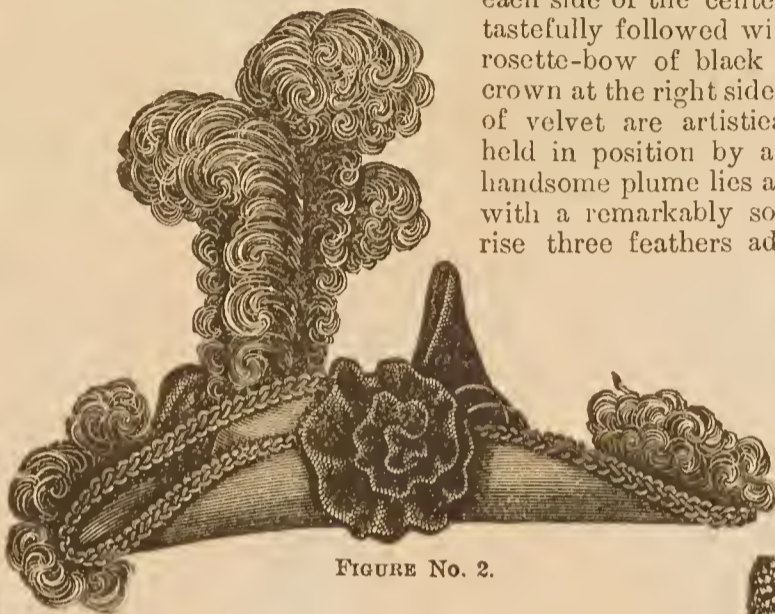


FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.

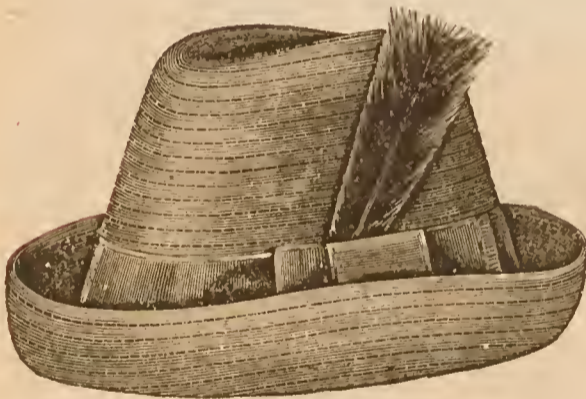


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' ALPINE HAT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4940; 7 sizes; 6 to 7½, hat sizes, or 19¼ to 23¾ inches, head measures; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' BONNET.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' BONNET.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 43 and 44.)

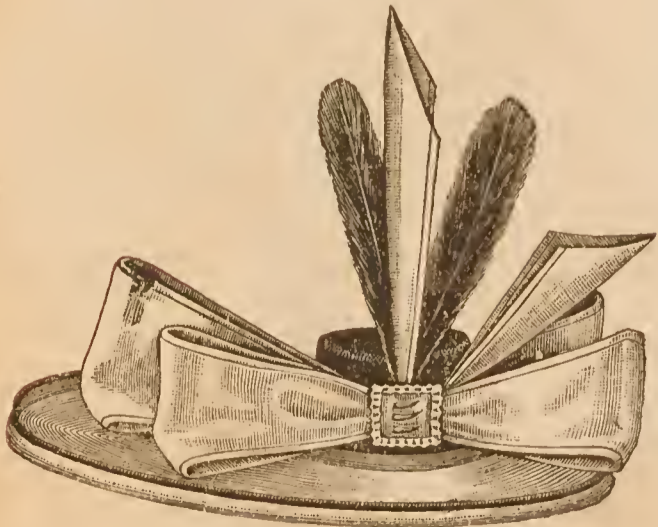


FIGURE NO. 5.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.

and more each season; and while fashion plates are still "law and gospel" to femininity in general, there are very many women who

ion, the brim being held in place by a coquettish bow, and a drooping plume which curls softly over the hair.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' ALPINE HAT.—This modish hat, which is shown developed in dark-brown cloth, was cut by pattern No. 4940, price 5d. or 10 cents. It is stylishly finished with machine-stitching and is simply trimmed with a band of grosgrain ribbon bowed flatly at the left side, and a stiff quill thrust through the bow.

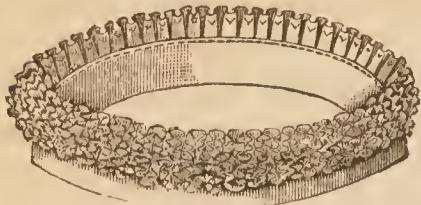


FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.
GROUP OF RUCHINGS.

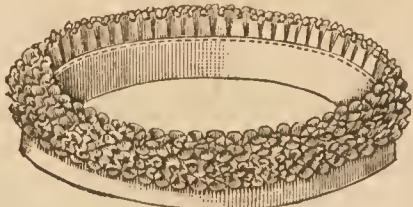


FIGURE NO. 2.

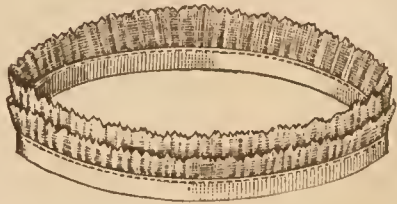


FIGURE NO. 3.

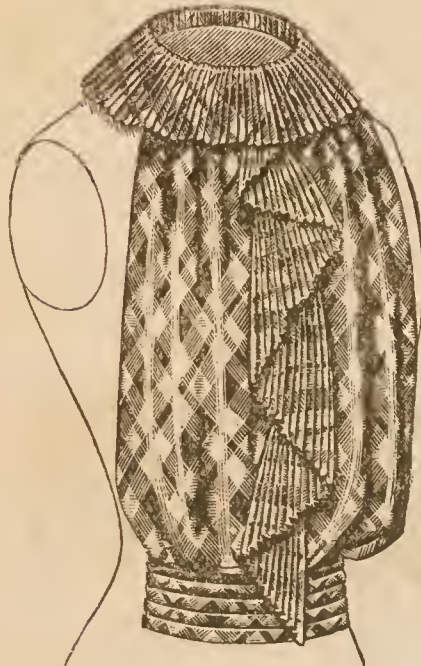


FIGURE NO. 4.—BLOUSE FRONT.

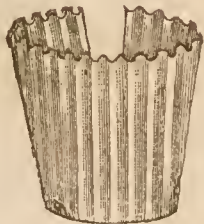


FIGURE NO. 6.

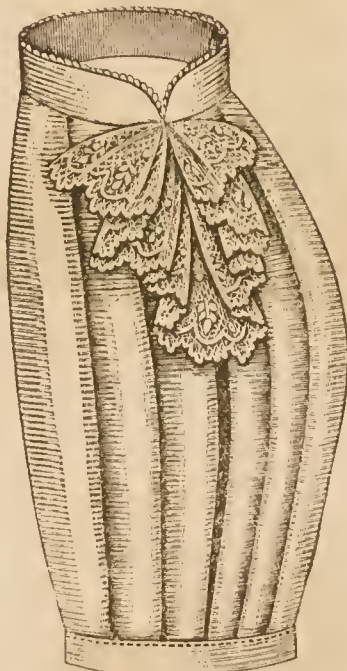


FIGURE NO. 9.—FANCY VEST.

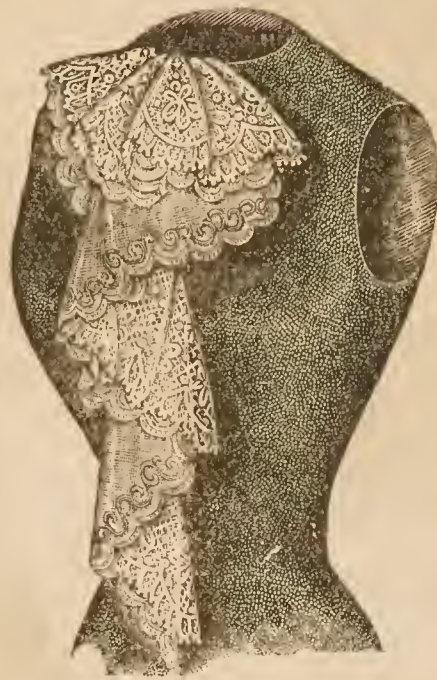


FIGURE NO. 10.—Jabot.

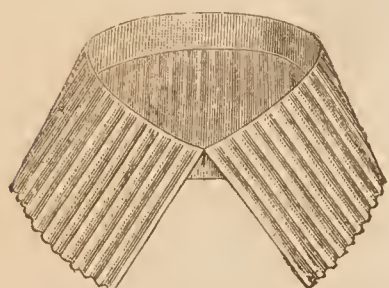


FIGURE NO. 5.

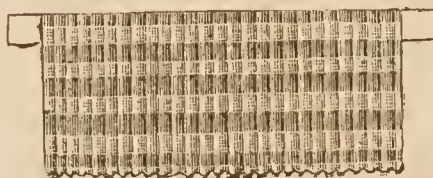


FIGURE NO. 8.

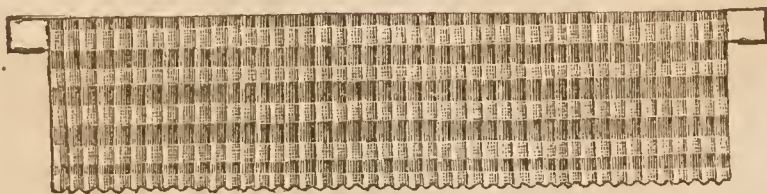


FIGURE NO. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 5, 6, 7 AND 8.—PURITAN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' BONNET.—The pretty bonnet here shown is made of mahogany felt-braid applied on white felt. It has a jaunty little crown, and the brim is turned up at the back under a fanciful bow of black velvet ribbon. Folds of velvet artistically trim the brim, and at the front the velvet is arranged in a becoming *pouf*, back of which rises a handsome white aigrette. A bridle of velvet ribbon finishes the back of the bonnet and is to be brought forward and arranged in a becoming bow under the chin.

FIGURE NO. 5.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—A hat of this description would be particularly becoming to a tall maiden with golden tresses. The brim, which is of light-green felt, flares broadly at the front and sides and is turned up stiffly all round. The saucy little crown is of black velvet, a tiny fold of which edges the brim. A stiff bow of white ribbon consisting of spreading loops and upright ends is placed jauntily at the left side, a Rhinestone buckle is adjusted at the center, and two black quills emerge from the heart of the bow.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—Very dressy indeed is the head-covering pictured in this engraving. It is made of black velvet, the crown being moderately high and the broad brim crinkled. An

Alsatian bow of wide black *point de Gène* lace is arranged in front and acts as a support for a bunch of *antennæ* feathers and fancy quills, also black; the hat is saved from absolute sombreness by a Rhinestone buckle, which is adjusted at the center of the bow. Narrow black velvet strings are added at the back, a bow catching the ribbons together near the center. The strings are permitted to fall at the back.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat which is made of light felt, is very stylish and will be found generally becoming. It flares prettily at the front and sides and is turned up at the back, the edge of the brim being prettily overlaid with an upturning row of handsome lace. A very unique effect is produced at the front by a double bow, one half of which is formed of velvet and the other half of innumerable loops of silk wire dotted with tiny beads. Donkey ears of velvet stand stiffly back of the bow, and among the loops are arranged clusters of pansies that contribute an extremely artistic effect.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' BONNET.—A very dressy bonnet is here pictured made of jet laid over a stylish wire frame. It fits the head smoothly, and at the brim is a pretty fall of lace. A bow of lace net is becomingly arranged at the front, and rising from among the loops are dainty sprays of roses and feathery grasses. Sections of ribbon are artistically woven through the crown just above the brim; they meet at the back beneath a fanciful bow, and their ends are carried around to the throat and bowed under the chin.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 44 and 45.)

Pictures of prim Puritan maidens, clad in sober stuffs relieved at

throat and wrists by spotless linen, are suggested by the stiffly starched and fluted ruffs which are a prominent feature of the present season's *lingerie*. The new Puritan collars and cuffs are similar in effect to those worn during the English Commonwealth, but the severely straight bands are softened somewhat by fine flutings. Of course, these adjuncts are only possible for house wear, and the lady who adopts this neat finish for her afternoon gown will look a modern Priscilla—less demure, perhaps, but no less quaint. There are other ruffs of ribbon and *lisse* that will serve as pretty framings for the face. Ribbon ruffs or ruchings are adaptable for street wear with either capes or coats.

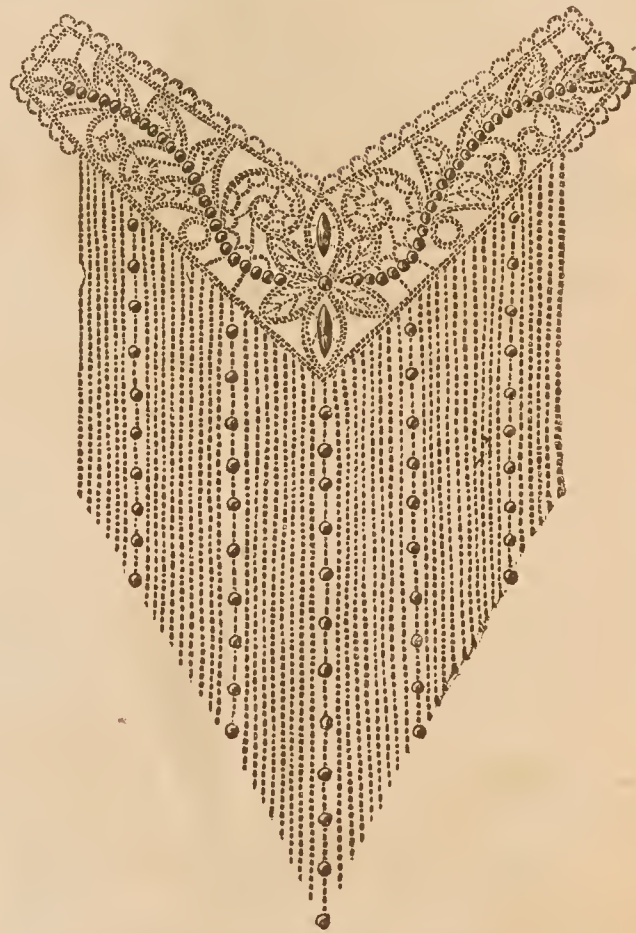


FIGURE NO. 11.—JET TABLIER.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 44 and 45.)

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—GROUP OF RUCHINGS.—At figure No. 3

is shown a *ruche* made of a wide and a narrow frill of rose-pink China silk pinked out at the edges.

Figure No. 2 pictures a shell-plaited *ruche* of light-brown *crépe lisse* trimmed with silk loop-edging to match.

The *ruche* illustrated at figure No. 1 is a shell-plaited one of white *lisse* edged with white silk, which is pressed in



FIGURE NO. 12.—CORSELET.

the tissue. A pretty neck finish will be contributed by any of these dainty ruchings.

FIGURE NO. 4.—BLOUSE FRONT.—Red-and-white plaid Surah was used for the front shown in the accompanying engraving. It is gathered at the top and bottom, the lower part drooping in blouse fashion over a folded girdle. A finely plaited turn-down collar completes the neck, and a plaited jabot falls from the neck to the girdle. A dark gown will be agreeably brightened by a front of this kind.

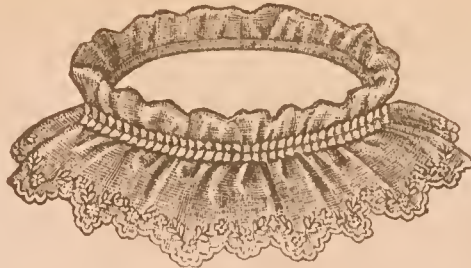


FIGURE NO. 14.—COLLARETTE.



FIGURE NO. 15.—RIBBON COLLARETTE.

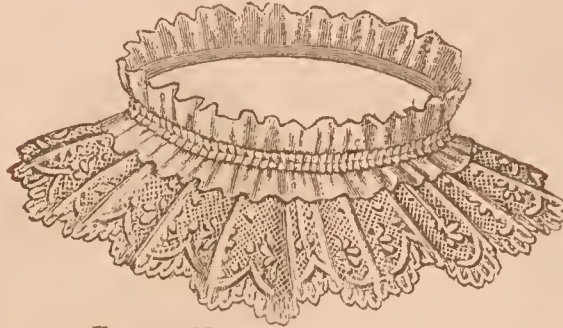


FIGURE NO. 16.—COLLARETTE.

silk, which is laid in side-plaits at each side of the center, a narrow band finishing the bottom, and a moderately high standing collar with rounded ends the neck. A short, soft jabot of *point de Bruxelles* lace is adjusted at the neck. Between jacket fronts a vest of this kind will be extremely effective.



FIGURE NO. 17.—SILK TIE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 45 and 46.)

FIGURE NO. 10.—JABOT.—A soft, dainty jabot is here shown made of white *point de Bruxelles* lace over embroidered light-blue *chiffon*, the jabot showing alternate folds of lace and *chiffon* when adjusted at the throat. The upper edges of both the lace and *chiffon* are caught together in gathers, and the double ruffle thus formed, when pinned on the bodice, will fall of its own accord in the cascade pictured.

FIGURE NO. 11.—JET TABLIER.—A dinner or other ceremonious gown may be very suitably embellished by a tablier of this kind. The garniture is composed of a pointed girdle, and a deep fringe that is more sharply pointed, minute jet beads and *ca-bochons* entering into the construction

FIGURE NO. 12.—CORSELET.—Black silk braid is represented in this stylish corselet, which is pointed at the center at both edges and high at the sides, where it extends to the under-arm seams. A corselet of this kind is adaptable to either a silk or woollen gown.

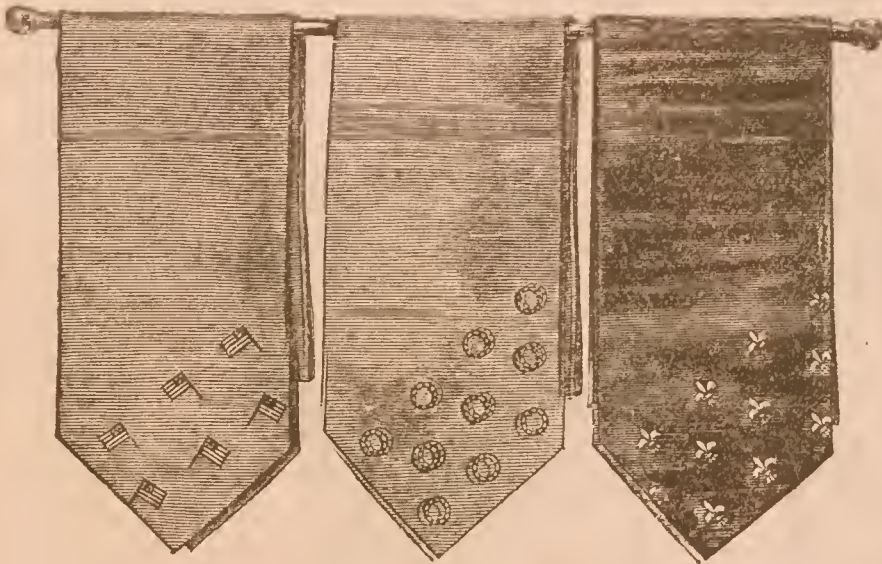


FIGURE NO. 13.—GROUP OF TIES.

FIGURES NOS. 5, 6, 7 AND 8.—PURITAN COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Quaint-looking adjuncts are the Puritan collars and cuffs pictured at these figures. At figure No. 5 is shown a collar made of white lawn and neatly fluted, the ends of the band to which the collar is adjusted protruding sufficiently to admit of fastening. When closed, the ends of the collar flare widely, and in the opening a tie may be worn, if desired.

A deep cuff to match the collar is shown at figure No. 6. The band of the cuff is slipped beneath the sleeve of the dress, and the back ends flare.

At figure No. 7 is pictured a collar made of pink-and-white striped lawn, also fluted, as these adjuncts invariably are. The collar when not closed has the effect of a wide, straight band.

Figure No. 8 shows a cuff to match the latter collar.

Besides the varieties described, these collars and cuffs, which are products of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, may be had in blue, heliotrope, dark-blue edged with white, blue-and-white striped, pink-and-blue, black-and-white and brown-and-white.

FIGURE NO. 9.—FANCY VEST.—A becoming vest for theatre wear is here shown developed in white

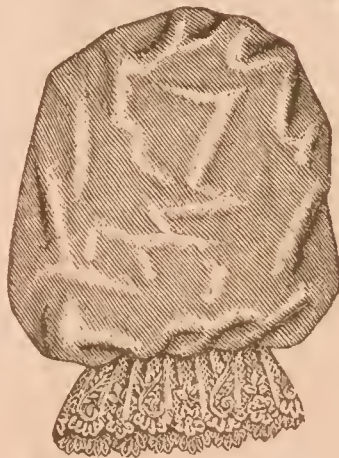


FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4932; 7 sizes; 9 to 15 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4952; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Dress-making at Home," on Pages 46 and 47.)

FIGURE No. 13.—GROUP OF TIES.—These ties are represented in prettily designed soft silks which may be easily bowed. The first tie is of dark silk and is cut in points at the ends and figured only at the ends with miniature American flags. The next tie is made of light-tinted silk and shows white rings above the lower edges. Black silk is portrayed in the last tie, and a dainty

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 45 to 48.)

Some one has tersely remarked that "The woman who can produce a distinct impression, scores, when her artless sister goes unnoticed." So many distinctive styles are offered this season, that it rests entirely with the woman herself whether she will be able to "score" or not.

The picturesque gowns of the First Empire have been received with great *éclat*, and permit the use of the most elaborate of ma-

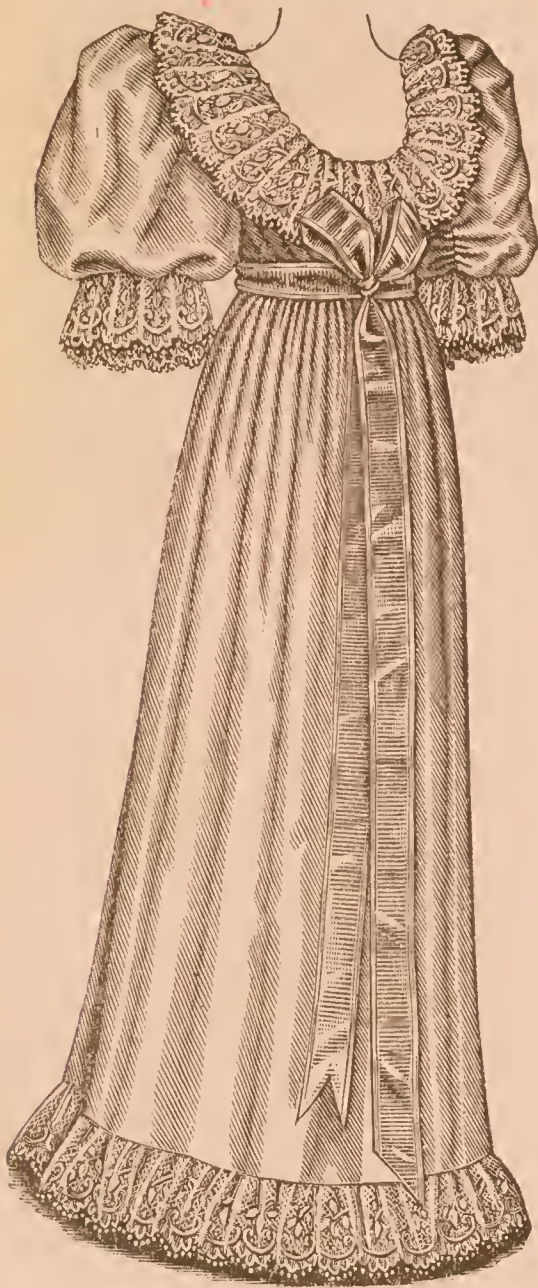


FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4912; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

fleur de lis design is wrought at the ends.

FIGURE No. 14.—COLLARETTE.—The material represented in this dainty collarette is Nile-green embroidered *chiffon*, which is gathered to a doubled frill of Nile-green China silk, a fine plaiting of narrow green ribbon concealing the joining of the *chiffon* and silk.

FIGURE No. 15.—RIBBON COLLARETTE.—This collarette stands high about the neck and is composed of numerous loops of narrow grosgrain ribbon sewed to a foundation. A collarette of this kind would be protective and becoming to a long, slender neck.

FIGURE No. 16.—COLLARETTE.—A collarette that may be appropriately worn at the neck of a silk gown intended for semi-ceremonious occasions is here shown made of *point de Bruxelles* lace. The lace falls from a frill of white China silk that is turned under at the top and gathered some distance below the top to form a heading, a narrow, white, finely box-plaited ribbon being applied over the gathers, with pretty effect.

FIGURE No. 17.—SILK TIE.—This tie is pictured made of yellow silk, with star-shaped blossoms embroidered in white upon it just above the pointed ends. It is formed in a large bow, which may be pinned at the throat of a gown.



FIGURE No. 5.



FIGURE No. 6.



FIGURE No. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TRIPLE CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4946; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 47 and 48.)

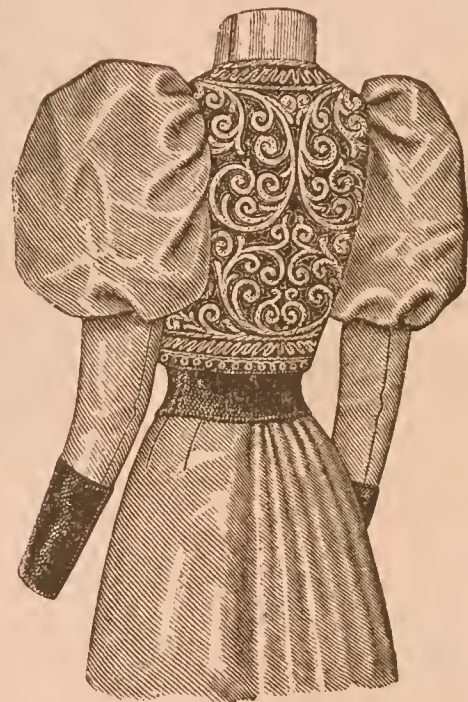


FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—DECORATION AND COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE COSTUME, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4956; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

In keen rivalry with the jaunty top-coats are the graceful capes, which, by-the-bye, are much shorter than formerly, and are so universally becoming and convenient that every maiden will strive to have one of them in her wardrobe.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS SLEEVE.—At figure No. 1 myrtle-green dress goods and velvet are associated in the sleeve, which is composed of a coat-shaped sleeve of serge, and a puff of velvet

materials and the richest of garnitures. Dame Fashion has most indulgently conceded to each woman the prerogative of being a law unto herself, and deciding whether filmy laces, elegant passementeries or richly embroidered Oriental bands shall form the trimming for her Midwinter gown.

A prominent feature of the season's modes is the small Eton jacket, which may be worn over any style of dress, from the most severe of street toilettes to the most *négligé* of house-gowns.

that extends almost to the elbow. The wrist is tastefully trimmed with two upturning folds of velvet. The sleeve may match or contrast with the waist with which it is to be worn.

Figure No. 2 represents the sleeve made of white *satin duchesse*; it is cut off below the puff and finished with a drooping frill of handsome lace. The sleeve was cut by pattern No. 4932, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION

is of velvet richly trimmed at the top with pearl passementerie ornaments, and the lower edge is decorated with a pearl passementerie tablier having a fancy pearl-bead fringe. These trimmings were selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN.—Figure No. 4 portrays the gown made of white India silk and trimmed artistically with *point de Bruxelles* lace. The full skirt is tastefully trimmed at the bottom with a frill of lace, and the short-waisted body is cut out



FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COLUMBUS CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4960; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

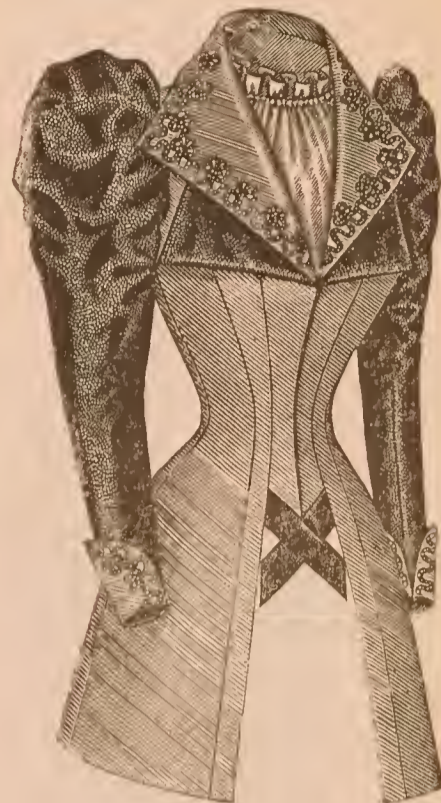


FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4914; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4944; 11 sizes; 28 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

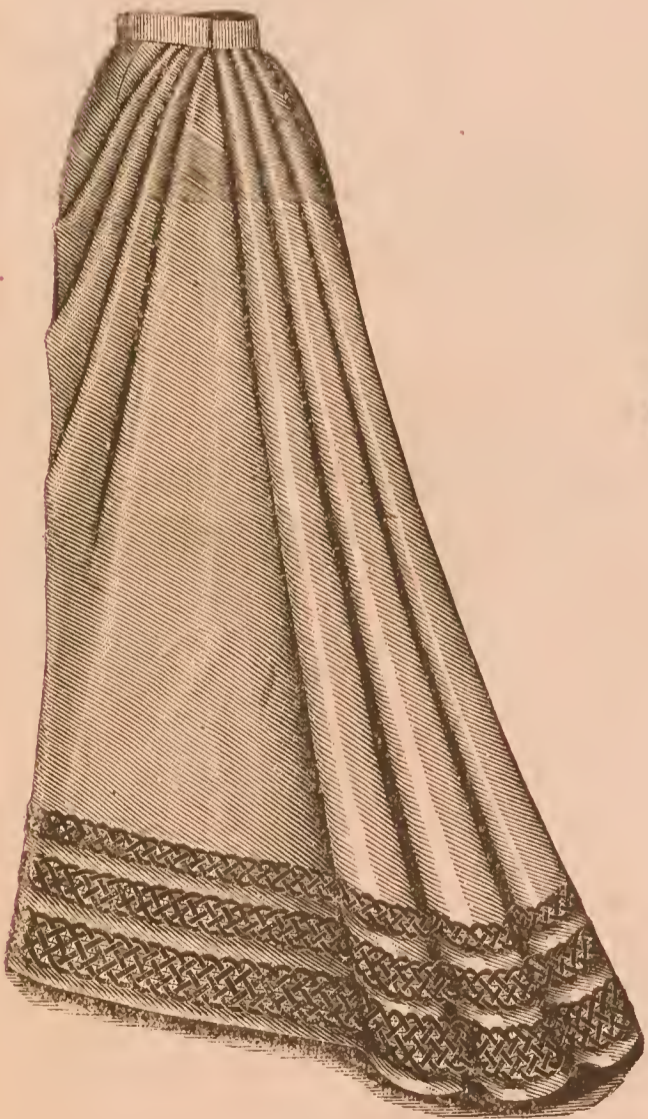


FIGURE NO. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4927; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

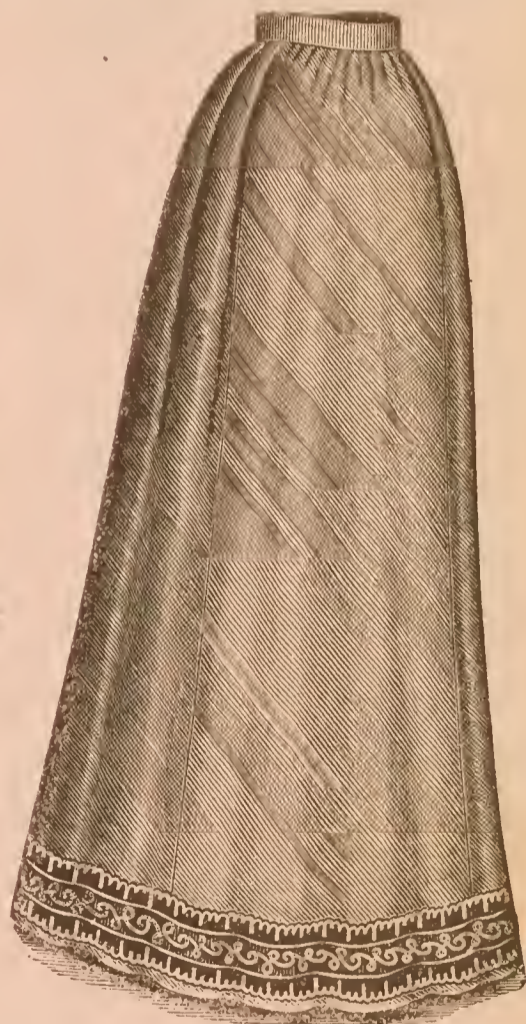


FIGURE NO. 13.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4938; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 48 and 49.)

they cross softly in characteristic style, are of silk, as are also the short puff sleeves. The sleeves are finished with folded bands of ribbon bowed prettily at the outside of the arm. The bodice front

AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—Black velvet and canary-colored silk are combined in this elegant waist, which was cut by pattern No. 4952, price 1s. or 25 cents. The surplice fronts, which extend to a little below the bust, where

in low, round outline at the top, a drooping frill of lace framing the neck prettily. The full puff sleeves only extend to the elbows, and each is trimmed with a fall of lace. A band of ribbon encircles the waist and is tied in a stiff bow at the front, the ends falling almost to the edge of the gown.

Figure No. 5 shows a back view of the costume developed in black India silk. The body is cut away at the top in deep V outline, and the neck edge is prettily trimmed with a falling frill of *chiffon*. Balloon puffs are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves and are artistically striped with rows of *moiré* ribbon. The pattern of the gown is No. 4912, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 6 AND 7.—DECORATION AND COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE COSTUME, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.—A front and a back view of this stylish costume are shown in these illustrations.

At figure No. 6 a pretty shade of gray camel's-hair and black velvet are ef-

gracefully wrinkled front and sides, and trumpet folds at the back that flare toward the lower edge. The skirt is attractively trimmed with three graduated rows of fancy black braid. The pattern used is No. 4927, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE No. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN.—A handsome combination of black Henrietta cloth and velvet is represented in this gown. The short-waisted body is shaped in Pompadour outline at the top, and the neck edge is uniquely trimmed with ribbon edged with narrow jet gimp. The puff sleeves are very full and extend but midway to the elbow. The front of the skirt is of velvet richly overlaid with jet ornaments and beads applied in vermicelli design; it is revealed in an inverted V between the flaring edges of panels that are included in the joining of the body and skirt. Plaits are displayed at the back, which is lengthened

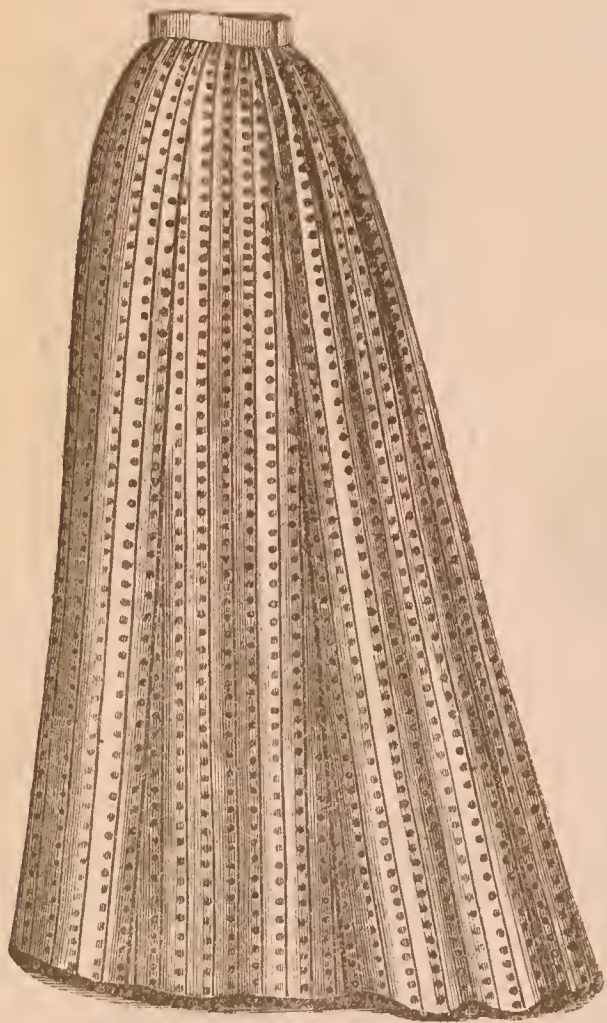


FIGURE No. 14.—LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4957; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)



FIGURE No. 15.—DECORATION AND COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' ETON TEA-GOWN.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4953; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 14 and 15, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 49.)

fectively associated. The four-gored skirt presents the admired sheath-like effect at the front and sides, while the back is disposed with pretty fullness by gathers at the top. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with a band of velvet. The front of the body is smooth above the bust, the fulness below being regulated by means of shirrings at the lower edge; and the back and sides are shaped by the usual gores and seams. The body is worn beneath the skirt, and the waist is encircled by a broad, fitted belt of velvet. Balloon puffs are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are trimmed at the wrists with deep bands of velvet. At the neck is a eurate collar. The Eton jacket is made of black velvet richly embroidered with gray silk and tinsel. Ladies desiring jackets similarly embroidered may send their goods, already cut, to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co., who will do the work to order.

A back view of this handsome costume is shown at figure No. 7. The pattern used is No. 4956, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TRIPLE CAPE.—Fawn cloth is shown in this cape, which was cut by pattern No. 4946, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The cape fits smoothly over the shoulders and extends to a stylish depth; it consists of three capes of graduated length, the lower edges of which, as well as the free edges of the rolling collar, are tastefully trimmed with gimp edged fur fringe. The cape is prettily lined throughout with changeable silk.

FIGURE No. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COLUMBUS CAPE.—Dark-green velvet is represented in this modish cape, which was cut by pattern No. 4960, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The garment extends to the fashionable military length, and the front edges separate over a short vest, displaying a notch below the closing. At the neck are a deep cape-collar and a Columbus ruff, and the free edges of the cape, with the exception of the ruff, are smartly trimmed with fur.

FIGURE No. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Sultan-red camel's-hair was used in the construction of this skirt, which has a

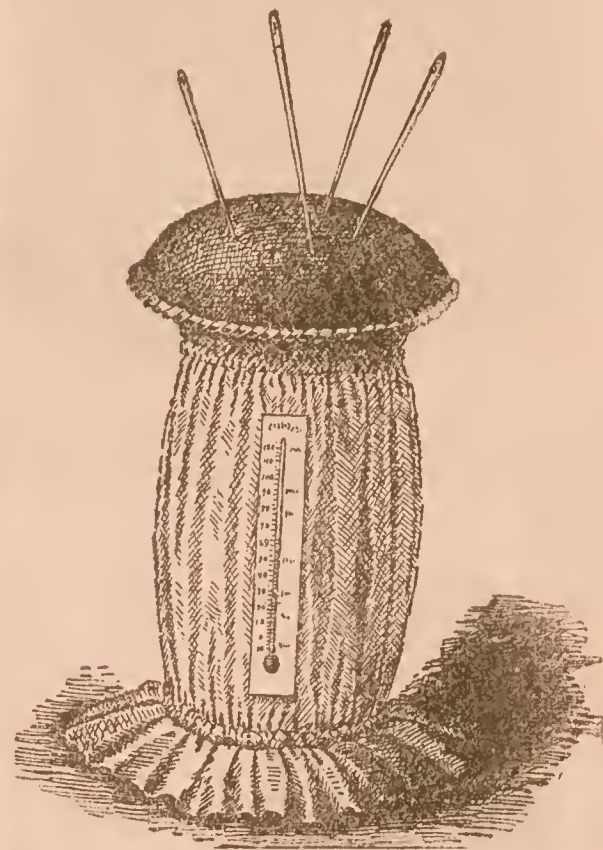


FIGURE No. 1.—PIN-CUSHION.



FIGURE No. 2.—SEWING TABLE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "The Work-Table," on Pages 49 and 50.)

to form a train of graceful length. A band of handsome gimp-edged ribbon is passed about the waist, and the ends are brought down the front edges of the panels to within some distance of the lower edge and finished in points. The gown was cut by pattern No. 4944, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Heliotrope dress goods, white Surah and violet velvet were

associated in this handsome basque, which was cut by pattern No. 4914, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The basque extends to three-quarter depth, except at the center of the front and back, where it is cut away to form points that are outlined by straps of velvet crossed at the center. The broad lapels are of velvet, and the fanciful rolling collar, which overlaps the lapels with the effect of double lapels, is of dress goods and is handsomely outlined with jet passementerie. A chemisette is prettily revealed between the ends of the collar; it is of white Surah and presents a dainty frill at the throat. The velvet sleeves are very full above the elbows, while a smooth effect is maintained below; and each wrist is finished with a rolling cuff of dress goods, the ends of which flare and are prettily rounded at the front of the arm, the free edges being tastefully trimmed with jet.

FIGURE NO. 13.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Henrietta cloth is represented in this skirt, which was cut by pattern No. 4938,

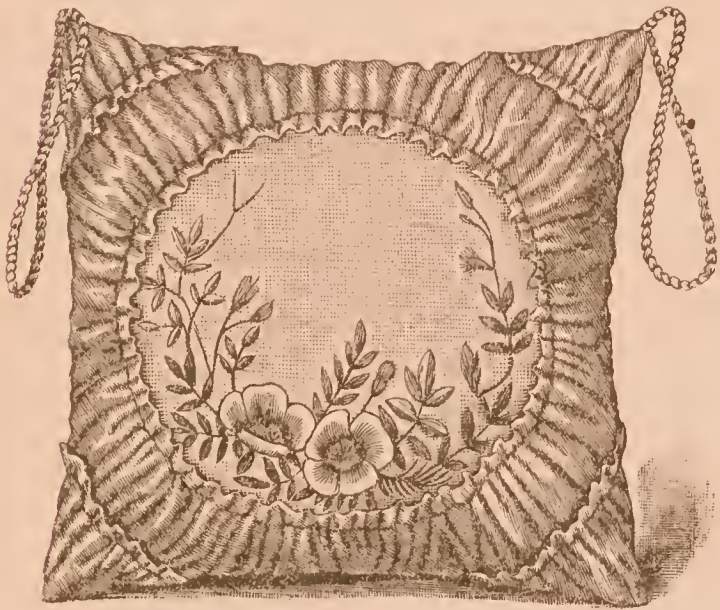


FIGURE NO. 3.—HEAD-REST.

price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt is in round length and has a narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side, and a back-gore of medium width. The front-gore is gathered at the top, forward-turning plaits are arranged at each side, and a box-plait is formed at the center of the back. The bottom of the skirt is handsomely trimmed with a velvet Escorial embroidered band.

FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—Fancy chevrot is represented in this skirt, which combines the most pleasing features of the Empire and bell modes, presenting as it does slight fulness at the top and flaring broadly at the bottom. It consists of a wide front-breadth, a narrow side-gore at each side, and a wide back-breadth. The pattern used in shaping is No. 4957, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 15.—DECORATION AND COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' ETON TEA-GOWN.—Vieux-rose cashmere, and grosgrain silk of a



FIGURE NO. 4.—LAUNDRY BAG.

deeper shade are effectively associated in this gown. The garment has jaunty Eton fronts, which are handsomely trimmed with tinsel-embroidered bands. Revealed between the jacket fronts is a full vest of silk, which extends to the edge of the gown and droops with blouse effect at the waist-line. Sections of ribbon start from beneath



FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 5, 6 AND 7.—WATCH-POCKET, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT.

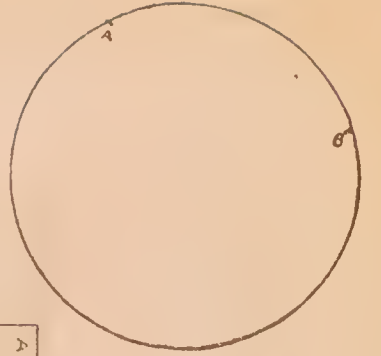


FIGURE NO. 6.



FIGURE NO. 7.

the jacket fronts and are tied in a bow at the center of the front, their long ends falling low upon the vest. The front edges of the side-fronts below the waist-line are outlined with embroidered bands, this trimming being turned up in a point at the lower edge, and carried up slantingly to the back. The back is in Princess style and is extended into the sweeping folds of a train of graceful length. The full

puff sleeves extend below the elbows and are turned under deeply at the lower edges to form pretty frills over the deep cuff-facings; and each wrist is trimmed with an embroidered band. At the neck is a collar somewhat resembling the

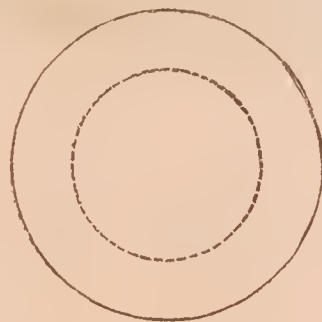


FIGURE NO. 8.



FIGURE NO. 9.

Leicester shape, and between its ends are revealed soft folds of silk. The pattern used in the making is No. 4953, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

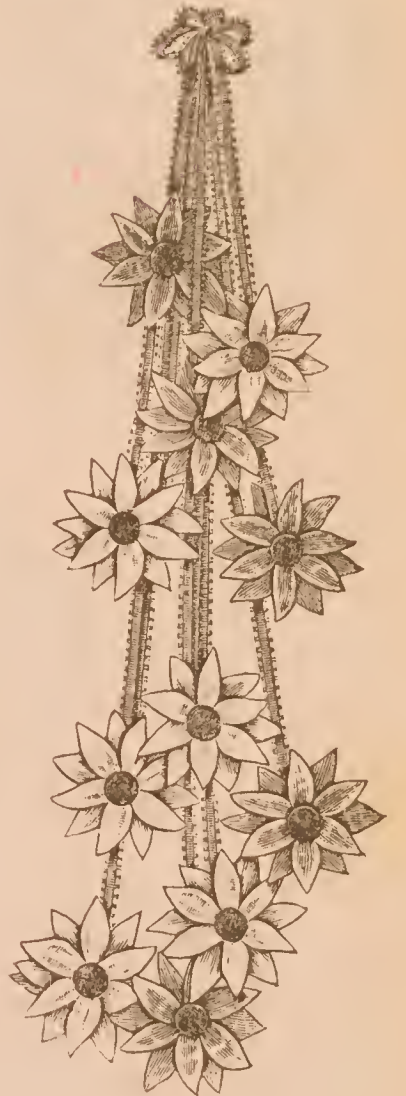


FIGURE NO. 10.

FIGURES NOS. 8, 9 AND 10.—DAISY PENWIPER, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "The Work-Table," on Page 50.)

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 48 and 49.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—PIN-CUSHION.—A large spool is the foundation of this practical article. A velvet cushion is placed on top, and the remainder of the spool is hidden beneath a covering of silk that is shirred at the top and bottom, a frill falling

below the lower shirring. A small thermometer is adjusted at one side. No one would suspect the existence of a spool in this pretty cushion, which will prove an ornament to the bureau or sewing table.

FIGURE No. 2.

—SEWING TABLE.—A light and convenient sewing table is here pictured. The table is of oak and has a drawer from which the bottom has been removed. Around the drawer is adjusted a bag of China silk. The bag is drawn together at the bottom and proves a convenient receptacle for stockings and other small



FIGURE No. 1.—HEAD-REST.

articles that require mending. Upon the table are placed a pin-cushion, work-basket and spools of thread.

FIGURE No. 3.—HEAD-REST.—Round a disc of bolting-

short brown ribbons. Crossing the outside diagonally from the upper left corner to the lower right corner are wide strips of brown and yellow grosgrain ribbon arranged in a small bow at the bottom and in a great bow at the top. The ends of brown and yellow suspension ribbons are tacked to the top of the bag, a bow being formed at the top. A bunch of yellow and brown baby ribbons strung with coins hangs from the bow, with pretty effect. Such a bag may be very easily reproduced and at slight expense. The matting may be purchased from a dealer in teas, and the coins from a Chinese laundryman. The coins may be bronzed, if desired. Two shades of olive-green will prove as effective as the yellow and brown combination chosen in the present instance.

FIGURES Nos. 5, 6 AND 7.—WATCH-POCKET, AND SECTIONS FOR

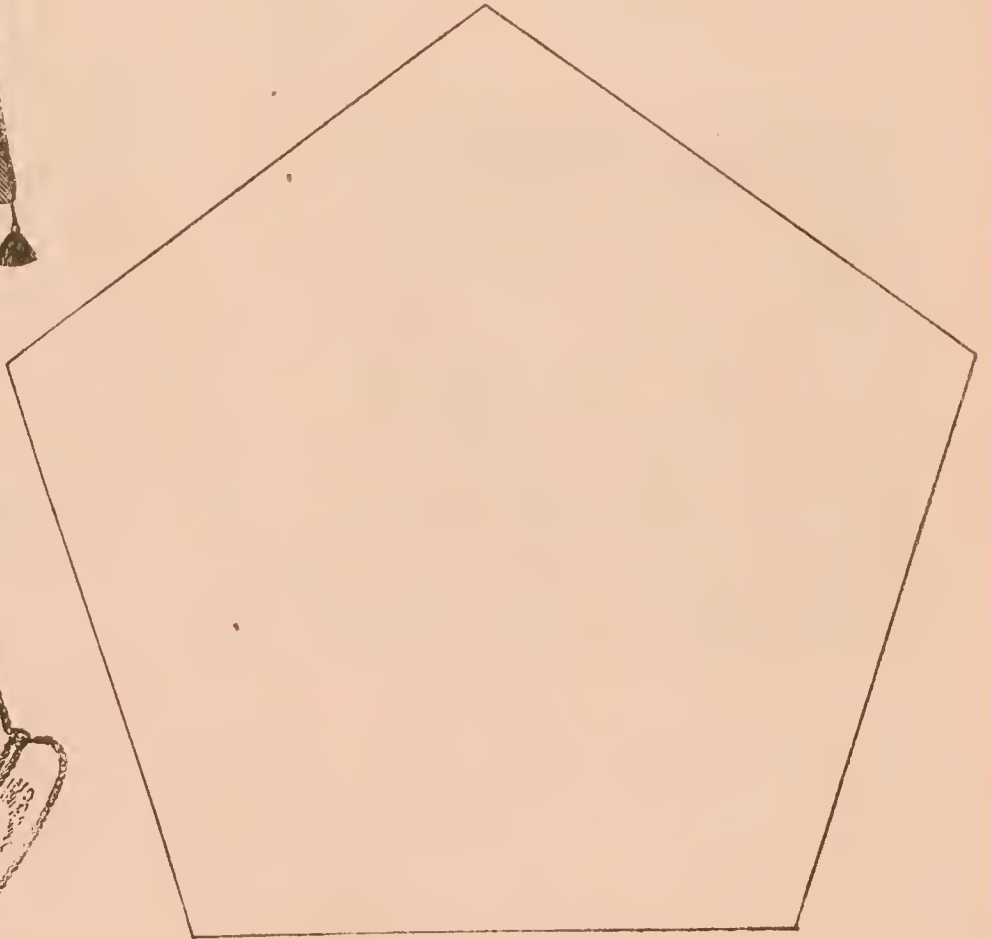


FIGURE No. 3.



FIGURE No. 2.

SHAPING IT.—A unique receptacle for a watch is pictured at figure No. 5. It is cut from cardboard according to the sections shown at figures Nos. 6 and 7. The back and front of the pocket are covered with cream-white silk, and upon the front is painted an owl on a branch, with the significant words, "I'll Keep Watch." Over the side, which is neatly sewed to the front and back, is a puffing of silk, which is continued in a frill at the back, the frill being edged with golden-brown ribbon. The ends of a suspension ribbon are tacked to the back at the top. The ends marked A and B of the section for the side, shown at figure No. 7, extend to the corresponding letters in the section for the front or back of the pocket, pictured at figure No. 6, when the parts are sewed together.

FIGURES Nos. 8, 9 AND 10.—DAISY PENWIPER, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT.—At figure No. 10 is shown a dainty penwiper presenting natural-looking daisies hanging from the lower ends of green baby-ribbon stems. The stems are of graduated lengths and are arranged at the top in a rosette. The daisies are cut alternately from white and yellow felt and have centers of brown plush. Figure No. 9 shows a section for the petals, twelve of which are cut for each flower. Six petals are joined together at one end, the ends meet-

cloth showing a floral design painted in natural colors is arranged a puffing of China silk. A small puffing is disposed at each corner, and suspension loops of cord are sewed to the upper corners, completing a very handsome head-rest. Two varieties of silk may be used instead of the silk and bolting-cloth, if one is not skilful with the brush.

FIGURE No. 4.—LAUNDRY-BAG.—The bag here shown is a unique and handsome one for holding small pieces of soiled linen. It is made of a single section of the Chinese matting that covers tea boxes. The section is joined at its lower edge and at the side edges to within some distance of the top, which is reversed and fringed; and upon the outside are painted bronze discs, liquid bronze being used for the purpose. Alternate strips of brown and yellow baby ribbon hang from tiny bows over the fringed portion, and Chinese copper coins are strung upon the ribbons, forming a jingling fringe. Along the bottom a similar fringe is arranged with long yellow and

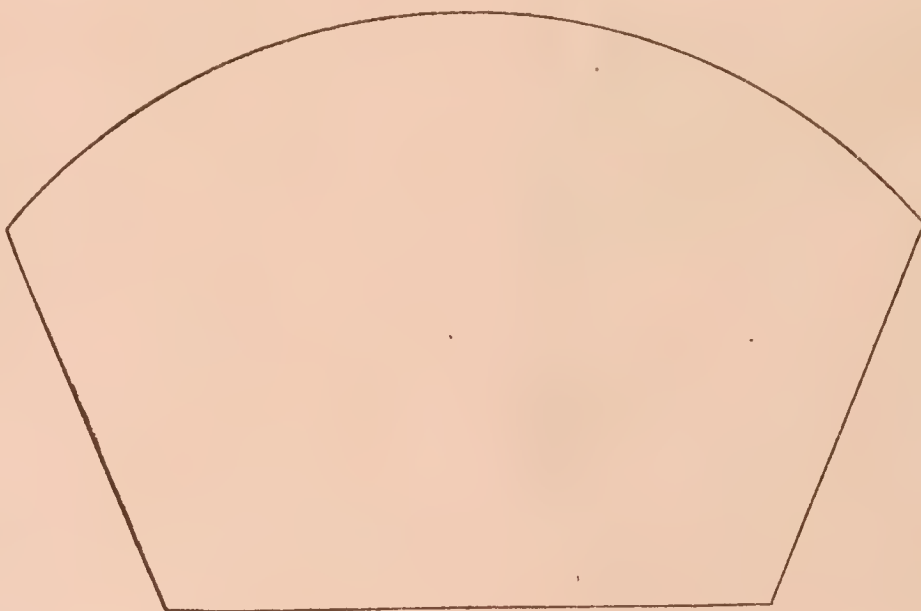


FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURES Nos. 2, 3 AND 4.—SEWING-BASKET, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT. (IN REDUCED SIZE.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 51.)

and yellow felt and have centers of brown plush. Figure No. 9 shows a section for the petals, twelve of which are cut for each flower. Six petals are joined together at one end, the ends meet-

ing under the center. Six more are disposed in the same manner and placed against the others, the upper petals being arranged in the spaces formed by the under ones. The center is cut from paste-board according to the dotted line in the section at figure No. 8, and the plush covering is cut according to the solid line.

reduced size, individual fancy directing the dimensions desired. Flowered crêtonnes are frequently used for baskets of this kind, in which case embroidery will not be required.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK

(For Illustrations see Pages 50 to 52.)

FIGURE No. 1.—HEAD-REST.—China silk is represented in this ornamental head-rest. A pretty floral design is embroidered at the

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Page 53.)

You have French dolls that can close and open their eyes, talking dolls, and all sorts of dolls, and you have played with them ever since Santa Claus dropped them down the chimney to you; but you have had a surfeit of fine dollies, I know, and wish there existed other species that would prove more interesting than the neglected ones.

Here we have a lot of paper dolls to create, which will afford you more than one day's work and amusement. You will notice that there are always two corresponding figures. One of these is for the front and the other for the back, so that you may see dolly from each side.

There are two ways of making these dolls. One way, and the casier one, is to cut out the pictures presented herewith and paste them very carefully on stiff paper, trimming the paper off in the outline of the pictures. Then paste the figures that belong to each other together, allowing the little oblongs to fall apart freely, however, so that they may be bent apart and form supports. After you have completed your dollies, you may place them on a table or bench, the supports holding them in a natural and graceful position.

The other method of doing

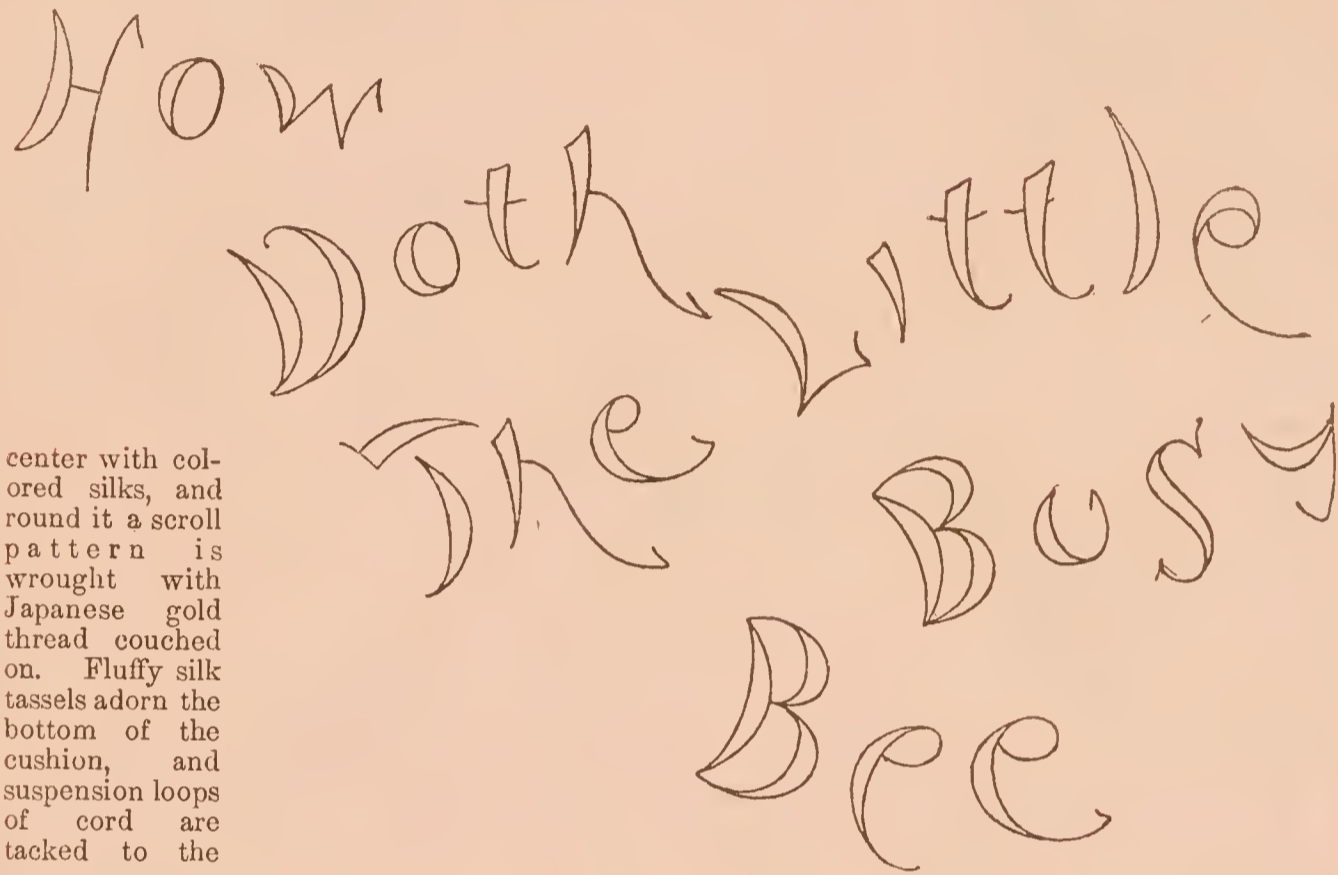


FIGURE No. 5.

center with colored silks, and round it a scroll pattern is wrought with Japanese gold thread couched on. Fluffy silk tassels adorn the bottom of the cushion, and suspension loops of cord are tacked to the upper corners.

FIGURES Nos. 2, 3 AND 4.—SEWING-BASKET, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT.

—A very practical sewing-basket is here shown made of cardboard, covered neatly with blue sateen. The bottom is cut the shape of the section shown at figure No. 3. The flaps are cut the shape of figure No. 4, but considerably larger; and five flaps will be required. When neatly covered the flaps are joined at the lower edges to the bottom, the side and upper edges of the flaps being followed with blue silk cord, which is formed in loops at the bottom, and in knots between the flaps at the top, long double loops falling over the left upper corner of the front flap. Pertinent devices are embroidered on the flaps in outline stitch with yellow silk. The designs and quotations are shown at figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

FIGURES Nos. 5, 6, 7 AND 8.—DESIGNS AND QUOTATIONS FOR DECORATING SEWING-BASKET.—The designs and quotations here illustrated may be copied exactly and used to decorate the various flaps of the sewing-basket shown at figure No. 2. A swarm of bees is pictured at figure No. 7, and a spool of silk with a threaded needle and thimble at figure No. 8. "How Doth the Little Busy Bee" is shown at figure No. 5, and "Improve Each Slining Hour" at figure No. 6. The designs are shown in their actual size, but the sections in a

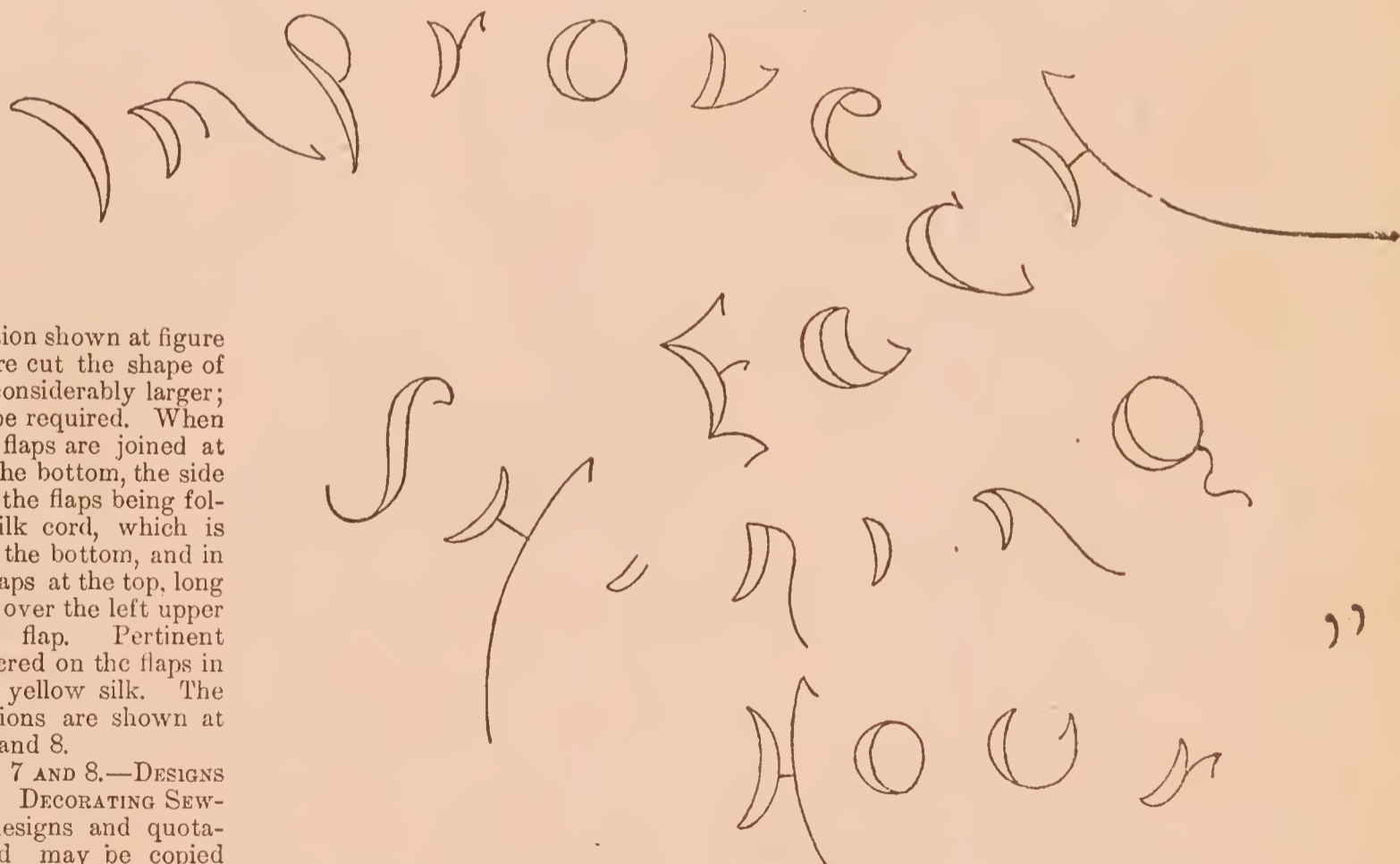


FIGURE No. 6

FIGURES Nos. 5 AND 6.—QUOTATION DECORATION FOR SEWING-BASKET. (IN CORRECT SIZE.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5 and 6, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

the work is as follows: Trace the figures—that is, both the forms and supports, on tissue or tracing paper, and then on cardboard or very stiff paper, and fill out the outlines with water-color

paints, tinting the faces to look life-like. The pasting is done as in the other instance.

Figures Nos. 1 and 2 picture a gentleman doll. His left hand is slightly raised and he seems to be arguing some point.

At figures Nos. 3 and 4 are shown respectively the front and back of a young lady doll, who is dressed as trimly and stylishly as mamma, in her tailor-made gown. In her right hand she holds a book from which she seems to be reading aloud.

The little boy doll shown at figures Nos. 5 and 6 has his hands crossed over his knee and is planning something new or else thinking over the lessons learned at school.

Figures Nos. 7 and 8 represent a wee maiden with a rose in her right hand.

Baby belongs to this fine family of paper dolls, and is shown in a life-like position at figures Nos. 9 and 10, with a rattle in her tiny right hand and a happy expression on her chubby little face.

At figures Nos. 11 and 12 the lady doll is shown again. At figure No. 11 the supports are partly flat, and at figure No. 12 they are entirely flat and rest on a bench.

With so many people you could have a doll party, and ever so much fun over it. Indeed, if I did not live so far away, I should be happy to share it with you.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Page 54.)

The illustrations in this department include three knot scarfs and a folded Ascot.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—Black satin is the material pictured in this scarf, and the design is in white. This shape is one of the jauntiest of the season's offerings, and the flaring apron is its chief characteristic.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF

material being blue silk of fine quality, with the design in black and silver. A feature of this scarf is the omission of the band. It is provided with a shield that fits under a turn-down collar, presenting the effect of a four-in-hand scarf.

The back view, figure No. 4, shows an elastic loop holding a wire catch, which is passed over the button of the collar.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOLDED ASCOT.—Satin in a dark shade of blue was chosen for making this scarf, the figures being



FIGURE NO. 7.

in red. A variety of shapes may be formed with the Ascot, which is universally becoming.

DRIFT.

The dressy wrap and the three-quarter coat are not rivals. Each has its distinct uses, and both are needed in a lady's wardrobe.

If but one new top-garment is possible this season, a stylish coat is by all means to be preferred, because it can be worn at all times and in all places, while a handsome wrap is only suited to dressy occasions.

Woollen fabrics bearing tufts of shaggy wool that either match or contrast with the grounds are more in request this season than last. When goods of this kind are made up with elegant severity, added garniture is unnecessary.

A distinguished-looking evening toilette for semi-grand occasions is made of broché crépon in a pinkish shade of gray, with

white crépon for the sleeves, vest and guimpe. Such a gown could be illuminated with gold, steel or jet trimmings, with bunches of yellow, blush-pink or Jacqueminot roses, or, perhaps tufts of plumes in black or any becoming color; and the fan, the hosiery, and a knot of ribbon in the hair could be chosen to correspond.

TECK.—This scarf is known as the Dorchester and is made of silk showing satin figures. It is a very neat shape and may be becomingly worn with any style of collar.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—GENTLEMEN'S TECK SCARF.—At figure No. 3 a full front view of this improved scarf is pictured, the ma-

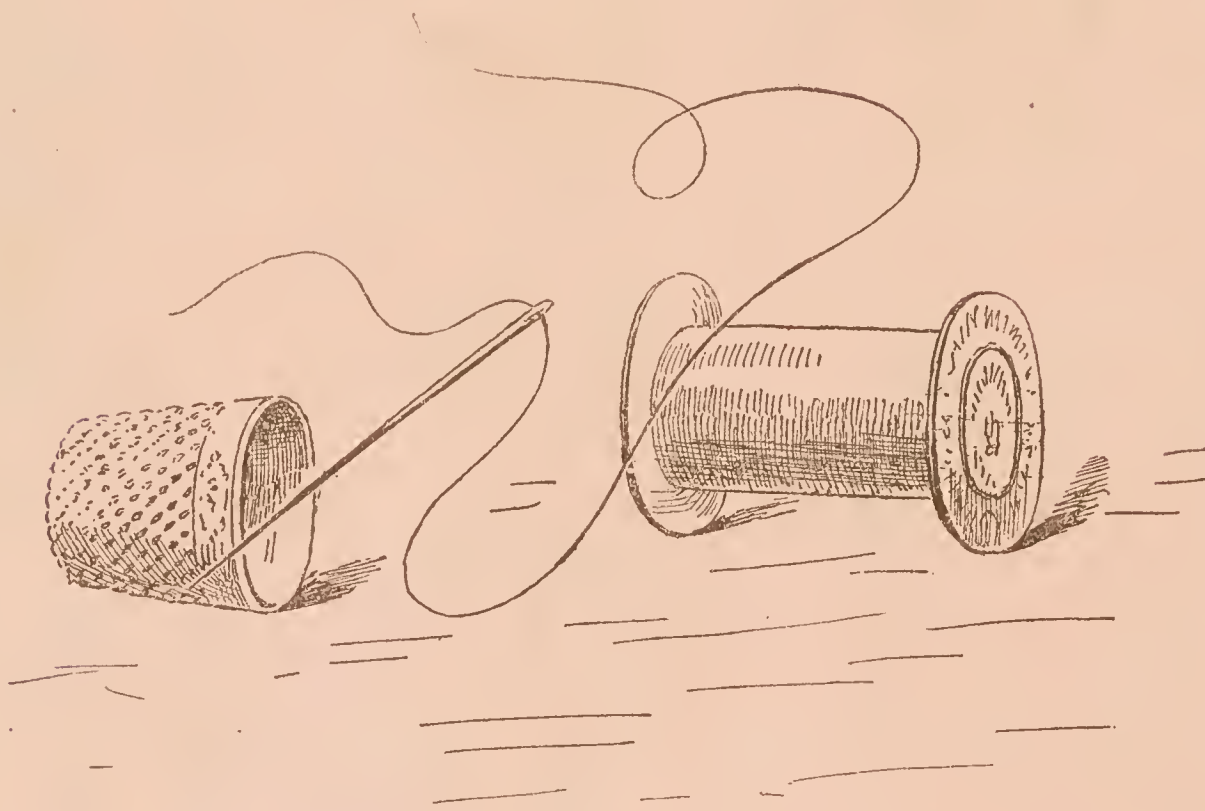


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—DECORATION FOR SEWING-BASKET. (IN CORRECT SIZE.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7 and 8, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 51.)

The closely hung skirts now in vogue are very apt to leave a portion of the stockings exposed when the wearer is seated, and for this reason the hose should be chosen to enliven or harmonize with

vet, and white felt or beaver brims; and their trimming consists of plumes, and buckles placed on bands with or without bows. Quills sprinkled with gold or silver are popular decorations for



FIGURE NO. 1.



FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.



FIGURE NO. 5.



FIGURE NO. 6.



FIGURE NO. 7.



FIGURE NO. 8.



FIGURE NO. 9.



FIGURE NO. 10.



FIGURE NO. 11.



FIGURE NO. 12.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 AND 12.—PAPER DOLLS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, see "Children's Corner," on Pages 51 and 52.)

the costume. Figured stockings are not considered in the best of taste by fastidious women.

Many large hats have full applied crowns of black or colored vel-

large and small hats, and also for bonnets. On the latter they are arranged in Mercury fashion, with impressive effect.

White guipure, *point de Gène* and Irish-point laces are very gen-

erally used to illuminate dark-hued bonnets, being deftly disposed among twists and loops of other trimming. White lace that has been yellowed by time will accord with every color used in millinery.

Eton, zouave, Figaro and boléro jackets are stylishly made of velvet embroidered with jet or gold or richly ornamented with brilliant open galloons. Heavy open laces, underlaid or not with colored fabrics, are also used for these popular little garments, which will be frequently worn to brighten plain attire for concert, theatre and opera wear when full dress is not assumed. Jackets of this class may be sleeveless or may have half-long open sleeves or moderately close long sleeves.

A superb Princess dinner and reception gown for a fair-haired young matron is made of golden-brown velvet. Three pipings of yellow velvet are applied above the hem at the bottom, and yellow silk guipure lace is ruffled at the elbows of the balloon sleeves and applied about the bust in Bertha fashion.

Coats of heavy corded or Ottoman silk are

head-covering may be tastefully assumed with several costumes.

Sheath, bell and slightly draped skirts are being left open at one or both of their side-front seams to display a soft arrangement of guipure or other lace set upon false skirts or linings. Similar lace is disposed in epaulette or jockey fashion over the shoulders or about the tops of the sleeves.

Ivory-white laces of the heavy varieties are still applied in many fanciful ways upon light and dark velvets, silks and woollens, being equally approved upon all these textures by the highest authorities in dress.

Open embroideries, and plastrons of lace wrought for the purpose are again inserted in gore shape from belt to hem in skirts and from belt to throat in bodices, the points apparently meeting or overlapping at or near the waist-line.

Superb Persian effects are woven into or upon fine cheviots and Venetian cloths. They are seen upon both the smooth and rough varieties.

Sleeves are not so high as formerly, but are very much fuller, as they should be while skirts



FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF TECK.

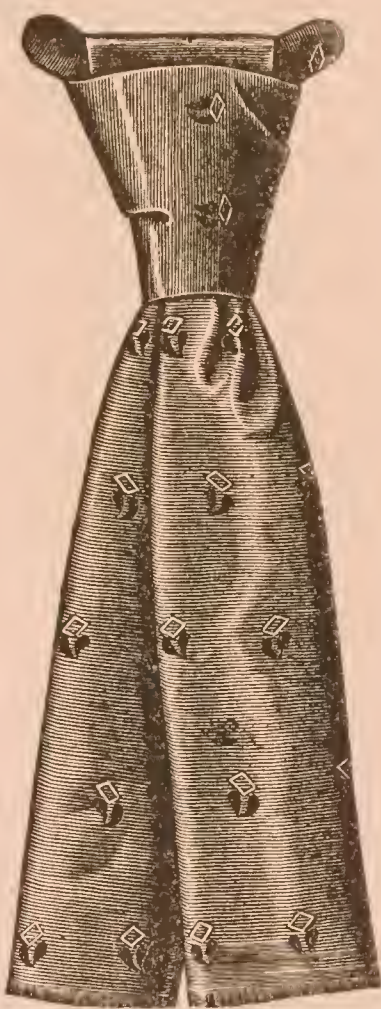


FIGURE NO. 3.

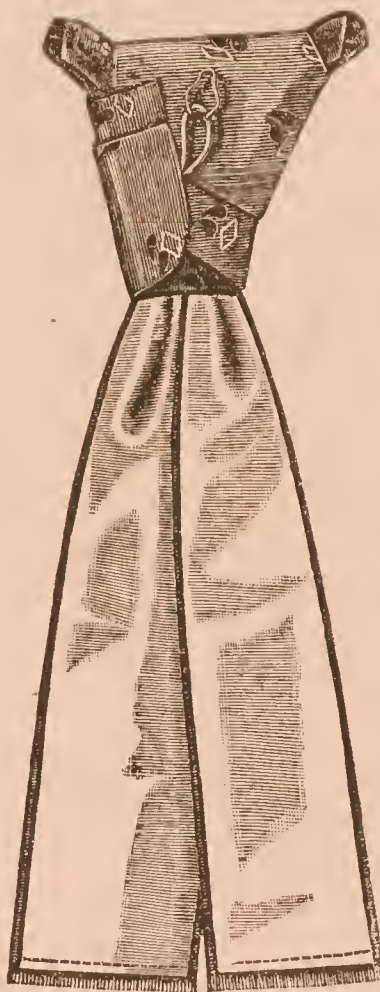


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—GENTLEMEN'S TECK SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOLDED ASCOT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 52.)

fashionable for visiting. Indoors they are unfastened and the fronts thrown back to display their bright-hued linings, and the handsome vests, basques or waists worn beneath. The latter garments, which may be of silk, brocade or some other rich fabric, will harmonize with or match the coat linings, and will also accord with the accompanying hats or bonnets or their trimmings. An assortment of ribbon knots, tufts of feathers or sprays of blossoms kept in readiness to pin among the decorations of a hat or bonnet will render the completion of a visiting toilette a very simple matter.

The wise woman of fashion procures several stiff quills or slender wings of different colors and thrusts one or two of them into hat, cap or bonnet to adapt it fashionably to the gown with which it is to be worn. Thus, a single

ago. It harmonizes with every shade in dress goods.

Whether or not to trim any part of a costume, and especially the hem of the skirt, is a question to be decided by individual taste.

are plainly shaped and finished.

Russian waists, as full blouses are now called, and glove-fitting vests (the latest term for closely adjusted waistcoats) are worn in alternation by those who desire to give variety to their attire.

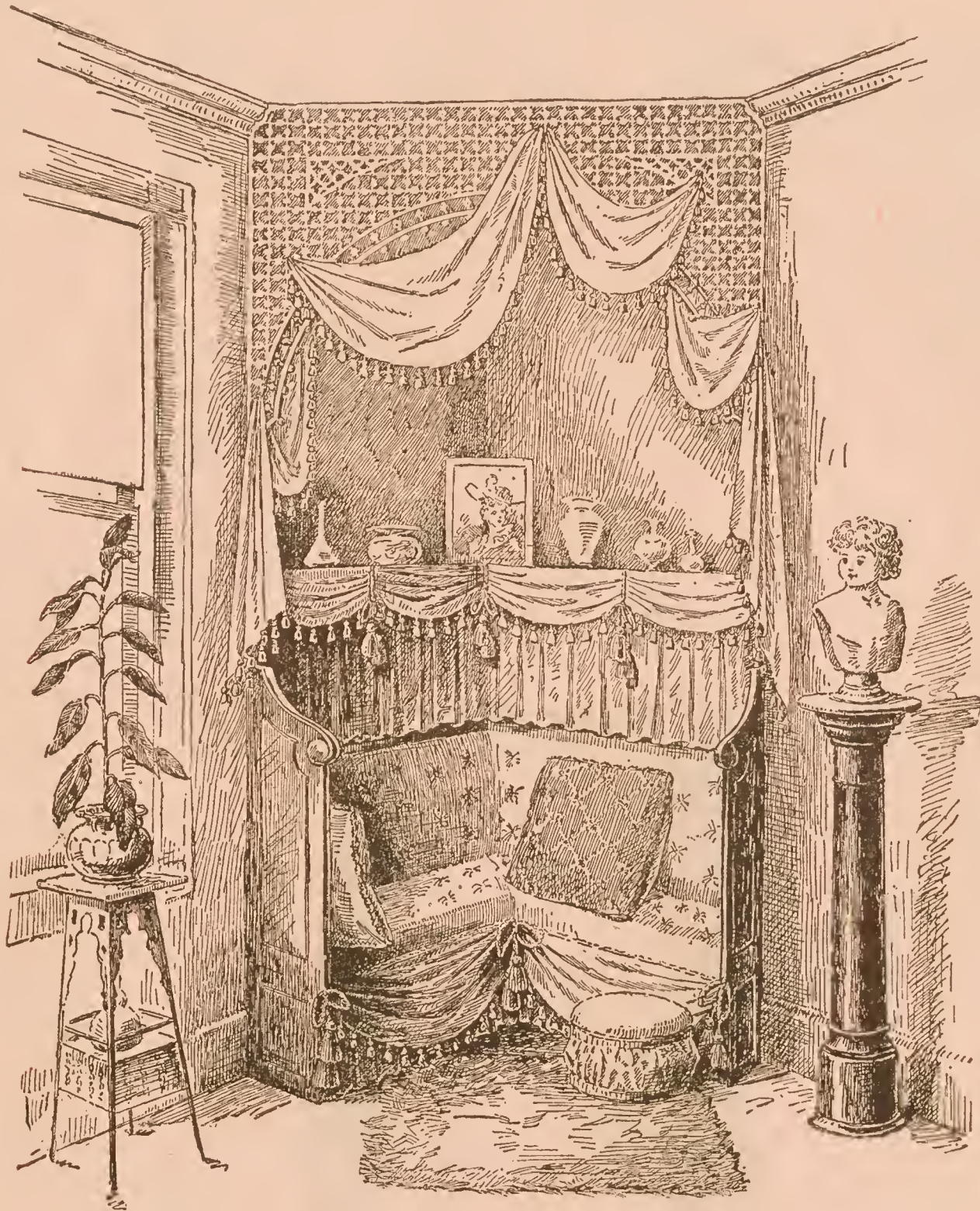
Burgundy is as popular a color for vests as dun, russet and buff were a few months

COSY CORNERS AND ARTISTIC NOOKS.—No. 13.

Square rooms may be furnished more advantageously than oblong ones, of which most houses have at least one. However, modern art has overcome the ungainliness of the oblong room, and by simple means has made it possible to confer the cosiest air imaginable on such an apartment.

In an angle at the lower end of the room may be built a pretty,

hangs a short drapery that is trimmed with fringe and caught in festoons with cords and tassels. Odd jars and vases and a framed photograph ornament the mantel, and below it a settee with high oaken sides is fitted. The settee is upholstered with jute showing light-colored figures on a yellow ground, and round the bottom is a curtain-drapery to match. Yellow tassel fringe trims the drapery,



reposeful-looking nook, which may be shut off by a screen, if seclusion be desired, and otherwise exposed to view as a delightful and improving feature of the room. The engraving shows such a nook. While the surroundings have an influence on an artistically built corner, they must be free from elaboration if the corner is to be a conspicuous feature. The walls in this case are tinted pink, furnishing a favorable background for the colors introduced in the nook.

A handsome Moorish grille transom of white enamel is adjusted across the angle, and over it is disposed a drapery of yellow Liberty silk, which is drawn in and out through the lattice and artistically draped. Tassel fringe to match the silk trims the lower edge.

In the angle is fitted a mantel shelf that is covered with a drapery of yellow silk corresponding with the transom drapery. A box-plaited founce is stacked to the edge of the mantel, and over it

which is caught up at the ends and through the center with cords and tassels. Silk burlap pillows are introduced and add much to the general cosy effect.

In front of the settee lies a square rug of Iceland lamb, and on it rests a pretty round foot-stool of old-rose plush, a puffing of silk to match forming the side. At the left side of this pretty corner stands a pedestal supporting the bust of a child, and at the right is a fancy stand upon which is placed a jardinière containing a growing plant.

The French idea of furnishing a corner of an apartment in strong contrast with the remainder is admirably expressed in this instance. The use of light or dark draperies and appointments for such a corner will depend on the furnishing of the room and also on the location of the corner. Bright colorings are favorable to a subdued light, while dark, rich tones are brought out prettily by a strong light.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.—No. 13.

One can scarcely help philosophizing on the wonders of the needle, while watching, in the progress of a piece of fancy work, the beautiful creations gradually growing out of the simplest kind and arrangement of stitches.

The stitch herein treated is one that calls forth special admiration,

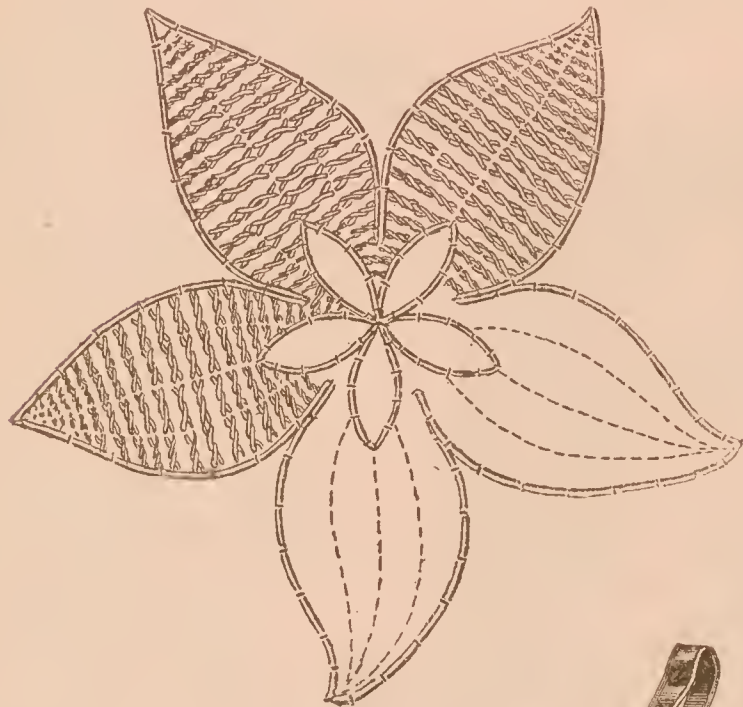


FIGURE NO. 1.—FLOWER DESIGN.

as much for its simplicity as for its exquisite beauty of effect. It is illustrated in detail at figure No. 4, and its special adaptation to conventionalized flowers and leaves is shown at figures Nos. 1 and 3. To decorate sofa-pillows, table-covers, portières, divan-cushions, lambrequins, chair-scarfs, etc., the stitch and the illustrated design will be very handsome, but the stitch may be used in various other patterns, with equally good effect.

A bag which may serve any desired purpose is here selected for decoration and is shown at figure No. 2. It is made of sage-green silk, drawn up on ribbons in the usual way at the top, and decorated at each side by a wide moiré ribbon applied so as to lap evenly over the front and back of the bag. Between the ribbons the bag is embroidered with detached figures consisting of the conventionalized narcissus illustrated at figure No. 1, which shows the correct size of the figure. The flower is worked with white embroidery silk, the center being simply in outline stitch done with yellow silk. The oblique lines crossing the bag are done with dull-gold tinsel couched on.

The flower is worked as follows: Outline or stamp the design on the material, also marking in the dotted lines. Then, commencing

at the tip of a petal, take up a short stitch on the margin of the petal, then another short stitch exactly opposite on the nearest dotted line, then a similar stitch close to the stitch on the margin; now pass the needle *under* the thread extending from the margin to the dotted line, and make a short stitch on the dotted line near the other stitch on this line, as shown in the detail at figure No. 4. Fill in this space, and also each space marked off by the dotted lines, with stitches made in this way, being careful to make the stitches at equal distances apart. In making the stitch work *toward* you. When the flower is entirely filled in, outline it in the usual outline stitch with white silk. A tightly twisted silk is best for the embroidery. Sometimes fine cord or tinsel couched on is used for outlining and is wonderfully rich in effect. A leaf or petal filled in with this stitch is illustrated at figure No. 3, and may be combined as a

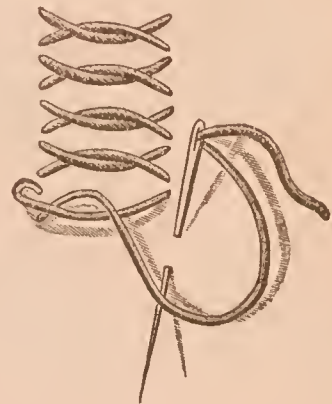


FIGURE NO. 4.—DETAIL OF STITCH.

leaf with the flowers to form a connected design, or used as a petal in a flower design, if a long, narrow-petalled flower design be preferred.

One is surprised at the exquisite effect produced by this design and stitch on a set of Gobelin-blue

satin portières. The flower is worked in pale-pink and gold within a great scroll wrought with copper tinsel couched on. This forms a handsome border, and the portières are all-over decorated with the flowers embroidered in the same colors. The portières could be duplicated in other colors to harmonize with the general tone of the room. Inside curtains decorated in this way give a very elegant appearance to an apartment.

Exquisite effects may also be realized in a square or oblong table-cover. An oblong cover would be prettiest decorated in border style at the ends and showered over between the ends.

Sash curtains of bolting-cloth or India silk are lovely decorated with this style of embroidery, in border or all-over effects.

Sometimes the material is cut out underneath the embroidery, producing an open lace-like

effect; but the cutting would have to be very carefully done.

Single flowers embroidered on bolting-cloth are very effective used in medallion style on scarfs, etc. The medallion could be button-holed on or sewed on under cord on tinsel couched on. In combining the leaf in the design, shades of green could be very effectively introduced.

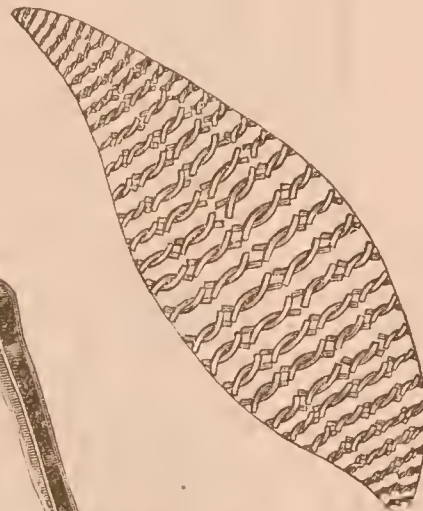


FIGURE NO. 3.—LEAF OR PETAL DESIGN.

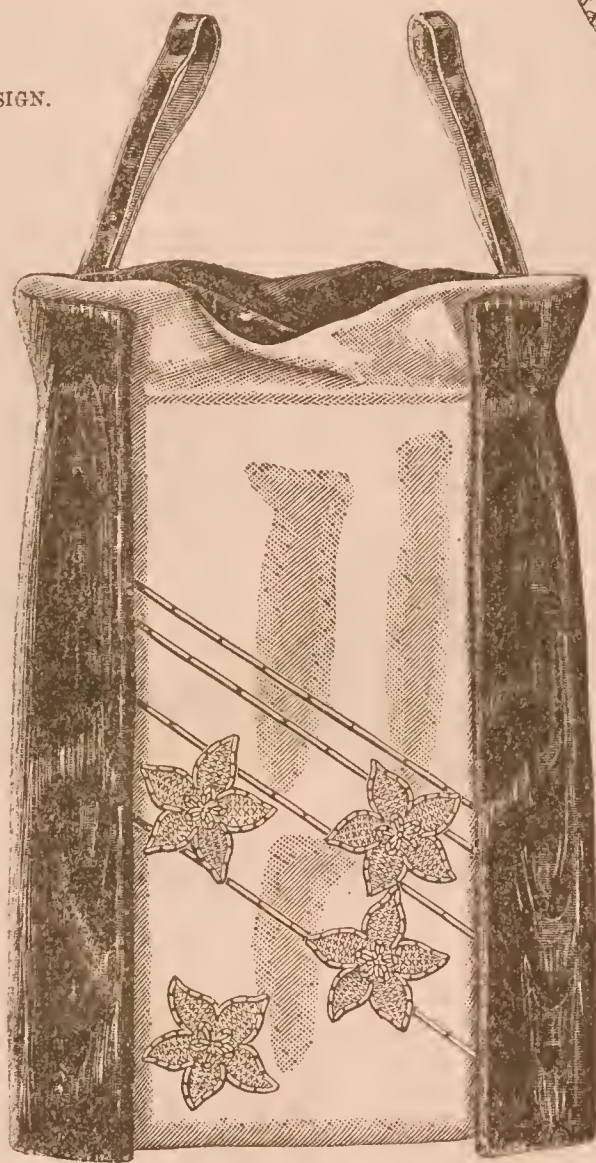


FIGURE NO. 2.—EMBROIDERED BAG.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Winter's numerous social functions demand that the fashionable woman's wardrobe shall include a variety of raiment suited to ceremonious and semi-ceremonious occasions, and for the development of such attire an unusually attractive array of glossy silks and soft velvets is displayed.

For the especial use of the *débutante* there are silks that are veritable marvels of daintiness, capable of being transformed by the skilful *modiste* into truly ideal gowns. An exquisite member of this class is a printed-warp taffeta in which the colors are printed upon the threads before the fabric is woven. The ground is white and is crossed by groups of light-colored lengthwise satin stripes and black hair-lines, the latter being, by-the-bye, distinguishing features of many of the new evening silks. Between the groups of lines the silk is figured sparsely with a floral design that conveys scarcely more than an impression of blush roses and their foliage. In one sample the stripes, or Pekins, as they are called in the shops, are ciel-blue, in another heliotrope and in a third rose, the charming tint of the roses being always in harmonious and fascinating contrast with the colors of the stripes.

A yellow-striped taffeta of the variety just described was lately made up into a *débutante's* gown according to an Empire design that is a copy, with slight modifications in deference to modern ideas, of the fashion that prevailed at the court of the Empress Josephine nearly a century ago. The skirt falls about the figure in folds that are somewhat scant in front, but quite full at the back, where they spread out into a train that lightly sweeps the floor. The top of the skirt is joined to a very short waist, which is full at the belt-line both back and front and is cut in moderately low, round outline at the neck. A puffing of shaded rose-and-yellow *chiffon* forms a foot garniture, and the dainty trimming is repeated at the neck, with very becoming effect. The waist is belted with satin ribbon that is rose color on one side and yellow on the other, and directly in front the ribbon is formed in a bow consisting of two wired upright loops, one drooping loop and long, floating ends. The sleeves are voluminous puffs that give becoming width to the shoulders and end a trifle above the elbows, where they are met by white *Suède mousquetaire* gloves. The coiffure is arranged *à l'Empire*, a style which, like the gown, is of Greek origin. The hair is waved and disposed in a soft *Psyche* knot below the crown, the bang is fluffily curled, and the head is bound with fillets of ribbon, which will be gold-colored for a dark-haired maiden and pink for a blonde.

The simplicity of the Empire fashions renders them uncommonly becoming to youthful wearers, and a material that lends itself very gracefully to the flowing folds which characterize these styles is *crêpe*, of either Chinese or Japanese weave, in both white and evening tints.

Another variety of printed-warp taffeta for evening wear presents stripes in two tones broken by short dashes that are somewhat clouded in effect. All the popular colors are displayed in this silk, which will be rendered more charming by association with velvet that matches or contrasts with one of the shades in the taffeta.

For dinner and ball toilettes there are brocades figured in self, Bengaline of many kinds, and soft-toned velvets. Too much cannot be said in praise of Bengaline. It may show straight, crinkled or undulating cords, and it may be plain-colored, two-toned, or powdered with wee dots that are illuminated or in contrast with the ground; but it is always handsome, and it is capable of more general use than any other dressy fabric. In purchasing this material, however, the shopper should invariably prefer the wool-filled to the cotton-filled variety. The latter is, of course, cheaper, and looks as well, perhaps, when new; but it wrinkles easily and soon loses the fine gloss which is so desirable a feature of the goods and is imperishable in wool-filled Bengaline. A navy-blue Bengaline marked with fine leaf-green silk lines would look well made up in a carriage gown; and a brown Bengaline figured with brown dashes and old-rose ovals, and brightened by the use of old-rose silk as a combination fabric, would make a rich dinner toilette for a matron.

Wedding gowns of white Bengaline are very handsome and do not require assistance from lace or jewels to heighten their charms. White satin is also used for bridal robes, its gleaming surface showing to particular advantage through the filmy folds of a wedding veil.

The velvet gown seems to be one of the exclusive prerogatives of matrons, who may array themselves in the sumptuous fabric for the drive, for formal dinners and for other ceremonious occasions. Women of conservative taste always incline toward plain velvets,

while those who adopt new fashions readily will select the truly exquisite *glacé* varieties, in which the pile and foundation present varying hues, and also the artistic *velours caméléon*, which displays the most subtle color harmonies. One sample of the latter fabric has a black pile formed into minute ribs, and between the ribs the primary colors are presented in woven silk threads, the hues blending to produce changeable effects very like those seen in a crystal prism. In *velours glacé* the foundation color is seen indistinctly through the somewhat closely woven ribbed pile, which contrasts very decidedly in tint.

Plaid velvets are of various kinds and are only used for sleeves, waistcoats and other accessories of a similar nature. In one variety the foundation shows a tartan plaid that is effectively visible through a black pile, and in another the pile itself is plaided. These fabrics unite admirably with plain goods, particularly those that are neutral in tone.

Superb effects are produced in the *matelassé* woollens, which are used for dressy visiting and church toilettes. A *matelassé* having a ground in the dull shade of blue known as *Columbian* or *Santa Maria*, illuminated with strokes of light-blue and copper-colored silk, was lately united with blue velvet and copper-colored Bengaline in the construction of a graceful Empire gown in which the historic outlines are somewhat modified. The skirt has perfectly smooth front and side gores, and a full back that is gathered at the top. The bodice fits closely at the back, and the front is arranged with pretty fulness below the bust by gathers at the lower edge. A velvet standing collar fits closely about the neck, and a deep velvet girdle belts the waist, producing the desired short-waisted effect. A jaunty Empire jacket is worn over the bodice. At the back it is seamless and smooth, and short enough to show part of the girdle; and its fronts are rolled back above the bust in revers that flare very widely over the front and are faced with velvet. The sleeves are a pronounced feature of the mode. The sleeve proper is made of the wool goods and fits the arm snugly, and at the top is adjusted a balloon-like puff of velvet.

As it would be impossible to assume a close-fitting top-garment with such a gown, one of the numerous graceful capes will usually be chosen to complete an outdoor toilette. To accompany the costume above described a *Columbus* cape of black velvet was made. As the name implies, the cape is historic in design. It falls below the hips and has a short cape-collar, and a jet-studded vest of velvet that is disclosed between the open edges of the cape; and a wide ruff of velvet contributes a pretty finish at the top that will be very becoming to a woman with a long, slender neck. A moderately large black velvet hat trimmed with plumes, and brown piqué *glacé* gloves complete a very stylish promenade toilette.

The silken threads noted in the *matelassés* appear in other fashionable woollens. In some of the new dark-green wool Bengalines and poplins are woven short threads of light-blue and gold silk that strongly suggest run stitches. A very stylish poplin is threaded with fine silk several shades lighter than the goods, and crossed diagonally with heavy, tufted cords that match the ground. A pattern of this fabric that would make a suitable dress for a middle-aged or elderly matron has a black ground marked with white silk threads that glisten like silver among the sombre cords.

Still another corded fabric that partakes of the nature of poplin is composed of wool containing an admixture of silk. The surface is marked with raised figures, and between the cords are woven fine lines of silk. Very choice combinations of colors are effected in these goods; one of the most attractive samples shows reddish gold lines upon an invisible-green ground.

Chenille-striped and silk-striped diagonals are exceptionally stylish. A unique and pretty example of the former goods shows alternating dark-brown and *Havane*-brown diagonal stripes, and the background is crossed *en bayadère* with chenille stripes in rather distinct shades of rose and blue. To illustrate the silk-striped diagonals may be mentioned an admired pattern having an old-rose diagonal ground, upon which are woven *bayadère* stripes of silk in the same shade that have the effect of ribbons.

A novelty in camel's-hair is attracting very general attention. It is woven in a single color and shows lengthwise bouclé stripes and broad diagonal stripes. In appearance this material is not unlike cheviot or homespun, but its softness and flexibility proclaim it to be a true camel's-hair. In another member of this family the threads are thrown up all over the surface in little loops and knots. *Setter*-brown, a tawny shade, so called because of its similarity to the color of a red Irish setter, is seen in this fabric, and is much improved by contact with black.

Marbled camel's-hair is much favored by ultra-fashionables. It

has the effect of a brocade and usually shows two shades of one color. Still another novelty in camel's-hair presents graduated black rings formed in broad diagonal stripes across a heliotrope, plum, dark-green or Sultan-red ground. The last-named color is a rich red that suggests the rare tone of a Jacqueminot rose. The modish shades of red are almost countless, but Sultan-red is just now the most popular.

The Jacquard woollens and poplins in plain colors appeal strongly to quiet dressers. They may be made up alone or in combination with novelty goods, among which the clansman's plaid velours powdered with very tiny colored silk dots hold the highest

place. These plaids still continue in favor for entire gowns, but only those who are slender and graceful can use them thus with impunity. A woman with a generously proportioned figure should choose a plain-colored bodice to wear with her bright plaid skirt.

A word in closing about the Empire gowns, and especially the low-necked, short-waisted ones. Such a dress will set well only over Empire short stays and an Empire petticoat. The latter is adjusted over the stays, and the combination provides exactly the shape needed to produce the quaint effects pictured in portraits of the grand dames who first followed the fashions of the First Empire.

FASHIONABLE GARNITURES.

Mohair and fancy silk braids have been so long in use that it would be difficult to fix the date of their introduction, yet the present season finds them more popular than ever. Like many other trimmings, however, they possess a peculiar fitness for certain modes, the most prominent of which just now are the Empire styles, which versatile designers have produced in such a large and pleasing variety, and which offer exceptional opportunities for the artistic effects that can be so easily achieved with these simple trimmings.

The new braids are woven in basket fashion, in plaits and in lines, and they are produced in the form of wide and narrow galloons, and also in serpentine bands less than an inch in width. Some of the serpentine bands show an admixture of fine gold, silver, steel or copper cords, and are very effective when applied upon sombre or neutral-tinted fabrics. The all-black varieties are frequently employed in addition to fur or moss trimming on both skirts and bodices.

The Greek-key pattern was widely favored for decorating the original Empire gowns, and it will be quite as often seen upon the recent revivals of those graceful styles. The various narrow braids are best adapted for executing the well known design, although other trimmings will also be used for the purpose.

A new and very stylish garniture, that may even be applied upon tailor-made gowns, has a foundation of mohair braid, upon which is woven a strip of camel's-hair that resembles a long-haired, silky fur. The braid is offered in several widths and in dark-red, green, blue and other dark colors; and the camel's-hair strip, which is always a trifle narrower than the braid, presents changeable tints, the principal one of which matches the braid.

A green-and-red galloon of this kind supplies a rich decoration for a new street toilette of dark-green poplin. The skirt falls with unbroken smoothness at the front and sides, and at the back the fulness is massed in two cornet-plaits that widen considerably toward the edge, which just clears the ground. A row of the trimming is applied all round the bottom, two rows are placed a little more than their width apart some distance above, and a fourth row is disposed quite far above the third, the effect of a double skirt being produced by the unique arrangement. At the top the skirt is shaped to correspond with the lower outline of the basque, and the meeting of the two garments is concealed by a row of galloon, over the ends of which at the back is placed a bow consisting of five loops. The basque is close-fitting and very shapely, and the right front is lapped over the left, the closing being made diagonally under a row of galloon, and a second row of trimming being applied in the same outline at the right side of the front. The standing collar is overlaid with galloon. The sleeves droop full below the elbows of their foundations, the exposed portions of which are faced with the material and trimmed at the wrist edges and some inches above with encircling rows of galloon. With this toilette are worn a long fur cape, an Alpine hat of green felt adorned with the galloon, and dark wine-colored kid walking gloves; and the *ensemble* is exceptionally smart.

Black silk marabou bands illumined with loops of narrow colored satin ribbon are very *recherché*. In one sample the loops are yellow, in another electric-blue, in a third red, and in a fourth copper-colored. The fondness for Persian coloring finds expression in the useful and dainty satin baby ribbons as well as in embroidered and woven bands. These tiny ribbons are oriental in design as well as in coloring and are effectively used in the marabou trimmings, being disposed in small, spreading bows instead of loops.

The Persian or Cachemire satin ribbons are inserted in bands of jet in one style of trimming, and in another they alternate with black silk cord, the effect being invariably rich and ornamental. The ribbons may also be purchased by the bolt and may be used in an infinite variety of ways to brighten dull-hued fabrics. Black

lace or net gowns may be most satisfactorily trimmed by threading Persian ribbon through the meshes or by drawing it in coils through black lace beading and applying the latter as fancy directs.

Rich, warm colors in subdued tones are blended with exquisite skill in the so-called Persian trimmings, which are shown in many styles. Some are composed of silken cords woven to form geometrical designs; others have figured cloth foundations covered with a filmy gold net and embroidered with silks in conventional palm and other designs; others again are of dark cloth embroidered with bright silks in scrolls, arabesques and similar devices; and yet others are made of dark velvet, hand-painted, and embroidered through the center with silk figures, and also at the edges in tiny Vandykes, battlements or scollops. Tinsel enters more or less into all these galloons, which, when carefully applied, appear to be woven into the material. They may be arranged in encircling rows about a skirt, in conjunction with narrow fur bindings; and they may be applied to outline a yoke or corselet, to trim sleeves, or in cross-wise rows upon a vest. The narrow galloons could be very properly applied in the Greek-key design on Empire gowns of silk or wool.

There is a strong rivalry between black silk trimmings and jets; and it would be a hard matter to decide which is the more popular class of garnitures. Jets are brilliant and attractive, but silk passementeries are equally rich-looking, and those of the present season so closely resemble Renaissance lace that sometimes it requires a connoisseur to detect the difference. Fancy-meshed net, or fine cords woven to simulate net, are introduced in the silk trimmings. Sometimes the designs, which are generally conventional, are wrought with satin or silk cord on a net foundation. Many patterns are of such a nature that they may be detached and applied separately as ornaments. The broad widths are used for bordering or panelling skirts (the latter fashion being once more favored), and also for corselets, yokes, Empire jacket-fronts, and deep cuffs that extend from wrist to elbow. The medium widths admit of greater originality and variety in their application than the very broad trimmings, and the narrow ones (an inch or a little more in width) may be used in any tasteful manner preferred.

Silk passementerie about an inch and a-half wide was chosen to trim a skilfully designed church costume of dark-plum broadcloth and Bengaline lately made up for an elderly matron of rather stout figure. The skirt is of round length and shows a departure from recent fashions. The front is slightly draped by plaits laid in the upper edge at each side, and the back is arranged in a Watteau-plait that widens toward the lower edge. At the bottom is applied a puffing of Bengaline headed by a row of passementerie, and a second row is placed a short distance above. The basque is rather sharply pointed at the back and front and curves high over the hips. Its adjustment is close, and over the fronts is disposed a full vest of Bengaline that is shirred once at the neck, and many times at the lower part to bring the fulness to a point. A lapel-collar that tapers to points frames the vest very prettily, and about its edge is sewed a row of trimming, which is also applied to follow the lower outline. The standing collar is overlaid with passementerie; and the sleeves, which are high at the shoulders and close-fitting below, are each decorated at the wrist with a puffing of Bengaline and two rows of trimming arranged as on the skirt. The bonnet is of velvet the color of the cloth and is trimmed with black ostrich feathers, and brown kid walking gloves complete the toilette.

Jaunty Empire jackets are made of black silk passementerie. They have pointed fronts and are notched at the center of the back. Both silken and woollen gowns may be enriched by these charming accessories.

Lace and silk dinner gowns are appropriately trimmed with jet galloons. Color is contributed in one variety of galloon by a line

of gold or silver metal beads through the center, and in another style metal beads are introduced in geometrical figures. More elaborate than either of these is a galloon showing loops of colored satin ribbon at the edges and a straight line of metal beads through the center.

The patterns displayed in both black and white laces appear to have reached the zenith of artistic beauty. Very prominent among the white laces is *point Moresque*, which looks like a linen lace and is handsome enough to adorn the most sumptuous ball gown. It is shown in cream-white and in the écreu tint which time bestows on real lace. White silk *point de Gène* laces are fine and beautiful and are applied only upon the richest silks.

Of the black laces *point de Gène* is the most popular and is produced in an immense variety of designs.

Fur and lace are frequent companions on evening and dressy house-gowns. Passementerie and lace are old friends and can convert a plain silk or *crêpe* into a very elaborate costume.

Pearl decorations obtain for evening wear, and narrow ones are given preference. Silver and gold lined, crystal and opalescent beads are introduced in these garnitures, and the pearls are both white and colored. A dainty little trimming is a drop fringe in one or two rows, made of Nile, heliotrope, gray, pink, gold or white pearls. In all these trimmings the white pearls have the iridescent coloring peculiar to the real gems.

A charming evening toilette of ivory-white *crêpe de Chine* and shaded white-and-yellow *chiffon* is adorned with narrow pearl-and-gold bead passementerie wrought on gold net. The bell skirt has two cornet-plaits at the back that widen toward the short train. *Chiffon* is festooned round the bottom of the skirt, and its upper outline is followed with passementerie. The skirt is cut out at the top to fit the pointed waist, and over the meeting of the garments is a draped arrangement of *chiffon* that clearly outlines the lower edge of the waist. The back of the accurately fitted waist is cut out at the top in V outline for the reception of surplice portions of *chiffon* that meet the surplice fronts on the shoulders. The surplice fronts terminate at the bust beneath a bodice, which curves inward at the top and is edged with passementerie. The back is also trimmed at the top with passementerie. The short puff sleeves are of *chiffon* and are banded at the bottom with passementerie, which is also applied about the arms'-eyes. Long white *Suède* gloves and white *Suède* ties are to be worn with this dainty toilette.

Dinner and reception gowns of black lace or net are frequently decorated with colored pearl passementerie. Over an opera or ball toilette adorned with this delicate trimming should be worn a circular or loose cloak, never a garment with sleeves. The passementerie requires the most careful usage, and the friction caused by putting on and removing a close-fitting coat would soon destroy its beauty.

STYLISH MILLINERY.

As the professional colorist mixes certain hues to produce a shade that shall be softer and more beautiful than any of the original tints, so the skilful milliner combines various colors to effect a unique result that could not be attained with a single tone. Just at present all colors are deemed friendly, and tasteful women have been completely won over to the many curious blendings which are now presented. Purple and blue, green and blue, and yellow and red are counted as congenial combinations as blue and gray or any other union of tints the harmony of which has never been questioned; but in every instance of this kind a sombre or neutral tone is introduced as a setting for the gorgeous coloring.

The gayest hues are chiefly noted in trimmings, although bright-colored hats are by no means uncommon. Indeed, the effect of a fashionable woman's attire is frequently almost kaleidoscopic. The gown may be in one or several colors; the hat matches the prevailing tone in the dress, but the greatest liberty is allowed in the matter of trimmings; and to complete the variegated toilette a veil is chosen that corresponds with the gown, despite the diversity of hues in the *chapeau*.

The very newest veils are of the Tuxedo variety in the dark shade of ecclesiastical-purple known as eminence. Such a veil is exceedingly trying, being, in fact, only suited to a pure pink-and-white complexion. Combination veilings are also new. They are made of net in one color dotted with chenille in another. A black Brussels net is marked with minute white figures or chenille dots and has a white *point appliqué* lace border, and a golden-brown Tuxedo net is dotted with white chenille balls. The latter veils are more generally becoming than any others, since they conceal blemishes in the complexion and exert a softening effect upon the features. In the new Columbian veiling tiny jet dots are strewn over Brussels net, and also form a fine border; and chenille dots cross in diagonal lines both Brussels and Tuxedo nets. For traveling and general wear *chiffon* veils are preferred to the sewing-silk varieties. They are closer and, therefore, more protective, and not the least important of their virtues is that they invariably improve the complexion.

A familiar sight on the fashionable promenade is the white hat of felt or beaver, which is, however, only becoming to youthful faces. The brim of an artistic large shape in white felt is bent attractively in front and turned up at the back. Pink velvet shot with yellow is draped over the crown and ingeniously formed in an Alsatian bow in front, a Rhinestone buckle being fastened at the center of the bow. Two white plumes rise above the bow in front, one nodding forward and the other backward. Through an opening made in the brim at the back is thrust a long white plume, part of which rests against the left side of the crown, while the remainder droops upon the hair.

Another white hat, a large soft felt, is banded about the crown with light-blue velvet ribbon, which is formed in a bow at the front. The bow is fastened with a Magenta crush rose, and two blue tips and an aigrette rise above it. The brim is turned up

against the crown at the back under a rosette of ribbon, and a second rosette falls from the brim upon the hair.

Yet another very stylish white hat is of simple construction and is given a unique appearance by white-and-black trimmings. The wide brim has a border of black lace, which is continued underneath as a facing. At the left side toward the back the brim is caught to the crown under a bunch of white tips and an aigrette, and in front a great Alsatian bow of black velvet is secured to the hat with a Rhinestone buckle. A twist of velvet is laid about the crown, completing the tasteful decoration.

Felt hats are more in demand than velvet ones, and are quite as fashionable in colors as in black and white. Exceptionally charming is a soft light-heliotrope beaver designed to accompany a drawing-room reception gown of dark-heliotrope Bengaline. The brim is turned up at each side of the center of the back and fastened with small Rhinestone-and-amethyst pins. The top of the crown is wreathed with crushed roses in a violet-purple shade, and a cluster of similar roses is adjusted under the brim at the left side to rest against the pretty blonde hair of the wearer. At the left side a great bow comprising four loops of wide satin ribbon matching the roses is caught to the hat with a large Rhinestone buckle; two of the loops stand erect, a third projects forward to the edge of the brim, and the fourth extends backward in a corresponding manner. With this hat is worn a draped veil of dark-heliotrope Tuxedo net.

Fur gives a rich and seasonable appearance to many Winter hats. Soft seal-skin is effectively used on a moderately large hat in a popular shape. The brim is of pink glacé velvet edged with a narrow seal binding, the crown is made of seal, and the side-crown, which stands higher than the crown, is also of seal. The brim is bent in a peak in front, and at the back several indentations are made. A knot of pink velvet is fastened to the front of the crown with a Rhinestone buckle, and at each side is adjusted a black feather which nods forward in a fascinating way.

A jaunty little turban of the Russian type is also trimmed with fur. The shape is of black felt, the brim is edged with Astrakhan, and the crown is banded with the same glossy fur, while in front is disposed a feather pompon, from the center of which rises an aigrette.

A trimming of Persian lamb transforms a golden-brown felt turban into a very wintry-looking head-covering. Fur binds the brim and encircles the crown, and two minute heads peep from beneath an aigrette at one side of the front.

Fur-trimmed sets are very jaunty in effect and are just now accorded more than their usual share of favor. A set comprising a hat, collar and muff of fawn-colored velvet could be very appropriately worn with a brown broadcloth costume. The hat has a Tam O'Shanter crown, and a brim that is shirred to form crinkles. At the left side a rosette of seal-brown satin ribbon supports a bunch of sable tails, and another group of tails is disposed beneath the brim to rest coquettishly against the hair. The collar is also shirred, and is edged with sable. The muff is a very fanciful affair.

It is lined with pink satin, trimmed with sable tails, and perfumed by a delicately scented sachet hidden among its numerous folds. A brown satin neck-ribbon is added, being arranged in a many-looped bow at the left side. Violets are frequently associated with fur trimmings, with very charming results.

No hats permit greater originality in the matter of shaping than the handsome *plateaux*. Those of most recent manufacture are reversible, showing velvet on one side and felt on the other; and the very choicest hats are fashioned from them. A theatre hat that is really a model of artistic skill presents a novel color combination, pale-blue, mauve and black being most harmoniously united in its construction. The hat is formed of a black felt *plateau* faced with light-blue velvet. In front the hat is slightly curved, and at the back the brim is crinkled, and bent to stand much higher than the crown. A wreath of forget-me-nots in their natural shade of blue is laid about the crown, and its ends are apparently tied in front with a small bow of mauve grosgrain ribbon consisting of the two conventional loops, and two sharply pointed ends that stand aggressively erect. At the left side two black tips curl over the crown, being adjusted to tremble and nod with every movement of the head. Underneath the brim a wreath of forget-me-nots covers the headband, its ends being also fastened in front with a bow. The brim is so adroitly arranged as to show considerable of the soft blue velvet on the under side.

In another example of this attractive class, light-blue velvet forms the outside and golden-brown felt the inside of the *plateau*. The dainty velvet provides an admirable background for a huge bunch of violets with long green stems, that is adjusted in front and supports two brown tips, one of which curls forward and the other backward. At the back the brim is fluted and caught up under a bunch of violets, some of which fall irregularly upon the coiffure. Slight crinkles are made in front of the brim. The *bandeau* inside, which is indispensable to the correct pose of the hat, is of blue velvet, over which is arranged a twist of brown velvet.

The choice effects of violets on a brown hat is illustrated in a third *plateau* formed of brown felt and black velvet, the felt being

used as the outside. The shape is somewhat fantastic, the brim being bent in crinkles all round, and turned up to stand far above the crown at the back under a full bunch of violets, the stems of which rest against the hair. The stems are just now considered essential to a correct effect. In front is another bunch of violets, together with a full brown aigrette, and two small brown tips that spread after the manner of an Alsatian bow. A *bandeau* of black velvet inside supports two small tips that curl prettily over the hair.

An evening bonnet that is in reality only a dainty little head-dress, shows an open crown and is made entirely of double-faced cherry velvet ribbon. The ribbon is adjusted on a wire foundation to form the sides, being caught at the back under a minute black velvet bow, below which falls a bridle. In front the ribbon is arranged in an Alsatian bow, which is fastened with a Rhinestone-and-jet buckle.

A no less attractive evening bonnet suggests the toque shape and is made of light-blue glacé velvet shot with white. A soft frill of cream-white *point mosque* lace falls all round the edge, being deeper in front than at the sides; two tiny tips stand upright in front, and a small bunch of violets nestles within the folds of the lace in front. At the back a violet-purple aigrette rises above the crown, and narrow velvet strings to match form the bridle. The combination of colors here effected is decidedly artistic.

A bonnet that is sober-looking enough to please the staidest matron is composed of black felt braid, which closely resembles straw braid. A small bow of Nile-green velvet is placed in front between two clusters of shaded velvet violets, and above the bow rise two shaded black-and-green wings. Two straps of narrow black velvet ribbon cross the crown and fall in strings at the back.

A dressy church bonnet that would look well with a wool gown of any color is of brown felt braid. A band of Persian galloon encircles the crown, an Alsatian bow of brown piece velvet and two brown quills comprise the front trimming, and narrow brown velvet strings provide the inevitable finish which distinguishes the bonnet from the toque.

(CHILD) LIFE.—(CHAPTER XI.

CHILDREN'S HABITS.



Childhood, which seems so insignificant a period of our lives, is, if we read it aright, a prophecy of manhood or womanhood. As it is to-day it is only what exists, but before it stretches an unknown future that may contain the greatest good or the most appalling evil. Vast possibilities often lie hidden in very small beginnings, and time alone can bring them to pass. When Sir Walter Raleigh carried a potato to

his English home as a mere curiosity, it is not likely that he foresaw the incalculable benefit the homely tuber would bring to the human race; and so it is with many other apparently trivial actualities. They do not foreshadow the great things of which they are but the inception, yet the close student may frequently anticipate their future development, just as he would expect a huge oak to grow from a tiny acorn.

As the formation of a child's character and habits rests almost wholly with the parents, they are to a large extent responsible for their little one's future success or failure. Parents too fre-

quently fail to appreciate their own weak and strong points, and being equally blind to those of their offspring, they pursue an inconsiderate course of treatment and education that is more than likely an unwise one. The mother being usually the chief preceptor of childhood, she has only to ask herself what constitutes her chief purpose of life, and her heart will answer, to aid her children in forming pure and noble characters. When the years of childhood have passed, the youth forms his own character, but before that time the mother is the builder; and very delicately and wisely must she use the hammer and chisel of motherly influence, for out of the spotless marble of her child's soul she is rearing the structure of an immortal spirit that will forever bear the traces of her early labors.

The substantial life of the body requires restraint and a system of government. Even ants and bees have heads to govern their colonies; and how much greater is the necessity for careful management in a family of children? This is a duty the mother cannot shirk if she is true to herself and her family. For her own justification she may argue that some of the worst children she ever knew grew into good men and women, while on the other hand, some of the most carefully reared and nurtured developed into most unsatisfactory adults. The close observer knows this to be true, but the fact nevertheless remains that the mother *must* do her duty; and if the worst comes, she will have the satisfaction of feeling that she has done her best and that no responsibility for the failure can rest upon her.

Health is one of the greatest blessings a mother can bestow upon her children, and to establish it she must be careful to regulate their habits of eating, sleeping, bathing and, indeed, every other act pertaining to their physical well-being. A child's daily life should be mapped out from the very beginning, and the plan should be rigidly adhered to. Meals should be given at regular intervals and should be proportioned as directed in the third chapter of this series. This is a matter of vast importance to the health of the child, for its stomach demands rest. Besides, if from the start an infant is accustomed to being fed at certain hours, it feels no need of food until those hours arrive, and the mother can tell just how long she may be absent. If the suggestions made in the third chapter are

strictly followed, there will be no necessity for feeding a child during the night after it is three months old. Its last meal may be given when it is put to bed at six o'clock, and it should sleep continuously until six the next morning.

Mothers should not view this statement as a mere theory, but as an established fact. Infants only a few days old are wonderfully intelligent and quickly learn what they may expect from those about them. If a bad habit is permitted in the beginning, it must be kept up or broken; and it is much better, of course, never to allow it to begin. A child may easily be taught to go to sleep at a certain hour without being rocked, walked, jolted or treated to any of the processes usually followed to woo the sleepy god, provided the mother is firm enough to insist upon her instructions being strictly obeyed by the nurse from the first day of the baby's life. The small being will probably sleep three-fourths of the time during the first few weeks, and nourishment must be administered as near the regular hours as its periods of wakefulness will allow; but the final preparation for sleep at night must be made at exactly the same time each day if the mother wishes to have undisturbed rest. At half-past five o'clock direct the nurse to undress the baby (that is, remove every garment worn during the day) and put on its night-clothes, which should be simply made and perfectly comfortable. Then administer food, whether from the breast or from the bottle, and lay the baby in its crib or bed, which should be so placed that the occupant will not be exposed to draughts or a glaring light. The child will soon fall asleep and will not awake if the room is kept quiet and dark.

It is pleasant, of course, to fold the helpless little thing in your arms and sing a soft lullaby while you gently rock to and fro, watching the eye-lids droop lower and lower and the breathing become slower and deeper, until baby is finally fast asleep. But the time might come when it would be impossible to bestow this loving attention. Other duties, sickness, or even death might claim the mother, and thus the nightly lullaby and rocking would indeed be keenly missed. Besides, if the habit is kept up, it will soon make the baby a small but powerful tyrant, usurping the right to monopolize his mother's time and strength. We have previously stated other and more cogent reasons why infants should not be rocked, the principal one being found in the injury the habit works when a child is afflicted with a serious illness that demands quiet.

The hours for bathing, outdoor airing and naps should be observed with as great precision as those for the child's meals. If the mother decides upon ten o'clock as the hour for the morning nap, it should be ten o'clock, not a-quarter to or half-past. Punctuality must be the watch-word if the best results are desired.

A very young child experiences no sensations, perhaps, save those of hunger and exhaustion, and these are expressed by crying. There are many causes that will produce exhaustion, the principal ones being wakefulness, and weariness of the ears and eyes, which soon deplete the nerve centers. This exhaustion is always followed by sleep. Both pleasant and unpleasant sensations fatigue an infant, and if the mother will watch the expression of its face, she will soon learn when to divert its attention. It has been said by a competent authority that a baby gives the first sign of fatigue, no matter from what cause, by dropping the angles of the mouth. When this is observed, the child should be taken up and its attention drawn to something else. This will give the necessary rest.

The will is developed at about the fourth month, and the mother's duty then is to aid the child in governing it. She should bear in mind that baby will bear a vast amount of "letting alone," and that too great officiousness on her part will hamper the development of its will. She must guide and direct it, but not oppress or force it. She must learn that an infant can understand before it can talk, and must not put off discharging her duty until she thinks her baby is old enough to be controlled. She should begin at its birth, or even before that event if she herself has not learned self-control, for in a very few days the baby will learn the difference between being gently rocked in warm arms, and simply lying on a bed. If the mother does her duty from the first, corporal punishment will rarely be necessary, as a positive *no* will usually produce the desired effect. She must be especially careful never to allow the child's mute or expressed begging to induce her to grant a thing which she has positively refused. This may seem severe, but it is the only way to retain the little one's entire respect and confidence. By requiring perfect and ready submission to her decisions, the mother will save herself much mortification; and this discipline may be the means of saving the baby's life in case of severe illness, since it is well known that fever will rise with frightful rapidity when force must be used to administer every dose of medicine.

When the child is two years of age the mother should begin to teach it to control its feelings. It may be for only a few moments at a time, but even that will be a strong exercise of will. Those petty tyrannies which very little folks know so well how to prac-

tise should be promptly checked and the child taught to respect the rights of others. Issues must be avoided, but if they arise, the mother must conquer on every occasion. It may take hours to do this, but the result is well worth working for; while if she weakly yields, the child will never forget it. Temperaments are so different, however, that a punishment which would conquer one child, might only harden another; wherefore the mother must study the dispositions of her little ones so thoroughly that she will make no mistakes.

Habit is formed when a child first learns to draw nourishment from Nature's source. It may be natural instinct that first prompts the attempt, but the act soon becomes habitual, and at the same time another habit is contracted—that of sucking the thumbs. An infant only a few hours old will vigorously suck its thumb or tiny fist. This habit should be promptly broken, for it will not only injure the shape of the fingers by making them blunt and broad, and impairing the beauty of the nails, but will also leave an ineffaceable mark upon the face. Any one who takes the trouble to observe will notice that a child in sucking its thumb or fingers presses the gums or teeth outward; and the result of this pressure in many cases is that the teeth project forward in an unsightly manner instead of growing perpendicularly as they should. Ask the mother of any person displaying this disfigurement, and she will, if well informed, reply that it was caused by sucking the thumb in childhood.

Children are so imitative that a marked change takes place in their habits and manners as soon as they begin to associate with other children. Older persons know how difficult it is to retain a placid countenance when talking with a person who is frowning, drawing up the brows and distorting the face generally. This task seems beyond the powers of children, for they invariably imitate such contortions, blink the eyes and mimic the voice, and even the walk, peculiar to some other child. It is said that a few years ago half the fashionable women of London pretended to be deaf and lame because the Princess of Wales was afflicted with both infirmities. Such folly is hard to excuse. If a snobbish fad can lead mothers into such mannerisms, what can they expect of their offspring?

Children have been known to imitate the twitchings of St. Vitus' dance and whooping-cough, until neither mother nor physician could tell how much was real and how much pretended. There are many little habits which, while not distinctly injurious, are very unpleasant to others and may lead to serious results. Let any easy-going and indulgent mother watch a class of school children for half an hour, and she will be amazed at the number of uncouth habits displayed. One boy bends over until his eyes are only a few inches from his book, while one or both hands are engaged in rolling, folding and bending his ears forward. This habit will in time cause the ears to droop and assume ugly proportions. Another scholar holds his book in one hand or props it open on his desk, while he pulls at one foot or a button of his coat, or else rolls his coat up from the bottom until it reaches his neck. A third, perhaps, keeps his hands still, but rolls his eyes, frowns, and wets his finger in his mouth whenever he turns a page; and there are any number who sniff, bite their nails, pick their noses or scratch their heads as they study. Surely none of these habits in any way aids the memory, but they all waste nerve force, and many of them are disgusting in the extreme.

Then there are the habits of quarrelling, meddling, discontent, envy, teasing, obstinacy, impatience and selfishness. The mother who does not nip these in the bud cannot expect peace to reign in her home. All of them are of grave importance and will grow as rankly as weeds unless eradicated before they have a chance to become firmly rooted. On the other hand, there are many virtues that can easily be cultivated into good habits, if the mother will watch carefully for the first signs of their appearance. If they do not spring up spontaneously, she must plant the seeds in the tender hearts and minds of her children; and if she waters them with wisdom, gentleness and love, she will surely obtain a priceless crop of good fruits—truthfulness, patience, love, prudence, charity, generosity and neatness.

Habits which involve the moral nature of a child are, of course, of the gravest importance. The mother must subdue the common juvenile tendency to exaggerate. A child given to this fault should be questioned until his statements have been brought within reasonable bounds, and should at the same time be warned that the habit leads to lying. So also, a little boy should never be allowed to take undue advantage of his playmates in exchanging toys or other childish valuables; for this habit is the embryo of dishonesty, and particularly of that insidious form which is generally termed "getting the better of a bargain." Men never become confirmed liars, thieves or drunkards in a day, but as the result of long-continued habit, which, perhaps, began in a trifle, but ended in a mountain of sin. So, mothers, help your darlings to form habits; but as you hope for heaven, see that they are good ones. M. C. M.

DINNER AND EVENING TOILETTES.

There is a witchery in the beams of artificial light which sunlight does not possess. The mellow glow of carefully shaded candles or of gas, oil or electric lamps enhances beauty and softens plainness itself into an approach to comeliness. Such favorable conditions could not well escape the knowledge of fashionable women, to whom Winter is a season of indoor *fêtes*; and it has long been customary to exclude the light of the sun from all day-time entertainments except breakfasts. The subtle power that can intensify personal charms also exercises a benignant influence upon the rich velvets, shimmering silks and exquisite gauzes in which votaries at the festive shrine are clad, rendering the handsome textiles veritable objects of delight.

While many fashions are equally appropriate for dames and damsels in

metal weavings, stately silks, and richly embroidered tissues showing gorgeous tintings belong to women of maturer years. Heavy, plain-colored satins resplendent with the gleam peculiar to the

weave; satins sprayed with flowers in self and palm leaves wrought with golden threads, or else enriched with heavy metal stripings; *peau de cygne* brocaded with great self-colored ovals formed in stripes; silks striped with satin and embossed with natural-looking flowers that are cameoed against the handsome grounds; plain and glacé velvets; and shaded terry or uncut velvet, are unrivalled in elegance and deservedly head the list of the loom's most artistic products. Then there are *ombré peau de soie*; white and light-colored grosgrain silks presenting Dresden china patterns—delicately tinted flowers that wind in serpentine lines above satin stripes; glistening moiré antiques, shaded and in solid colors; and the new weaves of Bengaline known as *villé, nicoise, ondine, cristal* and *Victoria*.

The white and light-hued In-



FIGURE NO. 1 DT.



FIGURE NO. 2 DT.



FIGURE NO. 3 DT.



FIGURE NO. 4 DT.

dia silks are especially dainty. Some are barred with wide satin stripes, others are sprigged with flowers, nosegays or garlands tied with ribbon bowknots, and others again display shaded rainbow stripes. Plain and embroidered *crêpes de Chine* are charming and are great favorites for party gowns. Sumptuousness or daintiness characterizes all weaves of silk, but the very acme of artistic beauty has been attained in the gauzy silk muslins and grenadines. On both white and black grounds are stamped rare flowers in their natural shadings, the blossoms being either isolated or arranged in large or small sprays. Some show satin stripes matching the

the matter of design, the rules governing their development are naturally diverse. To youth belongs by right a dainty simplicity, which yields in middle age to the sumptuousness that distinguishes the fashionable matron's attire; and this is true, not only of the fabrics chosen, but also of the nature and amount of their embellishment. Soft, clinging *crêpes*, billowy gauzes and flexible silks are the maiden's prerogative; while stiff brocades made heavy with

grounds outlined at the edges with fine serpentine lines in shaded



FIGURE NO. 5 DT.



FIGURE No. 6 DT.



FIGURE No. 7 DT.

close to the head, as most becoming. The bang may be formed into a lightly curled fringe, the hair being parted at the center; or the French fashion may be followed, a single curl being allowed to escape from the fluffy mass of hair and rest coquettishly upon the forehead, while the remainder of the bang is curled backward. Fillets of ribbon or gold, or jewelled bands adorned with bows and aigrettes or flowers may bind the hair and will prove becoming to the majority of women.

A simply designed bodice for wear at dinner or the opera or on any other full-dress occasion receives charming illustration at figure No. 1 DT, dotted black drapery net being the material depicted. The neck of the bodice is cut in low, round outline and is gathered far enough from the edge to form a dainty frill, which provides a soft finish for a full, smooth neck. The fulness of the bodice is restrained by plaits laid at the edge, and decided points at the center of the back and front emphasize the graceful slope over the hips. A deep corselet of jet embellishes the bodice, and above it the net stands out fluffily. The sleeves are long puffs that end at the elbows, and on the left shoulder are coquettishly disposed a trio of black Prince's tips that nod forward in a fascinating way. The waist may be assumed



FIGURE No. 8 DT.

colors; and upon others are wrought exquisite embroideries.

Perhaps the most popular decorations for these handsome fabrics are the fine laces. Real laces are chosen, of course, if the purse will permit; if not, there are beautiful woven ones that closely imitate the hand-made varieties. Pearl, bullion and jet passementeries are also stylish garnitures, and so are ribbons, which may be twisted into any form that will render them effective.

Suède mousquetaire gloves are worn and are chosen in twenty-button length, reaching a trifle above the elbow and permitting a considerable portion of the arm to show. They are usually selected to match the gown, although pure-white gloves are always in order. There is a slight tendency in the direction of glacé gloves for evening wear, but Suèdes are so much dressier that the preference will doubtless remain with them.

In foot-wear individual taste may decide between Suède, glacé and satin Oxford ties and Cleopatra slippers that accord with the prevailing color in the gown. The heels are always in Louis Quinze style. There is a new slipper called the twin-strap slipper. It has either two or four straps crossed over the instep, and between them is displayed the stocking, which invariably matches the slipper. Bronze glacé and black Suède ties with patent leather vamps are also worn with evening attire, but the light-hued varieties are dressier and more appropriate.

The coiffure may be arranged high or low, to suit the individual type. The side locks may be waved and disposed to fall loosely over the ears to

with a silk, Bengaline or velvet skirt or with one of the same material. Since the fancy for contrasting sleeves is now so general, satin, velvet or brocaded sleeves may be stylishly inserted in a bodice of this kind made of plain material. Thus, in a bodice of black satin the sleeves



FIGURE No. 9 DT.



FIGURE No. 10 DT.



FIGURE No. 11 DT.

may be of glacé velvet or of white satin overlaid with black La Tosca net or *point de Gène* lace. Pattern No. 4788, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, is represented by this waist.

A shirred basque appropriate for wear at an evening entertainment with a skirt of different material is pictured at figure No. 2 DT, the material being gold-and-blue changeable *peau de soie* figured with tiny gold sprigs. Several rows of shirring at the neck suggest a round yoke, and the fulness below is regulated below the waist-line by shirrings that are brought to a point at the center of the lower edge. A folded stock of yellow satin ribbon overlies the standing collar, being arranged in a bow at the back. From beneath a bow at the bust start ribbon ends that are carried round to the back. A row of ribbon outlines the lower edge, and a second row curves above the hips, the ends of both rows meeting under a bow disposed over the point. The sleeves are of the bishop variety and are caught to the wrists by shirrings, below which they form pretty narrow frills. China silk in *ombré* stripes, or satin-striped India silk will develop very dressy basques of this kind. The pattern is No. 4948, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Figure No. 3 DT represents a well devised bodice that may form part of a handsome dinner toilette. The full upper portion, which is cut from Nile-green Surah, is crossed in kerchief fashion, exposing the neck in V shape; and its lower portion is apparently tucked into a deep bodice of forest-green velvet. The curved upper edge of the bodice is followed by a row of crystal-and-pearl gimp, and the lower edge shapes a sharp point at the center of the front and arches high over the hips. A corselet of pearl and crystal beads elaborates the bodice. Rosette-bows of green velvet ribbon on the shoulders seem to hold the fulness in place, and the



FIGURE NO. 12 DT.



FIGURE NO. 13 DT.

FIGURE NO. 14 DT

short puffed sleeves are banded with velvet ribbon, which is formed in rosette-bows on the upper side. The unique features of the mode may be attractively brought out by using *ombré chiffon* for the upper portion, and *nicoise*, a bourretted Bengaline, for the

lower part. Black net studded with gold or silver lined beads, and plain and glacé velvet may be similarly associated. The bodice was

fashioned by waist pattern No. 4952, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

Rose-pink *crépe* was used for the charming bodice pictured at figure No. 4 DT, which was shaped by waist pattern No. 4880, price 1s. or 25 cents. The bodice is pointed at the bottom and is cut Pompadour at the neck. A full center-front is disclosed between side-fronts that extend to the shoulders, and is framed by Bertha frills uniting the *crépe* and fine *point guipure* lace, the lace falling like eape sections over short, cap-like sleeves that are edged with lace headed by narrow black velvet ribbon. Ribbon trims the frills, ending at each side in a butterfly bow; and a row of



FIGURE NO. 15 DT.

ribbon starts from the upper corners of the center-front and crosses the neck, a bow being arranged on each shoulder. The effect of this trimming is very unique and will prove a boon to those whose throats lack plumpness. Velvet and brocaded silk would unite very handsomely in such a bodice intended for a matron. The center-front and sleeves could be of brocaded silk and the remainder of velvet. If the sleeves are to be made of brocade, they may be altered to puffs. A waist of this description will invariably correspond with the skirt accompanying it.

Two skirts that are pleasingly representative of prevailing fashions are portrayed as suitable accompaniments of any of the dressy waists described. One skirt is developed in plain silk

and is made with the usual *fourreau* front and sides and a cornet-plaited back. A belt provides the waist finish, although where a meeting of basque and skirt is desired to produce a Princess effect, the skirt is shaped at the top in the exact outline of a pointed basque, a section of the material being folded over the junction and formed in a bow at the back. Cleopatra girdles, tabliers and other accessories of like nature may be used to conceal the meeting of the two garments. If foot trimming be desired, it may be furnished by festoons of lace or *chiffon* or rows of fur. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 4884, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

The second skirt is an Empire fashion and is made of China silk. It is composed of a front and back breadth and a gore at each side, is gathered scantily the belt, and flares widely at the bottom in suggestion of the skirts worn during the Second Empire. Drapery net, *crépes*, tissues, and silks that drape gracefully are adaptable to this style, which is represented by pattern No. 4957, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

A back view of the Greek dress described at figure No. 16 DT is given at figure No. 5 DT. The dress is in this instance made of Nile-

green China silk. The top is formed in a round yoke, and both the yoke and standing collar are covered with black silk *point de Gène* lace. Full portions of the material edged with lace are adjusted about the arms' eyes, and similar lace encircles the sleeves below the puffs and again at the wrists. A Watteau-plait at the center of the back flares out into a short train.

In a fashionable assembly toilettes that are distinctly modern in character contrast pleasingly with First Empire gowns, the wearers of which seem survivals of the long-past era from which the modes take their name. The century almost ends with the fashions that were in vogue at its beginning, the revived Empire styles being faithful copies of the original ones, and recalling a host of fair women about whose names history has woven a romantic spell.

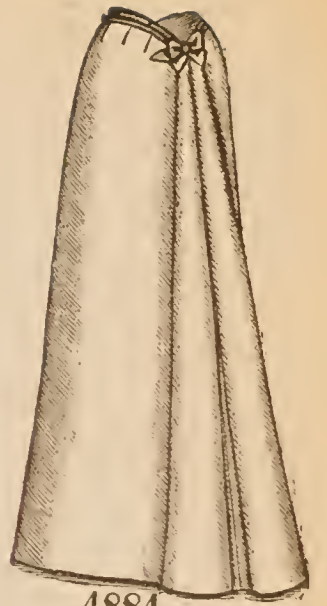
A quaint Empire fashion receives illustration at figure No. 6 DT. The gown was cut from violet *crépe de Chine* by pattern No. 4912, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt falls full and long from a short-waisted, square-necked body that is slightly full, and a puffing of white *chiffon* threaded with narrow ribbon at the top to adjust it to the neck supplies a soft completion for the



FIGURE NO. 16 DT.



FIGURE NO. 17 DT.



4884

being used for the petticoat. The pattern employed is No. 4944, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

The ingenuity of the *modiste* is taxed to the utmost in the devising of bodices, which are as fanciful and varied in style as skirts are plain. Especially is this true of the theatre bodice, which grows more attractive every season. At figure No. 8 TD,

is pictured a theatre bodice in which are united yellow-and-black glacé velvet, and yellow China silk speckled with black.

A full, round yoke of silk forms the upper part and presents a picturesque *guimpe* effect above a deep, pointed velvet bodice enriched by a corselet of crystal- and -silver *passementerie*. The curved upper outline of the bodice is emphasized by *passementerie* corresponding with that in the corselet, and the trimming is duplicated on the velvet Essex collar. The sleeves match the yoke and extend in puffs to the elbows, below which the foundation sleeves are smoothly faced with velvet and trimmed along the inside seams with *passementerie*. A partly worn silken skirt may accompany a waist of this kind. An effective combination may be produced with light-colored plaid Surah or moiré antique and plain or uncut velvet or soft camel's-hair, the latter being used for the bodice and the former for the yoke and puff sleeves.



4957



FIGURE NO. 19 DT.

A party gown that will attract attention by its sweet simplicity is shown at figure No. 9 DT. It is made up for a youthful wearer in,

neck edge. At the waist-line, which is just below the bust in this mode, the gown is encircled by a belt of violet moiré ribbon that is arranged in front in an odd bow with long, flowing ends. A *châtelaine* pouch-pocket hangs from narrow moiré ribbon that starts beneath the waist ribbon. The sleeves present very full puffs at the top and are close-fitting below. Stately silks of all kinds will develop handsomely in a gown of this kind. A heliotrope satin brocaded in self will make a very elegant dress. The body may be cut round at the neck, and from the neck edge may fall a frill of *point appliqué* lace.

At figure No. 7 DT is pictured another stately-looking Empire gown that may be appropriately worn at dinner or an evening reception. The very short waist is cut from cream-and-pink glacé silk and is square at the neck and full across the bust. A band of cream velvet studded with white and tinted

pearls encircles the waist, and the neck edge is followed with a similar band. From the waist falls a trained skirt of silk that is smooth at the sides and opens in front over a petticoat of velvet embroidered in an elaborate design with white and colored pearls. The puff sleeves are of silk and are very full. The petticoat in a yellow satin gown may be of yellow satin brocaded with great clusters of purple and white lilacs; or the dress may be of pearl-gray moiré antique and the petticoat of white satin-striped grosgrain silk showing Dresden-china patterns. A very handsome effect may be produced with Victoria, a corded Bengaline, and jewelled net over satin, the latter



FIGURE NO. 18 DT.

Jacquard India silk presenting a white ground and self-colored satin figures. The bell skirt is garlanded with shaded dark-blue pansies, which frame a cascade of *point gaze* lace at the left side. The bodice is full, like a *bébé* waist, and is cut in low, round outline at the top; and the upper edge is followed by a wreath of pansies. A pretty decoration of white ribbon gives the bodice the popular short-waisted appearance. A row of ribbon is carried about the bodice above the waist-line and is shaped to form an upturning point in front; and over it at the bottom laps a belt ribbon, which is arranged in a two-looped bow and long ends at the right side. The sleeves are formed in short puffs, and each is finished with a fall of lace, the ends of which are sloped narrowly at the top of the arm. A single pansy is adjusted over the ends of the lace, and another is placed in the hair, with happy effect. The lace fan is decked with flowers, and the gloves are white *Suède*. A bewitching gown on the same order may be made of white grenadine festooned with wreaths of minute blossoms. The skirt may be left untrimmed, and a *Récamier Bertha* of white net studded and edged with iridescent beads may fall from the neck edge, and also over each arm in lieu of a sleeve. A pointed girdle of iridescent and pearl heads may clasp the waist. Pattern No. 4840, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was used in making the costume.

A charming simplicity distinguishes the costume portrayed at figure No. 10 DT. The fashion is a dainty one for a *débutante* and is here shown developed in pale-yellow Chinese *crêpe* bearing self-colored embroidered dots. The skirt is a bell, with a *Watteau* back extended to the top of the bodice; and across the bottom is a ruffle of the fabric headed by yellow satin ribbon arranged in festoons, with clover-leaf bows over the points. The bodice is a particularly youthful mode. The back is close-fitting, and the full fronts are crossed in surplice fashion, the neck being cut in a moderately low V and edged with a frill of the *crêpe*. A ribbon strap starts from beneath the left arm and ends at the waist-line; at the right side a similar strap extends from the under-arm seam to the left side, and a large bow conceals the ends of both straps, and also the ends of a belt. The sleeves reach only to the elbows and are much wrinkled, and a narrow frill of the goods headed by a narrow band of ribbon that is tied in a bow at the back falls from the lower edge of each. The frills may be of *chiffon* or of guipure lace with a net top. The pattern used is No. 4804, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A strikingly handsome ball costume is pictured at figure No. 11 DT, black velvet, cream-white satin, and black lace net sprigged with graceful fern leaves and flowers being combined in its development. The costume is well adapted to tall, stately figures, being fashioned after a Princess mode. It is cut in *Pompadour* outline at the neck; and the bodice portion, which is made of velvet and fits exactly, is extended to skirt length at each side, while the center is only of *basque* depth. A V-shaped section of velvet is inserted between the fronts and is decorated with crosswise rows of pearl passementerie and an edging of black ostrich-feather trimming. A panel of satin overlaid with lace, the pattern of which is brought out clearly by the white underlying fabric, is revealed between the fronts, and at the back the same idea is carried out in the long train. Feather trimming edges the bottom of the skirt portion, and upon the lower part of each front are applied three handsome pearl ornaments, the lower edges of the fronts being scalloped to show the feather trimming. Frills of white imitation point lace meet in points at the center of the front and cross the shoulders, where they droop over narrow, flounce-like sleeves of satin overlaid with black lace, which in turn fall over frills of point lace. The pattern used in developing this artistic gown is No. 4848, which costs 2s. or 50 cents. An equally handsome effect could be produced with shaded uncut velvet and Persian brocade, or with *ombré* silk in light shadings, and *Ondine*, a Bengaline showing serpentine cords, the latter fabric being selected to harmonize with the silk.

At figure No. 12 DT a back view of the Empire dress shown at figure No. 6 DT is represented developed in white *crêpon*. The skirt trains slightly, the neck is cut low and round, and from its edge falls a soft frill of white *chiffon*. The sleeves are short puffs, and from their lower edges frills of *chiffon* hang over the elbows. Round the waist is a belt of *réséda* velvet ribbon disposed at the back in two very short spread loops and two short ends. Short Empire stays are essential when a short-waisted Empire dress is assumed, the regulation corset being entirely unsuited to the style.

The *basque* pictured at figure No. 13 DT was cut by pattern No. 4795, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is shown in a different arrangement at figure No. 14 DT. The bodice fronts are of *glacé* velvet showing delicate shadings of green and blue, and the fronts, which are smooth in this instance, are fashioned from blue-and-white broken-striped taffeta. The bodice fronts are laced together in peasant fashion, and *point de Gène* lace in a handsome pattern is effectively applied at each side of the lacing. The standing collar is of velvet overlaid with lace. The lower puff of the sleeve is omitted, and a band of velvet overlaid with lace restrains the fulness at the bottom of the upper puff. If preferred, the fronts could be fashioned

from black velvet and pink-and-cream *vrillé*, a species of Bengaline presenting heavy crinkled and straight cords; or velvet, and a soft silk showing iridescent stripes and satin dots could be used, the heavier fabric being chosen for the bodice fronts.

At figure No. 14 DT is represented a charming reception toilette developed in old-rose satin, and white *chiffon* presenting old-rose embroidered dots. As in most evening toilettes the skirt is simply cut, being a bell with a long, stately-looking train; and three very minute frills of the satin headed by a line of jet contribute a pretty foot-decoration. The *basque* is a picturesque shape suggesting the styles of mediæval times. Full fronts of *chiffon* are disclosed above and between flaring bodice-fronts of satin that meet at the lower edge. A single-line jet gimp like that on the skirt follows the upper edges of the bodice fronts and is disposed in graduated coils on the front edges. A very fanciful jet tablier having a girdle and fringed *châtelaines* falls over the skirt from the bottom of the *basque*. A standing collar covered with a full section of the *chiffon* is at the neck. A wide old-rose satin ribbon extends from the upper edge of each bodice front at the arm's-eye to the front of the collar, where it is arranged in a graceful bow. Each sleeve consists of a wide and narrow puff of *chiffon* separated by a deep band of satin that is decorated to correspond with the bodice fronts, and a deep frill of *point appliqué* lace falls from the lower puff. The patterns employed in making this toilette are skirt No. 4734, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and *basque* No. 4795, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

A back view of the costume shown at figure No. 10 DT is illustrated at figure No. 15 DT. In this instance the gown is fashioned from white India silk figured with a pretty design in shaded heliotrope. The *Watteau* is tacked to the *basque* just below the V-shaped neck under a bow of dark-green velvet, and straps of velvet extend from beneath the bow. A band of ribbon encircles the waist, being slipped beneath the *Watteau*; and the skirt is decorated with a narrow foot-ruffle of green velvet gathered through the center, the ruffle ending at the *Watteau*. The sleeves terminate just below the elbow, and each is edged with velvet ribbon. A ruffle of the material falls from the neck edge. The combination of green and heliotrope is as unique as it is pretty and stylish. An airy, graceful costume of similar design could be made of a sheer, web-like *mousseline de soie* figured with Dresden-china patterns or *Pompadour* nosegays, over white taffeta. Even a plain white gauze could be used, and trimmed with neck, waist and skirt frills of white *chiffon* embroidered with leafless pink rose-buds. A belt of rose-buds could loosely encircle the waist, and a half-blown bud with foliage could rest coquettishly on the left shoulder, completing a veritable rose-bud gown.

At figure No. 16 DT is displayed a modernized Greek dress made of light-blue Japanese *crêpe*, and suitable for wear at a formal dinner, at a Greek tea where classic ideas are introduced in the decorations and table appointments, or at a reception. The right front presents the graceful folds noted in classic draperies, and laps over a full front piece, above which is adjusted a yoke overlaid with bands of jetted net that shows a pattern wrought with silver beads, a most effective contrast being produced by the union of the bands and *crêpe*. The standing collar and the bottom of the skirt are banded with jet galloon, and a zone of similar galloon, part of which is concealed by the folds of the Greek front, ends in a knot and long ends at the right side. Voluminous balloon puffs trimmed with lengthwise strips of galloon are adjusted at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves, which are encircled at the wrists with the trimming. The dress, which was cut by pattern No. 4885, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, may be developed in any *crêpe*-like wool goods, Bengaline, China silk or *peau de soie*, all of which fall softly and lend themselves admirably to the statuesque folds which distinguish the mode. An all-white India silk may be enriched with gold passementerie in Greek-key pattern, or with narrow silver or gold ribbon arranged in the same classic design. When such a dress is worn, a gold fillet may bind the hair, and white satin twin-strap slippers may be assumed in suggestion of sandals.

A pretty costume that could be suitably worn at a musicale or any similar function is pictured at figure No. 17 DT, the material being robin's-egg blue China silk, and white China silk showing dots matching the plain fabric. The style is a Princess and incorporates the corselet and blouse effect. The upper part, which is made of the dotted silk, is full, like a blouse, and is made with a standing collar, and puff sleeves, which terminate a trifle above the elbow and are each completed with a narrow band and a narrow frill. The upper part of the costume extends in a point at the center of the back and front, suggesting a corselet; over the point at the back is disposed a small bow of white ribbon with very long ends, and a row of pearl trimming follows the upper outline. A cornet-plait is let into the back below the center seam and flares into a short train. The lower edge is adorned with a band of white ribbon below a row of pearl trimming. The pattern used in the making is No. 4829, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Wool *crêpon*,

either embroidered or plain, or silk-and-wool diagonal in white or colors may be made up by the same mode in conjunction with shaded Surah or striped India silk; and a Bertha frill of *point appliqué* or *point Moresque* lace may fall from the bodice portion, and also from each sleeve. Developed thus, the gown would be pretty for evening house wear.

Over an evening toilette is thrown the protective cloak, which may be as simple or elaborate as the wearer may desire. A wrap of simple design is the Russian circular shown at figure No. 18 DT, where it is made of Russian-blue velvet and lined with white fur, which appears as a narrow binding at the front edge and as a facing for the handsome storm-collar. The shoulders stand high, and the garment entirely conceals the gown worn beneath it. Cloth and silk are frequently used for Russian wraps, and fur is the usual accompaniment. The pattern of the wrap is

No. 4895, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

msm

At figure No. 19 DT is shown a dressy wrap of plain mode cloth. The top is a yoke extended to form a Medici collar, and from the yoke hang wrap sections, over which fall full cape-sections that are high on the shoulders and are edged with Persian lamb. At the back is arranged a Watteau-plait decorated with a Watteau bow of black ribbon. The wrap may be fashioned from red rough cloth and trimmed with Angora fur. The pattern is No. 4847, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

In making up skirts of flimsy materials, such as *crêpes*, tissues, etc., invisible tackings should be made at intervals to the linings, which will preferably be of silk. This precaution is necessary to prevent the material stretching away from the lining and hanging bag-like below it. Such tackings are only possible, however, when the fabric is figured.

GOODIES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Children's parties would appear much less formidable if mothers only knew what to prepare in the way of refreshments, and the occasional surprise "just for a few friends," which is so delightful to the younger members of the family, would be much more frequently planned if suggestions as to what would be "nice" were at hand. The list of toothsome edibles for which directions are given below is designed to meet this want, and the preparations are all so simple that no mother need hesitate to undertake any one that pleases her fancy.

Very attractive rolls may be made with simple bread dough. Take from the sponge a sufficient quantity for the purpose, add shortening as usual for light biscuit, and then roll the dough into strips not more than half an inch thick and three inches long. Dip the strips in beaten white of egg, twist them together in pairs, and pinch the ends securely together to prevent the strips separating in baking.

German rolls are general favorites with children, and may be made as follows: Roll out biscuit dough to form a sheet about a-fourth of an inch in thickness; spread with a very little butter, sugar and cinnamon, and roll the sheet up like jelly-cake, wetting the outer edge where it overlaps, and pinching it down. With a sharp knife dipped in flour cut the roll into slices nearly an inch thick, place the slices side by side in a baking pan, sprinkle them with a little more sugar and cinnamon, and set them away to rise before baking.

Jelly for a children's supper may be very prettily moulded in egg-shells. In preparing eggs for use preserve the shells intact until a sufficient number have been secured. This may be done by removing the contents of each shell through a small opening at one end. Arrange the shells in an upright position, with the openings uppermost, by thrusting them into sand or by using a piece of pasteboard in which round holes have been made. Having prepared the jelly, pour it carefully into the shells; and when it is required for the table, break the shells gently away. Each form of jelly may be prettily served upon a leaf of curled lettuce, or tiny half-shells of china, such as are used for scalloped oysters, may be substituted.

Oranges may be rendered very attractive to youthful eyes by making numerous incisions from the stem half-way to the blossom end, loosening the points of skin thus formed, and rolling them inward; but as small children can seldom eat whole oranges without detriment to their clothing, it is better to serve this fruit in baskets made of the skins. Prepare these baskets thus: With a sharp knife cut horizontally around the center of an orange, leaving uncut a space at each side about three-eighths of an inch wide. Make two parallel cuts over the top of the orange from the ends of the uncut space on one side to the ends of the corresponding space on the other side, and remove the skin between these cuts and the horizontal ones. Through the two openings thus formed remove all the pulp, being very careful not to injure the handle of the basket. When a sufficient number of baskets have been prepared, separate the pulp from the tough white skin, sweeten it if necessary, fill the baskets with it, set them upon leaves or fringed and crinkled doilies, and serve with after-dinner coffee spoons.

If large cakes are made, the name of the youthful host or hostess should be written upon the frosting of one with liquid chocolate squeezed through a small funnel made of writing paper; and if the occasion is the child's birthday, his or her age could be inscribed beneath the name. Or divisions for cutting could be marked upon the top while the frosting is soft, and the age or a single initial written on each with chocolate. If the mother doubts her ability

to manage the funnel satisfactorily, she may form the name, figures or initials with very small caraway or other candies.

A handsome effect may be produced by grating cocoonut with a patent nutmeg-grater over a cake before its icing has hardened. The cocoonut will lie upon the surface in lightly curled shavings.

Of course, nothing can take the place at a birthday party of the old standard birthday cake with candles, the latter corresponding in number with the years of the child in whose honor the party is given, and being timed to burn their brightest while the guests are being served.

But although large cakes are handsome, cookies are "more fun"; so here are a few suggestions for making them very attractive. I will not tell you

"How much spice and caraway"

to put in, for, of course, you have your favored rules, or, if not, you can find plenty of recipes in "The Pattern Cook-Book," which we publish at 4s. or \$1.00; but I will show you how to "fix" the cookies after the dough has been stirred. To make turtle cookies, cut them round as usual; then flatten a large raisin on the center of each to represent the body of the turtle; put a clove under the point of the raisin so that only the head of the clove will show, for the turtle's head; and press four cloves into the dough, with their small ends just touching the raisin to form the legs and feet. If this is carefully arranged, I'll warrant you will not have to tell the children what it is intended to look like.

Now cut another batch of cookies in any preferred shape; and if they have scalloped edges, so much the better. These are to be frosted; but before the frosting is put on you must make a number of mice in the following manner: Having selected some plump, dark apple-seeds, thread a needle double with brown cotton thread, draw the thread through the point of a seed, and cut it so it will stand out a little at each side of the point to represent whiskers; then run the needle into the round end of the seed, and leave a longer bit of thread for a tail. Make as many mice as you like, and distribute them over the tops of the freshly iced cookies.

Domino cookies are cut the shape and size of dominoes and nicely frosted. The dividing line on each is then made with chocolate in a paper funnel, and the dots are imitated in the same way, or with caraway candies. These are sure to be productive of fun, which, of course, is more important than the supper at a little folks' party. If large cakes are altogether dispensed with, a name, initial or number could be inscribed on any variety of cookies.

Although pies and turn-overs are not generally included in the list of party dainties, I shall mention them here; for the home "tea-party," indulged in just after mamma or cook has been baking, is not to be overlooked. The variety of the pies is of small importance, but the size of the tins in which they are baked must always be considered. A pie made in a tin measuring four inches across will be "just too cute" and will taste ever so much better than one twice that size. If bits of crust are left after making pies, roll them, and cut them out with a biscuit-cutter. Sprinkle one-half of each with sugar and cinnamon or with a few berries and sugar, wet the edge, turn the other half over, and pinch the edges together. These are very nice for tea-parties; and even if you have no children of your own, do not throw away the bits of dough, but make them up into turn-overs and pass them over the fence to the small people next door.

I am afraid I have wandered from my subject. I began with dignified birthday-parties, and have ended with tea-parties in the back-yard.

J. D. C.

CROCHETING.—No. 22.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.
 ch. st.—Chain stitch.
 s. c.—Single crochet.
 d. c.—Double crochet.
 h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
 tr. c.—Treble crochet.
 p.—Picot.
 sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the 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 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.

CROCHETED CAP FOR A LITTLE BOY.

FIGURE No. 1.—This cap may be made of Berlin or Germantown wool with an ordinary bone hook of a size suitable for the material selected.

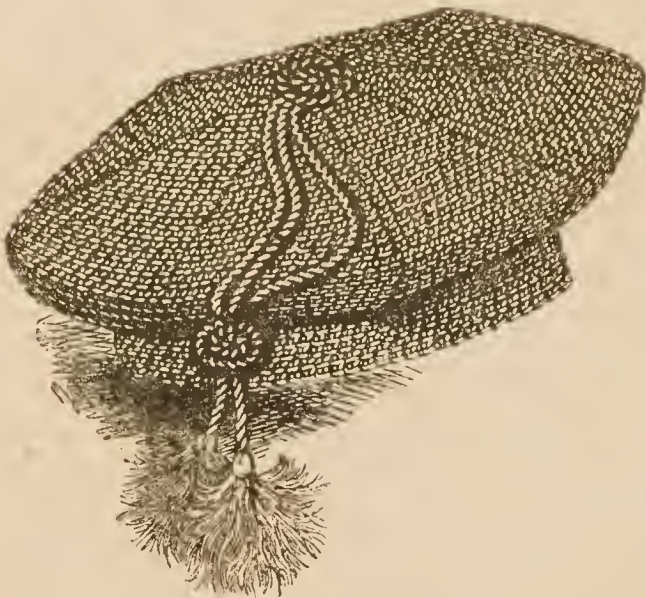


FIGURE No. 1.—CROCHETED CAP FOR A LITTLE BOY.

Commence in the center of the cap with nine ehain, join to form a ring.

First round.—Fourteen singles under the ehain.

Second round.—One single into a stiteh, working under both horizontal loops together, two singles worked in the same way into the next stiteh; repeat all round; this will make seven increases in the round.

Each round is like the second, with the exception that there will be one more stiteh between the increases in each round. Continue to work round, increasing in every round until the crown measures nine inches aersoss, then work one round without increase. Now decrease in the same proportion you increased by skipping a stiteh for two and a-half inches, or until the cap measures the size required for the head. For the head-band, work three and a-half inches without increase, then fasten off. The wrong side of the work is for the outside of the eap, so that it must be turned when worked. Turn up the band an inch and a-half, sew a circle of cord in the center of the crown, carry three straps of eord across the crown to the side of the cap, where another circle of cord is sewn over the turned-up band; under this two ends finished by tassels are attached.

CROCHETED KNOT LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Make a chain of 48 stitehes for the foundation.

First row.—Make 1 d. c. in the 7th stiteh from the hook. * Make 2 chain, skip 2, 1 d. c. in next stiteh, and repeat 12 times from *. Turn.

Second row.—Make 3 chain, 2 d. c. under 2-chain of first row, * 1 d. c. in next d. e., 2 d. e. under 2-chain, and repeat 12 times from *; 1 d. e. in last stiteh. Turn.

Third row.—Make 2 knot stitehes. (To make a knot stiteh: draw the loop up a quarter of an inch, catch the thread and pull through; then put the hook between the drawn loop and the thread just pulled through, catch the thread and draw through again, thus making two stitehes on the hook; eatch the thread, draw through these two stitehes to form the knot); skip 6 d. e. and make 1 s. c.

between the next 2. * 2 knot stitehes, 1 s. e. between 6th and 7th d. e. Repeat 5 times from *. Turn.

Fourth row.—3 k. s., 1 s. e. into 1st knot. * 2 k. s., 1 s. c. in next knot; repeat 5 times from *. Turn.

Fifth row.—1 k. s.; * ch. 6, 1 s. c. in 1st knot; repeat across from *. Turn.

Sixth row.—Ch. 3, 6 d. c. in 6-eh., * 6 d. c. in next 6-eh.; repeat from * in each 6-ch. Turn.

Seventh row.—Ch. 5, 1 eh. in 3rd d. e.; eh. 2, skip 2, 1 d. e. in next; repeat to end. Turn.

Eighth row.—Ch. 3, 2 d. e. under 1st 2-ch., 1 d. c. in d. e.; * 2 d. e. under next 2-eh., 1 d. e. in d. c.; repeat from * to end. Repeat the pattern from the 2nd row until the work is of the desired length.

For the Scollop.—Fasten the thread at the end of the 1st row. Then ch. 3, 1 s. e. at the end of next row. * Ch. 5, make 2 loose doubles with 4 eh. between in the knot; ch. 5, 1 s. c. at the end of the 6th row; eh. 3, 1 s. e. at end of 7th row; repeat from * to end.

Second row.—Fasten the thread in the center 3-ch. of last row; * eh. 3, 1 double treble (th. o. 3 times) in 5-eh between loose doubles; * 4 eh., 1 d. tr. in same place; repeat until there are 6 d. tr. with 4-ch. between in the 5-ch.; then eh. 3, 1 s. c. in center 3-ch., and repeat from 1st * to end.

Third row.—5 s. c. under 1st 3-eh. * 4 s. c. caught in 1st ch., 4 eh., 4 s. e. under 5-ch.; repeat from * 4 times; 5 s. e. under 3-ch., repeat from beginning of row.

For the Heading: *First row.*—1 d. c. in end of 1st row, eh. 6 (count 1st 3 as 1 d. e.), 1 d. c. in next row. * Ch. 2, 1 d. e. in end of next row; eh. 2, 1 d. c. in knot; ch. 2, 1 d. e. in end of next row; repeat from * to end of row.

Second row.—1 s. c. in 1st d. c.; 2 s. c. over 2-ch.; * 1 s. e. in d. c., 3 s. c. over 2-eh.; and repeat from * to the end.

CROCHETED WHEEL LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—To make a wheel: make 8 ch., join to form a ring.

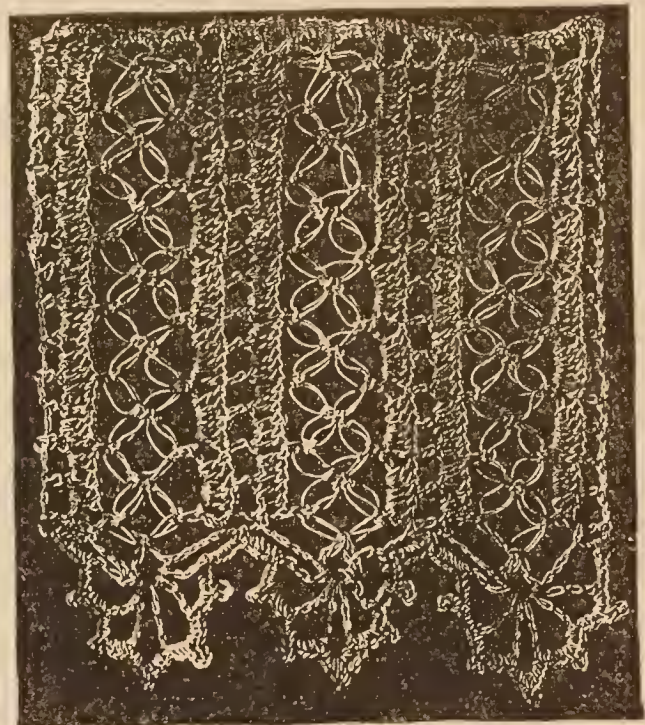


FIGURE No. 2.—CROCHETED KNOT LACE.

First round.—Make 24 single croehets under the ring; join with a slip stiteh.

Second round.—7 ch., skip 1 stiteh, 1 treble in next, * 3 ch., skip 1

1 treble in next; repeat from * 9 times more; 3 ch., 1 slip stitch in 4th stitch of 7 ch.

Third round.—1 ch., 1 single in each stitch of 2nd round; join with a slip stitch.

Fourth round.—1 slip stitch into 3rd single, 4 ch., 1 double in same stitch, 3 ch., 1 double in same stitch, 1 ch., 1 double in same stitch, * skip 3, 1 double in next, 1 ch., 1 d. c. in same stitch, 3 ch., 1 d. c. in same stitch, 1 ch., 1 d. c. in same stitch; repeat from * 10 times more, and join to 3rd of 4-ch. In making the next wheel join the middle stitches of 2 points to the middle stitches of 2 points of first wheel with 1 s. c.; join 3rd and following wheels to the 2 points opposite the first joining in the same manner. In making the bottom row, join 4 points of a wheel to 2 points of 2 top wheels, and join 2 points on the side in same manner as top row (see design).

For the Heading.—Make 1 single in first top-point, * 5 ch., 1 single in next point, 8 ch., 1 double treble in next point; draw through 2 loops, 1 treble in 1st point on next wheel, work off all the loops on the hook, 8 ch., 1 single in next point; repeat from * to the end.

Second row.—1 double in a stitch, 2 ch., skip 2, 1 double in the next; repeat from * to the end.

CROCHETED RING WORK.

FIGURE No. 4.—Small brass or metal rings covered with silk in single crochet are very popular for many decorative purposes. The method of covering and connecting them at the same time,

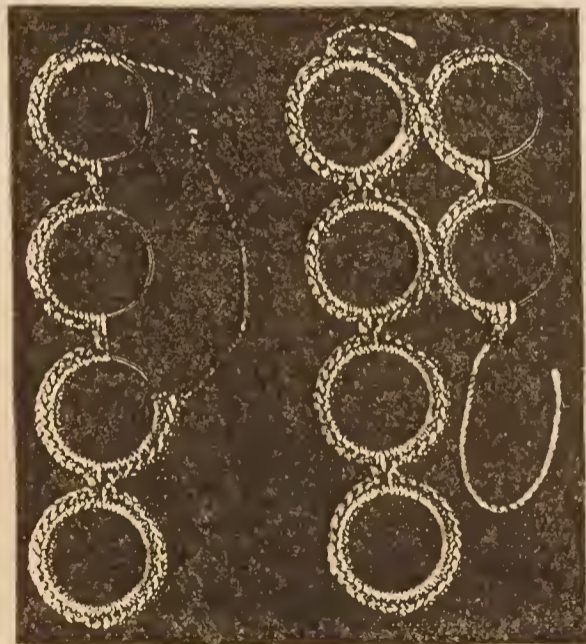


FIGURE No. 4.—DETAILS FOR CROCHETING OVER RINGS.

as shown at figure No. 4, is much more satisfactory, in large pieces of work, than the method first used of covering the rings separately

FOR THE MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.—Everyone who contemplates giving or attending a masked or fancy-dress entertainment of any kind should possess a copy of "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," a large and handsomely illustrated pamphlet in which costumes, decorations and all minor details are fully considered. A large variety of characters are represented and suggested, and careful instructions are given for their correct impersonation. Price, 2s. or 50 cents.

and then sewing them together. The rings shown at figure No. 4 are of a popular size, and they, with others larger or smaller, as may be desired, may be purchased at most fancy goods stores. Work over one-half of a ring in single crochet, inserting the hook through the ring before throwing the thread over for each stitch. When half-way around (see upper left-hand ring, figure No. 4), take the next ring, insert the hook through it and work the next stitch around it, thus joining it to the first ring. When as many rings as are required by the width of the work are thus half-covered, work entirely around the last one and then along the uncovered halves to the end of the row. Then begin another row by working over one-quarter of a ring; then join by a slip stitch to the top ring of the first row (see upper right-hand ring), work another quarter (which will be one-half of the ring) and then add another ring as in the first row. Proceed in this manner with each row, always working back as in the second half of the first row.

Rings may be joined in almost any shape either by slip stitches or with a regular sewing needle. One of the prettiest uses for crocheted rings covered with black or écreu silk is for yokes or vests and accom-

panying ornaments to dresses of silk or other handsome fabrics, such as camel's-hair, cashmere, Henrietta cloth or fine alpaca. Girdles, collars, belts, pockets, shopping-bags, cuffs, fob-chains and fan-chate-laines may be made in ring-work in any color desired, with very pleasing results, and the rings should be of a suitable size for the articles for which they are intended. The selection of the sizes of these rings must be largely governed by individual taste.

A fringe formed by knotting strands of embroidery silk into a row of small covered rings is an exquisite finish for a delicate silk scarf or drapery, and for cushions that are to be set upon dainty toilette-tables or dressing-cases. Ordinary embroidery silk, rope



FIGURE No. 5.—CROCHETED RING TRIMMING.

silk, Bargarran cotton, crewcls and worsteds may be used for covering the rings. Heavy silk works up more effectively for the purpose than any other material.

CROCHETED RING TRIMMING.

FIGURE No. 5.—This illustration shows how rings may be joined to form pretty points that may be used for dress decorations or for fancy-work. For dress decorations black is generally selected, but for fancy-work colors are always used.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.—"The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home" is a well written pamphlet of twenty-four pages, that should find a place in every household where lovers of wholesome candy and confections dwell. A glance at the book will inform the reader regarding some of the merits of this thoroughly practical work and will show that by its assistance old and young alike can easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home and at a minimum of cost. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 20.

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 after knitting it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

LADIES' KNITTED HUG-ME-TIGHT, OR ZOUAVE JACKET.

FIGURE No. 1.—This is a very simple garment to make and one exceedingly comfortable to wear either about the house, or on the street under outside wraps. It is made of Germantown wool, and any color preferred may be selected; but black, brown, dark-blue, red and gray are the colors generally chosen. It is knitted in a long strip on coarse steel needles, in plain back-and-forth rows. The one illustrated was knitted on a foundation of 50 stitches and the strip was 204 ribs long when completed. A general rule which will adapt the size of the garment to the figure of the person who is to wear it is as follows: Make the strip as wide as the figure measures from the center of the chest to the arm-socket, and twice as long as the chest measures from one arm-socket to the other. For instance, if the chest measure from arm to arm is 16 inches, make the strip 8 inches wide and 32 inches long.



FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' KNITTED HUG-ME-TIGHT, OR ZOUAVE JACKET.

When the strip is completed, firmly join its two ends by an over-and-over stitch with a coarse needle and the knitting yarn. Now find the center of the strip and fold the latter so that the seam will be even with and over the center. Next, sew the edges at one side of the strip together across the middle, leaving an unsewed portion at each side large enough for an arm-hole. This seam will extend from shoulder to shoulder when the garment is on, while the seam of the ends will come at the middle of the back below this cross-seam. Finish the edges with a shell border in crochet, using the same or a contrasting color, as preferred. Put the garment on, draw it together over the bust and sew ties of ribbon at the necessary point to close it. This jacket could be made in fancy ribbed knitting if desired, but as described it adjusts itself very easily and snugly to the figure.

A similar garment, presenting the same appearance as the one illustrated at figure No. 1, except that its seams will be under the arms instead of across the back, may be knitted according to the directions given with the diagram seen at figure No. 2. Plain or fancy knitting may be used for the garment.

The narrow sections extend from each side of the back, down the front and under the arm, where their ends are joined to the back as indicated by the crosses. To begin properly, cut a pattern of the required size and shaped like the diagram. It will be observed that the long, narrow (front) sections are a little more than one-third the width of the other (back) section, and this proportion must be maintained in making any size. Then cast on the stitches for one narrow section of the pattern and knit back and forth until the wide section is reached. Then cast on enough more stitches to reach the full depth of this section and continue knitting until the other narrow section is reached. Bind off the extra stitches cast on, thus reducing the work to the width of the

narrow section again; knit until this is long enough, bind off and join the ends to the back as before suggested, and as indicated by the crosses. Then crochet a pretty shell-border about the edges, fulling in the edges of the arm-hole in front, if necessary, to make it fit in to the figure. The edge of this jacket, when the latter is adjusted, will roll prettily to the closing, after the manner of a round lapel, such as is seen on cloth jackets closing only over the bust.

LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS.

NOTE.—Through an oversight, the engraving of the mitten described at figure No. 4 in the December DELINEATOR was omitted and another substituted. We, therefore, in this issue, repeat the instructions and give the correct engraving.

FIGURE No. 3.—Four No. 19 knitting needles will be needed in making these mittens.

Cast on to each of 2 needles 25 stitches, and on the 3rd needle 30 stitches, making 80 in all. Knit 5 rounds plain for a hem at the top.

Sixth round.—N, o, repeat. Knit 7 rounds plain.

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth rounds.—Sl and b, k 3, o, repeat.

Eighteenth round.—Knit plain.

Nineteenth round.—K 2, n, o, k 1, repeat.

Twentieth round.—K 1, n, o, k 2, repeat.

Twenty-first round.—N, o, k 2, repeat. Knit 9 rounds plain.

Thirty-first round.—Th o, k 3, n, repeat.

Thirty-second round.—K 1, o, k 2, n, repeat.

Thirty-third round.—K 2, o, k 1, n, repeat.

Thirty-fourth round.—K 3, o, n, repeat. Knit 2 rounds plain.

The last 6 rounds are repeated 7 times to complete the pattern in the wrist. The fancy stripe in the back of the hand requires 31 stitches. There are 11 repetitions of the pattern, which are knit in 6 rounds each, as follows:

First round.—Sl and b, k 3, o, sl and b, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl stitch over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 3, n, o, k 3, n.

Second round.—Sl and b, k 2, o, k 1, sl and b, k 2, o, k 13, o, k 2, n, k 1, o, k 2, n.

Third round.—Sl and b, k 1, o, k 2, sl and b, k 1, th o, k 4, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 4, o, k 1, n, k 2, o, k 1, n.

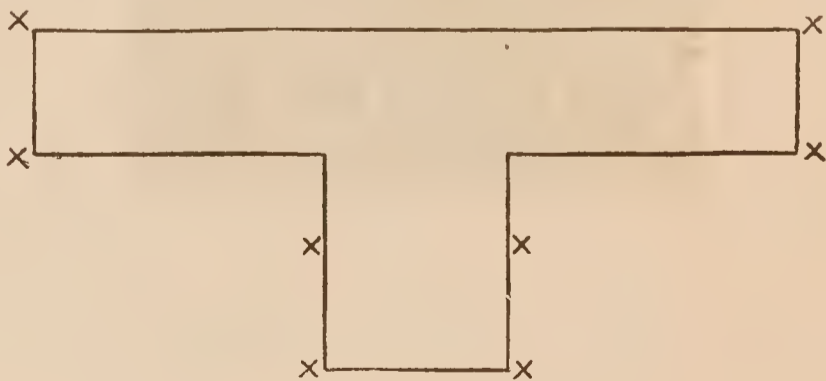


FIGURE No. 2.—DIAGRAM FOR ZOUAVE JACKET OR HUG-ME-TIGHT.

Fourth round.—Sl and b, o, k 3, sl and b, o, k 17, o, n, k 3, o, n

Fifth round.—K 12, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 12.

Sixth round.—K 31.

The fancy design at the end of the stripe is knit on the same 31 stitches in rounds as follows:

First round.—K 1, sl and b, k 3, o, sl and b, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 2, n, o, k 3, n, k, k 1.

Second round.—K 1, sl and b, k 2, o, k 1, sl and b, k 1, o, k 13, o, k 1, n, k 1, o, k 2, n, k 1.

Third round.—K 1, sl and b, k 1, o, k 2, sl and b, o, k 4, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 4, o, n, k 2, o, k 1, n, k 1.

Fourth round.—K 1, sl and b, o, k 25, o, n, k 1.

Fifth round.—K 12, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 12.

Sixth round.—K 31.

Seventh round.—K 2, sl and b, k 3, o, sl and b, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, n, k 2.

Eighth round.—K 2, sl and b, k 2, o, k 1, sl and b, o, k 13, o, n, k 1, o, k 2, n, k 2.

Ninth round.—K 2, sl and b, k 1, o, k 7, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 7, o, k 1, n, k 2.

Tenth round.—K 2, sl and b, o, k 23, o, n, k 2.

Eleventh round.—K 12, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 12.

Twelfth round.—K 31.

Thirteenth round.—K 3, sl and b, k 3, o, sl and b, o, k 2, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 2, o, n, o, k 3, n, k 3.

Fourteenth round.—K 3, sl and b, k 2, o, k 17, o, k 2, n, k 3.

Fifteenth round.—K 3, sl and b, k 1, o, k 6, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 6, o, k 1, n, k 3.

Sixteenth round.—K 3, sl and b, o, k 21, o, n, k 3.

Seventeenth round.—K 12, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 12.

Eighteenth round.—K 31.

Nineteenth round.—K 5, sl and b, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 3, n, k 5.

Twentieth round.—K 5, sl and b, k 2, o, k 13, o, k 2, n, k 5.

Twenty-first round.—K 5, sl and b, k 1, o, k 4, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 4, o, k 1, n, k 5.

Twenty-second round.—K 5, sl and b, o, k 17, o, n, k 5.

Twenty-third round.—K 12, o, k 2, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 2, o, k 12.

Twenty-fourth round.—K 31.

Twenty-fifth round.—K 31.

Twenty-sixth round.—K 6, sl and b, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 1, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 3, n, k 6.

Twenty-seventh round.—K 6, sl and b, k 2, o, k 11, o, k 2, n, k 6.

Twenty-eighth round.—K 6, sl and b, k 1, o, k 13, o, k 1, n, k 6.

Twenty-ninth round.—K 6, sl and b, o, k 6, o, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, o, k 6, o, n, k 6.

Thirtieth round.—K 31.

Thirty-first round.—K 7, sl and b, k 3, o, k 7, o, k 3, n, k 7.

Thirty-second round.—K 7, sl and b, k 2, o, k 9, o, k 2, n, k 7.

Thirty-third round.—K 7, sl and b, k 1, o, k 11, o, k 1, n, k 7.

Thirty-fourth round.—K 7, sl and b, o, k 13, o, n, k 7.

Thirty-fifth round.—K 31.

Thirty-sixth round.—K 10, sl and b, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, n, k 10.

Thirty-seventh round.—K 10, sl and b, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 10.

Thirty-eighth round.—K 10, sl and b, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 1, n, k 10.

Thirty-ninth round.—K 10, sl and b, o, k 7, o, n, k 10.

Fortieth round.—K 31.

Forty-first round.—K 13, sl and b, o, k 1, o, n, k 13.

Forty-second round.—K 31.

All other portions of this mitten are knit plain. When shaping

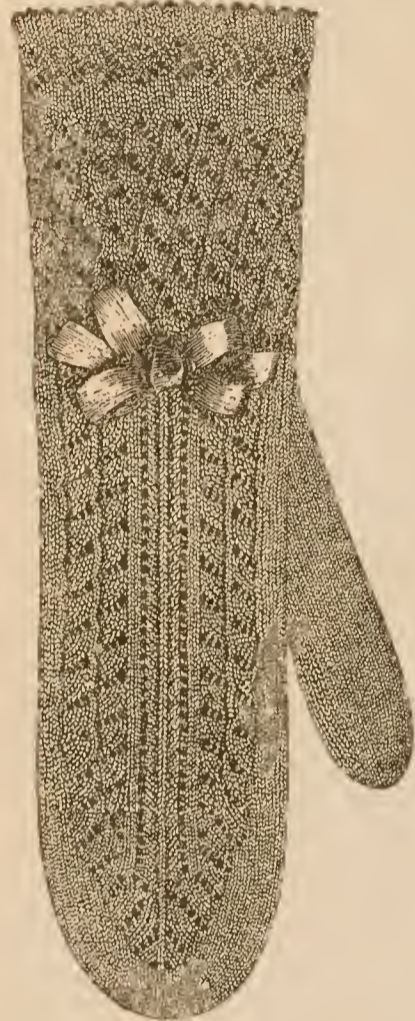


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTEN.

the tip of the hand decrease only in the plain portions of the work. The wrist and fancy back are lined as follows:

Pick up on 3 needles the 80 stitches along the top edge and knit plain until you have a piece which is deep enough, together with the first 5 rows of the mitten which are turned down inside for a hem, to reach to the lower edge of the fancy portion of the wrist. Then cast off loosely around the plain portion of the hand, leaving enough stitches to reach across the fancy portion extending down the back. On these knit back and forth until the strip is long enough to extend under the fancy knitting. Fasten so that it will not interfere with the elasticity of the mitten.

Eighty stitches at the wrist make a mitten of size No. 6½ to No. 7. More or less stitches must be used to make a larger or smaller mitten, care being taken to keep the whole number divisible by 6.

KNITTED NORMANDY LACE.

FIGURE NO. 4.—Cast on 25 stitches.

First row.—K 18, n, th o, k 3, th o, k 2.

Second row.—K 2, th o, k 5, th o, n, k 3, th o, n, th o, n, k 2, th around the needle once, p 2 to, th around the needle once, p 2 to., k 2.

Third row.—K 16, n, th o, k 1, n, th o, k 1, th o, n, k 1, th o, k 2.

Fourth row.—K 2, th o, k 1, n, th o, k 3, th o, n, k 1, th o, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n, k 1, * th around needle (to make one stitch), p 2 to., k 2 and repeat once more from *.

Fifth row.—K 14, n, th o, k 1, n, th o, k 5, th o, n, k 1, th o, k 2.

Sixth row.—K 2, th o, k 1, n, th o, k 3, th o, n, k 2, th o, n, k 1, th o, n, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, * th around the needle once, p 2 to., k 2 and repeat once more from *.

Seventh row.—K 15, th o, n, k 1, th o, n, k 3, n, th o, k 1, n, th o, k 1, n.

Eighth row.—Cast off one stitch (that is, k 2 st, then pass the first one over the other), k 1, th o, n, k 1, th o, n, k 1, n, th o, k 1, n, th o, k 8, * th around the needle once, p 2 to., k 2, and repeat once more from *.

Ninth row.—K 10, th o, n, th o, n, k 3, th o, n, k 1, th o twice, slip 1, pass the thread back into the regular position, n, pass slipped stitch over, th o, k 1, n, k 1, n.

Tenth row.—K 2, th o, n, k 3, n, th o, k 10, * th around the needle once, p 2 to, k 2, and repeat once more from *.



FIGURE NO. 4.—KNITTED NORMANDY LACE.

Eleventh row.—K 11, th o, n, th o, n, k 4, th o, n, k 1, n, th o, k 3.

Twelfth row.—Cast off 2, k 1, th o, k 3 to, th o, k 12, * th around the needle, p 2 to, k 2, and repeat once more from *. Repeat from first row for all the scollops.

A TEXT-BOOK OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.—“Drawing and Painting” is the title of a book recently published by us, that should be within easy reach of every one who possesses or aims at acquiring skill with the pencil or brush. It treats comprehensively, yet not too technically to suit the ordinary reader, of pencil-drawing and sketching, of painting with both oil and water colors on all sorts of materials, and of the uses of golds, enamels and bronzes. The chapters entitled “Oil Painting on Textiles,” “Painting on Glass,” “Painting on Plaques,” “Screens,” “Lustra Painting,” “Kensington Painting,” “Tapestry Painting,” “Fancy Work for the Brush,” and “China Painting” will be of especial interest to women; and every branch of the delineating art is entered into with a thorough-

ness that renders the book one of the most complete art works ever published. Price, 2s. or 50 cents.

OUR WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR.—This is a picturesque-looking pamphlet, arranged to display an attractive assortment of patterns of articles available for Christmas and other holiday presents. Ladies who desire to confer gifts on their friends, which possess the added interest of being their own handiwork, will be pleased to inspect the handsome illustrations with which the SOUVENIR is replete. It will be sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of a two-cent stamp to cover mailing, etc.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY.

HOME-MAKING AND HOUSE-KEEPING IN THE FAR WEST.

FOURTH PAPER.

Let us now return to the narrative of the patient, industrious woman who related her rough early experiences in her wilderness home with as much cheeriness as though they had belonged to some pleasure excursion into the woods that had been voluntarily undertaken and could have been terminated at will. Truly, contact with Nature in her many moods brings out all that is strong and noble in the human character.

"We had few conflicts with the elements in our pioneer life," continued our hostess, "and we only laughed at their consequences. Our discomforts, when treated as practical jokes of the wind, rain and snow, were not very difficult to bear, because we were both young and strong and could find at least a little fun in most of the inevitable conditions of our existence. We had practised laughing at stubborn facts long before we left the comforts of our eastern homes, and we had thoroughly convinced ourselves of its value. We knew, therefore, that a habit of gladness, if firmly established, would be a great help to us in enduring the unpleasantnesses of the rough life upon which we were resolved to enter, and so we brought with us a strong determination to make the best of everything and, above all, never to 'croak.'

"Of course, our lot was better than that of the men and women who undertake to make for themselves homes in the totally unknown wilds, yet I must admit that not infrequently at first we were obliged to argue most urgently with each other, and with ourselves individually, in order to maintain a courageous hopefulness regarding our affairs and to always meet each other with a cheerful countenance. In the main we succeeded so well in perceiving a distant but fair result of our enterprise that we never for a moment really repined at our rudimentary surroundings, at our wearying toil or at our isolation; nor did we repent that we had escaped from that sense of bondage which every conscientious person feels while working for another. We knew that the march of civilization would overtake us sooner or later and bring us within reach of other human companionships, and, to be candid, we rather dreaded this inevitable encroachment, because we would then be unable to choose those whom we would prefer to be our neighbors.

"No, we didn't mind it much when our cabin or 'shack' blew over like a box of cardboard or tumbled about us in a heap. We had a large India-rubber sheet with which we covered our surplus stock of clothing to protect it from the rain, and we had woollen mackintoshes that we were sometimes compelled to sleep in when the elements attacked us too fiercely. During the Winter we wore wraps made of army blankets, fashioned with hoods to protect the head and neck, and girdles to belt the waist. Mine had a red border woven upon it, and Harry's was black and white. He called his a 'Father-Hubbard,' and mine, of course, was the mother of the same family. Anyone who camps out in inclement weather should be sure to possess a wrap of this kind. Then we each had a Tam O'Shanter or Highland bonnet made from fragments of the blankets. These were suggested by Harry, doubtless from an instinct derived from his Scotch ancestry; and he cut them out while I sewed them. A bronze-green and white duck wing adorned my cap, giving it quite a smart air of civilization; and Harry was compelled to ornament his with a grouse quill, since he was unable to procure the traditional heron's feather. We have not lost our liking for beaming attire, and we have striven by various methods to remain in touch with our old ways. Nothing keeps the dweller on the frontier so surely from lapsing into ineipient barbarism, at least as regards matters of personal refinement, as a little harmless vanity, and I would advise every woman who comes to dwell in the backwoods to use all proper means to maintain and gratify her taste in dress.

"You may wonder how we managed to preserve our first breakable belongings intact when our cabin was overturned by the wind. We had been forewarned of such mishaps, so we left all our possessions that were frail and precious securely packed at the nearest railway inn, and we invariably placed our pots and pans upon the ground at night. Not that there were many pretty objects awaiting the completion of our house, nor were these of much value, except to ourselves. They consisted of a very few relics of Harry's family and mine, and also a few wedding and parting gifts from dear friends; and we wanted them to consecrate our home that was to be.

"This house as you see it, or, at least, that part of it on the east side, was built four years before we could have more than two rooms. Tinware and a very few strong earthenware dishes comprised our first table service; and although I knew how to prepare the best possible food from the materials we were able to procure, it generally happened that our meals were more remarkable for

quantity than quality. We soon accustomed ourselves to this state of things, however. More than half the edibles one craves have fictitious values, just as nine-tenths of our worries have no real foundations. No one realizes the latter truth more clearly and certainly than those who have made their homes in a new country, where there are no neighbors with whom to compare annoyances, and no rivalries in methods of doing needless work and performing frivolous duties.

"When we first settled here I felt keenly the want of books, newspapers and flat irons; but if we had been able to procure these luxuries, it is certain that our land would have remained much longer in an unproductive state and our house have been a much longer time in building—facts which more than reconciled us to the sacrifice. After the first year or two, however, we were not without current literature, and semi-weekly news from the still somewhat remote world. At first I subscribed for a pictorial paper and Harry for an agricultural journal. The illustrations I enjoyed very much, and their term of usefulness was largely extended when I cut them out and secured them upon the unplanned walls of our two rooms. Later on the Indians found us out, and their women brought us pretty, hand-plaited matting made in pieces measuring from two to three feet in width and from one to two yards in length. Indian men, by-the-bye, are usually idle, harmless creatures, quite willing to live upon whatever their squaws provide for them. Indeed, they take the women's earnings as their due, and it must be admitted that the squaws are quite as willing to give up the produce of their handiwork as their red-skinned lords and masters are to receive it. Such unanimity of sentiment must certainly prevent much of that domestic discontent which money matters produce in so many civilized families.

"Apropos of this, I will tell you of a rather amusing dispute which recently arose between a homesteader and his wife who live a few miles from here. The husband had promised his spouse all the profits which she could derive from keeping poultry, and the difference was caused by her lack of business method in managing her small venture. The agreement was that the husband was to purchase from her all the eggs needed for the table and for setting the hens, and that the balance were to be sent to town on her account. It happened one day that I needed some fresh eggs and sent to her for them; and she sold me some that her husband had already purchased for their mutual use. When he wanted eggs for the next meal and there were none in the house, he complained of her injustice in selling his property, while she simply claimed that all money for eggs belonged to her, and that he was unkind and unfair, since he had told her that every egg on the place was hers, to do with as she pleased. Harry was asked to arbitrate the vexed question, but he wisely refused to interfere; and the wife cannot yet be made to understand wherein her transaction gave just cause for the husband's dissatisfaction. No such unpleasantness would be possible in an Indian household.

"Our first Summer was spent in felling trees and making logs of them; and in the open spaces thus formed we planted a potato here and there, and also a few bush and climbing beans, and some sunflowers to drink up the unhealthy moisture in the ground and furnish food with their abundant seeds for the fowls which I expected to have later on. Then we sprinkled oats on certain spaces, that we might have a supply of straw; and we also planted an occasional hill of garden corn, which I tended with the most zealous care, since the entire crop would be needed as seed for the next year's planting. We watched the growth of the precious stalks with much anxiety, for their success or failure would determine whether or not our soil was suitable for corn and other grains—a knowledge that is of the utmost importance to the settler who has not the means or the skill to discover scientifically the capacity of the land he has selected. This testing of the soil was my part of the work, after Harry had spaded up the turf for me.

"You must know that after wooded land has been cleared, many a month must elapse before a plough can be used upon it, even if the homesteader is able to purchase one and keep horses or oxen to pull it. The spade is the pioneer's early weapon of subjugation, and a good friend it is to him, although there may be a deal of back-ache connected with its use. I see that this alarms you, being a woman; but it need not. I know by my own experience that spading is no more fatiguing, even at first, than exercising in a fashionable gymnasium, or rowing in a regatta, as girls do at certain of the female colleges. Of course, there is less amusement in using a spade than there is in straining one's muscles just for the fun of it; but there is a hope of future benefits to be derived from

the toil that is better than mere diversion. Indeed, the spade and hoe are by no means the least interesting of implements to the woman who wields them cheerfully; for while she cannot expect them to win her a prize cup, she may very reasonably hope for a crop as a reward for her labors. I have read of women who raise fruits and flowers for the markets with gratifying results both to health and purse; but the homesteader's wife is usually too remote from large towns to be able to dispose of such perishable products.

"Late in the Autumn Harry engaged six men from the town to help him 'raise' the frame of our house; and one of them asked permission to bring his daughter, who was engaged to be married to the master builder. I anticipated but little assistance from a girl who was in love, but I did not understand the frontier form of sentimental expression. Her mode of manifesting tenderness was by showing her future husband what her accomplishments were and that she could be a real helpmeet. Her skill in cooking over an open fagot fire was a lesson to me and an evident source of satisfaction to her betrothed. She knew exactly how hot to make the ashes in which she buried potatoes for roasting, and how far from the blaze to place the board upon which she spread beaten dough for biscuits; she caught fish in our stream as dexterously as she afterward dressed and cooked them; she could boil a ham in a manner that would have shamed many a city cook; and she could make coffee in a big kettle that could not have been improved by the latest appliances of a civilized kitchen. She taught me the art of making life tolerable to workingmen in the wilderness, and yet she was a graduate from a noted school in Michigan. Surely she proved, if proof were needed, that true education, so far from removing its possessor from a sympathy with practical things, enables her to bring both skill and grace into her daily occupations.

"From this girl I learned to make really good bread without yeast—that is, with what the western housewife calls 'salt rising'; and I will tell you just how it is done. Add a table-spoonful of salt to a quart or so of lukewarm water, and beat in flour until a moderately thick batter is obtained. Place the batter in a steady heat for several hours; and when it has fermented and become light, thicken it with flour, knead thoroughly, and shape the dough into loaves. Then set the loaves in a warm place to rise properly, and bake. As I ate for the first time bread made by this process, I remembered the frequent dilemmas in which I had been placed by a lack of yeast-cakes, and I concluded for the hundredth time that ignorance is our only real enemy.

"My guest also taught me how to keep a moderate quantity of butter sweet without the use of ice. Her method, which I have found an excellent one, consisted in wrapping the butter in paper and then in a napkin, and burying the parcel deeply in flour or meal, which should be opened only when it is necessary to take an occasional supply. Good butter placed in wheat flour will remain in perfect condition for a long time. Of course, that in daily use should be kept closely covered. We procured our butter from the nearest town, a few pounds at a time; and sometimes we had none, even after the more trying part of our experience was past.

"Our log house was completed in four days, and we were once more alone, with the pleasing task of furnishing it before us. For this every piece of planed board that we could obtain was a treasure. Our supplies had mostly been sent to the edge of the forest in wooden boxes, and we had carefully opened each box and saved its parts and all its nails, piling the boards safely at one side of the trail, which did not become wide or smooth enough to be called a road until nearly two years later. From these boards we made our first tables, our window seats and closets, and what we called our book-case, in which we boasted ten volumes, large and small. The book-case I made by sawing the top of a packing-case in two, setting the two portions on end and using shorter pieces for shelves. After the whole contrivance was nailed securely to the wall, I covered its entire outer surface with some pretty wall-paper that Harry had brought from town for the purpose. My first wedding present consisted of two twenty-yard pieces of cotton, one being unbleached, while the other was a very pretty crêtonne; and the latter went very far toward making our house accord with our dream of a home in the wilderness. Luxury, you know, is always a matter of comparison. In the East it implies oriental rugs, fine china and costly pictures, but here it is supplied by the possession of a table cloth and flat-irons.

"The next year, like Betty Barker in 'The Chronicles of Crawford,' we 'set up a cow.' Since we had no roads, we could not have set up a carriage, even if our first crop, which consisted of logs, had justified the necessary outlay. What a joy a cow can be! Ours was a docile, domesticated little creature, and I threw my arms about her neck and cried for gladness when she first arrived. The woman who drove her to us over the trail was so much occupied with the pleasure of counting and re-counting her purchase money that she forgot to tell us the cow's name; so we called her 'Bonny Jean,' a name that seemed very appropriate when we viewed her sleek coat and dark, kindly eyes. Surely with a cow,

a rain-proof house, a fire-place of stones and clay with a crane in it, glass windows, real doors, and a bed with pillows of balsamic sweetness, we had a right to feel quite content and entirely satisfied with what we felt sure the future held in store for us.

"A man and wife with a little child took up the land next to us; and while they had not had the early advantages of education and experience, they were industrious and kindly, and, in a sense, more enduring than we were, because they must have felt much anxiety for their little one so long as they had only a 'shack' to shelter them. It was after their arrival that we learned the true value of coöperation, and the advantage to be derived from an interchange of experience. We exchanged personal assistance with our neighbors, and I sent them milk and buttermilk; moreover, we borrowed each other's utensils and supplies just as eastern people give and return dinners, and we were quite as punctilious in fulfilling our mutual obligations. I mention these things for your consideration, because you will have at least one neighbor near enough to your homestead to prevent a gratification of your desire for exclusiveness. Exclusive you cannot be—at least, you must not allow your neighbors within a radius of a score of miles to find it out if you are. You can be solitary if you like; indeed, you cannot avoid being much alone. That will be inevitable; but you can make yourself a blessing by imparting to others whatever knowledge you may have acquired regarding the best methods of overcoming discomforts that are due to a lack of many things which you once supposed were necessities. The invention of substitutes for what we but lately believed were indispensables becomes in time an absorbing amusement as time goes on and an atmosphere of home envelops us and persuades us to be contented, even when it does not clearly beautify our surroundings in the eyes of others.

"Gradually the number of our neighbors increased, our trail was transformed into a rudimentary wagon-road, and we purchased horses and could drive to the town ten miles away. Then an event happened that for a brief time filled both our hearts with joy unspeakable—our little baby was born. Harry insisted upon my going to the town—a straggling, ugly place, as all new towns are—to receive proper care; and it is well that I did so, else we should have blamed ourselves even more bitterly than we did for the brevity of our little one's stay in our arms. In my eagerness to make as pretty a home as I could in which to welcome it, I forgot that human endurance has natural limits and passed unheeded those signals which should have warned me of the danger ahead. And so our baby, after a feeble struggle, gave up the contest so unequally begun, and we buried him inside yonder wide rose hedge at the bottom of the garden. I brought his little body home in my arms the day after he died, and laid it in the tiny casket which arrived the next day. Crape we had none, but we gathered dainty field flowers and laid them lovingly upon our little one's bed. Harry read a psalm and prayer over the coffin, and after we two had lowered it into the grave, we dropped more flowers upon it, and then filled the grave with earth, refusing to entrust to others any office for our child that we could perform ourselves. Over the grave we placed a small stone, and on it I chiselled 'Henry,' our first-born having been named for his father.

"The cutting and setting of baby's memorial were among many other conquests which we achieved over the stern necessities of life in a new country, and I found a poetic and spiritual satisfaction in hewing it out with my own hands. There is a saving grace in sympathetic effort after a blow has fallen and bereavement has cast its shadow on the home; and there is also a strengthening tonic in a humor that can smile at walls of difficulty when it cannot wholly disregard them. One who has never faced those seemingly impassible barriers which are sure to rise between the homesteader and his ideal of home comforts is not capable of estimating the great value there is in hard striving or earnest occupation, combined with a natural glad-heartedness and, perhaps, a fine and quick perception of the grotesque.

"Shortly after the death of our child a way was opened by which men's help could reach us, and then I did no more outdoor work, except attending to my garden. We soon began to raise regular crops, and our sheep and cattle now find abundant pasture where the forest once stood. Thus our land brings us in an income—not a large one, it is true, but then our real wants are few and simple; and therein lies one of the most valuable lessons of pioneer life. We have never allowed our expenditures to keep even pace with our prosperity. In fact, we have no desire to be lavish in anything save the education of our children, which means books and journals now, schools and, perhaps, colleges in the future, and travels when we are able to undertake them.

"Will I tell you of the many difficult ways by which others, and especially women, have lived and prospered or failed in this new country? To be sure I will, because there are phases of life, efforts and endurance which those who follow after the homesteader and the pioneer and find ease and comfort in subdued lands and ready-made towns seldom appreciate at their true value." A. B. L.

SOME USES OF CRÊPE AND TISSUE PAPERS.

The social and domestic duties of the housewife are often so exacting that she has very little leisure in which to construct the numerous dainty receptacles and decorations that play so important a part in the furnishing and adornment of the modern home. All women take delight in beautiful surroundings, and those whose time is largely occupied with weightier matters and whose means are limited will be glad to learn of any method by which really artistic results in fancy-work may be produced with a small outlay of time and money.

With the aid of the exquisite *crêpe* and tissue papers now sold by stationers and dealers in art materials generally, a great variety of pretty and useful household treasures, such as candle and lamp



FIGURE NO. 1.

shades, photograph cases and frames, boxes and bags of all kinds, and handkerchief and glove sachets, may be produced with little trouble and expense. The *crêpe* papers are offered in all the popular shades, and, being very pliable, they can easily be ruffled, shirred, and shaped over almost any surface. In fact, the number of ways in which they can be disposed is a constant source of surprise to the ingenious and tasteful worker, who will be able to utilize even the smallest pieces. These papers can almost invariably be used as substitutes for satin, silk and plush, which have heretofore been deemed quite indispensable for fancy-work; and when decorated with skilfully arranged ribbons and with the charming flowers that can be easily made of the plain tissue papers, they produce effects that can scarcely be surpassed by the richer and far more costly fabrics. Both the plain and the *crêpe* papers will be found very useful in making favors for luncheons and cotillons and prizes for card parties.

The little bag illustrated at figure No. 1, which is a fair example of what can be done in this work, is not at all difficult to make and may be used for a variety of practical and ornamental purposes. It would make a decidedly appropriate receptacle in which to present some commonplace gift, such as gloves, handkerchiefs or bonbons. The materials required for its construction are two strips of *crêpe* paper, one white and one violet, and each twenty-five inches long by seven wide; three sheets of tissue paper, one green, one light-violet and the other dark-violet; three-quarters of a yard of No. 3 violet satin ribbon; and a suitable quantity of dextrine and pasteboard. In adhesive qualities dextrine is far superior to both paste

and mucilage, and it is especially satisfactory for paper work, because it dries very quickly. It may be procured in small quantities at any drug store. It must be moistened with hot water until a thick paste is formed, which should be applied with a palette knife. The paste should not be made too wet, nor should it be too plentifully applied, as in either case it would discolor the paper.

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Cut lengthwise of the white *crêpe* paper a section twenty inches long and seven wide, and a similar section of the violet *crêpe* paper. Great care must be exercised in this part of the work, as the beauty of the effect depends largely on the manner in which the paper is cut. A good plan for beginners is to experiment with a small piece of the material and thus familiarize themselves with its elasticity before beginning the actual cutting.

To make the bag, first join the narrow sides of the white *crêpe* paper by laying one edge over the other and gumming it carefully, thus forming a flat seam. Connect the edges of the violet paper in the same manner, and place it inside the white as a lining. Then, with a needle and thread, make a row of stitching through both papers about a-sixteenth of an inch from the lower edge, and draw it up, thus forming the bottom of the bag. Cut two circular pieces of pasteboard, two inches in diameter; cover one of them with violet *crêpe* paper, drawing it well over the edges and fastening it underneath; and cover the other piece in the same way, first adding a little cotton and sachet powder. Apply dextrine to the under side of the unpadded circle near the edge, place the gathered edge of the bag evenly upon it, and press with the hand until the bag adheres firmly all round. This arranges the base of the receptacle, and the padded circle placed over the stitches on the inside provides a neat

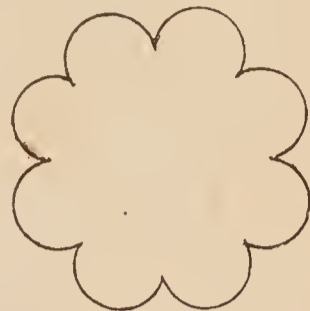


FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.



FIGURE NO. 5.

finish for the lining.

Now make two rows of stitching through both papers, one about an inch from the top, and the other half an inch lower; and in the casing thus formed insert drawstrings of violet ribbon, passing them through an opening at each side, the same as in an ordinary shopping-bag, and allowing the loops to hang as pictured. The loose, fluffy appearance at the top is produced by carefully pulling the edges of both the outside and lining.

The violets which decorate the bag are extensively used

in connection with this kind of work. They are often made up in pink or yellow and are very effective, particularly when chosen to harmonize with the lining or trimming of the article upon which they are placed. Cut from the two shades of violet tissue paper



FIGURE NO. 6.

sections the exact size and shape of figure No. 2. Take one dark and two light sections, place their centers together, and fold them into quarters without having their edges uniform. When folded they should resemble figure No. 3. Hold them firmly in the hand, twist the point once, and then open the flower so as to produce the full appearance shown at figures Nos. 4 and 5.



FIGURE No. 7.

For the stem cut a strip from the green paper a sixteenth of an inch wide and five inches long. Beginning at one end, twist the strip tightly between the first finger and thumb, leaving an eighth of an inch plain, which attach to the back of the flower with dextrine. Stems made in this way are much lighter and more flexible than wire; and although they may appear rather difficult to prepare at first, a few attempts will develop the requisite amount of skill.

About twelve of the little flowers will be needed to decorate the bag. They should be arranged in a small cluster and fastened with a piece of stemming, which should then be gummed to the bag in such a manner that it will not interfere with the working of the draw-strings.

Figure No. 6 represents a handkerchief case, closed and open. The case can be made in any combination of colors and will be found artistic enough to adorn the most pretentious dressing-table. As here illustrated it is made of yellow *crêpe* paper, ruffled with the same, lined with white tissue paper, and decorated with sweet-peas and white ribbon. The materials required to make the case are four sections of cardboard each seven inches square, a piece of *crêpe* paper twenty-five inches long and the width of the roll, a sheet each of white, pink and green tissue paper, a yard of No. 9 and half a yard of No. 3 ribbon, and some sachet powder and cotton wadding.

Cover one side of each piece of cardboard with perfumed cotton wadding about an inch thick. Draw *crêpe* paper tightly over two

the plain edge of the ruffle, and then arrange the latter around each of the *crêpe*-covered squares, fulling it well at the corners and fastening it on the under side. Now attach the plain-covered pieces, which are to form the lining, to the outside, with the edges and corners together and fastened securely, and the ruffle extending between. The square should be held together at the back by two pieces of narrow ribbon connecting the upper and lower parts of the case, the ends being affixed between the lining and outside under the ruffle.

The sweet-peas decorating the case are of the pink-and-white variety, but any other combination of colors found in these beautiful flowers may be chosen and developed according to the outlines here given, the shape being always the same. It is a good plan, if practicable, for the worker to have a natural flower before her when constructing the artificial ones. The different parts of the sweet-pea are shown at figures Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Make an exact pattern of each part by tracing the outlines given, and then carefully cut the parts out. The sections shown at figures Nos. 7 and 8 should have a curled appearance, which may be produced by placing the parts in the palm of the hand and rubbing a button-hook up and down through the center of each. The edges of the sections seen at figures Nos. 8 and 9 must be curled with a blunt knife or scissors. The beauty and grace of the flower depends entirely upon careful attention to these little details, as stiffness must be studiously avoided, and Nature imitated as closely as possible.



FIGURE No. 9.



FIGURE No. 8.

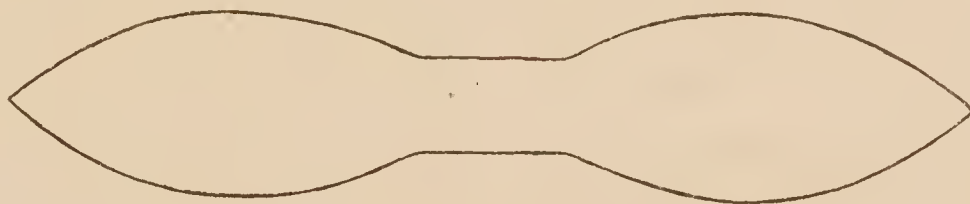


FIGURE No. 11.



FIGURE No. 10.

of these pieces on the wadded side, securing it underneath; and cover the other two in like manner with plain tissue paper. Attach a loop of No. 3 ribbon to the under side of one of the *crêpe*-covered squares, so that it will extend about two inches beyond the edge at the center of one side. This square will form the top of the case and may be raised by means of the loop.

The ruffle, which adds so much to the grace and beauty of the receptacle, is two inches wide and about thirty-five inches long, the full effect being produced by pulling the *crêpe* paper lengthwise on one side and leaving the other side plain. Ruffles made in this way are used very extensively in connection with this work, and the plainest article, when decorated with them, immediately assumes an aspect of daintiness. The ruffles may be made of any width and length, as the paper can with care be pasted together in such a manner that the joinings will be almost imperceptible. Apply dextrine to



FIGURE No. 12.

A close study of figure No. 12 will show how the different parts of the flower are adjusted; and when all are properly placed, twist them tightly and securely together at the bottom. Cut a piece of green tissue paper the shape of figure No. 10 and the length of the stem desired; place the points well over the twisted part of the flower to form the calyx; paste thoroughly, and twist the remainder of the green paper tightly between the first finger and thumb for the stem. Shape the leaf after figure No. 11, and fasten it to the stem. The size and shade of the leaves may be varied to suit the taste.

The tendrils add much to the delicacy of the foliage and are easy to make. Cut a strip of paper about half an inch wide and as long as desired; at one end cut it into strips about two inches long, twist

these as for paper stems, and curl them over a lead-pencil. Then twist the remainder of the green strip so as to form a support for the tendrils.

The flower complete is represented at figure No. 12; and about fifteen will be required to decorate the sachet. They should be tied together with thread or wire and fastened to the top of the case with dextrine or glue. Place the bow of ribbon so as to conceal the joining of the flowers. This case can also be used as a receptacle for veils, which are now so universally worn, and are so easily mislaid. Two strips of narrow ribbon drawn tightly over the lining and fastened under the ruffle at each side will keep these fragile little articles securely in place.

In concluding this paper we would offer a few suggestions relative to performing the work as expeditiously as possible. The reader will readily perceive that the actual construction of articles composed of *crépe* paper may be both easily and quickly accomplished, and that it is the making of flowers, foliage, etc., that requires time and patience. If the worker is in haste to complete any of the articles described, a pretty bow may be

used for decoration, and the general effect will still be finished and novel.

Water colors may be used on this paper, with most satisfactory results. A small design artistically applied about the edges of the work will provide a pleasing variation and will furnish an opportunity for the display of individual taste. Water-color gold will be found very useful by the beginner for covering edges where the gum will persist in being visible. A small pan of this gold costs but a trifle and will decorate a number of articles. White ruffles, with their edges tinted pale-pink, green or yellow to harmonize with other decorations, are extremely dainty; and these colors may also be used to outline the edges of small flowers.

In making any of these little trimmings, much confusion may be avoided by doing all the cutting at one time, the same system being followed in shaping each part, as these imitations of Nature are chiefly formed by various movements of the fingers. When used often in the same manner, the muscles respond more readily to the demands made upon them, and the shaping of the paper becomes much easier.

M. E. A.

SOME RAINY-DAY AMUSEMENTS.

The conscientious mother of little children fully realizes that no small part of her maternal duty is to provide them with amusement, or employment for their busy fingers. The amount of energy a healthy child expends in play and "work" in one day would bring a grown person to the verge of nervous prostration; so the restless little folks must be occupied to keep them out of mischief, and the question that confronts the mother is what to give them to play with or how to play with them. When the weather permits them to be sent out of doors for the greater part of the day, the problem is much simplified; but when rain or snow necessitates a more or less lengthy confinement in the house, the mother's ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to keep her dear little torments occupied and happy.

The kindergarten has been a blessing to thousands of perplexed mothers, but many live where this valuable institution is not within reach, while others find the expense entailed too great for their means. It is possible, however, to teach many of the kindergarten occupations quite as effectively at home as in school. The most widely known of these employments for juvenile hands is weaving. For the first trials oilcloth mats, with wooden slats for weaving, are the best. Any one can make these mats of the thin kitchen oilcloth which is sold in the shops for covering tables, choosing a good, soft quality. The mats should be five or six inches square, with parallel cuts made in the cloth a quarter of an inch apart and reaching to within half an inch of the border all round. Flat wooden slats or strips of stiff paper a quarter of an inch wide should be used for the weaving. The first pattern is, of course, the simple "over one, under one"; but the children will soon go beyond this and contrive patterns for themselves. The young are naturally imitators, but there are many originators among them, too.

After the children have practised for some time with the oilcloth, it is well to buy them the regular kindergarten weaving materials. These paper mats cost but a trifle per dozen, with strips for weaving which are called "fringes," because they come together like a fringe, to be cut apart, when needed, one at a time. The youthful weavers are invariably pleased with their work.

Clay-modelling also provides agreeable occupation for restless hands. To be sure, it is rather "mussy" work, being really nothing more than a higher form of mud-pie-making; but proper protection, in the shape of aprons, and an oil cloth covering for the floor, will prevent any possible disaster to clothing or furniture. It is not always possible to obtain the clay generally used for this purpose, but a lump of sculptor's clay will do very well and is not so untidy. Any mother can teach her children how to make the ball or sphere. The process consists in pinching off a piece of the clay and rolling it round and round between the palms of the hands. Many simple forms may be evolved from the sphere. An apple may be made by pressing the clay here and there until the proper shape is produced; and a pear may be modelled by pulling the sphere out, and pinching up a bit of the clay for a stem. When not in use the clay should be kept covered with a damp cloth, which should be moistened as often as necessary. If any part of the clay becomes dry from use or neglect, soak it in water, for twenty-four hours, and then pound it in a lump.

Very little folks take great delight in making designs with beans or peas. These should be kept in a box, together with a quantity of shelled corn and small pebbles, so that the children will have to spend some time in sorting them out before commencing the designs. A very popular subject for this sort of picture-making is a house with a slanting roof, numerous windows and doors, and a serpentine walk leading up to the front door.

Embroidering on cards is another pastime suited to young children. The cards may be easily made at home by using as patterns any simple pictures on Christmas or other cards. First construct a pad by placing a layer of cotton batting on a piece of pasteboard measuring four inches by six, and sewing a thickness of cloth firmly over it. Then lay a plain card upon the pad, place the pattern or picture over it, and puncture holes with a large-headed pin or a carpet needle along the lines of the design. After the pattern is taken off, the holes in the plain card are to be connected with pencil lines. Leaves make very satisfactory patterns, as the veins may readily be copied with great accuracy, to the delight of the youthful artist.

When children are old enough to play games they can spend a day or two in the house very pleasantly. A number of amusing indoor games are here given in the hope that they may help many a tired and perplexed mother to suggest a means of diversion for her brood of little ones who are rendered peevish and noisy by the enforced inactivity of a rainy day.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.—This game is played by two persons with a slate and pencils. About a quarter of the slate at each end is marked off by a straight line, and in each of these compartments a number of small dots are made, those at one end representing the Turks, and those at the other end the Russians. The number of dots need not be very large, but it must be the same for both sides. At one end of each compartment is marked off a small square, which is called the battery. Each player in turn places the point of his pencil in his battery, turns his head or shuts his eyes, and quickly draws a line in the direction of the enemy's forces, passing it through them if possible. The line must have no angles, but may be either straight or curved. Any dots through which a line passes are considered as dead men, and he who first kills all of his opponent's soldiers is the winner. The players must be careful to "fire" strictly in alternation, and they must have their pencils very sharp, that the lines may be fine.

THE HANGING MAN.—Children who can spell ordinary words will delight in this game, and the mother can play it with them while busy with her sewing or other work. One of the children chooses a word, which he prints upon a slate or paper. The word will usually be the name of some article in the room, as a clock, watch, glass, table, chair, floor, etc. The letters in the word are numbered, and the total number is announced. The first guesser is informed that the article is something in the room (if this is the case), and he commences his guessing by saying, "Write down an A," or any other letter he may choose. If this letter occurs in the word, the leader says so and announces its number, at the same time crossing it out of the printed word. If there are two or more A's, however, the fact is not mentioned, and only one is crossed through. The guesser then names another letter, and so on until

all are guessed. In one corner of the paper is drawn the outline of a gallows, with a rope dangling from it, as shown at diagram A.



When the guesser makes his first mistake by ordering the leader to write down a letter that is not in the word, a little circle representing a man's head is drawn at the end of the rope, as at diagram B. For the second mistake the neck is added, and for each succeeding error the body, an arm, a leg or a foot is drawn, until the "hanging man" is completed, as represented at diagram C. It will thus require nine mistakes to finish the figure. If the man is thus hanged before the word is guessed, the guesser loses the game; otherwise he wins. This game always seems fresh and attractive, no matter how often it is played.

WORD GUESSING.—This game, which may be played by any number of children, resembles the preceding one in that a word is chosen and guessed, but differs from it in the manner of guessing. One of the children or the mother thinks of a word, and describes it by saying, for example, "I have a word of five letters; the first is *G* and the last *S*." The players are at liberty to guess at any time, and all at once, if they choose; and they may ask any number of questions about the word, which the leader is obliged to answer as truthfully as possible without telling the word. The player guessing the word first has the privilege of announcing the next one. The most difficult words are those which have two distinct meanings or applications, such as *bark*, *nail*, *crow*, *glass*, etc.

PEASE PORRIDGE.—This is an old favorite with little folks and is played by two persons, who sit facing each other and keep time with their hands while one or both recite the following rhyme:

Pease porridge hot,
Pease porridge cold,
Pease porridge in the pot, nine days old.
Some like it hot,
Some like it cold,
Some like it in the pot, nine days old.

The hands may be moved in various ways. Perhaps the commonest method is as follows: For the first line, each player slaps his knees with both hands (*Pease*), slaps his hands together (*porridge*), and then slaps his right hand against that of his partner, palm to palm (*hot*). For the second line the same movements are made with the first two words, but with *cold* the two left hands are brought together, palm to palm. For the third line each player slaps his knees with both hands (*Pease*), slaps his hands together (*porridge*), slaps his right palm against that of his partner (*in the*), slaps his hands together again (*pot*), slaps his left palm against that of his partner (*nine*), slaps his hands together again (*days*), and slaps both hands against those of his partner, bringing his left palm against the other's right, and his right against the other's left (*old*). The sounds produced by slapping the hands seem to repeat the words of the rhyme quite plainly.

TIT, TAT, TOE.—This game is played by two persons, with a slate or paper and pencils. Four straight lines are drawn on the paper or slate as represented at diagram D.

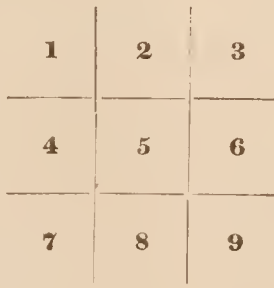


DIAGRAM D.

One of the players usually agrees to use a cross in marking, and the

other a cipher; and each in turn places his mark in one of the spaces formed by the lines. The object of the game is to make three marks in a row, either crosswise, vertical or diagonal, and to prevent the other player doing the same. To illustrate, let us suppose two players place the marks in the spaces (as numbered at diagram D) in the following order: +, 1; o, 2; +, 5; o, 9; +, 3; o, 7; +, 4; o, 8. The +'s and o's are now arranged as at diagram E, and the o's have won.

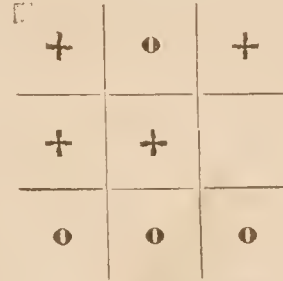


DIAGRAM E.

The winner points to his row of o's and cries, "Tit, tat, toe! Three in a row!" at the same time drawing a line through the row. The other player lost the game when he placed his mark in 4; if he had placed it in 8, he would have prevented his opponent making a row, and the game would have been a draw. It is often possible, by exercising a little judgment, to so place the marks that either one of two rows may be completed with the next play, thus rendering victory certain no matter how the other person plays. Suppose, for example, the following plays are made: +, 1; o, 2; +, 4; o, 7; +, 5. The marks will then stand as shown at diagram F.

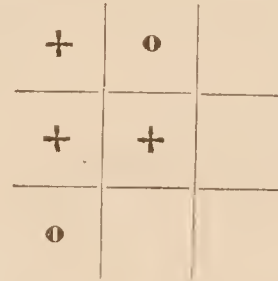


DIAGRAM F.

It is obvious that if the person whose mark is o occupies 9 (diagram D), the other player will place a + in 6, and thus complete a row; and the latter is equally sure of victory if his opponent marks 6.

SLAP JACK.—This is a spirited game, and may be played by as many as ten children. A pack of cards is dealt in regular order, and each player keeps his cards face downward, not even looking at them himself. The children should be able to recognize the Jacks at a glance, for they are the all-important cards in the game. After the deal, the player to the left of the dealer quickly turns up his top card and places it face upward in the center of the table. The next player does the same, laying his card on top of the other; and so the game continues. As soon as a Jack is turned up and laid upon the pile in the center, all the players try to slap or strike it with the palm of the hand; and the one who reaches the Jack first takes all the cards in the pile. Another pile is then started, and the Jacks are slapped whenever they appear. The object of the game is to obtain all the cards from the other players, and the one who succeeds in doing so is the winner. Every card should be turned in such a manner that none of the players can see it until it is on the pile, thus giving all an equal chance.

PUSS IN THE CORNER.—This is an excellent game for the children to play when they have been confined to the house by a succession of stormy days and are in need of fresh air. Open all the windows in a good-sized room and let the children play "Puss in the Corner" in it until they are tired. The exercise will prevent their taking cold. One player stands in each corner of the room and one in the middle, the latter being called the Puss. The players in the corners try to change corners while the Puss is not looking, and the latter endeavors to slip into a corner ahead of the player to whom it belongs. If the Puss is successful, the player thus left out takes his or her place in the center of the room.

BLAIR.

A WOMAN'S PAMPHLET.—The value of pure toilet and flavoring extracts can scarcely be over-estimated, yet every woman knows that purity is the quality which is most conspicuously lacking in the majority of such articles offered in the shops. To enable those who doubt the reliability of manufactured perfumes and cooking extracts to make them easily and cheaply at home, we have published a

valuable little pamphlet entitled "Extracts and Beverages," in which are presented full instructions for preparing delicious syrups, refreshing beverages, colognes, extracts and various miscellaneous toilet accessories. All the recipes and directions are of such a nature that they can be followed by any one, with the aid of the implements and utensils which may be found in an ordinary home.

A SHADOW PARTY.

Since you wish, my dear Louise, to give an entertainment that will possess the merit of novelty while requiring very little effort in its preparation, let me tell you of one the Rolfs gave at their mountain home last Summer.

They called the entertainment "Southern Shadows," and drew upon Joel Chandler Harris' "Uncle Remus" and Thomas Nelson



Brer Rabbit.
Brer Fox. &
The Tar Baby.

"Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

Page's "In Ole Virginia" for subjects. Any other character stories might be utilized in the same way, I suppose.

Upon the appointed afternoon the hour of sunset found our congenial party assembled, and after a few moments spent in pleasant greetings, we were invited to adjourn to the wide western veranda. Here was set the tea-table, its dainty appointments brightly reflecting the tints of the glowing sunset; and the evening breeze drew plaintive music from an Æolian harp fixed in a window near by.

You may be sure we did ample justice to the old-time Southern supper served with such agreeable surroundings. The head of the table was graced by a tempting dish of broiled chicken, which the host carved skilfully; and at the foot of the table the hostess poured fragrant coffee from a tall silver urn. Abram, the colored butler, in the Southern waiter's typical costume of white cotton jacket, trousers and long apron, supplied the guests with iced milk, cold sliced ham and bread, while relays of waffles and corn-meal muffins came hot from the kitchen. Melted butter and fig preserves were served with the waffles, and for dessert we had berries and cream.

When this informal meal was ended we returned to the parlor, and at the door received from Dilsey, the little negro maid, programmes for the evening's amusement. Dilsey wore a very characteristic costume, consisting of a blue-checked homespun skirt, pink waist, white apron and gay "head handkerchief"; and she made each guest a quaint little courtesy as she presented the dainty booklets.

These unique little affairs were of home construction and could be easily copied by the use of impression paper for transferring the designs, and by exercising ordinary care in filling in the silhouettes

with India ink. For the outside leaves two sections of cardboard, each six by seven inches, were used, and tiny bows of baby ribbon secured the intervening leaves of thinner paper in position. A handsome specimen of cotton bursting in all its fleecy whiteness from its rich brown boll was tied with a fluttering bow to the back of each booklet; and beneath the bow was

painted in water-colors the monogram of the person for whom the programme was intended. Below the monogram was lettered the date, in which the same tints were repeated.

On the first page was a silhouette illustration of the "Tar Baby Story" from "Uncle Remus," with the following inscription:

Brer Rabbit,
Brer Fox
and The Tar Baby.
"Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

The second page showed the head of an old negro in profile, with the words:

"Unc'
Edinburg's
Drowndin'."
By
Thomas Nelson Page.
"Dixie."

On page three were silhouette pictures of rabbits dancing merrily above these strange titles:

"Pigeon Wing."
"Short Dog."

The fourth page displayed a family of rabbits seated round a dinner table, and below was the word "Finis" in fanciful lettering.

In the parlor the chairs were arranged so the guests could all see the shadow play conveniently without giving the room too formal an appearance. As we took our seats soft music was heard, and to the sweet, plaintive strains of "Way down upon the Suwanee River" the sliding doors between the front and back parlors were thrown open, disclosing a wet sheet tightly stretched across the opening.

Distinct shadows darkened the surface of the sheet. To the left we saw the "Tar Baby," while to the right "Brer Fox" slyly peeped through the bushes. At the proper place in the narrative, which one of the family read in clear tones, "Brer Rabbit" made his appearance and suited his actions to the words of the story.

The stage settings for this scene were simple, but effective. Bushes and graceful vines arranged very near the sheet represented a woodland glade quite successfully, the



"Unc'
Edinburg's
Drowndin'."
by
Thomas Nelson Page.

"Dixie."



"Pigeon Wing"
"Short Dog"

shadows being thrown distinctly by a single strong central light placed about four feet back of the greenery. Large pasteboard profiles of "Brer Fox" and the "Tar Baby" were secured to stands, which had been draped with clothes to throw substantial shadows. "Brer Rabbit" was enacted with much spirit by Mrs. Rolf's young brother, who made the



slight movement would be perceptible. The shadow play was followed by the music and reading announced in the programme, after which Dilsey came out and amused the company with plantation jigs. The merry twang of Mr. Rolf's banjo provided a suitable accompaniment for the quick steps, and Abram marked time with rhythmic patting. These negro dances were very much like the Irish jigs taught in dancing schools.



FINIS



simple acting of the part coincide exactly with the words of the story. This perfection was attained, of course, by several rehearsals, in which the young actor learned to hold his head always in profile. For this character was made a pasteboard profile that differed slightly from the other two. It was hollowed out to fit over the actor's shoulder, and stout strings were attached to secure it to the head and under the arms. The long ears were cut separately and then tacked on, so that a

trations, and also in shaping the profile heads, which must, of course, be enlarged from the outlines given. L. M. R.

More music succeeded the dancing, and as the servants passed about delicious pineapple sherbet, we listened to the sadly sweet airs of "Dixie," "Massa's in the cold, cold ground," "Old Black Joe," "Susannah," etc.

If you wish to give an entertainment of this kind, my dear, you will find little difficulty in decorating your programmes according to the accompanying illustrations, and also in shaping the profile heads, which must, of course, be enlarged from the outlines given. L. M. R.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The outward and visible signs of the glad holiday season are nowhere so pronounced as in the shops. There every department has put on its very best gala attire to impress intending buyers with the beauty of its own particular wares. The Christmas giver who depends upon purchased presents must be exacting indeed if she cannot find something to please her among the thousand and one dainty and useful articles now so temptingly displayed. Suggestions for gifts are met with at every turn, and the shopper may expend as little or as much money as she pleases. It is possible to buy really pretty gifts as low as fifty cents, and the careful woman has but to look about her to decide what each half-dollar shall buy.

Of books little need be said. There are hundreds of the best works to choose from, and very many of them can be had in cheap but attractive editions. To the young wife who has just begun to furnish her new home nothing is more acceptable than an addition to her library.

The possibilities in jewelry are practically boundless. Some of the prettiest of the new pins are in the shape of ribbon knots in gold or in white, blue, mauve, lavender or black enamel. This as-

sortment of colors provides for all sorts and conditions of women, from the bride, for whom the white enamel will be chosen, to the relative or friend who is in mourning, to whom a black pin will be sent. Very pretty stick-pins of solid silver may be had at small cost. Among the latest designs are hollow hearts, knots, daisies and *fleurs de lis*.

The slender wire finger-ring is given a decided preference, and may be set with a moonstone, garnet, ruby, turquoise or diamond, as the purse will allow. The opal, so long in disfavor because of the superstition that it brought ill luck to its possessor, has been fully relieved of the unjust stigma. This really lovely stone is now being appreciated as it deserves, and jewelry in which it is used is much admired. As it is now found in the United States, it is not as expensive as formerly. One of the newest and prettiest of rings has a marquise setting showing an opal surrounded by small diamonds.

Watches were never so charmingly small as they are this year. Many of them are attached to brooches to match, and others are framed in bracelets of gold or silver. There is a fancy just now

for perfectly plain gold watches the size of a quarter-dollar, pendent from *fleur de lis* or bow-knot pins of gold. Neat silver watches are comparatively inexpensive, and mothers give them to their school-girl daughters in preference to gold ones. They are attached to silver pins that are to be securely fastened to the left side of the bodice.

Some of the new small watches are fashioned with a most reckless disregard for economy. The most stylish of them are richly enamelled and studded with gems. In a very artistic device lately noted the watch forms the center of a wild rose. The petals are enamelled in the natural shade of pink, and right in the heart of the flower ticks away a wonderfully tiny watch with a narrow rim of gold about its face. The green stem of the rose is caught through the loop of a pink enamel bow, which is made to fasten on the dress. Another handsome ornament is a lace-pin showing a small dove of diamonds, with a watch suspended from its beak. Still another novelty is in the form of a diminutive gold shopping-bag. In one corner of the bag the face of a watch is displayed, and the bag is attached to a Roman-gold bow.

A pretty gift for a woman would be one of the little ring-holders. These are made of silver, and each consists of a slender standard in the center supporting hooks on which to hang the rings. Such a holder will prove a dainty ornament for the dressing-table.

The baby has been most generously remembered by the designers of artistic jewelry. There are pretty link-studs in sets of three to be used instead of buttons for fastening the little dress. Some are round and of plain gold, others are heart-shaped and have turquoise centers, and others again show tiny daisies.

To fasten the small cherub's bibs there are numerous long, narrow pins. One is a plain gold bar, another is a bar so closely set with turquoises that none of the gold is visible, while a third consists of a tiny band of gold with forget-me-nots clustered over it. For the baby's amusement have been provided silver rattles of polished silver; and for its toilet there are tiny brushes having silver backs in repoussé work.

All manner of little dishes for holding bonbons, olives, almonds, etc., are offered in the shops, and will make charming gifts for feminine relatives or friends. Almost any sum may be expended upon them, but there are many delicate porcelain dishes that are quite inexpensive, while not at all cheap-looking.

Glass vases are produced in special designs for the holiday season and are much admired. They are seen in gold-color and reddish-violet, as well as in clear-white, and are ornamental enough to grace the handsomest apartment.

Ladies' pocket-books are of medium size, and are oblong, with square corners. The most elegant ones are made of tan elephant's hide, dark-tan kangaroo skin, and lizard skin, the last being a green leather of rich and beautiful texture. Silver mountings are not so heavy as formerly; indeed, a liberal display of silver, gold or diamonds is not considered exactly refined nowadays. The neatest and, strangely enough, the least costly pocket-books are made of black seal leather, the edges being narrowly bound with silver.

Frames for small pictures are made of tan or seal leather, or of silver studded with Rhinestones.

Silk hand-bags make pretty gifts; they are displayed in black moiré and armure silk, and are more popular than the side or belt bags which were so generally worn last year.

The novelties in children's playthings are unusually numerous. Improvements are particularly noticeable in the new dolls. Those which open and shut their eyes have actual lids and lashes. The effect of sleep has hitherto been produced by means of a weight attached to a wire, which caused the eyeballs to roll; but the more modern doll has a contrivance that is managed by pulling two strings at the back, one shutting the eyelids and the other opening them. In another dolly, known as "the coquette," the eyes are also controlled by strings, but they are moved to the right and left, giving the face a shrewd and quizzical expression. The thoughtful mother will pause, however, before bestowing such a dolly on her little daughter, for a doll is supposed to represent babyhood, to which coquetry should be unknown.

Still another marvel is the doll with two faces, a laughing and a crying one. By pulling a string, the head, which is half covered by a hood, may be made to revolve and show one or the other of its faces. The doll cries "Mamma" when the crying string is pulled, and "Coo-ee" when the laughing face is displayed. In the same

manner a negro dolly is made to turn suddenly white, and *vice versa*. Outfits of clothing may be obtained for these small creatures by the use of our patterns, costumes for all occasions being thus provided at a minimum of expense. For the very elaborate dollies that are bought, all the jewelry and toilet appurtenances come from Paris.

For the new dolls there are houses of modern architecture, with imitation electric bells at the front doors, lace-curtained windows, and floors that open separately, showing prettily decorated rooms within. Filigree sets of furniture made of lead are provided for the doll's house, and cunning little pieces are shown for every room. Clocks, chandeliers, lamps, birdcages—indeed, everything for the complete furnishing of a dolls' home may be bought separately.

A gift that will delight the heart of any boy is a fireman's outfit, consisting of an axe, belt, trumpet and red or white helmet, all exact copies of those used by the brave fire laddies of New York. Boys are also deeply interested in the wonders of the magic-lantern, and really good lanterns may now be had at very reasonable prices.

Stuffed animals never lose their charm for the little folks, and the toy shops contain large collections of white woolly dogs and lambs prettily trimmed with ribbon and bells, and also innumerable fur-covered rabbits, goats and kittens. Then there is the "American pig," a new skin-covered animal which is shown in all sizes, from the huge porker to the little pig that went to market.

Games out of number are displayed and are very cheap. A new one called "The Four Hundred" is played with Tiddledy wink counters and tells about good form and bad form in the charmed circle of society. The "Ouija-board" is now quite generally known, but the mysterious Egyptian oracle never fails to amuse a crowd of fun-loving children. Magnetic jack-straws have lately been introduced and are captured by means of magnets instead of hooks. A recently devised travelling game called "Innocents Abroad" is played on a folding board with dials and men and is very interesting. A new and pleasing game of seven sleepers is called "The 24 Puzzle," and the solitaire game known as "The Panic in Wall Street" is said to be as real a financial puzzle as Wall Street itself. "The World's Fair" is a game of skill, played with spinning rings, that will be liked by young and old; and a game after the order of the familiar donkey party is called "Stanley in Africa."

Stationery is always acceptable at Christmas, and that now shown is in prettier and dainter colors than ever. The latest stationery, produced especially for Christmas, is oblong rather than square, and is somewhat longer than any that has been used for some years, the envelopes being six inches long and four broad. This may be obtained in pale-lavender, pink and blue, besides the always popular white.

After-dinner coffee and five-o'clock tea cups are always welcome to the tasteful housewife, and artistic shapes daintily decorated are to be had at a wide range of prices.

A pretty gift from one feminine friend to another is a pair of silver garter buckles, just now considered a necessity of luxurious attire.

Many women are choosing as Christmas tokens dainty little bonbonnières that can be used for jewel-cases or table ornaments after their freight of sweetness has been devoured. A very tasteful one is a pink or blue satin bag, with a flat, square bottom that is fitted to a square of semi-transparent celluloid, which is cut with turned up pieces like the sides of a box. These are painted with flowers the shade of the satin, which shows softly through the celluloid. The bag is lined with silk and is drawn together at the top in a deep frill.

Entirely novel Christmas presents are made of the new metal, aluminum. This is not so expensive as silver, but is fully as beautiful; it weighs one-third as much as the lightest metal previously known, and its shimmering whiteness possesses a charm that must be seen to be appreciated. As yet comparatively few articles are shown in this metal, but Christmas shoppers are so eager to purchase them that the demand is far in excess of the possible supply. An aluminum smoker's set is handsome enough to please the most fastidious user of the fragrant weed. The pretty metal is also used for picture and mirror frames, for the backs of artistic combs and brushes, and for numerous small articles, such as thimbles, pocket match-boxes, etc. Watch cases and movements are made of aluminum and are remarkably light in weight. That the future of the metal is assured will be readily believed by any one who notes the dainty uses to which it has already been put.

W. S. E.

CANNING AND PRESERVING, NEW EDITION.—We have prepared a new and greatly enlarged edition of "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving," which we commend to our readers and to house-keepers generally as a complete and reliable instructor and book of reference in the branch of cookery of which it treats. Among the new subjects introduced are Fruit Butters; Brandied Fruits; Conserved Fruits; Syrups; Spiced Fruits; Dried Fruits, Herbs and Powders; Home-Made Wines; and Flavored Vinegars. In the

canning department special attention has been paid to the canning of vegetables, including corn, peas, beans, asparagus, etc. The author, who is a widely recognized authority on all matters of household economy, has taken particular pains to render all her directions clear and concise, so that anyone can understand them; and her recipes may be relied upon as being at once the simplest and most satisfactory of their kind. The price of the pamphlet has not been increased, being still 6d. or 15 cents.

DRAWN-WORK.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

DRAWN-WORK DOILY, WITH DETAIL FOR CORNER.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—The charming doily illustrated at figure No. 1 needs no special instructions for making it, as the engraving,

and together the doileys and cushions add much to the elegance of the dressing-table.

Such doileys are also made to place underneath cut-glass or silver toilet-bottles, rose-jars, perfume-jugs, powder-boxes or any of the

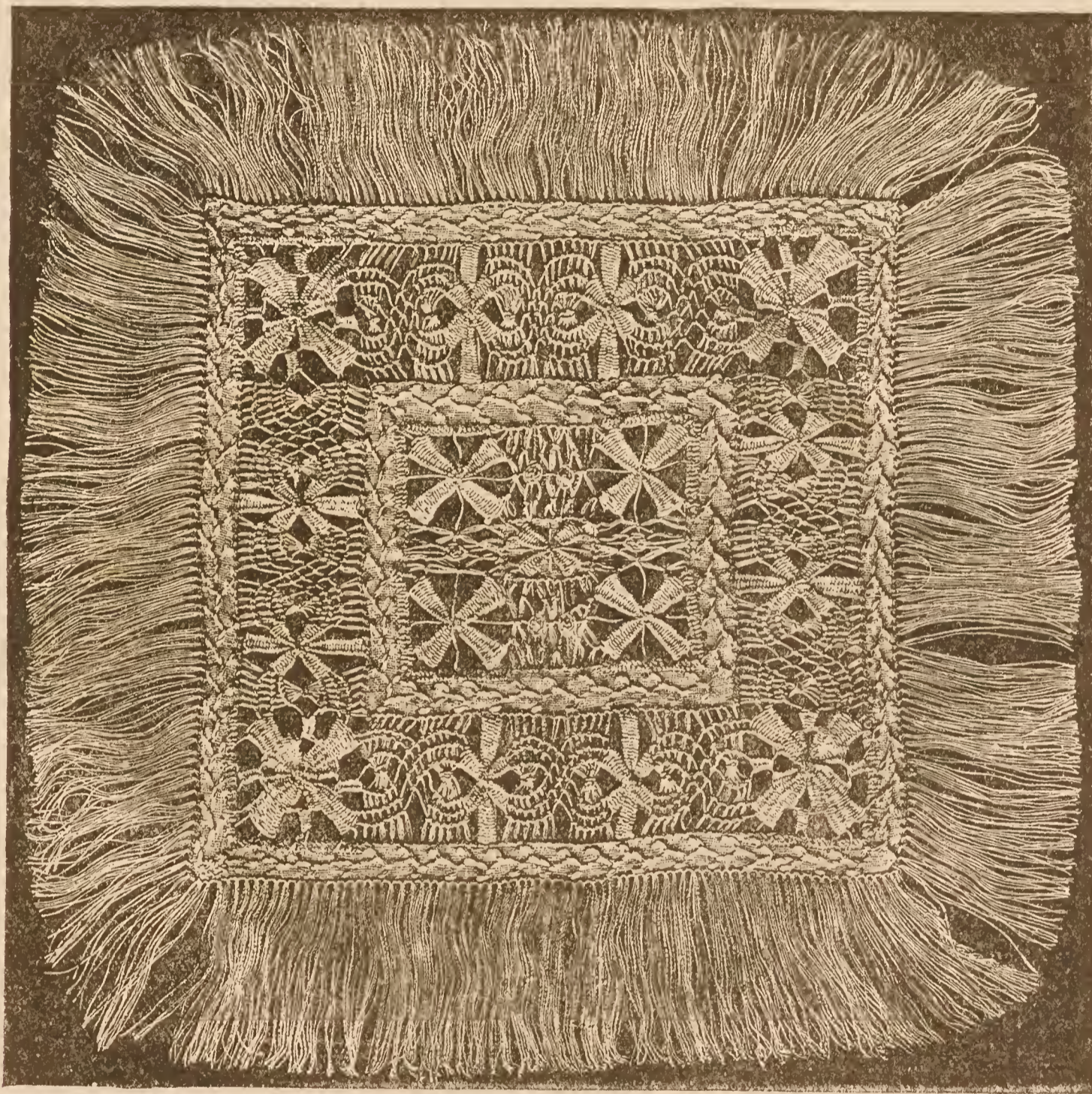


FIGURE NO. 1.—DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

which is full size, depicts the design and finish most perfectly; and the maker will be sufficiently assisted by the detail of the corner seen at figure No. 2 to properly complete it. At all of the edges, where the strands are cut away, button-hole stitches must be made as seen in the engraving, to prevent the fabric fraying. The feather-stitching is done with wash embroidery silk, and though here represented as white, may be of pale-blue or pink. If desired, the knotting and darning may be of silk. The doily may be made larger or smaller if desired, or its center may be of the undrawn fabric, the border alone being drawn. The border could also be adapted to other fancy articles requiring such a decoration.

Doileys of this description are often made of very sheer fabric to be used as covers for delicately tinted satin toilet-cushions. The dainty hue and pearly lustre of the satin provide a most charming background for the drawn-work and throw into a delicate but perfect relief the exquisite knotting and grouping of the strands;

many dainty trifles found on the dressing-table of the lady of luxurious or fastidious tastes; and not infrequently she whose means will not permit of costly accessories adds elegance to her simpler appointments by a pretty arrangement of her toilet articles over doileys of the kind described. The doileys may be lined with satin.

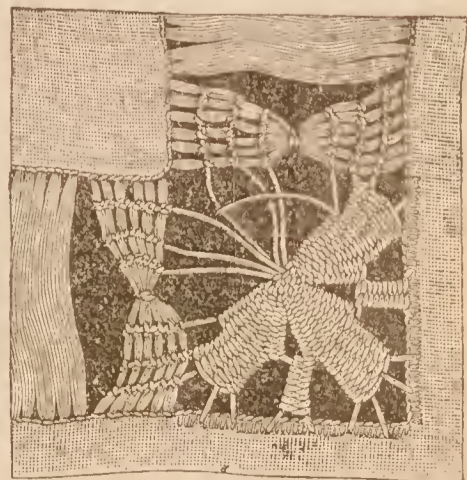


FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL FOR CORNER OF DOILY.

TATTING.—No. 9.

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.

CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

FIGURE No. 1.—This engraving shows the corner of a fine handkerchief with a deep border made of tating and a tiny center formed of fine linen lawn. A close inspection of the engraving will show how the wheels are made and tied together after the manner illustrated and described in previous issues of the DELINEATOR. The center ring of each rosette is made of double stitches separated by long picots. To these picots the next row of the rosette is attached, and the row is formed of ordinary rings, each made with three very long picots. In the outer row of rings each is made with seven long picots, and the row is tied to the picots of the second row. The rosettes are tied as seen in the picture and are also joined by four-leaved ornaments tied in as represented.

Single picot rings tied together form the heading of the border and cover the joining of the centers.

Wheels of any description may be used for such a border and may be joined as made, by picots, or tied together in any pattern desired.

TATTED EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—This beautiful

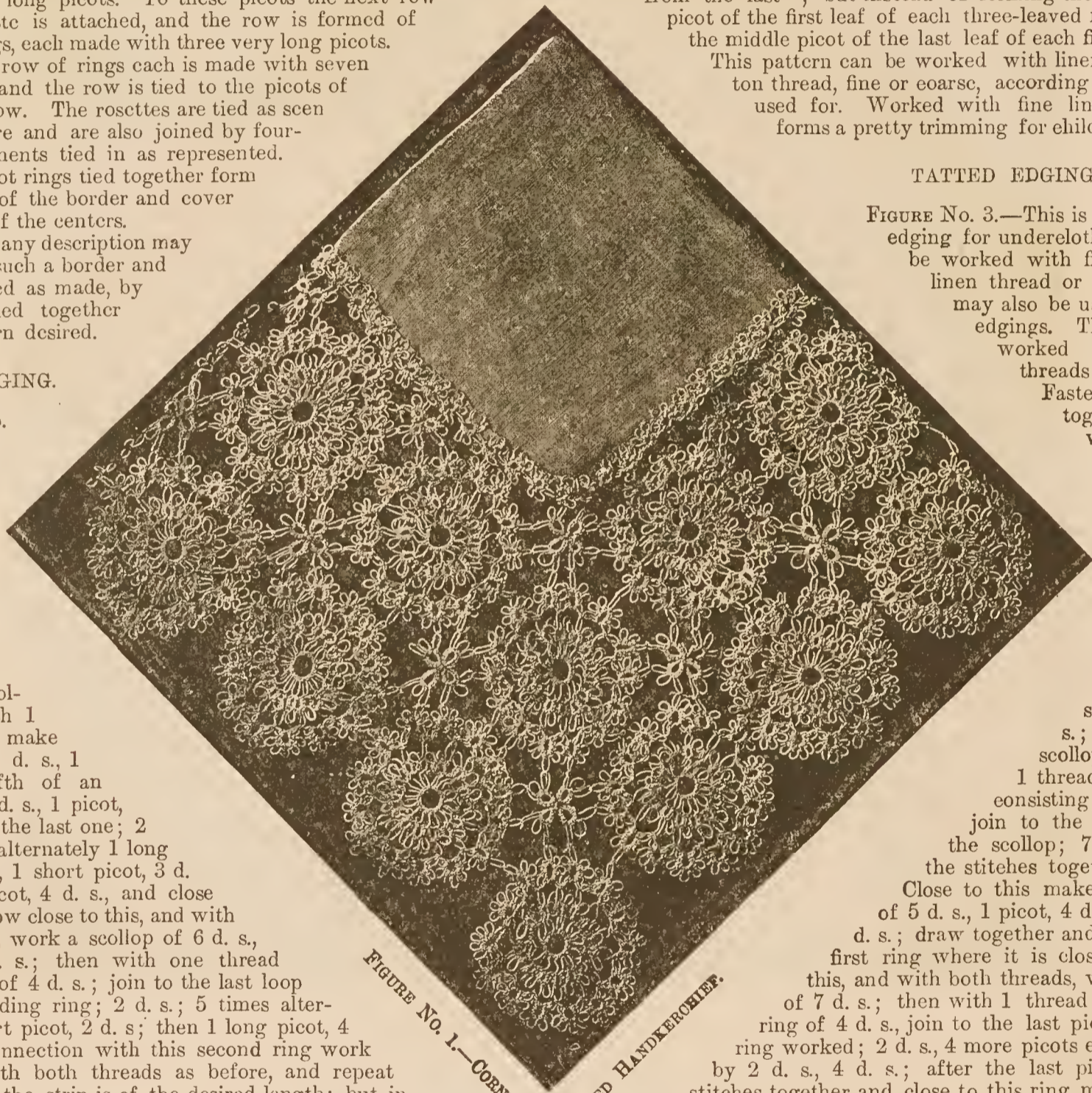


FIGURE No. 1.—CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

edging is worked with two threads as follows: * with 1 thread only, make a ring of 4 d. s., 1 picot one-fifth of an inch long, 3 d. s., 1 picot, shorter than the last one; 2 d. s.; twice alternately 1 long picot, 2 d. s., 1 short picot, 3 d. s., 1 long picot, 4 d. s., and close the ring. Now close to this, and with both threads, work a scollop of 6 d. s., 1 picot, 6 d. s.; then with one thread make a ring of 4 d. s.; join to the last loop of the preceding ring; 2 d. s.; 5 times alternately 1 short picot, 2 d. s.; then 1 long picot, 4 d. s. In connection with this second ring work a scollop with both threads as before, and repeat from * until the strip is of the desired length; but instead of forming the first picot of each ring, join to the last picot of the preceding ring. On the strip now completed work scollops and three-leaved figures as follows: * with both threads work a scollop of 5 d. s.; join to the second long picot in the first ring of the strip; 5 d. s.; close to this scollop work with one thread only, a leaf of 5 d. s.; join to the four-

picot, 6 d. s.; close the leaf, and close to it make a leaf of 6 d. s., 1 short picot; 4 times alternately make 2 d. s., 1 short picot, 6 d. s.; close the leaf and close to it make a leaf like the first one. This completes the three-leaved figure.

Now work with both threads a scollop of 5 d. s., join to the third long picot in the first ring; 5 d. s., join to the last picot of the last leaf; now make a scollop of 5 d. s.; join to the second long picot of the following ring of the strip; 5 d. s., repeat from the last *, but instead of forming the middle long picot of the first leaf of each three-leaved figure, join to the middle picot of the last leaf of each figure.

This pattern can be worked with linen, silk or cotton thread, fine or coarse, according to what it is used for. Worked with fine linen thread it forms a pretty trimming for children's aprons.

TATTED EDGING.

FIGURE No. 3.—This is a very pretty edging for underclothing, and can be worked with fine or coarse linen thread or cotton. Silk may also be used for fancy edgings. The pattern is worked with two threads as follows: Fasten the threads together, and with both threads work a

scollop of 6 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s., 1 picot, 7 d. s.; close to this scollop work with 1 thread only a ring consisting of 7 d. s.; join to the beginning of the scollop; 7 d. s.; draw the stitches together in a ring. Close to this make another ring of 5 d. s., 1 picot, 4 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s.; draw together and fasten to the first ring where it is closed. Close to this, and with both threads, work a scollop of 7 d. s.; then with 1 thread only, work a ring of 4 d. s., join to the last picot of the last ring worked; 2 d. s., 4 more picots each separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s.; after the last picot draw the stitches together and close to this ring make a ring of 4 d. s.; join to the last picot of the foregoing ring; 2 d. s., 6 picots, each separated by 2 d. s., 3 d. s.; after the last picot, close the ring. The latter forms the middle of one point; work the remaining rings and scollops in the same manner, but reverse the order of succession. In working the last small ring of the point, form a picot at the middle; fasten the thread to it after



FIGURE No. 2.—TATTED EDGING.



FIGURE No. 3.—TATTED EDGING.

completing the last scollop, which is joined to the front scollop. Work the remaining points in connection with the first point.

completing the last scollop, which is joined to the front scollop. Work the remaining points in connection with the first point.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

FINGER-BOWL DOILY OF PRINCESS LACE AND LINEN LAWN.

FIGURE No. 1.—Among the dainty accessories of the dining-room are doileys for punch-glasses, goblets and finger-bowls; and crochet work, drawn-work and lace are all employed in making them, according to the individual taste of the lady of the house. Lace doileys are very popular and are exquisite in effect. Some of them are so delicate in texture that they might, very appropriately, be transferred to the table of the *boudoir* where they would serve a most

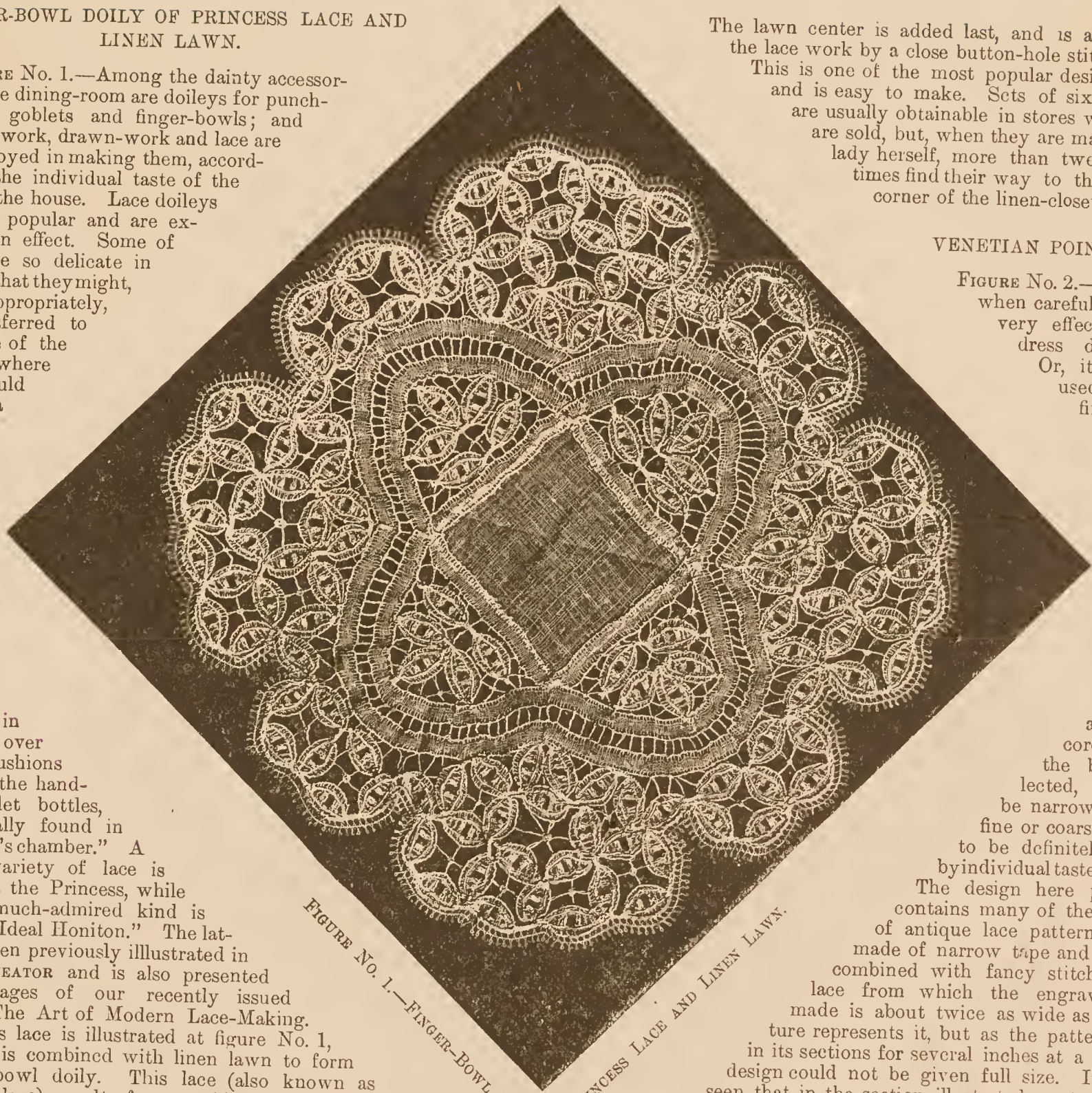


FIGURE No. 1.—FINGER-BOWL DOILY OF PRINCESS LACE AND LINEN LAWN.

The lawn center is added last, and is attached to the lace work by a close button-hole stitch. This is one of the most popular designs in use and is easy to make. Sets of six or twelve are usually obtainable in stores where laces are sold, but, when they are made by the lady herself, more than twelve sometimes find their way to the treasure corner of the linen-closet.

VENETIAN POINT LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This lace, when carefully made, is very effective as a dress decoration. Or, it may be used to border fine *lingerie* or dainty under-

ornamental purpose in being laid over toilet cushions or under the handsome toilet bottles, etc., usually found in "my lady's chamber." A popular variety of lace is known as the Princess, while another much-admired kind is termed "Ideal Honiton." The latter has been previously illustrated in the *DELINEATOR* and is also presented on the pages of our recently issued book on *The Art of Modern Lace-Making*.

Princess lace is illustrated at figure No. 1, where it is combined with linen lawn to form a finger-bowl doily. This lace (also known as Duchesse lace) results from combining Honiton and point lace braids by the usual lace stitches in one design.

The doily is pictured only a trifle smaller than its actual size, and even in its full size is a very dainty affair. After the braids are basted along the design they are then connected by twisted bars that are an adaptation from the *point d'Alençon* bars with the twisted stitch; and the spaces are filled in with small

wear; and, according to the braid selected, it will be narrow or wide, fine or coarse—points to be definitely settled by individual taste or fancy.

The design here presented contains many of the features of antique lace patterns, and is made of narrow tape and fine cord combined with fancy stitches. The lace from which the engraving was made is about twice as wide as the picture represents it, but as the pattern differs in its sections for several inches at a time, the design could not be given full size. It will be seen that in the section illustrated no two figures are alike. The filling-in stitches consist of combinations and groupings of many of the stitches previously illustrated and described in the *DELINEATOR*, and which are also shown and explained in the *Lace Book* before mentioned. Owing to the unconventional character of the design, almost any one accustomed to making lace, or designs for lace, can originate scrolls and figures for lace of this description, with very



FIGURE No. 2.—VENETIAN POINT LACE.

d'Angleterre rosettes or "spiders." As few bars as possible are employed for the spiders, in order to produce a very delicate effect.

little trouble. It will be observed that while the design above given is eccentric, its curves are all graceful and harmonious in effect.

SALADS AND SALAD DRESSINGS.

There is no doubt that the average American housekeeper would appreciate salads much more highly than she does, if she was fully aware of their nourishing properties, of the ease with which they may be prepared, and above all, of their undoubted economy when made of broken bits of meat, fish or fowl, which may thus be quickly transformed into really attractive luxuries. Of course, many salads for which fish, poultry or other materials must be purchased are properly ranked among high-class foods, but they are by no means expensive when one considers the amount of nutriment they contain and the comparatively small quantity required to serve a given number of persons. Many people imagine the making of a salad to be a complicated and lengthy operation, whereas any salad may be properly prepared in a quarter of an hour, including all those processes which must precede the cutting up of the material and the actual making and dressing.

SALADS OF FISH.

OYSTER SALAD.—Drain two dozen or more small oysters, and drop them into a flat sauce-pan, taking care that all touch the bottom of the pan and are thus heated equally. When they begin to ruffle, stir or turn them, that every part of each may be slightly cooked; and as soon as they are fully plumped and ruffled, remove the pan from the fire, drain the oysters again, sprinkle over them a table-spoonful or so of vinegar seasoned with salt and pepper, and allow them to cool. When it is time to make the salad (not before), arrange the oysters in the center of a salad bowl or deep platter that is covered with white or butter lettuce at least two leaves deep, or, perhaps, with a layer of slivered celery; and just before sending to table pour over them a mayonnaise, and garnish with little hearts of lettuce or with white celery tips. If preferred, lettuce leaves may be arranged on a large platter in groups of two or three to form cups, and in each cup may be dropped four or five oysters and a spoonful of mayonnaise poured over them. A tiny spray of parsley may be thrust into the sauce at the center of each cup.

SHAD-ROE SALAD.—Wash a pair of medium-sized shad-roe, place them in boiling salted water, and let them cook for fifteen minutes. Then lay them in cold water for ten minutes, wipe them nicely, cut them in slices, and divide each slice if too large for a mouthful. Pour over the roe two table-spoonfuls of oil, and the same quantity of vinegar into which has been stirred a salt-spoonful each of salt and white pepper. When the salad is wanted, drain off the liquid, mix lightly with the roe a coffee-cupful of celery chopped moderately fine, arrange upon small lettuce leaves or fresh cresses, and cover with half a pint of mayonnaise. This is a delicious salad and may be appropriately served at a luxurious luncheon or at a dinner, where it should precede the dessert. Sometimes the roe is cut in cubes and served upon shredded celery, with mayonnaise turned over it.

LOBSTER SALAD.—Place a live lobster in boiling water, and let it cook for twenty minutes from the time it begins to boil, keeping it covered all the time. A hen lobster will usually be preferred on account of its eggs. Thick-shelled fish of medium size have the finest flavor. On removing the lobster from the kettle allow it to become cold before breaking it up. Then having wiped it carefully, break off the large claws and crack them, remove the tail, and crush it by pressing its outer edges, when its meat may be taken out in one piece. Next remove the entrails, which extend the length of the body. These are sometimes dark and sometimes light, but the color has nothing to do with the quality of the meat. Whatever creamy or green fat may be found on the body or cleaving to the shell should be properly reserved, together with the coral. Be careful not to break the sand-pouch. If there are eggs on the tail fins, save them also. The gills, stomach and intestines are the only parts that cannot be eaten, although the tips of the claws are usually tough, and should be cut off and not mixed with the tender meat, unless they are chopped very fine, which it would hardly pay to do when only one lobster is being prepared. Cut the meat in bits about the size of French peas, and to it allow one-third as much tender white celery cut in pieces the same size. Sprinkle a very little vinegar over the lobster, but keep the celery crisp until it is time to make the salad. Then mix the meat and celery together, stir in enough mayonnaise to moisten and flavor the whole, and arrange the salad on the center of a bed of crisp white lettuce bordered with green lettuce-leaves laid under the outer edges. Pour on the remainder of the mayonnaise, and sprinkle over it the coral, well pounded, and, if liked, the eggs and

a few capers or bits of beet. Garnish with the claws. Sometimes fresh lettuce leaves are arranged on a platter in cup-like clusters of two or three each, and the salad is divided equally among the clusters, the decoration mentioned above being added, if desired.

SHRIMP OR PRAWN SALAD.—Freshly cooked and shelled prawns are offered for sale in the best fish markets; but if they cannot be obtained in this way, drop them alive into boiling water, let them cook for six or seven minutes, and when they are cold, remove the heads and then the shells. The bodies, which resemble the tail of a lobster, make delicious food. Turn them whole over a layer of crisp lettuce, shredded celery or finely shaved cabbage, and cover well with a mayonnaise or other dressing. Canned shrimps are excellent for salads.

CRAB SALAD.—Choose hard-shell crabs of medium size, drop them into boiling water, let them cook for fifteen minutes, rinse them with water when cold, and drain. Pull off the shells and shaggy parts, cut the meat in tiny bits, arrange it upon lettuce, cress or shredded celery, turn over it a mayonnaise and garnish to please or the fancy. Canned crabs make very good salad. If there is any oil in the can, drain it off before using the crabs, sprinkle the latter lightly with salt and vinegar, and drain again before adding the dressing.

SALMON SALAD.—Wrap a pound of fresh salmon in a cloth, and steam or boil it fifteen minutes if it is in slices, or twenty if in a solid piece. Some cooks broil salmon in thick slices for a salad, but this is not the best way. Flake the meat finely while hot, removing all bones, skin and fat; and when it is cold, sprinkle with a little vinegar or lemon juice, being careful to use only enough acid to flavor the meat, not to pickle it. When the salad is needed, arrange the flaked fish upon crisp lettuce leaves or shredded celery, pour a mayonnaise over it, and garnish with capers and sliced cold, hard-boiled eggs. If canned salmon is to be used, drain carefully, and proceed exactly as above, remembering to remove all bones, skin and fat in flaking.

WHOLE SALMON SALAD.—For a ceremonious supper this makes a very handsome dish. Choose a salmon weighing from five to ten pounds, rub with salt, wrap in a cloth, and steam or boil until tender. Pull off the skin while hot, and arrange the fish at once upon a platter that it may retain its shape when cold. Just before serving time pour a rich mayonnaise over it, and sprinkle with capers and, if obtainable, a small batter of oyster crabs. Lettuce leaves may be prettily arranged about the edges of the platter, and slices or quarters of hard-cooked eggs may be laid upon them. The lettuce and eggs are served with the salmon, which should be carved with a fish-knife; and a little more dressing may be added to each portion from a mayonnaise bowl.

FISH SALAD.—Whatever portions of baked, boiled or broiled fish are left after a meal should be at once boned and flaked, sprinkled with mild vinegar, and set away in a cool place to be used for a salad on the following day. Just before serving time prepare for the table exactly as directed for salmon salad. Any fresh fish may be treated successfully in this way. Slices of lemon, boiled eggs or beets, or cresses may be used for garnishing.

SALT CODFISH SALAD.—This salad is much liked for luncheon in hot weather. In Europe, and especially in Italy, many salads are served for breakfast. Pull the fish apart into trim strips that are long enough to be laid upon a wire gridiron, soak them all night in cold water, and change the water in the morning. Before it is time to prepare the salad, wipe the strips of fish on a napkin, dip them in a little melted butter, and broil lightly; then pull the fish into shreds while hot, let it become cold, and turn a little vinegar over it. Just before serving time, which may be the same day or the next, arrange the fish upon a bed of lettuce or finely shredded cabbage, cover with a mayonnaise and garnish with slices of lemon or quarters of hard-boiled eggs.

SARDINE SALAD.—Remove the sardines carefully from their tin, and lay them upon blotting or brown butcher paper to drain. This should be done an hour before the fish are required, that as much oil as possible may be drained off. Arrange the sardines in a pretty nest of lettuce leaves; sprinkle over them the chopped yolks of hard-boiled eggs, allowing two yolks to a small box of sardines; and then pour on a mayonnaise, unless a French dressing is preferred.

ANCHOVY SALAD.—Wash half a dozen anchovies, remove the skins and bones, and place the fish in cold water for an hour and a-half. Drain, and lay them on a soft cloth or a piece of butcher paper to draw out the moisture. Cut into neat fillets, slice two cold, hard-cooked eggs, mix the fish and eggs prettily together, and arrange the salad in a circle in a bowl of daintily placed lettuce. The lettuce

may be arranged to look like a large open flower, the whitest parts being placed at the center. Pour a French dressing over both salad and lettuce. This is considered peculiarly a Summer dish.

SCALLOP SALAD.—Place half a pint of scallops in cold salt water for an hour; then cook them in boiling salt water for twenty-five minutes, pour them into a colander to drain and cool, slice them when cold, and sprinkle with vinegar. When the salad is needed, drain off the vinegar, if any remains, arrange the scallops in a nest of shredded celery or cabbage or of lettuce leaves, cover them with mayonnaise, and decorate with thin slices of pickled peppers or capers.

SALADS OF MEAT, etc.

HAM SALAD.—Finely chop a suitable quantity of boiled ham (fragments left from a previous meal may be utilized in this way), and sprinkle with mild vinegar to flavor and moisten, or marinate it. If liked, a little pepper or mustard, or both may be stirred into the vinegar before the latter is sprinkled upon the ham. To make the salad, arrange the ham in the middle of a bowl of lettuce, shredded celery or cress, and pour a mayonnaise over it. A hot tomato sauce is sometimes turned over the ham; and when the preparation is cold, it is arranged in a bowl of lettuce that has been lightly mixed with French dressing.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Fat fowls make the best salad. Rub the chicken with salt and pepper, place a small onion and a bay-leaf inside, wrap with a napkin, tie securely, and steam for three hours, or until a fork can be easily turned round in the meat. When the chicken is cold, cut the breast finely with a knife, as chopping renders it too pasty; and sprinkle with French dressing. The dark meat should not be used if a pretty salad is desired. To two cups of chicken allow one of shredded or chopped celery, or more if liked, and keep the celery crisp until wanted. Make a mayonnaise dressing, stir part of it into the celery, and place the latter on a thin layer of lettuce, or else arrange it directly upon the salad dish, and dispose the tips of the celery prettily about the edge. Heap the chicken mixture in the center, pour over it the remainder of the mayonnaise, and garnish with white celery tops, beets cut in dice, capers, cold, hard-cooked yolks of eggs that have been pressed through a colander, or any other ornament that pleases the fancy.

PIGEON SALAD.—This is made in exactly the same manner as chicken salad, and is delicious. Many kinds of game may also be used in this way.

PORK SALAD.—The lean part of a pig ham that has been stuffed and baked for not less than three hours makes a better salad than either chicken or game. It tastes like capon salad, which is a reckless extravagance; and no one eating it would suspect it was made of pork. If the meat of a young pig is thoroughly well seasoned and cooked it cannot be unwholesome.

BEEF SALAD.—Finely cut or shred any fragments of cooked beef that may be at hand, rejecting the hard portions and all fat, and arrange the meat on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. Chop finely a pickled pepper, and allow a table-spoonful of it to each coffee-cupful of beef; and over the mixture pour a rich French dressing. If cresses are used instead of lettuce, the pepper will not be needed; and mayonnaise may take the place of the French dressing. This preparation makes an attractive supper or luncheon dish for warm weather, and it disposes of unrepresentable but entirely good meat. If there is not enough beef, two or three quartered cold hard-cooked eggs may be added to the salad and will improve both its quality and its appearance.

SWEETBREAD SALAD.—For six people, wash and trim one pair of large or two pair of small sweetbreads, cook them for twenty minutes, and drop them at once into cold water. When cold, take out the veins and fat, cut into blocks about the size of a large white bean, add an equal quantity of chopped celery, arrange upon lettuce leaves, and cover with mayonnaise or a whipped cream dressing. Garnish and flavor with shrimps, oysters, crabs, sliced pickled peppers, pickled barberries or a dash of capers.

CHEESE SALAD.—Mash very fine the cold yolks of three hard-cooked eggs, and rub with them a coffee-cupful of finely grated cheese, a tea-spoonful of mustard, a salt-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of white pepper or paprika, the latter preferred. When all is well mixed, add two table-spoonfuls each of oil and vinegar, putting in first twenty drops of oil, then twenty drops of vinegar, and so on in alternation. Heap this preparation upon fresh lettuce, and trim with the whites of the eggs cut into rings, and, perhaps, a few slivers or tips of celery. Serve with hot toasted Boston crackers, buttering the crackers just before sending them to table.

EGG SALAD.—This recipe is given in "Eggs and Their Preparation," in the September *DELINEATOR*.

SALAD DRESSINGS.

Many people object to olive-oil, and doubtless this antipathy very often originates in some never-to-be-forgotten experience with inferior or rancid oil. It is, therefore, wise to use none but the very best, than which there is no more healthful food. That the distaste for olive-oil is often a mere whim or fancy is proved by the fact that not a few people will relish food containing oil provided they are ignorant of its presence.

FRENCH DRESSING.—This is a compound of oil, vinegar, salt and pepper. If tarragon vinegar (made by steeping tarragon in vinegar) is used, the flavor of the dressing will be greatly improved. To three table-spoonfuls of oil add a salt-spoonful of salt and half as much white or black pepper, and beat until thoroughly blended. Then put in a table-spoonful of vinegar, and beat again until the dressing is foamy, when it is ready to use. An excellent salad may be prepared by turning this quantity of dressing over a moderately large head of lettuce that has been pulled apart and wiped, or an equal amount of celery or other salad greens. The dressing should be poured over the lettuce just before serving, and well stirred in; but the leaves should be broken as little as possible. Use this formula for all salads requiring a French dressing. For marinating, allow a table-spoonful of oil to three of vinegar. If oil is not liked when too noticeable, take equal parts of oil and vinegar for the dressing, or one part of oil to two of vinegar. The salt and pepper should always be in the proportions mentioned above.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.—Break the yolks of two eggs into a wide bowl, and set them on the ice, or where they will become very cold; also chill half a pint of oil. If a good egg-beater is at hand, the dressing may be made in a very short time. Beat the yolks thoroughly, add two salt-spoonfuls of salt and one of white pepper or paprika, and beat again. Stir in a little of the oil, say a table-spoonful, and beat with a silver fork or wooden spoon; then put in more oil, and beat always in one direction. When the mixture begins to thicken, add a little vinegar taken from two table-spoonfuls; beat in more oil until the preparation again thickens; then add more vinegar; and so continue in alternation until all the material has been used, when the dressing should be perfect. French epicures and fastidious persons generally dislike mustard in this dressing; but if it is insisted on, a salt-spoonful may be added with the salt and pepper. Mustard is more agreeable with beef and ham salads than with any others. Some good cooks squeeze twenty drops of onion juice into the above quantity of dressing. If preferred, lemon juice diluted with one-third water may be used instead of vinegar.

DRESSING WITHOUT OIL, No. 1.—Beat three eggs light in an earthenware dish, and add to them a coffee-cupful of vinegar, a tea-spoonful of salt, half a tea-spoonful of white pepper and, if liked, half a tea-spoonful of dry mustard. When the mixture is thoroughly blended, put in six table-spoonfuls of cream, either sweet or sour, and beat again. Now set the dish in boiling water over the fire, and stir the dressing until it is of the consistence of boiled mustard, but not until it curdles. Remove the dish from the fire, and set it in ice-water; and when the dressing is cold, use it on a meat or fish salad. It will keep a week in the ice-box.

DRESSING WITHOUT OIL, No. 2.—The following formula makes a good dressing that will keep a very long time if securely bottled and set in a cold, dark place. With three table-spoonfuls of hot finely mashed potato thoroughly mix two salt-spoonfuls of salt, a tea-spoonful and a-half of dry mustard and a salt-spoonful of paprika or half that quantity of cayenne. Have in readiness two eggs beaten very light, and stir them into the potato until the mass is puffy. Now add alternately, a few drops at a time, four table-spoonfuls of thick sweet or sour cream and two of vinegar, using the latter with more reserve until the cream is all in, when the balance of the vinegar may be added. This dressing will be found delicious with any salad for which mayonnaise is recommended. It may be made even more satisfactory by substituting two table-spoonfuls of oil for the cream.

WHIPPED-CREAM DRESSING.—Rub to a powder the yolks of three cold, hard-cooked eggs, and add to them half a tea-spoonful each of salt and sugar, a salt-spoonful of pepper, and the same of mustard if liked. Beat the mixture light, and stir it slowly into half a pint of whipped cream, which may be either sour or sweet. This dressing is suitable for lettuce, shredded cabbage, cress and sliced celery, and also for sweetbread, egg and cheese salads.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the

number and size of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the number, size and age should be given in each instance.

THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

ELEVENTH PAPER.

From attitudes of the hand we proceed to gestures of the hand. The art of gesture is a difficult one to teach on paper, for it includes so much. A mere action of the arm and hand without the participation of some other part or parts of the being is meaningless and

inanimate; a glance of the eye, an expression of the face, an inclination of the head and an action of the body, either separately or successively, are all needed to give life and meaning to gesture, which does not signify simply a

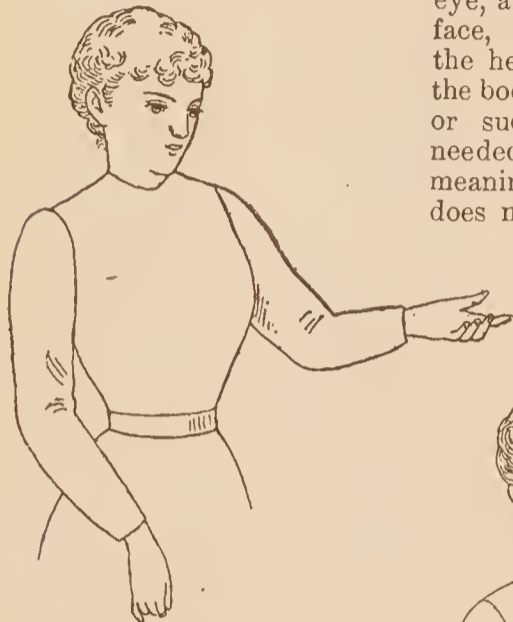


FIGURE No. 149.

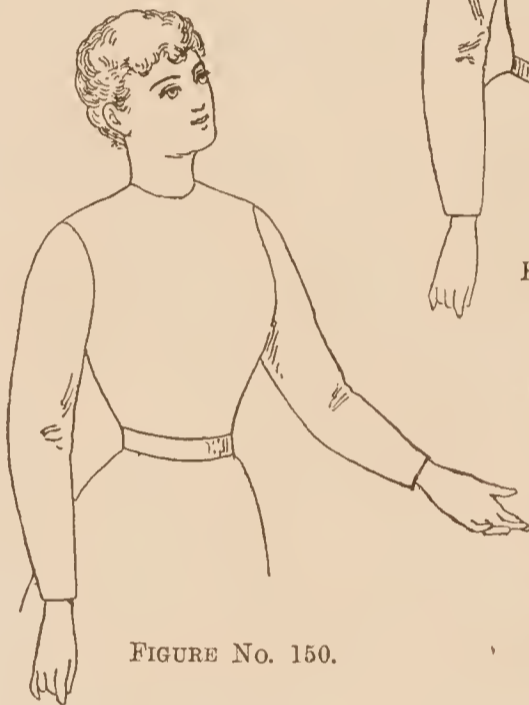


FIGURE No. 150.

movement of the arm and hand, but includes the whole outward being, taken in its various parts or as a whole.

Gesture always commences before speech, either by suggestion or by actual departure and finish. Sometimes it begins and reaches its climax before the tongue utters a word, the design then being to create a very marked effect. Again, gesture is begun before the speech and reaches its climax at the end of the sentence or at the most emphatic portion of it.

A gesture should always be held until the thought or idea which gave rise to it has been finished; otherwise the breaking of the gesture will jar upon the listener's sensibilities, and the naturalness and charm will be destroyed. In fact, the picture which the gesture is designed to portray more clearly than words alone have power to do, will be marred. Each gesture, no matter how small or apparently insignificant, must have a *finish*. That is, there must be some point where the action ends, if but for a moment, before the member returns to its normal attitude; otherwise the gesture would become a senseless wave of the arm or a meaningless action of whatever part contributes the gesture. Thus, the eye rolled to one side, without stopping at a given point of indication before returning to its point of departure, would convey no meaning; and the same would be true of the head or any other active part.

If a speaker attempts to describe a picture without having its fea-

tures very clearly fixed in his mind, his gestures will not bring the scene clearly before his hearers. When beautiful, lofty or exalted ideas are depicted, the palm faces upward and the arms naturally rise above a medium level

on the other hand, baser or lower passions and ideas are expressed with a downward-turned palm and the arms below a medium level; while everything of an ordinary nature tending toward equality receives its gesture from a medium or central level, with the palm upward or downward or with the rim upward, according to the nature of the thought.

When a thought is strictly emotional, the hand seeks the chest or emotional center and takes its departure from that point; when it is strictly mental, the hand seeks the head and takes its departure from that point; and when it is neutral, physical and unemotional, the hand takes its departure from the side below the waist-line, the point which represents the physical being. All descriptive gestures also take their departure from the normal position at the side.

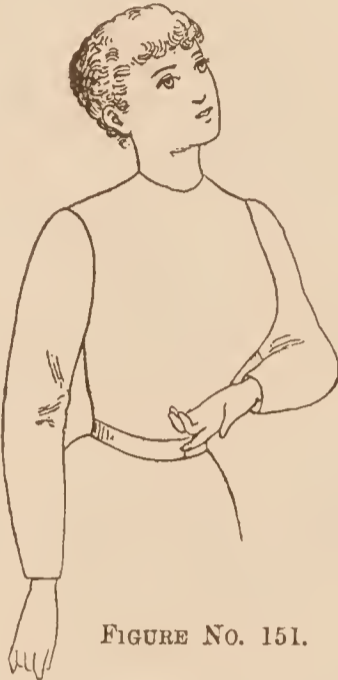


FIGURE No. 151.

GESTURES OF THE HAND.

As before mentioned in the study of opposition between the head and hand, we have three sides to the hand. First, there is the palm, which conveys to us the truth and invites our confidence. We somehow believe in a person who naturally and frequently shows us the palms of his hands in conversation. Second, there is the back of the hand, which is mysterious in nature. It hides and secretes and also rejects. We do not spontaneously confide in a man who constantly hides his palms. The third side of the hand is the rim, which is definitive and assertive in character. When one of these three sides is dominant in a gesture, it has its own peculiar significance according to the direction taken by the hand.

Let us first study the hand with the



FIGURE No. 153.



FIGURE No. 154.



FIGURE No. 152.

palm facing upward, in which position we have four movements.

First.—With the palm facing upward, an upward action of the forearm in opposition to a downward action of the head produces a gesture of acceptance, whether of an object or of an idea. (Example shown at figure No. 149.)

Second.—With the palm facing upward, a downward action of

the forearm or hand in opposition to an upward action of the head constitutes a gesture of salutation. (Example shown at figure No. 150.)

Third.—With the palm facing upward, and with an inward action (towards the body) of the forearm or hand in opposition to a forward action of the head or body, we make a gesture of invitation or speak of things relative to ourselves. (Example shown at figure No. 151.)

Fourth.—With the palm facing upward, an outward sweep of the hand and forearm in direct opposition to a backward action of the head is a gesture of distribution, either of objects or of ideas. (Example shown at figure No. 152.)

We will next take up four movements with the palm facing downward.

First.—With the palm facing downward, an upward action of the forearm or hand in opposition to a downward action of the head means active demonstration covering a widely comprehensive field of expression. (Example shown at figure No. 153.)

Second.—With the palm facing downward, and with a downward action of the arm and hand in opposition to an upward action of the head and body, we express domination. (Example shown at figure No. 154.)

Third.—With the palm facing downward, an inward action of the hand and arm in opposition to an outward action of the head or body denotes timidity or apprehension. (Example shown at figure No. 155.)

Fourth.—With the palm facing downward, and with an outward action of the hand or arm in direct opposition to the head or body, we denote negation or rejection and define negatively. (Example shown at figure No. 156.)

The next four movements are made with the rim facing upward. The rim, it will be remembered, is that part of the hand, beside the thumb, where the palm and back meet.

First.—With the rim facing upward, an upward action of the

pressed. In all descriptive gesticulation the first or index finger should be straight, and advanced slightly beyond the other fingers; and to be artistic the hand should show a depression at the knuckles when making simple gestures.

In the foregoing expressions opposition is given as an accompaniment of each movement of the hand, but it simply represents a form of practice, since a gesture may often be made just as correctly with a successive form of action, all the members moving in the same direction. We must not lose sight of the fact that all the attitudes and gestures here given simply illustrate the underlying principle of an infinite variety of expressions. The student should carefully go over the studies in opposition and combine them with these later studies in attitude and gesture.

ATTITUDES OF THE ARMS.

First.—The arms normally at the sides express repose.

Second.—The arms at the sides, with the elbows drawn inward, denote humility, servility, timidity or fear.

Third.—The arms entirely relaxed at the sides, with the elbows inward, indicate general prostration.

Fourth.—The arms at the sides, with the elbows thrown outward, express assertion or excitement.

Fifth.—The arms at the sides, with the hands on the hips and the elbows thrown forward, indicate aggressive assertion or insolence.

Sixth.—The arms placed behind the back express indifference or a calm state of the being.

Seventh.—The arms carried forward denote attention, action, excitement or animation.

Eighth.—The arms quietly folded in front express calm reflection, thoughtfulness or self control.

Ninth.—The arms folded tensely or firmly across the chest signify passion well under control, or intensity of feeling.

ment of the head or body signifies suspense, secretiveness or reflection. (Example shown at figure No. 159.)

Fourth.—With the rim turned upward, and with an outward movement of the hand and arm in direct opposition to the head or body, we make a declaration. (Example shown at figure No. 160.)

Combine as many as possible of the gestures of the hands with each hand attitude, and suit the action of the gesture to the attitude, making it strong or weak as the attitude would suggest. Create gestures, also, and quicken or retard the action according to the thought ex-



FIGURE NO. 155.



FIGURE NO. 156.

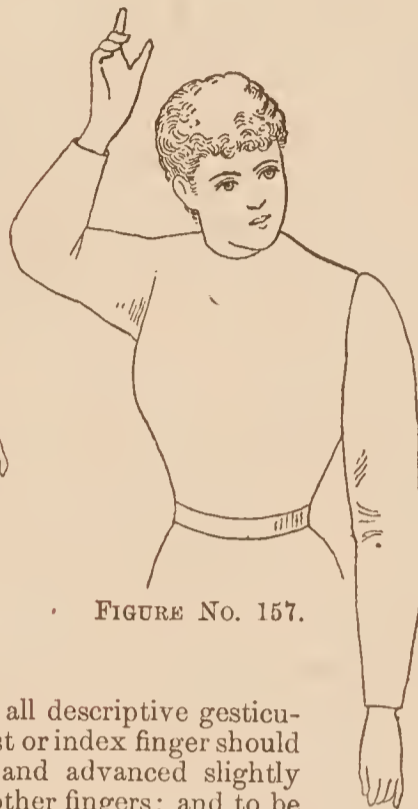


FIGURE NO. 157.

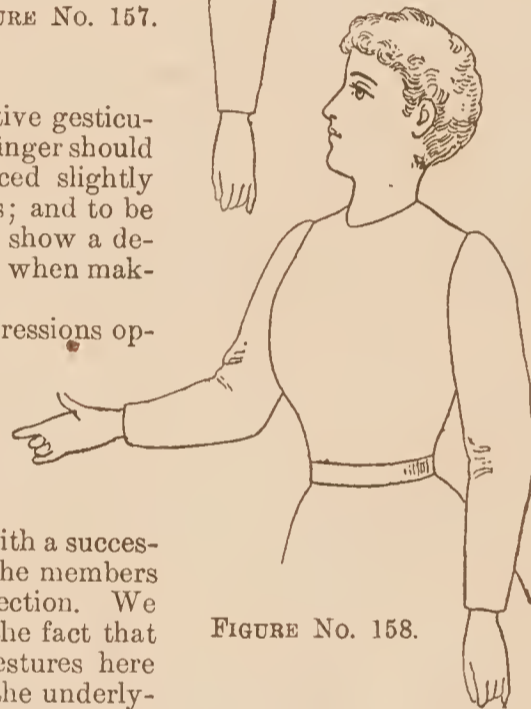


FIGURE NO. 158.



FIGURE NO. 159.

hand and arm, generally in opposition to a downward action of the head, is construed as a gesture of assertion. (Example shown at figure No. 157.)

Second.—With the rim of the hand facing upward, and with a downward action of the hand or arm in opposition to an upward action of the head, we define positively and affirm. (Example pictured at figure No. 158.)

Third.—With the rim turned upward, an inward action (toward the body) of the hand and arm in opposition to an outward move-



FIGURE NO. 160.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

DANCING.—THIRD LESSON

In the last lesson we described the first of the five figures of the plain quadrille; in this we will take up the remaining four figures.

SECOND FIGURE.

This is made up of the following: *Wait*, eight bars; *Forward and Back*, four bars; *Cross Over*, four bars; *Pass Partners*, four bars; *Recross to Places*, four bars; and *Balancé*, eight bars. The figure is first danced by the head couples twice and then by the side couples twice. Eight introductory bars of music are first played.

FORWARD AND BACK.—Each gentleman in the head couples gives his right hand to his partner, and the couples advance four steps toward each other, and then back four steps to places.

CROSS OVER.—The same two couples advance straight across, the ladies passing between the gentlemen without giving hands or turning round. When the opposite side is reached partners face each other (eight steps or four bars).

PASS PARTNERS.—The couples face each other and balancé forward and back, taking four steps forward and four backward (eight counts or four bars).

RE-CROSS TO PLACES.—The couples return to places, the ladies passing between the gentlemen as described for *Cross Over*.

BALANCÉ.—Each gentleman in the head couples crosses hands with his partner, with the right hand uppermost, and crosses over with her to the opposite side, passing the other couple on the left (eight counts or four bars). The couples halt facing each other and then half right and left to place, each lady passing between the opposite couple, and each gentleman touching with his right hand the right hand of the opposite lady, and then joining left hands with his partner and turning her half round to place (eight counts).

THIRD FIGURE.

This comprises the following movements: *Wait*, eight bars; *Right Hands Across*, four bars; *Left Hands Back*, four bars; *Balancé in Center*, four bars; *Cross Over*, four bars; *Two Ladies Forward and Back*, four bars; *Two Gentlemen Forward and Back*, four bars; *Four Forward and Back*, four bars; and *Half Right and Left to Place*, four bars. The heads dance the figure twice, and then the sides twice.

RIGHT HANDS ACROSS.—The head couples cross over, each lady giving her right hand to the opposite gentleman's right, and opposites turning to face each other in passing and then disengaging their hands and walking backward to opposite positions. This places each couple opposite its original position, with the lady on her partner's left.

LEFT HANDS BACK.—The couples forward, each lady gives her left hand to the opposite gentleman's left, and both turn to face each other in passing, but retain hands. All then give right hands to their partners, thus forming a circle, with each lady crossing the right arm over the left.

BALANCÉ IN CENTER.—This is a balancing forward and back, but the motion is more to the right than straight forward, and more to the left than straight backward. The balancé is repeated, one step being taken forward and one backward, so as to count eight.

CROSS OVER.—All drop left hands, retaining partners' right, and slide or promenade to the right to the opposite couples' places.

TWO LADIES FORWARD AND BACK.—The two ladies either forward or balancé four steps forward, and four steps backward to place (counting eight).

TWO GENTLEMEN FORWARD AND BACK.—The two gentlemen either balancé or walk four steps forward, and four backward to place.

FOUR FORWARD AND BACK.—Gentlemen join hands with their partners, and all balancé or walk four steps forward and four backward.

HALF RIGHT AND LEFT TO PLACE.—Both couples cross to their original places, the gentlemen giving their left hands to their partners and turning them to place.

In this figure the first and second movements were originally executed by one lady and the gentleman opposite, and in the *Left Hands Back* the left hand was retained and the right given to the partner, thus forming a line across the set. In the fifth and sixth movements, also, one lady and the gentleman opposite exe-

cuted the *Forward and Back*, *Forward Again*, and *Dos-à-Dos*, in which the two dancers passed round each other, back to back. This was afterward changed to *Forward and Back Twice*, both saluting the second time before going back.

FOURTH FIGURE.

This is made up of the following movements: *Wait*, eight bars; *Forward Four and Back*, four bars; *Forward Four, First Lady Crossing Over*, four bars; *Forward Three and Back*, four bars; *Forward Three, Ladies Crossing Over*, four bars; *Forward three and Back*, four bars; *Forward Again*, four bars; *Four Hands Half Round*, four bars; and *Half Right and Left to Place*, four bars.

FORWARD FOUR AND BACK.—Each gentleman in the head couples joins right hands with his partner, and all take four steps forward and four steps backward.

FORWARD FOUR, FIRST LADY CROSSING OVER.—Again the couples advance four steps, and the first gentleman hands his partner to the gentleman opposite, who takes her left hand with his left. Then all go backward, the first gentleman alone and the three opposites together, the gentleman being between the two ladies.

FORWARD THREE AND BACK.—The two ladies turn to face in the opposite direction, so that when the gentleman walks forward they will walk backward, but in the same direction. Four steps are taken toward the center of the set, and then four back to place, all joining hands.

FORWARD THREE, LADIES CROSSING OVER.—The three again advance, and at the same time the gentleman of the first couple walks forward. When the center of the set is reached the second gentleman transfers the two ladies to the first, and all retire to places, the second gentleman returning alone. The ladies still face in the same direction as in the preceding movement. They were facing outward, with their backs toward the center of the set, before the transfer was made; and this leaves them facing in the same direction as their new partner after they have retired to the opposite side.

FORWARD THREE AND BACK.—The two ladies again face outward, and while the gentleman walks forward, they walk backward in the same direction, all joining hands.

FORWARD AGAIN.—The same three forward a second time; and the second gentleman advances to meet them.

FOUR HANDS HALF ROUND.—All join hands in a circle and slide or walk round to the left, until each couple arrives at the opposite couple's place.

HALF RIGHT AND LEFT TO PLACE.—Both couples cross over, the ladies passing between the gentlemen, and the latter turning their partners to place with their left hands.

This figure is repeated twice by the head couples and twice by the side couples. The first time it is danced as here described, the first lady passing over to the second couple. The second time the second lady crosses to the first couple, the third time the third lady crosses to the fourth couple, and the fourth time the fourth lady crosses to the third couple.

FIFTH FIGURE.

In this figure are included the following movements: *Wait*, eight bars; *Ladies' Chain*, eight bars; *Forward and Back*, four bars; *Cross Over*, four bars; *Pass Partners*, four bars; *Recross to Places*, four bars; and *Balancé*, eight bars. These six movements are danced twice by the head couples and twice by the sides; and then comes the seventh movement—*All Chassé Across*, eight bars.

LADIES' CHAIN.—The two ladies in the head couples cross over, each giving her right hand in passing to the opposite gentleman, and walking around until she reaches the place of the opposite lady at the right of her partner. At the same time the two gentlemen follow their partners, each extending his left hand to receive the opposite lady as she advances, and thus hand her gracefully around to his partner's place, while he remains in his own (four bars). The movement is then repeated to bring the ladies back to their original positions (four bars).

FORWARD TWO.—Head couples forward and back.

CROSS OVER.—Head couples cross over, the ladies passing between the gentlemen. The ladies do not present hands, nor do they turn round, except when they reach position at the opposite sides, where they face their partners.

PASS PARTNERS.—The same couples balancé, four steps forward and four backward.

RE-CROSS TO PLACES.—The head couples return to their places, the ladies again passing between the gentlemen.

BALANCÉ.—The same as directed for the second figure.

ALL CHASSÉ ACROSS.—The couples stand in position, each lady being a little in advance of her partner. Then all slide sideways three times, the lady a little to the left in front, and the gentleman to the right, each dancer thus crossing and passing his or her partner. All balancé once forward and once backward. The three slides are repeated backward to place, the lady being again in front. All then turn to their partners and salute. Each gentleman offers his arm to his partner, and the dance is ended.

Instead of *Ladies' Chain*, *All Promenade* or *All Hands Around* was formerly danced. In *All Promenade*, partners cross hands, with right hands uppermost; and all promenade to the right around

the circle of the set, reaching their original places at the end of eight bars or sixteen counts of the music. For *All Hands Around*, all the dancers join hands in a circle and swing eight steps to the left, and then eight to the right, back to place.

PLAIN QUADRILLE IN LINES.

Occasionally the plain quadrille is danced in two lines, the positions being as follows:

L. G.—L. G.—L. G.—L. G.—L. G.—Etc.
G. L.—G. L.—G. L.—G. L.—G. L.—Etc.

When this method is adopted each figure is danced only twice.

TERPSICHOE.

A PRETTY WINTER DINNER.



I WAS just wishing for you, my dear," cried Mrs. Maxwell as her friend tripped into her boudoir one crisp January morning.

"In fact, I was on the eve of sending for you."

"As if one could be on the eve of doing anything at this early hour of the morning," replied Clara Norton with a laugh. "What has caused this sudden longing to behold me,

Adèle? You positively seemed in a brown study when I came in."

"I have been thinking," announced the young housekeeper solemnly.

"Horrors!" cried her friend raising her hands in protest. "Never again make the mistake of trying to think. It only brings old age and wrinkles."

"Then it is a wonder my face is not a perfect network of wrinkles by this time, considering the amount of thinking I have been doing since breakfast. Throw aside your wraps, my dear, and take this cosy chair by the fire," said the hostess, kissing her friend. "You can join me in my unusual brain-work."

"Well, I am now ready for any confidences you may have to bestow. I am quite sure that the confession will not be of a domestic nature—shocking cruelty to a young wife, and all the rest of it," said the visitor smilingly, sinking into the inviting chair.

"Unfortunately, no," answered Adèle; "for in that case I might get a divorce. My dilemma is of a purely social nature."

"And, therefore, the more deplorable. However, let me get at the gist of the matter. Perhaps I can help to extricate you from your slough of despond."

"You are my only hope," sighed Mrs. Maxwell; "if you fail me I know not which way to turn. I am building largely on the fact that you are a marvel in devising ways and means."

"Don't imagine you can secure the benefit of my great talent by a little fulsome flattery," retorted Clara with a shake of her head.

"The situation is this," began Adèle plaintively. "Harrod told me at breakfast this morning that two old friends of his are to be in town sometime within the next few days, and that he greatly desires to entertain them at dinner. One of them is an artist—that lovely water-color landscape in the dining-room is a wedding present from him. The other is a poet—the handsomely bound volume on the library table is his book of poems, another wedding present. Imagine a young housekeeper having to dine a real poet and a real artist. No wonder I am in despair."

"You are much to be envied for having two such distinguished guests in prospect," interposed Clara.

"But think of my inexperience in housekeeping. Of course, I am especially anxious that everything should go off in the best possible manner. They were Harrod's college chums and will have a certain curiosity, men though they be, to see what kind of a housekeeper he has secured for a wife; and I am anxious to put my best foot foremost, as the saying goes, for Harrod's sake as well as my own."

"That will not be such a difficult matter," said Clara consolingly. "You have a good cook—that's half the battle, you know."

"Yes, she is a very good cook, I'll admit, but she does not understand preparing dainty dishes—such things as I would like to

set before an artist and a poet," said the young housekeeper forlornly. "I used to possess some originality myself, but it has deserted me at the critical moment, it seems."

"Men, as a rule, care little for sweets or ices," said Clara meditatively. "They prefer game and oysters and other substantial edibles. I believe I have an idea!" she cried suddenly.

"Oh! don't let it get away!" begged her hostess. "Capture it at once, I implore you!"

"I think I have it secure," said the visitor. "The collection of sea-shells and corals in yonder cabinet suggested the thought, which I believe is quite an original and pretty one. Now, let me see; the first thing needed to carry out my idea is a green cloth for your dining-table—sea-green is the color I want. What have you in that line?"

"Nothing; but I might get some sea-green Canton flannel and make a spread of that. Or I could use sea-green sateen; how would that do?"

"The very thing. Now my idea is this: Cover your dining-table with this spread, and over it lay the large fish-net which hangs in our hall, and which I will lend you. The sea-green cloth will show through the meshes quite effectively. Entangle here and there in the net branches of coral, shells and sea-weed, as if they had been caught by it."

"The collection we gathered in Florida last Winter will serve the purpose admirably," interposed Adèle at this point.

"To be sure it will; nothing could be better. In the center of the net place your long, narrow table-mirror, upon it set your globe of gold-fish, and about it arrange a broad band of shells of various kinds, sea-weeds and corals. Scatter some bright sea-beans over the band, and the effect will certainly be a very unique and pretty one. Dost like the picture?"

"It delights me!" cried Adèle enthusiastically. "What a genius you are!"

"Place among the shells and corals several fairy-lamps with pink and sea-green shades. These, with the light from your two crystal candelabra, which should also have pink and green shades, will provide sufficient illumination, and the pink lights will overcome the ghastly effect that the green ones alone would produce.

"Use cut-glass and your green-and-gold china. Get Nelly Audubon to paint a sketchy sea-piece on each of your menu-cards, and tie a bit of sea-weed to each, with, perhaps, a wee shell; and a little bow of sea-green ribbon will further carry out the prevailing motive."

"Your idea of the table decoration is capital and can be executed with little expense or trouble," said Mrs. Maxwell ecstatically. "Now, if I can only get the dinner to harmonize with the surroundings, all will be well. Let me see. First, I will have a small fluted shell partly filled with salted almonds placed before each guest. Usually these come later, I know, but I think they whet one's appetite, and put one in the proper humor to begin a meal."

"I don't know but what that's a good idea," said Clara.

"Then there will be blue-points on the half-shell. An oyster cannot be served in any prettier way. I will let the shells diverge from the center of each plate like the spokes in a wheel, and for the hub I will place half a lemon, which is superior to vinegar when raw oysters are to be eaten. In one half-shell, instead of an oyster, there will be some grated celery sprinkled with lemon juice and salt. This, with some small, crisp crackers, will be my first course."

"And a very delicious one, too," remarked her friend.

"Next will come green-turtle soup into which a very little celery has been grated. With this will be eaten bread that has been steamed and rolled. The third course will be lobster and salmon salad, each kind put in half a small scallop-shell; and to each guest will be served a croquette rolled in cheese, a narrow sandwich spread with caviare, and a square toasted wafer.

"The following course will consist of grilled canvas-baek duck, a fine stalk of celery, a few chips of potato, some sparkling currant and cranberry jelly offered in a little paper tray moulded into the form of a sea-shell, a beaten biscuit and a cup of coffee.

"At this time of the year one does not care for ices, and I hardly know what I could have in place of them, unless it is sea-moss farine, which would be very pretty moulded into shell-like forms. This dessert may be greatly improved by dropping bits of green and pink crystallized fruit into the moulds before pouring in the farine; when the forms are turned out upon a dish these bits of green and pink contrast prettily with the white, besides being very agreeable to the palate. With this dish will be served rich cream flavored with vanilla and whipped to a froth until it resembles sea-foam itself."

"Your dinner will be a veritable dream of the sea," said Clara enthusiastically.

"I fear it would have proven a horrible nightmare but for your timely assistance," replied the hostess gratefully. "Since you have

helped me cut the Gordian knot, I feel encouraged as to the success of my dinner. I meant to have it a success so far as the guests were concerned, for I had determined on bidding, not those whom I felt it a duty to invite, but those who would prove most agreeable to entertain. Of course, you and Mr. Norton are included in the small number, and I shall expect each of you to shine with unwonted brilliancy. I am also going to invite Mr. Vandyne and Miss Ellsworth. The former plays beautifully, while the latter sings well; and both are valuable acquisitions to a dinner-party. I have learned, even in my short experience in entertaining, that congenial and agreeable people are as necessary to the success of a small dinner as the dinner itself."

As chronicler of the event, I can safely assert that the dinner was really a delightful one, and that the hostess looked charming in a pale sea-green gown trimmed with rich lace and set off with pink coral jewelry.

She would have been a little more than human had not her heart swelled with gratification as she overheard one of her husband's old chums say to him at parting:

"By George! old boy, I don't wonder at your desertion of our ranks to capture such a prize as you have secured. A woman who can get up such a dinner as that, and grace it as charmingly as did your wife, is a jewel above price."

And Harrod Maxwell is of the same opinion.

H. C. W.



TWO CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

EVERY Christmas invariably brings with it the regulation Christmas dinner, which in England consists of roast beef and plum pudding, with *et ceteras* that are allowed to vary from century to century, or even from year to year; while the typical American Christmas feast includes roast goose and mince pie, together with various extras and side dishes. It cannot be denied that

roast goose is a rather heavy dish under the best of circumstances; and when accompanied by the generous assortment of rich and attractive edibles which the Christmas board is sure to offer, it becomes positively unwholesome. It is greatly to be regretted, therefore, that roast beef or some equally digestible *pièce de résistance* is not the rule in American homes on the day which "comes but once a year." At other times, when accessories are likely to be more simple and less varied than at the Yule-tide feast, roast goose may hold a place on the family bill of fare; but when relishes and vegetables of unusual richness are to be presented, turkey, game, capon, chicken or beef will be found much more satisfactory, especially in regard to their effect upon the digestion and temper the next day.

MENU No. 1.

Lobster Cutlets.	Cream Celery Soup.	Green Peas.
Olives.	Pickles.	Salted Almonds.
Apple Sauce.	Roast Goose with Potato Stuffing.	Potato Puff.
Cold Tongue.	Scalloped Onions.	Lettuce with French Dressing.
Mince Pie.	Grated Cheese on Hot Wafers.	Pumpkin Pie.
Nuts.	Fruits.	Bonbons.
	Coffee.	

MENU No. 2.

Hot Clam Broth and Whipped Cream.	Yorkshire Pudding.
Broiled Halibut and Oyster Sauce.	Stewed Tomatoes.
Potato Chips.	
Roast Beef.	Currant or Grape Jelly.
Mashed Potatoes.	Cold Chicken Breasts and Celery Mayonnaise.
	Cheese Fingers.
Plum Pudding.	Hard Sauce.
Nuts.	Bonbons.
	Fruits.
	Coffee.

It is needless to state that for a Christmas or any other special

dinner the cloth and napkins should be faultlessly laundered and the glass and china highly polished and neatly laid; but a few hints regarding the arrangement of the table may prove acceptable to the average housekeeper. For the middle of the table a bowl of flowers or foliage, a potted plant or an ornamental stand of fruit is almost a necessity, unless a banqueting lamp occupies this central position. If the lamp is used, flowers may be arranged about its base in low receptacles that are concealed by foliage or blossoms. About the center-piece, and at a little distance from it, may be placed small dishes of olives, salted almonds, jelly or pickles, and near by may be set low, broad dishes containing peeled and divided oranges arranged to appear as though they had just fallen apart into dainty mouthfuls. If there is no center-piece of fruit, low glass, silver or porcelain dishes of opened oranges, grapes in small clusters, raisins and bonbons, or raisins and nuts may be located where they will be convenient for serving and at the same time add to the attractiveness of the table.

A roll or a portion of bread may be folded into each napkin and laid in the center or at the left hand, according to taste. If a plate is set for the soup plate to rest upon, the bread should be placed under or within the napkin at the left side. Three forks are also arranged at the left, the smallest one on the outside; and two knives and a soup spoon are placed at the right, while a dessert spoon is laid crosswise in front of the plate.

If the fish and roast are served upon the table, the platters are set upon a napkin laid in front of the host; but the plum pudding is dished by the hostess. Vegetables are passed from a side table and are always offered at the left of those at table. Platter napkins are removed when the meat is taken from the table.

All meats and desserts on the Christmas dinner-table should be ornamented, if possible, with sprigs of holly. Silver nut-picks should be thrust into the heaps of nuts, and bonbon nippers should be laid across the dishes of confections. Nothing offers a clearer idea of a hostess' good taste than the manner in which she sets her table.

If children are to dine with the family on Christmas Day, it is advisable to make the bill-of-fare as simple as possible. For a very ceremonious dinner any preferred dainties may be served between or with the courses mentioned; but in such a case, the truly merciful mother will provide her children with a mid-day dinner that will be suited both to the Christmas season and to their youthful digestions.

MENU No. 1.

CREAM CELERY SOUP.—Cut the white part of one head of celery into half-inch lengths, and cover it with a pint of cold water in which has been placed half a tea-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of white pepper. Boil the celery for half an hour, or until it is perfectly soft, and mash it fine in the same water. Have ready a pint of milk in which two or three slices of onion

have been boiled for five minutes. Remove the onion, and stir into the milk a table-spoonful of flour thoroughly wet with a little milk; then cook the milk for at least five minutes, stirring all the time to prevent burning. Now add the celery and the water in which it was boiled, and cook for five minutes longer. Meantime place the tureen where it will heat, and melt a table-spoonful of butter in the bottom; and when the soup is done, strain it into the tureen, stir well, and send to table. More seasoning may be used, if desired; but the above quantities will suit the average appetite and digestion.

LOBSTER CUTLETS.—Mince one pound of fresh or canned lobster, and stir into it a white sauce made of a coffee-cupful of milk, a table-spoonful of flour, a salt-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of white pepper or a little less of paprika, and a heaping tea-spoonful of butter. If preferred, a coffee-cupful of cream, the beaten yolk of one egg and a salt-spoonful of mustard may be stirred in instead of the white sauce. When the mass has been thoroughly mixed, flatten it upon a wet platter and set it in the ice-box. When ready to cook, cut or mould the mixture into portions the shape of lamb chops, roll them separately in cracker crumbs, dip them into the yolk of an egg that has been beaten with a table-spoonful of cold water, roll again in crumbs, and fry three at a time in deep, smoking-hot lard. Lay the cutlets when done upon brown paper to drain, thrust a lobster claw into each to represent a bone, and arrange them about a heap or within a circle of peas. Careful housekeepers boil out and dry the claws of fresh lobsters after they have been used, that they may be at hand when cutlets are to be made with canned lobster.

GREEN PEAS.—Canned peas should be opened an hour or more before being cooked, that they may regain their lost oxygen. When it is time to prepare them for the table, heat them and add salt, pepper and butter to taste. If liked, as much sugar as salt may be used in seasoning.

ROAST GOOSE WITH POTATO STUFFING.—Singe the goose, wash it carefully in hot soap-suds, and wipe it dry before drawing. Then stuff it with mashed potatoes that have been seasoned with sage, a table-spoonful of onion-juice, a tea-spoonful of thyme, and salt and pepper to please the taste. Having inserted the stuffing, stitch up the openings, and truss or tie the goose into shape. If it is not fat, lay thin slices of pork upon the breast, and bake in a hot oven for forty-five minutes; but if the goose has considerable fat, omit the pork. Remove the goose from the oven, pour out all the fat, sprinkle the bird all over with salt and pepper, dredge it with flour, and bake again. When the flour is of an attractive color, pour a tea-cupful of hot water into the pan, and baste the goose often, dredging it each time with a slight sifting of flour to absorb the fat. A small goose should bake at least two hours, if frequently basted; and a large one will require more time in proportion. Remove the goose from the pan, drain off most of the fat, add half a pint of water, and thicken, if necessary, with browned flour. Garnish the goose with parsley or Christmas greens, and serve the gravy in a boat. Taste the gravy to see if enough salt and pepper has drained from the goose to make the flavor perfect.

APPLE SAUCE.—Wash a sufficient number of fine-flavored apples, and cut away their imperfect parts. Place them in a granite-ware or porcelain-lined saucepan, nearly cover with water, and cook until soft. Then rub them through a colander to remove the seeds and skins, which have left their flavor in the pulp. The sauce should be kept hot to serve with the goose. Unless the apples are exceptionally sour, sugar will not be needed.

POTATO PUFF.—Boil the potatoes, mash them fine, season to taste, and add double the usual quantity of milk or cream for potato puff. Into a pint of the mashed potato stir the yolks and whites of two eggs beaten separately, adding the whites last. Then bake quickly in a dish that can be sent to table. If the oven is hot, fifteen to twenty minutes of cooking will suffice to brown the puff perfectly.

SCALLOPED ONIONS.—Onions boiled in salted water until done may be very acceptably served with a hot white sauce thrown over them; but they may be greatly improved by sprinkling over them (after the sauce has been added) fine buttered and seasoned cracker or bread crumbs, and setting them in the oven to brown nicely.

COLD TONGUE.—This should be thinly sliced, garnished with cresses or parsley and served with lettuce that has been seasoned with French dressing.

FRENCH DRESSING.—Beat a salt-spoonful of salt and half as much white pepper into two table-spoonfuls of good oil—three would make a richer and better dressing; and then mix in a table-spoonful of cider, wine or tarragon vinegar, the latter preferred. This dressing may be poured over the lettuce just before serving, and the leaves lightly tossed about that the dressing may reach every part. If lettuce is to be dressed at table, mix the oil, salt and pepper, sprinkle it over the lettuce, and mix lightly but

thoroughly. Then sprinkle on the vinegar, and toss again. Most persons prefer to dress salad at table, except when a mayonnaise is to be used.

GRATED CHEESE ON HOT WAFERS.—Dry a slice of good cheese (not a flabby variety, full of holes), and grate it fine to be ready when needed. Place "water thins" or salted cream flakes on a platter, and upon each heap a tea-spoonful of grated cheese. Set the platter in the oven ten minutes before serving time, and send to the table very hot. If a rich dish is desired, butter the crackers before adding the cheese.

Excellent recipes for mince, pumpkin and squash pies are contained in "The Pattern Cook-Book," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

MENU No. 2.

HOT CLAM BROTH AND WHIPPED CREAM.—For four persons select ten very large clams. Scrub the shells with a brush and cold water, and place them in a kettle with half a pint of boiling water. Cover closely, and in ten or twelve minutes the clams will have opened and their liquid dripped into the kettle. Remove the shells, and pour the broth into a vessel, being careful to pour in none of the sediment. Add a little white pepper; and if the broth is too salt, put in more water. When needed, bring the broth to a boil, and upon the center of each plateful lay a heaping table-spoonful of whipped cream into which has been beaten a little salt and pepper. The cream adds much richness to the flavor of the soup and greatly increases its nourishing properties.

BROILED HALIBUT.—Procure a slice of fish an inch and a-half thick, cut or pull off the skin, rub with salt and pepper, and smear with table oil or melted butter. Then broil in a double wire gridiron for from six to ten minutes, according to the heat, turning the gridiron frequently. Lay the fish when done upon a hot platter, and turn oyster sauce over it.

OYSTER SAUCE.—Lay twenty-five medium-size oysters in a hot saucepan, and move them about until they are plumped and curled. Remove them, and to the liquor which has exuded add enough sweet milk to make a pint of liquid. If milk is not abundant, the oyster liquor may be used wholly or in part. Mix two table-spoonfuls of flour with a little milk, thicken the sauce, and let it boil for ten minutes, with proper stirring. Add half a tea-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of white pepper or nearly as much paprika; return the oysters to the pan, bring the sauce to a boil, remove from the fire, and stir in one or two spoonfuls of butter. When this has melted and been thoroughly blended with the sauce, turn the latter over the fish, garnish with cresses or parsley, and serve.

POTATO CHIPS.—These are sometimes called Saratoga potatoes. Pare the potatoes, shave them very thin, and soak them for half an hour in cold salted water; then drain them in a colander, and spread upon a dry towel. Fry a few at a time in very hot fat, one minute being usually sufficient to brown and cook them properly; and lay them on brown paper to drain. Sprinkle lightly with salt; and when needed at table, heat quickly in the oven. In cool weather enough potato chips may be cooked at one time to last a week or ten days. They should be kept in a cool, dry place.

ROAST BEEF.—Beef for roasting should be carefully trimmed, rubbed with salt and pepper, and then skewered and tied into shape. The lean parts should be smeared with drippings and the whole well dredged with flour. The roast should then be placed, lean side upward, in a pan on a trivet or rack, and set in a hot oven to sear quickly and thus prevent an escape of the juices. When the meat has been lightly crusted, the heat may be moderated and the roasting continued. Ten minutes to each pound of beef is a sufficient allowance of time if a rare roast is desired; if the meat is liked well done, twelve minutes or more should be allowed to a pound. Half an hour before the meat is done pour out all the drippings, return the meat to the pan, and have the pudding ready to pour in.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—With three well beaten eggs stir a heaping salt-spoonful of salt and a pint of sweet milk. When these have been well mixed, pour enough of the liquid upon a pint of sifted flour to mix it thoroughly. Afterward stir into the flour the remainder of the liquid, and beat out all lumps. Pour this preparation under the meat; and when it is done, cut it into squares, and serve about the roast or upon a separate hot platter or plate.

GRAVY FOR ROAST BEEF.—Pour the drippings, which were turned off to make room for the pudding, back into the pan; and when they are smoking hot, stir in a table-spoonful of flour, and cook well. Then add a cupful of boiling water, mash all the lumps, and season to taste with salt and pepper. If liked, a spoonful or two of catsup may be added, or a flavoring of Worcestershire or other sauce.

MASHED POTATOES AND STEWED TOMATOES.—Direc-

tions for preparing both these simple dishes may be found in the cook-book mentioned above.

COLD CHICKEN BREASTS.—Slice them thinly, and garnish with greens.

CELERY MAYONNAISE.—Cut shredded celery into inch-lengths, and make it crisp by laying cracked ice upon it. Just before it is wanted, spread it upon a napkin to drain, and then mix with it a mayonnaise, a formula for which appeared in a recent number of this magazine.

CHEESE FINGERS.—Roll puff paste very thin, sprinkle it with finely grated cheese, fold it up, roll it out, respread and roll again and again. Lay the paste on ice; and when it has been thoroughly

chilled, roll it out about as thick as pie-crust, lay it upon a baking dish, and, with a knife just dipped in hot water, cut it into narrow strips four or five inches long. Bake these to a light-brown tint. Cheese fingers, or cheese straws, as they are also called, may be eaten either cold or hot.

PLUM PUDDING AND HARD SAUCE.—For these see "The Pattern Cook-Book."

Many housewives bake a fruit cake long before to be in readiness for the Christmas pudding. This is wrapped in a cloth and steamed for half an hour. While it is hot, just before serving time, a few spoonfuls of brandy or whiskey are poured upon it and lighted; and the pudding is sent to table in a blaze.

RAMBLES AMONG HOLIDAY BOOKS.

As usual the holiday season brings a large and varied assortment of handsome publications designed especially for Christmas gifts and souvenirs. There has been a marked diminution, however, in the number of really sumptuous volumes, the aim of the publishers being of late to produce editions that shall be at once attractive and inexpensive—books that shall have all the artistic merit of the *édition de luxe* without its ornate costliness. That they have succeeded in their efforts many of the new gift books abundantly prove.

Decidedly the most interesting of the season's productions from many points of view—historical, artistic and architectural—is *English Cathedrals*, a series of twelve papers on the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Peterborough, Durham, Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Wells, Winchester, Gloucester, York and London (St. Pauls), by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. These papers were prepared some years ago for the *Century Magazine*, but have been largely rewritten for the present volume in view of the later experiences of the author and her wider knowledge of some branches of architecture. The author, while modestly calling herself an amateur, is an acknowledged authority and without question the most interesting American writer on architecture, the reason of the latter lying probably in the avoidance whenever possible of the technical terms which mean so much to the professional but so little to the general reader. This book, the author says, is for those who love rather than for those who want to study architecture; and as such it appeals to a large and rapidly growing class who wish to inform themselves intelligently of the characteristics of the different styles of architecture, and the periods at which their highest development was reached. It is not within the scope of this notice to review in detail the papers on each of the Cathedrals mentioned; it will suffice to indicate the character of the work and its usefulness to the class already spoken of, to the tourist and to the student of architecture. After an introductory chapter on The Cathedral Churches of England, the twelve named are taken up *seriatim* and their architectural history related, much of the ecclesiastical history of England and some local history giving additional interest to the story. The author writes simply and primarily for the unprofessional reader, but does not lose sight of the important fact that in architecture the whole is built up of details, and that to properly appreciate the result, one should know something of the elements which enter into it. A nation's architecture is eloquent not only as a record of changing aesthetic moods, but also as one of the truest records of the general development of its people, and of the general course of natural history. The book is splendidly bound and is issued by The Century Co., New York.

A very handsome book has been made of the series of articles on "The Great Streets of the World" which ran through Scribner's Magazine during 1892. There are eight of these "great streets," and each has been described by a writer thoroughly familiar with their topography, their characteristics and the types which throng them. Richard Harding Davis has written of Broadway, and A. B. Frost has supplied illustrations; Andrew Lang has described Piccadilly, and the illustrations are by W. Douglas Almond; The Boulevards are by Francisque Sarcely, with illustrations by G. Jeannot; Unter den Linden, by Paul Lindau, with illustrations by F. Stahl; The Corso of Rome, by W. W. Story, with illustrations by Ettore Tito; The Grand Canal, by Henry James, with illustrations by Alexander Zeggos; and the Névsky Prospékt, by Isabel F. Hapgood, with illustrations by Ilya Efimovitch Répin. This book has an enduring value and is worthy of a place in every collection as a series of brilliant pictures of the world's chief streets. It is printed upon fine plate paper and the binding is tasteful and elegant. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Lee & Shepard, Boston, publish this season another book by Irene E. Jerome, whose previous works have been such artistic and popular successes. This one is quite different from any of the others, and is a unique specimen of artistic bookmaking. It is called *Sun Prints in Sky Tints*, the whole of the book being printed in a delicate shade of blue, which brings out the full expression of the drawings. These are studies of Nature in various moods and phases, meadow and mountain, woodland and lake, picturesque country roads, birds and flowers, all of them bearing that impress of reality which only direct sketches from the object can have, and which brings to the memory of the looker-on similar well known scenes. Altogether there are thirty of these delightful drawings, accompanied by appropriate selections in prose and verse.

One of the daintiest books of the season is *Dorothy Q*, a small book of poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes, containing, beside the title poem, "A Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party" and "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle." The illustrations are by Howard Pyle; and the publishers are Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; and book lovers will readily appreciate the result of this combination. Each page of reading matter is set in scrolls or with head and tail pieces and faced with a scene illustrative of the verse.

Marse Chan, one of the stories told by Thomas Nelson Page in his *In Old Virginia*, has been issued separately and in holiday guise, and very pleasing it is. Of the story itself much has been said and written and it is universally conceded that its simple naturalness and pathos are unequalled in the language. The illustrations by W. T. Smedley are clever and sympathetic, and add to the interest of the story. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

No more charming present for a young mother can be imagined than *Baby's Kingdom*, a most unique and artistic book, designed and illustrated by Annie F. Cox. Besides a large number of poems, proverbs and quaint sayings relating to the sweet time of babyhood, the book contains blank spaces, arranged in proper order and accompanied by suggestive illustrations, for recording a variety of important information pertaining to the baby's early existence, such as date of birth, weight at various ages, gifts received, date of christening, full name, etc., etc. The reading matter is all quaintly engraved, and the illustrations are well executed. The book first appeared some years ago, and a new edition, richly bound in blue, white and gold, has just been issued by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Lady of the Lake and Aurora Leigh and Other Poems has been added to the handsome "Family Poets" series issued by the F. A. Stokes Co., New York. Frederic C. Gordon has supplied the illustrations, of which there are over one hundred in each book, scattered through the text and arranged in a very artistic manner. The volumes are supplied in a variety of bindings, all being in excellent taste.

The Ninth Series of the *Good Things of Life* is issued by the same publishers. This is a collection of the best illustrations accompanied by the witty, humorous and satirical sayings which appear in the bright periodical of the same name. This collection is in every way equal to those of former issues.

Two volumes each containing six selected photogravures have been issued by the same publishers at a popular price and make very good books for presentation.

Among the most artistic gift books offered this year is *The Fallow Field*, a poem by Julia C. R. Dorr, illustrated by Zulma De Lacy Steele, the author's daughter. The stanzas of the poem are separately engraved, and their thought is admirably interpreted by numerous exquisite reproductions, in half-tones, of artistic charcoal sketches. The book is bound in a style to correspond with the beauty of its contents. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

The New England Country is treated by pen and pencil in a

volume by Clifton Johnson. It is divided into four parts, viz.: Old Times on a New England Farm, The New England of To-day, New England as the Traveller Sees It, and Camping Among the New England Hills. There are over one hundred views of New England Villages, the country in the various seasons and the social and family life in the earlier and later days, taken chiefly with the camera and reproduced with excellent results. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

Two small books of poems, quaintly designed, are *Rings and Love-Knots*, light and graceful verses on various subjects, by Samuel Minburn Peck; and *Wordsworth's Grave, and Other Poems*, by William Watson. These little volumes are prettily bound in white and gold stamped with orchids in light pink. [New York: F. A. Stokes Co.]

Twenty of the best hymns and poems are issued in very dainty style by Lee & Shepard. The covers are an imitation of fine-grained ivory, upon which the title and design are printed in delicate colors, the effect being very rich and tasteful. In this series are "Rock of Ages," "Nearer, My God, To Thee," "Home, Sweet Home," "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," "Ring Out, Wild Bells," "Dora," etc., etc.

A *Lost Winter* is the title of a poem by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which has been illustrated by Mary Cecilia Spaulding and published by D. Lothrop Co., Boston. The poem is commemorative of a Winter passed in Florida by the author and, therefore, lost—that is, the accompaniments of the Northern Winter were not experienced. The artist has taken the most striking lines for her subjects and make a series of pictures that are pleasing to the eye and emphasize the text. The book is prettily bound in gold cloth, with the title and design stamped in red.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, publish as companions those two delightful poems of the olden time in New England, *The Wooing of Grandmother Gray* and *Grandfather Gray*, both from the pen of Kate Tannatt Woods. These poems have appeared before, the former two years ago and the latter last year; but their quaintness and charming naturalness give them a more than transient value, and they are now as popular as ever. Both are well bound, and copiously illustrated from drawings by Charles Copeland.

Those were the Days is a poem by Mrs. Tom Kelly, illustrated by Tom Kelly. The book is finely printed and is imported by the Cassell Publishing Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons issue another of A. B. Frost's inimitable picture-story books under the title of *The Bull-Calf and Other Stories*. The humorous fancy of the artist delights in comical situations, and some of those into which he introduces the gentle animal, biped and quadruped, are whimsical in the extreme. The tale of the "Mutton which thought itself lamb" has a moral beneath its playfulness, and may even be seriously considered. All the drawings are clever and most of them extravagantly funny.

In the same line of humor, although somewhat less exuberant, is the *Book of Cheerful Cats and Other Animated Animals*, by J. G. Francis. There are in this book twenty-seven picture tales, chiefly of cats, with a sprinkling of dogs, owls, rabbits, etc. The cheeriness of the cats is communicated to the looker-on by the excessively funny antics of the animals and the spirit of mischief which seems to pervade them all. Children as well as adults will appreciate these two books, and nothing better could be imagined for driving away a fit of the blues. [New York: The Century Co.]

Under the title *At the Beautiful Gate*, Houghton, Mifflin and Company publish a small collection of the poems of Lucy Larcom. The group includes only such of the author's verse as is of an especially serious and devotional character, many of the poems presented having been used as hymns. "At the Beautiful Gate" and "The Lily of the Resurrection" are particularly graceful and lofty in sentiment; and the last poem in the book is a tribute to the author's life-long friend, John G. Whittier, who died while the work was in preparation. The little volume is daintily bound in cream and gold.

The Christmas number of *The Book Buyer* makes an unusually complete and pleasing review of the most attractive holiday publications, from which nearly ninety of the handsomest illustrations have been taken to illumine its pages. Charles Eliot Norton, Harvard's Professor of the History of the Fine Arts, has contributed an able paper on Mr. Cole's "Old Italian Masters;" and Thomas Nelson Page discusses Dr. Holmes' Colonial and Revolutionary poems, which are published, with illustrations by Howard Pyle, under the title of "Dorothy Q." Among the other contributors to this interesting number are Octave Thanet, Hamlin Garland, Robert Grant, Noah Brooks and Kate Douglas Wiggin; and the leading art books are reviewed by Thomas A. Janvier.

CALENDARS.

The Calendars for 1893 issued by F. A. Stokes Co., are in the highest degree artistic, and while some are comparatively expen-

sive, most are at popular prices. The *Kalendar of Beautie and Fairy Calendar* are exceedingly tasteful. The first represents six large fac-similes of pictures of society life by Maud Humphrey, the figures being in the picturesque costumes of the last century, with powdered hair and patches as accompaniments. The latter has twelve fac-similes of water-color sketches by the same artists and shows scenes from well-known fairy tales, Little Boy Blue, Cinderella, Goody Two Shoes, etc., etc. Both are printed on heavy water-color paper and tied with ribbon. Other calendars by this house are the fan calendar, a copy of a water-color drawing of ostrich feathers in the shape of a fan; the Lily-Cross Calendar, which represents an angel child in front of a cross of lilies, the Violet Cross, Deuce of Hearts, Four Little Women, Shakspeare, etc., etc. Calendars are given more every year as slight tokens of esteem and remembrance, and publishers have, therefore, an object in making their issues as attractive as possible.

The All Around The Year Calendar, which is always a feature of the holiday season with Lee & Shepard, has this year new designs by Mrs. Pauline Sunter and is printed in colors. Each of the twelve cards has a graceful and appropriate picture of which the month's calendar is made a part, and the gilt edges, chain, tassels and ring give a very artistic finish.

The latest publications of Marcus Ward and Company include a large and varied assortment of artistic gift books, juvenile picture-books and calendars. One of the most exquisite of the larger volumes is *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, with an introduction by Rev. John Hall, D. D. The poem is richly illustrated in monotint, and the reading matter is engraved and printed, like the illustrations, upon tinted grounds. Equally attractive to the admirer of Burns is a selection of his ballads and poems, charmingly illustrated, printed on uncut pages and uniquely bound in dark plaid boards and bright plaid woollen cloth. For the little folks there are a number of small but pretty story and picture books, among them being such old favorites as *Puss in Boots*, *The Three Little Pigs*, *The Cat and the Mouse*, and *The Town Musicians*, to say nothing of numerous selections from "Mother Goose" published in dainty pamphlets and beautifully illustrated by Jessie Watkins. Of calendars there are all kinds, both useful and ornamental. Very many present a quotation for every day in the year. Among these may be mentioned "Our Daily Guide," giving texts from the Bible; "The Shakspeare Calendar," quoting from the great dramatist's works; "Every Day," furnishing selections from celebrated authors; "The Spurgeon Calendar," with extracts from the writings of C. H. Spurgeon; "Our Daily Portion," offering helpful texts for daily use; and "The Boudoir Calendar," which gives a poetical quotation for every day in the year. Then there are very practical calendars in easel shape, and others consisting of square or cut-out cards handsomely illuminated and bound together with ribbons.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

For variety and literary and mechanical excellence the collection of juvenile books this season could hardly be surpassed. By many the youthful reader is taught fully as much as he is amused, and the moral tone of all is exceptionally high. Illustrations play an important part, as they should in books of this class; and they are unusually artistic, both in design and execution.

A delightful book of stories for children about children is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Giovanni and the Other*. Twelve stories are told altogether, nearly all about little people the author has known, and this gives them an air of reality which it is hard to impart when the creations are entirely of the brain. Four of them are about little Italian waifs, and these are invested with the irresistible tenderness and pathos which Mrs. Burnett can bring to her subjects; two others are of incidents in the lives of the author's own boys, while the rest are of various children whose lives touch the heart strings of the reader in a strangely unaccountable way. Mr. Birch's illustrations are characteristic, showing the children picturesque, graceful and expressive. The book is a notable addition to Mrs. Burnett's famous juvenile series. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

The children are especially fortunate this year in having a new book by Charles E. Carryl, whose *Davy and the Goblin* of two years ago found so many appreciative young readers. This volume is called *The Admiral's Caravan*, and relates the adventures which happened to three wooden sign posts—The Blue Admiral, The Highlander and Sir Walter Rosettes—who became endowed with life and started off on a voyage of discovery. Of course, they met with some very funny accidents and strange happenings, and got into lots of trouble, but their adventures end very satisfactorily and they were glad to return to their original occupations, leaving little Dorothy to wonder if she could have dreamed it all. The illustrations are by R. B. Birch. [New York: The Century Co.]

Seven stories by Frank Stockton are grouped in a book under the

title of the first, *The Clocks of Rondaine*. There are traces of the author's characteristic humor in all of these tales, and some of them none but Mr. Stockton could evolve, so extraordinary are they, but withal most interesting. Boys or girls will wonder as they read these stories, but their entertainment will be beyond question. Beside the title story there are "The Curious History of a Message," in which a little bird intercepts a message by telephone, and becomes the depository, the news being finally obtained by a very curious process. "A Fortunate Opening," "The Christmas Truants," "The Tricycle of the Future," "The Accommodating Circumstance" and "The Great Show in Kobel-land." [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Tom Paulding is the title of a book for boys written by Brander Matthews, an always popular author, whether for young or old. This is the story of a search for buried treasure in the streets of New York, and the hero is a boy who wishes to find the money to relieve the poverty into which his family has fallen. After many trials and much trouble, and the exercise of a great deal of ingenuity, the spot is located and the "treasure" recovered—only to find that the gold is counterfeit. However, good comes of it all, and the ending is satisfactory to hero and reader. For a good healthy story this also can be highly recommended. [New York: The Century Co.]

A very prettily designed work is Maud Humphrey's Book of Fairy Tales, published by F. A. Stokes Co. There are twenty-four full-page plates in colors, most of the old favorites such as "Cinderella," "Jack the Giant Killer," "The Three Bears," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Bluebeard," etc., being served up with very artistic accompaniments. Miss Humphrey's children are always very pleasing creations, and always popular with little readers.

Three books essentially for boys are *On the Trail of the Moose*, by Edward S. Ellis; *Digging for Gold*, by Horatio Alger; and *Marcy the Refugee*, Harry Castlemon. All these authors are well known as writers of wholesome stories for youths; stories in which there are plenty of adventures, but such as will stir only healthy blood, and not leave morbid hankerings behind. They will, moreover, assist in teaching the habits of animals, the geography of the country and some incidents in the late civil war. [Philadelphia: Porter and Coates.]

The Bunny Stories became very popular during their issue in *St. Nicholas*, and are now issued in book form, making a handsome volume of over two hundred pages, with seventy-eight illustrations. The adventures of the rabbits are sometimes startling, but everything comes out all right and everybody is happy. [New York: F. A. Stokes Co.]

One of the most pleasing of the holiday publications is *Maid Marian and Robin Hood*, by J. E. Maddack. The love and adventures of the bold outlaw of Sherwood Forest have been told in prose and verse many times before, but the present author has succeeded in giving the romantic tale a new and most attractive dress. The main features of Robin Hood's career, as accepted by the best modern authorities, are detailed with historical accuracy, and are made the framework of an ingenious and quaintly written story that gives the reader a fair idea of the customs and institutions of the times, and of the Norman oppression which drove so many of England's stout yeomen to join Hood in his fearless opposition to the laws. The author's vivid descriptions are ably seconded by numerous artistic illustrations by Stanley L. Wood, and the book is given a true holiday appearance by a handsomely illuminated binding. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

A collection of most exquisite tales for children, by Louisa de la Ramé (Ouida), comes to us from the same publishers. *Bimbi* is its title, and the stories tell of all manner of things in which young folks are most interested. Many useful lessons are presented to the childish mind in pleasant guise, and the reader is certain to imbibe a larger amount of information along with much that is purely entertaining. The book is charmingly illustrated and very attractively made up.

No little girl can read *An Affair of Honour*, by Alice Weber, without being made braver and sweeter and more helpful by the perusal. It is a simple story of the sayings and doings of a quaint little child, but it is so naturally told that the reader is more than once reminded that there are at least half a dozen little girls of his acquaintance who would have acted and spoken exactly like Alicia Moray, had they been governed by same circumstances. As a Christmas book, to be read all the year, *An Affair of Honour* cannot be too highly commended to those who have the selection of literature for the young. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

An admirable book for older boys is *The Rovings of a Restless Boy*, by Katherine B. Foot. High-spirited lads who fancy they have many grievances at home and at school, and who feel tempted to try their fortunes in the wide world, will do well to read this true story, if only to learn that experience often teaches stern and bitter lessons. As the author states in her brief preface, the events of the tale are narrated as they actually occurred, without addition

and with only a few omissions; and she expresses the hope that her little work may serve "to show restless boys what running away really means." The book smacks of the sea from cover to cover and is very entertaining. [New York: Cassell Publishing Company.]

Hawthorne's *Wonder Book for Boys and Girls* has been published in various forms since its first appearance forty years ago, but none of them can compare with the handsome volume issued for the present holiday season. Walter Crane has furnished sixty illustrations in colors, divided about equally between the six tales; and the head and tail pieces, initials and full-page plates give the book a remarkably rich effect. The thousands of children who have never made acquaintance with the Wonder-Book should do so through the medium of this fine book. That they will be delightfully entertained needs no assurance. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

The bound volumes of the Lothrop publications—*Babyland*, *The Pansy*, *Our Little Men and Women*, and *Wide Awake*—make fine holiday gift books for children of all ages. They are carefully and judiciously edited, and furnish instruction as well as entertainment. Parents cannot make a mistake in adding one of these publications to the list of their children's reading. [Boston: D. Lothrop Co.]

The J. B. Lippincott Company publish a very handsome edition of *The Dragon of Wantley*, by Owen Wister. Numerous scenes in the well known satire are admirably illustrated by John Stewardson, and the book is quaintly and serviceably bound.

A delightful picture book for children is *Our Little Men and Maidens*, which contains pictures in colors by Mrs. Brunage and verses by Mary D. Brine, Fred. E. Westerly and Clifton Bingham, the printing being done by Nister of Nuremberg in his inimitable style. There are twelve full-page color pictures of the young heroes and heroines of the verses, and some artistic fancies in half-tone in the text. [New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.]

Julia Goddard's *Fairy Tales in Other Lands* is a book that will make good old Santa Claus smile with sympathetic delight as he leaves it in the stockings of his countless little friends. Many of the most popular English fairy stories have their counterparts and, perhaps, their originals in the folklore of other lands, and this little work presents a number of these foreign versions that are sure to be as interesting as entirely new tales to the juvenile reader. Eighty-six appropriate illustrations add largely to the attractiveness of the book. [New York: Cassell Publishing Company.]

A Young Knight Errant, the third of Oliver Optic's "All-Over-the-World Series," tells us more of the thrilling adventures of Louis Belgrave. The young millionaire continues his voyage around the world in his yacht, the scene of the present volume being laid in the West Indies; and the reader who follows him in his travels will unconsciously acquire considerable information regarding the various lands visited. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

Children have an instinctive love for the jingle of rhyme, and a book that will gratify this taste to the full, and at the same time lead the juvenile reader to take an interest in more serious topics, is *Rhymes and Ballads*, by Susan Coolidge. The rhymes and ballads are suited to little folks of all ages, and are without exception interesting and improving. The book is prettily illustrated and bound. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

Fighting for the Right, another of "The Blue and the Gray Series," has left the prolific pen of Oliver Optic. It is a thrilling tale of struggle, adventure, hair-breadth escapes and jolly reunions; and through its quick, restless action there breathes a spirit of bravery, generosity and true manliness that is certain to quicken the noble impulses in the breast of any boy who reads the book. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Works that give full and definite instruction regarding subjects of general interest make most acceptable Christmas presents when carefully chosen with the needs of the recipient in view. The books and pamphlets published by us in the Metropolitan Art, Culture and Pamphlet Series belong to this class and embrace a large variety of topics, regarding which they offer the latest and best information to be obtained. Those who would offer gifts that will possess a permanent value can do no better than select one or more works from the following list of useful and artistic publications:

In the Art Series two volumes have been published, *Needle and Brush* and *Needle-Craft*. The former is a complete manual of decorative art, to be executed by the needle or brush and the dainty fingers of the novice or the experienced artist; and the latter, which has been lately revised, is devoted exclusively to artistic and original designs in needle-work, together with carefully prepared instructions for their reproduction. The price of each volume is 4s. or \$1.00.

On the same line as the two books just mentioned, but differing from them in size and binding, are six handsome works which are

sold at 2s. or 50 cents apiece—*Masquerade and Carnival, The Art of Crocheting, Drawn-Work, The Art of Modern Lace-Making, The Art of Knitting, and Drawing and Painting.* The first-named book tells of the rules to be followed in giving or attending festivities in which fancy dress is assumed, and illustrates, describes and suggests a large number of costumes suitable for such occasions. The remaining five works of this class are complete text-books in their respective branches of art or handiwork, and may be relied on as competent teachers by those seeking instruction.

The Culture Series embraces five volumes, viz.: *Social Life, Good Manners, The Pattern Cook-Book, Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation, and Home-Making and House-Keeping*, all of which are sold at the uniform price of 4s. or \$1.00 per volume. The first two are companion works and afford the careful reader a liberal education in the customs and requirements of polite society, including the most approved forms of fashionable correspondence. Either or both would be a charming gift for anyone who lacks experience in correct social usages. *The Pattern Cook-Book*, a complete, practical and reliable work on the culinary science, and *Home-Making and House-Keeping*, treating of the best methods of arranging and managing the household, will prove an invaluable addition to the domestic library of any housekeeper, whether experienced or other-

wise. *Beauty* is a philosophic and scientific treatise on the improvement of the face and form and the eradication of natural defects, and will be appreciated at its true worth by every woman who values her personal appearance as she should.

Seven pamphlets have thus far been issued—*Pastimes for Children, Smocking and Fancy Stitches, Extracts and Beverages, Mother and Babe, The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving, Dainty Desserts, and The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home.* *Pastimes for Children*, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, is full of instructions and suggestions for the entertainment of little folks of all ages, and will be gladly welcomed in any household where there are children to be amused. The remaining six pamphlets are sold at 6d. or 15 cents per copy, and their value is far in excess of their price. *Extracts and Beverages, Canning and Preserving, Dainty Desserts* and *Candy-Making* offer information which can be found nowhere else in such convenient form; and their reliability is unquestioned. *Mother and Babe* tells of the comfort and care of the expectant mother and of very young children, special attention being paid to proper clothing; and *Smocking and Fancy Stitches* is an illustrated treatise on the manner of making smocking by both the English and American methods, and also presents numerous decorative stitches, to be used independently or in connection with smocking.

AROUND THE TEA-TABLE.

The girl who stoops is counted a sad failure—nowadays more than ever. She may be beautifully gowned, yet she does not look half as well as her erect little neighbor in her plain blue serge that cost but a trifle. As you all know, my dears, it is just now fashionable to be tall; but by stooping the shoulders one loses an inch or even more of her height. Then, too, the girl who stoops is sure to give beholders the impression that her health is poor; and delicate girls have long since ceased to be regarded with the universal admiration once bestowed upon them.

What can be done to correct this disfiguring habit? Very much, Margie, if those who have fallen into it will only persevere. To commence with, it is essential that they should learn how to stand properly. Comparatively few, even of those who are reasonably straight, stand so as to look as tall as they really are and to keep themselves strong and well. Let us see, Katherine, if you stand correctly. Walk to yonder door, please, turning out your toes at an angle of sixty degrees. Now, do your lips, chin, chest and toes touch the door, while the abdomen is held back several inches? If so, you are standing exactly as the best authorities advise. The woman who will take this position four or five times a day will soon notice a marked improvement in her manner of standing.

When a person is so round-shouldered that the chest is noticeably contracted, the entire attention in correcting the habit should be given to proper breathing, in order to expand the chest. The saying that "We live as long and as well as we breathe" has much of truth in it; for she who breathes incorrectly is laying a sure foundation for ill-health. Too sloping shoulders are often merely the result of inadequate breathing, and they can be remedied by patient treatment. Breathing exercises now form an important feature of physical training, and very properly. Women do not breathe as deeply as men, owing to the restrictions of their clothing. Short and scanty breathing is a bad habit, for it can and does cause many of the chronic and acute diseases. All the bodily powers degenerate when not sufficiently used, and so the lungs, when not fully expanded, suffer very seriously and involve the whole system in their distress.

Surplus fat can never be found about a waist that is muscularly developed, for a round, supple and slender waist can be secured if the proper exercise is taken to strengthen the muscles. To do this, place the right hand on the chest and the left on the abdomen, and very slowly raise the chest, being careful to move it with the muscles and not with the breath; then lower the chest with equal deliberation, and repeat the exercise from four to five times. It is well to do the practise at first while holding the breath, as the movement of the chest can then only be made by the muscles. This exercise strengthens the diaphragm and forms a basis for correct breathing.

I will give you five breathing exercises which are certain to improve the carriage of the chest, shoulders and neck. For the first, assume a correct standing posture, which means with the hips thrown back, the chest held forward and elevated, and the head erect. Place the hands on the sides of the body just above the waist-line, with the fingers forward and pressing against the lower

ribs. With the breath draw in these ribs as much as possible, and then push them out very slowly. The hands are to act merely as indicators of the extent of the expansion.

The second exercise may be performed most advantageously just before retiring, as it induces repose of the nerves and is, therefore, favorable to sleep. Lie flatly upon the back, place one hand lightly upon the stomach, and inhale and exhale slowly and deeply, trying to lift the hand as high as possible with every inhalation.

For the third exercise assume correct standing position, and place the arms akimbo. Turn slowly at the waist as far as comfortable to the right, then back to front position, and then around to the extreme left. The feet should be held motionless. If practised regularly, this exercise will free the waist muscles and diminish the size of the waist.

To perform the fourth exercise, stand erect, and turn the palms of the hands toward the front. Raise the hands very slowly, and at the same time begin to inhale deeply until they are directly over the head, with the palms still forward.

Now comes the last of these breathing exercises. Stand erect, with the feet together. Stretch the arm out horizontally as far as possible, with the palm upward; bend the elbow, at the same time closing the hand; and bring the hand back with force to the shoulder. Perform this exercise first with one arm, then with the other, and lastly with both together.

It is best to practise all kinds of exercises for only a few minutes at a time, but frequently during the day; there will then be no risk of overtaxing one's strength. Proper and sufficient exercise in breathing will so develop the chest that the shoulders will fall naturally into correct position.

The sensitive woman feels keenly any deficiency with which she may be afflicted. Whether it be stooping shoulders, an angular, ungraceful carriage or a bad complexion, she is usually so painfully conscious of the defect that it seems to the beholder worse than it really is. Blackheads are, perhaps, the most obstinate of all complexional disfigurements to remedy. A noted physician recently declared that they should never be squeezed from the skin, as this process permanently enlarges the pores in which the blemishes are located—so much so, in fact, that the pores sometimes become veritable holes in the face. A new method for removing the blackheads is as follows: Wash the face with Castile soap, using a soft nail-brush, or an old tooth-brush that has been thoroughly cleansed; then rinse the face with warm water, and dry it carefully. An hour after drying apply a wash composed of the following:

2 table-spoonfuls of peroxide of hydrogen.
6 drops of ammonia.

For this lotion purchase two ounces of the peroxide and a small bottle of ammonia, and keep the former in a cool, dark place until needed. When the time of application arrives, place the proper quantities of both ingredients in a saucer, and rub the mixture over the face with the fingers until a slight froth is noticed; then wash the face with warm water. This remedy should not be applied for

more than two minutes at a time, but it may be used three times a week until the blackheads have disappeared.

None of us now seems to need advice regarding the proper exercise for bringing a healthful glow to the cheeks, for Jack Frost's rosy hues have been most generously bestowed. Ethel appears well pleased with Jack's cordial though frosty greeting. Perhaps she finds joy in the hope that his white mantle may envelop the land in time for Christmas day.

Janet has had some difficulty in using the impression paper to stamp her Christmas embroidery. She made the mistake of buying black paper instead of blue, and she neglected to rub the paper well with a soft flannel cloth before using it. The rubbing would have removed all "smudge," and her linen would have looked as though stamped by a professional. As this paper is very inexpensive and may be used many times, the cost of doing one's own stamping is merely nominal.

Since the girl of the period has deigned to bestow so much approval upon the shirt-waist, fancy studs and cuff-buttons have come rapidly into general use. In one of the newest sets the tiny silver studs are each outlined with a ring of pink enamel, within which is seen a bunch of forget-me-nots, done in blue enamel; and the link cuff-buttons show the same design. An equally novel set is in black enamel, with a tiny gold oar upon the raised surface of each stud and button. The four-leaved clover is also a favored design, the shape and color being accurately reproduced on a foundation of silver, and the cuff-buttons being linked with fine silver chains.

The fad of the moment with my lady is the collection of stick-pins, and some of the new patterns are unusually pretty. Among the oddest may be mentioned a large mounted mosquito in gold filagree, a tiny but very natural-looking cantaloupe, a thistle with

realistic thorns, and a sweet-scented clover blossom perfectly reproduced in pink enamel. These pins are now occasionally known as memory-pins, being sent by one girl friend to another at Christmas as a reminder of the happy vacation days spent together last Summer. Various grasses and ferns are also imitated in their designing.

The bride of to-day, my dear girls, if she will be quite *fin de siècle*, must be like her grandmother in the matter of her *trousseau*, the fashion now being to include among her wedding belongings a set of bed-linen consisting of at least six exquisitely fine linen sheets and the same number of pillow-cases, all embroidered with the interlaced initials of her maiden name. Sometimes this set of linen is a gift from a group of girl friends, each of whom contributes a pair of cases or sheets, thus producing a variety of designs in the embroidery. The desire for fine and costly bed furnishings is one of the features of this age of luxury. The old-time fashion of commencing a "portion-trunk" for a girl baby is being revived, so it is claimed. In this trunk are to be placed the set of linen sheets, pillow-slips, table napkins, etc.; and the wedding-day is to see the generous receptacle brimful and running over with dainty belongings.

Most women hail with delight the renewed vogue of the neat and becoming linen collar and cuffs. The latter are worn with link cuff-buttons, the same as men's cuffs. The turn-over collar and turn-back cuffs are especially stylish, and that woman must indeed be peculiar to whom they are not improving.

All that is pretty in old-time styles we gladly welcome on its return; but those fashions that do not add to the attractiveness of the great class of average women, to which most of us belong, we must sensibly leave for others less wise to follow. E. S. W.

FORMING A LIBRARY.

FOURTH PAPER.—DESCRIPTIVE WORKS.—BIOGRAPHY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY, CLASSIC LITERATURE AND ESSAYS.

As a very large number of authors have produced carefully elaborated and conscientiously expressed works upon each of the subjects considered in this paper, individual judgment as to the most desirable books in the various classes has been largely consulted in making the selections indicated. Another person might, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to himself, object to the writers here recommended and choose others whom he deems more reliable authorities upon the topics under consideration. It has been our object to mention those works which seem to have received most general approval among persons of scholarly attainments, but the collector must in this, as in other branches of information, be governed in his purchases by his own needs and attainments.

By descriptive works are meant principally those which tell of the various products of Nature, including treatises on geology, paleontology, physical geography, astronomy, fauna and flora of the present time, and also those of past ages as revealed in fossils and other remains of prehistoric epochs; and to these must be added many fascinating volumes relating to kindred matters or devoted in part to those above mentioned. Great care and considerable self-denial are needed to winnow from the great mass of books belonging to this class a fairly representative collection that will accord with the means and space which can be devoted to it in the formation of an average home library.

The earth's formation and formative processes always interest the human mind and gratify its love of the mysterious. Among the most valuable works published on this comprehensive theme is Professor Agassiz' "Geological Sketches," in two series. The first proves conclusively that America is an old rather than a new world, as we are accustomed to call it. This series includes papers on "The Silurian Beach," "Fern Forests of the Carboniferous Period," "Origin of Mountains," "Growth of Continents," "Middle and Tertiary Ages of the World," "Glaciers, Their Age, Formation and Progression," and many other topics of a kindred nature. The second volume is largely devoted to glaciers, those strange, frozen monsters which have in their keeping many of the deepest secrets of our earth and its perpetuity. For the classification of rocks, stones, precious minerals and earth deposits, Lyell's "Elements of Geology," in two volumes, is very conveniently arranged and contains information enough to satisfy anyone who is not a scientific specialist.

Physical geography and geology are closely related. Indeed, one largely includes the other, and both are as fascinating to the general reader as to the student. Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Geography," and Reclus' "The Earth: Physical Phenomena of

Life of the Globe," are sufficient to gratify most minds upon a really boundless subject that has engaged the life-long study and investigation of so many master minds. Paleontology is so extensively involved in the two branches last mentioned that few private libraries contain works devoted especially to its treatment. For those who desire special information on the subject, however, Owen's "Paleontology" is recommended.

There are many interesting works on astronomy already in print, but as new ones are constantly appearing, owing to the fresh discoveries which are being almost daily made at the world's great observatories, one hesitates to mention those most worthy of selection. The writings of Proctor and of Flammarion, the great French astronomer, are alike absorbingly interesting, suggestive and trustworthy. Proctor's "Half-Hours with the Stars" is especially adapted for family reading and application, in connection with the same author's "A New Star Atlas." Flammarion has, perhaps, a broader range of thought, his mind being uninfluenced by tradition of any kind. The mysterious scroll which nightly unrolls itself before the eyes of men takes on a greater interest and displays new beauties to those who have read this learned Frenchman's early book, "Wonders of the Heavens," a new edition of which is announced for an early date.

The fauna of the world, and more particularly that of America, is most attractively described in six newly published and invaluable works on natural history, designed for study, reading and reference, and compiled by John Sterling Kingsley from the writings of forty-three eminent authors who have devoted their lives to the pursuit of this branch of service. The series begins by telling of sponges, sea-anemones, sea-urchins, corals, mollusks and other rudimentary members of the animal kingdom, and then takes up in proper order crustacea, insects, fishes, reptiles, birds (including those of which only the fossil remains are in existence), mammals and, lastly, man, from his lowest type, as found among the Mound-Builders and the degraded Australian savages, to the enlightened product of modern civilization. These books are arranged most conveniently, and their illustrations are numerous and graphic.

As gavottes and charming ballads are to grand oratorios, so are Olive Thorne Miller's "Little Brothers of the Air," Agassiz' "Sea-Side Studies," and Burroughs' "Locusts and Wild Honey," to the six noble volumes edited by Kingsley. In connection with these books should be read John Fiske's "Excursions of an Evolutionist." In this work are chapters on such interesting topics as "Europe Before the Arrival of Man," "The Arrival of Man in Europe," "Our Aryan Forefathers," "What we learn from Old Aryan Words," "Was

there a Primeval Aryan Tongue," "Sociology and Hero-Worship," "Heroes of Industry," "The Causes of Persecution," etc., etc., all of which elaborates and explains the last chapter in the Natural History series in a fascinating and instructive manner. "Myths and Myth-Makers," also by John Fiske, is closely akin to the last-named volume, although this relationship would not be suspected from the title. Freed from the disguising influence of ignorance and superstition, myths are the histories of people, of their manners, and of the beliefs which constituted their spring of action and caused their development or decay.

The flora of the United States and of most other countries is attractively described in Gray's "How Plants Grow," and Grindon's "Phenomena of Plant Life"; and the amateur botanist will find Miss Youman's "First Book of Botany" very helpful in examining and classifying plants. Of course, there are many elaborate and exhaustive works treating of the vegetable kingdom, but these are for students or scientists who require exact knowledge. For charming reading, as well as for most reliable and uncommon information, procure Darwin's "Insectivorous Plants," which proves by means of diverting narratives the dependence of one kind of life upon another.

Bamford's "Up and Down the Brooks" is wonderfully interesting when read indoors, but its attractiveness increases three fold when the reader makes it a companion of his strolls and verifies for himself its accounts of the appearances and curious habits of the creatures that dwell in brooks. It tells of water-tigers, water-lovers and water-scorpions; of cadis worms that make mosaic stone homes for themselves; and of numerous other living things that most people will be able to discover and study after they have learned from Miss Bamford where and how to look for them. This book does not claim to be scientific, but it contains much natural history delightfully and suggestively told. "Our Poor Relations," by Hansley, treats of kindred creatures to those to which Miss Bamford describes; and Samuelson's "Earthworm and House-Fly" is a little volume presenting a surprising amount of information that will be new to many readers. Lubbock has written most interestingly of ants and bees and their wonderful fidelity to their strong instincts. The last four works are especially commended.

One or more trustworthy authorities on physiology should find a place in even the most unpretentious of libraries. To know one's self is as surprising as it is to learn of the rarest and most stupendous of Nature's productions, and it is much more useful. An engineer dares not run a locomotive without first making himself familiar with the use and care of its every part; but man, who has control of his own body, the most intricate mechanism ever produced, is too often in total ignorance of the amount and kind of work it should do and the manner in which its numerous parts should be treated in health and sickness. He leaves the care of himself to his instinct, which is very frequently perverted, or to his physician, who too often errs in his judgment as well as in his treatment. Carpenter's "Human Physiology" is highly regarded, and so, also, is Draper's "Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene." Lewy's "Physiology of Common Life" is an absorbingly interesting work for mature readers, but either of the books first mentioned furnishes, perhaps, a larger amount of information that can be put to practical use in every-day life.

Text-books, histories and dictionaries of architecture are very numerous. Some authors treat of the hygienic and others of the poetic aspect of the structural art. To obtain the latter view of the subject, read "The Poetry of Architecture," by Ruskin. Anyone desiring one or more technical treatises can do no better than visit some large public library, where the oldest, as well as the latest works on architecture are sure to be found, and there choose authors for himself. On this topic there are almost as many opinions as there have been builders, ages, countries and religions.

If archæology and ethnology interest the collector as treating of the root of civilization, there are many works that will satisfy his curiosity. Chambers' "Book of Days," in two volumes, is very complete, and Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times" reads like a romance. For works upon ethnology and anthropology choose Chodd's "Childhood of the World" and Latham's "Natural History of Varieties of Man." These books are not strictly scientific, because their assumptions are not satisfactorily established; but they contain much of that information which only a lifetime of research can discover. Thoughtful readers will derive much profit from their suggestions and will draw their own conclusions if their minds maintain an independence of other people's opinions. Buckle's "History of Civilization," and Taylor's "Primitive Culture" are also advised in this connection. Indeed, few thoughtful persons would consider a library complete that did not include Buckle's work.

Every library should contain one or more works of reference on art and artists, together with biographies of such great masters as the owner may feel a particular interest in. A book of the latter description is certain to furnish side-lights upon art in general, and

also, perhaps, a definite account of the land and times in which the artist lived, and which naturally influenced and inspired his works. "Art and Artists of the Nineteenth Century," in two volumes, by Clement and Hutton, tells of the men and women who have produced the masterpieces of the present century. These books are perfectly indexed and will be found of great value by those who care for modern art, whether accomplished with pencil, chisel or brush. Eastlake's "Literature of Fine Arts" is a delightful and instructive book.

Works illustrating the great and curious productions of artists, ancient, mediæval and modern, have literally been published by the hundred, and here again personal preference must direct the choice. Ruskin alone has produced more than a score of works on art and artists, some of which are illustrated. This writer is greatly admired, even by those who disregard his opinions upon many pictures and sculptures. "The Ideal in Art," by Taine, has received a deservedly wide approval and should be found in every library. The author's estimates of art are educating in the highest degree, and his opinions and advice are stated in a clear and delightful manner. If but one volume touching upon the significance of art is to be purchased, it is doubtful if a more satisfactory one than Taine's can be found in either French or English.

If it be true that example is more impressive and moulding than precept, then biographies of wise, good and otherwise distinguished persons should have an honored place in every library. In fact, any collection of books that does not include histories of those individuals who have left a broad and lasting mark upon the world may rightly be said to lack definiteness and vitality. A want of sufficient leisure to enter into that detail which is necessary to exact knowledge leads many people to secure what are technically termed collective biographies, such, for example, as Headley's "Washington and His Generals," Lossing's "Eminent Americans," Stowe's "Eminent Men of Our Times," and Ellett's "Women of the Revolution." Such works have their value for certain minds and memories, but an accurate account of a great man's full, rounded career, with an intelligent review of the conditions which made him what he was, or, at least, bent him toward his destiny, is more useful as well as more interesting to the generality of readers.

Of collective biographies of distinguished politicians, lawyers, theologians, medical men, military and naval commanders, authors, artists and artisans, there are hundreds that are absorbingly interesting; and a collection of them would furnish a life-time of diverting and instructive reading. These may, of course, be found in any large public library, where the individual may choose from the numerous array such works as please his fancy. There are even a number of volumes telling of self-made men, among which Craik's "Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties" is one of the best. There is much that is pathetic and even tragic in the experiences of certain of the persons mentioned in this book, a perusal of which should give courage and hope to the ambitious who are despondent in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. There are nearly a hundred volumes of collective biography relating to women alone, and it is not easy to select from this large group two or three works that will prove most satisfactory to persons with definite tastes or interests. Saint-Beuve's "Celebrated Women" may, however, be unhesitatingly commended to the average reader, and so also may Watson's "Heroic Women of History."

Plutarch's "Lives of Famous Men" should be found in every library. One edition, supposed to have been translated by Dryden, is edited by Clough and published in five volumes; and two other editions, one in four volumes and the other in one, are edited by Langhorne. The collector will choose among these according to the space and leisure at his command. Plutarch and his heroes belong to an era long past, but as our own characteristics and aptitudes have been developed from those of men who lived in former ages, such books are certain to hold a deep interest for everyone who thinks.

Individual biography has so vast a range that only accounts of those personages who have touched key-notes to which one's sympathies respond need be placed in a private library. These, if wisely chosen, are improving alike to the mind and to the morals. It is best to purchase one book of this kind at a time, because it may thus be given undivided attention and its lessons thoroughly learned. It often happens that the writer of a biography is more interesting than the subject of his book. Thus, in reading Lewy's "Life of Goethe," one often forgets the story of the great poet's doings and surroundings in the admiration aroused by the biographer's methods, style and opinions. The autobiographer should give a clearer and more truthful account of actions, thoughts and motives than the biographer can do, because his authority is or ought to be more trustworthy, due allowance being made for both modesty and egotism.

Among autobiographers who charm by their manner and matter are Franklin, Dr. Quincy, Garibaldi, Chateaubriand, Cellini, Lord

Brougham, Hans Anderson, Joseph Jefferson, Catherine II. of Russia, Charles V. and Béranger. These are but a few of the many famous men and women who have told the stories of their lives, each from his or her own point of view, and with such lights and shades as self-love or self-pity are certain to produce.

Few authors of biography have been able, while telling the story of another's career, to withhold from it a coloring or, at least, a shading derived from their own personalities. In fact, most writers of this class are prone to give too large a hearing to their own convictions regarding literature, politics or religion, as the case may be. Carlyle's works on Cromwell and Frederick the Great, for example, reveal the peculiar individuality of the author almost as plainly as they portray the great historical characters of which they treat. This is clearly brought out in Froude's "Carlyle" and in a biography lately written by Nichol, in which much is quoted from Carlyle's own pen.

As examples of biographies that will prove most interesting to the ordinary searcher after knowledge may be mentioned Morley's "Edmund Burke," French's "Calderon," Gladstone's "Faraday," Motley's "John of Barneveld," Talfourd's "Charles Lamb," Holland's "Lincoln," Southey's "Wesley" and "Lord Nelson," Irving's "Washington" and "Mohammed," Grote's "Socrates," Prescott's "Philip II." (of Spain), Kingsley's "Raleigh," Lockhart's "Napoleon I.," Jerrold's "Napoleon III.," Bunsen's "Luther," Meline's "Mary, Queen of Scots," Michelet's "Joan of Arc," Boswell's "Johnson," Legge's "Confucius," Guizot's "Corneille," Grimm's "Michael Angelo," Stanley's "Dr. Arnold," Gaskell's "Charlotte Brontë," and many others that will provide excellent reading for the family circle.

There are many reasons why we should possess ourselves of good literature. One is that we may ourselves acquire knowledge; another, that we may through this knowledge be able to instruct others; and a third, that we may be enabled to spend our leisure moments in profitable pleasure and find forgetfulness of those stern realities which form a part of every life. The best literature serves this triple purpose, unless it is encyclopædic, when it is only instructive and contributive. To this class belongs Stedman and Hutchinson's "History of American Literature." This set of books makes us acquainted with all the recognized authors whom our country has produced and gives a list of their most generally approved writings.

Literature nourishes our thoughts and provides us with mental food, which, properly assimilated, makes even inferior companionships tolerable and solitude a pleasure. For dignity of style and purity of diction read Matthew Arnold, and for picturesqueness,

Carlyle. Arnold, Emerson and Henley are ranked among the purest in diction, while what they have told us is even worthier of our admiration than their choice of language. Generous convictions and keen research produced the essays and criticisms of this trio of authors, and a library that contains only a single volume by each is certain to possess both value and dignity. Their works alone are sufficient to create fine and sturdy character. Scholars and thinkers were they, and their books can make torpid minds alert, broaden narrow sympathies and sharpen dulled intellects.

Under the common head of literature it is proper to group both ancient and modern classic writings. Each of these classes is so numerous that only a few choice examples can be mentioned. Foremost among the ancient classics stands Homer's Iliad, of which Newman's translation without metrical limitations is recommended to those who prefer to know just what the author meant and not what a poet compels him to say in order to meet the requirements of verse. Pope's Odyssey is the best English rendering of that deathless production. Should the collector require a more extended acquaintance with classic literature in the English tongue, he can do no better than secure "Ancient Classics for English Readers" in ten volumes, which embody the work of various translators carefully edited by Collins. They include the productions of Æschylus, Aristophanes, Cæsar, Cicero, Euripides, the Greek anthology, Heroditus, Hesiod, Homer, Horace, Juvenal, Lucian, Plato, Plautus, Pliny, Sophocles, Tacitus, Terence, Theocritus, Virgil and Xenophon. Now that our most advanced colleges allow students, if they choose, to be educated solely in the sciences, translations of classic literature are more than ever in demand to allow an intelligent understanding of these works without the necessity for spending years in studying the original tongues.

Of modern British essayists there is an interesting group, including Macaulay, Carlyle, Alison, Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, Mackintosh, "Christopher North" (Wilson), Talfourd and Stephen. At least one volume from each of these writers should be secured. Helps' "Friends in Council," Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection," "Essays on Social Subjects" from *The Saturday Review*, Whipple's "Character of Characteristic Men" and Birrel's "Obiter Dicta," in two volumes, and "Res Judicatæ" are all really valuable works that can be appreciated at their true worth. The last-named author deals most engagingly, though, perhaps, a little egotistically, with modern men and their thoughts. His books include essays on Browning, Benvenuto Cellini, Irving, Richardson, Matthew Arnold, Sainte-Beuve, Lamb, Gibbon and many others of whom we all want to know at least a little, and about whom an essay is all that many of us can find time to read.

THE TREATMENT OF THE HAIR.

It has been said that common sense is the most uncommon of our mental attributes, and one is almost convinced of the truth of this statement after reflecting upon the small amount of sense generally displayed in treating the human hair. Attention to one's locks and care of the scalp out of which they grow differ as widely as the pruning and trimming of a vine differ from the cultivation and nourishment of its roots. To be sure, if a vine is skilfully trimmed and directed, and is given the light and sun or a shaded location, as is best adapted to its nature, its growth and health will be materially advanced; but if at the same time its roots are neglected or are roughly treated by applications of liquids that are detrimental to them, the vine is certain to dwindle in size and strength and finally give up the struggle altogether. Intelligent care, therefore, for the seen and the unseen, whether in plants or tresses, is necessary to produce the most satisfactory results, although if hair is properly cared for at the roots, it is as difficult to destroy as is the majority of vegetation when sufficiently nourished under ground. This is proved by the luxuriance of the gummed and matted locks of the Japanese and other Orientals, and also of the unbrushed, uncovered and unwashed hair of our own Indians, among whom baldness is almost if not quite unknown.

As soon as the hair shows signs of diminution, men and women, more especially the latter, eagerly use upon it the various lotions that are commended to credulous mortals by tempting labels and skilfully worded advertisements. There are many grave objections to such applications, for the reason that what we do not know about the nature and needs of the hair and its sources of vigor far outweighs what we do know. Since the human scalp has been successfully replaced after it has in part been rent away from the head by accident, much has been brought to light that is suggestive

of our almost utter ignorance regarding this portion of our anatomy. Small portions of scalp taken from the heads of different people have been grafted upon that of an unfortunate fellow-being who had been bereft of the natural covering of the skull; but while they became permanently identified with the person to whom they were thus transferred, each continued to produce hair like that of its original possessor. Like plants that have been moved from one bed to another, transplanted hair maintains its distinctive qualities of texture and color almost, if not quite, unchanged. This proves the individuality of the hair beyond a doubt, and the fact is full of suggestiveness regarding its culture and care.

We do not know of any one nourishing substance that will aid the growth of all kinds of plants, nor have we discovered any tonic, food or nostrum that can be assimilated within the human system or applied externally for the benefit of all sorts of hair. When we desire to make the hair thrifty and permanent our intelligence is as limited as our knowledge of its nature. Attempts to alter the quality of a natural nourishment in or at the roots of the hair have, as a rule, been futile and sometimes destructive.

Nature strives to spare humanity the unhappy results of its own ignorance, but she is not often successful. Sometimes her failure is due to an improper use of words or terms or to indistinct instructions coming from the best sources of information that we have. Thus, for example, we are advised to brush the hair with a stiff brush and to do it vigorously every day, and this attention is most conscientiously accorded. The scalp is also brushed, but that was not advised. A harrow is not dragged over growing plants with its sharp teeth pressed into the soil to a cruelly disturbing depth. Friction is good for the scalp, but it should not be excessive; nor can it be safely applied by means of a stiff or sharp

instrument used with an enthusiasm which the authority who advised it did not intend. Everybody's directions are respected—temporarily—regarding hair-brushes and hair-brushing, and also regarding washes and lotions; and each in turn is more likely to hurt than to help the hair if energetically followed.

A scarf-skin overlies the entire body, and a skin is constantly forming underneath to displace it; hence the fine scales which fall from the person when the flesh is subjected to dry rubbing, and which float from the skin on the water of the bath and adhere in white lines to the sides of the tub. They are technically called epithelial scales and grow in several layers upon the body. On the head, where they do not leave the skin so readily, partly because they are less exposed to washing and rubbing, and partly because they encircle the hair-roots in rings before they are broken in bits by friction, they are called dandruff. If they are prematurely and violently dragged off, others form more speedily than if the old ones had matured and fallen naturally, because Nature strives to quickly repair all injuries. These scabs may be easily softened by moisture, and then they may be quickly washed away with soft water, to which, if the scales are excessive, may be added a little tar, Castile or other mild soap.

Dandruff should never be taken off with a comb or a stiff, sharp brush, and decidedly not by means of the finger-nails; for every rough touch injures the roots of the hair, which are the sources of its growth and vigor, just as harsh probings destroy the roots of delicate plants. Sometimes in hot weather or when perspiration is artificially forced, the outer cuticle of the scalp melts and runs together, forming a soft, thick, mucilaginous substance, which most persons try to drag off at once. When this gummy covering is removed hastily by means of a sharp instrument, the hair usually comes off with it, proving that the heat and moisture have penetrated deeply and have enervated the roots of the hair. Such accumulations upon the head cannot be washed off too tenderly and deftly. Hasty cleansing is the cause of very many injuries to the scalp.

There is much reason for the general belief that close covers for the head produce baldness. Men who wear unventilated hats during a large portion of their working hours are more generally bald than women, or than those men whose heads are habitually uncovered in airy, sheltered places. Of course, baldness is sometimes congenital, as is also the early appearance of gray hair; but men whose occupation keep them in dimly or artificially lighted rooms lose their hair earlier, as a rule, than do persons who are much in the open air. These facts are not revelations, but they are mentioned here because they are suggestive to women who would discover how to preserve the beauties of their hair or to shield themselves from that terrible misfortune, baldness.

Never brush the scalp when training unruly hair. Begin to brush near but not at the roots. Use a brush with unbleached bristles, or else an ingenious variety, now offered in many of the shops, in which the bristles are set far apart in an air cushion that prevents injury to the scalp when the brush is unintentionally used with too great pressure. If the hair is wayward, much may be done by persistent brushing to train it in the desired direction. This process will be found effective even with coarse, stiff hair, which, by-the-bye, is thick and strong simply because it has sturdy roots and abundant nourishment. Vigorous and frequent brushings, with now and then an intelligent shampooing, will bring the coarsest locks into subjection and give them a desirable gloss. Coarse hair that is properly cared for can be much more effectively dressed than that which is of finer texture. To properly train hair in order to subdue its stubborn quality, take up one lock at a time and brush it thoroughly in the proper direction.

The hair should not be washed or shampooed oftener than once a month, unless it is exposed to much dust; but it should be loosely arranged for an hour or two every day to allow a free circulation of air about its roots. The effect of this airing is the same as that produced by loosening the earth about the roots of flowers—a process that is always beneficial to them. If it were only the fashion to arrange the hair in the morning in a loosely gathered or lightly plaited style, our locks would longer retain their gloss and the texture of youth and health. Closely pinned coiffures are as detrimental to women's hair as are air-tight hats and close, dusky rooms to men's.

When the hair is washed the head is usually cleansed also, but not necessarily. If the scalp is clean, it is wiser to rely upon Nature as much as possible for the supply of liquids, so that its own oil-ducts, of which each hair has two, may not be deprived of their natural richness. If the hair has an excess of oil, the scalp may be washed with weak borax water applied by means of a soft sponge or a very flexible brush such as barbers use for lathering, and afterward carefully rinsed. When the hair is too dry, a little lanolin may be rubbed into the scalp, care being taken to keep it as much as possible from the hair. Lanolin is an oil derived from wool that has been thoroughly cleansed from all dust, and is closely akin to

the oil deposit that should be found upon all scalps. When united with some of the soothing oils it is beneficial and has no disagreeable qualities.

Apply lanolin in the following manner: First wash the hair and scalp, wipe them with soft towels, and lighten the mass of hair by drawing the towel fringe gently through it until it is thoroughly dry. Then place a small piece of the prepared lanolin in the palm of the left hand, smooth it flat and thin with the index finger of the right hand, and apply it in the most reserved manner to partings made here and there in the hair, continuing thus until the entire scalp has been anointed in the lightest possible manner. If necessary, this should be done once a week, because an infrequent excessive application of this most penetrating of oils is not nearly so efficacious as a very scanty allowance used at proper intervals.

Hot and cold water are both injurious to long hair, and their use is of doubtful benefit to the shortest of locks. A shock to the roots of plants injures and sometimes kills them, and the same is true of the roots of human hair.

Nature knows what she is about, and, unless thwarted by our own or our ancestor's misconduct, provides us with hair that harmonizes with our complexion, features and age. Hence those who attempt to defeat her intentions, do so at the peril of their own reputation for intelligence and good taste. Every sensible woman will allow her hair to remain its original color, because dyeing or bleaching it creates contradictory effects that are readily recognizable.

White hair is beautiful upon both men and women. It softens rugged features, tones down the expression, illuminates dull eyes and brings greater brilliancy into those that are already bright. To be sure, there is an interval between the appearance of the first streaks of gray and the perfect balancing of the head that is trying to those who especially value public appearance; but time is usually kindly in this matter and soon brings the snowy crop of age. Strong emotion sometimes destroys the coloring matter in the hair, but scientists are at fault as to the manner in which this is done. The face blanches under the same conditions, and we are told that the blood recedes to another part of the body, just as it rushes into the face under the influence or shock of another set of feelings; but the natural tint returns to the countenance again, while the whitening of the hair is permanent when caused by shock. Hair turned gray under the sway of strong emotions has been known to fall out and hair of the original color to grow in its place, but this has only occurred to young persons.

Opinions differ in regard to almost everything relating to the hair. We are told by some authorities that if the divided ends of the hair are singed off instead of cut, the growth will become more vigorous and abundant; while others declare that heat applied even at the tips of the tresses is a serious detriment, because it wounds, shocks and, perhaps, mortally injures the hair. In contradiction of the latter statement, we have the accounts given by reliable travellers of a wild people in the northern part of Australia who wear no clothing, and who, possessing no instruments for cutting, burn off their locks when they become too long or are over-abundant. So far from injuring these people's hair, the burning process seems to render it stronger and uncomfortably luxuriant.

Some people say that hair washes have proved highly beneficial in restoring thin hair to health and vigor, but experienced barbers who no longer pursue their avocation, and who have, therefore, no interest in preserving its secrets, assure us that they have never met with a nostrum that will restore hair to a bald scalp. They declare that they have made diseased scalps healthy and have detained hair that was fast falling out; but all agree that when the roots are dead, nothing can restore them to life. After fevers the hair falls out because its roots have been weakened, but they are seldom dead, any more than are the roots of a frost-killed perennial plant. The return of health to the body makes them strong again, and they soon send forth a new growth of hair.

Nothing can be so fine a personal ornament as a luxuriant crown of burnished hair, and it is the duty of every mother, as it should also be her pleasure, to secure this treasure to her babe. When the child's hair is so short that the scalp must be rubbed, the mother should brush it twice each day with a very soft brush. As the locks increase in length a stiffer brush is advised, but it must not be allowed to touch the roots of the hair to irritate them. Once a day the scalp should be gently rubbed all over with the balls of the fingers. A scalp massage will prove beneficial for adults as well as for children, and any woman can perform it for herself, although it is pleasanter to receive the treatment at the hands of another.

A child should be very early cautioned against scratching its scalp, particularly with its nails, for nothing is more destructive of the roots of the hair. Pressing or rubbing irritated places on the scalp with the ball of the finger is very comforting and absolutely safe.

The hair falls out annually to some extent. Sometimes so little is left in the brush that no anxiety is felt about it, but at other seasons, usually toward the end of Summer, the quantity of loose hair thus

obtained is much larger. This may be a sort of moulting process, caused by a slight languor in the nourishing ducts of the scalp. The most satisfactory tonic to use at this time is very simple and easily procured. Not that anyone knows certainly how or why it is of use, or even if the help which the preparation affords is greater than that which any simply applied moisture would yield; but it is a perfectly harmless wash and often does much good. It is made as follows: Prepare a tea of sage leaves, either green or dried, making it of such a degree of strength that it will be possible to see to the bottom of an ordinary tea-cupful; and to this quantity add a table-spoonful of good brandy. Every morning wet the scalp with the tonic, and at night, when the hair and scalp are perfectly dry, massage the latter. Persevere in these attentions for at least a month, and then rest in the assurance that all has been done for the good of the hair that can safely be advised—except, of course, to keep the body in as healthy a condition as possible.

Massage airs the scalp, and also presses out enough oil from the inactive ducts to make the hair glossy and flexible. If this oil is over-abundant, the sage lotion will wash it away sufficiently. For dry hair and for dandruff, some persons apply vaseline, being unaware of the advantages of lanolin; and its application is very

agreeable to a dry or fevered scalp that is fretted by small bits of cast-off cuticle. Vaseline cannot be used too cautiously at the roots of the hair. It should come in contact as little as possible with the hair itself, because a gummy substance entering the pores of the hair remains and becomes a place of deposit for dust, that is surely fatal to the beauty of the finest tresses and sometimes destroys them permanently. A gummy substance corresponding to that used by the Chinese and Japanese would be less harmful than vaseline, because it would so mat the hair that it would keep out all irritating particles.

It is useless to proffer advice on the subject of dressing the hair, because in this matter every woman is sure to have her own way, usually more or less modified by prevailing fashions in coiffures. Since heads differ widely, both in shaping and in the manner in which they are poised upon the shoulders, the wise woman will dress her locks in the way that will prove most becoming to her particular face and figure. Of course, changes in hair-dressing are experimental, and every woman can find one coiffure that is better adapted to her individuality than any other. When she has discovered which style this is, she should adhere to it against all the sophistries of Dame Fashion.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

AUNT MARY:—Old brass may be easily cleaned with ordinary household ammonia, undiluted, applied with a brush. The metal should be rinsed in clear water and wiped dry. Try this for your chain also. Packing a plush coat away carefully during the Summer should not injure it.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, New Orleans:—To make Columbia or American chutney, use the following:

- 1/2 peck of green tomatoes.
- 4 green peppers.
- 2 large onions.
- 1 gill of salt.
- 1 " " grated horseradish.
- 1/2 pint of lemon juice.
- 1 1/2 " " vinegar.
- 1 " " sugar.
- 1 table-spoonful of ground cloves.
- 1 " " " cinnamon.
- 1 " " " allspice.

Chop the tomatoes, and drain them through a colander for an hour. Chop the peppers very fine. Put all the ingredients in a kettle, heat very slowly, and cook for an hour, stirring often. Pour into pint jars, and seal.

A SUBSCRIBER:—To make okra soup, use the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 quart of okra. | 2 quarts (full) of boiling water. |
| 1 fowl. | 4 table-spoonfuls of flour. |
| 1/4 pound of salt pork. | 2 " (heaping) of butter. |
| 1/2 can of tomatoes. | 3 tea-spoonfuls of salt. |
| 1 onion. | 1/2 " " pepper. |

The tomatoes are not absolutely necessary. Wash the fowl, and cut it into joints and other pieces convenient to handle. Slice the pork, and fry it brown; then remove it from the pan, put the chicken into the fat, fry it until brown, and then place it in the soup kettle. Wash the okra carefully and cut it into slices. Cut the onion fine, and cook it in the frying-pan for two minutes; then put in the okra, and after the mixture has cooked for ten minutes, transfer it to the soup kettle. Put the butter and flour in the frying-pan, and stir them until brown. Pour two quarts of boiling water into the kettle, stir in the browned flour, add the tomatoes and seasoning, cover the soup and let it simmer for two hours and a-half. At the end of that time remove the bones of the fowl, and serve the soup without straining.

Miss A. N.:—Write to Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway, New York City, for a book on taxidermy. To tan any kind of fur skin, proceed as follows: After having cut off the useless parts, and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), allowing

about half an ounce of each for every skin treated, together with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread the paste with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker than on the thinner parts; then double the skin together, flesh side inward, and set it away in a cool place. After it has stood for twenty-four hours, wash it clean, and apply in the same manner as before a mixture consisting of an ounce of sal soda, half an ounce of borax and two ounces of hard white soap, all melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold the skin together again, and put it away in a warm place for twenty-four hours. After this dissolve four ounces of alum, eight ounces of salt, and two ounces of saleratus in sufficient hot rain-water to saturate the skin. When the mixture is cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for twelve hours, then wring it out, and hang it up to dry. When it is dry repeat the soaking and drying two or three times, until the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside of the skin with fine sand-paper and pumice-stone.

LONELY GIRL:—The following is an excellent way of cleaning marble: First brush the dust off the marble, and then apply with a brush a liberal coat of gum arabic that is about the consistency of thick mucilage. Expose the marble to the sun, a dry wind, or both. In a short time the mucilage will crack and peel off. If all the gum does not peel off, wash the surface with clean water and a clean cloth. If the first application does not have the desired effect, repeat the process as often as necessary.

A. J. A.:—The following recipe for wild-cherry rum is taken from "Extracts and Beverages," a pamphlet lately published by us at 6d. or 15 cents:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 8 pounds of wild cherries. | 5 pounds of sugar. |
| 10 quarts of rum. | 6 1/2 quarts of water. |

Mash the cherries, stones and all. Place them in a stone jar, pour over them the spirit, and let them stand for two weeks, covering the jar with a cloth, and stirring the contents three or four times a day. Press well at the end of this time, add the sugar and water (first dissolving the sugar in the water), and filter the product.

SUBSCRIBER:—"The Pattern Cook-Book" gives the following recipe for entire-wheat bread: For two large loaves allow

- 2 quarts of flour.
- 1 1/2 pint of warm water.
- 1 table-spoonful of sugar.
- 1 table-spoonful of butter.
- 1/2 table-spoonful of salt.
- 1/2 cake of compressed yeast, or
- 1/2 cupful of home-made yeast.

Measure the flour before sifting; then sift it into a bowl, setting aside one cupful to be used in kneading the bread later on. Add

the sugar and salt to the flour, dissolve the yeast (if the compressed is used) in a little of the water, and pour it and the rest of the water into the bowl; lastly add the butter, slightly softened. Beat the dough vigorously with a spoon; and when it is smooth and light, sprinkle the board with some of the flour reserved, turn out the dough upon it, and knead it for twenty minutes. Return the dough to the bowl and set it to rise over night. This will take about six or eight hours if the bread is started in the morning. When the dough is light, turn it out upon the board, divide it into two loaves, mold them smooth, place them in well greased pans, and set them in a warm place. When the loaves have doubled in size, bake for an hour.

R. S.:—Read answer to "Mrs. A. Z." in the Housekeepers' Department of the December DELINEATOR.

The following recipe for cookies has been found excellent:

8 table-spoonfuls of sugar.
6 " " melted butter.
4 " " milk.
2 eggs.
2 tea-spoonfuls of baking-powder.
Flour to thicken.

Stir the butter into the sugar; beat the eggs lightly, and add them to the butter and sugar, stirring well; and then add the milk. Sift the powder with a little flour, stir it in, and add enough more flour to admit of rolling out. Place the dough on a well floured board, roll it thin, cut the cookies out, dip each in granulated sugar as soon as cut, and bake in a quick oven.

B. E. B.:—Keep your piano closed as much as possible at night and during damp weather, and open it on bright days, letting the rays of the sun fall directly upon the keys, if this can be arranged. The light will prevent the keys turning yellow.

A. D.:—For India chutney use the following ingredients:

2 quarts of tart apples, pared, cored and sliced.
2 " " green tomatoes, finely chopped.
1 pound of raisins, stoned and finely chopped.
3 cloves of garlic.
1 shallot.
1½ pint of brown sugar.
1 " " lemon juice.
1½ " " vinegar.
1 gill of salt.
1 tea-spoonful of cayenne.
1 table-spoonful of powdered sugar.

Grate the garlic and shallot. Put all the ingredients in a large stone jar, and let them stand over night. In the morning place the jar on the fire in a kettle of cold water, heat slowly to boiling point, and boil for six hours, stirring constantly. Heat pint preserving jars, and after filling them, screw on the covers carefully. This pickle will keep for years.

MRS. A. M. H.:—To make hard soap: Place a gallon of good soft-soap in a kettle to boil. When it begins to boil; stir in a level pint of common salt, stirring all the time until the salt is dissolved; then set away to cool. Next day cut out the soap in squares, scrape off the soft, dark part that adheres to the lower sides of the cakes, pour out the lye, and wash the kettle. Place the soap, cut in thin slices, in the kettle with more weak lye. If the lye is strong, add rain water, pint for pint. Boil the soap until dissolved; and while it is boiling, stir in a level pint of salt, stirring the same as before; then set away to cool. When the soap is perfectly hard, cut it in cakes the size desired, scraping off the soft lye part that adheres to the lower sides; and lay the cakes on boards, top side down, in the sun, turning them each day until dry.

DEL.:—To make sandwiches of potted cheese: Pound together half a pound of cheese and five table-spoonfuls of butter, add enough light wine to reduce to a thick paste, and spread thinly on split and toasted Boston crackers, dainty slices of bread and butter, or crisp, hot toast.

J. D. C.:—Make a tomato pudding thus: Grease a pudding dish; place in it first a layer of sliced ripe tomatoes, then a layer of bread crumbs and grated cheese seasoned with salt and pepper, then another layer of tomatoes and another of crumbs and cheese, and

so continue until the dish is full, finishing with crumbs and cheese. Add a few bits of butter, and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes.

INQUIRER:—A fine liquid blacking may be made of the following ingredients:

1 pound of ivory black, finely powdered.
¾ " " molasses.
2 ounces of sweet oil.
1 pint of vinegar.
1 " " beer.

Rub the first three together until the oil is perfectly "killed," and then add the beer and vinegar.

VLADIMIR:—The following recipe for salad sandwiches is highly commended: Cut up finely four ounces each of breast of boiled chicken and of tongue, and pound to a paste in a mortar. Add two tea-spoonfuls of celery salt, a pinch of Cayenne, a tea-spoonful of anchovy paste and four table-spoonfuls of mayonnaise, place the mixture in a cold dish, and set aside. Soak a number of neat leaves of lettuce in vinegar, lay a leaf on a thin slice of bread, spread it with a layer of the preparation, and cover with another lettuce leaf and a slice of bread. Trim off the crust, and cut the sandwich into diamonds, strips or squares. Ham and veal may also be treated in this way.

P. L. C.:—To make apple compote: Pare six ripe, tart apples, and cut them in halves. Place half a pound of sugar in a sauce-pan with half a pint of water, add the juice of a lemon, and boil until the liquid thickens; then lay in the apples, let them boil until tender, remove, and drain on a sieve. Let the syrup boil a few minutes longer, and remove from the fire; and when both it and the apples are cool, arrange the latter carefully in a glass dish, and pour the syrup over them.

ZEALOUS:—A very savory Hamburg steak may be prepared in the following manner: Finely chop about a pound and a-half of raw fresh meat; add about two cupfuls of soaked bread, one small minced onion, salt, pepper and ginger to taste, and two eggs; and roll the mess into a square. Boil four eggs until hard, arrange them end to end across the middle of the meat, and roll the latter about them. Place the roll in a baking pan, pour over it a sauce composed of tomatoes, onions, a large piece of butter and a little water, and bake, basting frequently. Slice the roll crosswise for serving.

TO REMOVE WRINKLES:—The efficacy of the now well-known "wool fat" in eradicating wrinkles and giving firmness to the tissues is undisputed; but in a state of purity the substance is both difficult and disagreeable to use, and has even been known to irritate the skin. Mme. E. Velaro, whose advertisement appears on another page, offers, in her "Lanolin Balm," a preparation which unites all the good qualities of "wool fat" with certain oleaginous properties that render it a positive benefit to the skin. Those who feel the need of a tissue-builder will do well to try "Lanolin Balm."

ZENDA:—Lobster di Newburgh is made thus: For six or eight persons use the meat of a lobster weighing about four pounds, together with the following:

4 table-spoonfuls of butter.	¼ tea-spoonful of pepper.
2 " " " brandy.	½ pint of cream.
2 " " " sherry.	4 eggs (yolks).
2 tea-spoonfuls of salt.	A light grating of nutmeg.

Cut the meat of the lobster into small, delicate slices. Put the butter on the stove in a frying-pan, and when it becomes hot put in the lobster, cook slowly for five minutes, then add the salt, pepper, sherry, brandy and nutmeg, and simmer for five minutes longer. Meanwhile beat the yolks of the eggs well, and add the cream to them. Pour the liquid over the cooking mixture, and stir constantly for one minute. Remove from the fire, and pour into a warm dish. A garnish of triangular bits of puff paste may be added, or the lobster may be served on toast. Special care must be taken to stir the mixture constantly after the cream and beaten eggs have been poured over the lobster, until the frying-pan is taken from the fire.

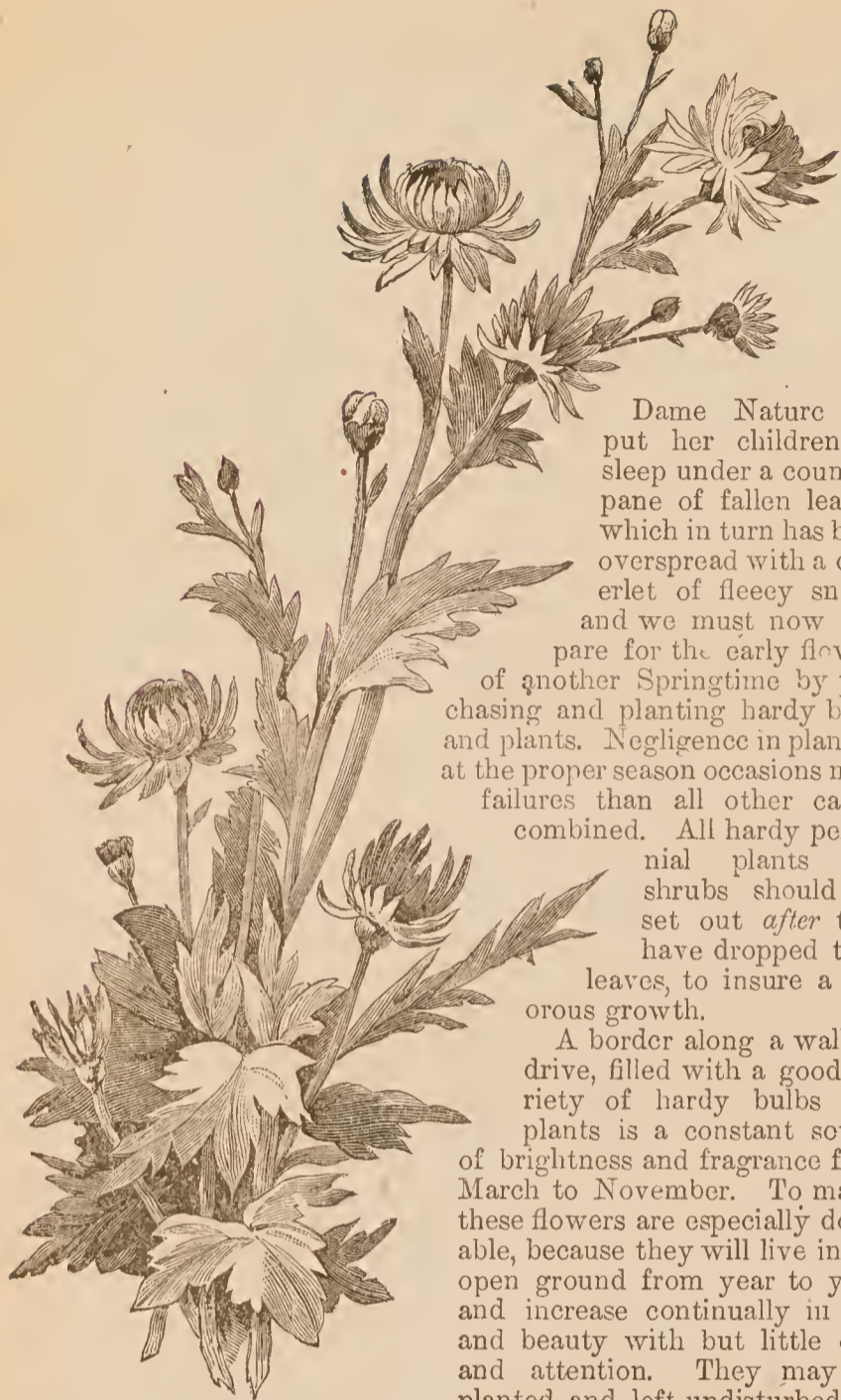
GERTRUDE P.:—Wash chamois gloves while on the hands with Castile soap and tepid water, and do not remove them until dry.

OUR WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR.

This is a picturesque-looking pamphlet, arranged to display an attractive assortment of patterns of articles available for Christmas and other holiday presents. Ladies who desire to confer gifts on their friends, which possess the added interest of being their

own handiwork, will be pleased to inspect the handsome illustrations with which the SOUVENIR is replete. It will be sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of a two-cent stamp to cover mailing, etc. THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FLORAL WORK FOR JANUARY.



Dame Nature has put her children to sleep under a counterpane of fallen leaves, which in turn has been overspread with a coverlet of fleecy snow; and we must now prepare for the early flowers of another Springtime by purchasing and planting hardy bulbs and plants. Negligence in planting at the proper season occasions more failures than all other causes combined. All hardy perennial plants and shrubs should be set out *after* they have dropped their leaves, to insure a vigorous growth.

A border along a walk or drive, filled with a good variety of hardy bulbs and plants is a constant source of brightness and fragrance from March to November. To many, these flowers are especially desirable, because they will live in the open ground from year to year, and increase continually in size and beauty with but little care and attention. They may be planted and left undisturbed for many years, but good culture

with the spade and hoe will greatly improve their growth.

Where space is an object it is best to include early, medium and late sorts in the smallest collection, and also to choose mostly those varieties that remain in bloom for a considerable period, that the border may never be without blossoms. For instance, if we have in our border the Spring-blooming *Adonis vernalis*, *alyssum saxatile* and *iris pumila*, the Summer-flowering peony, lily, phlox, delphinium, platycodon and emphorbia, and the Autumn-blooming anemone, japonica, desmodiums, chrysanthemums and tritoma, we will have a constant feast of flowers from the beginning of Spring till the frosts of Autumn arrive; and the whole need take but little space.

For specimen clumps on the lawn, hibiscus and helianthus are good. Perennial phloxes make a beautiful bed by themselves, and so do day lilies and achilleas; but a mixed border containing many varieties is most satisfactory.

Hardy climbers are just as important as hardy shrubs, and should be planted at the same time and in the same manner. There are many places about a house and garden where climbers can be planted to good advantage, both for beauty and for shade. Train them over windows, verandahs, porches, old trees and fences, and their beauty and usefulness will be sure to please. For a trellis or pillar vine nothing equals the clematis in grandeur and beauty, its large, star-shaped flowers being produced in great profusion from June to October. The variety known as "Jackmanni" is very lovely. Its blossoms are of a deep violet-purple and are unusually large.

Climbing jessamine, honeysuckle and wisteria should all be planted now to give them a good start for next season.

Perennial plants should be taken up for replanting or transplanting late in the Autumn or early in the Winter, after they have finished the year's growth; and if it is found that the soil about the roots has become sour from excess of moisture, the roots should be washed quite clean, and the old soil dug away and fresh soil added. To divide the roots, cut them through with a spade if they are large; but if small, use a knife, cutting them smoothly, and removing all bruised parts before replanting.

A few inches of well rotted manure placed in the holes intended

for their reception, with a couple of inches of soil above for the plant roots to lie in, will be of much benefit. To help the plants make a vigorous growth during the Summer, a mulch of well-rotted cow manure should be added as a top-dressing. First remove a little of the soil, then add the manure, and lastly sprinkle a little soil on top; but do not form the earth into hills, as these cause the water to run off when it rains.

One cannot realize the great beauty of shrubs until they have been well established. What can be prettier placed side by side than the white-leaved althea or weigelia, the golden-leaved spirea, the purple-leaved berberry and the glass-green foliage of other sorts, to say nothing of their gay and pretty flowers? Good shrubs are things of beauty anywhere, and as they are perfectly hardy, and require but little care after being well planted, they should be extensively used. *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, Japanese spirea, rhododendron, deutzia, syringa and many others are very beautiful, and are advised where there is space enough to grow them.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

On the arrival of frost the pansy bed must be nicely mulched with leaves and straw, and so must the tulip bed. Neither will do well in the following Spring, unless well protected. If there is a lily bed, see that it is well covered. Dahlias and gladioli should be hung in baskets in the cellar. All fine roses should be mulched with old manure, and the stocks laid down and covered or wrapped with straw.

As the days grow colder we must not neglect our house plants, which have in most cases been kept back that they may be in proper condition for Winter bloom and beauty. It is well to remember the individual peculiarities and likings of plants in potting them. Geraniums must be placed in small pots to give much bloom. Fuchsias will drop their leaves and not bloom at all if "pot bound." Many plants must be potted "low," with a "cup" for water to settle in. The heliotrope is of this class. Primroses must be potted "high," as water about the crown rots them.

The amateur who has little time to devote to her plants and has had little experience in caring for them will find the hyacinth a most satisfactory bulb for the window garden. A little freezing is a benefit to hyacinths. The "Canary" (yellow), the "Mad. Hudson" (red), the Charles Dickens" (blue) and the "Bouquet Royal" (white edged with green) form a collection of unusual beauty when planted together.

Rear all forced bulbs in the following manner: Plant the bulbs in good, rich soil six weeks before the blooms are wanted, and place them in a dark cellar or closet, watering them only at the time of planting; after this sunlight and an abundance of water are the only essentials.

With ordinary care the heliotrope will prove one of the most satisfactory of window plants. At this season it should be given a liquid fertilizer or some other plant food at least once a week. It requires an abundance of water.

Don't neglect to put a box of earth in the cellar for Winter use. You cannot take care of flowers unless you do this, for some need repotting in Winter and others in early Spring before the frost is out of the ground. Some will exhaust their soil, and others will be sick and will need care in the way of a little new soil placed around the top. This soil should consist of a-third leaf-mold, a-third garden loam, a-sixth sand and a-sixth well rotted manure.

NOVELTIES.

In purchasing plants for Winter blooming do not fail to secure the new Winter gladiolus (*gladiolus tristis sulphureus*). It blooms freely in January in pots, and is a novel and beautiful plant. Its growth is slender and graceful, and its flowers are produced in clusters rather than spikes. The color is a light-sulphur tinged with violet.

A novelty in chrysanthemums is the "Storm Petrel." Its flowers are large, double and snowy-white, and it blooms at all seasons of the year. Frosts do not hurt it, hence its name.

Those to whom the curious as well as the beautiful is interesting, should secure a plant of *bryophyllum calycinum*, or spouting leaf. Unlike other plants, it requires neither soil nor fertilizer, a leaf suspended in the air throwing out little plants from the notches. As a foliage plant and a curiosity, it is valuable in the window-garden, but should there be grown in a little moist earth. A. M. S.

WHAT \$1.00 WILL DO.

An order amounting to \$1.00 will procure merchandise well worth that amount, and in addition thereto "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties" for 1893. When making up your order please refer to our Holiday Advertisement in the December "DELINEATOR." It contains many articles in present demand.

Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties

is published four times a year, and is sent FREE for one year to parties ordering goods to the value of One Dollar or over.

Yearly Subscription, 25 Cents. Single Copies, 7 Cents.
Winter or Holiday Number Now Current.

SAMPLES.

On receipt of two cents to prepay postage, mentioning THE DELINEATOR, we will furnish Samples of any of our manufactures that can be readily sampled; to avoid sending out duplicate copies of "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties" kindly mention whether you have received a copy, and if so, please give number of issue; we would be pleased if ladies who are not subscribers to "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties," would remit seven cents to pay for the current number.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS. Enclose two cents in stamps, stating color desired, for Samples of Velvets and Velveteens.

THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO., New York City.

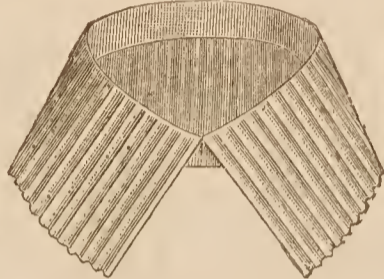
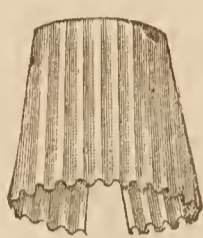
POSTAGE.—When not otherwise stated, all articles illustrated on this page will be sent postage FREE.



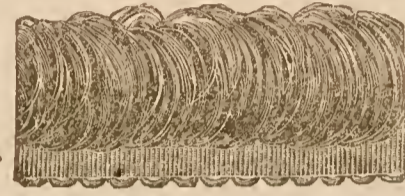
(For Description see Figure 143 A, Page 541, December Delineator.)



Kursheedt's Standard Children's Sets, Satin-Lined, comprising Collar and Muff. Postage, about 15 cents each.



(For Description see Figures 5 and 6, Page 44.)



A 256.—Silk Moss Ruching or Dress Trimming on woven silk band; colors: white, cream, black, pink, blue, cardinal, maize, tan, brown, pearl, heliotrope, navy and myrtle, 25 cents per yard. Box of 3 yards 63 cents.

B 20092.—Black Astrakhan Cloth Trimming.
Ins. wide, 1, 1½, 2½, 3, 4,
Per Yard, 20c., 25c., 35c., 42c., 56c.

B 20090.—Kursheedt's Standard Gray Astrakhan Cloth Trimming.
Ins. wide, 1, 1½, 2½, 3, 4,
Per Yard, 20c., 25c., 35c., 42c., 56c.

A 317.—Kursheedt's Standard Puritan Collar and Cuffs, plain white, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

A 319.—(For illustration see Figures 7 and 8, page 44.) Kursheedt's Standard Puritan Collar and Cuffs; colors: pink and white striped, light blue and white, brown and white, black and white, and pink and blue, 25c. per set. Post., 5c.

A 318.—Kursheedt's Standard Puritan Collar and Cuffs, pink, light blue, dark blue or heliotrope edged with white, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

L 500.—Kursheedt's Standard Gray Coney Satin-Lined Fur Trimming.
Inches wide, 1, 2, 3
Per yard, 32c., 63c., 94c.

Measured on pelt, 3 inches wide; about 5 inches wide on fur. Postage, 1 in. wide, 2 cents per yard; 2 ins. wide, 3 cents per yard; 3 inches wide, 5 cents per yard.

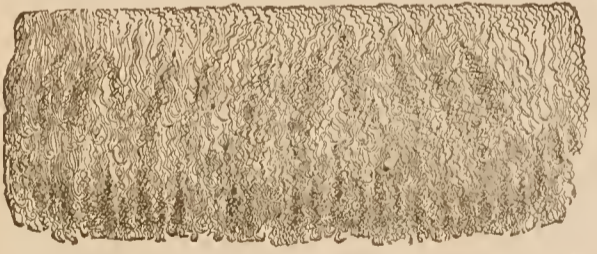
L 510.—Gray Krimmer Satin-Lined Fur Trimming, 1 inch wide, 75 cents per yard. Postage, 2 cents per yard.

KURSHEEDT'S STANDARD FURS.
Estimates furnished on Trimmings not represented in cuts. When requesting samples, state fur and width desired, and enclose two cents to prepay our reply.

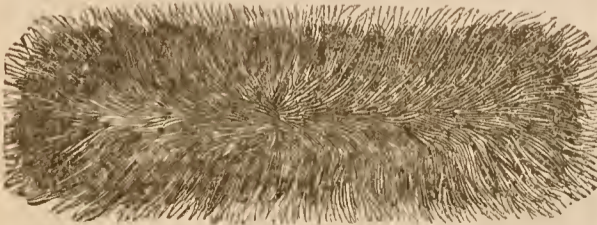


L 503.—Kursheedt's Standard Water Mink, Satin-lined Fur Trimming, 1 inch wide, 63 cents per yard. Postage, 2 cents per yard.

L 507.—Kursheedt's Standard Congo Beaver, Satin-lined Fur Trimming, 1 inch wide, 53 cents per yard. Postage, 2 cents per yard.



L 508.—Kursheedt's Standard Angora Satin-lined Fur Trimming, 1 in. wide, 75 cts. per yard. Steel-gray, tan and black, 85 cents per yard. Measured on pelt, 1 in. wide; about 6 ins. wide on fur. Postage, 5 cts. per yard.



L 500.—Kursheedt's Standard French Coney Satin-lined Fur Trimming,
Inches wide, 1, 2, 3,
Black, 25c., 50c., 70c.
Gray, 32c., 63c., 94c.
White, 20c., 40c.

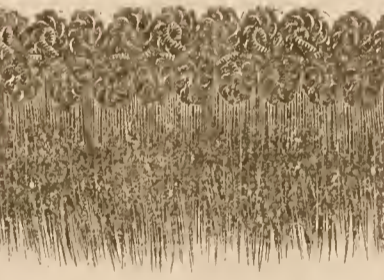
L 501.—Kursheedt's Standard Hare Satin-lined Fur Trimmings,
Inches wide, 1, 2, 3,
Black Russian Hare, 25c., 50c., 70c.
Lynx " 25c., 50c., 70c.
Chinchilla " 29c., 58c.
Blue " 30c., 60c.
Sable " 30c., 60c.
L 506.—Canadian Seal, 50c., \$1.00.

Measured on pelt, 3 ins. wide; about 5 ins. wide on fur. Postage, 1 inch wide, 2 cents per yard; 2 inches wide, 3 cents per yard; 3 inches wide, 5 cents per yard.



(For Adaptation see Figure 270 B, Page 6.)

E 7267.—Kursheedt's Standard Velvet band, hand-painted and embroidered to harmonize with dress goods of any shade, 1½ inch wide, 64 cents per yard.



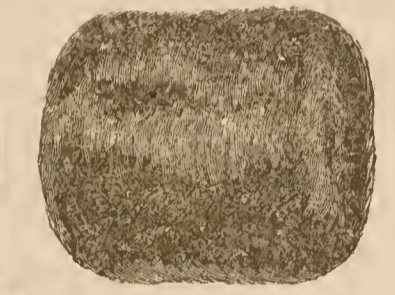
B 4202.—Kursheedt's Standard Fur-and-Gimp Trimming.
Ins. wide. Per Yd.
Black Coney, 1½, 25c.
Gray " 1½, 35c.
Canadian Seal, 1½, 35c.
Water Mink, 1½, 45c.
Nat. Opossum, 1½, 45c.
Gray Fox, 2½, 60c.
Silver " 2, 70c.
Nutria, 1½, 85c.



L 10200.—Kursheedt's Standard Fin de Siècle Lace Edging, in cream-white and two-toned effect;
Inches wide, 3, 4, 5, 6½,
Per Yard, 18c., 25c., 33c., 40c



A 278.—Kursheedt's Standard Cog-Feather Trimming, 1½ inch wide; colors: white, cream, pink, light blue, cardinal, pearl, maize, tan, medium-brown, seal-brown, myrtle, navy, garnet and black; 50 cents per yard.



Ladies' Satin-Lined Fur Muffs.
Postage, 12 cents each.

Each.
L 117.—Russian Hare, \$1.00
L 120.—French Coney, 1.50
L 121.—Canadian Seal, 1.90
L 148.—Imitation Mink, 2.25
L 149.—Black Opossum, 2.65
L 141.—Congo Beaver, 2.25
L 142.— " Extra, 4.90
L 124.—Monkey, 3.75
L 147.— " Extra, 6.00
L 143.—Skunk, 7.50
L 144.— " Extra, 9.75
L 145.—Real Mink, 9.00
L 146.— " Extra, 13.50



L 13192.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Cut-Jet Corset, \$2.25 each.



L 16087.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Cut-Jet Corset, \$3.50 each.

(For Adaptation see Figure 272 B, Page 8.)
L 13199.—Kursheedt's Standard Pearl and Silver-Lined Bead Corset, size, 10 x 14 inches, \$6.00.



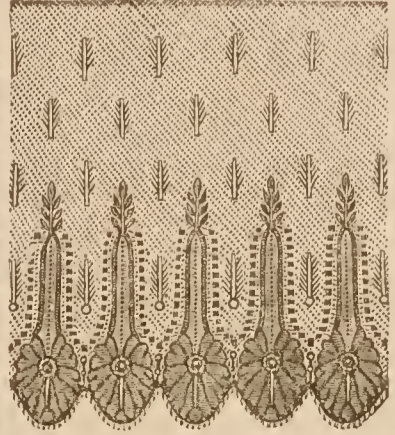
L 13193.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Cut-Jet Corset, \$4.15 each.



L 13161.—Kursheedt's Standard Jet Gimp, 1½ inch wide, 40 cents per yd.



L 13167.—Kursheedt's Standard Jet Gimp, 1¼ inch wide, 30 cents per yd.
L 13151.—Similar design Fine Jet-and-Cabochoon Gimp, 1 inch wide, 45 cents per yard.



L 15010.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Chantilly Lace Edging and Demi-Flounces:
Ins. wide, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, 10, 14,
Per yard, .17, .24, .31, .47, .54, .76.
Cream-Silk Chantilly Lace Edging, same design:
Inches wide, 3, 4½, 6½,
Per yard, .17, .24, .31.

BY READING THE STATEMENTS below our Patrons can inform themselves fully as to the best methods of sending **MAIL ORDERS** or **INSTRUCTIONS** to Ourselves or to Agents for the Sale of Our Goods.

To Order Patterns by Mail.—In ordering Patterns by Mail, either from this Office or from any of our Agencies, be careful to give your Post-Office Address in full, naming the Town, County and State in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies or Gentlemen, the **Number** and **Size** of each Pattern should be carefully stated. When Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the **Number, Size, and Age**, should be given in each instance. In sending Orders for Men's Shirt Patterns, state the Numbers of the Patterns wanted, and specify the Neck and Breast Measures desired. In sending Orders for Boys' Shirt Patterns, give the Numbers of the Patterns, and specify the Neck and Breast Measures, and also the Ages, desired. Patterns will not be exchanged by Us, unless a mistake shall have been made by us in filling the order. A convenient Form for Ordering Patterns is as follows:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [Limited]:

"GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find Postal-Order (or Express Order) for—dollars and—cents, for which send me Patterns Nos. 983, 36 bust; 881, 24 waist; 994, 12 years, 29 bust; 996, 12 years, 24½ waist; 1000, 6 years, 23 bust; and 8646, 7 years, 23 waist. "MRS. JOHN MARTIN."

"SMITHVILLE, BULLITT Co., KY.

How to take Measures for Patterns.

To Measure for a Lady's Basque, Stays, or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:—Put the Measure around the body, OVER the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring a Waist Measure to be taken:—Put the Measure around the waist, OVER the dress.

To Measure for a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the Measure around the muscular part of the upper arm, about an inch below the lower part of the arm's-eye, drawing the tape closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

Take the MEASURES FOR MISSES' and LITTLE GIRLS' PATTERNS THE SAME AS FOR LADIES'. In ordering, give the ages also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Coat or Vest:—Put the Measure around the body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Overcoat:—Measure around the breast, OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Trousers:—Put the measure around the body, OVER the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Shirt:—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be 14 inches, select a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, measure the same as for a coat. In ordering a Boy's Shirt Pattern, give the age also.



In taking Measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking them stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed, the Rules for Measuring here given will insure satisfactory results.

SPECIAL 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. In ordering, specify the Patterns by their numbers:

On receipt of \$3.00, we will allow a selection to the value of \$4.00 in Patterns.

On receipt of \$5.00, we will allow a selection to the value of \$7.00 in Patterns.

On receipt of \$10.00 we will allow a selection to the value of \$15.00 in Patterns.

Patterns furnished at Package Rates will be sent, transportation free, to any part of the world.

To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books.

Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a Change of Address, are particularly requested to give their full former Address, together with the new Address, and state the name of the Publication, and the Month and Year in which the subscription to it began. Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., whose Subscription to the DELINEATOR began with March, 1892, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa."

To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines.

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the Month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:—

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., has not received the September number of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for March, 1892. She knows of no reason for its non-receipt."

To Secure Specific Numbers of the Delineator.

To insure the filling of orders for DELINEATORS of any specific Edition, we should receive them by or before the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue. For instance: Parties wishing the DELINEATOR for February will be certain to secure copies of that Edition by sending in their orders by the Tenth of January.

To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail.

In sending money through the mail, to us or to agents for the sale of our goods, use a Post-Office Order, an Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft or a Registered Letter.

Should a Post-Office Order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An Express Money-Order is equally safe and often less expensive.

A registered letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention, should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its Number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank drafts or checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A Postal-Note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mails.

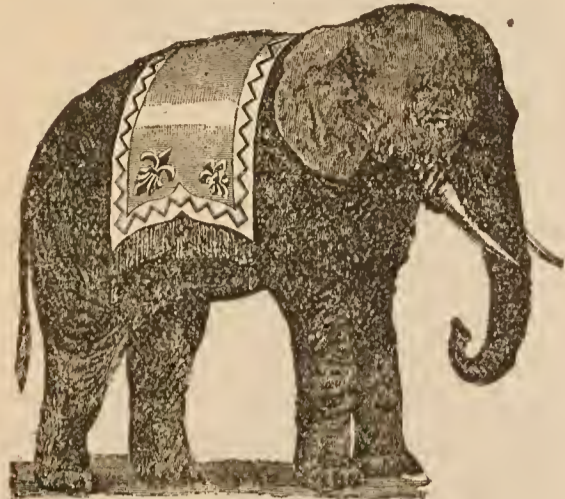
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., New York.



On this page are illustrated some Patterns for **ANIMALS**, which, when made up, are a source of much pleasure to the little folks.

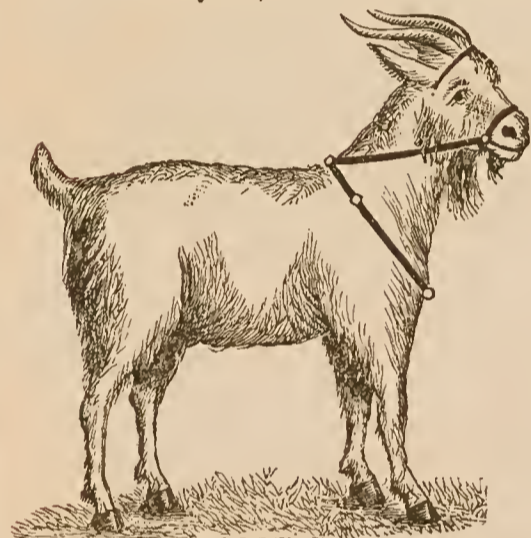
The Patterns can be had in all sizes from Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.; or
7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., New York.



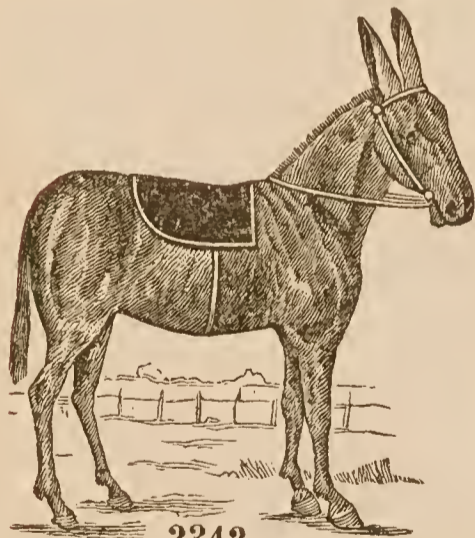
4295

Pattern for an Elephant and Blanket (Copyright):
5 sizes. Heights, 8 to 16 inches.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



1887

Pattern for a Goat: 3 sizes. Heights, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



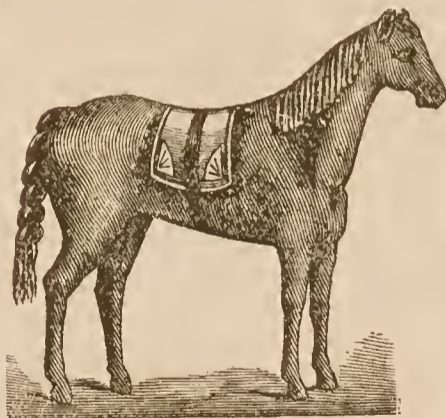
2342

Pattern for a Donkey with Saddle-Cloth, together with Pattern of a Donkey in Profile: 3 sizes. Heights, 6, 8 and 10 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



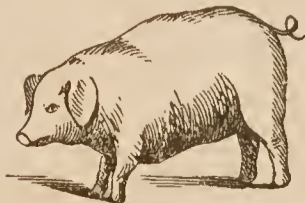
672

Pattern for a Dog: 3 sizes. Lengths, 8, 13 and 18 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



6827

Pattern for a Horse and Saddle-Cloth:
3 sizes. Heights, 6, 8 and 10 inches.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



6609

Pattern for a Pig: 3 sizes.
Lengths, 6, 8 and 10 inches.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



8954

Pattern for a Camel: 3 sizes.
Lengths, 7, 11 and 15 inches.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



8990

Pattern for a Bear: 3 sizes.
Heights, 8, 10 and 12 inches.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



6551

Pattern for a Rabbit: 8 sizes.
Lengths, 3 to 14 inches.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



6826

Pattern for a Mouse: 2 sizes.
Lengths, 3 and 4 inches.
Either size, 3d. or 5 cents.

All Experts Use ===== ===== Royal Baking Powder.

Perfect and uniform success in making finest food is more certain with Royal Baking Powder than with any other. Use it in every receipt calling for a baking powder, or cream of tartar and soda, and the best results in pure, wholesome, appetizing food are assured. Experts use it because it adds to their success. Physicians and Health Officers recommend it because it adds to the wholesomeness of the food.

M. Gorju, late *Chef*, Delmonico's, New-York: "In my use of Royal Baking Powder I have found it superior to all others."

A. Fortin, *Chef*, White House, for Presidents Arthur and Cleveland: "I have tested many baking powders, but for finest food can use none but Royal."

Gustav Ferand, *Chef*, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York: "I use the Royal Baking Powder and find it superior."

F. Fere, *Chef*, Astor House, New-York: "I have never found any equal to Royal Baking Powder. This is also the opinion of the principal *chefs* of the country."

P. Dedier, *Chef*, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.: "I have long used Royal Baking Powder, always obtaining the best results."

A. Benzelin, *Chef*, Queen City Club, Cincinnati, O.: "I find nothing superior to Royal Baking Powder. It is without doubt the best."

L. Campagnon, *Chef*, Union League Club, Chicago, Ill.: "Royal Baking Powder has been used here many years, all others having been discarded."

A. Tenu, *Chef*, Hotel Brunswick, New-York: "We use only superior goods, and none deny that the Royal is the best baking powder made."

G. Nauvel, *Chef*, Union Club, New-York: "Royal Baking Powder is superior to all that I have tried."

Louis du Verdier, *Chef*, Leland's Hotel, Chicago, Ill.: "We use exclusively Royal Baking Powder. I have tried many, but always return to the Royal."

Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia: "Royal Baking Powder is the best we have ever used. We have tested many brands, old and new, and this is our firm belief."

United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States: "We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."

Every Baking Powder sold with a gift or promise of present, or at a price lower than the Royal, is made from alum, and unsafe for use.

LADIES' EMPIRE SHORT STAYS.



THESE Stays are perfectly conformed to the body, in harmony with the Butterick Systems of Fitting and Grading. They are admirably adapted for wear with the Short-waisted

Empire Styles now so fashionable, as well as with Tea-Gowns, Greek Gowns, Wrappers, Lounging Robes and other loosely-fitted garments. They follow the outlines of the natural form and, while giving shapeliness to the bust, are very comfortable for the wearer, sustaining the parts requiring support, yet interfering in no way with an easy and graceful movement of the body. Buttons are arranged at appropriate intervals along the lower part, for the attachment of the Empire Petticoat.

The Empire Short Stays are furnished in 13 sizes from 28 to 46 inches, bust measure. Price of these Stays, in White or Drab Jean, \$1.00 each; in White, Black or Drab Sateen, \$1.50.

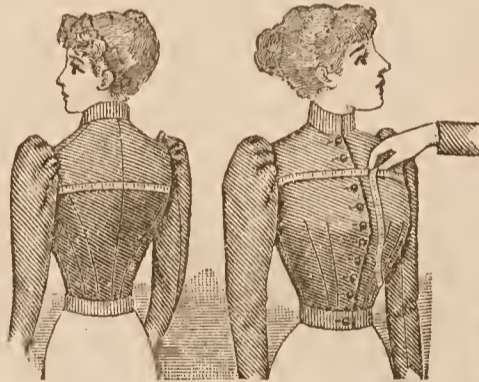
LADIES' EMPIRE LONG STAYS.

These Stays, like those described above, are conformed to the figure according to the Butterick System, and extend over the hips about the usual corset depth. By their use a lovely natural shape is acquired, while the advantages secured in the Empire Short Stays are not lost in any particular, the outlines being identical about the bust. They can be worn to advantage with any style of costume at present in vogue.

The Empire Long Stays are furnished in 13 sizes from 28 to 46 inches, bust measure. Price of these Stays, in White or Drab Jean, \$1.50; in White, Black or Drab Sateen, \$2.00.

Special discounts to Butterick Agents and Dealers everywhere. Send for Terms.

Order by Bust Measure. To measure for either style of Empire Stays, put the measure around the body, over the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely — not too tight. See Cuts herewith, showing tape-measure adjusted.



THE R. R. APPLETON CO.,

(Successors to THE HALL BAZAR FORM CO.,) 833 Broadway, New York.

Stylish Cloaks.



You can get your Cloaks made to order for less than you can buy them ready made by purchasing direct from us; they will fit better too. We make every garment to order, and no matter where you live we pay the express charges.

Our Winter catalogue contains over 100 illustrations with descriptions and prices of Jackets from \$3.60 up; Newmarkets, \$6.50 up; Plush Jackets and Saques; Misses' Newmarkets, \$4.55 up; Children's Cloaks, \$3.95 up; also many other styles.

We will send you our catalogue by return mail, together with new measurement diagram (which insures perfect fitting garments), and a full collection of samples of the cloths from which we make the garments, to select from, on receipt of four cents in stamps to prepay postage. Every sample represents a

genuine bargain.

Among our samples are a choice collection of Foreign and Domestic Cloakings, including Clay Diagonals, Cheviots, all wool Beavers, Kerseys, and everything stylish in solid colors and combinations. You may select any style garment you desire from our catalogue and we will make it to order for you from any of our cloths or plushes. We also sell cloakings by the yard.

Write for our catalogue and samples to-day if you desire a stylish, perfect fitting cloak at a moderate price. As to our responsibility we refer to the Mechanic's and Trader's Bank, New York. Please mention THE DELINEATOR when you write and be sure to enclose the postage.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
21 Wooster St., New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. L.:—Your plain black silk waist may be converted into a dainty theatre bodice by the following arrangement of cream *point a pl. que* lace: Dispose the lace about the arms'-eyes in front in suggestion of boleros, and between them arrange a jabot, which may fall to a ribbon girdle that encircles the waist.

MANDY:—The plaits in the back of the skirt are creased with the fingers. Skirt pattern No. 4816, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR, is very desirable for stout ladies.

SUBSCRIBER:—It is wiser for you to permit the bleached hair to return gradually to its original color.

IRIS:—Door chimes are obtainable at B. Altman & Co.'s, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. In writing, please mention the DELINEATOR.

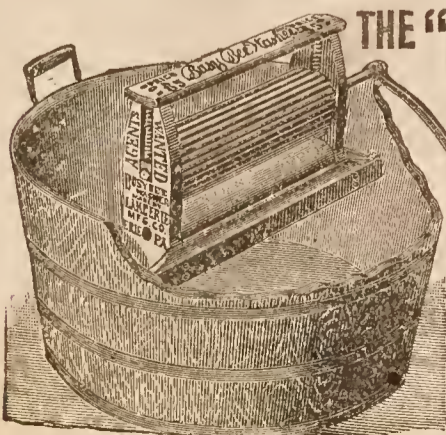
SUBSCRIBER:—Misses of sixteen are not supposed to "go out."

WINSTON:—Bell skirts have thus far retained their popularity. Eton is pronounced e-t'n. The calf-skin Blucher shoes are much worn.

SEA-SHELL:—Misses of fifteen should not receive attentions from men, nor should they be permitted to accept gifts of even trifling value from the opposite sex.

MOTHER:—The little one may wear natural wool vests. Write for them to the Jaros Hygienic Underwear Company, 831 Broadway, New York, and when writing kindly mention the DELINEATOR.

DIAZ:—Burne-Jones is one of the leaders of the æsthetic coterie of London. Albert Bierstadt, Eugene Blashfield, F. S. Church, J. G. Brown, R. Swain Gifford, D. Carroll Beckwith, Jervis MacEntee, Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson, J. Wells Champney and Daniel Huntington are among the best American painters. Among American sculptors are Hiram Powers, Harriet Hosmer and John Rogers.



THE "BUSY BEE" WASHER

Guaranteed to run easier and do better work than any other in the world. No rubbing necessary. We challenge a trial with any other machine. Warranted for five years and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Fits any tub. Saves time, money and clothes. Just the machine for ladies who are not very strong. Thousands of ladies who used to hire their washing done, now save that expense by using the "BUSY BEE" WASHER. Save your strength, health, time, clothes and money by investing only \$2 in this machine. Don't keep the Washer unless it suits you. We are responsible and mean just what we say. We invite you to investigate thoroughly before risking a cent. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who will prove that we ever refused to refund the full amount to a dissatisfied purchaser.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. Exclusive territory. Many of our Agents make \$100 to \$200 a month. Lady Agents are very successful. Farmers and their wives make \$200 to \$400 during winter. One farmer in Missouri sold 600. Price \$5. Sample (full size) to those desiring an agency, only \$2. Also celebrated PENN WRINGERS and other useful household articles at lowest wholesale price. We refer to our P. M. Mayor, Agt. Am. Ex. Co., or editor of this paper. Write for catalogue and terms to Agents. LAKE ERIE MFG. CO., 111 East 13th St., ERIE, PA.

Alfred Peats

WALL PAPER

Send 5c. for postage on 100 beautiful samples of Wall Paper in all the latest patterns and colors and our guide, "How to Paper and Economy in Home Decorations," will be sent FREE. It is as easy to buy Wall Paper by mail as at home if you have our samples and guide.

Handsome Gold Parlor Paper, 10-12 1-2-15c.

Per roll, all with wide borders and ceilings to match. Good Gold Papers 5 to 9c. More than twenty thousand well satisfied customers will testify to our cheap and handsome paper. The stock of your home dealer will not compare with ours in style and quality, and our price is about one-half as much as he would ask. Paper-hangers' sample books, \$1.00.

Send to the nearest address.

ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Merchant,
CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOOK OUT FOR THE IMPOSTOR

Who pretends to represent this Company, and obtains money by the fictitious establishment of Agencies for the sale of our goods and by taking fraudulent subscriptions to the DELINEATOR.

There is no one of our authorized representatives who is not at all times able to produce abundant evidence of his authority to transact business for us. When a request for this evidence is made by people with whom they wish to transact business, it will be promptly met in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our travelling agents are all gentlemen, and, with the credentials in their possession, are at all times prepared to meet an investigation of their right to do business for us, at the hands of a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate.

We specially warn the Public against pretended canvassing agents giving the names of C. K. Lewis, C. H. Williams, H. H. Marsden, A. Williams, Hugh M. Wallace, W. H. Burton, Geo. A. Wilson, T. A. Jackson, T. O. Vassell, T. M. Skutt, Frank A. Davis, Fred. A. Clark, Ira Vance, H. C. Morgan and C. A. Howard, which are some of the names recently assumed by these impostors.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
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Metal
Tipped.



Will Not
Cut
Through.

See Name "EVER READY" on Back of Each Stay.
Gutta Percha on both sides of steel. Warranted water-proof. Beware of Imitations.
Manufactured by the YPSILANTI DRESS STAY MFG. CO., Ypsilanti, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

SPECIAL DEPOTS:—**MODEL DRESS STEEL CO., 74 Grand Street, New York.**
BROWN & METZNER, 355 Market Street, San Francisco.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

B. D. M.:—You doubtless refer to modelling in putty. The work is described in "Needle and Brush," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

L. E. S.:—Almond oil or cocoa butter is commonly used for massage, and that treatment is exhaustively described in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

J. R. R.:—Hang your cape in the damp air and beat and brush it thoroughly; if that method does not obliterate the wrinkles, it is wisest to submit it to a furrier for renovation.

WASHINGTON:—There are several such patterns as you mention in "The Art of Crocheting," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents. To make a silk rag-curtain, join the silk strips, which may be about three quarters of an inch wide, neatly, and roll into a ball for convenience. Crochet strips as long and wide as desired, then join each strip when finished by an invisible sewing stitch.

A. R. L.:—The Rubicon is a small river in Italy celebrated for its passage by Caesar in his march toward Rome in 49 B. C. This act was a declaration of war against the republic, as the Rubicon was the dividing line between Italy and the province of Cis-Alpine Gaul. Hence the expression "He has passed the Rubicon" would signify that some decisive step had been taken.

J.:—Prefix Miss or Mrs. in brackets if your correspondent is a stranger.

LAFAYETTE:—Combine poplin of the same shade with your silk, and remodel it by costume pattern No. 4852, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR.

STAR-LIGHT:—Young girls may wear white glacé or Suède gloves with black stitching on the street. Combine garnet diagonal with the plush. Use a curling fluid for your hair; a weak solution of isinglass is good.

From \$35

WE DO IT EVERY TIME! Save you **\$50 to \$200** from

HOW DO WE DO IT?

We sell from our factory at wholesale prices **direct to the public**, saving them all agents' and dealers' exorbitant profits. We are doing a marvellous business. One thousand Pianos and Organs per month. **WONDERFUL**, but true! To prove it, send for our new catalogue, illustrated in colors. It is **FREE** to any address. Examine it, and you will see that we are selling

ORGANS and PIANOS For CASH and on EASY PAYMENTS

at prices that are simply **WONDERFULLY LOW**. We have now some of the finest styles of Organs and Pianos ever manufactured. Our new catalogue shows all the latest. Our twenty-sixth annual special offers are now ready. We have bargains in all styles and at all prices. **Organs from \$35. Pianos from \$175**, for cash or on easy payment. We have the largest direct trade in the world. We have a larger factory and employ more men than any firm doing a direct business. **You can visit our factory FREE if you live within 200 miles of us.**

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We are absolutely responsible for all our contracts.

REFERENCES: First National Bank, and all the great Commercial Agencies.

NO SATISFACTION, NO PAY! All instruments shipped on free trial warranted for ten years.

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CORNISH & Co. Old Established & Reliable
Washington, NEW JERSEY.

From \$175



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"B&H"

LAMPS. THEY ONLY

HAVE A

DOUBLE CENTRE DRAUGHT,

which gives perfect combustion and the whitest light.

Made in **GREATEST VARIETY** and **HANDSOME DESIGNS.**

SEE THE **"B&H"** ON EACH STAMP **LAMP.**

SEND FOR OUR LITTLE BOOK.

It will interest you.

We manufacture an extensive line of

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES AND ART METAL GOODS.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD MFG. CO.,
NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.
FACTORIES: - - MERIDEN, CONN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

P. A. R.—Directions for making a rose-jar are given in the correspondents' column of the November DELINEATOR.

ARTIST—Bathe your eyes in cold water. You might give an auction party, which is played as follows: The guest is provided with sufficient money to purchase—little bags filled with dried peas will do; the lots are concealed from view, and are put up in boxes and tied in tissue paper. Some of the purchases may be dainty trifles and many absurdities. Small silver trinkets and gingerbread-cookies, etc., may be procured. Funny catalogues add to the amusement.

A. MOTHER—The correct lengths for children's garments are given in our patterns. Trim goods like sample enclosed with white Angora.

These are the Banner Button-Hole Cutters!

The New Butterick Button-Hole Cutters.

We have just placed on the market a new line of Button-Hole Cutters, made of the best quality of English Steel and finished in a superior manner. This line of Button-Hole Cutters is supplied in three styles, as illustrated and described below:

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. These Cutters are 4 inches long, of solid Steel throughout and full Nickel-plated.

No. 1.—(Half Actual Size) **ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS**, with Outside Screw.

Price per Pair, 25 Cents.
Price per Dozen Pairs, \$2.00.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.



No. 2.—(Half Actual Size) **ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS**, with Inside Gauge-Screw.

Price per Pair, 50 Cents.
Price per Dozen Pairs, \$4.50.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 3.—These Cutters are 4 1/2 inches long, made of the Highest Grade of English Razor Steel, full Nickel-plated, and Hand-forged. They are the **most perfect Button-Hole Cutters** ever put on the market.

No. 3.—(Half Actual Size) **ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS**, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale.

Price per Pair, 75 Cents.
Price per Dozen Pairs, \$6.50.
Transportation Charge per Doz. Pairs, 20 Cents.



They are regulated by a Brass Gauge, held in place by a Phosphor-Bronze Spring sliding along a Graduated Scale, so that they can be adjusted in a moment, and the Button-Hole cut to measure.

Order by Numbers. Cash to accompany all orders. Button-Hole Cutters, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates above specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 10 cents extra should be remitted with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross. Price of lots by the gross will be furnished on application. Our agents, and dealers generally, will find that a large sale can readily be obtained for these Button-Hole Cutters, as they sell on sight, being very taking in appearance and indispensable to the home dressmaker. At the prices quoted, they are the cheapest line of Button-Hole Cutters on the market. We have no doubt they will be received with much pleasure by our patrons, as their cost is nothing in comparison with their serviceableness.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., N. Y.

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BRIGHT, ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE.

Profusely illustrated and well printed.

Its contributions will be from the best known writers of America. Among them:

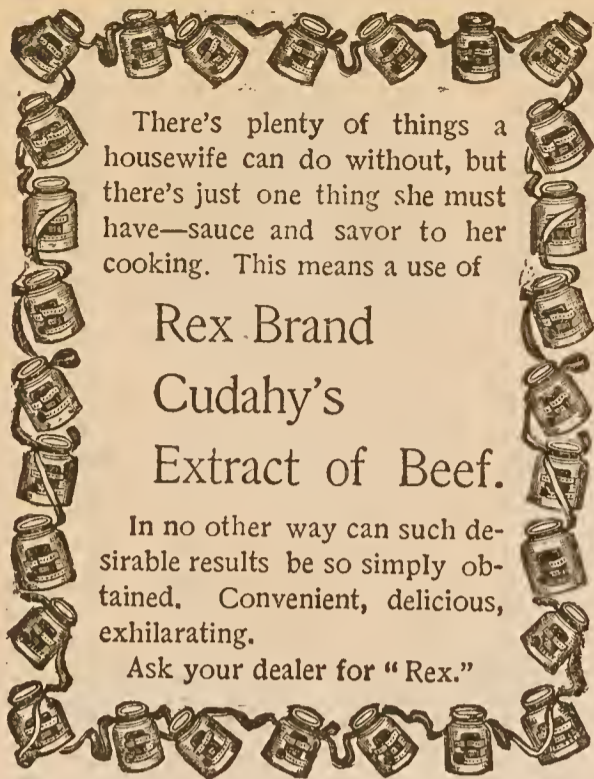
- Minot J. Savage, Miss M. G. McClelland,
- Edgar Fawcett, Margaret Kent,
- Howard Seely, Octave Thanet,
- Mrs. Jeannette H. Walworth,
- Madeline S. Bridges, Florence Earle Coates,
- Mrs. Elizabeth Cavazza,

whose work cannot fail to make the Magazine a great success.

It will equal the \$4.00 monthlies, yet be only half their price, **\$2.00** per year. A sample number for five cents. Address,

THE PETERSON MAGAZINE CO.

112-114 SO. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA



There's plenty of things a housewife can do without, but there's just one thing she must have—sauce and savor to her cooking. This means a use of

**Rex Brand
Cudahy's
Extract of Beef.**

In no other way can such desirable results be so simply obtained. Convenient, delicious, exhilarating.

Ask your dealer for "Rex."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

COUNTRY BELLE:—A finish of oak graining will be very serviceable for your kitchen. Address the cashier of a bank as you would any other business man. The book reviews which appear from time to time in the DELINEATOR will give you information on the subject of current literature.

M. C. T.:—Use dotted Swiss for your cupboard windows.

MRS. F. L.:—Wine stains are often indelible and require various treatment, so we would strongly advise sending your silk dress to a scourer.

MRS. W. G.:—An inexpensive menu may consist of:

- Oysters à la Poulette,*
- Shrimp Salad, Assorted Sandwiches,*
- Olives, Celery,*
- Fancy Cakes, Ices, Coffee,*
- Toasted Crackers, Cheese.*

GOLDEN HAIR:—A bridal veil falls to the edge of the train and is attached to the hair beneath a cluster of orange blossoms or lilies-of-the-valley.

THE NEW NECK-BOA,

with head and claws in perfect representation of the animal, in all leading fashionable furs.



Genuine mink, \$5; better grade, \$8, and the handsomest for \$10. Genuine Hudson's Bay sable, good quality, \$10; better for \$15; handsome for \$20; very handsome, \$25; and the darkest and choicest for \$30. These prices are from \$2 to \$5 less than the regular market price on mink, and from \$5 to \$10 on sable boas. All leading styles of seal-

skin garments and fashionable furs of every description at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. Mail orders promptly filled.

Fashion book mailed free.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Furrier,
124 West 42d Street, N. Y.



Harderfold

Hygienic Underwear,
(PATENTED).

VENTILATED INTER-AIR SPACE CLOTHING.

This system is the only underclothing which can truthfully be called
"HYGIENIC,"

as owing to the double fold and consequent inter-air space, they prevent chilling, give more warmth for their weight, and are the most healthful.

This system has the endorsement of over 1,000 physicians. It is what you want. Your dealer should have them, if not, send to

HARDERFOLD FABRIC CO.,

TROY, N. Y.,

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST.

J. S. LOWREY & CO., 696 Broadway, N. Y., Selling Agents for the U. S.

THE CHAMPION CHEAP SCISSORS.

The Lowest Priced First-Quality Scissors ever placed on this Market. Made of the Best Quality English Razor Steel, full Nickel-Plated, and neatly finished.



No. 11.—LADIES' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).

Price per Pair, 25 Cents. Price per Dozen Pairs, \$2.00.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 12.—POCKET SCISSORS (3½ inches long).

Price per Pair, 20 Cents. Price per Dozen Pairs, \$1.60.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.



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Price per Pair, 25 Cents. Price per Dozen Pairs, \$2.00.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

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Price per Pair, 30 Cents. Price per Dozen Pairs, \$2.50.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.



No. 15.—RIPPING OR SURGICAL SCISSORS (5 inches long).

Price per Pair, 25 Cents. Price per Dozen Pairs, \$2.00.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.

Order these Scissors by Numbers. When ordered at the Retail or Single-Pair Rate, they will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 10 Cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow Dozen Rates on less than Half a Dozen ordered at one time, nor Gross Rates on less than Half a Gross. Prices by the Gross will be furnished on application.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7, 9 and 11 W. 13th Street, New York.



When Was My Baby Born?

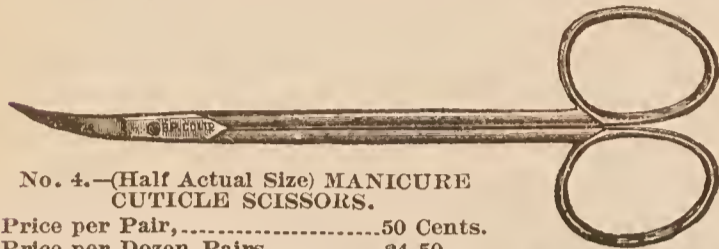
If you will send us the name and address of any baby born since 1885, and a postage stamp, we will mail that child a copy of "OUR LITTLE ONES and THE NURSERY," the most beautiful magazine in the world for young people.

Russell Publishing Co., 196 Summer St., Boston, Mass.



THE BUTTERICK MANICURE IMPLEMENTS.

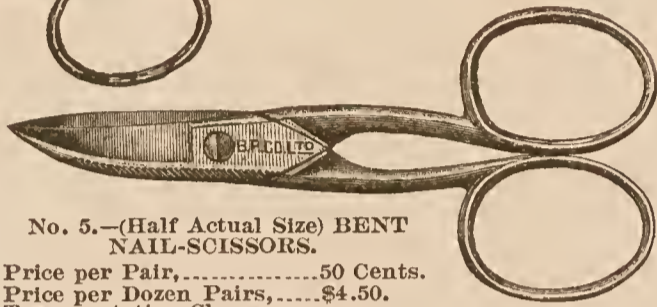
The following line of Manicure Implements is offered the public, in order to meet the demand, which is so general, for really first-class articles of their kind at reasonable prices. The goods here offered can be relied on as of the Highest Quality and Latest and Best Designs, having the approval of the Leading Professional Manicures and Chiropodists.



No. 4.—(Half Actual Size) MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS.

Price per Pair, 50 Cents.
Price per Dozen Pairs, \$4.50.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are 4 inches long and Needle-pointed. They are made of the best quality of English Razor Steel, Hand-forged, and ground by French Cutlers, conceded by experts to be the finest manicure-implement grinders in the world.



No. 5.—(Half Actual Size) BENT NAIL-SCISSORS.

Price per Pair, 50 Cents.
Price per Dozen Pairs, \$4.50.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 5.—Like the goods described above, these Bent Nail-Scissors are of the Highest Grade of English Razor Steel, forged by hand, and exactly adapted to their purpose, having curved blades and a file on each side.



No. 6.—(Half Actual Size) CUTICLE KNIFE.

Price per Dozen Knives, \$3.00.
Price per Knife, 35 Cents. Transportation Charge per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—The Handle on this Cuticle Knife is of Finest Quality White Bone, and the Blade is of Best Hand-forged English Razor Steel, the connection being made with Aluminum Solder, under a Brass Ferrule.



No. 7.—(Half Actual Size) NAIL FILE.

Price per Dozen Files, \$3.00.
Price per File, 35 Cents. Transportation Charge per Dozen, 15 Cents.

No. 7.—The Handle of this Nail File is of Finest Quality White Bone, and the Blade is of the Highest Grade English Razor Steel, Hand-forged and Hand-cut. The Shank of the Blade is united to the Handle with Aluminum Solder, under a Brass Ferrule.



No. 8.—(Half Actual Size) CORN KNIFE.

Price per Dozen Knives, \$4.50.
Price per Knife, 50 Cents. Transportation Charge per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 8.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Corn Knife are the same as for the Cuticle Knife and Nail File above described. The Blade is of Best Quality English Razor Steel, Extra Hard-tempered and Hollow-ground, thus retaining its cutting edge much longer than ordinary Corn-Knives.

All the above Articles are guaranteed by us. We mean thereby that they are first-class in the matter of workmanship and finish, free from flaws and finely tempered.

Order by Numbers. Cash to accompany all orders. Any of these Articles, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates above specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 10 cents extra should be remitted with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of one Article ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross. Price of lots by the gross will be furnished on application.

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EIGHTEEN FORTY-SEVEN



IN THIS YEAR THE GENUINE "1847 ROGERS"

Goods were originally made.

THEY HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR NEARLY

* 50 YEARS *

which proves conclusively that they are the best

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES etc. ARE SOLD BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEALERS other Brands of ROGERS GOODS are sometimes substituted for the genuine "1847" as they admit OF A LARGER PROFIT

If you are not sure where the genuine 1847 Rogers Goods can be obtained, address THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co., Meriden, Conn.

Illustrations of latest designs and valuable information will be mailed you. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A BRUNETTE:—A new Parisian coiffure is arranged by parting the hair from crown to forehead, allowing it to wave along the sides of the head and fastening it in a simple knot in the back.

LITTLE SISTER:—If you are asked to play the piano and have not your music, simply say you regret your inability to play without it. A good performer, however, will always commit her music to memory. A dealer in human hair will buy your braid.

PUG:—Tepid water and white Castile soap will clean chamois skin.

LAUCELOT:—George Meredith is an English novelist now living. Björnson Björnstene is a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet.

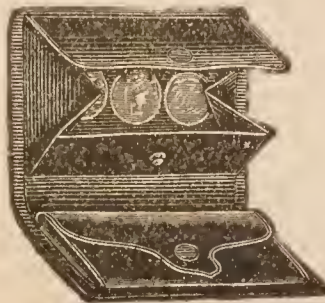
INNOCENT:—If a gentleman asks permission to escort you to any place of amusement, answer him as you wish. Try to avoid simple negatives and affirmatives and say, "No, I think not" or "Yes, I quite agree with you."

If there's a Woman on Earth who keeps house and never has used

ELECTRO SILICON

we want to find her.

On receipt of address we will send without charge and post-paid a liberal trial quantity of A PERFECT SILVER POLISH, that has met the approval of, and is constantly used by nearly a million housekeepers. A full-sized box will be sent post-paid on receipt of 15 cts. in stamps. It's sold everywhere. THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 72 John St., N. Y.



I will pay \$500.00 reward for a Lady's Pocket-Book so convenient and complete as my

COMMON SENSE COMBINATION.

AT LAST! A long felt want supplied. This is the only Combination Lady's Book where you can see and pick up the contents with ease, as shown by the cut, being constructed on the principle of a collapsible box. Is closed and held firmly in position by a lock button; is easily opened by raising the flap; has a separate bill and card case.

FINE GOODS ONLY. In Seal, Morocco, Rich Shades, Jet Black, Seal-Brown and Russian-Red. Size 4 1/2 inches, \$2.00; 5 inches, \$2.50. Sterling Silver Band Ornament, 50 cents extra. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address:— F. LIEKER, Sole Manufacturer, 42 Dnane Street, NEW YORK CITY.

GROW THINNER!

The only Safe and Effective Way.

Dr. Edison's Famous Bands and Pills.

NO PURGING! NO DIETING!

It has been abundantly proved that the use of his non-electric bands or obesity pills, or both, is the one safe and effective way of reducing corpulency.

The bands or pills are used separately, and make a rapid and healthful cure; or, if used together, they help each other in action and obtain better results.

The peculiarity and great value of the system lie in the fact that the remedies remove the causes and cure the diseases, like dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, etc., etc. These diseases produce an excess of fat and flesh. By this system of treatment—i. e., getting rid of cause of disease—complete cure is effected.

The constituent elements of the pills are selected to prevent the formation of the juices that go to make up extraordinary fat and flesh. They neutralize the action of those juices and prevent the increase of weight.

Messrs. Loring & Co.:

I find great relief from nervousness and numbness since I began the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, eight days ago. I am losing weight fast—four pounds a week—and gaining strength every day. They are a good warm-weather tonic. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Engineer Cunard Steamship Line.

In ordering Bands please say whether for lady or gentleman.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

They Invigorate the Action of the Skin and Make it Smooth.

Miss Jennie May Clifford, Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I find that Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills produce wonderfully invigorating and stimulating effects on the skin and improve the whole nervous system. Your treatment is creating almost a sensation, owing to its marvelous success. I know of cases where 18 to 20 pounds in weight was reduced in five weeks."

From WM. H. MORGAN, Banker, Wall Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—I examined your tables of weight and found that I was 46 pounds heavier than I ought to be. I decided that I must do something to cure the cause, which I knew was dyspepsia and a slight kidney trouble. I have taken three bottles of the Obesity Pills, and worn a band four weeks. The last 23 days I have lost 10 pounds. On consulting my doctor, I find that I no longer have kidney trouble. You cured the dyspepsia in a week.

Dr. Edison's Electric Belts and Rings for Rheumatism, Nervousness, Kidney Troubles, etc., are sold only at our stores.

Send for Electric Belt circular.

Our circulars and catalogues sent sealed in plain envelope, nothing but your address on envelope.

LORING & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

STORES:

122 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

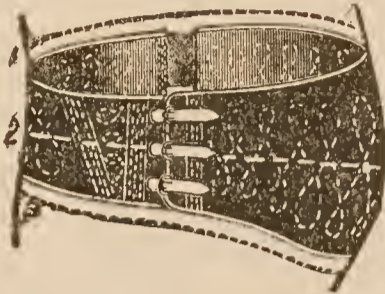
42 B West Twenty-Second St., New York City.

331 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

34 B East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

The following figures show what should be the relative height and weight of a person of adult age in good health. Exact stature. Mean weight: 5 ft. 5 ins., 142 lbs.; 5 ft. 6 ins., 145 lbs.; 5 ft. 7 ins., 148 lbs.; 5 ft. 8 ins., 155 lbs.; 5 ft. 9 ins., 162 lbs.



PRICE OF BANDS AND PILLS.

How to take Measurement for Band.

Draw tape-line as indicated on cut at Nos. 1, 2 and 3—i. e., over the most prominent part of the abdomen and around the hips, about four inches above, also four inches below this line.

Our regular Obesity Band, any size up to 36 inches, is \$2.50; 10 cents extra for each additional inch in length.

Pills are \$1.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$4.00; enough for one treatment.

You can send Post-Office Order or have goods sent C. O. D. Send for illustrated catalogue giving full information.

GARDNER, MASS., March 14, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me, C. O. D., a 42-inch band. I am using the band and pills—not dieting any—and have lost 30 pounds in about seven weeks.

Yours truly,

W. A. HARRINGTON, Proprietor Windsor Hotel, Gardner, Mass.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes are prevented and cured by the celebrated



CUTICURA SOAP

Most effective skin-purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated Toilet soap, and the only preventive and cure of facial and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of minor affections of the skin, scalp, and hair. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps. Sold throughout the world.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

“All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair” free.



HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing strengthening plaster.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MRS. J. H.:—Pattern No. 2174, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, is available. Directions are given on the label accompanying the pattern.

L. M. S., of Toledo:—You failed to give your address, so we were unable to answer by mail. Line the back of a corset skirt all the way up with watherinoline and interline with sheet wadding.

CRICKET:—A paper-cutter with a jewelled handle, a chased inkstand or paper-weight, a silver-backed brush or a pivoted pearl scarf-pin would be a tasteful gift for your fiancé.

GIPSY:—Every gift, however trifling, should be acknowledged.

BLACK EYES:—White felt hats are fashionable for carriage, street and evening wear. Black Point de Gène lace, feathers and Parma violets would be dainty trimmings for such a hat. Sugar-loaf crowns are seen on many of the newest hats.

AMBER:—Washing the hair in champagne is said to lighten the tints.

BITTER-SWEET:—Engraved invitations for so few people seem hardly necessary. The groom wears white or pearl-gray kid gloves if the wedding is at night, and tan or mahogany if the ceremony is by day. It is customary to serve refreshments.

COLUMBUS:—Illustrated books will make tasteful gifts for a class.

Masquerade and Carnival: THEIR CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES.

SOMETHING FOR THE DEVOTEES OF TERPSICHORE.

Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

AN Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing all the Important Points concerning Festivities of this class, as well as those of a kindred variety, and displaying between Two and Three Hundred Illustrations of Historical, Legendary, Traditional, Shakspearean, National and Original Costumes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Young Folks, with complete Descriptions, especially in reference to Colors and Fabrics.

The Book will be found invaluable in arranging Amateur, School, Society and Church Entertainments. The *Débutante* will find its suggestions and instructions invaluable, and the Belle of several seasons, as well as the Host and Hostess, may profit by a perusal of its pages.

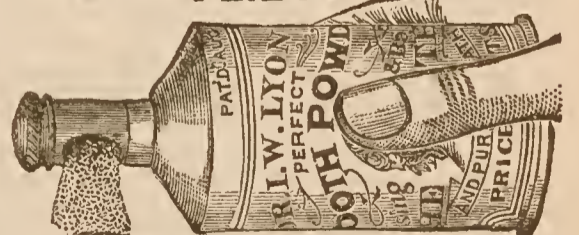
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TOOTH POWDER

Thoroughly cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath. Absolutely pure and harmless. Put up in metal boxes with Patent Extension Measuring Tube. Price, 25c.

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Very Convenient for Tourists.

Sold by all Dealers or mailed on receipt of price. Address Dr. I. W. LYON, 83 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

ZENOBI A:—Have an afternoon dress of coachman's-drab cloth, with a contrasting silk vest—golden-brown will be pretty; a striped tweed for travelling, and an écreu crépon trimmed with green faille. The little woman may have a few frocks of foulé, cashmere and plaid. Your bordered goods cannot be made up in a bell skirt, but you might cut the border off and use as a trimming band. Make it by costume pattern No. 4852, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR. Trim the bottom of the skirt, and cover the bodice sections, collar and wrists, with the border.

AUNT MARY:—Your first question is answered in the Housekeeper's Department in this issue. Try a simple wash made of bay rum to which small quantities of oil of rosemary and cantharides have been added. Your druggist will prepare this preparation, which strengthens the growth and darkens the color of the hair. Sometimes, in case of grayness, it will restore the color.

J. G.:—You neglected to enclose a stamp for reply by mail. Do not ask a gentleman to call unless he first intimates a desire to do so. Read "Social Life," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

B. B.:—Write to the Women's Exchange, a branch of which is found in every large city, in reference to the articles referred to.

F. G.:—"Line upon Line" in the September DELINEATOR will give you the desired information.



MASSAGEO

(REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.)

With the famous Sylvan System, will Massage away wrinkles, lines, creases and blemishes of the face. Neglect, not Age, causes Wrinkles! Massageo and the System our "Massage Manual" teaches, feeds facial skin and exercises facial muscles. A Wrinkled, sallow, shriveled or blemished face shows Starvation and Stagnation of the skin. Massageo builds up the tissues, brings back the youthful bloom and satin texture, drives away all pimples, freckles, blackheads, sallowness, darkness under eyes, tan and redness. Massageo will

**Nourish and Develop,
Produce and Preserve,
Recover and Retain**

BEAUTY!

It supplies Nature's needs, nourishes and soothes, invigorates and restores the tissues; feeds wasted skin. It is not a cosmetic, nostrum or patent medicine; it is a wonderful skin food, readily absorbed. Its remarkable properties make it the only article which can be used on the face without clogging the pores. Facial Massage cannot succeed without Massageo, the original French preparation, designed for the purpose. All imitations, substitutes, creams or oils, vaseline, &c., clog the pores, produce pimples, blackheads, and ruin the complexion.

Our "Massage Manual" teaches preservation of Beauty to old age. (Sold only with Massageo.) The method is simple, and the results of scientific use of Massageo are charming and certain. The preservation of an attractive appearance is a duty which should not be neglected.

Price of Massageo, \$1.00. Sent sealed by mail with the "Massage Manual" and full directions for use: Removal of Wrinkles, how to Cure pimples, freckles, blackheads, sallowness, tan and moth; also, treatment for facial scars, darkness under eyes, neuralgia, rheumatism, uneven features, nervous affections, general massage and development of the body, face steaming, removal of superfluous hair, &c.

\$500 is our standing offer to anyone who discovers any injurious ingredients in Massageo. It is guaranteed perfectly harmless.

Massageo and Manual are protected by U. S. and foreign registration of Trade-Marks, Letters Patent and International Copyright. Endorsed by Physicians and the Press. Imitators will be prosecuted.

SYLVAN TOILET CO., Proprietors, DETROIT, MICH.

Removed from Port Huron, Mich., October, 1892.

MASSAGEO FACIAL SOAP, designed for use with Massageo. A Skin and Complexion soap of peculiar and valuable qualities. Purifies, freshens and beautifies the facial skin; allays irritation, cleanses and heals. Cures humors of all kinds. It is an efficient aid to Massageo and the Massage Treatment. Price, prepaid, 50 cents.

LADY WANTED to manage sale at home of the elegant and popular Sylvan "Toilets." Congenial employment. Pays well the entire year. Terms, Toilet Parlor Plan, Circulars and Beauty Book

"ART OF FACE MASSAGE," FREE on request.

NEEDLE AND BRUSH: Useful and Decorative.

The Latest and most Complete Work issued in the interest of Decorative Art; a book of Original, Artistic and Graceful Designs, and one that should be seen in every Boudoir and Studio.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

In this Volume will be found innumerable Artistic Designs for the Decoration of a home, all of them to be developed by the Needle or Brush and the dainty fingers of either the novice or the experienced artist.

The instructions are clear and comprehensive, and fully carry out the author's intention of rendering invaluable aid alike to beginners and graduates in the pretty art of decoration.

If "Needle and Brush" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

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45 DOLLARS PROFIT

On seventy-five dollars' worth of business is being easily and honorably made by, and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys and girls in our employ. **Nor is that all.** In addition to the forty-five dollars cash, we give them absolutely, as a present, a ladies' or gentlemen's WATCH, one that will run well, wear well, and keep good time. This offer is magnificent, and surpasses any heretofore made by ourselves or any one else. No capital required. We start you and furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully. If employed during the day, you can do the work evenings, and before you can realize it, you will be in possession of a nice watch and \$45.00 in money. You need the profit. You want the watch. Sit right down **now**, and write for pamphlet explaining all.

TRUE & CO.,

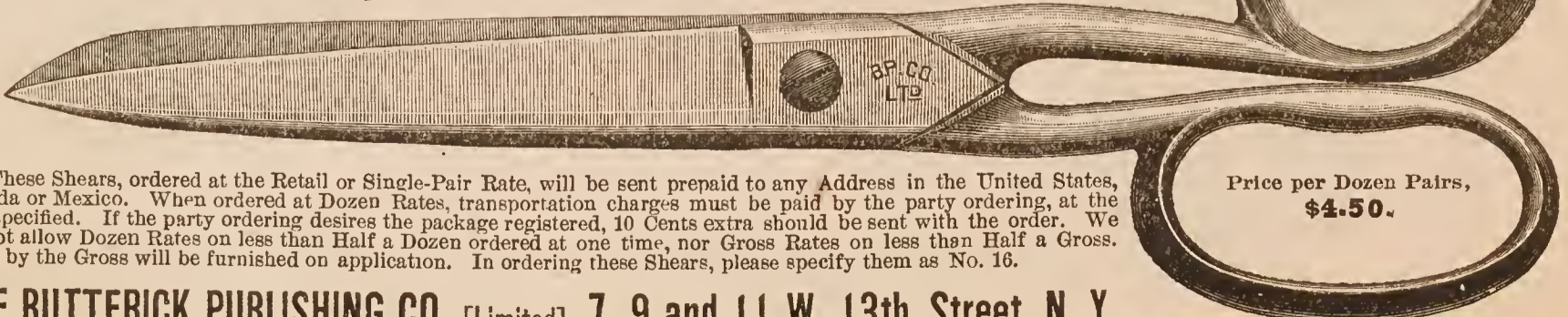
BOX 1347, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A SPECIAL LOW PRICE! THE BUTTERICK DRESSMAKERS' OR HOUSEKEEPERS' SHEARS.

Sent prepaid to any party ordering One Pair of these Shears for 50 Cents.

These Shears are 7 3/4 inches long, and are made of first quality English Razor Steel, and full nickel-plated. They have finger-shaped Bows and a Screw Adjustment.

No. 16.—Price per Pair, 50 Cents. | Price per Dozen Pairs, \$4.50.
Transportation Charge per Dozen Pairs, 50 Cents.

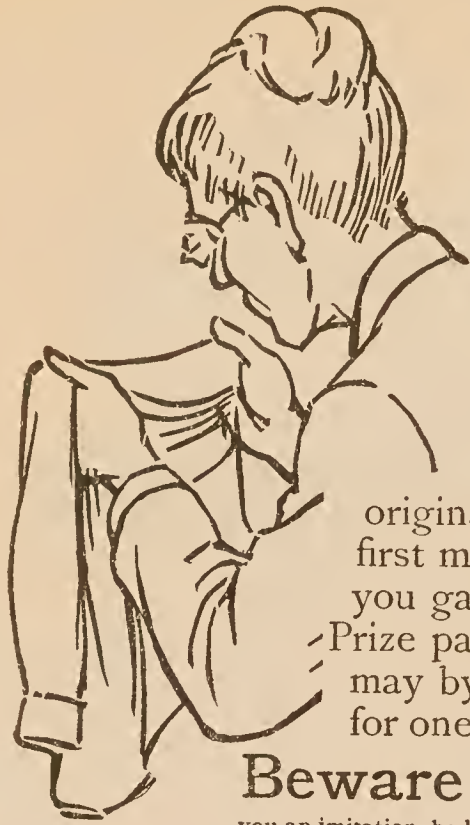


Price per Pair, 50 Cents.

Price per Dozen Pairs, \$4.50.

These Shears, ordered at the Retail or Single-Pair Rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 10 Cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow Dozen Rates on less than Half a Dozen ordered at one time, nor Gross Rates on less than Half a Gross. Price by the Gross will be furnished on application. In ordering these Shears, please specify them as No. 16.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 W. 13th Street, N. Y.



You Needn't Look
immediately for the damage that dangerous washing compounds do. It's there, and it's going on all the time, but you won't see its effects, probably, for several months. It wouldn't do, you know, to have them too dangerous.

The best way is to take no risk. You needn't worry about damage to your clothes, if you keep to the original washing compound—**Pearline**; first made and fully proved. What can you gain by using the imitations of it? Prize packages, cheaper prices, or whatever may be urged for them, wouldn't pay you for one ruined garment.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 346 JAMES PYLE, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

JENNESS:—One of the newest things in footwear is a black-velvet slipper wrought with jet. For dressy wear, blue, green or gold-colored slippers are used, and these are embroidered in jet, green or other dark-colored beads.

REGISTRAR:—The quotation,

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds,"

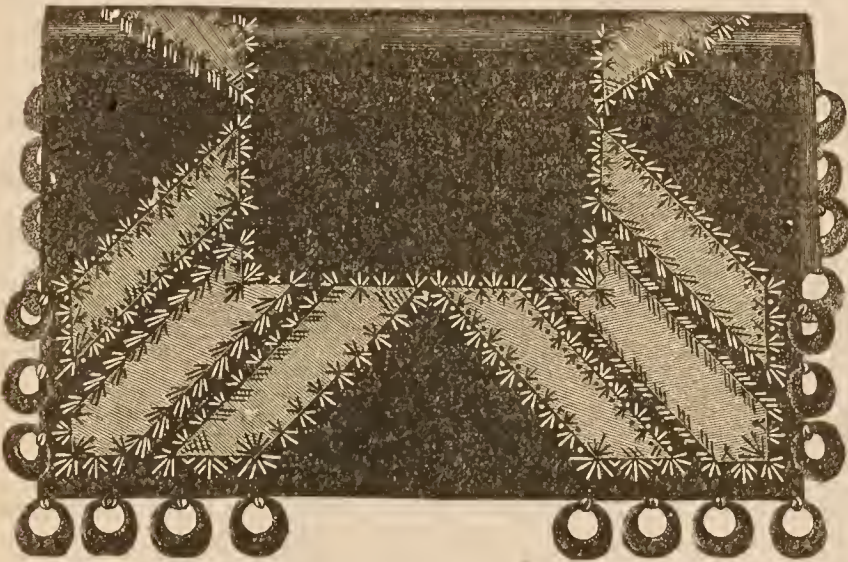
is from Tennyson's "In Memoriam," written in commemoration of Arthur Hallam, a friend of the poet.

MOTHER:—You can make the little girl's room cozy and attractive by papering it in blue, with a cream frieze. Have a brass bedstead, and curtains of cretonne lined with pale-blue; white dotted Swiss sash-curtains underneath will add to the appearance of the windows. Do not forget book-shelves, work-basket, table and writing desk and tasteful etchings.

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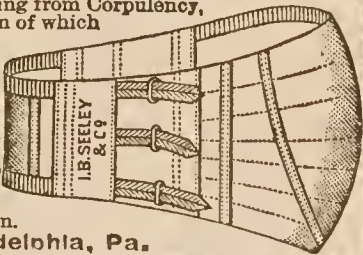
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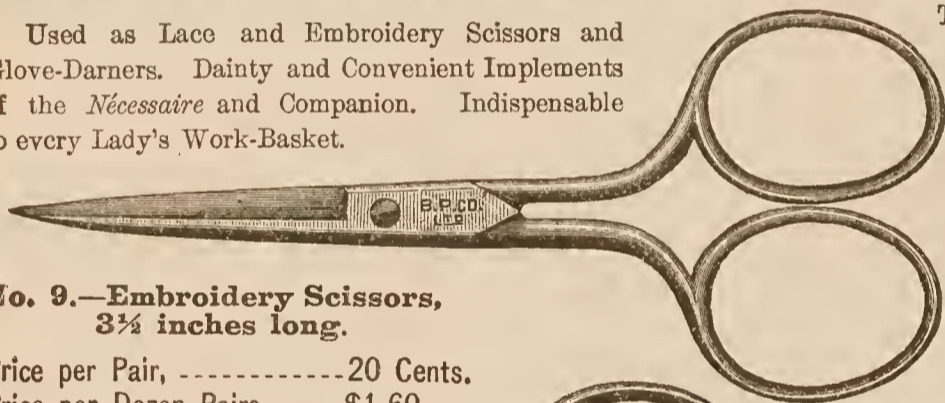
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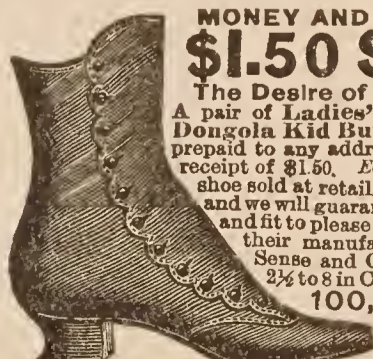
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CAMELOT:—Full information regarding Beau Brummel may be obtained in Jesse's "Life of Brummel," and Gronow's "Reminiscences," both of which are expensive works, but can no doubt be seen at the public libraries in your city.

THE SUNNY SOUTH:—Have a tan cloth trimmed with Persian lamb, and a toque to match. The photographs are procurable at certain large dry-goods stores.

KITTIE T.:—If a gentleman meets you on the street and asks permission to walk with you, there would be no impropriety in granting the request. Read "Treatment of the Hair" in this DELINEATOR.

GALILEO:—The "Tempest" was the last play that Shakespere wrote and is the most philosophical.

J. J.:—There are no new designs in hat bands and crowns, as they are seldom seen now.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Use pattern No. 4806, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR. A simple decoration of machine-stitching would be in best taste. Watch-pockets are no longer used.

MISS M. R.:—In knitting ladies' square shawl, first row, knit 1, purl 1, and knit 1 out of 1 or next stitch, thus making 3, which you will find take the place of the 3 stitches purled together. This will neither widen nor narrow, but keep the shawl square. Treat the third row in the same manner.

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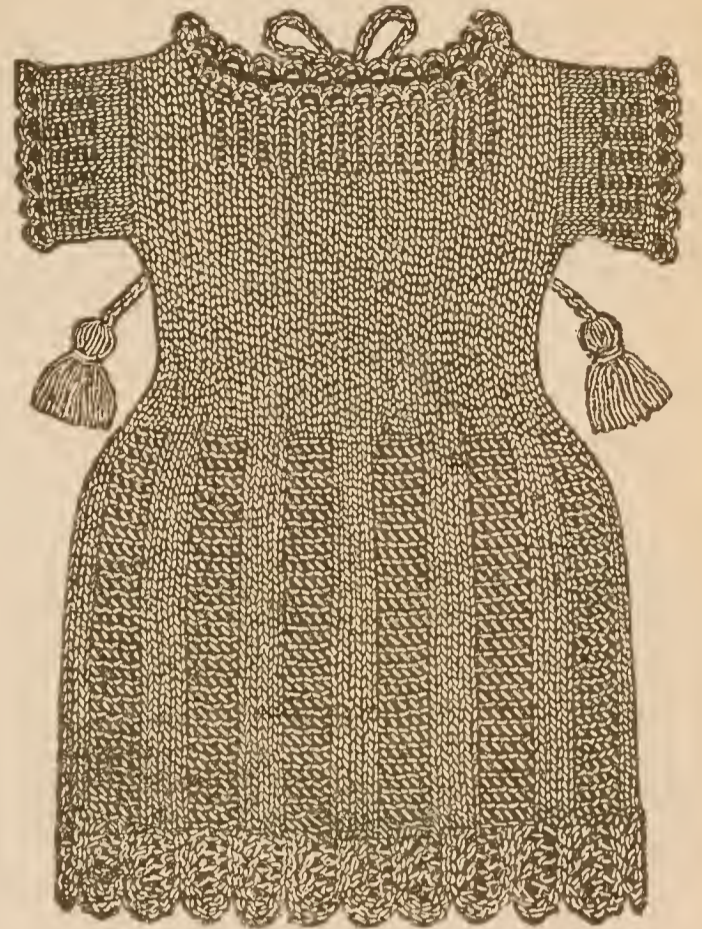
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BUSY MOTHER:—Write for samples of the dress goods desired to H. C. F. Koch, West 125th street, New York city, and kindly mention the DELINEATOR. Letters intended for the correspondent's column will reach the proper hands if addressed to The Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth street, New York City.

MAUD MORGAN:—Ouida is pronounced *wee-da*, Goethe *ger-ter*, and *Ma chère*, mah-shair. Louis Baryé was a famous animal moulder. About one hundred and fifty pieces of his work are to be seen in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington.

JACK HORNER:—Fashionable fabrics are mentioned each month in the DELINEATOR. A plain envelope, and octavo note-paper with the street and number in small, raised blue letters just at the top of the sheet, are correct. Royal-gray, heliotrope, pale-green, etc., are favored tints in stationery. Read "What Shall I Do?" in the September DELINEATOR.

MRS. ALPHEUS HARDY:—A chrysanthemum luncheon would be beautiful. Select white, yellow and pink chrysanthemums and place a cluster at each guest's plate.

BUILDER:—Paint the body of your colonial cottage yellow; the window and door frames, belt-courses, cornices and mouldings white; and the shutters dark-green.

ON this and the succeeding pages is an assortment of Patterns for

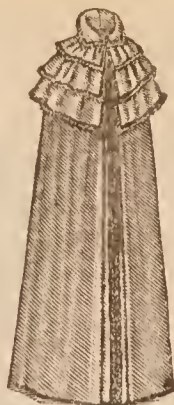
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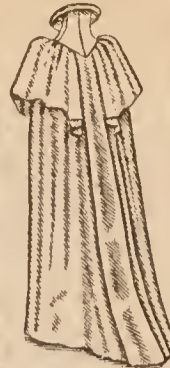
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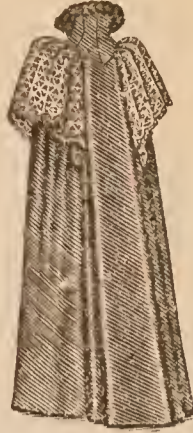
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Ladies' Russian Cloak (To be Made Without Capes or With One, Two or Three Capes) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

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Ladies' Cape, with Russian Fronts (In Three-Quarter Length) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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Ladies' Wateau Cape (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Cape (To be Made With or Without a Hood) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Cape, with Wateau Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Cape (Also Known as the Henri II. Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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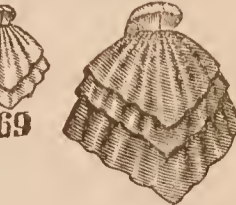
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Ladies' Cape Collars (To be made up as Two, Three or Four Cape-Collars) (Copyright): 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Ladies' Triple Circular Cape (Known as the Victoria Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Cape (Known as the Derby Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Russian Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

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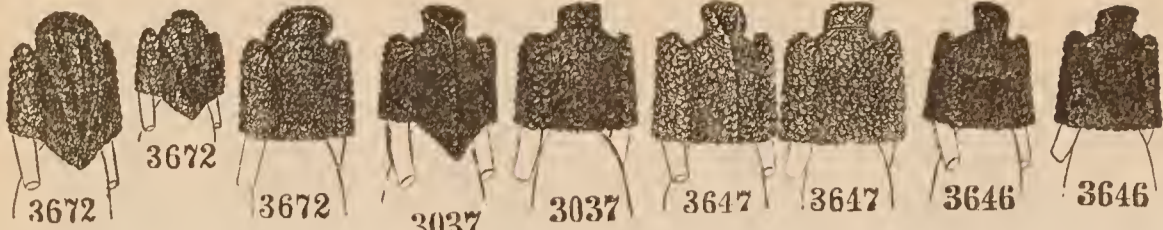


Ladies' Cape, with Yoke (To be made with One, Two or Three Upper Capes) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Misses' Circular Wrap (Also Known as the Red Riding-Hood Cloak) (Copy't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Misses' Long rap (To be made with One, Two or Three Capes) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Cape, with Attached Watteau-Plait (To be Made With or Without the Short Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

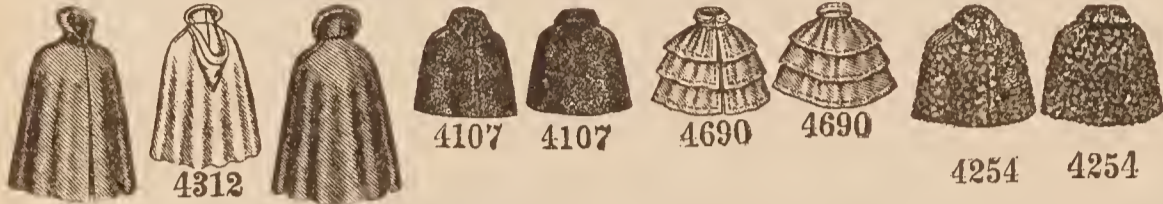


Ladies' Cape (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Cape (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Cape, with Boléro Collar (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Cape, with Boléro Collar (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Cape (To be Made With or Without a Hood) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Cape (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Triple Cape (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Ladies' Cape (Known as the Coachman's Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Cape (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Cape (Known as the Derby Cape) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Triple Circular Cape (Known as the Victoria Cape) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girls' Long Coat (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Girls' Circular Wrap (Also Known as the Red Riding Hood Cloak) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 9 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Cape (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girls' Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Collars (Known as the Derby Collars) (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

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Misses' and Girls' Cape-Collars (To be Made Up as Two, Three or Four Cape-Collars) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Hoods (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

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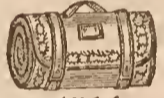


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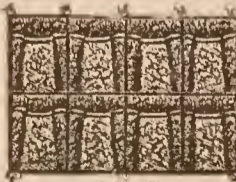
3108

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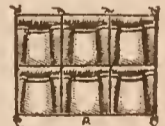
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2868



2868

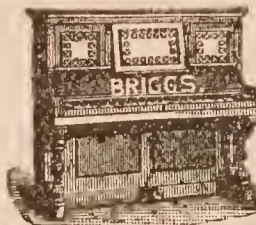
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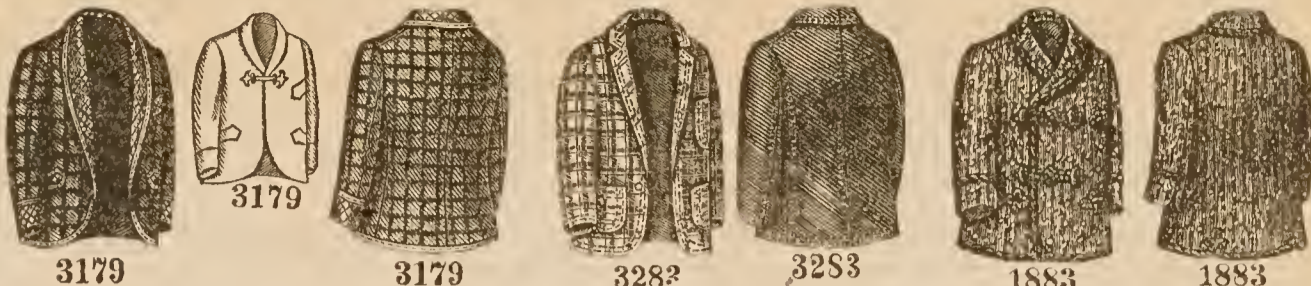
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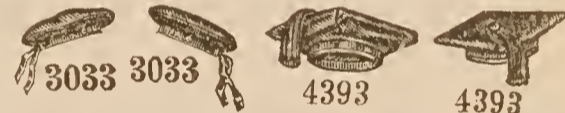
Pattern for a Polo or Travelling Cap (Copyright): 6 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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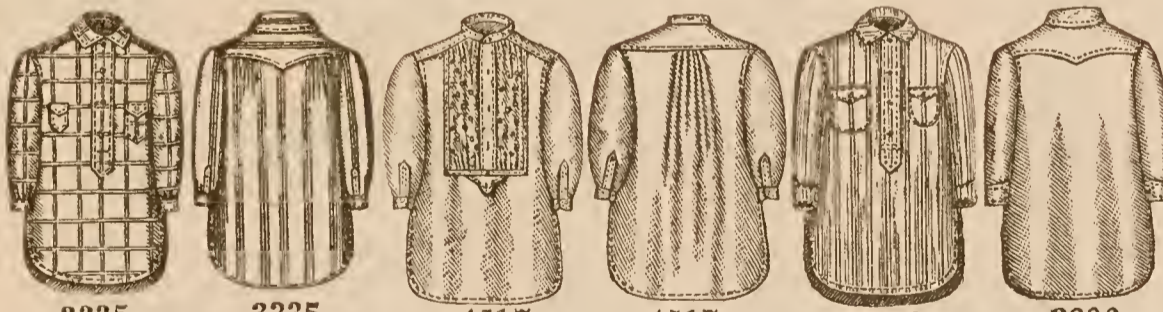


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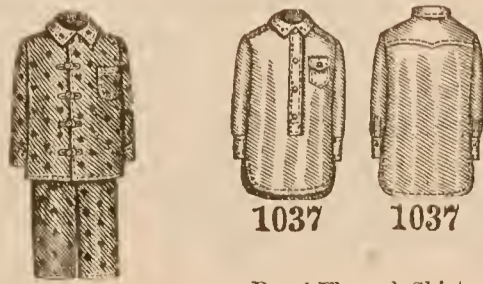
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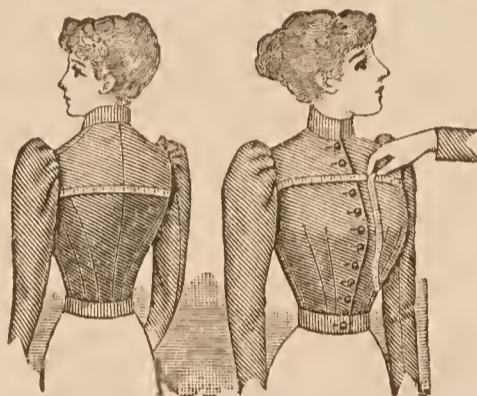
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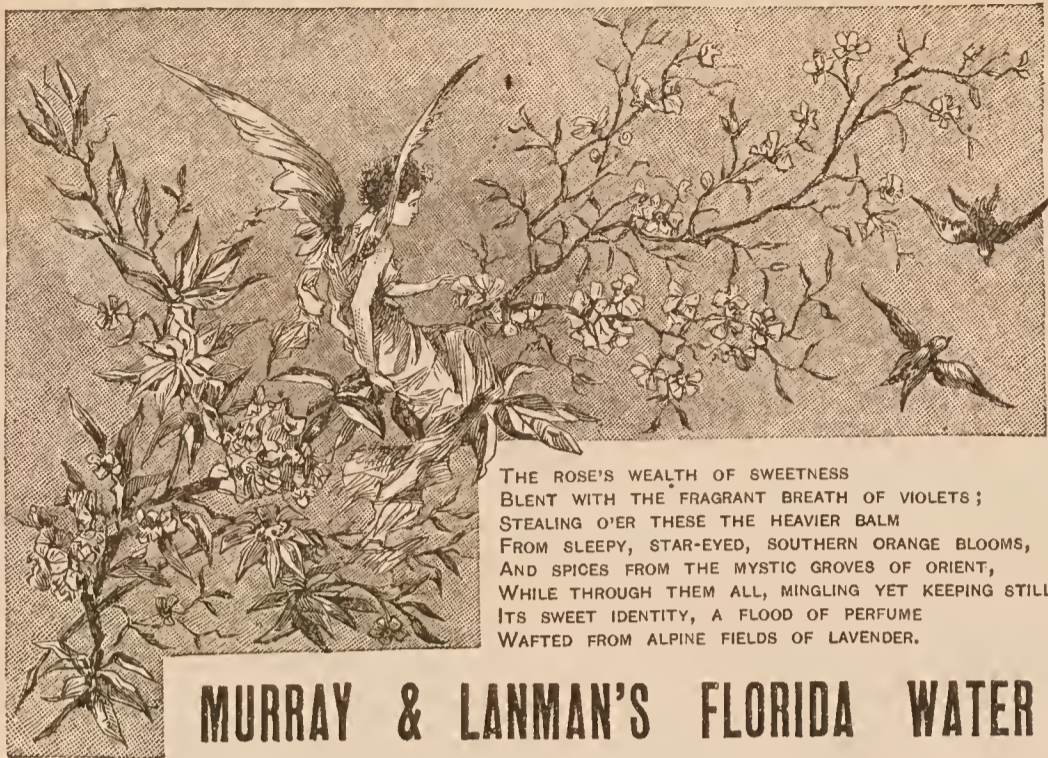
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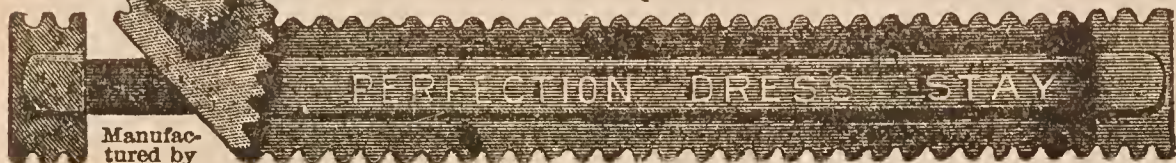
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

SAPHIRO:—François Delsarte was a trainer of dramatists and public singers. He devised a series of charts, and developed the system of human expression and the laws which govern it. Its fundamental principle is that all sentiments and ideas, as well as emotions, have their appropriate expressions.

INHABITANT OF MARS:—In passing down a church aisle a lady always precedes a gentleman. An invitation to a college commencement should be acknowledged. Pay a call within two weeks after the reception. A lady does not thank a gentleman for a dance; she has conferred the favor.

CORRESPONDENT:—We have no personal knowledge of any of the remedies referred to. Large pores in the skin of the face may often be reduced in size by bathing in soft or rain water made quite hot. Wet a large napkin in this and hold it to the face while the flesh is quite warm, then press and rub that portion where the large pores are. Continue this for half an hour every day. Redness of the nose proceeds from such a variety of causes that it is difficult to suggest a universal cure; a weakened circulation, dyspepsia, an erysipelatos tendency arc among the causes. A preparation that will reduce the redness is given in "Line upon Line" in the September DELINEATOR. Excellent recipes for pimples and black-heads are also given in that article.



From the charming little CINDERELLA in the "CRYSTAL SLIPPER."

BOSTON THEATRE, Oct. 4, 1888.

"Ben Levy, Esq., 34 West St.:
"In all my travels I have always endeavored to find your LABLACHE FACE POWDER, and I must certainly say that it is the best Powder in the market. I have used it for the past 10 years, and can safely advise all ladies to use no other.
Sincerely yours,
"MARGUERITE FISH."

The LABLACHE FACE POWDER is the purest and only perfect toilet preparation. It purifies and beautifies the complexion. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cent stamps. BEN LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West Street, Boston, Mass.

It will warm a room quickly for 1 cent expense.



The Heat-Light Saves

time—money—work—space in room—can be moved from room to room—burns either gas or oil. Smokeless—odorless—non-explosive. Will both heat and light a large room in cold weather for 7 cents a day.

Prices, \$6.00 to \$25.00.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sold at Stove and Lamp Stores or delivered by express prepaid.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

Wilcox Heat-Light Co.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

"Seeing is Believing."

Simple, Beautiful, Good—
 These words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. The choicest bric-à-brac in the palace of a Vanderbilt reveals nothing finer. We have 2,700 artistic varieties, in brass, bronze, silver and black iron.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you (on receipt of price) a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,700 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

A Christmas Present should be useful, choice and beautiful. In these points nothing equals

"The Rochester."



SUPERIOR

to all other medicines for purifying the blood and restoring the health and strength,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the standard specific for Scrofula, Catarrh Rheumatism, and Debility.

Cures Others will cure you.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
 (Continued).

POLLY:—A serviceable cycling costume may be developed in navy-blue French serge by skirt pattern No. 4642, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and blazer pattern No. 4641, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The shirt-b blouse may be made of figured Surah or China silk by pattern No. 4451, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MASCOT:—The doggerel you refer to is an old Scotch rhyme, regarding lucky and unlucky days, and is quoted thus:—

Monday for wealth,
 Tuesday for health,
 Wednesday the best day of all;
 Thursday for crosses,
 Friday for losses,
 Saturday no day at all.

BLACK PEARL:—There are many useful little holiday gifts for men which are not expensive. A mucilage stand and brush, letter or bill clip, cigar cutter, courtplaster case, ash-receiver, etc., will always prove acceptable.

PUSS:—Satin is the material usually chosen for making suspenders that are to be embroidered. Purchase an inexpensive pair and utilize the clasps and attachments. †

BASHKIRTSEFF:—Bastien La Page's celebrated painting of Joan of Arc is to be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Meissonier, as a rule, painted only male figures on small canvases, and his subjects are military and *genre*; he exhibits infinite detail and perfect finish in his works. His largest canvas is "Friedland 1807."

PINK:—The practice of having a crease pressed in trousers is a fashionable fad.

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COMPLETE. PRACTICAL. RELIABLE.

A COMPREHENSIVE Work on the Culinary Science, Showing How to Cook Well at Small Cost, and embracing

THE CHEMISTRY OF FOOD; THE FURNISHING OF THE KITCHEN; HOW TO CHOOSE GOOD FOOD; A CHOICE SELECTION OF STANDARD RECIPES; MEATS, VEGETABLES, BREAD, CAKES, PIES, DESSERTS; PROPER FOODS FOR THE SICK; ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE KITCHEN AND HOUSEHOLD GENERALLY.

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Every Recipe in THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK has been thoroughly tested. The Entire Work is written in Clear, Simple and Well-Chosen English, that everybody can understand. Especial attention has been paid to the Statement of EXACT WEIGHTS and MEASURES. Every Household should have THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK.

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Made of natural CURLY HAIR, guaranteed "becoming" to ladies who wear their hair parted, \$6 up, according to size and color. Beautifying Mask, with preparation, \$2; Hair Goods, Cosmetics, etc., sent C. O. D. anywhere. Send to the manufacturer for illustrated Price-Lists.

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PETER BENDER,
 (ESTABLISHED 1860.) 111 East 9th St., N. Y.
SEMB. & LACE BRAIDS

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON

QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.
 Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
 Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
 You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
 Crutches, &c.
 Best LEG, Wood or Rubber Foot.
\$50.
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 Self-Fitting Elastic Trusses.
 All kinds of Pads. Book on RUPTURE free.
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GEO. R. FULLER, U. S. Government Manfr, Rochester, N. Y.

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COMPLEXION

POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.

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White, } 1
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RICKSECKER'S FACE POWDER
conceals Blemishes; most Beautiful Effect, Don't Show, yet is Absolutely Harmless, Wonderful Superiority over all others. White, Pink or Yellow, 25c. Wood Box, Druggists, or by mail, for 30 cts. in stamps.
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others
are



ARTISTIC DWELLINGS
known as the Allen houses. They cost from \$650 up, and are a continual delight to the eye—because founded upon proper lines; no meretricious decorations. Views; floor-plans; estimates of cost. Send for 2d edition of illustrated book—postpaid for \$1.00.
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No Effort has been spared to make this the *Most Complete and Reliable Work* ever offered to Those Who Desire to Be Beautiful in *Mind, Manner, Feature and Form*. Defects in either direction are philosophically and scientifically discussed, in connection with suggestions and remedies concerning the same. The remedies for physical defects have been gathered from the most authentic sources, and all have the merit of having been "tried and not found wanting."

Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

While "Beauty" offers its readers copious information relative to the causes of physical blemishes and disfigurements, and gives innumerable remedies for defects of complexion, feature and form, it also includes many suggestions for the training of the mind and disposition, in order that natural or acquired physical beauty may rest on an imperishable foundation.

As this book is more comprehensive in its dealings with the subject of Beauty than any other before published, its popularity is a foregone conclusion.

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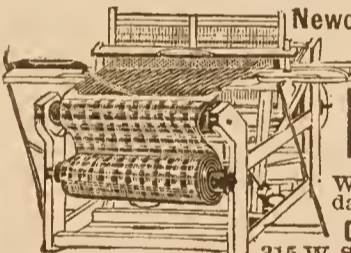
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If your dealer hasn't it, write to us.



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Gold Band, with five natural colors on each piece, all under glaze.

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791 Washington Street, Boston.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—An effective remedy for hives consists of cream of tartar taken internally, and a solution of bi-carbonate of soda applied to the affected parts. *Papier maché* is a composition used in the manufacture of tea-trays, basins and various other articles; it is made of cuttings of paper boiled in water and beaten in a mortar to a pulp, which is boiled in a solution of gum arabic or of size, to give it tenacity. The heavy bang has been out of date for a long time; a light fringe falling softly on the forehead is fashionable and very generally becoming.

MARIE:—Read "Forming a Library" in the present and preceding numbers of the DELINEATOR.

SUBSCRIBER:—There are many silk factories in the United States. An encyclopædia will give you all the information required on the subject.

RARUS:—White *peau de cygne* will make a charming wedding gown, with *point appliqué* for garniture. White *Suède* slippers and gloves are suitable adjuncts. Arrange your hair as you have been in the habit of wearing it.

GOLDEN:—In reference to patterns and materials for a comfortable evening costume, read answer to "Polly" elsewhere in these columns. A wrought-iron lamp would be a useful gift. Yellow-gold link-buttons with the initial monogram or crest enamelled upon them, or a silver-headed cane would also be suitable. When a man thanks you for a pleasant evening, say, "I am glad you enjoyed it," or words to that effect.

SILK.

Over \$1.00 Worth of
Embroidery Silk
for
40 Cts.



1 Oz. of Silk, assorted colors, (equal to 100 skeins, in every Box. All pieces good length.
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With an order for 5 ounces we give 1 extra ounce Free.
Agents wanted in every large place. Ladies can make from 10.00 to \$20.00 a week. Send Postal Note or Stamps to
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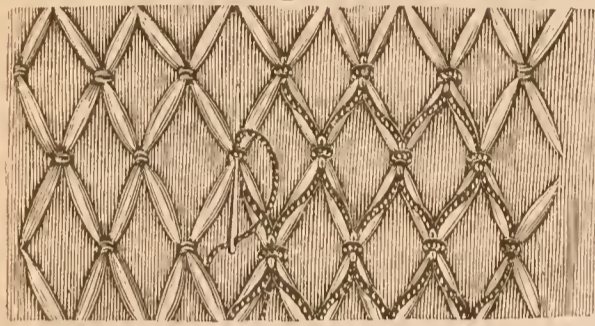
DECAY OF THE TEETH

arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic tooth-wash,

FRAGRANT SOZODONT,

will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. The formula of **Sozodont** includes only botanic ingredients and it contains only the purest and most salutary of these.

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AN ILLUSTRATED Treatise on the Manner of Making Smocking or Honey-Combing by both the American and English methods; including also Illustrations of a large number of Decorative Stitches, any of which may be used in connection with Smocking, while also suitable for Decorating Garments that are not Smocked. Among the Stitches are Plain and Fancy Feather-Stitching, Cat-Stitch-

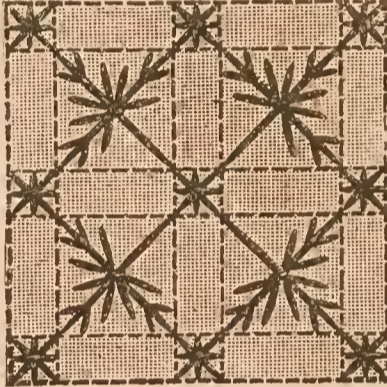
ing and Herring-Bone, Briar, Chain and Loop Stitches.

There is also a Separate Department devoted to the Illustration and Description of DESIGNS IN CROSS-STITCH for Embroidering Shepherd's-Check Woollen Fabrics, as well as Plain Goods.

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The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving:



A New and Enlarged Edition of this Convenient and Handsome Pamphlet has just been issued.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

The Author is widely known as a **RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON All Matters of Household Economy**; and the Important Subject of the Work is so intelligently handled that the **OLDEST** as well as the **LEAST EXPERIENCED** of **HOUSEKEEPERS** will be benefited by its perusal. The Work contains full instructions regarding the **Canning of Vegetables, including Corn, Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Tomatoes, etc.**; the **Canning of Fruits of all kinds**; the **Preparation of Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Catsups and Relishes**; the **Putting up of Breaded Fruits, Spiced Fruits, Fruit Butters, Dried Fruits, Syrups, Home-Made Wines, Vinegars, etc.**; besides many Hints and Suggestions as to **Selecting Vegetables and Fruit, the Easiest and Quickest Methods of doing Good Work, etc., etc.**

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Sole Agents for the U. S. 15 Acres of **DRY GOODS,** Chicago, Ill. The most important invention in the Furniture Trade. Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Send for our elegant 250-page general Catalogue of Dry Goods.

HANDSOME. COMFORTABLE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

E. W.:—For books of recitations write to Messrs. Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass.

VILLAGE LASS:—"Line upon Line" in the September DELINEATOR will give you the information you require regarding the complexion.

ALBA:—Try diluted alcohol for removing obstinate flesh-worms; it often produces excellent results. We have no personal knowledge of the advertisement you refer to.

LITTLE DOT:—Even at a home wedding the bride does not enter the room with the groom, but usually with the person who is to give her away. No reply is necessary when regrets are sent.

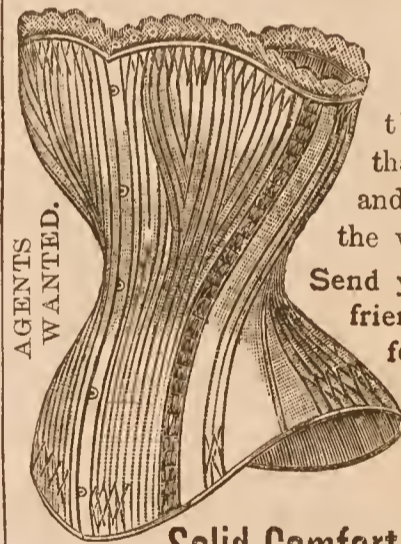
DAISY:—Always express thanks for a courtesy shown. We would not advise the use of beads in making a crocheted tie.

VILLAGE LASS:—The inscription in an engagement or wedding ring usually reads "A. B. to C. D., February twenty-third, 1893."

W. B. G. G.:—A hair-striped cheviot trimmed with black worsted braid, a dark-blue chevron, a claret-colored cloth trimmed with black Bengaline, and a serviceable tweed would make a sufficient outfit for a college girl. Various recipes for whitening the skin are presented in "Line upon Line" in the September DELINEATOR.

MIDULA:—The white petticoat is obsolete. If you would be in style, have one of heliotrope-and-black striped taffeta silk trimmed with a deep lace flounce. It is fashionable to part the hair at the middle of the head and arrange it in a simple knot at the back, but the style is not becoming to all faces. A pretty gift for a gentleman would be any of the silver trinkets seen nowadays, such as a court-plaster case, key ring or chain, cigar cutter, railroad-ticket case, stamp-box, etc.

SOLID COMFORT CORSETS



Perfect in fit, introducing new ideas in their make, that give Ease and Comfort to the wearer.

Send your own and friends' addresses for "Book about Corsets" and other valuable information free.

Solid Comfort Corset Co.,
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A Delsarte Exercise IN A Delsarte Waist.

Send for price-list of our full line of dress reform corsets, waists and braces. The most popular made.

FOR HEALTH, STYLE AND COMFORT THEY ARE UNEXCELLED.

DELSARTE CORSET CO.,
124 West 23d Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

PERPLEXITY:—If you paint, any of the following will make an inexpensive gift for your girl friend: A fancy blotter decorated with a floral design and the legend, "Blot me not from thy memory"; a paper-weight made of a smooth stone upon which a spray of leaves has been painted; and an Autumn-leaf pen-wiper.

PUPIL:—If a teacher offers members of his class tickets for an entertainment, they may be accepted with perfect propriety.

PENELOPE:—Superfluous hair can be permanently removed by the electric needle in the hands of a dermatologist. White Suède ties can be cleaned with pulverized pipe-clay, which is obtainable at any druggists. The application of the quotation "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" as it is rendered, is credited to Laurence Sterne.

M. M. M.:—A black satin dress is suitable for evening wear. We would suggest covering it with black silk drapery net, and trimming with jet. It is necessary for every guest to be registered at a hotel.

DOROTHEA:—A pretty way of arranging the crocheted squares mentioned in the October DELINEATOR is to place four squares at equal distances apart and between them join ribbons, crossing them at the center. If desired, a fancy figure may be worked in the center. Another way would be to use two silk and two crocheted squares, joining them neatly together.

SURPRISE:—The author of "The Wide, Wide World" is Miss Susan Warner, whose *nom de plume* is Elizabeth Wetherell.

MAY BLOSSOM:—A pretty mezzo-tint, etching or engraving framed in bronze leather would make an artistic Christmas gift. A white or black silk watch-guard studded with gold *fleurs-de-lis* would also be a tasteful present.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
CERTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS FROM TRADE RIVALS.

who fear the phenomenal success of
Van Houten's Cocoa

in America, innuendoes against it, and appeal to the authority of
Dr. SIDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London.
Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics."

This eminent physician ACTUALLY writes as follows:—
"From the careful analysis of Professor ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that Messrs. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.
The quotations in certain advertisements from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."
The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled and the very authority cited to injure it, has thereby been prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial.

SOMETHING FOR MOTHER and BABE • Their Comfort and Care.
YOUNG MOTHERS.



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A Pamphlet of 48 pages, fully illustrated and Recently Revised.

CONTAINS full information concerning the proper care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and specifies the various articles needed for a Baby's First Outfit. Also, treats of the necessities belonging to the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and contains hints as to Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health. If "MOTHER AND BABE" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

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DAINTY DESSERTS: Plain and Fancy.

A Bugbear of the Cuisine Banished, and the Preparing of the Sweets of the Table made an Attractive Occupation.

PRICE, 15 CENTS PER COPY.

Every Housekeeper should possess a copy of our new Pamphlet, entitled "DAINTY DESSERTS: PLAIN AND FANCY," in which she will find directions for the preparation of Dainties adapted to the palate and means of the epicure or the laborer, and to the digestion of the robust or the feeble. There are also numerous recipes admirably suited to those occasions when unexpected company arrives "just at dinner time" on that particular day when the busy housekeeper has not prepared any dessert. This little Pamphlet, with its numberless recipes for Puddings and Sauces, Pies, Creams, Custards, and French, Fancy and Frozen Desserts, is invaluable to every housekeeper, old or young, experienced or otherwise.

If "DAINTY DESSERTS" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

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NOT POISONOUS TOBACCO, BUT

MARSHALL'S PREPARED CIGARETTES.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR

Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, Etc.

PLEASANT! POPULAR! PERFECT!

Contain no tobacco, and can be smoked by ladies. Recommended by physicians. Beware of injurious imitations. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25c.

James B. Horner, - - 44 Cedar Street, - - New York. . .



Send **\$2.00** for a large **FUR RUG** 5 1/2 feet long and 33 in. wide. Perfect in every respect. Long, soft fur. Silver, white or Grey. Suitable for any Parlor or Reception Hall. Moth Proof. Cannot be equaled anywhere for double the price. Sent C. O. D. on approval. **Lawrence, Butler & Benham, 72 High Street, Columbus, Ohio.** Our Illustrated Book on Carpets and Curtains, FREE.

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THEY ARE MADE IN A GREAT VARIETY OF COLOR-EFFECTS IN COTTON, MERINO and WOOL.

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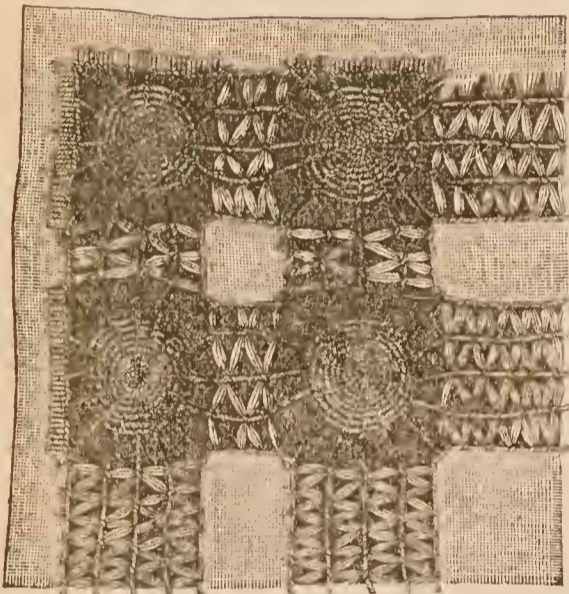
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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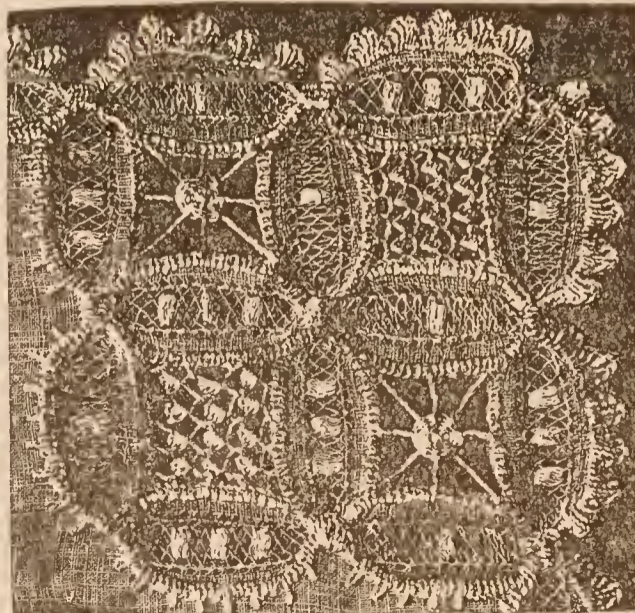
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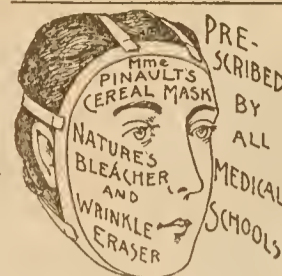
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

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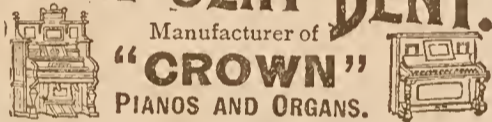
OLD SUBSCRIBER:—The age at which a person should marry depends largely upon individual temperament, circumstances, etc.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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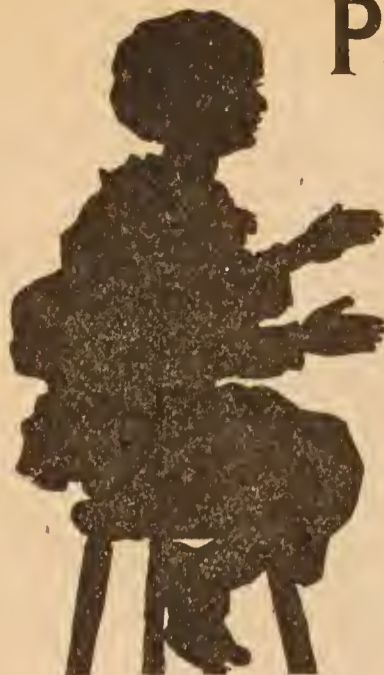
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

LEILA:—The pattern suggested is perfectly appropriate.

O. H. O.:—Neither white face-veils nor white gloves are used in deep mourning. For second mourning black, white and gray are chosen. The wedding and engagement rings may be worn together on the third finger of the left hand.

INQUIRER:—A pretty carriage blanket is described in "Mother and Babe," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents. Insertion, drawn-work and hemstitching are favored for the bottom of infants' gowns. Valuable suggestions as to infants' dresses may be found in the pamphlet above mentioned.

JUNO:—A sensible travelling dress may be made of one of the new spotted serges by skirt pattern No. 4631, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, jacket pattern No. 4634, costing 1s. or 25 cents, and vest pattern No. 3384, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The waistcoat may be made of speckled vesting and fastened with pearl buttons. Tartan or shepherd's plaid and all rough-surfaced materials are also available. Stylish hats are shown in the DELINEATOR each month. Wear piqué Suède or mahogany dog-skin gloves with the above toilette. "What Shall I Do?" in the September DELINEATOR, gives valuable suggestions in reference to a church wedding. The bridesmaids may wear picture-hats, and any of the light shades which blend harmoniously. A tea-gown may be worn at breakfast.

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The Lalla Rookh Dress Cutting System
is the surprise of all practical ladies. Directions with every system. Easy to use without instructions. Just what everybody needs. Price, \$2.00. Address:
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AGENTS WANTED.

BEAUTY ACCOMMODATION WAIST, No. 7,
gives perfect form with ease of movement, develops bust, while not enlarging waist. Tampico Dress Forms with each Waist. Removable Steels, Adjustable Shoulder Straps, Laced at Back, Buttoned Front, Curved at Back to the Figure. In White and Black, 18 to 30 in. By mail, for \$1.50. Little Beauty Waists for children, the best. Catalogue free.
E. H. HORWOOD & CO., 51 MERCER ST., N. Y.

THIS page illustrates an assortment of **DOLLS' PATTERNS,**

which will be found very convenient in preparing man dolls, lady dolls, girl dolls, boy dolls and baby dolls for the holiday festivals in which they take so prominent a part.

The Patterns can be had, in the sizes specified, from ourselves or any of our agents. In ordering, please specify the numbers and sizes desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited],
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Pattern for a Lady Dolls' Body (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Miss, Boy or Man Dolls' Body (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Lengths (With Head Attached), 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

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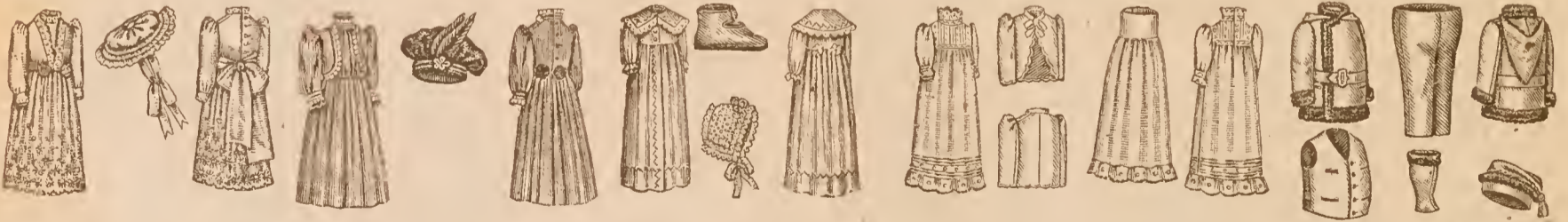


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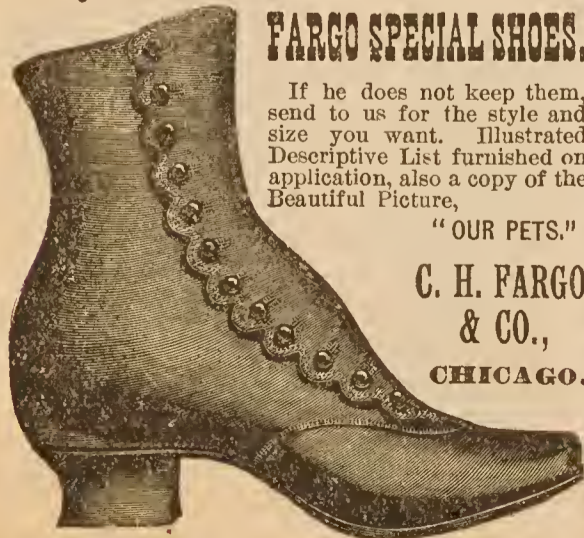
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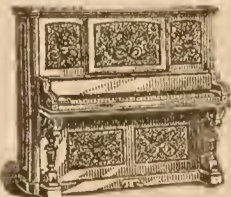
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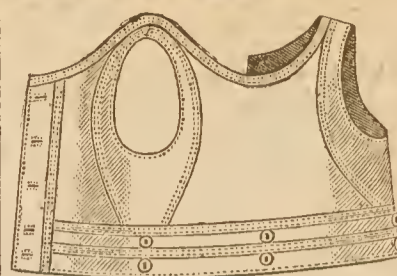
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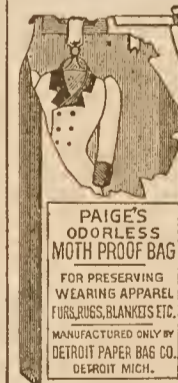
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No 4
April 1893
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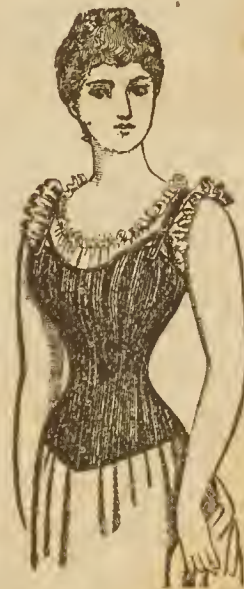
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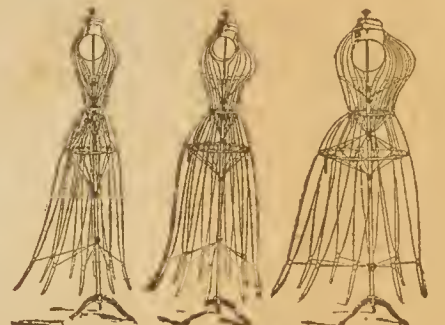
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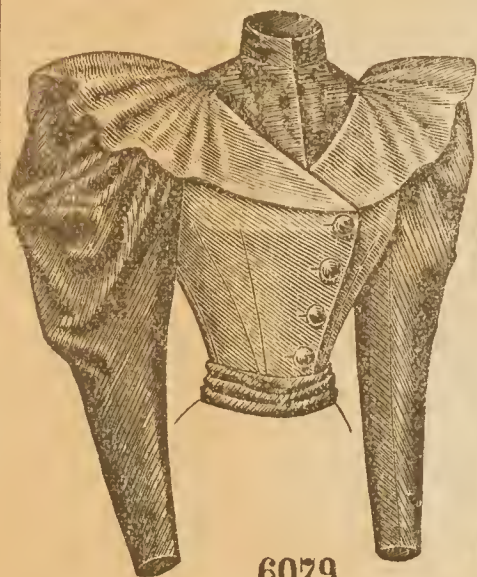


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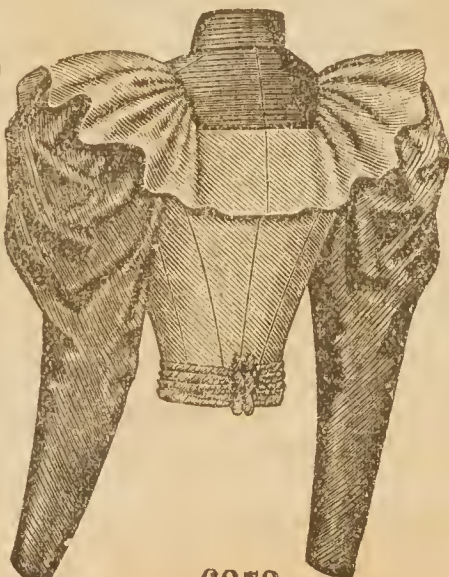
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FIGURE No. 55 Q.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6011 (copyright), price 30 cents.

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FIGURE No. 392 B.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6003 (copyright), price 25 cents.

THE "REPORT OF JUVENILE" FASHIONS is a necessary adjunct to every well appointed Dressmaking, Tailoring and Children's Outfitting Establishment. If you are a Dressmaker, and have frequent or occasional calls for styles for misses or little folks, this report meets your needs for a handsome Plate of Garments developed in suitable colors and combinations of shades. Illustrating, as it does, a nice assortment of Boys' as well as Girls' Styles in each issue, it is also of much service to the practical tailor, in these days when modes for boys are given equal attention with those for their elders. To children's outfitters and clothiers generally the publication is invaluable, inasmuch as it gives them an intelligent idea of young people's clothing sufficiently far in advance of their time of sale each season to allow the manufacturer an opportunity to make up his goods beforehand, with full confidence that his productions will be acceptable to the buying public.

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FIGURE No. 444 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Empire Dress No. 6081 (copyright), price 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 10 cents.

A NEW DEPARTURE,

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As has been generally known to makers of ladies' costuming, the QUARTERLY REPORT has heretofore consisted of a handsome chromo-lithographic Plate illustrating fashions for ladies, and a magazine containing a description of the Plate, articles upon fabrics and trimmings, millinery and coiffures, etc. Interesting as it has been, however, it has, commencing with the issue for Spring, 1893, become a work of much greater importance and convenience to dressmakers, whether their labors be confined to the limits of the family circle or be performed in establishments that cater to the public tastes.

The Plate itself, while retaining its characteristics as a pleasing exemplar of the latest modes in ladies' wear, produces the newest fabrics, textures and tints so clearly and efficiently that those who adopt its combinations cannot fail to be pleased with the results. It is printed in lithograph with water-color effects, by processes only recently perfected, which permit a fidelity to originals in reproduction otherwise impossible of attainment. While it is also issued in its usual size for window and other display, the figures are so grouped upon it as to permit its subdivision into several smaller Plates suitable for handling. By this plan, it can be made as convenient for use as if it had been issued in pamphlet form, while it loses none of its primary advantages as a distinctively representative Plate of Fashions.



This picture illustrates the effect of a figure from the Large Spring Ladies' Colored Plate, when detached and mounted for convenient inspection.

FIGURE No. 44 Q.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Long Trained Skirt No. 4734 (copyright), price 40 cents; Evening Waist No. 4952 (copyright), price 25 cents; and Cape No. 4997 (copyright), price 35 cents.

Supplementary to the large Plate for Spring, 1893, and included in the same issue without extra charge, are three separate smaller Plates printed in tinted inks, which give the subscriber a fair idea of the handiness of the large Plate when subdivided into the groupings of its figures. These three Plates illustrate respectively "Visiting and Carriage Toilettes," "Promenade Costumes" and "House and Evening Dresses," all of them in the quaintly picturesque Empire Style which has come so rapidly into popular favor.

The Descriptive Book, which forms a part of the Publication, has also taken a new departure. Every figure on the four Plates is described in detail, the descriptions being rendered additionally attractive and explanatory by the introduction with each of miniature front and back views of the mode represented, these miniatures giving the reader an understanding of how the garments would appear if differently or less elaborately trimmed.

Furthermore, the Book contains a choice selection of figures in addition to those represented on the Plates. These figures are fully described, and in every case reverse views of the garments shown by the figures, engraved in our popular size, accompany the descriptions.

Other items of improvement and interest are added, but we believe we have said enough to satisfy our patrons that the Publication under the new conditions is more than ever entitled to the fullest measure of popular esteem.

The subscription price of the Ladies' Quarterly Report remains the same—\$1.00 per year. An advertisement of the Publication will be found on the third page of this issue.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., (Limited),

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This picture illustrates a grouping in miniature, such as are represented in the Supplementary Plates accompanying the Large Spring Ladies' Colored Plate.

FIGURE No. 66 Q.—LADIES' FULL-DRESS COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4848 (copyright), price 50 cents.

FIGURE No. 77 Q.—LADIES' PRINCESS' CORSELET COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4805 (copyright), price 40 cents.



FIGURE No. 397 B.—LADIES' COSTUME.

FIGURE No. 398 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 334.)



FIGURE No. 399 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 400 B.—LADIES' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 335.)



FIGURE NO. 401 B.

FIGURE NO. 402 B.

FIGURES NOS. 401 B AND 402 B.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 336 and 337.)



FIGURE NO. 403 B.



FIGURE NO. 404 B.

FIGURES NOS. 403 B AND 404 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 338 and 339.)

The FASHIONABLE



VOL. XLI.

April, 1893.

No. 4.

Remarks on Current Fashions.



FIGURES NOS. 405 B AND 406 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTES.—(Other Views of these Toilettes are given on Page 332.)

Top garments hold a prominent place in Spring wardrobes, not only because they are necessary for comfort in the changeable weather to be expected at this season, but also because Dame Fashion just now regards them with special favor.

The long Empire coat is fashionable for driving and travelling, and

will also be utilized during the Summer as a dust-cloak.

A novel circular cape has a cluster of plaits laid in its back, and a deep, double-pointed collar.

Another attractive Spring wrap is close-fitting, reaches well below the belt-line and has stole or tab fronts and a long, pointed center-back. The stole fronts and center-back may differ from the sides in color or fabric. This style will be a favorite for mourning wear.

A recent design for a half-long, half-fitting, double-breasted coat, with or without lapped seams, includes shoulder frills, which may be used or omitted.

A handsomely proportioned double-breasted coat of moderate length is provided for use in the saddle. It will be worn over a riding habit during the Spring, and as the weather grows warmer over a linen shirt, and tie, or a vest-like tucker of the coat material or some contrasting fabric. Such a coat may easily be made and pressed at home.

Blazer suits are as popular as ever for travelling and the promenade, and novel features are introduced in their construction. Their girdled waists of silk, cashmere or cambric are wonderfully graceful; and in some instances a triple coachman's cape is provided, to be used when needed.

Last season figured sleeves were fashionable for waists of plain material. This year, yokes, which are almost universal, and the closely fitted lower parts of sleeves, are figured, while the full waists and the full portions of the sleeves are of plain fabrics.

A lately devised Empire gown was intended primarily for ceremonious uses, but its design may be satisfactorily chosen for tea-gowns. The train may be cut off and a tucker added when a dancing dress is desired.

Mother-Hubbards with ample sleeves and pretty oval yokes are once more in vogue. They may be girdled high or low, or may be allowed to hang free.

Waists are likely to be the most ornamental parts of fashionable costumes.

The Martha-Washington waist or bodice will be a general favorite for wear with blazers, sleeveless Etons, etc. Its girdle may fasten behind under a large or small bow, with an ornamental buckle, or beneath an upright ruffle to match the closing of the collar.

Another new blouse has a shirred yoke of the material, a short skirt, and a large, crushed girdle with gathered or pendent ends.

Pointed and round bodices are alike fashionable for both firm and flexible goods. Both styles have full bretelles or Berthas of the dress goods, lace or some other ornamental fabric—provided, of course, these decorations are becoming.

Nine-gored and seven-gored skirts with bias seams are among the latest styles.

FIGURE No. 397 B.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 329.)

FIGURE No. 397 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6112 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 348 of this magazine.

The costume is here shown developed in a combination of mode Henrietta cloth and forest-green satin. The skirt, which displays the general characteristics of the Empire and circular bell modes, is of round length and has bias back edges joined in a center seam. The shaping of the skirt produces slight fulness at the top, which is collected in gathers at the front and sides, and in tiny, backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam; and the skirt is distended in regulation fashion at the bottom and decorated with five spaced bias folds of satin, each fold being headed with narrow jet gimp. The skirt is worn over the waist, and the narrow band finishing its upper edge is concealed by a shaped belt that is trimmed at the upper edge with gimp.

The round waist is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams; it has a full front and seamless back separated by under-arm gores, and arranged upon a closely adjusted body of lining that is closed at the center of the front. The front is disposed with becoming fulness at the center by gathers at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line of the front and back is drawn to the center and collected in shirrings. The front is ornamented with two folds of satin headed with gimp and applied crosswise, one at the bust and the other some distance above. The sleeves have full Empire puffs upon which broad bretelles rest with pretty fulness. The free edges of the bretelles are trimmed with gimp, and each wrist is ornamented with two encircling, gimp-headed folds of satin. The close-fitting standing collar closes at the left shoulder seam and is decorated at the top with gimp.

Pretty Summer gowns may be made up by the mode in India silk, cr  pon, whipcord, ehallis, flowered or satin-striped organdy, dauphine, Bulgarian flouncings, gingham, percale, etc. *Point de G  ne* or Irish-point embroidery,

lace, ribbon, bands or ruffles, gimp, fancy braid, Persian trimming, milliners' folds or frills of the material may provide the skirt garniture. The style offers splendid opportunities for combinations of goods and colors, and a simple flat decoration is preferred for the skirt.

The large straw hat is faced with velvet and stylishly trimmed with feathers.



FIGURE No. 407 B.—LADIES' BLAZER COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6116 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 339.)

FIGURE No. 398 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 329.)

FIGURE No. 398 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' Empire gown. The pattern, which is No. 6130 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 347 of this magazine.

The short-waisted effect, and the flowing draperies of the Empire modes are here shown to advantage in a charming combination of striped drapery net and plain velvet and silk. The gown, which is appropriate for wear at balls, weddings, state dinners, etc., may be made with or without a train of graceful length, and with a high or a low neck, as preferred, the pattern providing for the different styles. The gown is closed invisibly along the left shoulder seam and under-arm dart, and has a Princess lining adjusted by the customary darts and seams and closed at the center of the front. The skirt portion of the Princess back has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam, extra fulness being underfolded in fan-plaits that flare into the graceful folds of the train. The front and back of the gown are joined in side seams that pass into the corresponding seams of the lining, and are disposed with graceful fulness at the center by gathers at the top, the fronts being rendered smooth over the hips by under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the Princess. The fulness at the back falls into the stately folds of the train, while that at the front spreads gradually to the lower edge. Above the front and back is arranged a yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams and disposed in full, soft folds by gathers at the top; and the seams joining the front and back to the yoke are concealed by fanciful portions of velvet, which are joined in

short under-arm seams, and arranged with pretty fulness by gathers at the side edges and closely drawn gathers under a knot of velvet

at the center of the front and back. Full Empire puffs are arranged upon the coat sleeves; and bretelles of lace, which fall lightly upon the puffs, are very broad over the shoulders and are narrowed to points at the ends. The wrists are decorated with oriental passementerie, and similar passementerie is arranged upon the front to follow the lower outlines of the fanciful portion. The lower edge of the gown is garnitured with a band of oriental passementerie, and the close-fitting standing collar is decorated to correspond with the wrists. When a gown with a low neck and short sleeves is desired, the yoke is omitted, the Princess lining cut away, and the sleeves cut off below the puffs.

The Empire modes are wonderfully becoming to tall, slender women and are now almost universally adopted for gowns of ceremony. *Crêpe de Chine*, silk, crépon, India or China silk or soft Surah will develop them exquisitely, and velvet, figured or striped silk, etc., may be used in combination with any of the above mentioned fabrics. All sorts of pretty woollens are also appropriate for a gown of this kind, which may be made fanciful by the addition of lace, ribbon, fancy stitching, galloon, buckles, etc

the seam. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with four evenly spaced bias folds of satin lined with thin crinoline and interlined with cotton. These folds may be purchased by the yard ready made.

The blouse is worn beneath the skirt and has a full back and full fronts separated by under-arm gores; it is made over a body of lining that is accurately fitted by the customary darts and seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The blouse is shirred to round-yoke depth at the top, and the fulness below is drawn well toward the center of the front and back and collected at the waist-line in two rows of shirring. Full puffs that extend to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves; each puff is gathered at the top and bottom and along the seam and is tacked at intervals to the sleeve, the tacking causing it to droop gracefully about the arm. Below the puff, the sleeve is tastefully trimmed with three encircling bias satin bands placed at equal distances apart. The collar is concealed by an ornament of black satin, the overlapping end of which is turned under and shirred to form a pretty frill at the throat. A large bow of satin ribbon is placed at the bust, and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled girdle, which is closed at the center of the front, its overlapping end being turned under and shirred to form a frill.

The toilette will be appropriate for visiting and reception wear, and may be developed in *crêpe de Chine*, embroidered vailing, mull, figured batiste or organdy. Lace, insertion, two-toned embroidery, passementerie, jet, beaded net, Persian bands and ribbon may be applied in any manner suggested by good taste.

The picturesque hat is of black straw, faced with velvet and trimmed with flowers and ribbons.



FIGURE No. 399 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 330.)

FIGURE No. 399 B.—This consists of a Ladies' shirred blouse, and Empire skirt. The blouse pattern, which is No. 6124 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 359 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6133 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 362.

In the present instance the toilette is shown developed in figured black drapery net over black satin. The skirt, which is known as the Empire circular bell, is one of the most fashionable novelties of the season. It is made without darts, yet fits with perfect smoothness at the top; and it flares broadly at the bottom after the fashion of the bell shapes and falls about the figure in soft, graceful folds or flutes. The bias back edges meet in a seam at the center of the back, a placket being made above

FIGURE No. 408 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Empire Skirt No. 6133 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Yoke Shirt-Waist No. 6121 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 340.)

The skirt pattern, which is No. 6099 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist

FIGURE No. 400 B.—LADIES' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 330.)

FIGURE No. 400 B.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and nine-gored Empire skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 6082 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 358 of this publication.

measure, and is differently portrayed on page 361.

Blue-and-white striped gingham was here selected for the dainty dress, and two-toned novelty lace was used for trimming. The lace has a cream ground, and the pattern upon it is tinted to match the prevailing hue in the gingham. The skirt is a striking example of the fashionable Empire modes, flaring broadly at the bottom, and falling about the figure in free, graceful folds. It consists of nine gores and is known as the 1830 skirt. The gores are shaped to be narrow at the top, where enough fulness is collected in a double row of gathers at the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment over the hips. The back-gores are coarsely gathered at the top and fall from the belt in soft, rolling folds. The bottom of the skirt is tastefully trimmed with a row of two-toned lace headed by a narrow band.

The waist has full, low-necked back and fronts, which are shaped in round outline at the top and joined in under-arm seams; these portions reach almost

of lace. The lining revealed with round-yoke effect at the top, is trimmed with upright rows of lace, and the standing collar is decorated with a downward-turning row of similar lace. The sleeves are of the mutton-leg shape and are mounted upon smooth coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and for a short distance along the upper part of the seam and droop gracefully from the shoulders to the elbows, below which they fit smoothly. Each wrist is trimmed with an upright row of lace, which is shaped to form a deep point at the back of the arm. The materials and trimmings employed in dressing this figure, as well as those used at figure No. 399 B, may be procured from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

The mode will develop attractively in all varieties of washable materials, gingham, percale, chambray, cambric and cross-barred muslin being very serviceable. Irish-point lace, nainsook or Hamburg edging, fancy bands and cotton braids are among favored trimmings.



FIGURE No. 410 B.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6086 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. (For Description see Page 341.)

to the waistline, and are arranged upon a fitted body of lining, which extends to the lower edge of a fitted bodice-girdle and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full back and fronts are gathered at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn well to the center and collected in a double row of shirring. The upper edges of the fronts and back are trimmed with a drooping frill of lace headed by a narrow band; and the lower

a Ladies' basque and Empire skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6118 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 355 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6133 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again illustrated on page 362 of this DELINEATOR.

A very handsome gown is here represented, the material being black faille. The skirt, which is known as the Empire circular bell,

FIGURES NOS. 401 B AND 402 B.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see Page 331.)

FIGURE No. 401 B.—This consists of



FIGURE No. 409 B.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6094 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. (For Description see Page 341.)

edge of the full portions is concealed by the bodice-girdle, which is overlaid with an upward and downward turning row



FIGURE No. 411 B.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6096 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. (For Description see Page 342.)



FIGURE NO. 412 B.—LADIES' WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6093 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 342.)



FIGURE NO. 414 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6098 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 343.)

because it displays the most attractive features of these two popular modes, is made without darts and fits smoothly at the top. It is unusually wide at the bottom and falls about the figure in soft, graceful folds or flutes. The bias back edges are joined in a center seam, and the bottom of the skirt is handsomely decorated with a band of feather trimming and three narrow rows of jet passementerie.

The basque is shaped in V outline at the top both back and front, prettily revealing the neck; it is admirably conformed to the figure by the customary darts and seams, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The basque shapes a well defined point at the center of the front and back and arches stylishly over the hips. Upon the front are arranged handsome jet boléro-fronts, from the front and lower edges of which hangs a rich jet fringe. If preferred, the basque may be fashioned in low, round or square outline, or it may be made with a high neck and standing collar, the various styles being provided for by the pattern. The short puff sleeves are richly studded with set jewels of jet, and trimmed at their lower edges with feather bands. The neck edge of the basque is decorated with a similar band.



FIGURE NO. 413 B.—LADIES' YOKE WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6120 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 342.)

The pattern is also arranged for elbow sleeves with double puffs, and for long sleeves showing



double puffs and a close cuff effect.

The mode will be an especial favorite for ceremonious gowns, and will develop handsomely in brocade, *cuir royal*, embroidered *chiffon*, *satin duchesse*, Bengaline or rich lace. Jet or pearl passementerie, gold, silver or jewelled ornaments, laces or ribbons may be used for garniture.

FIGURE NO. 402 B.—This consists of a Ladies' Empire evening waist and circular skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 6103 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 356 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6108 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 360.

An elegant ball gown for a blonde is here shown made of brocaded silk and *chiffon* in a delicate shade of green. The skirt is known as the "1830" skirt on account of its unusual width at the bottom and its voluminous folds, which fall softly about the figure. It is made to fit smoothly at the top without darts, and consists of a tablier front-gore and two back-gores, the bias back edges of which meet in a seam at the center of the back. The bottom of the skirt is tastefully trimmed with a narrow frill of *chiffon* headed by a band of Persian embroidery, and a similar band of embroidery is arranged a short distance above.

The low-necked Empire waist, with its stomacher, enormous puffed sleeves and Bertha frill is quaintly picturesque. It has fitted lining-fronts, which are closed at the center. The side-fronts are perfectly smooth-fitting, and their front edges are finished with a cording of the material; they open effectively over a stomacher, which is overlaid with puffs of *chiffon* separated by bands of ribbons, a tiny bow being coquetishly placed at the center of each band. The seamless back is mounted upon a fitted back of lining and is separated from the fronts by under-arm and side-back gores. A wide Bertha frill of *chiffon* falls from the neck edge of the waist, being arranged in two triple box-plaits upon each shoulder. The edge of the frill is daintily decorated with spangles and a row of narrow ribbon, the spangles matching the tints in the Persian embroidery used upon the skirt. The very full, short puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop gracefully from the shoulders; and they are finished at the lower edge with deep frills of *chiffon* ornamented with ribbons and spangles to correspond with the Bertha. The belt is concealed by a ribbon, which is brought to the front and arranged in loops and ends that fall prettily over the skirt.

The toilette will develop elegantly in brocaded silk, *cuir royal*, *satin duchesse*, Bengaline, faille, Pompadour silk, embroidered *chiffon*, *crêpe* and other fabrics of a similar nature, with rich gold, silver, jet or jewelled passementerie, delicate lace, feathers or embroidery for decoration. Rolls of shaded *chiffon* will make dainty foot-trimmings and so will double pinked ruchings made up of two shades of silk, the lighter material being placed outside the darker. The Empire waist is also known as the Granny waist.

FIGURES NOS. 403 B, 404 B, 405 B AND 406 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see Pages 332 and 333.)

FIGURES NOS. 403 B AND 406 B.—These two figures illustrate the

same patterns—a Ladies' serpentine waist and Empire skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 6125 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different representation on page 356 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6012 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

At figure No. 403 B the toilette is represented developed in fine dotted batiste, and lace and ribbon contribute dainty garniture. The waist, which is also known as the "Martha-Washington waist," has fichu fronts, which are crossed over the bust in soft, diagonal folds resulting from shirrings at the shoulder edges, and are extended to the center of back, where their ends, which are narrowed to points, are tied in a bow at the waist-line; and underneath are dart-fitted fronts of lining that are closed at the center and turned under or cut away at the top to reveal the throat in a modest V. The back is seamless and is arranged upon a fitted back of lining, the fulness at the waist-line being drawn closely to the center by a short row of gathers. Under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The fanciful sleeves have double Empire puffs arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep facings of the material. The sleeves are banded at the wrists, and below and between the puffs with ribbon tied in butterfly bows at the back of the arm; and from beneath each band a frill of lace falls with dainty effect. The fanciful collar of the pattern is here omitted, and the fronts are ornamented with a fall of lace, the ends of which are narrowed to points.

The skirt unites the chief characteristics of the Empire and circular bell modes and is fitted smoothly at the top by

darts. The fulness at the back is arranged at each side of the center seam in six tiny backward-turning plaits that flare into voluminous folds below, the skirt being distended after the manner of the Empire shapes. The



FIGURE NO. 415 B.—LADIES' LONG EMPIRE COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6104 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 343.)

skirt is tastefully trimmed at the bottom with lace flatly applied.

The large hat of dotted batiste is bent to suit the face and is trimmed at the front with loops of batiste and a rose.

Figure No. 406 B represents a partial back view, the material shown being dark silk. The neck is here finished high with the fancy collar.

A charming toilette for a Midsummer *fête* may be developed by the mode in lawn showing yellow chrysanthemums and a white corded vermicelli design upon a cream ground. Dotted Swiss, *dauphine*, Bulgarian flouncing, cotton *crépon* and Canton *crépe* will also make up daintily in this way, and personal taste may be given full sway in the matter of garniture, lace, embroidery, ribbon, etc., being equally pretty and appropriate.

FIGURES NOS. 404 B AND 405 B.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' waist and Empire skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 6126 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 358 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6012 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

A striking combination of French-gray cashmere, white Surah and black satin was selected for the toilette shown at figure No. 404 B, and milliners' folds of satin contribute fashionable garniture. The fanciful waist has a fitted back and a full front arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining that are closed at the center. The full front is disposed in soft folds at the center by gathers at the top and shirrings at the waistline, and is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams; it is effectively disclosed between the flaring fronts of the removable jacket, which are turned back at the top in broad, satin-faced revers and prettily rounded toward the back, which is seamless. The waist is worn beneath the skirt, and a wrinkled Empire belt is worn, its ends being gathered up and closed at the center of the back beneath a rosette of satin. The sleeves have double Empire puffs extending to the elbow; below the puffs they are decorated with five encircling milliners' folds. The edge of the jacket is trimmed

with a milliners' fold of satin, and at the neck is a satin standing collar that closes at the left shoulder seam.

The skirt is in Empire full circular bell style and is fully described at figure No. 403 B. The lower edge is trimmed according to the latest fancy with five milliners' folds of satin.

The straw hat has an indented brim edged with fancy braid, and flowers and satin-edged ribbon comprise the trimming.

At figure No. 405 B is shown a back view of the toilette developed in an artistic combination of *réséda* cloth and black satin. Milliners' folds of black satin encircle the bottom of the skirt almost to the knee, and trim the collar and the sleeves below the puffs. The free edges of the jacket are also decorated with milliners' folds.

The toilette is exceptionally graceful and will develop artistically in Bengaline, poplin, faille, Ondine, glacé cheviot, mélange suiting, camel's-hair and other fashionable fabrics. Any of the above-mentioned materials will unite handsomely with velvet, which will be used for facings and folds. Braid, gimp, galloon, flat bands, etc., may supply the garniture, if preferred.



FIGURE NO. 416 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Nine-Gored Empire Skirt No. 6099 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Empire Coat No. 6102 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 344.)

FIGURE NO. 407 B.—LADIES' BLAZER COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 334.)

FIGURE NO. 407 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' blazer costume. The pattern, which is No. 6114 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in five views on page 346 of this DELINEATOR.

Blue cloth and Sultan-red Surah are here attractively combined to produce a serviceable costume, narrow black gimp supplying tasteful decoration. The skirt, which is fashionably wide and flares broadly at the bottom, consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores. Just enough fulness is arranged in gathers at the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment over the hips, and the back is coarsely gathered at the top, the center seam being concealed by the fulness. The lower edge of the skirt is simply trimmed with a row of narrow gimp.

The blouse is made of silk and is worn beneath the skirt. The fronts are

disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the neck at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center; and they join

the seamless back in under-arm and shoulder seams. The back is also gathered at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the figure by tapes, which are inserted in a casing across the back and tied over the fronts. The mutton-leg sleeves are gathered at the top and droop gracefully from the shoulders, while below the elbow a smooth effect is presented. The rolling collar has prettily rounded ends and is mounted on a shaped band, which is closed at the throat with a button and button-hole. A narrow knife-plaiting of Surah trims the free edges of the collar attractively, and a Directoire frill falls from the front edge of the overlapping front to the waist-line. The waist is encircled by a plaited Empire belt, which is closed invisibly at the left side.

The blazer opens gracefully over the blouse and is of stylish depth; it has loose fronts reversed at the top in tapering lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The lapels are faced with the material, and the facing is continued down the front edges of the fronts to form underfacings. The fronts may be connected at the bust by a pointed strap buttoned underneath, or they may be left open, as illustrated. Under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam adjust the blazer smoothly at the sides and back, the side seams being discontinued a short distance from the lower edge. A fanciful pocket-welt is applied diagonally upon each front, and its ends and upper edge are followed with rows of stitching. The coat sleeves are shaped by the customary inside and outside seams, and are gathered at the top to droop gracefully from the shoulders, while below the elbows a smooth effect is produced. Each wrist is tastefully finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by the Empire cape, which is attached beneath the collar and lapels and consists of three graduated capes that flare broadly at the front and droop softly over the shoulders. The free edges of the cape, collar and lapels are tastefully outlined with a row of gimp, and the remaining loose edges of the jacket are finished with a double row of machine-stitching.

The jacket and skirt will develop stylishly in storm serge, camel's-hair, tweed, cheviot or flannel; and they may be made up with severe plainness or simply trimmed with rows of soutache braid, gimp or machine-stitching. The blouse may be made of silk, chambray, batiste, cambric, percale, Oxford suiting, lawn or sateen, and the frills may be omitted, if not admired.

The jaunty turban is of dark-blue straw and is prettily trimmed with a fanciful bow at the front and fine flowers.

FIGURE NO. 408 B.—
LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 335.)

FIGURE NO. 408 B.—This consists of a Ladies' yoke shirt-waist and Empire skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 6121 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 359 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6133 and costs 1s. 6d.

or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 362.



FIGURE NO. 417 B.—LADIES' WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6079 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 344.)



FIGURE NO. 418 B.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Blouse-Waist No. 6029 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Boléro or Zouave Jacket No. 6080 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 345.)

Blue-and-white cross-barred gingham was here selected for the graceful toilette, with embroidered edging in two widths and insertion for decoration. The skirt, which is known as the Empire circular bell, is made without darts and fits smoothly across the hips; it is very wide at the bottom and falls about the figure in free, graceful folds. The bias edges meet in a seam at the center of the back, and a placket is finished above the seam. The skirt is trimmed with two rows of the broader edging placed wide apart, and a row of insertion encircles it about at the knee.

The waist has a seamless yoke that is bias at the front and straight at the back, and full lower-portions which are joined in under-arm seams, the closing being performed invisibly at the center of the front. The full portions are gathered at the top, and the waist is drawn in at the belt-line by tapes inserted in a double casing across the back and tied over the fronts. A box-plait, which is attractively overlaid with a band of insertion, is formed at the front edge of the overlapping front and extends to the neck. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top to arch stylishly over the shoulders; they are deeply slashed at the back of the arm and completed with pointed overlaps, their lower edges being gathered and finished with cuffs that are trimmed at the lower edges with embroidered edging and closed with studs. At the neck is a rolling

collar mounted upon a band, which is closed at the throat with a stud. The square ends of the collar flare broadly at the throat, and the loose edges are prettily trimmed with embroidered edging headed by a band of insertion. A patch pocket applied to the left front is overlaid by an upright row of embroidered edging. The waist is worn beneath the skirt and encircled by a belt overlaid with a row of insertion.

Pretty toilettes may be developed by this mode in challis, crêpon, silk gingham, chambray, percale, cambrie, lawn, dimity and plain and figured batiste. The skirt may be trimmed with bias bands of the material headed by pipings in a prettily contrasting color, or with embroidered edging or spaced rows of fancy braid. For the waist decoration may be chosen novelty lace, embroidered bands or fancy cotton braids, applied in any tasteful manner.

The beoming straw hat is artistically trimmed with plumes, ribbon and a wing.

FIGURE NO. 409 B.—LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 336.)

FIGURE NO. 409 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 6094 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 354 of this DELINEATOR.

The cape continues to hold its own among the fashionable top-garments, and the one here

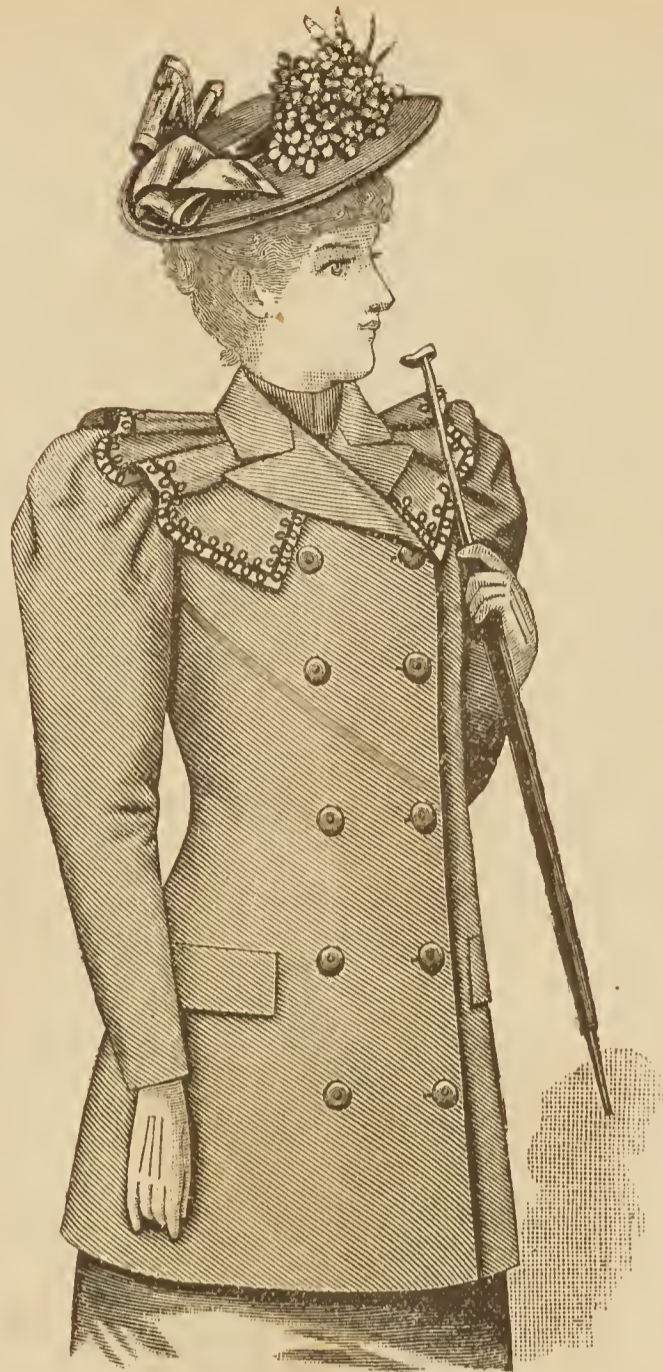


FIGURE NO. 420 B.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6128 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 346.)

graceful folds at the front, and over the shoulders from gathers at the top. It has bias back edges joined in a center seam, at each side of which are laid three backward-turning plaits that are tacked to position for some distance from the neck, and flare gracefully below the tackings to the lower edge. The Derby collar is in two sections, which flare broadly at the center of the back to prettily reveal the plaits; it is gathered at the top, describes a pointed lower outline, and is quite shallow upon the shoulders. The standing collar closely resembles the Henri Deux shape, flaring broadly at the throat; its inside edges are tastefully followed by two rows of tinsel braid, and three rows of similar braid outline the free edges of the Derby collar.

The cape will develop stylishly in glacé or plain velvet, cloth of any kind, whipcord or heavy-weight camel's-hair, and may be decorated with coq-feather or moss trimming, passementerie, gimp, or fancy silk or metallic braid. It will usually be lined with silk, either plain or bro-

cade in a pretty contrasting shade; and the collars may match the cape or contrast widely in color and texture.

The small, round hat is tastefully faced with velvet and trimmed with silk, Spring blossoms and an aigrette.



FIGURE NO. 419 B.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6087 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 345.)

depicted made of Veronese-green lady's-cloth and silk is one of the smartest of the Spring shapes. It is stylishly long and falls in soft,

FIGURE NO. 410 B.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 336.)

FIGURE NO. 410 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 6086 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 353 of this DELINEATOR.

The cape is one of the graceful circular modes and is here represented developed in Russian-blue poplin and brocaded silk. It extends to the fashionable three-quarter depth and suggests the military style of shaping, being smooth upon the shoulders, and falling in natural, rolling folds below. It may be made with or without the Derby collar, which extends in a deep point to the waist-line at the center of the front and back, and is arranged in forward-turning plaits at the front, and in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the back, the plaits flaring prettily. The high collar rolls deeply to reveal a facing of brocaded silk, and the free edges of both collars are decorated with curled-silk feather-trimming matching the ground tint of the brocade. The cape is closed invisibly at the throat and is lined throughout with brocaded silk.

The mode is remarkably artistic and will develop handsomely in plain, shaded or ombré velvet, velours, cloth or camel's-hair. A combination of velvet and cloth will be exceedingly effective, the velvet being employed for the collars. When rich materials are used, applied garniture is not a necessity, although handsome passementerie, rare lace, feather trimming, etc., will enhance the general good effect.

The close-fitting bonnet is made of satin and adorned with

feather trimming, aigrettes and ribbon, and a ribbon bridle is bowed under the chin.

FIGURE No. 411 B.—LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 336.)

FIGURE No. 411 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 6096 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 354 of this publication.

The cape is notably stylish, and is here shown developed in Havane-brown cloth, with jet passementerie and ornaments for decoration. It reaches to the approved length, and its upper part is a pointed yoke, which is extended to form the fanciful collar and is shaped by a curving seam at the center of the back, and three well curved seams at each side. The cape is gathered at the top and depends from the yoke in free, graceful folds, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The collar flares broadly at the throat after the fashion of the Henri Deux shape and prettily reveals the fancy silk lining. The yoke is attractively trimmed with rows of jet passementerie which radiate toward the lower edge, each row being tipped with a handsome jet fringe-ornament. The cape is attractively lined throughout with silk.

The cape will develop modishly in all seasonable varieties of cloth in the fashionable shades of mode, fawn, tan, beige, gray and London-smoke. The yoke may be made of velvet in a darker or a prettily contrasting hue, or it may be of the same material handsomely overlaid with jet, gimp or rich silk passementerie. Brocaded, glacé, shot or striped silk will generally be chosen to line garments of this description. Machine-stitching will often finish cloth capes.

The small toque is of silk, uniquely edged with quillings of black and white lace, and trimmed at the front with a bow of ribbon and an aigrette.

FIGURE No. 412 B.—LADIES' WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 337.)

FIGURE No. 412 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 6093 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 357 of this DELINEATOR.

This dainty waist here forms part of an attractive house toilette made of canary-colored India silk and artistically trimmed with lace and golden-brown velvet ribbon. It is cut out at the top in a modest V both front and back, and is mounted upon a body of lining, which is fitted by the customary darts and seams; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The full back and fronts are shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams; they are gathered at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn well toward the center and collected in two rows of shirring at the back and at each side of the closing, the shirrings being made at belt depth apart. The neck edge of the waist is prettily outlined with a row of velvet ribbon, which forms a heading for a drooping frill of lace. The full

puff sleeves extend to the elbows and are gathered at the top and bottom; they are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which extend to the wrists, but are here cut off below the puffs. Each sleeve is finished at the lower edge with a drooping frill of lace headed by a band of velvet ribbon. The waist is completed with a belt, which is concealed by a band of ribbon arranged in front in a flat bow without ends. If preferred, the waist may be made up with a high neck and a standing collar.

Waists of this description will develop charmingly for Summer wear in soft

changeable silk, embroidered crépons, satin-striped challoes, silk ginghams, figured batiste, percale, lawn and chambray. They will be trimmed with *point appliqué* or *point de Gène* lace, two-toned embroidery, fancy braid, embroidered bands, galloon, ribbon or insertion. The yoke and cuff facings may be made of alternate rows of moiré ribbon and *point de Gène* insertion.



FIGURE No. 422 B.—LADIES' PLAITED DERBY COLLAR.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6110 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 347.)

FIGURE No. 413 B.—LADIES' YOKE WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 337.)

FIGURE No. 413 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' yoke waist. The pattern, which is No. 6120 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 357 of this DELINEATOR.

Figured batiste and all-over tucking are here prettily associated in the waist, the upper part of which consists of a square yoke of all-over tucking. The front of the yoke is in this instance cut bias, the tucks meeting in points at the center. The full lower-ports are joined in under-arm seams and gathered at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in two rows of shirring at the center of the back and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front. The seams joining the yoke and lower portions of the waist are concealed by folded bands of ribbon, which are arranged in a flat bow at the center of the front. The close-fitting standing collar is overlaid with a band of ribbon tied in a short, flat bow at the throat. The waist is finished with a belt, which is concealed by a band of ribbon that is closed at the front with an elaborately carved silver buckle. The full sleeves have each but one seam and are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow bands, which are tastefully trimmed with ribbon, a pretty flat bow being placed at

the back of the arm. If preferred, the sleeves may be finished with cuffs, which are provided for by the pattern.

The waist will develop attractively in all washable materials, such as gingham, chambray, percale, lawn, mull and organdy; and it may be trimmed with lace, embroidered edging, fancy bands, cotton braids, etc. Very pretty yokes are made of alternate clusters of tucks and rows of insertion.

The fancy straw hat is bent to suit the face and is artistically trimmed with blossoms and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 414 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE WAIST.

For Illustration see Page 337.)

FIGURE No. 414 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 6098 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 357 of this DELINEATOR.

Gray cloth and velvet are here attractively associated in the modish waist, with steel gimp for decoration. The garment has full, low-necked fronts arranged upon fitted, high-necked fronts, which are closed invisibly at the center. The full fronts separate in a deep V from a little above the waist-line to the shoulders, revealing the plain fronts in a broad V effect between them; they are smooth above the bust, while at the lower edge the fulness is drawn to the center and disposed in forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, the plaits flaring prettily upward. The full, seamless back is disposed upon a fitted, high-necked back of lining and is shaped in deep V outline at the top, displaying the smooth back with pointed-yoke effect. It fits smoothly across the shoulders, and the fulness at the lower edge is laid in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. A smooth effect is obtained at the sides by means of under-arm gores; and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar of velvet, the free edges of which are outlined with a row of steel gimp. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by the addition of Bertha-like bretelles of velvet, which flare broadly at the center of the back; they fall easily from the neck edges of the back and the upper edges of the fronts, their front ends tapering to points. The loose edges of the bretelles

are richly outlined with gimp. Balloon puffs that extend midway to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are each tastefully trimmed with three rows of gimp below the puff and a single row at the wrist edge. A wrinkled Empire girdle is

passed about the waist, and its overlapping end is turned under and shirred to form a pretty frill.

Waists of this description are particularly effective when worn with Empire skirts. They will develop attractively in Bengaline, plain or figured India silk, cloth, serge, whipcord, novelty suiting, challis, gingham or percale. Lace, fine embroidered edging, braiding, galloon, Russian bands, passementerie or gimp will provide suitable garniture.

The straw hat is artistically trimmed with fancy-edged velvet ribbon and clusters of roses.



FIGURE NO. 423 B.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Empire Skirt No. 6012 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Basque No. 6115 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 347.)

they fit the arm closely. The wrists are decorated with bands of silk feather-trimming, and similar trimming is applied to the free

FIGURE NO. 415 B.—LADIES' LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 338.)

FIGURE No. 415 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6104 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented in a different development on page 351 of this publication.

The coat is fashioned in the short-waisted style peculiar to the Empire modes, and is here pictured made up in a superb combination of lady's-cloth and Bengaline. The short body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is all-over covered with a yoke-shaped braid-ornament. The long skirt falls from the body with pretty fulness at the front, and its bias back edges are joined in a center seam from the top to some distance below the waist-line. The side edges of a Watteau are included in the seam, and below the seam are joined separately to the back edges of the skirt; and the Watteau widens gradually all the way down. The short-waisted effect is emphasized by a broad belt of Bengaline, which conceals the seam joining the body and skirt; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The very full sleeves are of the mutton-leg order; they rise in balloon fashion at the top and droop with a much-wrinkled effect to the elbows, below which

edges of the deep, rolling collar. An Empire bow of Bengaline ribbon is tacked to the belt just at the center of the front, its long ends falling low upon the skirt. The coat may be cut off to three-quarter length, if desired, the pattern providing for both lengths.

The mode is quaint and picturesque and will develop charmingly in a combination of materials. Cloth, camel's-hair, Bengaline, satin or brocade will unite handsomely with velvet, the latter being used for the body and sleeves; and passementerie, gimp, galloon, Russian bands, etc., may provide the decoration.

The large felt hat is adorned with gray ostrich feathers and silk ribbon, and ribbon ties are worn.

FIGURE NO. 416 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 339.)

FIGURE NO. 416 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' Empire coat and nine-gored Empire skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 6102 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 352 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6099 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently represented on page 362.

The coat is here portrayed stylishly developed in light cloth and Bengaline, with passementerie made of mixed gold and jet beads for garniture. It is fashioned in the popular three-quarter style, and the back is extended to form the back of the high collar. The back displays underfolded fan-plaits below the very short center seam, and the front, which is cut away at the top to accommodate the tapering ends of the collar, is arranged in forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. A deep bretelle-Bertha of Bengaline is arranged upon the coat to outline a round yoke; it is gathered at the top to fall with picturesque fulness and is headed by a band of passementerie. The ends of the Bertha form a point at the center of the front and back, and its free edges are trimmed with passementerie. The collar flares widely to reveal a facing of Bengaline, and its edges are ornamented with passementerie. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves have inside and outside seams and are made with fashionable fulness; they are gathered at the top

to produce the broad-shouldered effect of present modes, and droop in characteristic style below, and each wrist is trimmed with two encircling folds of Bengaline separated by a band of passementerie. The skirt, which is made of Eminence faille, is of the graceful

Empire style. It is known as the 1830 skirt and consists of nine gores. The fulness at the top is collected in two rows of shirring at the front and sides and in closely drawn gathers at the back, and the fulness below falls in the softly rolling folds which are a distinctive feature of the Empire modes. The skirt is of the approved round length and is decorated at the bottom with two folds of the material separated by a band of jet-and-gold passementerie.

The coat will develop charmingly for the intermediate season in melton, kersey, cloth or any of the medium-weight cloakings. Velvet or Bengaline in a contrasting color may be associated with cloth in a garment of this kind, and handsome gimp, galloon, passementerie or Persian bands may be added for garniture. The skirt will make up handsomely in Ondine, poplin, novelty suiting, whipeord, etc., and flat foot-trimmings will be most appropriate.

The large felt hat is adorned with an Alsatian bow of dark velvet, a buckle and Spring flowers.

FIGURE NO. 417 B.—LADIES' WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 340.)

FIGURE NO. 417 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 6079 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 358 of this publication.

An artistic combination of eucalyptus-green cashmere, darker velvet and cream batiste was chosen for the waist in the present instance, and Persian bands trim it handsomely. The waist is worn beneath the skirt, and its superb adjustment is due to the usual number of darts and seams. The fronts are shaped to close diagonally below the bust, the closing being made with button-holes and large buttons, and are cut away at the top to reveal a tucked yoke-facing of batiste arranged upon under-fronts



FIGURE NO. 424 B.—LADIES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6088 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 348.)

of lining that close invisibly at the center. To the loose upper edges of the fronts are joined bretelles of velvet, which are broad upon the shoulders and are gathered to rest in full, soft folds upon the

of lining that close invisibly at the center. To the loose upper edges of the fronts are joined bretelles of velvet, which are broad upon the shoulders and are gathered to rest in full, soft folds upon the

sleeves. The bretelles are arranged upon the back to outline a square yoke, their back ends being joined in a center seam and their front ends narrowed to points. The standing collar is overlaid with a Persian band, and the free edges of the bretelles and the wrist edges are similarly decorated. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are very full at the top and droop in countless soft folds and wrinkles to the elbow, below which they are smooth and close-fitting; they are trimmed at the wrists with the Persian band. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt, the ends of which are turned under and gathered to form frills, and closed invisibly at the center of the back.

All seasonable silks, woollens and cottons are well adapted to the mode; figured, striped, checked or plain goods will make up with equal satisfaction in a waist of this kind, and a combination of two or three fabrics will be effective. All-over embroidery or fancy tucking will combine daintily with gingham, percale, chambray or any other pretty fabric devoted to Summer wear.

The stylish turban is adorned with an Alsatian bow, a soft fold of velvet, a buckle and Spring flowers.

FIGURE NO. 418 B.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 340.)

FIGURE No. 418 B.—This illustrates the boléro jacket and blouse-waist of a Ladies' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 6080 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 361 of this magazine. The blouse-waist pattern, which is No. 6029 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The jaunty boléro jacket, which is also known as the zouave jacket, is in the present instance portrayed developed in black velvet. It reaches nearly to the waist-line at the back and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are reversed at the top in stylishly broad revers, and may be cut square or sharply pointed at their lower front corners, as preferred. The revers are faced with the material, but if preferred, the jacket may be made up without the revers. The jacket is lined throughout with shaded silk and is all-over decorated with Bonnaz embroidery done in shades of golden-brown. Ladies desiring jackets decorated with this handsome design may send the garment, cut and basted, to the

Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, by whom this embroidery will be done to order.

The blouse-waist, which is represented made of fine cloth, is worn beneath the skirt and is arranged upon a fitted body-lining. The loose fronts and back are joined by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front.

A tape or elastic inserted in a casing at the waist-line draws the fulness well to the figure, and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt mounted on a shaped lining and fastened invisibly at the center of the front beneath a long, curved buckle. The very full leg-o'-mutton sleeves droop in graceful folds and wrinkles from the shoulder to the elbow and are arranged upon smooth linings. A standing collar is overlaid with a folded section of the material, and a dainty jabot of chiffon falls from it in front. The Derby collar provided by the pattern is here omitted.

The boléro jacket will form a charming accompaniment for a Spring or Summer gown, and may be developed in cloth, velvet, velours, camel's-hair, etc. It may match or contrast with the rest of the toilette in color and texture, and may be decorated with fancy braid, outline gimp, galloon, Russian bands, Escorial embroidery, etc. The blouse-waist may be developed in any fashionable silken, woollen or cotton fabric or in a combination of materials.

The large straw hat is effectively trimmed with silk and flowers.



FIGURE NO. 425 B.—LADIES' MOTHER-HUBBARD WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6097 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 348.)

FIGURE NO. 419 B.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 341.)

FIGURE No. 419 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 6087 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 355 of this magazine.

Elephant-green whipcord of Summer weight is here charmingly associated with *villé* of a deeper shade, and wide and narrow gimp contribute, attractive garniture. The basque is admirably conformed to the figure by the customary darts and seams and is closed invisibly at the center of the front; and the lower

edge shapes a well defined point at the center of the front and back and arches stylishly over the hips. The balloon sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings; the fulness at the top is arranged in backward and forward turning plaits which spread in regulation fashion, the bal-

loon effect being emphasized by a downward-turning plait made at each side edge of the upper portion a short distance below the arm's-eye. Each wrist is tastefully trimmed with two encircling rows of wide gimp, and a row of similar gimp overlies the close-fitting standing collar. Very broad bretelles fall in full folds upon the fanciful sleeves and are continued upon the back to outline a round yoke, and their ends taper to points which meet at the waist-line at the center of the front. The portion of the waist exposed with vest effect between the bretelles is tastefully trimmed with rows of narrow gimp, which meet in a point at the waist-line and flare toward the top. Three rows of wide gimp are carried from the side seams to the closing edges, following the lower edge of the basque.

The mode will develop attractively in Bengaline, fancy silk, crépon, challis, embroidered veiling, lawn, mull, gingham or organdy. A decoration of fine embroidery, lace, jet, embroidered bands, fancy braid, galloon, etc., may be added to suit the taste.

The becoming straw hat has a brim facing of velvet and is prettily trimmed with a wreath of flowers and loops of lace and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 421 B.—LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 342.)

FIGURE No. 421 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 6089 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 353 of this magazine.

For the present development of the wrap a handsome combination of lace net and Sicilienne was chosen, the net being overlaid with silk braid gimp. The fronts extend in stylishly long tabs, which are plaited almost to points at the ends and are ornamented with lace tassels; and the



FIGURE No. 420 B.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 341.)

FIGURE No. 420 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6128 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 352.

Havane cloth was here employed in the construction of the natty coat, narrow black gimp supplying tasteful decoration. The loose fronts lap in double-breasted style and are closed with button-holes and buttons; they are reversed in lapels at the top by a rolling collar, with which the lapels form notches. The coat is admirably conformed to the figure at the sides and back by means of side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the side-back seams being discontinued a short distance from the lower edge. The middle three seams are strapped with the material cut bias, and side pockets finished with laps are inserted in the lower part of the fronts. The coat sleeves are shaped by the customary inside and outside seams, and are gathered at the top to arch stylishly over the shoulders. The fanciful collar, which may be omitted if not admired, somewhat resembles the popular Derby shape, and is in two sections, which flare slightly at the center of the back. It is arranged in box-plaits at the top and barely reaches to the bust, the front ends extending jauntily below the lapels. The free edges of the fancy collar are tastefully outlined with gimp.

The mode will develop stylishly in cloth, melton, serge and diagonal in the fashionable shades of mode, beige, fawn, gray, Havane, London-smoke and tan. The collar may match the coat or be made of velvet or Bengaline. Very little trimming is seen on coats of this kind, but machine-stitching is always in order.

The pretty hat is of fine brown straw, artistically trimmed with brown ribbon and fine pink posies.



6114

Front View.

6114

Side-Back View.

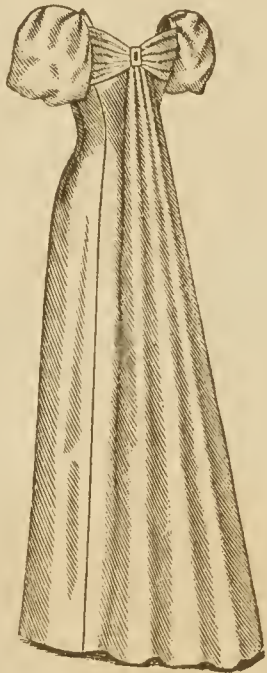
LADIES' BLAZER COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 349.)

back and sides reach to below the waist-line. The back is gracefully curved to the figure by a center seam and is narrowed to a point at the end, and the sides curve in dolman fashion over the

shoulders and overlap the fronts, to which they are sewed to the bust, and then fall free. The wrap displays the broad-shouldered effect now so generally sought, and is drawn closely to the figure at the back by a belt ribbon tacked underneath; and the closing is effected invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a full ruche of lace, and a ribbon bow is prettily knotted at the throat. If preferred, a Medici collar may be added. A ruche-headed frill of lace decorates each shoulder, and the frill is continued along the free edges of the sides in soft jabot-folds to the lower edge of the wrap, which is also trimmed with a frill of lace surmounted by a lace ruche. The front edges of the garment are ornamented with bands of silk braid.

Armure, Ottoman, rhadzimir, Bengaline or Ondine will make a handsome wrap of this kind, and any of these fabrics will unite exquisitely with lace net, brocade, velvet or some other contrasting fabric of rich texture. Lace, jewelled or oriental bands, eurled-silk or ostrich-feather trimming, passementerie, etc., may be chosen for garniture, and may be applied in any way considered becoming to the figure. A handsome wrap suitable for carriage wear may be made of black Bengaline and heliotrope Bengaline



6130

View Showing Low Neck, Short Sleeves and Round Length.

FIGURE No. 422 B.—LADIES' PLAITED DERBY COLLAR.

(For Illustration see Page 342.)

FIGURE No. 422 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' Derby collar. The pattern, which also includes a gathered Derby collar, is No. 6110 and costs 5d. or 10 cents; it is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and may be seen again on page 360.

The stylish collar, which forms a charming accessory for an outdoor toilette, is here shown developed in dark silk. It is in two sections that extend in points to the waist-line at the center of the front and back; it is becomingly broad upon the shoulders and is arranged in forward-turning plaits at each side of the front and in backward-turning plaits at the back. The lower and side edges are ornamented with eurled-silk feather-trimming, and the top is finished with a collar that stands high and rolls after the manner of the popular Medici shape, the edges of this collar being also decorated with eurled feather-trimming.

The Derby collar has become an almost indispensable adjunct of the fashionable top-garment. It is adapted alike to coats, capes, jackets and wraps, and when the weather permits it may accompany a tailor-made suit or promenade toilette. Plain or shaded velvet or any preferred dress or cloaking fabric may be chosen for such a collar, which may match or contrast with the garment it accompanies.

The small velvet hat has a *tassé* crown and is stylishly trimmed with velvet, jet and ribbon. A ribbon bridle is bowed at the left side.

FIGURE No. 423 B.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

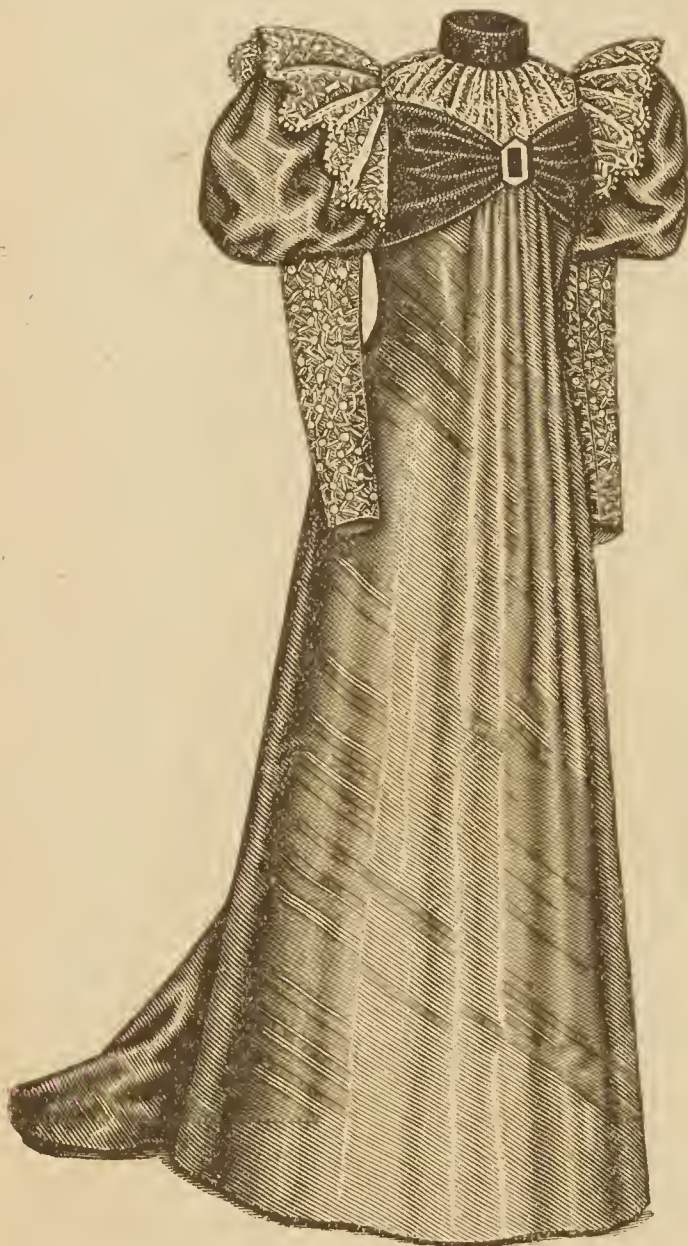
(For Illustration see Page 343.)

FIGURE No. 423 B.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and Empire skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6115 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 356 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6012 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its label.

The skirt charmingly illustrates one of the most graceful of the Empire modes, and is shown again at figures Nos. 403 B and 404 B, where it is fully described. In the present instance it is represented made of tan lady's-cloth of light weight and uniquely trimmed with encircling frills of moiré ribbon of graduated widths, the broadest frill being placed considerably above the knee and the narrowest at the lower edge.

The shapely basque shows a uniform lower outline and is superbly adjusted by the customary number of darts and seams. The fronts lap diagonally below the bust, and are reversed at the top in stylishly broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The closing is made at the left side with button-holes and buttons, and below the closing the front edges separate with a slight flare. The coat sleeves

show desirable fulness at the top and are comfortably close-fitting below the elbow; they are mounted upon smooth linings and are finished with two rows of machine-stitching made to outline



6130

Side-Front View.



Side-Back View.

6130

LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN, WITH A SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 349.)

overlaid with handsome lace net, the colored Bengaline being used for the collar and sides.

The *capote* is artistically trimmed with feathers and flowers.

round cuffs. A standing collar and short chemisette provided by the pattern are omitted in the present instance in favor of a linen chemisette and four-in-hand scarf. All the edges of the basque are finished in tailor fashion with two rows of machine-stitching.

The toilette is extremely modish in effect and will develop handsomely for Spring and early Summer in cheviot, tweed, Aberdeen cord, velours, mélange suiting, poplin and smooth and rough surfaced goods of all kinds. The basque may form part of a riding habit, for which purpose it will be made of melton, serge or corduroy. A plain tailor finish is the approved mode of completion.

The light felt hat is trimmed with feathers, flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 424 B.—LADIES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 344.)

FIGURE No. 424 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6088 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented in a different combination of materials on page 349.

The dress is here pictured charmingly developed for warm-weather wear in figured batiste, with Empire lace and quillings of satin ribbon for garniture, both the materials and trimming having been selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. The skirt presents the salient features of the popular Empire and circular bell modes, and may be made up with a slight train or in round length; it has bias back edges joined in a center seam, and is sufficiently full to fall with the slightly distended effect characteristic of the Empire style. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with three spaced rows of satin ribbon quilling, and the top is gathered and joined to the waist, which has a body lining adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams and closed at the center of the front. The full front and full back of the waist are shaped in low, square outline at the top; they join a square yoke that is overlaid with upright rows of Empire lace, and droop in blouse fashion over an Empire belt, which is covered with Empire lace and closed invisibly at the left side. The waist is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and the front and back are outlined at the top with a quilling of satin ribbon. The sleeves have full puffs, which extend to the elbows and are turned under deeply at their lower edges and shirred to form a pretty frill finish. They are decorated below the elbows with three encircling bands of lace placed at equal distances apart. The becomingly high, close-fitting collar is closed at the left shoulder seam. If desired, the sleeves may be made up in elbow length, and the neck cut in low, square outline, the pattern providing for both styles.



6112

Front View.



6112

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 350.)

The dress will make up beautifully in *dauphine*, organdy, lawn, plain or fancy batiste, Bulgarian flouncing or any other dainty fabric designed for Summer wear. Vailing, striped and flowered challies, crépon and other soft woollens will develop artistically in this way, and ribbon, lace, embroidery, Russian bands, Bulgarian embroideries, etc., may be applied as elaborately or as simply as desired.

The close-fitting *capote* is trimmed with silk and jet, and ribbon ties are bowed beneath the chin.

FIGURE No. 425 B.—LADIES' MOTHER-HUBBARD WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 345.)

FIGURE No. 425 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' Mother-Hubbard



6112

wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 6097 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 350 of this DELINEATOR.

The wrapper is here shown made up for a brunette in primrose figured Surah, with black lace and ribbons for garniture. It has a round, seamless yoke arranged upon a yoke of lining, which is fitted by shoulder seams. The fronts and back are gathered at the top and depend from the yoke in free, graceful folds; they are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the closing is made at the center of the front

beneath a box-plait. At the neck is a prettily rolling collar, the ends flaring broadly at the throat, and the free edges showing a tiny ruffle of the material. The shirt sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and droops softly from the shoulder; it is finished with a wristband that is tastefully overlaid with an upturning row of lace, and the wrist is decorated with a pretty drooping frill of the material. The round yoke is covered with a falling frill of lace, and a frill of similar lace follows its lower edge, with Bertha effect. Bows of ribbon having long ends are placed at the front a little above the waist-line and midway to the lower edge.

The wrapper will prove a most delightful *négligé* for one's own apartment, and may be developed in cashmere, embroidered crépon, fine French flannel, challis, batiste, lawn, cambric, outing cloth, percale or chambray. Pretty decoration may be arranged with all-over embroidery, fancy-stitched bands, ruffles of the material, fancy braid, gimp, Russian lace or Bulgarian embroidery, which may be applied in any manner suggested by good taste.

LADIES' BLAZER COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 346.)

No. 6114.—Another representation of this costume is given at figure No. 407 B in this magazine, where it is shown made of blue cloth and Sultan-red Surah, with narrow black gimp and machine-stitching for ornamentation.

An attractive costume for shopping, travelling or general wear is here represented developed in blue serge and silk. The skirt is a modification of the full Empire skirt, and consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two gores at the back. The slight fulness at the top of the front and sides is collected



6088

View Showing Low Neck, Elbow Sleeves and Round Length.

in gathers, and closely drawn gathers dispose the fulness at the back in full, rolling folds that maintain their graceful pose to the lower edge, which measures fully four yards in the medium sizes. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem-facing secured at the top by five rows of machine-stitching, a placket is finished above the center seam, and the top is completed with a belt.

The blouse, which is made of silk, is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are disposed with

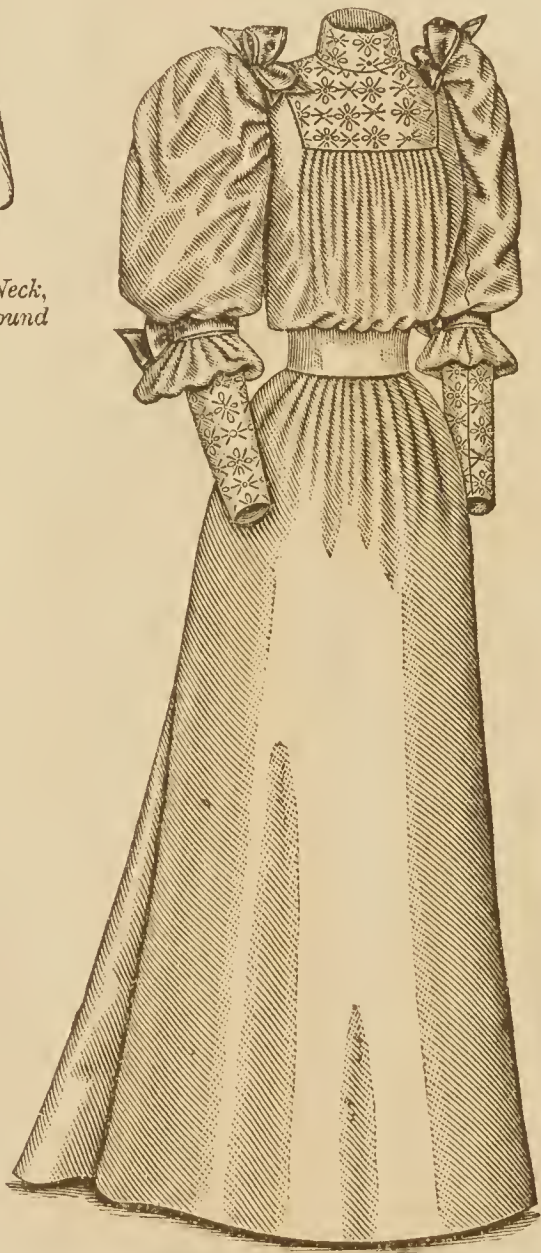
pretty fulness resulting from slight gathers at the top back of the hemmed front edges, and the fulness at the back is drawn closely to the center by gathers at the top, and tapes inserted in a casing at the waist-line and tied over the fronts. At the neck is a rolling collar mounted on a shaped band. The rounding edge of the collar is trimmed with a tiny knife-plaiting, and a wider plaiting decorates the front edge of the overlapping front. The sleeve is of the full leg-o'-mutton order, with one seam that comes at the inside of the arm; it is very full at the top and rises and spreads above the shoulder in regulation fashion, and the wrist is plainly completed. The blouse is worn beneath the skirt, and the waist is encircled by a broad Empire belt which is arranged in upturning plaits, and is closed invisibly at the left side.

The blazer is of fashionable length and is comfortably adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the side seams being left open for some distance from the lower edge. The loose fronts are reversed nearly to the waist-line in lapels that meet

the rolling collar in notches; they open all the way down and may be worn free, or may be connected at the bust by a strap shaped to form a point at the center and fastened underneath with buttons and button-holes, as shown in the engravings. The coat sleeves are fashionably full at the top and are gathered to rise high above the shoulders. They are finished at the wrists with two rows of machine-stitching made in round cuff outline. Pocket-welts, which are triple-pointed at the top, are applied to the fronts and finished in tailor style with two rows of machine-stitching, and all the free edges of the blazer are similarly finished with stitching. An Empire cape consisting of three capes of graduated depth is attached underneath the collar and lapels, and the edges are finished with machine-stitching to correspond with the edges of the blazer. The cape may be omitted, and the skirt and blouse may be worn without the blazer and without the Empire belt, as shown in the several illustrations.

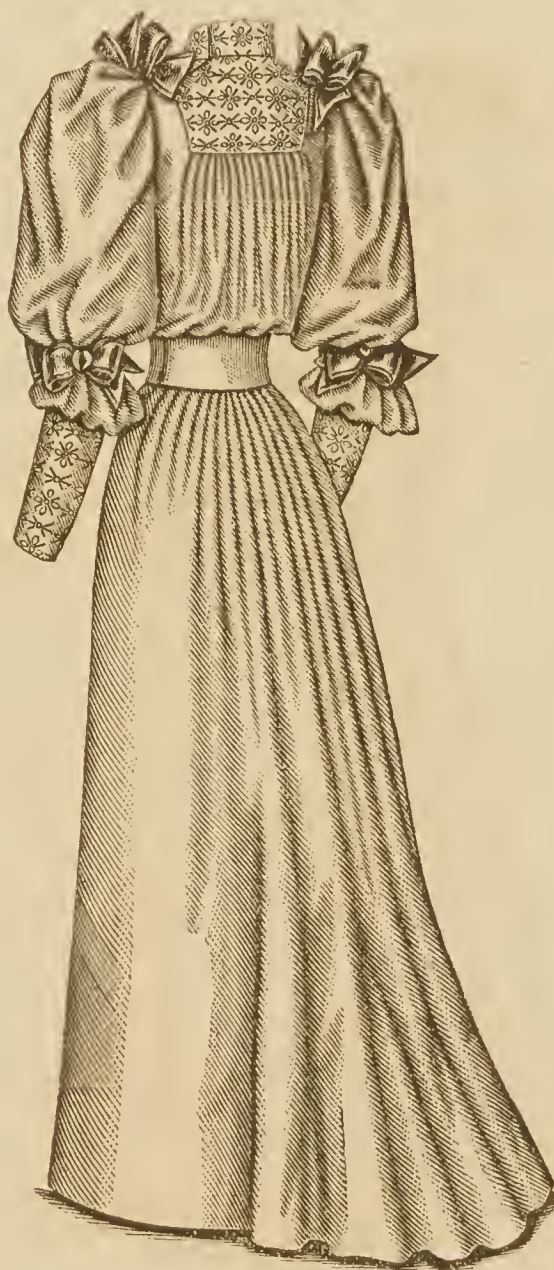
A comfortable and becoming costume may be developed by the mode in whipcord, serge, crépon, vicuna, camel's-hair, vigogne or cheviot for the skirt and blazer, with percale, cambric, lawn or wash silk, India or China silk or Surah for the blouse. The Empire belt will usually be of silk. Cotton crépon, cotton Bedford cord and other fashionable goods of washable texture will also make up satisfactorily in this way, and a plain tailor finish is the approved mode of completion.

We have pattern No. 6114 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume will require seven yards and three-eighths of serge forty inches wide, and six yards of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eighteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards and a



6088

Front View.



6088

Side-Back View.

LADIES' DRESS, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 351.)

fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN, WITH A SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 347.)

No. 6130.—An elaborate effect is produced in this gown at figure No. 398 B in this DELINEATOR, the materials united being striped drapery net, velvet, silk and lace edging, oriental passementerie providing the trimming.

A charming gown in the picturesque Empire modes is here portrayed in a rich combination of silk, velvet and lace flouncing. The gown is made with the short-waisted effect peculiar to the Empire modes, and is arranged for a high and low neck and for long or short sleeves, as illustrated. It is closed invisibly along the left shoulder seam and at the left under-arm dart, and is made up on

a Princess lining, which is closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line above extra fulness. The skirt portion of the Princess back has bias back edges joined in a center seam, at each side of which the extra fulness is underfolded in plaits that flare gracefully into the slight train. The Princess front is opened to a convenient depth at the center and finished for a closing. The front and back of the gown are joined in side seams that pass into the corresponding seams of the lining, and the front is rendered smooth-fitting at the sides by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the Princess front. The upper edges of the front and back are gathered at the center and joined to yoke portions shaped by shoulder seams and disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top; and the fulness in the front falls in soft folds that are lost in the skirt portion, while the fulness at the back maintains its stately folds to the edge of the graceful train. The seams joining the front and back to the yoke are concealed by fanciful sections of velvet, which are joined in under-arm seams; they are disposed in

medium size, the gown requires eleven yards and seven-eighths of silk and a yard and a fourth of velvet each twenty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 348.)

No. 6112.—At figure No. 397 B in this DELINEATOR this costume is shown elaborately developed in mode Henrietta and forest-green satin, jet, gimp and satin comprising the decoration.

In the present instance the costume is shown developed in a seasonable variety of plain dress goods. The skirt is of the Empire circular bell order and its bias back edges are joined in a center seam. The skirt is shaped with very slight fulness at the top, which is disposed in gathers at the front and sides and collected at the

back in tiny, backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket; it falls in natural rolling folds or flutes all round and flares decidedly at the bottom, where it measures about five yards round in the medium sizes. An underfacing of crinoline is added, and the lower edge is decorated with a band of passementerie. The top is finished with a narrow band, which is concealed by a shaped belt overlaid with passementerie and closed at the back.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. It has a full front and seamless back separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a body lining, that is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and closed at the center of the front. The becoming fulness at the center of the front is produced by a short row of gathers at the top and at the waist-line, the lower gatherings being tacked to a short stay. The fulness at the waist-line of the back is drawn to the center by gathers which are tacked to the body lining. The collar is in close-fitting standing style and is closed at the left shoulder seam. The coat sleeves have full Empire puffs which spread in picturesque fashion upon the shoulders. The gathered lower edges of the puffs are covered by encircling bands of passementerie, and the sleeves are decorated at regular intervals below the puffs with three encircling bands of passementerie, the lowest bands being placed at the wrist edges. Broad bretelles droop in graceful fashion upon the sleeves, their gathered edges being sewed along the arms' eyes and their ends tacked to the back and front. The bretelles and

collar are trimmed with passementerie, and a band of passementerie is applied in a prettily curved fashion across the front at the bust. The bretelles may be omitted if not desired.

The costume introduces the salient features of the First Empire modes without the exaggerated effects which characterized the styles of that period. All sorts of seasonable woollens, fashionable silks and pretty cottons are adaptable to the mode, and velvet will unite attractively with silks or woollens. Braid, passementerie, gimp, lace, etc., may supply the decoration, or a simple completion may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 6112 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume requires eleven yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



6097

Front View.



6097

Side-Back View.

LADIES' MOTHER-HUBBARD WRAPPER, WITH CIRCULAR YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 351.)

soft folds by gathers at the side and arm's-eye edges and are drawn up closely at the center beneath fancy buckles. Full Empire puffs are arranged upon the coat sleeves, and a frill of lace is arranged with bretelle effect over the puffs. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar which closes at the left shoulder seam. If desired, the gown may be made up in round length, as shown in the small illustration.

For ceremonious occasions the gown may be of lace, tissue, drapey net, *mousseline de soie* or other transparent material made over a Princess lining of satin, silk or Bengaline of contrasting color, the lining being revealed with exquisite effect. *Crépe de Chine*, silk *crépon*, soft Bengaline, Ondine or *peau de soie* will develop handsomely in this way, and rare lace will prove most effective garniture.

We have pattern No. 6130 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

LADIES' DRESS, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 349.)

No. 6088.—This graceful dress is pictured made of figured batiste at figure No. 424 B in this DELINEATOR, Empire lace and satin quilting comprising the decoration.

The dress is here pictured made of white dress goods and all-over embroidery, and trimmed with ribbons of a moss-green shade. The circular skirt, which measures a little over three yards at the bottom in the medium sizes, has bias back edges joined in a seam at the center of the back, and is gathered at the top to fall in soft folds at the back, just sufficient fullness being allowed at the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment. It is joined to the body, except for a short distance at the left side, where it is finished with a band, and may be made with a slight train, or in round length as illustrated. The fanciful waist is arranged for a high neck or a low, square neck, and for long or elbow sleeves as illustrated. It has a lining closely adjusted by the customary darts and seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full Pompadour front and Pompadour back are connected by shoulder and under-arm seams at the right side, and the closing is made at the corresponding seams at the left side; they are gathered at the top and bottom and droop with blouse effect, their lower edges being sewed to the lining, except where the front is finished at the left of the center with a stay. The lower edges are overlapped by a wide bias belt that extends to the lower edge of the lining and closes at the left side with hooks and loops. To the Pompadour front and Pompadour back is joined a square yoke having a seam on the right shoulder and closing invisibly at the left. The yoke is of all-over embroidery, and from beneath it the lining may be cut away. The standing collar, which closes at the left side, is also of all-over embroidery. The sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect; they are gathered at the top to droop gracefully from the shoulders, and are turned under at the bottom and shirred to form a full puff and a deep drooping frill, the shirrings being tacked to the lining and concealed beneath a band of ribbon that is arranged in a dainty bow at the back of the

arm. The exposed portions of the lining are covered with all-over embroidery, from beneath which the lining may be cut away; and upon each shoulder is placed a pretty bow of ribbon. When a low neck and elbow sleeves are desired, the yoke will be omitted and the lining cut away above the Pompadour portions, and the sleeve linings below the shirrings in the sleeves.

These dresses will make up charmingly for Summer, and will develop well in plain and figured India silks, embroidered crépon, vailing, chambray, gingham, lawn, percale and nainsook; they may be trimmed with Irish point, and *point de Gène* lace, all-over embroidery, fancy bands, gimp, passementerie and ribbon.

We have pattern No. 6088 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress requires six yards of lawn thirty-six inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs nine yards and seven-

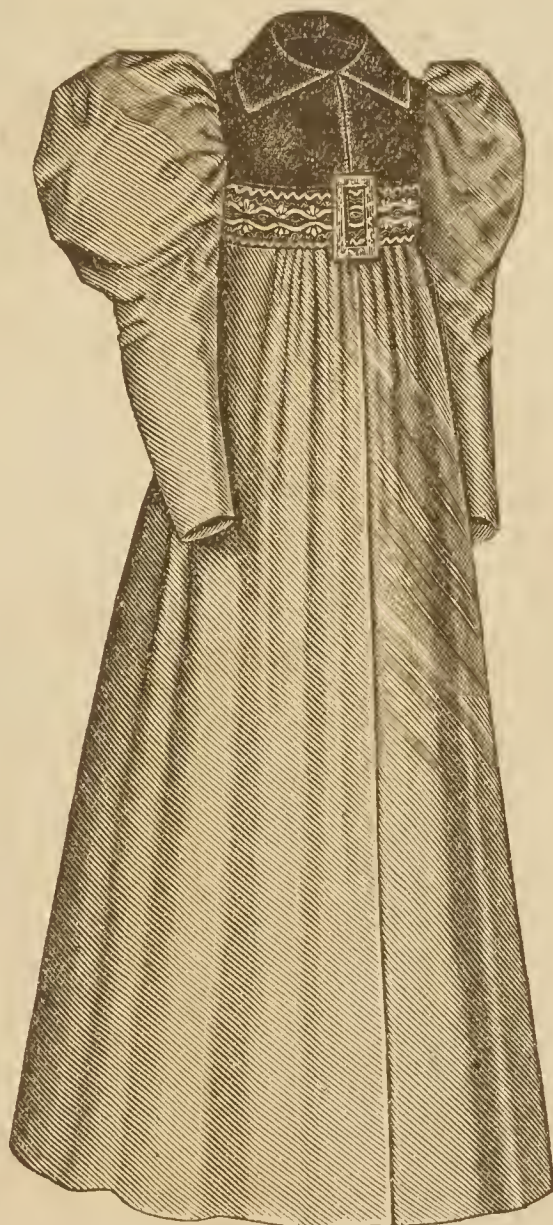
eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' MOTHER-HUBBARD WRAPPER, WITH CIRCULAR YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 6097.—Light figured Surah is illustrated in this wrapper at figure No. 425 B in this DELINEATOR, trimming being furnished by black lace and ribbons.

The wrapper is here shown attractively developed in figured cambric. The fronts and back are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams, and are gathered at the top and joined to a circular yoke, which is arranged upon a yoke lining shaped by shoulder seams. The closing is made to a desirable depth at the center of the front through a box-plait applied at the front edge of the right front, and below the closing the fronts are lapped and



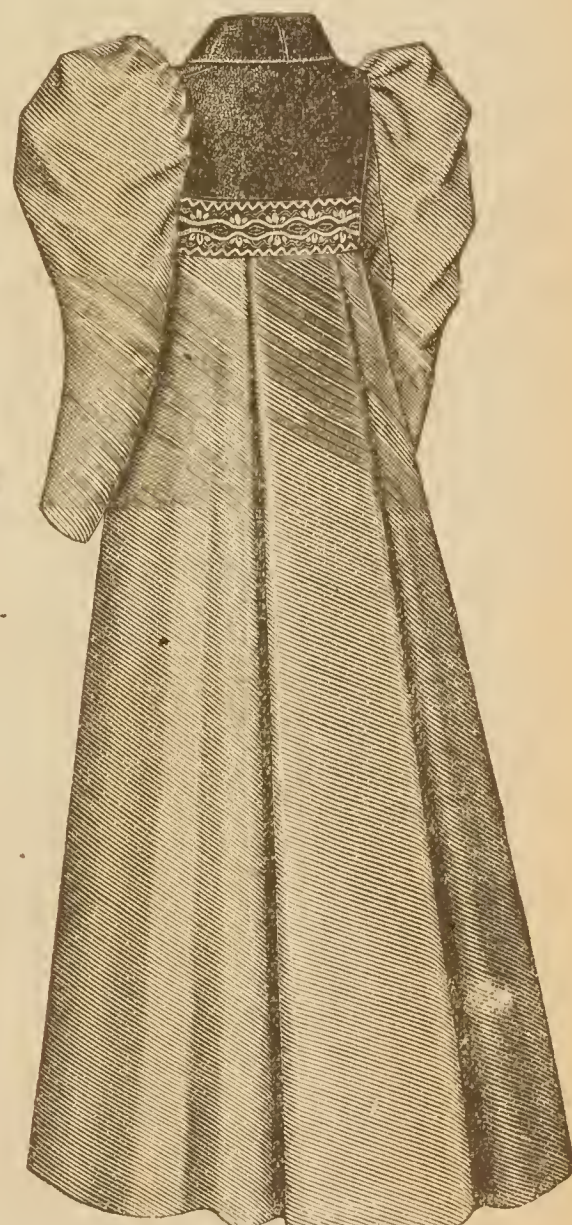
6104

Front View.



6104

View Showing Three-Quarter Length.



6104

Side-Back View.

LADIES' LONG EMPIRE COAT. (PERFORATED FOR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 352.)

tacked to the lower edge. The very full shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with cuffs; and at the neck is a rolling collar that flares in Byron style at the throat.

Chambray, lawn, percale and numerous other pretty cottons are appropriate for wrappers of this kind, and challis, cashmere, cambric, percale, dimity, lawn, eiderdown or French flannel, etc., are also adaptable to the mode. The yoke may be of all-over embroidery, velvet or other contrasting material, and dainty garnitures of lace, ribbon, insertion, fancy-stitched bands, braid, embroidered edging, feather-stitching, etc., may be applied.

We have pattern No. 6097 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the wrapper requires nine yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' LONG EMPIRE COAT. (PERFORATED FOR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 351.)

No. 6104.—Lady's-cloth and Bengaline are handsomely combined in this coat at figure No. 415 B in this magazine, the yoke being overlaid with a braid ornament and the decoration consisting of ribbon and feather trimming.

The coat is fashioned after the modes of the First Empire and is

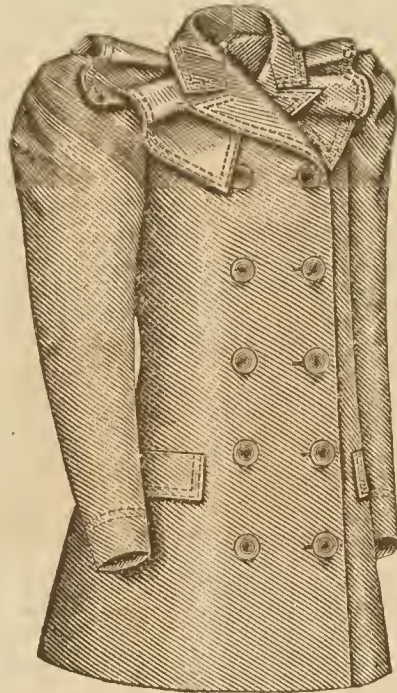
here portrayed developed in deep-violet cloth and hunter's-green velvet. It has a short body adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and joined to a long skirt that has bias back edges joined in a center seam for some distance from the top. A Watteau that widens gradually toward the lower edge is included in the center seam, and below the seam its edges are joined separately to the back edges of the skirt. The front of the skirt falls with pretty fullness at the center from gathers at the top, and the coat is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The seam joining the body and skirt is concealed by a broad belt overlaid with Persian trimming and closed with a large slide. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with two seams. They are very full at the top, where they are gathered to produce the fashionable broad-shouldered effect, and flare in balloon fashion, while below the elbow they follow the outline of the arm closely. At the neck is a velvet collar in rolling style with flaring ends. The skirt may be cut off below the knee if a three-

quarter coat be desired, the pattern providing for both lengths. Charming combinations of color and texture are possible in a garment of this kind, but, if preferred, a single fabric may be used. A dressy top-garment may be developed in lustreless black satin, with a pretty lining of plain, shot or striped silk and trimmings of Persian embroidery or jet passementerie. A less elaborate and more serviceable coat may be made of cloth, serge, camel's-hair, velours,

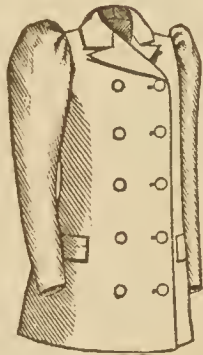
etc., with feather or moss trimming, flat bands, plain or fancy braid, jet passementerie or galloon for garniture.

We have pattern No. 6104 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires four yards and five-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs ten yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide.

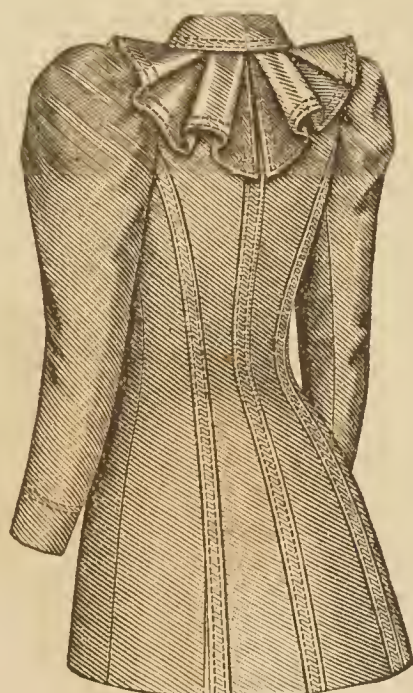
Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



6128
Front View.



6128
View without Derby Collar.

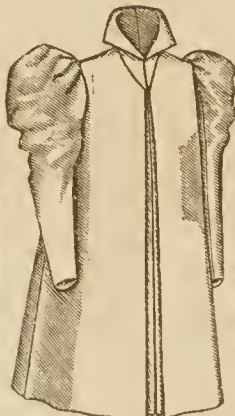


6128
Back View.

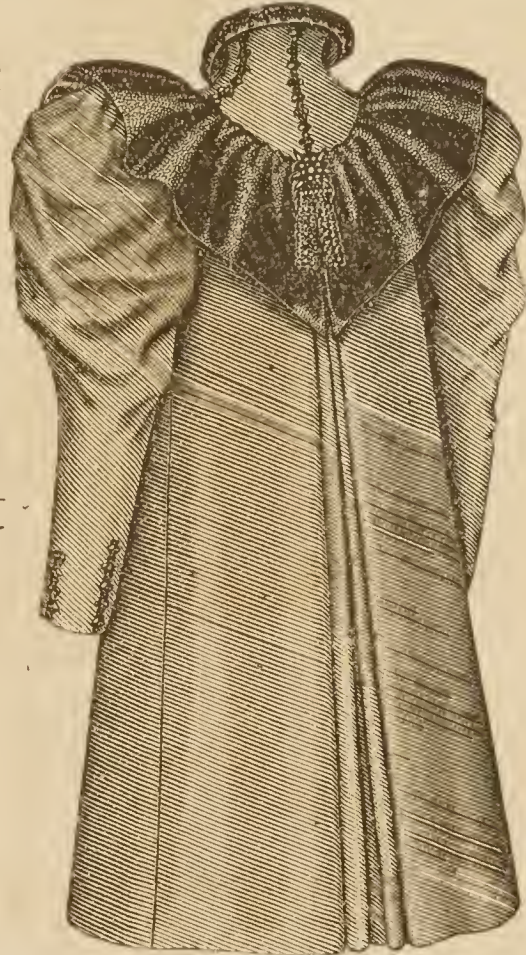
LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



6102
Front View.



6102
View without Bretelles and with Collar Closed.



6102
Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 353.)

LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6128.—Another view of this coat is portrayed at figure No. 420 B in this DELINEATOR, Havane cloth being chosen for it and narrow gimp providing the decoration.

The coat is one of the most admired of the present modes and is here illustrated made of Russian-blue cloth. It reaches to the fashionable three-quarter depth, and is gracefully adjusted by side-gores and a curving center seam, the side-back seams being left open for some distance from the lower edge. The center, shoulder and side-back seams are strapped, the straps on the side-back seams being continued along the loose front edges of the back. The fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and are reversed at the top in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The stylish plaited or Derby collar, which is attached under the rolling collar, is arranged in three box-plaits at each side and is in

two sections that flare slightly at the center of the back and underlap and extend below the lapels. The coat sleeves are very full at the top, where they are gathered to rise high above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with two rows of machine-stitching applied to outline round cuffs. Pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, and their loose edges are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The free edges of

the collars and lapels are also finished with two rows of machine-stitching. If preferred, the coat may be made up without the plaited collar, as shown in the small illustration.

The coat will develop fashionably in tan, castor, biscuit or mode cloth, velours, melton, kersey and seasonable coatings of all kinds; and velvet may be used for the Derby collar, if liked. Machine-stitching is the approved mode of completion.

We have pattern No. 6128 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material without strapped seams for a lady of medium size, the garment requires five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. With strapped seams, it needs three yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 352.)

No. 6102.— This coat is again depicted at figure No. 416 B in this magazine, the materials being light cloth and Bengaline, and the trimming bead passementerie.

The coat introduces the broad Bertha-like bretelles which are a distinctive feature of the Empire modes, and is here pictured developed in an attractive combination of tan cloth and chestnut-brown velvet. The back is extended to form the back of the collar and is shaped by a short curving center seam that terminates above extra fullness arranged in an underfolded double box-plait, the inner folds

of which flare with fan effect to the bottom. The fronts are cut in V shape at the top to accommodate the tapering ends of the collar, and are arranged at the top in two forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, the plaits overlapping the hemmed front edges at the top and flaring gradually all the way down. The fronts join the back in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the front portions of the collar are joined to the back of the collar in

curving seams that are continuous with the shoulder seams. The collar is softly rolled at the back and deeply at the front to flare in Medici fashion. The coat is closed at the ends of the collar and may also be closed some distance above, as shown in the engravings. The deep bretelles of velvet lined with fancy silk are arranged upon the coat to outline a round yoke; their front and back ends meet at the center of the front and back, and their upper edges are gathered with picturesque fulness. The very full balloon sleeves rise fashionably upon the shoulders and droop in soft folds

and wrinkles to the elbows, below which they are smooth and follow the outline of the arm with comfortable closeness. The wrists are trimmed with passementerie applied in lengthwise rows of unequal depth. Similar passementerie decorates the edges of the collar and covers the center and shoulder seams, and a jet ornament falls prettily on the bretelles at the center of the back.

The coat is very unique in effect and will make up fashionably in all varieties of soft silks, such as Sicilienne, armor and Ottoman and in *drap d'été*, wool Ottoman, cloth, etc. Handsome braid or jet passementerie, curled-silk feather-trimming, rich lace, galloon, gimp, etc., may be elaborately applied to the garment, or a less expensive decoration will be sufficient. A stylish coat may be developed by the mode in golden-brown Bengaline and dark-brown velvet, with jet gimp for a finish.

We have pattern No. 6102 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the

garment requires three yards and five-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and a half of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs nine yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. In each instance a yard and a half of silk twenty inches wide will be needed to line the bretelles. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6089

Front View.

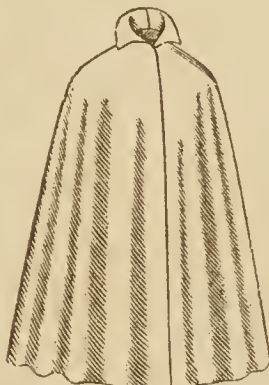


6089

Back View.

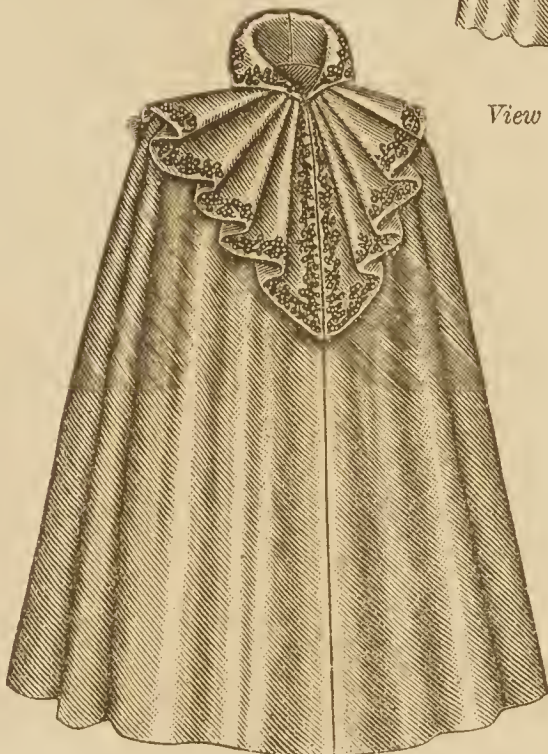
LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 354.)



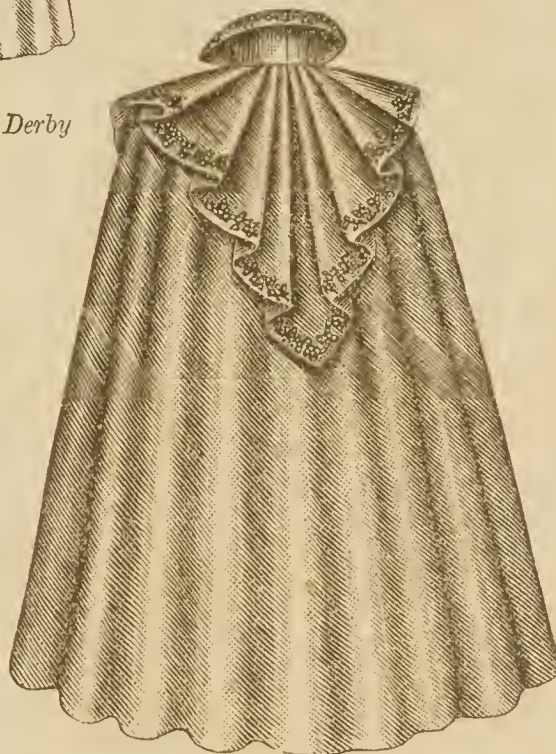
6086

View without Derby Collar.



6086

Front View.



6086

Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH DERBY COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 354.)

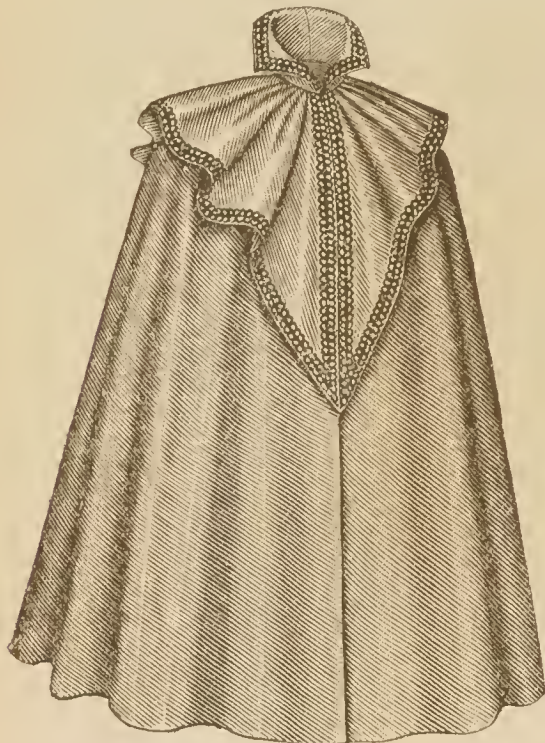
LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 353.)

No. 6089.—By referring to figure No. 421 B in this DELINEATOR, this wrap may be seen made of lace net and Sicilienne, gimp and lace providing tasteful decoration.

The wrap is very dressy and is here shown developed in a charming combination of black Bengaline and lace net. The fronts extend

in narrow tabs nearly to the knees, and are plaited almost to points at the ends and drawn through rings attached to jet ornaments; they close invisibly at the center to below the waist-line and join the back in shoulder seams. The back, which is shaped with a center seam, extends but little below the waist-line and is narrowed almost to a point at the lower edge. The sides, which are of uniform depth with the back, are overlaid with lace net and join the back in side-back seams that curve in dolman fashion over the



6094

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 355.)

shoulders; they overlap the fronts, to which they are sewed to the bust, and then fall free and are gathered at the top to present the broad-shouldered effect of prevailing modes. A belt ribbon arranged underneath the back at the waist-line and tied under the fronts draws the back nicely to the figure. The back and sides are decorated at the lower edge with a frill of lace finished at the top to form a self-heading. At the neck is a modified Medici collar overlaid with lace net and trimmed at all its edges with jet passementerie. Similar passementerie covers the joining of the sides and back, and is continued over the shoulders and along the front edges of the sides, the ends disappearing beneath fanciful jet-ornaments which fall prettily over the lace frill.

A charming wrap for church, visiting or the promenade may be developed by the mode in Sicilienne and Marquise lace flouncing, corded silk, faille, vrillé, Ottoman and other silks either alone or

in combination with lace of any preferred variety. *Drap d'été*, wool armure and camel's-hair will also develop a serviceable garment, and moss trimming, ribbon, fringe, Chantilly lace, feather-trimming, etc., will contribute appropriate garniture. Black armure and lace flouncing will make a beautiful wrap for church or visiting wear, and fine black *point de Gène* lace and narrow gimp will provide a stylish decoration. Jet ornaments may be applied to the sides

to cover it completely, the effect being very rich and handsome.

We have pattern No. 6089 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrap requires three yards of Bengaline twenty inches wide, and a yard and a half of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH DERBY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 353.)

No. 6086.

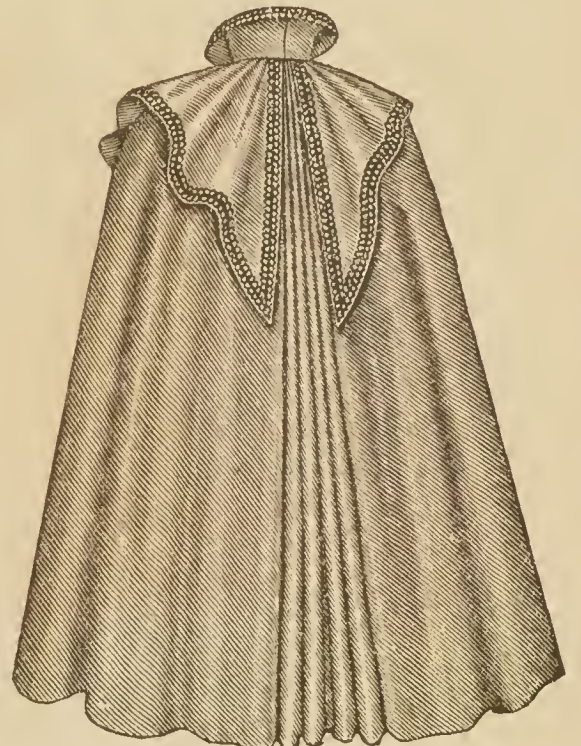
Another view of this cape is given at figure No. 410 B in this magazine, the materials being poplin and brocaded silk, and the garniture curled-silkfeather-trimming.

This cape will form a stylish and becoming top-garment for Spring and early Summer, and is here pictured developed in cloth. It extends to the

fashionable depth and is in circular style. Its peculiar shaping suggests the military modes, being smooth at the top and falling in rolling folds below the shoulders. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck are a Derby collar and a collar that stands high and rolls softly all round, its ends flaring widely

at the throat. The Derby collar extends in a point nearly to the waist-line at the center of the front and back; it is arranged in forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, and in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the back, and its front and lower edges and the edges of the standing collar are decorated with passementerie. The Derby collar may be omitted, if undesirable, as shown in the small engraving.

Capes of this kind are stylishly developed in tan, mode, gray, navy and black cloth, and very dressy top-garments are made of *ombré*, fancy or plain velvet. A combination of velvet and cloth may be



6094

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 355.)



6096

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH YOKE AND COLLAR IN ONE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 355.)



6096

Back View.

appropriately used for a garment of this description.

We have pattern No. 6086 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires five yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 354.)

No. 6094.—A stylish combination of lady's-cloth and silk is presented in this cape at figure No. 409 B in this DELINEATOR, tinsel braid affording an attractive trimming.

The cape is stylish and becoming and is here portrayed developed in lady's-cloth. It extends to a fashionable depth and has bias back edges joined in a center seam. The front and sides fall with graceful fulness from gathers at the top, and at the back three backward-turning plaits arranged at each side of the center seam flare in fan fashion to the lower edge. The plaits appear with novel effect between the flaring back edges of a gathered Derby collar, which is in two sections, that are becomingly broad on the shoulders and extend in points to the waist-line at the front and nearly to the waist-line at the back. Passementerie decorates the free edges of the Derby collar and also the edges of a becoming collar that stands high and rolls at the top, the ends flaring stylishly. The cape is closed invisibly at the throat.

The mode will be extremely popular for a general utility wrap, and its adjustment is so simple that the least experienced needlewoman will have no difficulty in developing it. Cloth, serge, camel's-hair, *drap d'été*, Bedford cord, etc., are appropriate and seasonable for the cape, and fancy braid, passementerie, moss trimming, feather-stitching, etc., are suitable garniture. An exceptionally stylish cape may be made of Venetian twilled cloth and Bengaline in an olive-green shade. The Bengaline may form the collars, which may be edged with a jetted grenadine galloon.

We have pattern No. 6094 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the cape requires five yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two

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

LADIES' CAPE, WITH YOKE AND COLLAR IN ONE.

(For Illustrations see Page 354.)

No. 6096.—At figure No. 411 B in this DELINEATOR this cape is shown made of cloth, lined with fancy silk and trimmed with jet passementerie and ornaments.

The cape is jaunty in appearance and is here represented developed in a pretty combination of cloth

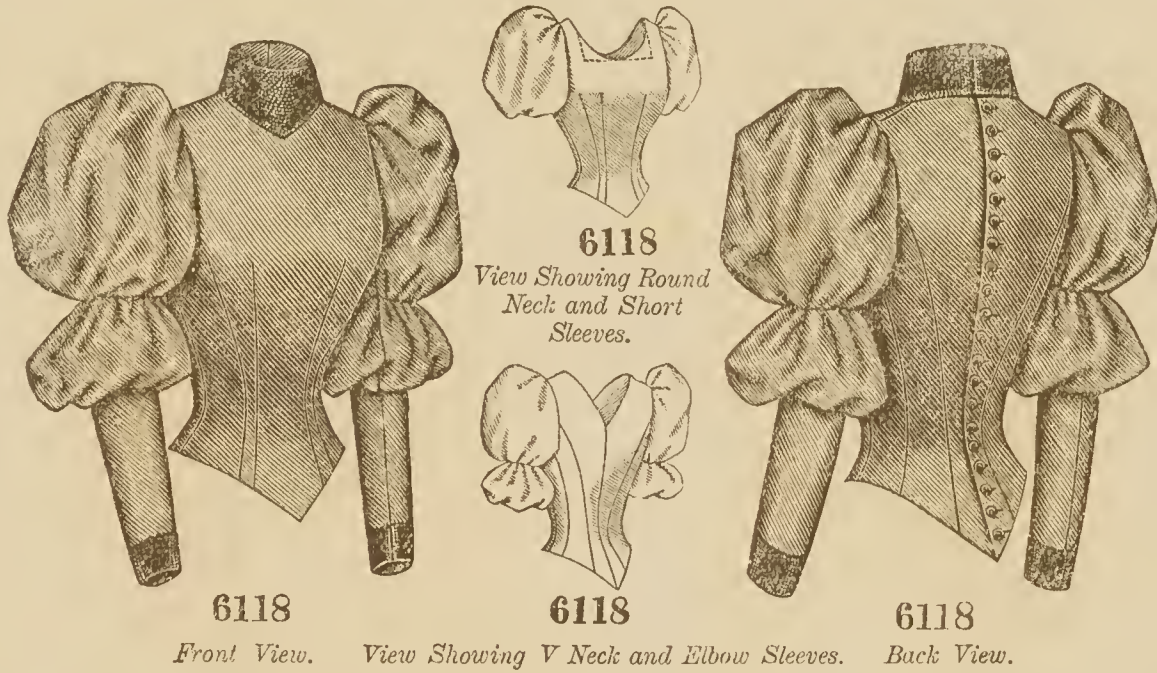
and velvet. The cape is in three-quarter length, and its upper part is a pointed yoke, which is extended to form the collar and is shaped by a curving seam at the center of the back and three curving seams at each side. The cape section is seamless and displays a box-plait at the center, the plait being quite narrow at the top and widening gradually toward the bottom; it is disposed with graceful fulness on the shoulders and with very slight fulness at each side of the

closing by gathers in the top. The collar rolls stylishly and the ends flare at the front. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, and a full box-plaited ruching of lace conceals the seam joining the cape and yoke.

The mode will develop attractively in cloth, diagonal, velours, etc., either alone or in combination with velvet, Bengaline, etc. The yoke may be elaborately decorated with Russian bands, gimp, galloon or passementerie, or a simpler completion may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 6096 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires a yard and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a

yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6118

6118

View Showing Round Neck and Short Sleeves.

6118

6118

Front View. View Showing V Neck and Elbow Sleeves. Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (CLOSED AT THE BACK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' BASQUE. (CLOSED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

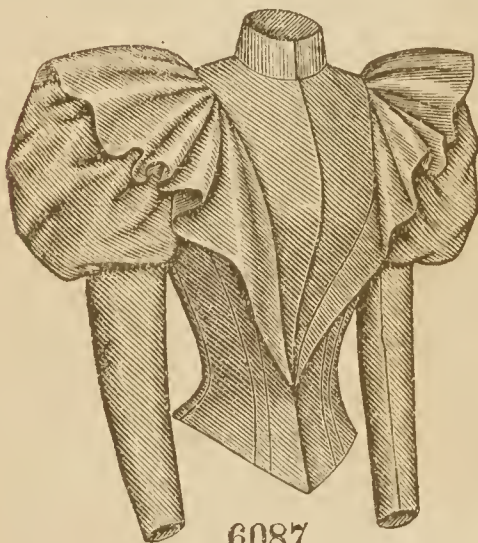
No. 6118.—This basque forms part of the evening toilette pictured at figure No. 401 B in this DELINEATOR, black faille being represented, with feather bands and jet passementerie and boléro jacket-ornaments for garniture.

The shapely basque is here represented developed in a combination of woollen dress goods and darker velvet. It may be made with a high neck, or with a low V, round or square neck, as preferred. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The basque forms a shapely point at the center of the front and back

and is fashionably short upon the hips. The high neck is finished with a becomingly high Roman collar that is pointed at the lower edge at the center of the front. Double Empire puffs that extend to the elbows are arranged upon the smooth coat-shaped sleeves, which are trimmed at the wrists with shallow cuff-facings of velvet. The basque may be made up with short puff sleeves, or with elbow sleeves showing double puffs, for dressy wear, as illustrated.

A charming basque for a demi-toilette may be developed in Ondine, *peau de cygne*, Bengaline or any similar texture. Cloth serge, *velours Russe*, vigogne, vieuna, etc., may also be employed for a basque of this kind, and the manner of decoration is entirely a matter of personal taste. The accompanying skirt of such a basque will essentially correspond with it both in material and decoration.

We have pattern No. 6118 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

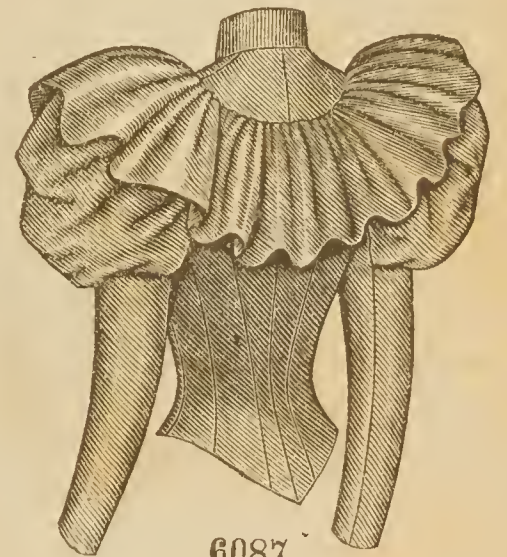


6087

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 356.)



6087

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 356.)

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires two yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 355.)

No. 6087.—A handsome combination of elephant-green whipcord and *vrillé* in a deeper shade is pictured in this basque at figure No. 419 B in this DELINEATOR, wide and narrow gimp providing the garniture.

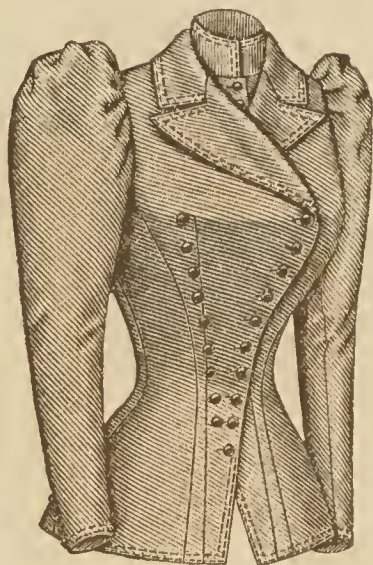
The basque introduces the fashionable bretelles and is here pictured made of dress goods of seasonable texture. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The basque forms a shapely point at the center of the front and back and is stylishly short upon the hips. The bretelles are arranged upon the back to outline a round yoke; they are deep at the back and over the shoulders, are gathered to fall with fashionable fulness and are narrowed to points at the ends, which extend to the waist-line at the closing. The sleeve is arranged upon a coat-shaped lining and is comfortably close-fitting below the elbow; it is shaped with a very narrow under-part, and a wide upper-part that is unusually full above the elbow, and it is arranged at the top in forward-turning and backward-turning plaits and then gathered to rise high and full at the shoulders; and a downward-turning plait laid in each side

edge of the upper sleeve-portion disposes the fulness in an Empire puff. A becomingly high close-fitting collar is at the neck.

The basque, though fanciful in effect, is very simply designed, and will develop handsomely in a variety of fabrics. Silks, wools and cottons are equally well adapted to the mode, and combinations of materials and shades will be specially appropriate.

Velvet will unite exquisitely with poplin, velours, Aberdeen cord, vigogne, vicuna, etc.

We have pattern No. 6087 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6115

Front View.



6115

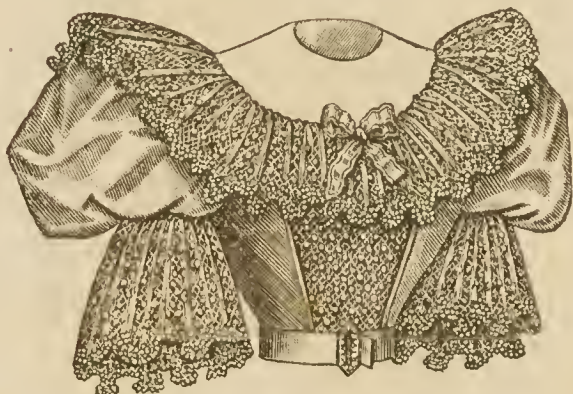
View without Chemisette.



6115

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (DESIRABLE FOR STREET OR EQUESTRIAN USE.) (COPYRIGHT.) (For Description see this Page.)



6103

Front View.



6103

Back View.

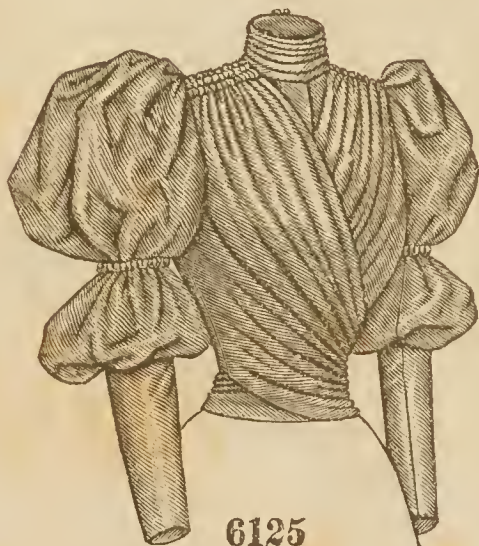
LADIES' EMPIRE EVENING WAIST. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE GRANNY OR 1830 WAIST.) (COPYRIGHT.) (For Description see Page 357.)

LADIES' BASQUE. (DESIRABLE FOR STREET OR EQUESTRIAN USE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

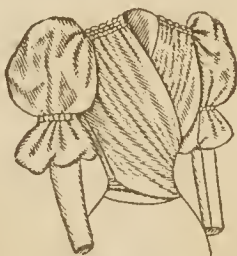
No. 6115.—This basque is shown worn with an Empire skirt at figure No. 423 B in this DELINEATOR, lady's-cloth being the material represented, with a finish of machine-stitching.

The shapely basque is here represented developed in woolen goods of seasonable texture. It extends to a becoming depth, is of uniform lower outline and is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps.



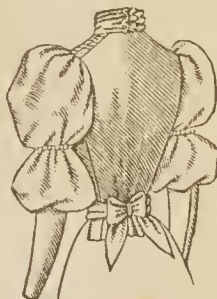
6125

Front View.



6125

View Showing Neck Low in Front.



6125



6125

Back View.

LADIES' SERPENTINE OR MARTHA-WASHINGTON WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 358.)

and is comfortably close-fitting below the elbow; it is shaped with a very narrow under-part, and a wide upper-part that is unusually full above the elbow, and it is arranged at the top in forward-turning and backward-turning plaits and then gathered to rise high and full at the shoulders; and a downward-turning plait laid in each side

minates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps. The fronts lap diagonally below the bust, and are reversed at the top in lapels that meet a rolling collar in notches. The closing is made diagonally at the left side with button-holes and buttons to below the waist-line, a corresponding row of buttons is applied to the over-

lapping front, and the front edges flare below the closing. Between the lapels is disclosed a short chemisette, which is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons; and a standing collar is at the neck. The chemisette and standing collar may be omitted, as shown in the small engraving. The coat sleeves are made with desirable fulness at the top, which is gathered to curve fashionably high above the shoulders; they are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and are decorated at the wrists with two rows of machine-stitching and three buttons placed at each outside seam. All the free edges of the basque are finished in tailor style with a double row of machine-stitching.

The mode is specially well adapted for a riding-habit basque, for which purpose it will develop satisfactorily in broadcloth, fine diagonal, melton and serge. Cheviot, homespun, tweed, poplin and fancy woollens of all kinds are adaptable to the mode, and machine-stitching may provide the finish.

We have pattern No. 6115 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE EVENING WAIST.
(ALSO KNOWN AS THE GRANNY OR 1830 WAIST.)
(For Illustrations see Page 356.)

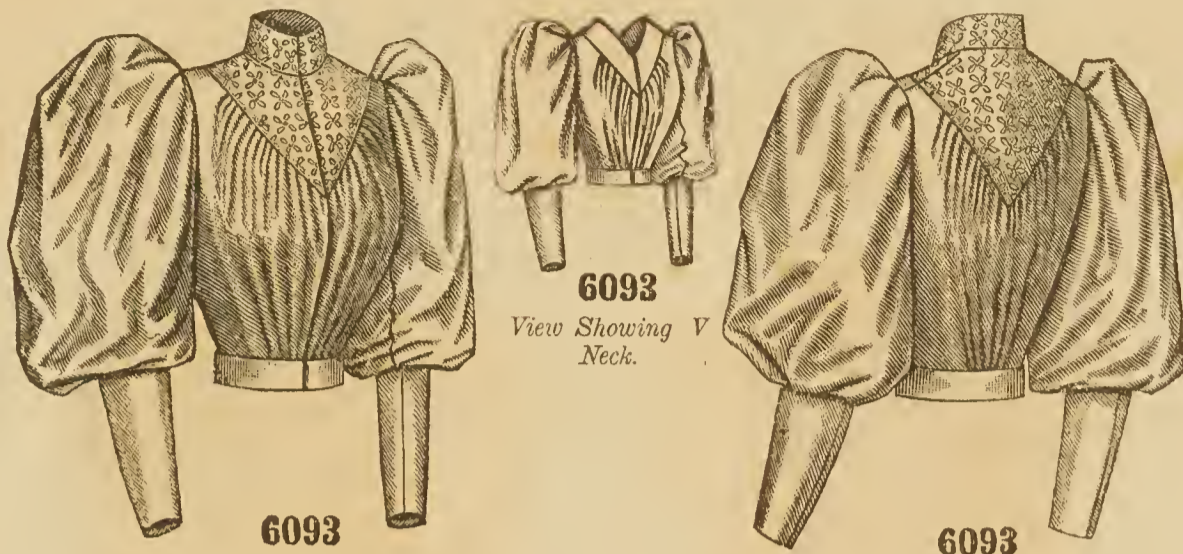
No. 6103.— This waist is shown daintily developed in brocaded silk and chiffon and trimmed with chiffon ornamented with spangles and ribbon at figure No. 402 B.

The waist, which is a revival of the old-time favorite, is known as the Granny waist, and is here portrayed made of white satin

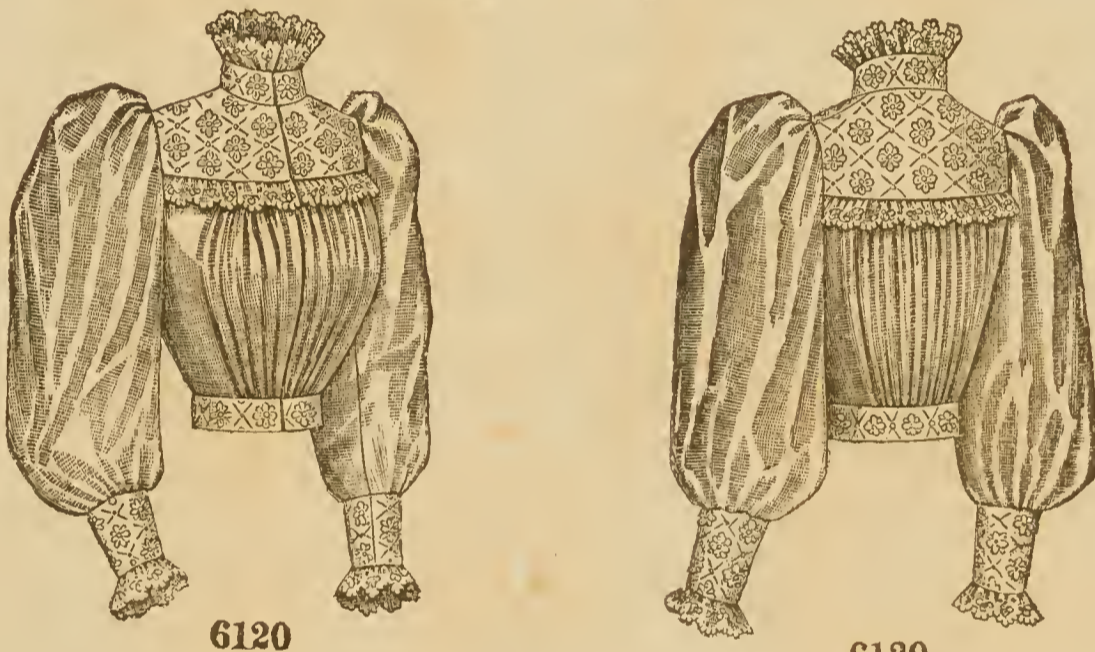
and beaded lace. It is shaped in low, round outline at the top and fashioned in quaint short-waisted style. The fronts are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining that close at the center; they flare in pretty curves over a stomacher, which is permanently sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hooks and loops at the left side. The stomacher is overlaid with beaded lace, and the curving front edges of the fronts are finished with cordings of satin. The back is seamless at the center and is arranged over a lining back having a center seam. The simple adjustment of the waist is completed by under-arm and side-back gores. The short sleeves are of the old-time balloon variety and are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon fitted linings; they may be made up with or without deep, drooping frills of lace, as shown in the engravings. From the upper edge of the waist a deep bretelle-like Bertha of lace falls with quaint effect; it is widest on the shoulders, where it is arranged at each side in two triple box-plaits that stand out upon the sleeves with picturesque effect and fall in full, soft folds across the front and back from gathers at the top. Over the ends of the Bertha a coquettish bow of ribbon is placed. The waist is encircled by a narrow satin belt, the overlapping end of which is passed through a gold buckle.

The waist may accompany a circular bell Empire skirt, and, developed in Pompadour silk, Ondine, crystal Bengaline, brocade or satin will complete a quaint toilette for a ball, wedding, state dinner or other occasion of ceremony. Less pretentious fabrics are also adapted to the mode, and lace of any preferred variety or passementerie may contribute handsome garniture.

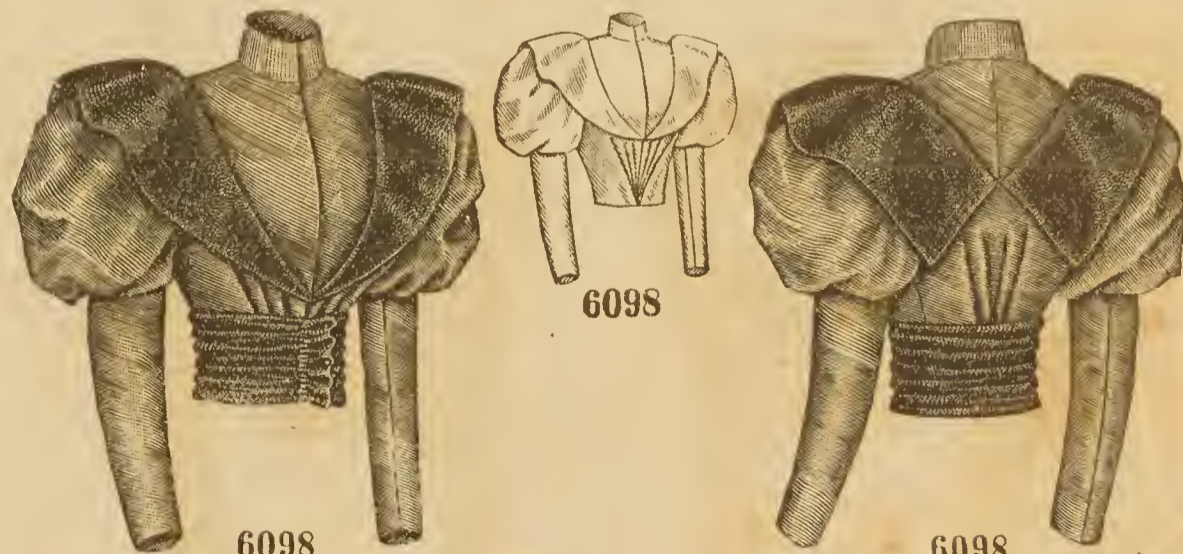
We have pattern No. 6103 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium



6093
Front View.
LADIES' WAIST, WITH FULL OUTER-BODY OUTLINING A POINTED YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)
View Showing V Neck.
6093
Back View.
(For Description see Page 358.)



6120
Front View.
LADIES' YOKE WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)
6120
Back View.
(For Description see Page 359.)



6098
Front View.
LADIES' EMPIRE WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)
6098
Back View.
(For Descriptions see Page 359.)

size, the waist requires three yards and a half of satin twenty inches wide, and six yards and three-fourths of lace edging nine inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

six yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6082

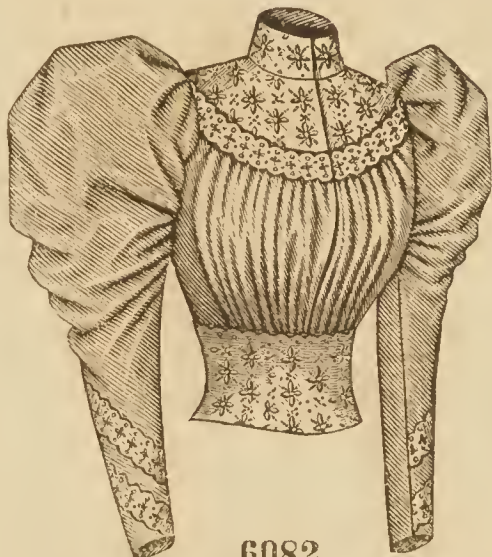
View Showing Girdle Untrimmed.

LADIES' SERPENTINE OR MARTHA-WASHINGTON WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 356.)

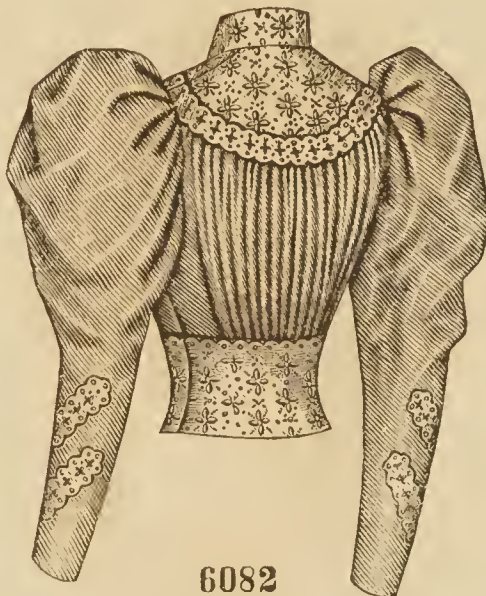
No. 6125.—Different representations of this stylish waist may be seen at figures Nos. 403 B and 406 B in this magazine.

The fancy for revivals of old-time modes is charmingly exemplified in this waist, which shows the picturesque serpentine fronts of the Martha-Washington bodice. It is here pictured developed in silk. The fronts cross the bust in surplice fashion and are extended to pass about the waist to the center of the back, where they are tied in an Empire bow, the ends being narrowed to points. They are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts that extend a little below the waist-line and close invisibly at the center, and are disposed in countless folds and wrinkles by five rows of shirrings at the shoulder edges, the fulness at the sides being folded in upturning



6082

Front View.



6082

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH FULL OUTER-BODY OUTLINING A ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 360.)

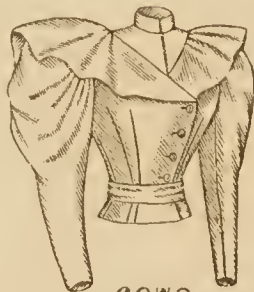
plaits that are held in place by takings. The back is seamless and deeper than the fronts; it is arranged upon a back of lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected in a short row of gathers. Under-arm gores complete the adjustment of the waist. The fitted fronts are exposed in a shallow V at the neck, but may be cut away or turned under if an open neck be desired. The sleeves have double Empire puffs arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep facings of the material. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar, which is concealed by a collar ornament, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills and closed at the center of the back with hooks and eyes.

The waist is very picturesque and will develop attractively in a single material or in a combination of fabrics. Surah, Bengaline, faille, changeable or plaid silk, serge, camel's-hair, vigogne, vailing, albatross and challis may be developed by the mode, and added garniture will not be needed. This waist will usually match its accompanying skirt.

We have pattern No. 6125 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the waist requires

back is mounted upon a lining adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam; it shapes a deep V at the top, and the fulness is arranged to correspond with the front. Above the back and fronts the lining is revealed with pointed-yoke effect and is tastefully overlaid with all-over embroidery, from under which the lining may be cut away. At the neck is a standing collar of all-over embroidery. If desired, the waist may be made with a low V neck, as illustrated. The puff sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with cuff effect, the exposed portions of the lining being faced with the material. The waist is finished with a belt.

This waist will develop prettily in India or China

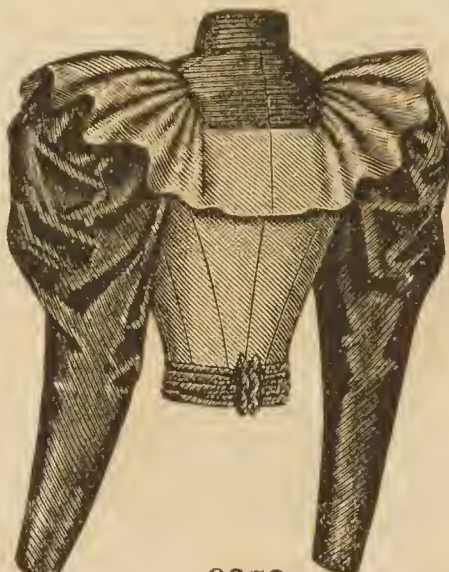


6079



6079

Front View.



6079

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH BRETELLE BERTHA. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 360.)

silk, *crépe de Chine*, embroidered vailing, chambray, nainsook, lawn, gingham and pereale, and embroidered edging, insertion, *point de Gène* lace, fancy bands and ribbon of any preferred variety may provide the decoration. A very pretty waist may be fashioned by this mode in pale-blue chambray, the standing collar being omitted, and the exposed portion of the lining faced with fine insertion; the neck edge is finished with a dainty frill of embroidery. The waist will be encircled either with a belt of ribbon or a sash, the latter being arranged in a bow at the front.

We have pattern No. 6093 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

medium size, the waist requires two yards and three-fourths of one material, it needs three yards and seven-eighths twenty-two lawn thirty-six inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of all-over inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards forty-embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one ma- terial, it needs four yards and three-eighths twenty- two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' YOKE WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 357.)

No. 6120.—This waist may be again seen at figure No. 413B in this magazine, where a combination of figured batiste and all-over tucking is pictured, garniture being provided by ribbon and a fancy belt.

White lawn and all-over embroidery are here associated in the waist. The upper part is a deep, square yoke of all-over embroidery shaped by shoulder seams. The lower portions are joined by under-arm seams and are gathered at the top to within a short distance of the arms'-eyes, the fulness being drawn well to the center at the lower edge and collected in two rows of shirring made at belt depth apart. The

closing is effected invisibly at the center of the front. The lower edge of the yoke is prettily decorated with frills of embroidered edging, and a belt of all-over embroidery is applied to the lower part of the waist. The sleeve is very full and has but one seam; it is gathered at the top and bottom and droops gracefully over a deep cuff of all-over embroidery decorated at the lower edge with a frill of embroidered edging. A standing frill of similar edging decorates the upper edge of the standing collar, which is made of all-over embroidery.

A waist of this description will develop prettily in India or China silk, embroidered edging, chambray gingham, lawn, dimity and percale. The yoke may be made of fancy tucking or lace insertion and may match the remainder of the waist or be of a prettily contrasting shade. The trimmings may consist of *point de Gène* lace, Irish point embroidery, fancy bands or ribbon applied in any preferred manner. An exceptionally dainty waist may be fashioned from cream challis figured with lavender flowers, and China silk matching the flowers. A belt of lavender silk ribbon may encircle the waist.

We have pattern No. 6120 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires two



6126



6126

Front View.



6126

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 361.)



6124



6124

Front View.



6124

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRRED BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 361.)

No. 6098.—Another stylish portrayal of this waist is presented at figure No. 414 B in this magazine, where it is shown made of cloth and velvet and trimmed with steel gimp.

The waist suggests the Empire modes and is here pictured developed in plain woollen dress goods and darker velvet. It is made with a lining that is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The fronts are shaped to reveal the lining in a broad V to below the bust, and the seamless back is shaped with a moderately low V neck. The fulness in the fronts is disposed in three tiny plaits at each side of the closing, the plaits flaring becomingly upward and being stayed by tackings to the lining; the fulness at the waist-line of the back

is plaited to a point at the lower edge and secured by tackings to the lining. The visible part of the lining is faced with the dress goods, and under-arm gores complete the adjustment. To the upper edges of the fronts and back are joined velvet bretelles that are broad at the back ends, which flare widely at the center, and are narrowed to points at the front ends. A velvet Empire girdle encircles the waist; its ends are gathered to produce the regulation wrinkled effect, and the overlapping end is finished to form a pretty frill. The coat sleeves have full balloon puffs that extend nearly to the elbow, and the wrists are plainly completed. A close-fitting standing collar is at the neck.

Waists of this kind are stylishly worn with Empire skirts of similar material, and may be developed in cloth, serge, foulé, Aberdeen cord, vigogne or vicuna either alone or in combination with velvet, Bengaline, changeable silk or Surah, *vrillé*, etc.

We have pattern No. 6098 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires two yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, and a yard and five-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two

yards and a fourth of lawn thirty-six inches wide, and seven-eighths yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH FULL OUTER-BODY OUTLINING A ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 358.)

No. 6082.—At figure No. 400 B in this DELINEATOR this waist is shown as part of a pretty toilette made of gingham and trimmed with two-toned novelty lace.

The waist is here portrayed daintily developed in white cotton goods and all-over embroidery. It has a high-necked lining closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. Arranged upon the lining and included in the under-arm seams are full fronts and a full back, which are shaped in low, round outline at the top and extend nearly to the waist-line. They are drawn by two rows of shirrings at the upper and lower edges and pass beneath a broad girdle fitted by center-front and side-front seams, side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed invisibly at the left side. The girdle is overlaid with a seamless section of embroidered edging showing the scallops at the top. The lining is exposed to round-yoke depth at the top and covered with a yoke facing of all-over embroidery, from beneath which the lining may be cut away. The upper edges of the full portions are followed by a row of embroidered insertion, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The sleeves are in very full leg-o'-mutton style, with one seam, which is at the inside of the arm. They are arranged upon smooth linings and are gathered at the top and for some distance along the upper part of the seam to produce the full balloon effect so much admired. The wrists are trimmed with sections of embroidered insertion applied diagonally. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar cut from all-over embroidery.

The mode is very attractive and effective and will make up beautifully in plain or fancy gingham or plain or spotted percale, and while the fashion specially favors a combination of fabrics, a single material of either woollen or cotton texture may be used, if preferred. Fancy braid, gimp, passementerie or ribbon may contribute the garniture.

We have pattern No. 6082 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires two yards and five-eighths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, and half a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Russian-blue dress goods and black corded silk are here charmingly associated in the waist. The low-necked fronts are arranged



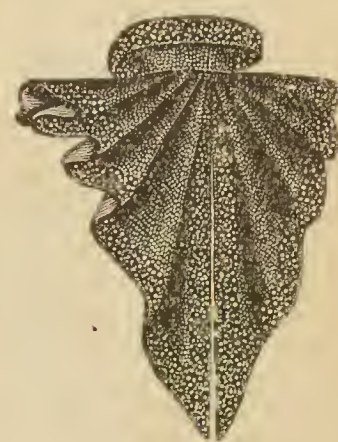
6110



6110



6110



6110

Front Views

Back Views.

LADIES' DERBY COLLARS. (FOR WEAR OVER OUTSIDE GARMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 362.)

upon high-necked fronts that are closed invisibly at the center; they are smoothly adjusted by double bust darts taken up with corresponding darts in the high-necked fronts and lap diagonally, the closing being made with button-holes and large fancy buttons. The high-necked fronts are revealed with pointed-yoke effect and attractively faced with silk. The adjustment of the waist is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar. The very full mutton-leg sleeves are arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings and have but one seam, which is at the inside of the arm; they are gathered at the top and droop in soft, graceful folds from the shoulders, a smooth effect being maintained below the elbows. The addition of Bertha-like bretelles emphasize the broad-shouldered effect produced by the mutton-leg sleeves; they are joined to the upper edges of the fronts and are continued across the back to outline a square yoke, their bias back edges meeting in a seam at the center. The bretelles are plain across the back and are very broad upon the shoulders, where they are closely gathered, and fall with picturesque effect over the sleeves, their front ends tapering to points. The back is faced above the bretelles with silk to emphasize the square yoke effect. The waist is encircled by a narrow Empire belt, which is laid in plaits and turned under and shirred at the ends to form frills, the ends being closed at the center of the back.

This waist may be worn very effectively with the prevailing full skirts, and may be made of Bengaline, faille, India silk, cloth, whipeord, camel's-hair, challis, figured vailing, gingham and percale. Handsome trimmings will consist of lace, all-over embroidery, Irish point, fancy braids, gimp, galloon and passementerie. An attractive waist may be made of pale-green silk gingham and silk, the silk being used for the sleeves, girdle and facings, which are overlaid with upright rows of *point de Gène* insertion.

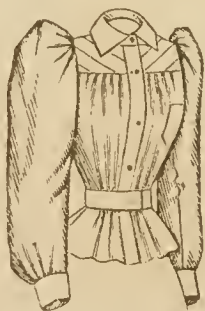
We have pattern No. 6079 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

For a lady of medium size, the waist requires a yard and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, and three yards and a fourth of corded silk twenty inches wide. Of one material,

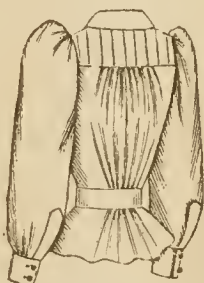
LADIES' WAIST, WITH BRETELLE BERTHA.

(For Illustrations see Page 358.)

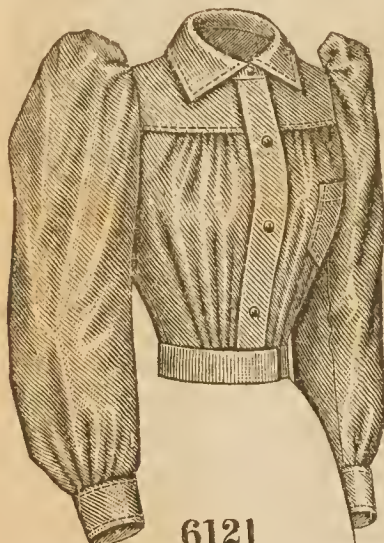
No. 6079.—At figure No. 417 B in this



6121

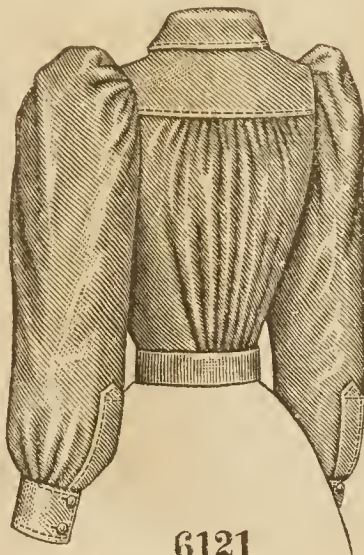


6121



6121

Front View.



6121

Back View.

LADIES' YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 362.)

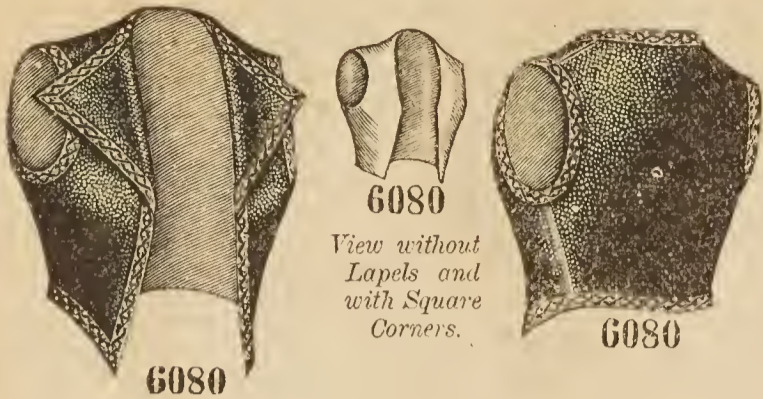
magazine this waist may be seen made of cashmere and velvet, with tucked batiste for the yoke and Russian bands for ornamentation.

it needs five yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-

closely and fastened at the back beneath a rosette of silk. Double Empire puffs of silk are arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves, which are covered below the puffs with deep facings of velvet. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar that closes at the left shoulder seam. The waist may be worn with or without the Eton jacket, as illustrated.

The mode will develop handsomely in a combination of Russian velours and velvet, camel's-hair and Bengaline, or serge and faille. A single wool material, which may be Russell cord, foulé, vigogne or novelty goods, will make up attractively in this way, and gimp, fancy braid or Russian bands may trim the jacket, if decoration be desired.

We have pattern No. 6126 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires five yards and three-eighths of silk and two yards of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6080
Front View.

6080
View without
Lapels and
with Square
Corners.

6080
Back View.

LADIES' BOLÉRO OR ZOUAVE JACKET. (PERFORATED FOR MAKING WITHOUT THE REVERS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 362.)

LADIES' SHIRRED BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 359.)



6134
Upper Side.

6134
View
Showing
Elbow
Sleeve.

6134
Under Side.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 363.)

eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 359.)

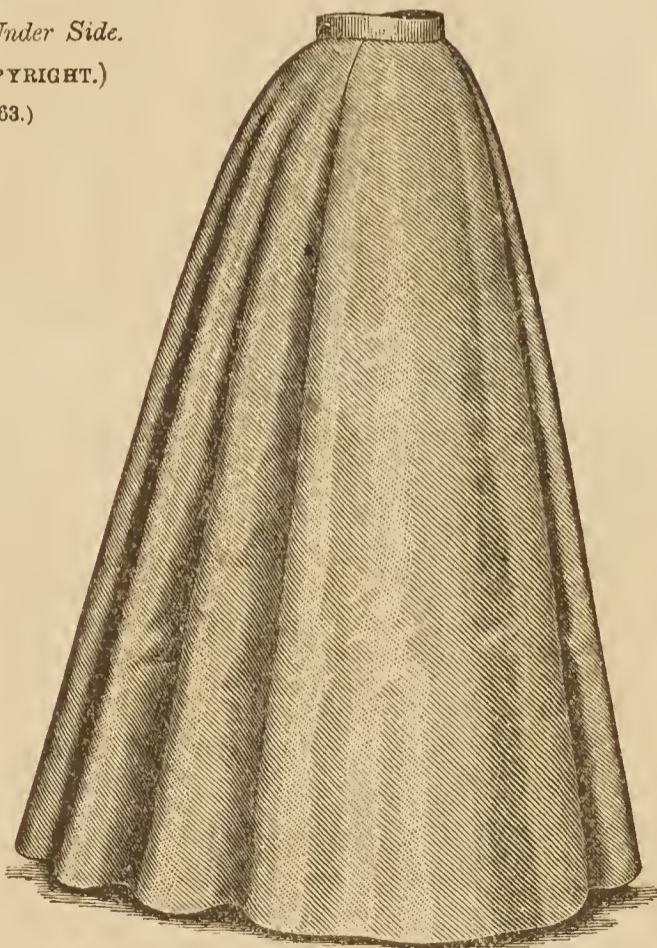
No. 6126.—Other views of this waist are given at figures Nos. 404 B and 405 B in this magazine, where

No. 6124.—This blouse is shown worn with an Empire skirt at figure No. 399 B in this DELINEATOR, the materials being drapery net over black satin, with black satin and ribbon for trimming.

A becoming shade of rose silk was here used for the blouse, which is made over a lining that extends to but little below the waist-line and is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts and back are shirred to round-yoke depth, the fulness below being drawn toward the center of the front and back and collected at the waist-line in two rows of shirring. Under-arm gores produce a becoming, smooth adjustment at the sides, and the closing is made at the center of the front with hooks and loops. The full puff sleeves extend to the elbows and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep facings of silk. The puffs are gathered at the top and bottom and along the seam from the top nearly to the lower edge, and the fulness droops in countless soft folds and wrinkles that are held in place by several tackings. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with a collar ornament that is disposed in soft folds by shirrings at the ends, the overlapping end being finished to form a pretty frill. The blouse

it is pictured made of different materials.

The waist is picturesque and becoming and is here shown developed in a charming combination of silk and velvet. It has a full front arranged upon fronts of lining that are adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center. The full front is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed invisibly along the corresponding seams at the left side; it is disposed in becoming fulness at the center by a short row of gathers at the top and two short rows of shirring at the waist-line. The waist is smoothly fitted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and over it is worn a stylish Eton jacket that is made with a seamless back and extends nearly to the waist-line. The fronts of the jacket are folded back in very broad Directoire revers that are faced with silk, and below the revers they round off gracefully toward the back. The waist is encircled by an Empire belt, the ends of which are gathered up



6108

Side-Front View.



6108

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH TABLIER FRONT-GORE. (KNOWN AS THE 1830 SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 363.)

may be worn outside or beneath the skirt, as preferred; and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled belt, the ends of which are shirred and

closed invisibly at the left side, the overlapping end being finished to form a frill.

All seasonable dress fabrics of either silken, woollen or cotton texture will make up attractively by the mode. Combinations of shades and textures will be especially effective, and velvet to match or contrast with the goods may be used for the belt and fanciful collar. The blouse does not require applied garniture.

We have pattern No. 6124 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the blouse requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' YOKE SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 360.)

No. 6121.—This waist forms part of the toilette shown at figure No. 408 B in this issue, cross-barred gingham being the material represented, with edging in two widths and insertion for garniture.

The shirt-waist is here pictured developed in pink chambray. The fronts and back are joined in under-arm seams and are gath-

China silk are among the fabrics oftenest used for garments of this kind, and feather or machine stitching usually supplies the decoration.

We have pattern No. 6121 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the waist requires four yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DERBY COLLARS. (FOR WEAR OVER OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 360.)

No. 6110.—One of these collars is shown again at figure No. 422 B in this magazine, the material being dark silk and the trimming passementerie and curled-silk feather-trimming.

The Derby collar is now a fashionable accessory of outside garments, whether they be long coats, short jackets or three-quarter box-coats or capes. Two styles of Derby collars are here shown, the material being velvet and the decoration jet passementerie. Each collar is topped with a collar that stands fashionably high about the neck and is softly rolled all round, the ends flaring widely

at the throat. One Derby collar is in two sections, which extend in points to the waist-line at the center of the front and back and are stylishly broad upon the shoulders; it is arranged in four forward-turning plaits at each side of the front and in four backward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the back, the plaits flaring prettily. The other Derby collar is of the same depth as the plaited one, but is in one section, which is gathered at the neck edge and falls in soft folds all round. Both collars are closed at the throat, and their edges are trimmed with jet passementerie. An interlining of canvas is used to stiffen the high collar, and the Derby collars are lined with silk.

Either of these collars developed in cloth, melton, kersey or velvet will form a charming accessory for a coat, jacket or three-quarter cape. Plain or shaded velvet may be appropriately employed for Derby collars.

We have pattern No. 6110 in three sizes—small, medium and large. In the medium size, the plaited

Derby collar requires two yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide, with two yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide to line. The gathered Derby collar needs a yard and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or one yard either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide, with two yards of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BOLÉRO OR ZOUAVE JACKET. (PERFORATED FOR MAKING WITHOUT THE REVERS).

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

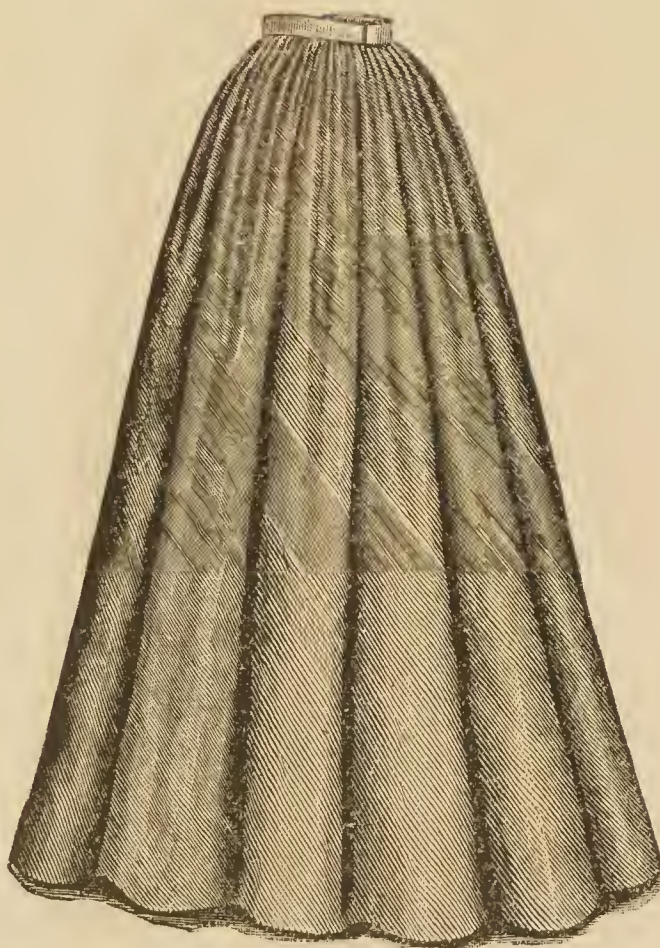
No. 6080.—Velvet is pictured in this jacket at figure No. 418 B in this DELINEATOR, Bonnaz embroidery providing the decoration.

The jacket is a fashionable addition to Empire gowns, and is here portrayed made of black velvet and trimmed with jet passementerie. It is sleeveless and reaches nearly to the waist-line. The loose fronts open all the way down and are reversed above the bust in broad Directoire revers that are faced with the velvet. Below the bust the fronts flare stylishly, and the lower front corners may be shaped to form decided points or be cut off



6099

Side-Front View.



6099

Side-Back View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED EMPIRE SKIRT. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE 1830 SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 363.)

ered at the top and joined to a seamless square yoke, that is straight at the back and bias at the front. A box-plait made at the front edge of the overlapping front is extended to the neck, and the closing is made through it with studs. A double casing is formed across the back at the waist-line, and draw-strings inserted in the casing and tied at the front draw the fulness closely about the waist under a belt having square ends. The waist may be worn outside or under the skirt, as preferred. The shirt sleeves are stylishly full and are gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulders; they are clasped at the back of the arm, one edge of the slash being narrowly hemmed and the other edge finished with a lap that is pointed at the top; they are completed with cuffs that are closed with studs and are finished at the edges with machine-stitching. At the neck is a rolling collar mounted on a shaped band that is closed with a stud. The ends of the collar flare widely at the throat, and the edges are finished with machine-stitching. A handkerchief pocket that is pointed at the bottom and hemmed at the top is stitched to the left front, and the lower edge of the yoke is finished with machine-stitching.

Shirt-waists are now considered indispensable to the Summer wardrobe and are developed in a variety of materials. Chambray, percale, linen, Oxford cloth, madras cloth, wash silk, Surah and

squarely, as illustrated. The back is seamless and joins the fronts in under-arm and shoulder seams. The revers and all the free edges of the jacket are richly outlined with jet passementerie, and the jacket is lined throughout with silk.

Such jackets may be worn with street or house gowns. They may be made of Bengaline, cloth, camel's-hair, cashmere and similar silken and woollen fabrics, and trimmed with braiding designs, passementerie, jet, gimp, tinsel braid, galloon, etc. A simple tea-gown of salmon-pink albatross was converted into a very elaborate affair by the addition of one of these jackets made of albatross and handsomely covered with fine black braid in a vermicelli design.

We have pattern No. 6080 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires two yards of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty inches wide, each with a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

No. 6134.—This picturesque sleeve will be appropriate for either a plain or a fanciful waist and may be made up to extend to the wrist or to three-quarter length, as preferred. It is here shown developed in plain dress goods. It is mounted on a coat-shaped lining and has but one seam, which is at the inside of the arm; it is turned under deeply at the lower edge and gathered to form a frill, and the top is gathered to rise full and high above the shoulder. The sleeve is sewed to the lining along the lower gathers, and the exposed portion of the lining is covered with a deep cuff-facing of the material.

The sleeve is becoming to stout and slender figures, and will develop handsomely in velvet, velours, Bengaline, Ondine, camel's-hair, *vrillé*, serge or novelty woollens. Velvet may be used with any silken or woollen goods.

We have pattern No. 6134 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves needs two yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half either thirty-six, forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH TABLIER FRONT-GORE.

(KNOWN AS THE 1830 SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

No. 6108.—Brocaded silk and *chiffon* are associated in this skirt at figure No. 402 B, Persian trimming and a ruffle of the *chiffon* providing rich garniture.

The picturesque modes of the year 1830 are seen among the recent revivals of old-time fashions, the skirt here pictured receiving notable favor. The skirt is shown made of plain dress goods. It is smooth at the top like the bell skirt of last season, and widens gradually toward the bottom, where it measures fully six yards in the medium sizes. It consists of a narrow tablier front-gore and two back-gores having bias back edges that join in a center seam. The peculiar shaping produces rolling folds, which almost wholly conceal the side seams and emphasize the tablier effect; and the back and sides fall in a series of rolling folds, the lower edge standing out with balloon effect. A placket is finished above the center seam,

and the top is completed with a belt. The skirt is usually lined throughout, and under-faced with canvas.

For an evening toilette the skirt may accompany a granny waist, while for ordinary use a much-frilled Empire waist will be appropriate. The mode is adaptable to all sorts of dress goods, stately silks in Pompadour or Dolly Varden designs, flowered and figured woollens and dainty cottons being alike suitable. The decoration must of necessity be flat, rows of braid, ribbon, and milliners' folds of graduated width being most appropriate. With this style of skirt an Empire petticoat like pattern No. 6109 is usually worn.

We have pattern No. 6108 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires seven yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' NINE-GORED EMPIRE SKIRT. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE 1830 SKIRT.)

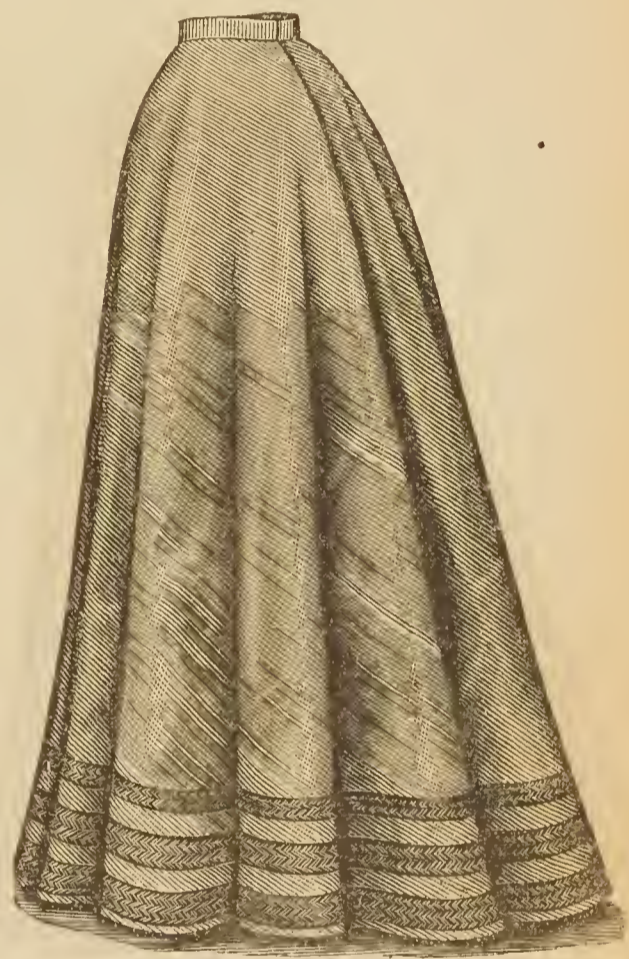
(For Illustrations see Page 362.)

No. 6099.—This stylish skirt may be seen developed in differ-



6133

Side-Front View.



6133

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE 1830 SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 364.)

ent materials at figures Nos. 400 B and 416 B in this DELINEATOR.

The skirt is a particularly graceful example of the Empire mode and is also known as the 1830 skirt. It is here pictured developed in dress goods of seasonable weight. It consists of a front-gore, three side-gores at each side and two back-gores. The shaping of the skirt produces a tablier effect at the front and voluminous folds at the back and sides. The fulness at the top is disposed in two rows of shirring at the front and sides and in closely drawn gathers at the back. The skirt spreads in characteristic fashion to the lower edge, which measures a little more than five yards and a quarter in the medium sizes. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The skirt is usually lined throughout and underfaced with canvas, and it will generally be worn over an Empire petticoat.

Skirts of this kind will be specially picturesque developed in figured organdy, lawn, mull, dotted Swiss and similar textures devoted to dainty Summer gowns. Woollens of all varieties are also adaptable to the mode, and so are Pompadour silks, changeable Surah, silk crépons, etc. Frills, flounces, bias bands, quillings of silk or satin ribbon, milliners' folds of the same or a contrasting material, and many other pretty flat garnitures may be applied; or a plain finish may be selected.

We have pattern No. 6099 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt requires ten yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS.

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE 1830 SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 363.)

No. 6133.—This skirt is introduced in the handsome toilettes shown at figures Nos. 399 B, 401 B and 408 B in this magazine.

The skirt is here pictured developed in serge. It is in circular bell shape, with bias back edges that are joined in a center seam, the shaping rendering it perfectly smooth-fitting at the top without the aid of darts; it spreads gradually in Empire fashion toward the bottom, where it is about five yards around in the medium sizes; and the fulness disposes itself naturally in the gracefully rolling folds that characterize the Empire modes. The skirt will usually be worn over an Empire petticoat. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The skirt is stylishly trimmed with three spaced rows of Hercules braid of graduated width.

The skirt is an exceptionally graceful example of the Empire modes and will develop attractively in striped, figured or changeable silk, poplin, velours, camel's-hair, cloth, chevot and novelty goods of either silken, woollen or cotton texture. Flat garnitures are most effective upon full skirts, and milliners' folds of velvet, satin ribbon in graduated widths, Persian bands, braid, etc., are among the most favored decorations. A lining of silk or cambric may be added, if desired.

We have pattern No. 6133 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires six yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOK SERIES.—The unprecedented sale of the books published in this series is very gratifying to us as publishers. When we began them, the publication of books was a new departure for us, our attention having been previously confined to the issuing of patterns and fashion publications. But the frequent requests of our patrons for such works as "Good Manners" and "Needle-Craft" led us into the venture, and we are more than satisfied with the result.

To date we have placed on the market seven of these volumes, "Good Manners," "Needle-Craft," "Needle and Brush," "Home-making and Housekeeping," "Social Life," "The Pattern Cook-Book," and "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," at the regular price of Four Shillings or \$1.00 each.

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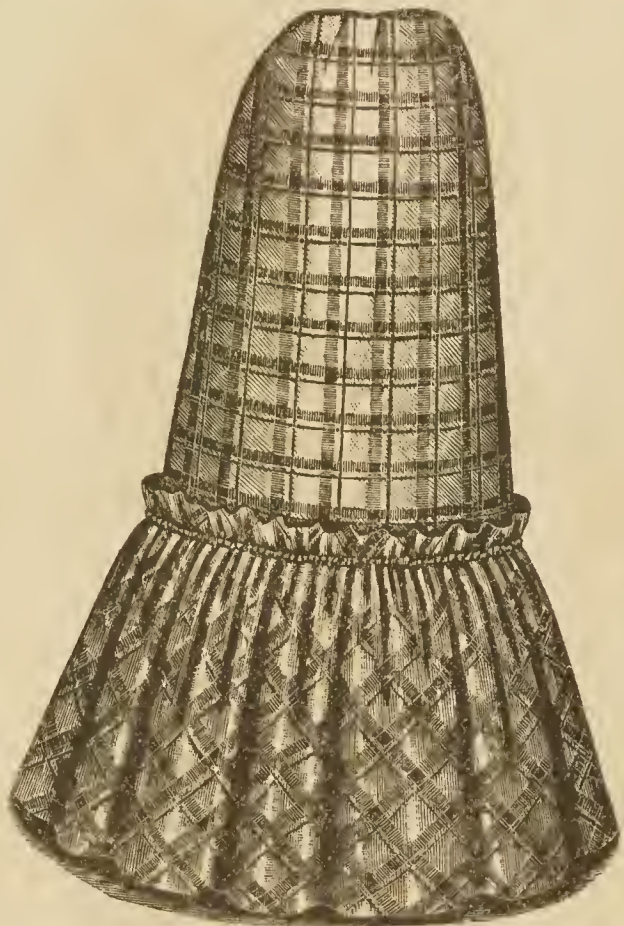
LADIES' EMPIRE PETTICOAT. (TO BE WORN WITH FULL SKIRTS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6109.—This petticoat is planned to meet the requirements of the new voluminous skirts, and is pictured made of plaid silk and also of cambric. It has a wide front-gore, and two back-gores whose bias back edges are joined in a center seam. Three darts at each side remove all superfluous fulness at the front and sides, and the lower edge is comfortably wide, measuring about three yards in the medium sizes. The top is finished with a narrow under-facing, which forms a casing back of the darts for tapes that are drawn through an opening made at the center of the back to adjust the fulness of the back at the waist. A deep, very full flounce of the material, widely hemmed at the bottom and turned under deeply at the top and shirred to form a frilled heading, encircles the petticoat and conceals three tiny frills of the material, which are applied to the bottom of the petticoat to make the flounce flare as much as possible. On the silk petticoat the flounce is cut bias, while on the cambric petticoat it is cut straight.

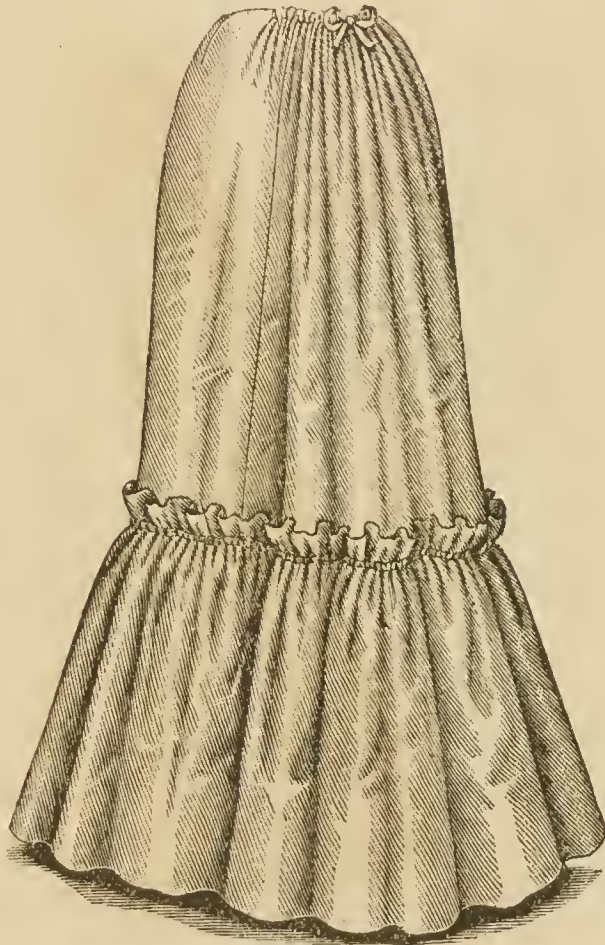
The petticoat is specially designed to accompany full skirts and those fashioned by the popular Empire modes, and is variously developed in striped and plaid changeable silk and taffeta, moiré, Surah, wash silk, pongee, lawn, cambric and muslin. Frills of lace or embroidery, insertion, fancy stitching, pinked ruffles, etc., may supply the decoration, although a less elaborate completion will be appropriate. A dainty petticoat that may be worn under an organdy or batiste gown may be made up by the mode in white taffeta. The flounce may be trimmed with insertions of Florentine lace, and an edging of the same lace may trim the bottom of the garment.

We have pattern No. 6109 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the petticoat (including the flounce) requires fifteen yards of material twenty inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, each with four yards and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, extra for ruffles. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6109

Side-Front View.



6109

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE PETTICOAT. (TO BE WORN WITH FULL SKIRTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

from us, always enclosing the amount with your order. We do not send out books C. O. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—To correspondents, who express surprise that their communications were not answered in a certain issue, we wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number subsequent to that already in their hands. The enormous edition of the DELINEATOR compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in the May DELINEATOR should reach us not later than the fifth of March. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine, addressed to the firm, will find their way into the proper channel.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURES NOS. 426 B AND 427 B.—MISSES' GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 426 B.—MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates a Misses' Princess dress. The pattern, which No. 6107 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is presented in three views on page 374 of this publication.

The dress unites the close adjustment and long, curving lines of the Princess with the short-waist effect and flowing draperies of the Empire styles, and is here shown developed in an artistic combination of silk, lace and velvet. The Princess dress of silk, which is prettily revealed through the Empire or veil drapery of lace, is superbly adjusted by the usual darts and shaping seams, and is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. Its front is arranged upon fronts of lining, that extend to basque depth and are closed invisibly at the center; and the back displays flaring fan-plaits underfolded at the center seam below the waistline. The front and back of the Princess are in this instance cut away at the top to reveal the neck in moderately low, square outline above full portions of lace, which extend to the shoulder seams and are overlapped by ornamental portions of velvet, the lower edges of which describe a becoming point at each side of the center of the front and back. From

beneath the ornamental portions the Empire drapery falls to the bottom of the dress in full, soft folds from gathers at the top. Full Empire puffs are arranged upon the coat sleeves, and the wrists are decorated with fanciful cuff-facings of velvet outlined at each edge

with passementerie. The ornamental portions are decorated with similar passementerie. The pattern includes a standing collar, which is to be worn when the dress is made with a high neck. The Empire drapery and full portions may be omitted if a plain Princess dress be desired, and the sleeves may be cut off below the puffs if short puff sleeves be liked.

Developed in lace, chiffon, tulle or gauze over silk, satin, faille or Bengaline, the mode will produce a charming gown for a maid of honor or bridesmaid at a full-dress wedding. A beautiful graduating dress may also be made up in this way of the above-mentioned fabrics or in a less expensive texture, such as nainsook, Swiss, dimity, mull, organdy, etc. Combinations are particularly well adapted to the mode, and applied garniture is really unnecessary, especially when the Empire drapery is used.

The large straw hat is attractively trimmed with ribbon and field flowers.



FIGURE No. 426 B.

FIGURE No. 427 B.

FIGURE No. 426 B.—MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6107 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 427 B.—MISSES' EMPIRE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6111 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 427 B.—MISSES' EMPIRE COSTUME.—This illustrates a Misses' Empire costume. The pattern, which is No. 6111 and costs 1s. 6d. or

35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in four views on page 373 of this magazine.

For the present development of the costume a dainty combination of tucked dotted Swiss and velvet was selected. The skirt, which consists of five gores, displays the full, rolling folds peculiar to the Empire modes and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem-facing.

The body has closely adjusted fronts of lining that are closed at the center, and a front that is included in the shoulder and under-arm seams at the right side and closed invisibly at the left side. The front is smooth above the bust, and the fulness below is collected in gathers at the waist-line. The back and sides are fitted smoothly by the usual gores and seams, and the body is worn beneath the skirt, the waist being encircled by a broad belt, which emphasizes the Empire effect of the mode. The removable Eton jacket extends nearly to the waist-line, and its fronts are reversed in stylishly broad lapels. The lapels and the front and lower edges of the jacket are decorated with tinsel embroidery, the close-fitting standing collar is overlaid with folds of Swiss, and at the center of the front a jabot of lace falls with pretty effect nearly to the bust. Very full Empire puffs arranged upon the coat sleeves produce the becoming broad-shouldered effect of prevailing modes, and the wrists are trimmed with bands of ribbon arranged in tiny bows at the back of the arm.

The picturesqueness of the Empire styles may be displayed to best advantage in a combination of *crépe de Chine*, India silk or soft woollen goods with velvet in a harmonizing color. All sorts of pretty silks and woollens are adaptable to the mode, and so are Canton *crépe*, cotton *crépon*, satin-striped gingham and numerous other dainty cottons. Lace, embroidery, gimp, fancy braid, galloon or machine-stitching may provide the decoration.

The hat is a becoming shape in rough straw, prettily trimmed with velvet ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE NO. 428 B.—MISSES' BLAZER COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 428 B.—This illustrates a Misses' blazer costume. The pattern, which is No. 6078 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is represented in a different development on page 372 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is jaunty in effect and is here pictured made of dark-blue serge and white silk. The skirt, which consists of a front gore, two side-gores and two back-gores, is adjusted with slight fulness at the front and sides; and the fulness at the back is massed at the center and collected in gathers at the top. The bottom of the skirt is decorated with three rows of braid gimp.

The blouse, which is made of white silk, is disposed with pretty fulness at each side of the closing and at the center of the back by gathers at the top; the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons, and the fulness at the waist-line of the back is drawn closely to the center by tapes inserted in a casing

and tied over the fronts. The full shirt-sleeves are finished with wristbands, over which round cuffs roll prettily. At the neck is a rolling collar with rounding ends. The collar is trimmed with a tiny frill of silk, and a wider frill falls in soft jabot-folds along the front edge of the overlapping front. The waist is encircled by a broad plaited Empire belt that closes at the left side.

The blazer extends to a fashionable depth and is gracefully adjusted by the customary seams, the side seams being left

open for some distance above the lower edge. The fronts roll backward in stylish lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and beneath the collar is attached an Empire cape consisting of three capes of graduated depth. The free edges of the cape, lapels and collar are decorated with braid gimp, and the wrists of the shapely coat-sleeves, which are sufficiently full at the top to produce the popular broad-shouldered effect, are each trimmed with two encircling rows of similar gimp. Pocket-welts that are triple-pointed at the top cover the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts. If desired, the fronts of the blazer may be connected by a pointed strap, the ends of which are fastened underneath with button-holes and buttons.

Serge, cheviot and cotton Bedford cord will be freely used in combination with wash silk, India silk or Surah for costumes of this kind. If desired, the blouse may be developed in Oxford or Madras cloth, gingham, mull, percale or some other pretty cotton texture, and a plain tailor finish may be adopted for the skirt and blazer.

The hat is a fanciful shape in straw, handsomely trimmed with Spring blossoms.



FIGURE NO. 428 B.—MISSES' BLAZER COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6078 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 429 B.—MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 367.)

FIGURE NO. 429 B.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6129 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen differently developed on page 374 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress is here represented made of pale-blue dimity and lace edging and trimmed with lace insertion and edging. The full skirt is gathered at the top and depends from the round waist in free, graceful folds; it is deeply hemmed at the bottom and prettily trimmed with a wide, self-headed ruffle of the dimity. The waist has a fitted lining, which is exposed in square-yoke outline above the full front and backs that are shaped in Pompadour outline at the top. The front and backs are gathered at the top and bottom and fit smoothly at the sides; they are joined in under-

arm and short shoulder seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The exposed portion of the lining is attractively overlaid with upright rows of insertion, and a drooping frill of lace falls from the upper edges of the front and backs. The full puff sleeves extend to the elbows and are mounted on coat-shaped linings, which are revealed below the sleeves with deep cuff effect; and each wrist is tastefully trimmed with an upturning row of lace.

Bretelles of wide lace are arranged upon the waist, being gathered upon the shoulders to fall over the sleeves with the effect of deep caps. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar prettily overlaid with a downward-turning row of lace edging. The waist is encircled by a band of ribbon, which is arranged in a bow at the back.

Dresses of this description will develop attractively in plain or figured India silk, embroidered crêpon, challis, plaid silk, gingham, cambric, lawn, organdy, mull or batiste. They may be trimmed with lace, Irish point, nainsook or Hamburg embroidery, fancy braid, Russian bands, ribbon, insertion, etc. Pretty yoke-facings may be formed of alternate rows of *point de Gène* insertion and moiré ribbon.

FIGURE No. 430 B.—MISSSES' EMPIRE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 430 B.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6101 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 373 of this *DELINEATOR*.

Fine cheviot in a pretty shade of light-brown was here selected for the modish costume, with box-plaited ruchings of ribbon for decoration. The skirt consists of a front and a seamless back, which are gored at the side edges; and the fulness at the front and sides is collected in forward-turning plaits at each side of the center. The plaits extend a short distance from the top and are stitched along their outer folds, and the back is disposed in fan-plaits that flare in graceful fashion to the edge of the skirt. The bottom of the skirt is tastefully trimmed with two box-plaited ruchings of ribbon.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The full fronts are fitted by single bust darts and are gathered at the throat and laid in downward-turning plaits

upon the shoulders, while the fulness at the lower edge is disposed in forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the closing. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which fits smoothly over the shoulders and is laid in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center at the lower edge. The plaits flare prettily upward and are stitched along their outer folds to a little distance above the waist-line. The sleeves are mounted upon smooth linings and are shaped by the customary inside and outside seams; they are gathered at the top to droop gracefully from the shoulders, and fit smoothly below the elbows, and each wrist is prettily trimmed with two box-plaited ribbon ruchings. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by the addition of bretelles. The bretelles are very wide upon the shoulders, where they are arranged in forward and backward turning plaits; and they taper to points at the center of the front and back a little above the waist-line. Their outer edges are trimmed with ribbon ruchings, and a similar ruching conceals the standing collar. The waist is encircled by a broad Empire girdle, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills.

The mode will develop attractively in serge, cashmere, camel's-hair, novelty suiting, challis, silk, chambray, gingham or batiste. Trimming may be supplied by lace of any preferred variety, embroidered edging, gimp, Bulgarian embroidery, passementerie, fancy braid, ribbon, etc. The bretelles and girdle may match the remainder of the costume or be made of velvet, Bengaline or lace, the contrasting fabric producing a more fanciful effect in the costume.



FIGURE No. 429 B.

FIGURE No. 430 B.

FIGURE No. 429 B.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6129 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 430 B.—MISSSES' EMPIRE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6101 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 366 and 367.)

FIGURE No. 431 B.—MISSSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 368.)

FIGURE No. 431 B.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pat-

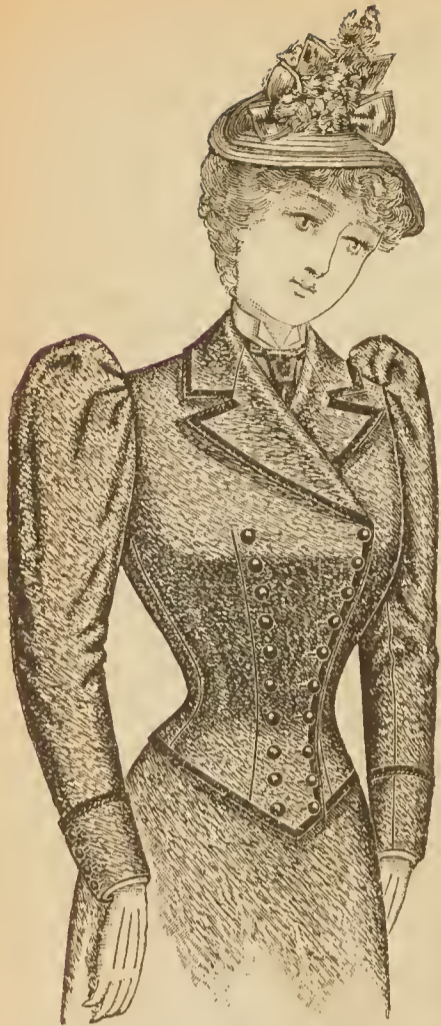


FIGURE NO. 431 B.—MISSSES' BASQUE.
—This illustrates Pattern No. 6123
(copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 367.)

double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and the lower edge of the basque describes a becoming point at the center of the front. The coat sleeves are stylishly full at the top and are trimmed at the wrists with braid arranged to outline round cuffs, and with buttons and simulated button-holes at the outside seams. The free edges of the basque are decorated in tailor fashion with braid bindings, and a Piccadilly collar and four-in-hand scarf are worn in lieu of the standing collar and short chemisette provided by the pattern.

The basque is as appropriate for equestrian as for street wear, and for that purpose melton, kersey, cloth, serge, etc., may be chosen. To accompany a bell or Empire skirt, the basque may be developed in serge, foulé, cashmere, whipcord or novelty wool goods showing a striped, checked, plaid or fancy pattern.

The hat is adorned with ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE NO. 432 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 432 B.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6131 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve

tern, which is No. 6123 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 379 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the basque is pictured developed in a fashionable variety of cheviot. The usual number of darts and seams enter into the superb adjustment, the back is extended in coat-tails of fashionable length, and the fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The fronts are closed in

years of age, and is pictured in a different combination of fabrics on page 376 of this DELINEATOR.

For the present development of the dress a dainty combination of violet cashmere and laee edging was chosen. The skirt is full and round, and the bottom is finished with a deep hem and decorated with three bands of ribbon, the ends of the bands being joined at the center of the front beneath butterfly bows. The skirt is attached to the body, which has a closely adjusted body of lining and a front and backs that are shaped in low, pointed outline at the top. From the upper edges of the front and backs fall bretelles of lace edging; they lie with broad effect upon the shoulders and are narrowed to points at the center of the front and back. The fulness at the lower edge of the front and back is collected in forward-turning plaits at the front and in backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the back; and under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides. The body lining exposed in pointed-yoke shape at the top is covered with laee edging, and similar edging covers the coat-shaped sleeves below the double Empire puffs. The puffs are encircled at the center with ribbon tied in pretty bows at the back of the arm; and the waist is encircled by ribbon in a bow at the center of the front. A pointed-bodice effect is simulated by ribbon, which is carried upward from the sides and arranged in a bow over the front ends of the bretelles. The collar, which is in standing style, is overlaid with edging.

A dainty party dress may be developed by the mode in *crépe de Chine*, Surah, erépon, embroidered vailing, India silk, challis, etc., and frills of lace, ribbon, velvet, etc., will form effective garniture.

A dress for house or street wear may be made up in a combination of plain and fancy camel's-hair or serge. A pretty dress was made of pale-blue Surah, with deep-purple velvet for the bretelles, collar and yoke and sleeve facings.



FIGURE NO. 432 B.



FIGURE NO. 433 B.

FIGURE NO. 432 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6131 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 433 B.—GIRLS' EMPIRE TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Empire Dress No. 6132 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 433 B.—GIRLS' EMPIRE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 433 B.—This consists of a Girls' Empire dress and guimpe. The dress' pattern, which is No. 6132 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 375 of this publication. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for girls from one-half to twelve years of age, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

The dress is fashioned with that quaintness which is so charming a feature of the Empire modes, and is here pictured made of India

silk. It presents the regulation short-waisted effect and has a full, round skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and lapped upon a short body-lining that is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The body of lining is shaped in low, V outline at the top and is covered by a full front and backs which are gathered along the shoulder and under-arm edges. The full front is drawn up closely at the center by shirrings, which are concealed by a huge bow of the material; and the backs are turned under and shirred to form frills, and are closed invisibly at the center. A bow of ribbon falls over the skirt from the large bow at the front, and a ribbon ruching decorates the lower edge of the skirt. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and rise full and high above their

Bulgarian flouncing, Canton *crépe*, dimity and batiste are a few of the fabrics that are especially well adapted for the construction of dresses of this kind; and Swiss, mull, China silk or Surah may be chosen for the guimpe.

FIGURES NOS. 434 B, 435 B AND 436 B.—GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 434 B.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6116 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 377 of this *DELINEATOR*. The guimpe



FIGURE No. 434 B.

FIGURE No. 435 B.

FIGURE No. 436 B.

FIGURE No. 434 B.—GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 6116 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 435 B.—GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 6117 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 4478 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 436 B.—GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 6090 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 369 and 370.)

smooth linings, and tiny frills of the material droop prettily from their lower edges.

The guimpe is made of silk mull. It has a full yoke, which is gathered at the top to form a frill about the neck, and is arranged upon a smooth front and backs that are drawn closely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape inserted in a casing; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top, and near the bottom to form drooping frills at the wrists.

Pretty, soft silks and woollens will make up beautifully in a dress of this kind, and so will cotton goods in any of the numerous dainty varieties now offered in the shops. Vailing, challis, *crépon*,

pattern, which is No. 4888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for girls from one-half to twelve years of age, and is differently illustrated on its accompanying label.

Mode Henrietta cloth and golden-brown silk are here attractively associated in the pretty gown. The skirt is deeply hemmed, is gathered at the top and depends from the fanciful body in free, graceful folds. The body consists of a full front and backs, which are shaped in low, round outline at the top and are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams; it is mounted upon a smooth lining, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The low-necked front and backs are shirred a little distance from the upper edge to form a frill, and the fulness at the lower edge is col-

lected in gathers and drawn well to the center of the front and to each side of the closing. Boléro fronts and backs of silk are arranged over the body, and their free edges are handsomely embroidered with tinsel. The short, fanciful sleeves are of silk and are drawn up on the shoulders under butterfly bows of ribbon, and their loose edges are embroidered with tinsel to correspond with the boléros. The waist is encircled by a band of ribbon bowed prettily in front, and ends of ribbon start from the under-arm seams just above the waist-line, are brought up diagonally to the center of the front and fastened beneath a jaunty bow. Ribbons are also carried along the frill at the top and arranged in a bow at the center.

The guimpe, which is made of white India silk, has a full, square yoke, that is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill about the neck. The yoke is mounted upon a smooth front and backs, which are drawn in closely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top, and their lower edges are turned under and shirred to form frills about the hands.

The dress is suitable for either best or ordinary wear and will develop attractively in Dresden-patterned silks, organdy, *crêpe de Chine*, Canton *crêpe*, cashmere, gingham, chambray, percale or lawn. It may be trimmed with lace of any preferred variety, Bulgarian, nainsook or Hamburg embroidery, gimp, fancy braids, or feather-stitching. The guimpe may be made of silk, lace, mull or organdy.

The large hat is bent artistically to suit the face and is profusely trimmed with flowers.

FIGURE No. 435 B.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6117 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 375 of this DELINEATOR. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4478 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

Lansdowne in a pale shade of green was here selected for making the dress, and lace and moss-green ribbon contribute harmonious decoration. The full skirt is deeply hemmed, is gathered at the top and falls in free, graceful folds from the low, round-necked body, which is shaped by under-arm and side-back gores, and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and

buttons. The short puff sleeves are each finished with a narrow band, from which falls a pretty, drooping frill of lace headed by a band of ribbon that is arranged in a tiny bow at the outside of the arm. A drooping frill of wider lace falls from the neck edge, and the body is encircled by three equally spaced bands of ribbon, each of which is tied in a flat bow in front, the bows being located diagonally across the front.

The guimpe, which is made of dotted silk, has a full front and backs that are shirred at the neck and shoulders; and the fulness is drawn in at the waist-line by a tape inserted in a casing. The closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with moderately deep wrist-bands, each of which is tastefully overlaid with an upturning row of lace. At the neck is a frill of the material.

The dress will make up particularly well in washable fabrics, silk, lawn, gingham, washable Surah, mull, percale, French organdy, Canton *crêpe* and chambray being especially favored. Lace, embroidered edging, ribbon or cotton braid will furnish appropriate garniture. The guimpe may be made of nainsook, fine lawn, dimity or mull, and may be trimmed at the neck with dainty frills of lace.

The large hat is picturesquely trimmed with Spring blossoms and a large bow.

FIGURE No. 436 B.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6090 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 375 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for girls from one-half to twelve years of age,

and receives further illustration on its accompanying label.

An extremely dainty dress for a Summer *fête* is here shown made of figured challis and artistically trimmed with baby ribbon and lace. The full skirt is gathered at the top and depends from the round waist in soft, graceful folds; it is deeply hemmed at the bottom and prettily trimmed with a self-headed ruffle of the material, the shirring in which is concealed by a row of baby ribbon arranged at intervals in rosette-bows. The body has a full front and backs, which are mounted upon smooth linings and joined in under-arm and shoulder seams; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The front and backs of the body are shaped in V outline at the top, and are shirred near the upper edge to form a standing frill, which rests against a deeper frill of lace.



FIGURE No. 437 B.



FIGURE No. 438 B.

FIGURE No. 437 B.—GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6105 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. **FIGURE No. 438 B.**—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6085 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 371.)

The fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers, which are drawn well to the center of the front and to each side of the closing. The short puff sleeves are arranged upon smooth linings; they are gathered at the top to rise with picturesque effect over the shoulders, and the lower edge of each is turned under and shirred to form a pretty frill, from beneath which falls a frill of lace. The shirring in the frill is concealed by a band of baby ribbon arranged in a rosette-bow on the outside of the arm. Rows of baby ribbon are adjusted below the frill at the neck, and rosette-bows of similar ribbon are placed upon the shoulders and at the center of the front. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled girdle, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills and closed at the front.

White mull was used for the guimpe, which is again illustrated and fully described at figure No. 434 B.

Dresses of this description will make up attractively in plain and figured India silk, embroidered vailing, dotted Swiss, nainsook, gingham and percale. Suitable trimming may be arranged with lace, ribbon, embroidered edging, Persian bands or feather-stitching applied in any manner suggested by good taste. The guimpe may be made of tucked batiste, mull, *crêpe de Chine* or *mousseline de soie*.

The straw hat flares broadly all round and is tastefully trimmed at the front with a large ribbon bow.



FIGURE No. 437 B.—GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 370.)

FIGURE No. 437 B.—This illustrates a Girls' Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 6105 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown differently developed on page 376 of this publication.

The picturesque dress is here represented made of white Surah and lace

flouncing and trimmed with ribbon and gimp. The closely adjusted Princess is made of Surah and displays underfolded fulness below the closing at the back. Arranged over the Princess at the top is a shallow yoke which presents a fanciful lower outline and is prettily trimmed at the lower edge with three spaced rows of gimp. Depending from the yoke is an Empire drapery or veil of lace flouncing, which is collected in gathers at the top and falls in free, graceful folds to the edge of the Princess. Balloon puffs reaching midway to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are each trimmed at the wrist with five encircling rows of gimp. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by the addition of bretelles that fall over the sleeves with the effect of caps; the bretelles taper to points at the ends, and their free edges are tastefully decorated with three rows of gimp.

FIGURE No. 439 B.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6095 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The joining of the bretelles to the dress is concealed by straps of ribbon having pointed ends, and a butterfly bow of ribbon is jauntily placed on each strap at the shoulder. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar which is daintily trimmed with three rows of gimp.

The Empire modes are among the most popular of the season's novelties, and the dress here pictured is one of the most graceful of these styles for girls. It may be made up in *crêpe de Chine*, *mousseline de soie*, *chiffon*, fine mull or silk Canton *crêpe*, in combination with *satin duchesse*, *faille* or *Bengaline*. The drapery may contrast widely with the dress or be of the same hue.

FIGURE No. 438 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 370.)

FIGURE No. 438 B.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6085 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 377 of this DELINEATOR.

An extremely pretty school dress for a girl is here pictured made of pink gingham and trimmed with embroidered edging. The full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the round waist, and the bottom is tastefully trimmed with an upturning row of embroidered edging. The waist has a smooth front and backs separated by side-back gores, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The bottom of the waist is tastefully trimmed with an upward and a



FIGURE No. 440 B.—GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Girls' Coat No. 6127 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Tam O' Shanter Cap No. 6009 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 372.)

downward turning row of embroidered edging, which encircle the waist with the effect of a deep girdle. At the neck is a rolling collar in two sections; the sections have rounding front corners that flare prettily at the throat, and their edges are tastefully trimmed with drooping frills of embroidered edging. The full sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect. The exposed portions of the linings are faced with the material, and each wrist is decorated with an upturning row of embroidered edging.

The mode will develop attractively in silk gingham, percale, cambric, lawn, mull, organdy or dimity, with lace, insertion, embroidered edging, cotton braid, ribbon, etc., for garniture. A pretty yoke may be simulated by several rows of beading through which baby ribbon is run; and dainty rosette-bows of similar ribbon may be set upon the shoulders.

FIGURE No. 439 B.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 439 B.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6095 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 378 of this magazine.

A seasonable variety of lady's-cloth was chosen for the present

development of the coat, with narrow braid gimp for decoration. The back is shaped by a curving center seam, below the waist-line of which extra fulness is allowed and arranged in an underfolded box-plait. At each side of the center seam is arranged a box-plait that extends to the bottom of the coat and widens gradually all the way down. The fronts are rendered half close-fitting at the sides by under-arm darts, and are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are stylishly full at the top and are arranged upon smooth linings, and each is decorated at round cuff depth with two rows of braid gimp. At the neck is a rolling collar with flaring ends, beneath which is attached a Derby collar that extends in deep points at each side of the closing and at each side of the box-plaits at the back. The free edges of both collars and the free edges of the pocket-laps, which cover openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, are ornamented with braid gimp.

The mode will develop attractively in cloth, serge or camel's-hair in any of the fashionable shades of tan, and also in plaid, striped and fancy coatings, and smooth and rough-surfaced goods. Velvet will unite attractively with any of the above-mentioned fabrics and may be used for the Derby collar. Machine-stitching, braid, gimp or galloon may furnish garniture, or a plain completion may be adopted.

The hat is a large shape of fancy straw prettily trimmed with flowers and loops of ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 440 B.—
GIRLS' OUTDOOR
TOILETTE.

(For illustration see
Page 371.)

FIGURE NO. 440 B.—This illustrates the coat and Tam O'Shanter cap of a Girls' toilette. The coat pattern, which is No. 6127 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 379 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 6009 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

The coat is jaunty in appearance and is here represented made of light melton of seasonable weight. The back and sides are gracefully curved to the figure by under-arm gores and a center seam, the side seams terminating a short distance above the lower edge. The three seams of the back are strapped and stitched, and the loose fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The fronts are reversed at the top in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and beneath the collar is attached a box-plaited Derby collar, which is in two sections that flare slightly at the back. The coat sleeve is finished at the wrist with three encircling rows of machine-stitching, and the lower edge of the jacket is similarly stitched. Pocket-laps cover the openings to

side pockets inserted in the fronts and a cash pocket in the right front, and are finished with a single row of stitching; and the edges of the rolling collar and lapels and the front edges of the fronts are completed to correspond.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is made of cloth. It has a small circular center, a full crown, and a band over which the crown droops in regulation fashion. It is trimmed with a band of velvet, the ends of which are concealed by a tiny flat bow at the left side.

The coat will develop stylishly in cloth, melton, kersey, etc., the fashionable colors for such garments being tan in various shades, mode, biscuit, navy, hunter's-green and dark-brown. The Derby collar may be of velvet or some other contrasting material, or it may be omitted, if deemed undesirable. The cap may match or contrast with the garment it accompanies.



Front View.

Back View.

MISSES' BLAZER COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' BLAZER COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6078.—Serge and silk are handsomely combined in this costume at figure No. 428 B in this DELINEATOR, decoration being contributed by braid trimming.

The popularity of the blazer costume is unquestioned for travelling and outing wear generally. It is here shown developed in navy-blue serge and Sultan-red silk. The skirt measures about three yards at the bottom in the middle sizes, and consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores. Just enough fulness is arranged in gathers at the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment; and the back-gores are coarsely gathered at each side of the placket, the fulness falling from the belt in free, graceful folds. The bottom of the skirt is tastefully finished with five rows of machine-stitching.

The blouse is made of Sultan-red silk. It has loose fronts that are gathered at the neck and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and a loose back which is gathered at the neck and drawn in at the waist-line by shirr-tapes inserted in a easing that extends almost to the under-arm seams, the tapes being drawn through openings at the ends of the casing and tied about the waist over the fronts. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands, over which round cuffs with rounding ends roll prettily, the free edges of the cuffs being trimmed with tiny, plaited ruffles of the material. At the neck is a rolling collar having rounding ends; it is mounted on a shaped band that is closed at the throat with a button and button-hole, and the free edges are trimmed with a tiny plaited ruffle to correspond with the cuffs. A wider plaiting ornaments the front edge of the overlapping front from the neck to the waist-line. The blouse is worn beneath the skirt, and is encircled by a broad plaited Empire belt that is made over a plain lining and closed invisibly at the left side. The blouse may be made up without the plaited trimmings and without the Empire belt, as illustrated.

The blazer has loose fronts, which open all the way down and are reversed at the top in tapering lapels by a rolling collar, with which the lapels form notches. The lapels extend almost to the waist-line and are faced with the material. If desired, the fronts may be connected at the bust by a strap having a pointed lower outline and fastened underneath with buttons and button-holes, as illustrated in the small engraving. The blazer is conformed to the figure at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the side seams being discontinued a short distance above the lower edge. A fanciful pocket-welt is applied diagonally to each front at the hip. The coat sleeves are fitted by the customary inside and outside seams; they arch stylishly over the shoulders, and at the wrists deep cuffs are outlined by a double row of machine-stitching. The short Empire cape, which may be worn or not, as desired, consists of three graduated capes that flare broadly over the shoulders; it is attached beneath the collar and lapels. The free edges of the cape, as well as all the edges of the blazer, are stylishly finished with a double row of machine-stitching.

Costumes of this description will develop attractively in cloth, storm serge, cheviot, homespun, tweed, camel's-hair and heavy flannel, and in making them it should be remembered that they are intended for general wear and must stand inclement weather; consequently they must be well sponged. These costumes are very rarely trimmed, except it be with Hercules or soutache braid or a finish of one or several rows of machine-stitching.

sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards and three-fourths of serge forty inches wide, and four yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need thirteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6111

Front View.



6111

Front View without Jacket.



6111

Back View without Jacket.



6111

Back View.

MISSES' EMPIRE COSTUME, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6101

Front View.



6101

Back View.

MISSES' EMPIRE COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 374.)

MISSES' EMPIRE COSTUME, WITH REMOVABLE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6111.— A combination of tuiked dotted Swiss and plain velvet is represented in this costume at figure No. 427 B, tinsel embroidery contributing the decoration.

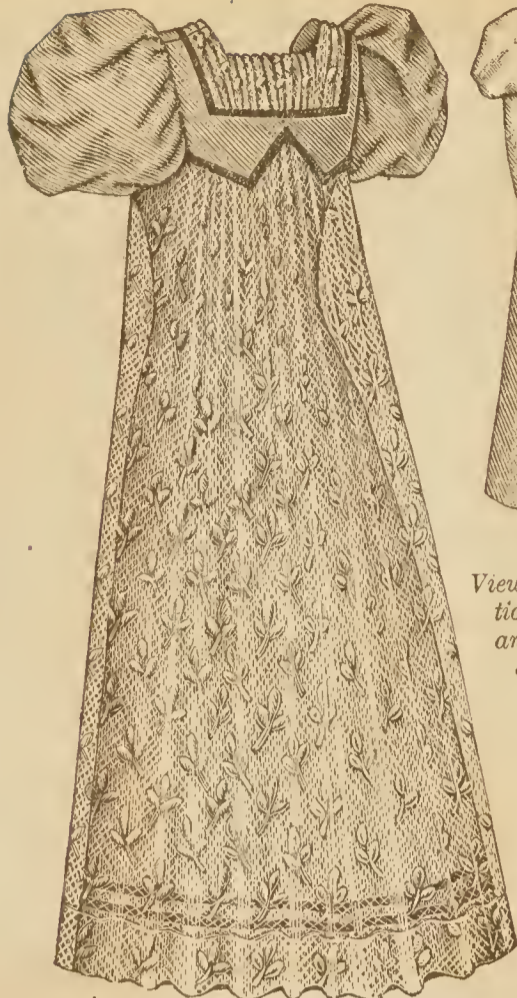
Mode dress goods and golden-brown velvet are here charmingly associated in the costume. The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores. Just enough fulness is arranged in gathers at the front and sides to form pretty, graceful folds, and the back is coarsely gathered and falls to the lower edge in free, rolling folds or flutes. The skirt is fashionably wide at the bottom, measuring in the middle sizes about three yards, and is trimmed with three graduated bands of velvet placed at equal distances apart, the broadest band being at the bottom.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt, and has a full front arranged over fronts of lining, which are fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center. The full front is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams, and is closed invisibly along the corresponding seams at

the left side; it fits smoothly across the bust, but has fulness below that is brought well to the center by a short gathering at the



6107



6107



6107

View without Full Portions and Drapery, and with High Neck and Long Sleeves.

Front View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves. Back View, Showing Low Neck and Short Sleeves.

MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS, WITH EMPIRE OR VEIL DRAPERY. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 375.)

MISSES' EMPIRE COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 373.)

No. 6101.—Fine cheviot is the material represented in this costume at figure No. 430 B in this DELINEATOR, box-plaited ruchings supplying the decoration.

The costume is here shown stylishly made up in mode dress goods. The skirt has a wide front and a seamless back, the side edges of which are gored and joined in seams which are brought well toward the back. The upper part of the front is laid in tiny forward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being stitched along their outer folds for several inches from the top. The back is arranged in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring in fan fashion to the lower edge; and the top is gathered across the plaits.

The skirt measures about two yards and a half at the bottom in the middle sizes.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and is arranged over a lining, which is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the closing being effected at the center of the front. The full fronts are fitted by single bust darts taken up with the darts in the lining, and are gathered at the top for a short distance at each side of the closing and laid in two shallow, downward-turning plaits upon the shoulders. At the lower edge the fulness is drawn well toward the center and laid in four forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the closing, the plaits flaring prettily upward. Under-arm gores secure a smooth

waist-line. The waist is admirably conformed to the figure by adjustment at the sides and separate the fronts from the seamless back, which fits smoothly across the shoulders and has

over it is worn a short Eton jacket, which is made separate from the waist so as to be worn or not, as desired. The fronts of the jacket open all the way down and are turned back at the top in broad Directoire revers, below which they flare stylishly. The revers are attractively faced with velvet, and the jacket is lined with silk. The fronts join the seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams. The waist is encircled by a broad bias girdle of velvet; and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar that is closed at the left side. Balloon puffs are arranged on the coat-shaped sleeves, the wrist edges of which are trimmed with three graduated velvet bands, the broadest band being placed at the hand. Two graduated bands of velvet are applied in curved lines across the upper part of the front, with pretty effect.

The costume will develop stylishly in cloth, camel's-hair, serge, whipcord, cheviot and fancy suitings, and will be trimmed with moss or embroidered bands, plain or fancy braid, gimp, galloon, insertion or graduated rows of satin ribbon. Many charming color contrasts may be introduced, blue and mode, bottle-green and tan, and Havane and cream-white being particularly effective. A stylish costume for general wear may be fashioned from mixed cheviot and Bengaline, the latter forming the girdle and collar and also facings for the revers turned back from the jacket.

We have pattern No. 6111 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, and three yards and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

the fulness below arranged in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being stitched along their outer



6129

Front View.



6129

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 376.)

fold. The bretelles are very broad upon the shoulders, where they are laid in clusters of forward-turning and backward-turning plaits and fall gracefully over the sleeves; they extend almost to the waist-line, their ends tapering to points. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings and are made with two seams; they are gathered at the top to arch stylishly over the shoulders, and are tacked at intervals to the linings, while below the elbow a smooth effect is maintained. The waist is encircled by a broad Empire belt, which is made over a plain lining; the ends of the belt are turned under and shirred to form frills, and the fulness is laid in soft, upturning plaits, which are tacked to the lining, the closing being made at the front. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar.

Such costumes will develop charmingly for Summer wear in satin-striped challis, crépon, lawn, percale, striped and figured organdies, mull and all-over embroidery; and they may be trimmed with lace, insertion, embroidered edging, ribbons and fancy cotton braids. A very dainty gown may be developed in pink-and-white striped organdy; the skirt may be trimmed with frills of lace headed by quillings of pink satin ribbons; the bretelles may be of lace headed by similar quillings, and the collar and wrists encircled by bands of moderately wide satin ribbon arranged at the back of the neck and arms in butterfly bows. The girdle could be made of soft silk.

We have pattern No. 6101 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the costume requires nine yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6117

Front View.



6117

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUILPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 377.)

MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS, WITH EMPIRE OR VEIL DRAPERY

(For Illustrations see Page 374.)

No. 6107.—Silk, velvet and lace are charmingly associated in this dress at figure No. 426 B in this DELINEATOR, and lace and passementerie furnish the decoration.

The dress is one of the most becoming of recent novelties and is made with the short-waisted effect peculiar to the Empire modes. An artistic combination of lace net and India silk was here chosen for its development.

The dress is made of silk and has a fullness that extends to the bust, adjusted by single bust darts, unbacked gores, and a center seam, at the back has bias



6090

View without Belt.

The Princess dress is under-fronts of lin-basque depth and are bust darts and closed Princess dress is the left shoulder and is closely adjusted by der-arm and side-curving center seam low the waist-line The skirt portion of back edges joined in top of which the ex-



6132

Front View.



6132

Back View.

GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUILPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 377.)



6090

Front View.



6090

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUILPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 376.)

depth from the edge with two rows of velvet ribbon. Short full front and full back portions of lace net, shaped in low, square outline at the top and disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top and bottom and at the shoulder edges, are arranged upon the upper part of the Princess, their lower and side edges being overlapped by ornaments of silk presenting the same square outline at the top. The full portions and ornaments are included in the shoulder seams, and the ornaments are joined in under-arm seams. The lower edges of the ornaments are deeply pointed at each side of the center of the front and back and lap over the gathered upper edge of the Empire drapery, which is sewed to the Princess and falls in full, soft folds all round. The drapery is fashioned to close at the left under-arm seam, and is about three yards round at the lower edge in the middle sizes; it is finished with a deep hem. The coat sleeves have very full Empire puffs, which are gathered at the top and bottom and spread out in balloon fashion. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar that closes at the left shoulder seam. The upper edge of the collar and the upper and lower edges of the ornaments are trimmed with velvet ribbon. If desired, the dress may be made with short puff sleeves and a low Pompadour neck; it may also be made up with or without the drapery and full portions, as shown in the engravings.

An attractive party dress may be developed by the mode in silk, faille, Bengaline or Surah, with mousseline de soie, bolting-cloth, net, tulle or tissue for the Empire drapery and full front and back.

tra fulness is underfolded in a broad double box-plait that flares in fan fashion to the lower edge. The dress is decorated at deep hem

When the drapery is omitted the Princess dress may be made up in all sorts of pretty woollens, vailing, albatross, challis, etc., being suitable and becoming. Rows of ribbon, feather-stitching, gimp, galloon or ruffles of lace edging may provide the decoration.

We have pattern No. 6107 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress with the drapery of transparent goods requires eight yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, and five yards and seven-eighths of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. The dress with the drapery of non-transparent goods, using lining goods for the Princess portions, needs nine yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. The dress without the drapery calls for eight yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 374.)

No. 6129.—Dimity is the material pictured in this graceful dress at figure No. 429 B, and lace insertion and edging and a ruffle of dimity comprise the trimming.

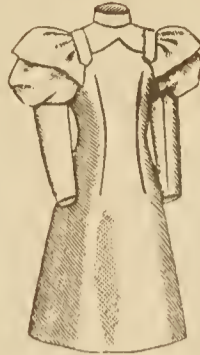
Hemstitched embroidered flouncing and embroidered edging are here effectively united in the dress. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and measures about two yards and a half at the bottom in the middle sizes. It is joined to the full, round waist, from which it falls in free, graceful folds. The full front and full backs of the waist are shaped in Pompadour outline at the top and arranged over a

high-necked body of lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores; they are

joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and gathered across the top, the fulness being drawn well toward the center and collected in gathers at the lower edge. The lining is revealed above the full portions in square-yoke shape and is prettily faced with the embroidered part of the flouncing, from beneath which it may be cut away. Full puffs are stylishly arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves; they are gathered at the top and bottom and droop gracefully from the shoulders, and the sleeves below them are of the embroidered part of the flouncing. The fashionable broad effect over the shoulders is produced by gathered bretelles of embroidered edging, which are joined to the full portions over the shoulders and for some distance below. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar that is cut from the

back. The waist is closed invisibly at the center of the back. Such dresses will develop charmingly in embroidered érépon, vailing, satin-striped challis, gingham, percale, mull, lawn and organdy; and Irish point or *point de Gène* lace, embroidered edging in two or more tints, ribbon, fancy bands or gimp will trim them attractively. A very dainty dress may be made of pink-and-white striped organdy, the lining being cut away in Pompadour outline at the top and a yoke composed of upright rows of pink moiré ribbon and lace insertion substituted.

We have pattern No. 6129 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress requires four yards of hemstitched embroidered flouncing forty-seven inches wide, and a yard and a half of embroidered edging seven inches and a half wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6105

View without Drapery.



6105

Front View.



6105

Back View.

GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS, WITH EMPIRE OR VEIL DRAPERY. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 377.)

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

(For Illustrations see Page 375.)

No. 6090.—At figure No. 436 B in this magazine this dress is portrayed made of figured challis, trimmed with baby ribbon and worn with a guimpe of white mull.

The dress may be worn with a guimpe of the same or a contrasting material, and is here shown charmingly developed in dotted cambric. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, which is shaped in low, pointed outline at the top. The front and backs

of the body are gathered a short distance from the upper edge to form a pretty standing frill at the top; they are arranged upon

plain lining-ports, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn to the center of the front and back by two rows of shirring. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The short puff sleeves are arranged upon smooth linings; they rise with quaint effect above the shoulders and are turned under at the lower edges and gathered to form a pretty frill finish. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled belt arranged upon a smooth lining. The ends of the belt are turned under and gathered to form pretty frills and are closed at the center of the back. If undesirable, the belt may be omitted, as shown in the small engraving.

Chambray, lawn, nainsook, percale, gingham and crépon are a few of the many fashionable fabrics that will develop attractively by the mode. All sorts of seasonable woollens are also appropriate for a dress of this kind, and ribbon, feather-



6131

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 378.)



6131

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 378.)

embroidered part of the flouncing; and the waist is encircled by a narrow wrinkled ribbon that is arranged in a fanciful bow at the

back. The waist is closed invisibly at the center of the back. Such dresses will develop charmingly in embroidered érépon, vailing, satin-striped challis, gingham, percale, mull, lawn and organdy; and Irish point or *point de Gène* lace, embroidered edging in two or more tints, ribbon, fancy bands or gimp will trim them attractively. A very dainty dress may be made of pink-and-white striped organdy, the lining being cut away in Pompadour outline at the top and a yoke composed of upright rows of pink moiré ribbon and lace insertion substituted.

stitching, tucks, embroidery, frills, etc., may ornament the skirt.

We have pattern No. 6090 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the dress requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6085

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 378.)

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 375.)

No. 6117.—By referring to figure No. 435 B in this publication, this dress may be seen developed in Lansdowne, trimmed with ribbon and lace, and worn over a dotted silk guimpe.

The dress is so simple in construction that it may be easily made by the most inexperienced needlewoman. A pretty variety

of plaid gingham was here chosen for the dress. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the plain, round body, from which it falls in soft folds all round. The body is shaped in low, round outline at the top, and is simply adjusted by shoulder seams and under-arm and side-back gores and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The dress may be made up with or without short puff sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow bands of the material. A frill of white embroidered edging droops prettily from the upper edge of the body. When the sleeves are omitted a frill of similar embroidery will decorate each arm's-eye.

All sorts of pretty woollens and seasonable cottons are appropriate for a dress of this kind, and embroidered chambray or flouncing will be especially suitable. Embroidered edging or lace may decorate the body, and feather or briar stitching may trim the skirt.

We have pattern No. 6117 in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the dress requires four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 375.)

No. 6132.—At figure No. 433 B this dress is shown worn over a silk mull guimpe and made of India silk, with ribbon and ruching for trimming.

The dress is dainty and picturesque and is here shown developed in figured silk. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and lapped deeply upon a short body-lining, which is shaped in low, pointed outline at the top, adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back. Included in the shoulder seams are a full front and backs which are disposed in pretty folds by gathers along their shoulder, arm's-eye and side edges. The full backs are turned under at their back edges and gathered up closely to form pretty frills that stand out beyond the closing, which is made with hooks

and eyes. The full front is gathered up closely at the center by three rows of shirring that are concealed by a huge flat bow of the material consisting only of two loops and a cross-piece; and the side edges of the full portions are joined in seams under the arms and tacked over the corresponding seams of the body lining. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth linings. The lower edges of the sleeves and the upper edge of the body are daintily trimmed with lace edging.

Charming little dresses may be developed by the mode in plain or figured challis, merino, vailing, Surah, China silk, etc. The mode is also adaptable to cotton crépon, chambray and other fashionable cottons, and embroidered edging, ribbon, feather-stitching, etc., may comprise the decoration.

We have pattern No. 6132 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the dress requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6085

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 378.)

GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS, WITH EMPIRE OR VEIL DRAPERY.
(For Illustrations see Page 376.)

No. 6105.—Surah and lace produce an elaborate effect in this dress at figure No. 437 B, the trimming consisting of ribbon and gimp.

A dainty combination of silk and lace net was chosen for the dress in the present instance, and passementerie contributes effective garniture. The front of the Princess dress is smoothly fitted by single bust and under-arm darts, and the back is fitted by side-back gores and is closed at the center to the top of a broad, underfolded double box-plait that is arranged at the center of the skirt and flares in fan fashion to the lower edge. Upon the upper part of the dress is a short yoke shaped in fanciful outline both back and front and adjusted by shoulder seams that pass into the corresponding seams of the dress; and from the lower edges of the yoke and the lower part of the arms'-eyes the Empire or veil drapery falls with graceful fulness from gathers at the top. The lower edge of the drapery is deeply hemmed, and the yoke and drapery are closed invisibly at center of the back. The coat sleeves have full Empire puffs, which are gathered at the top and bottom and spread in picturesque fashion; and falling quaintly over the puffs are doubled bretelles of silk that are broad at the top and narrowed to points at the ends. The bretelles are gathered nearly to the ends, and the gathered edges are concealed by straps that cross the shoulders and extend nearly to the ends of the bretelles at the front and back, the ends of the straps being pointed. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with drapery net. The upper edge of the collar and the lower edges of the yoke are trimmed with passementerie, and the edges of the straps are similarly decorated. The dress may be made up without the Empire



6116

Front View.



6116

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 378.)

drapery, as shown in the small engraving.

The mode is quaint and picturesque and will make up attractively

for party wear in lace, net or tulle combined with China silk or Surah. When the Empire drapery is omitted the Princess may be developed in all sorts of pretty woollens, as well as in Canton *crépe*, Madras gingham and other dainty cottons. A frill of the material, lace, embroidery or ribbon may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 6105 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress with the drapery of transparent goods needs six yards and a half of silk twenty inches wide, and three yards and seven-eighths of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. The dress with the drapery of non-transparent goods, using lining goods for the Princess portions, requires seven yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. The dress without the drapery needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 376.)

No. 6131.—This picturesque dress is shown made of light cashmere and trimmed with needlework and ribbon at figure No. 432 B in this DELINEATOR.

Figured challis and plain silk are here effectively associated in the dress, and ribbon affords an attractive decoration. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, which is closed invisibly at the center of the back. The body is shaped in deep V outline at the top, and is arranged over a high-necked lining, which is smoothly adjusted to the figure by under-arm and side-back gores. The full front fits smoothly across the sides, and the fulness at the center is arranged in four shallow, forward-turning plaits at the lower edge. Under-arm gores secure a smooth adjustment at the sides and separate the front from the backs, which present a smooth effect across the sides and fulness at each side of the closing to correspond with the front, the fulness being collected in two shallow, backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. Gathered bretelles, which are broad upon the shoulders and taper to points at the ends, are joined to the upper edges of the front and back; and the lining, which is revealed with pointed-yoke effect above the bretelles, is attractively faced with silk. Full puffs which extend almost to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and once between to form double puffs, and each wrist is decorated with five encircling rows of ribbon. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar. A ribbon, which is arranged in a bow at the center of the front, encircles the waist, and a second ribbon starts from beneath it at the closing and is carried up to the top of the front at the center, where it is formed in a bow; and over the ribbons at the center of the back is placed a bow of short loops and long ends.

The dress will make up prettily in cashmere, challis, printed *crépon*, organdy, mull, lawn, gingham and chambray, and may be trimmed with lace, all-over embroidery, fancy bands, galloon or ribbon. A pretty gown is made of mode cashmere showing the lining in pointed-yoke effect overlaid with upright rows of Russian braid.

We have pattern No. 6131 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires five yards and an eighth of challis twenty-two inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6100

Upper Side.



6100

Under Side.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 379.)

and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

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

(For Illustrations see Page 377.)

No. 6116.—At figure No. 434 B this dress is illustrated made of light Henrietta cloth and dark silk, decorated with tinsel embroidery and ribbon, and accompanying a white India silk guimpe.

A pretty combination of woollen dress goods and silk was here chosen for the dress, and gimp and ribbon supply the decoration.

The dress is of fashionable length and has a full, round skirt finished at the bottom with a deep hem and gathered at the top and joined to the body, which is shaped in low, round outline at the top. The body is made over a lining that is smoothly adjusted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams. The front and back of the body are turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn toward the center and collected in gathers. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The short sleeve is shaped by a seam under the arm and is caught up closely on the shoulder by a short row of gathers. Boléros, which are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, are arranged upon the back and front; they pass into the arms'-eyes, are quite narrow at the top and are widened gradually to extend nearly to the lower edge of the body under the arms. The free edges of the boléros

and sleeves are decorated with gimp, and a butterfly bow of ribbon ornaments each shoulder.

A picturesque little dress may be developed by the mode in old-blue, Dresden-pink, rose or *réséda* challis, serge, flannel, chambray, gingham or any other material of either cotton or woollen texture. Embroidered flouncing or batiste may form the guimpe.

We have pattern No. 6116 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. In the combination shown for a girl of eight years, the dress requires two yards of dress goods forty inches



6095

Front View.



6095

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 379.)

wide, and two yards and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 378.)

No. 6100.—This sleeve is of the fashionable leg-o'-mutton order and is represented made of dress goods of seasonable texture. It is shaped by two seams and is arranged upon a coat-shaped lining, above which it rises full and high, the fulness being collected in gathers at the top. Below the elbow the sleeve follows the outlines of the arm. The wrist may be finished plainly or with a gauntlet cuff, as desired. The cuff is made with a seam at the back of the arm and flares slightly; its upper edge is decorated with two rows of narrow braid, which are continued in front of the seam to the lower edge.

This sleeve may be inserted in all sorts of basques, waists, blouses, etc., and may be made up without the cuff, as shown in the illustration. The cuff may contrast with the sleeve if desired, and velvet will unite nicely with serge, camel's-hair, foulé, challis, etc. The sleeve is appropriate for cotton goods.

We have pattern No. 6100 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves requires a yard and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

the ends of which flare widely at the throat. Pocket-laps with square corners cover the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts.

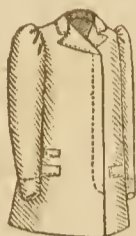
The mode will develop attractively in tan, mode, biscuit or Havane cloth or velours, and fancy coating will also be appropriate. One or more rows of machine-stitching may finish the edges, or fancy braid may be added for trimming.

We have pattern No. 6095 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the garment requires five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. In each instance a yard and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide will be needed to line the Derby collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



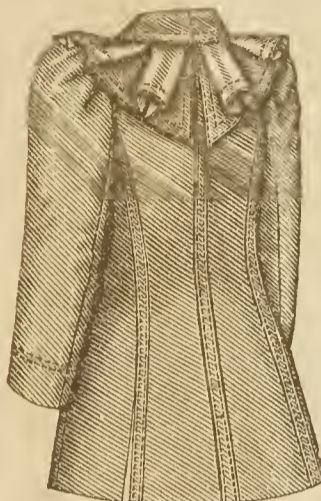
6127

Front View.



6127

View without Derby Collar.



6127

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' COAT.

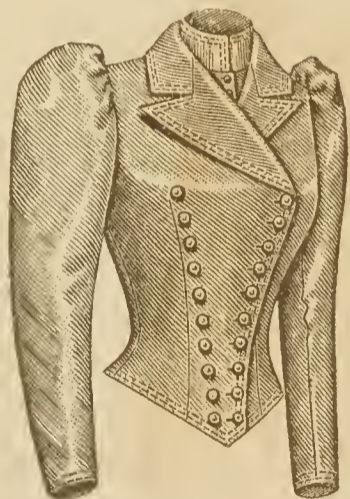
(For Illustrations see Page 378.)

No. 6095.—Another view of this coat, showing it made of lady's-cloth and trimmed with narrow braid gimp, is presented at figure No. 439 B in this magazine.

The coat is here pictured developed in light cloth. It extends to the bottom of the dress, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The loose fronts are rendered clinging at the sides by long under-arm darts, and the back is nicely curved to the figure by a center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width, which is joined in a center seam and disposed in an underfolded box-plait. At each side of the center seam is laid a box-plait, which is stitched along its underfolds from the top to a little below the waist-line; below this point the box-plaits are free and overlap the box-plait at the end of the center seam, the folds at the center flaring in fan fashion to the lower edge. The sleeves are shaped by inside seams only; they are mounted upon coat-shaped linings and are made with fashionable fulness at the top, which is gathered to rise high above the shoulders; and below the elbows they are comfortably close-fitting. The Derby collar is gathered to fall with pretty fulness and is in two sections that extend in points nearly to the waist-line at the front and back, its back edges being tacked underneath the box-plaits and its front ends flaring at each side of the closing. At the neck is a rolling collar,

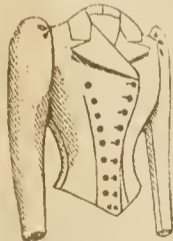
in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The lapels are covered with a facing that extends down the fronts to form underfacings, the facing in the right front being stitched and finished for a fly. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in the fly. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by side-back gorges and a curving center seam, the side seams being left open for some distance from the lower edge. The three seams of the back and the shoulder seams are strapped with the material, the straps on the side-back seams being continued along the loose front edges of the back. The shapely coat-sleeves are stylishly elevated on the shoulders, and each wrist is finished in cuff outline with two rows of machine-stitching. The plaited or Derby collar is in two sections, that flare slightly in points at the center of the back and fall square below the lapels. It is arranged in three broad box-plaits at each side, and its free edges are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. A pocket-lap in each front conceals the opening to a side pocket, and the opening to a cash pocket higher up in the right front is covered by a smaller pocket-lap. The loose edges of all the pocket-laps are completed with a double row of machine-stitching, and the free edges of the rolling collar and lapels are similarly completed. The coat may be made up without the Derby collar, as shown in the small engraving.

Melton, cloth, kersey, velours, diagonal, chevron, Venetian twilled cloth, etc., are especially well adapted to the mode, and tan, gray, dark-green, Russian-blue, brown and black are favorite colors. If liked, the Derby collar may be of velvet or Ben-



6123

Front View.



6123

View without Chemisette.



6123

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE. (DESIRABLE FOR STREET OR EQUESTRIAN USE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 380.)

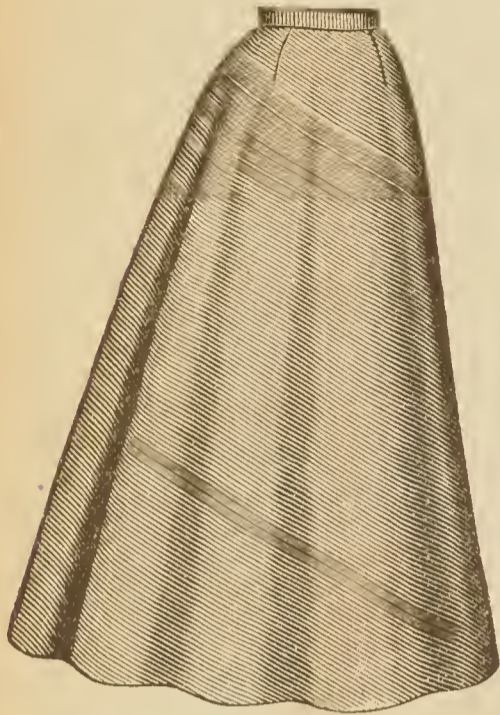
galine. Machine-stitching in one or several rows is the fashionable mode of completion.

We have pattern No. 6127 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. Of one material without strapped seams for a girl of eight years, the garment requires three yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. With strapped seams, it needs a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE. (DESIRABLE FOR STREET OR EQUESTRIAN USE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 379.)

No. 6123.—Another view of this basque is given at figure No.

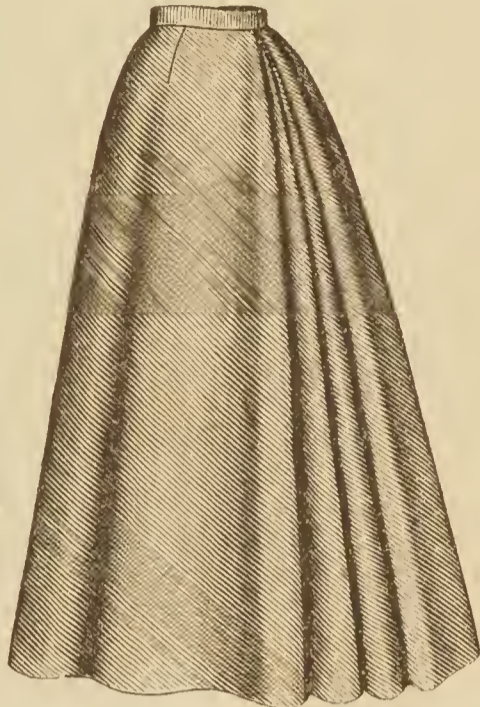


6106

Side-Front View.

MISSES' EMPIRE FULL CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT, WITH DARTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6106

Side-Back View.

431B in this magazine, the material chosen being cheviot, with a severe finish of braid binding and buttons.

The basque is suitable for general and equestrian wear and may be appropriately worn with a riding skirt or any of the fashionable skirts. It is here pictured made of navy-blue dress goods, with machine-stitching for a finish. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons; they are reversed at the top in lapels, which meet a rolling coat-collar in notches. Disclosed between the lapels is a short chemisette, that is made with a shallow, yoke-shaped back and is closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. The chemisette is finished at the neck with a high standing collar, and may be tacked to the basque or left free to be easily removed, as preferred. When the chemisette is omitted, a dicky with either a Windsor, four-in-hand or puff scarf is substituted. The adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps. The basque is slightly pointed at the front and arches stylishly over the hips, and the back is in the approved postilion shape. The sleeves are shaped by the customary inside and outside seams; they are gathered at the top to arch stylishly over the shoulders, and each wrist is tastefully finished with a double row of machine-stitching, the free edges of the basque being similarly finished.

The basque will develop well in cloth, cheviot, tweed, camel's-hair, serge, homespun and flannel, and may be trimmed with jet or silk gimp or fancy braid.

We have pattern No. 6123 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the basque requires three yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' EMPIRE FULL CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT,
WITH DARTS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6106.—This skirt is graceful in effect and unites the general characteristics of the Empire and circular bell modes. It is shown made of woollen dress goods. It is in circular bell style, with bias back edges that are joined in a center seam. A dart at each side of the center of the front and a dart upon each hip adjust the top smoothly at the front and sides, and the slight fulness at the back is collected in two tiny, backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam.

The skirt widens gradually to measure fully three yards and a half at the bottom in the middle sizes, and the fulness disposes itself naturally in the rolling folds which are a distinctive feature of the Empire modes. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top is completed with a belt. The skirt may be lined with silk or Silesia, if desired.

All sorts of pretty woollens and fashionable silks and cottons are adaptable to the mode, and plain, striped, checked or figured goods are equally appropriate. Spaced rows of braid, ribbon, milliners' folds or other flat garnitures may be added for a foot trimming, or a plain completion may be adopted. A stylish skirt that will form a fitting companion for a short waist of flowered challis may be cut from the same material and trimmed with five graduated rows of satin ribbon matching the flower in the goods, the widest row being at the top.

We have pattern No. 6106 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the skirt requires four yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

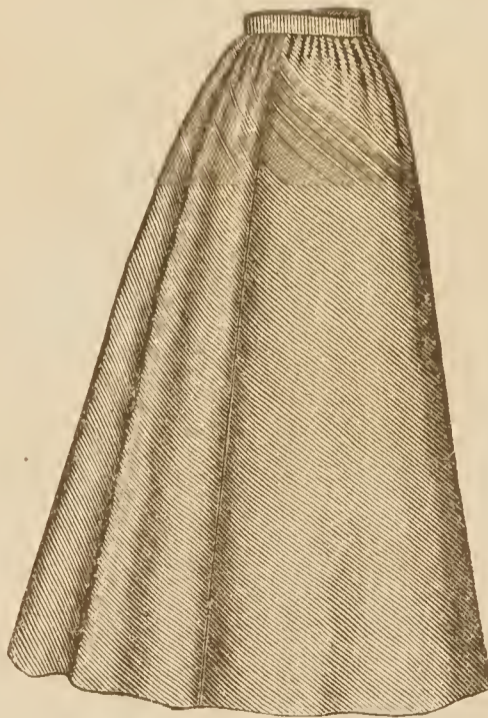
MISSES' FIVE-GORED EMPIRE BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6113.—Dress goods in a fashionable shade of brown were employed in the construction of this modish skirt, which is wider than those recently worn, measuring about three yards at the bottom in the middle sizes. It consists of a gore at the center of the front, a wide gore at each side and two gores at the back. Just enough fulness is allowed at the top of the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment over the hips, and the fulness at the top of the back-gores is collected in gathers. The skirt falls in fashionable rolling folds at the bottom, and a placket is finished at the center seam. The skirt may be finished at the bottom with an underfacing of soft canvas or crinoline to emphasize the flaring bell or Empire effect.

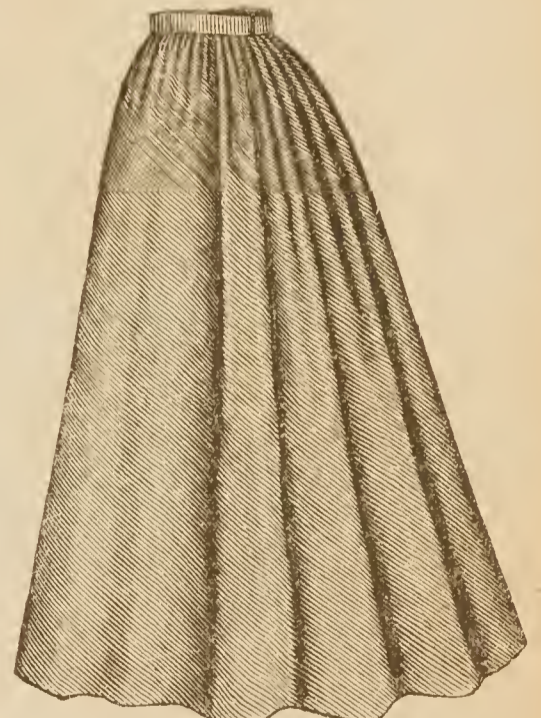
The skirt will develop prettily in whipcord, serge, camel's-hair, vailing, satin-striped challis, gingham, percale, lawn, mull and organdy; and frills of lace, insertion, embroidered edging, graduated rows of ribbon or fancy braid, galloon, gimp or passementerie may be added for decoration. The skirt will usually match its accompanying waist.

We have pattern No. 6113 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the skirt requires four yards twenty-two inches wide, or three



6113

Side-Front View.



6113

Side-Back View.

MISSES' FIVE-GORED EMPIRE BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 441 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 441 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat and hat. The coat pattern, which is No. 6084 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is given another representation on page 384. The hat pattern, which is No. 6092 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is four sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 384.

In the present instance the coat is shown developed in cloth. It extends to the fashionable depth and has loose fronts, which are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons. The back is curved to the figure by a dart seam at each side of the center; the seams are brought together under a Watteau, which is

The pattern provides for tie-strings, but they are here omitted. A cluster of field flowers is placed at the front.

All sorts of pretty cloakings, such as Venetian cloth, melton, kersey, diagonal, camel's-hair, etc., are adaptable to the mode, and striped, checked, fancy and plain fabrics are equally appropriate. Braid, gimp, galloon, etc., may be chosen for decoration.

FIGURE No. 442 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 442 B.—This consists of a Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6122 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age, and



FIGURE No. 441 B.

FIGURE No. 442 B.

FIGURE No. 443 B.

FIGURE No. 441 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Little Girls' Coat No. 6084 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Hat No. 6092 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 442 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 6122 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 4933 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 443 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 6083 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 381 and 382.)

narrow at the top and widens gradually all the way down. The puff sleeves are very full and droop in regulation fashion over round cuff-facings applied to the smooth, coat-shaped linings. The wrists are decorated with bands of Persian trimming, and the standing collar is ornamented to correspond. The coat is provided with a Derby collar, which extends in deep, slender points to below the waist-line at the front, and is round at the back. This collar is arranged on the shoulders in box-plaits that stand out with bold effect above the sleeves; and its free edges are ornamented with Persian trimming. The openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with machine-stitching and stayed at the ends by crows'-feet worked with silk.

The hat is made of cloth and silk. It has a small, circular center, a full crown, and a brim that flares broadly over the face and is narrowed toward the back. The crown is disposed with the effect of a puff by gathers at the top and bottom, and a lining is added.

is pictured in three views on page 383 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4933 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the dress is portrayed made of striped gingham. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and is gathered at the top to fall in full, soft folds from the body, to which it is joined. The body is shaped in low, square outline at the top and is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The front and backs are gathered at the center of the upper and lower edges. The body is decorated along its upper and lower edges with two frills of embroidered edging separated by tiny bands; and a similar decoration is applied to the lower edge of the skirt. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the top to rise in picturesque fashion over the shoulders, and the lower edges are finished

with narrow bands that are trimmed with frills of edging headed by tiny bands.

The guimpe is made of nainsook. It is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Pretty fullness is produced at the center of the front and at each side of the closing by gathers at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the figure by a tape inserted in a casing. The full sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with wristbands; and at the neck is a standing frill of the material in lieu of the standing collar provided by the pattern.

Batiste, nainsook, gingham, chambray, percale or any pretty woollen may be employed to develop a dress of this kind, and lace, embroidery, braid, ribbon or feather-stitching may trim it.

FIGURE No. 443 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 381.)

FIGURE No. 443 B.—This consists of a



6081

Front View.



6081

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUMPE.)

(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 383.)



FIGURE No. 444 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Empire Dress No. 6081 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6083 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is differently illustrated elsewhere on this page. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for girls from one-half to twelve years of age, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

Faience-blue and white India silk are here effectively united in the toilette, and embroidery and baby ribbon contribute dainty garniture. The dress is shaped in low, round outline at the top, and has a full skirt attached to a short, round body that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The body has a full front and backs, which are shirred near the top to form a standing frill and are arranged upon plain lining-portsions, the fulness at the lower edge being collected in gathers. Short tucks are laid near the top of the skirt across the front and back, a pretty frill being formed at the upper edge; and the lower edge of the skirt is deeply hemmed and trimmed with a deep frill of embroidery, which is finished at the top to form a self-heading and is ornamented with a fanciful arrangement of baby ribbon. The short puff sleeves are shirred near their lower edges to form drooping frills, and they rise quaintly above their smooth linings. They

are decorated with encircling bands of baby ribbon, each of which is tied in a rosette-bow at the back of the arm; and the body is trim-

med along the frill with ribbon arranged to match the skirt decoration.

The guimpe has a full, square yoke that is turned under at the top to form a standing frill about the neck. The yoke is arranged upon a smooth front and backs, which are drawn closely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full shirt-sleeves are turned under and shirred to form frills about the hands.

A charming little house toilette may be developed by the mode in eashmere, serge, challis, Lansdowne, Surah or China silk, combined with mull, Swiss or India silk for the guimpe. Fancy stitching, lace, embroidery, braid or ribbon may be added for a foot trimming.

FIGURE No. 444 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

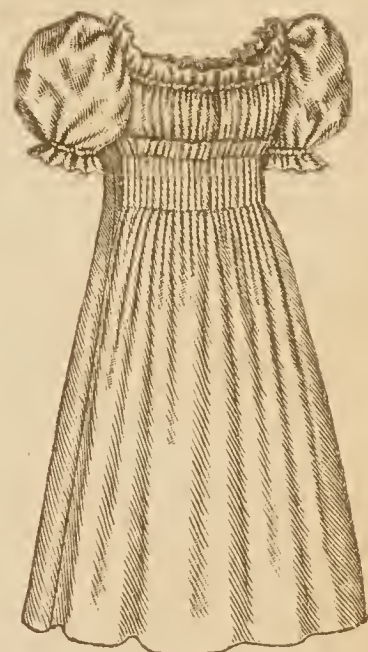
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 444 B.—This consists of a Little Girls' Empire dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6081 and costs



6083

Front View.



6083

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUMPE.)

(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 384.)

10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is differently portrayed elsewhere on this page. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for girls from one-half to twelve years of age, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The dress is in the quaint Empire style and is here pictured made of white hemstitched nainsook and embroidered edging. The full, round skirt reaches to the ankles, falling in soft folds from the short body, to which it is joined. The body is shaped in Pompadour outline both front and back, is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Broad, gathered bretelles of embroidered edging cross the shoulders, falling in picturesque fashion upon the short puff sleeves; and their ends, which are narrowed to points, extend to the lower edges of the front and backs. Sections of ribbon conceal the gathered edges of the bretelles and are tied in pretty butterfly bows on the shoulders. The front and backs are decorated between the bretelles with upturning rows of embroidery. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with narrow bands, from the lower edges of which tiny frills of embroidery droop prettily.

The guimpe, which is made of red India silk, has a full, square yoke that is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill about the neck. The yoke

is arranged upon a smooth front and backs, which are drawn in closely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The shirt sleeves are shirred near their lower edges to form frills about the hands.

batiste may be contributed by drawn-work separated by feather-stitching. Both skirt and waist may be thus ornamented, and lace may trim the neck and wrists.



6122

6122

Front View.

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

(For Description see Page 384.)

FIGURE No. 445 B.—INFANTS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 445 B.—This illustrates an Infants' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6119 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is one size, and may be seen in two views on page 385 of this publication.

The dress is one of the daintiest garments yet designed for infants, and is here portrayed developed in white hemstitched tucked flouncing. The full skirt is of regulation length and is gathered at the top and sewed to the body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. A V-shaped facing of the material adjusted in hemstitched tucks is arranged upon the front; its edges are outlined with tiny bands and frills of embroidered edging, and a rosette formed of edging decorates the lower edge of the body at each side of the V. The full puff sleeves are finished with wristbands, which are cut bias from the material tucked like the facing. The lower edge of each wristband is trimmed with a frill of edging set on under a tiny band, and a band also covers the joining of the wristband to the sleeve. The neck edge is daintily ornamented with a frill of edging.

All sorts of pretty cotton fabrics are adaptable to the mode, but preference is accorded sheer nainsook, dimity, lawn and Swiss. Embroidered and tucked flouncings will make pretty dresses of this kind. The body may be cut from the flouncing or elaborately decorated with lace, embroidery, ribbon, etc. A suitable decoration for a dress of white

The toilette will develop attractively in plain or embroidered batiste, nainsook, chambray or any other pretty cotton fabric; and if a

combination be desired, a guimpe of Surah, mull or Swiss may accompany a dress of cashmere, vailing, challis, crépon, French serge or merino. Irish-point lace, velvet ribbon, feather-stitching, etc., may supply the trimming.

FIGURE No. 446 B.—INFANTS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 446 B.—This illustrates an Infants' cloak and cap. The cloak pattern, which is No. 6091 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in one size, and is differently represented on page 385 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 2174 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is also in one size, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The cloak is well shaped and comfortable and is here shown charmingly developed in dotted cashmere and plain silk. It is of regulation length, has pretty fullness at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front, and is shaped at the back by a center seam, in which is included a Watteau that widens gradually all the way down. The full puff sleeves droop in regulation fashion over round cuff-facings of silk applied to the smooth linings, and the wrists are prettily decorated with feather-stitching. At the neck is a rolling collar in two sections, which flare slightly at the front and back and are trimmed along their free edges with feather-stitching.

The cap is made of white corded silk. The front fits the head closely and is slightly gathered at the back and joined to a circular crown. A ribbon ruching frames the face prettily, a ribbon pom-pom decorates the top, and ribbon ties are bowed at the left side.

Infants' cloaks are variously developed in silks of heavy quality, and numerous soft woollens, such as serge, cashmere, French flannel,

eider-down flannel, etc.; and they are invariably white, with trimmings of lace, ribbon, feather-stitching or embroidery. The cap may be made of silk, lawn, nainsook, mull, Swiss or India muslin, and Swiss or nainsook embroidery, lace, ruchings, frills, etc., may trim it as elaborately as desired.



6122

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 384.)



FIGURE No. 446 B.—INFANTS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Infants' Cloak No. 6091 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 2174, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 445 B.—INFANTS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6119 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 382.)

No. 6081.—

This dress is pictured made of hemstitched nainsook, trimmed with embroidered edging and ribbon, and worn over a red India silk guimpe at figure No. 444 B in this publication.

The dress, which somewhat resembles the Gretchen modes, is here illustrated made of rose hair-striped gingham, and tastefully trimmed with Hamburg edging, beading and baby ribbon. The skirt is full and round and extends to the ankles; it is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and the top is gathered and joined to a very short-waisted body, from which it falls in free, graceful folds. The body is shaped low in Pompadour outline at the top at the front and back, and is simply shaped by short seams under the arms and

upon the shoulders, the closing being made with buttons and button-holes at the center of the back. A quaint air is given the gown by the addition of gathered bretelles, which fall deeply over the sleeves. The free edges of the bretelles are tastefully trimmed with embroidered edging, and the joining of the bretelles to the waist is concealed by rows of beading through which ribbon is run, a rosette bow of the ribbon being jauntily set upon each shoulder. The portion of the front and backs revealed between the bretelles is trimmed at the top and bottom with a row of beading through which ribbon is drawn, and the neck edges of the body are ornamented with a standing frill of embroidered edging. The short puff sleeves are each gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a narrow band, from which a frill of edging falls prettily over the arm; the band is trimmed at the top and bottom with a row of beading through which ribbon is drawn, the lower row forming a heading for the frill.

The little dress will develop stylishly in figured India silk, embroidered crêpon, satin-striped challis, silk gingham, lawn, mull and organdy. The portion of the waist exposed between the bretelles may be overlaid with lace or all-over embroidery, with very attractive results; and the gown may be trimmed with lace, insertion, ribbons, braid, gimp or galloon. It may be worn with pretty guimpes of silk, linen, etc.

We have pattern No. 6081 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the dress requires four yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUILPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 382.)

No. 6083.—Dark India silk prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon is represented in this dress at figure No. 443 B in this DELINEATOR, a guimpe of light India silk being worn beneath it.

The little dress is here shown daintily developed in white dress goods. It is shaped in low, round outline at the top and has an unusually short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The front and backs of the body are arranged upon smooth linings; they are drawn by two rows of shirring made a short distance from the top to form a pretty standing frill, and the fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers. The front and back of the skirt are joined in under-arm seams, and the lower edge is finished with a deep hem. The fulness at the top of the skirt is collected in forward-turning tucks at the front and in backward-turning tucks at the back nearly to the under-arm seams, the tucks being stitched from a short distance from the top about to the waist-line and the upper edge forming a dainty frill. The top of the skirt is lapped upon the lower part of the body, to which it is sewed. The short puff sleeves are made up on smooth linings; they are gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulders, and are shirred twice around a short distance above the lower edge to form a frill finish.

All sorts of pretty woollens, such as Lansdowne, cashmere, serge, flannel, merino, etc., will make up daintily in this way, and gingham, percale, chambray and other washable fabrics are also adapted to the mode. Feather-stitching, ribbon, fancy braid, etc., may decorate the skirt.

We have pattern No. 6083 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the dress requires four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches

wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUILPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 383.)

No. 6122.—Striped gingham is pictured in this dress at figure No. 442 B in this magazine, embroidered edging providing dainty garniture.

The dress may be worn with a guimpe of the same or a contrasting material and is here shown daintily developed in chambray, with embroidered edging and feather-stitched bands for decoration. The skirt reaches to a fashionable depth and is full and round. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to a short-waisted body, which is shaped in low, square outline at the top. The body is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Pretty fulness is arranged at the center of the front and at each side of the closing by gathers at the top and bottom, and the gathered upper edges are finished with a feather-stitched band, above which a frill of embroidered edging rises prettily. A frill of edging and a feather-stitched band conceal the joining of the body and skirt at each side and are continued up the front over the shoulders and down the backs to outline jacket fronts and jacket backs. The short puff sleeves are very full and are gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulders; the lower edges are gathered and finished with narrow bands, that are decorated with drooping frills of embroidered edging headed by feather-stitched bands.

Plain or embroidered nainsook or chambray, percale, lawn or any preferred variety of woollen goods will develop the mode beautifully, and lace, embroidery, insertion, tucks, baby ribbon or feather-stitching may supply the garniture.

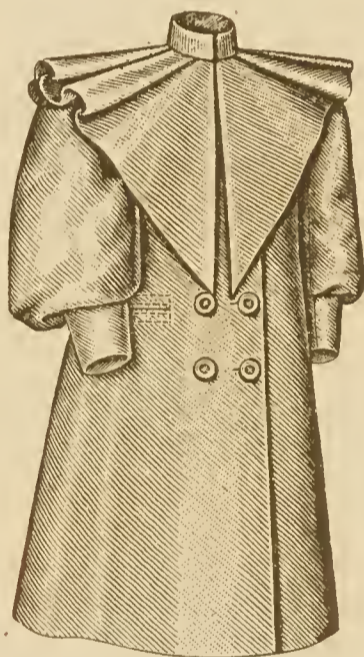
We have pattern No. 6122 in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the dress requires five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



6092

CHILD'S HAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6084

Front View.



6084

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 385.)

CHILD'S HAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 6092.—This hat is also pictured at figure No. 441 B, the materials chosen for it being cloth and silk, and flowers providing the garniture.

An extremely picturesque hat that cannot fail to be becoming to round

baby faces is here represented made of white silk. It has a circular center, a very full puff crown, and a brim which flares broadly over the face and is narrowed gradually toward the back. The crown is gathered at the top and joined to the center, its ends meeting in a seam at the center of the back; it is also gathered at the bottom and joined to the brim. The center and brim are stiffened with canvas or crinoline, while the hat has a crown lining of silk, consisting of a circular center and a smooth crown. Ties of ribbon tacked to the brim near its joining to the crown are brought under the chin and arranged in a pretty bow.

Charming little hats may be developed in Bengaline, Surah, India silk, piqué, lawn and chambray, and the ties may be of ribbon or of the same kind of material as the hat.

We have pattern No. 6092 in four sizes for children from one to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the hat requires a yard and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. In either instance

three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide will be needed for the lining, and a yard and five-eighths of ribbon two inches and a fourth wide for the ties. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 384.)

No. 6084.—At figure No. 441 B in this DELINEATOR this coat is shown developed in cloth and adorned with Persian trimming.

In the present instance the coat is represented made up for Spring wear in light-weight cloth. The loose fronts lap in double-breasted style and are closed to the throat with buttons and button-holes. The back is seamless at the center and is nicely curved to the figure by a dart seam at each side extending from the neck to below the waist-line, these seams being brought together under a handsome Watteau that is narrow at the neck and widens gradually toward the lower edge. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are exposed at round cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of the material. At the neck are a standing collar, and a Derby collar that falls in points to the waist-line at the front and is rounding and smooth at the back. The Derby collar is arranged on each shoulder in three box-plaits that rest upon the puff sleeves with picturesque effect. The openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with machine-stitching and stayed at the ends with bar tacks.

A coat of this kind may be stylishly used for school, travelling or general wear, and may be developed in smooth or rough surfaced coating or mixed, striped, checked, plaid or plain cloth. A simple tailor finish of machine-stitching will be in best taste. The Derby collar may be made of contrasting material.

We have pattern No. 6084 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the garment requires five yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT FOR HEM-STITCHING.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

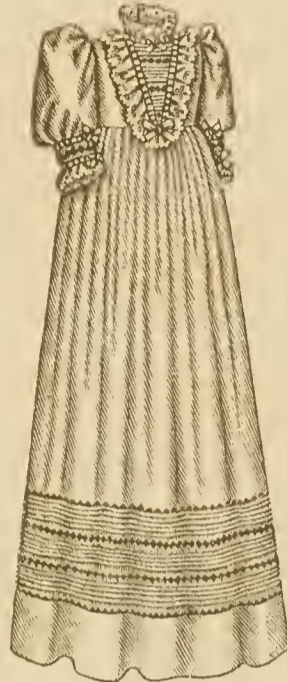
No. 6119.—This dress is again presented at figure No. 445 B in this issue, hemstitched tucked flouncing being the material shown, and embroidered edging forming the trimming.

The dress is here pictured made of white nainsook and daintily decorated with tucks, drawn-work, embroidered edging, beading and baby ribbon. The long skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem hemstitched to position, and three clusters of tucks separated and headed by rows of drawn-work. The top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the short body, which is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The front is overlaid at the center with a V-shaped facing of the material laid in clusters of tucks separated by rows of drawn-work, and from beneath the facing it is cut away, with dainty effect. At the neck is a standing frill of embroidered edging, a drooping frill of similar edging falls from the neck at the

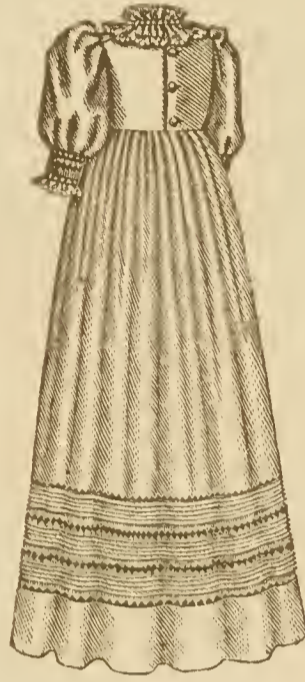
back and outlines the edges of the V facing. A row of beading passes around the bottom of the standing frill, and through it is run baby ribbon, which is bowed prettily at the throat. The frill outlining the facing is also headed with a row of beading, through which ribbon is run and bowed at the lower edge of the facing. The little sleeves are very full and are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands, which are tastefully decorated with three rows of drawn-work; they are outlined at the top and bottom with beading, through which baby ribbon is drawn and arranged in pretty bows at the inside of the arm. The sleeves are daintily trimmed at the hands with drooping frills of embroidered edging.

These little dresses will develop attractively in lawn, nainsook or very fine muslin, and may be trimmed with fancy tucking, lace, insertion or fancy bands. If tucks be desired for decoration, allowance should be made for them when cutting the garment, as they are not considered in the pattern.

Pattern No. 6119 is in one size, and, for a dress like it, requires four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



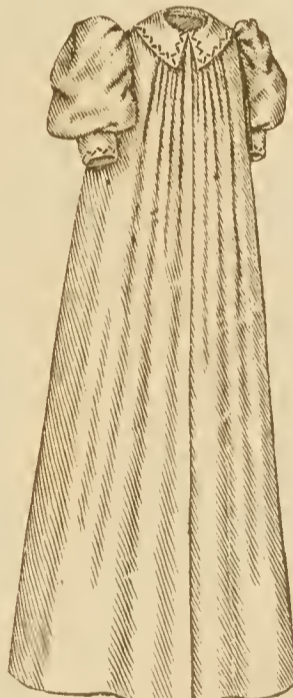
6119
Front View.



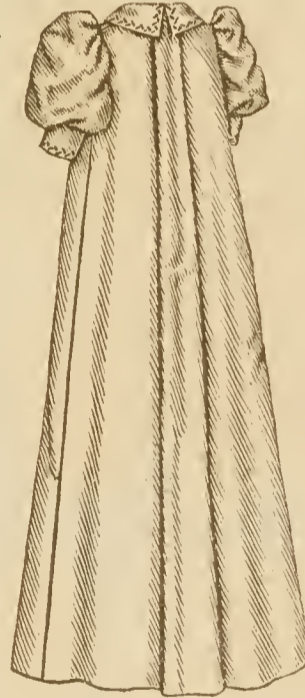
6119
Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT FOR HEMSTITCHING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6091
Front View.



6091
Back View.

INFANTS' CLOAK, WITH WATTEAU BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

INFANTS' CLOAK, WITH WATTEAU BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6091.—Dotted cashmere and plain silk are combined in this cloak at figure No. 446 B in this DELINEATOR, feather-stitching providing a pretty finish.

The coat introduces the graceful Watteau-plait at the back and is here shown made of white cashmere and daintily trimmed with feather-stitching. The front edges of the fronts are finished with hems and closed invisibly; at the neck the fulness is drawn to the center by two rows of shirring at each side of the closing, the shirrings being tacked to stays. Under-arm and shoulder seams connect the fronts with the backs, which are joined in a center seam that extends from the neck to some distance below the waist-line and is concealed by a Watteau-plait, the side edges of which are included in the seam. Below the seam the backs join the loose edges of the Watteau-plait, which gradually widens toward the lower edge. At the neck is a rolling collar in two sections, which flare at the center of the front and back, the loose edges being tastefully finished with a single row of feather-stitching wrought in white embroidery silk. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect, the exposed portions of the lining being faced with the material. The sleeves are tacked to the lining at intervals and fall in

soft folds, and the wrists are finished with feather-stitching to correspond with the collar.

The little coat will develop attractively in Bengaline, faille, Surah, cashmere, Henrietta cloth or fine camel's-hair, and may be trimmed with lace, ribbon or fancy braid in any manner dictated by good taste.

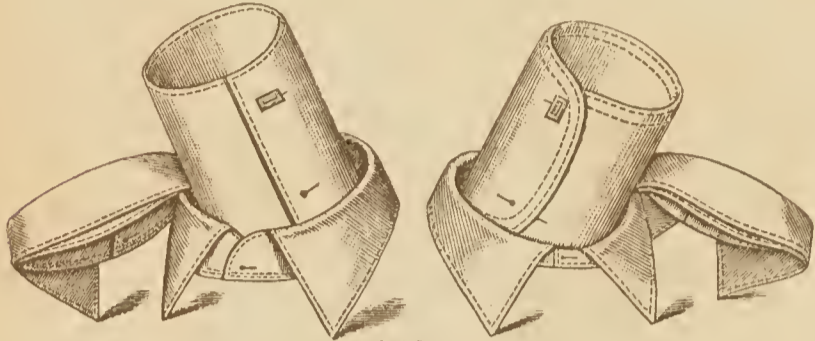
Pattern No. 6091 is in one size, and, to make a garment like it, will need four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Men.

TURN-DOWN COLLARS AND REVERSIBLE CUFFS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6135.—Two turn-down collars and two styles of reversible cuffs



6135

TURN-DOWN COLLARS AND REVERSIBLE CUFFS.

(For Description see this Page.)

are included in this pattern. They are shown made of fine white linen. One collar rolls deeply and its ends flare widely and are deeply pointed. It is arranged upon a band, that is very deep at the center and curved and narrowed slightly at the ends.

The cuff accompanying this collar is of regulation depth and has square corners. It is closed with cuff-buttons.

The other collar rolls over a band that is deep at the center and is narrowed with an easy curve to the ends. The lower edge of the collar is nicely curved at the back and its ends shape moderately deep points that flare widely.

The remaining cuff has rounding ends and is also closed with studs or sleeve-buttons. The collars and cuffs may be made three or four ply, as preferred. Their edges are finished in the usual way with machine-stitching.

Percalé in stripes and small spots is sometimes used for collars and cuffs of this kind, and white stripes on colored grounds is also favored. White collars and cuffs may accompany colored percalé shirts for Summer wear, but all-white linen is in best taste.

We have pattern No. 6135 in seventeen sizes from eleven to nineteen inches, collar measures, the cuffs varying correspondingly in six sizes from nine to eleven inches and a half in width. For a person whose collar measure is fifteen inches and whose cuff measure is ten inches, two collars and two pairs of cuffs require seven-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of material in the same width for interlinings. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

STANDING COLLARS AND LINK CUFFS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6136.—This pattern includes two of the leading styles of standing collars and link cuffs, which are shown made of plain white linen of fine quality. One collar is shallow and is especially adapted to stout persons or those with short necks. It is mounted on a band that is shaped to be very narrow at the back; and the collar shows a very wide space between the points, which are slightly turned over.

The cuff accompanying this collar has square corners and is comfortably wide. It is mounted on a shaped band and is closed with link buttons, and button-holes are made in the band for their attachment to the shirt sleeves.

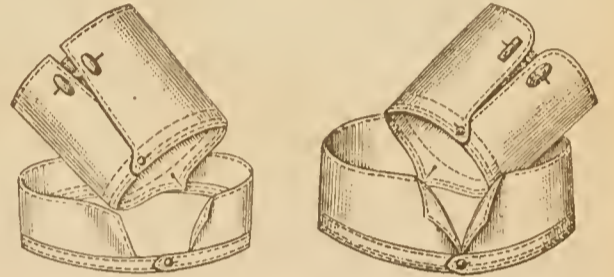
The other collar is fashionably high at the front and narrowed

somewhat at the back. It is made on a shaped band and its points are bent in Piccadilly fashion, a row of stitching being made diagonally across the ends to indicate the reversed portion.

The remaining cuff is of the same depth as the other one, but has rounding corners. The edges of the collars and cuffs are finished with machine-stitching.

Striped linen and colored shirting are sometimes used for collars and cuffs, but plain white linen is preferred. Striped shirting may be employed for collars and cuffs to accompany striped shirts.

We have pattern No. 6136 in seventeen sizes from eleven to nineteen inches, collar measures, the cuffs varying correspondingly in six sizes from nine to eleven inches and a half in width. For a person whose collar measure is fifteen inches and whose cuff measure is ten inches, two collars and two pairs of cuffs will require three-fourths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide for interlinings. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



6136

STANDING COLLARS AND LINK CUFFS.

(For Description see this Page.)

TRADESMEN'S APRON AND SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6137.—

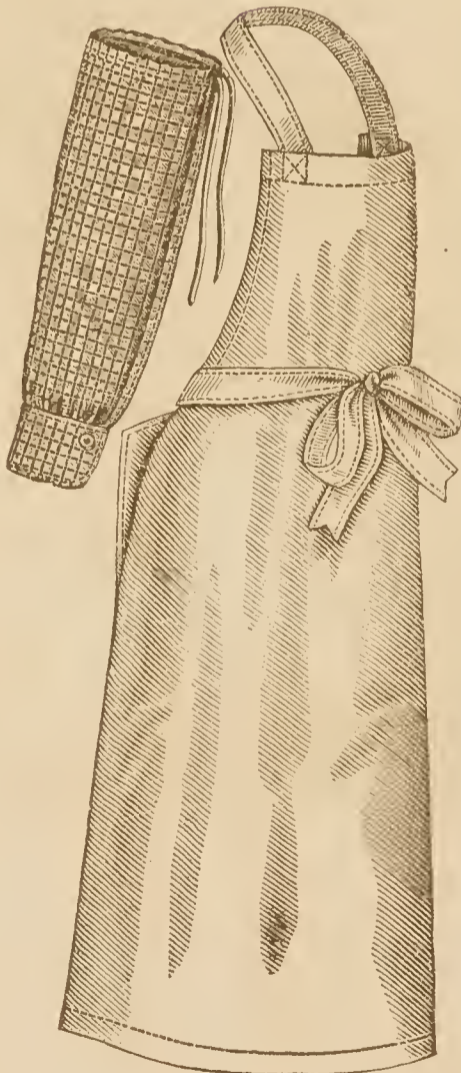
These protective garments will be appreciated by tradesmen generally. The apron is of ample size and is shown made of white muslin.

The skirt and bib are shaped in one piece, the bib being broad and reaching well up on the breast, and the skirt wide enough to surround the form and lap well at the back. The top and bottom are finished with wide hems, and the side edges are completed with narrower hems, all the hems being held in place by a row of machine-stitching. Long ties sewed to the top of the skirt are brought forward and bowed at the center of the front, holding the apron in place. A shaped strap made double is tacked underneath the upper corners of the bib and is passed over the head to support the apron. The edges of the ties and strap are finished with machine-stitching, and the ends of the ties are notched.

The sleeve is of comfortable width and extends to above the elbow. It is made of checked gingham, and is shaped by a seam at the back of the arm, the seam being opened for a short distance at the bottom. The lower edge is gathered and finished with a deep wristband, that has rounding ends and is closed at the back of the arm with a button-hole and button. The top of the sleeve is finished with a hem, which forms a casing for a shirt-tape that draws the sleeve closely about the top of the arm. All the edges of the sleeve are finished with a row of machine-stitching.

Striped, plaid, checked or plain gingham, seersucker, jean, drilling, linen and coarse muslin may be used for these garments, and a plain finish is generally adopted.

We have pattern No. 6137 in six sizes for men from thirty to fifty inches, waist measure. For a man of thirty-eight inches, waist measure, the apron requires a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. A pair of sleeves will require a yard and an eighth of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



6137

TRADESMEN'S APRON AND SLEEVE.

(For Description see this Page.)

Illustrated Miscellany.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 387 and 388.)

Flowers are seen on almost all the latest creations in the millinery world, and most of the trimming is disposed high in the front. The large hats show a tendency to flare after the manner of the Colonial or Empire hats, and flowers are often placed beneath the brim to rest lightly upon the hair.

FIGURE NO. 1.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—A tasteful combination is achieved in this hat, which is shaped in light-gray straw. The brim flares at the front and shapes a sharp point at the center. The edge is decorated with a milliners' fold of dark velvet, and velvet shirred at intervals to form loops encircling the crown. A lace barb embroidered with tinsel and silk in cashmere tints is wired and

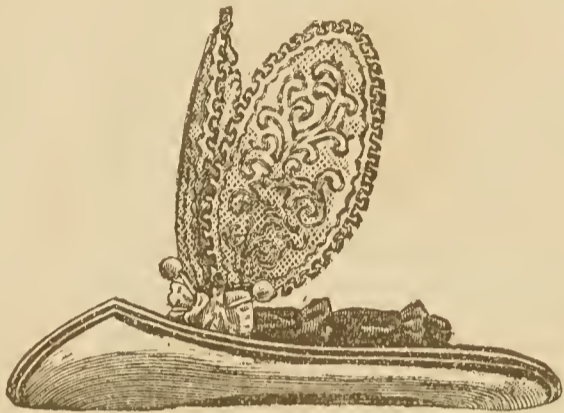


FIGURE NO. 1.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.

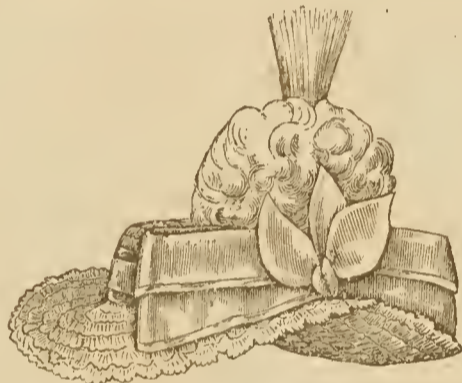


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—YOUNG LADIES' SAILOR HAT.

jauntily placed at the front, the barb being secured with fancy pins. The barb was selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is a becoming shape in light-green straw that is turned up jauntily at the back under a bow of ribbon in the same shade. Dark-green velvet is disposed at the front of the crown, and above it rises a bunch of dark-red flowers that nod and bend with every motion of the head. A long jewelled buckle is fastened at the center of the front over the velvet.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.—The hat here pictured is suitable for wear in the country and is of white fancy straw. The brim is broad at the front and flares slightly, while it is narrow at the back and rolls gradually. The crown is banded by a white ribbon that is folded near the lower edge. Loops of broad white ribbon that is folded are at

the front, and over the center are arranged a knot and three ends in the shape of leaves. A pompon and aigrette are placed above the knot, with jaunty effect.

FIGURE NO. 4.—YOUNG LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—The hat here illustrated is a sailor in light fine straw. The crown is of medium height and is trimmed with a band of oriental ribbon arranged in two loops at the right side. Such a hat may be worn with a tailor-made, tennis, yachting or bicycle costume, which it will match in color.

FIGURE NO. 5.—YOUNG LADIES' LARGE HAT.—The hat here pictured is a large shape in écreu fancy straw and is bent in a point at the front to suit the face of the wearer. A large bunch of violets is secured at the front over the center of a broad bow of long, narrow loops of golden-brown velvet ribbon, and the stems of the violets are arranged so as to come at each side and emphasize the Alsatian-bow effect. A large full-blown pink rose with its foliage rises above the violets and sways to and fro, with jaunty effect.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 5.—YOUNG LADIES' LARGE HAT.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

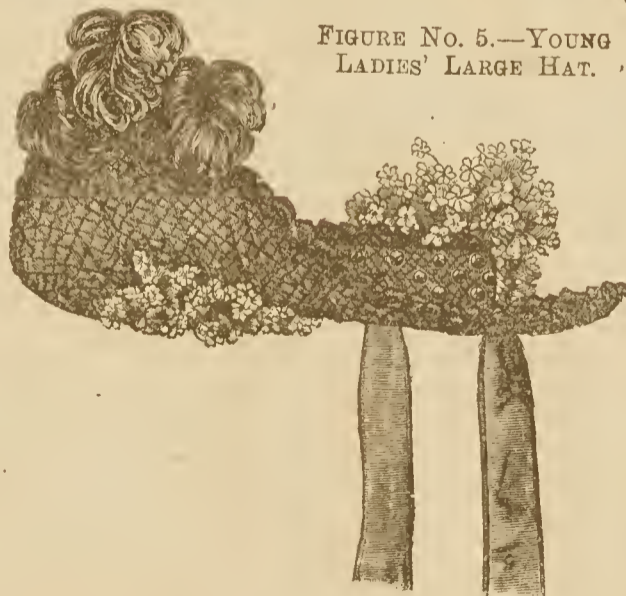


FIGURE NO. 6.—YOUNG LADIES' DRESS HAT.

FIGURE NO. 6.—YOUNG LADIES' DRESS HAT.—A dainty hat suitable for wear with an Empire gown is here pictured made of black lace net over a black straw frame. The hat flares at the front after the manner of the Colonial or Empire shapes, and the edge of the brim and the top of the crown are bordered with a twist of silk. The crown is banded by three rows of jet cabochons. A bunch of black tips droops gracefully over the front edge of the brim. A bunch of forget-me-nots is placed coquettishly under the brim, and a larger bunch is secured at the back of the crown. Ribbon ties are fastened at each side underneath and are bowed under the chin.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—A charming hat for the promenade is here depicted in tan straw. The brim is flat, except at the front, where it widens and is plaited near the crown. The edge of the brim is bound with dark-brown velvet. Persian embroidery encircles the crown, and loops of tan silk that are studded with cabochons are secured at one side. At the center of the front are placed four

notched brown quills, that are artistically arranged and are fastened under a fancy knot of velvet and silk.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' THEATRE BONNET.—A charming bonnet that will be very becoming to a young matron is here shown. The frame is composed of gold wires set with

the brim is faced with black velvet edged with a tiny gold cord. At the front is a rosette-bow of velvet, above which rise berries and their foliage; and the long stems that appear at each side of the

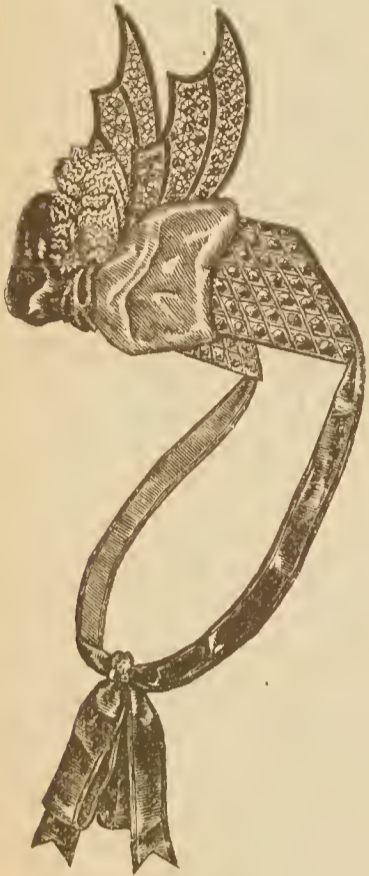


FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' THEATRE BONNET.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' BONNET.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 8 and 9, see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

imitation emeralds, and two Mephisto wings arranged at the front carry out the effect. Beneath the wings is a flat bow of light-green chiffon, which is caught up at the center by a knot of emerald-green satin. Above the knot light-green lace is arranged to stand quite high. The back of the bonnet is edged with emerald-



FIGURE NO. 1.—BOLÉRO JACKET-FRONT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—BODICE-GIRDLE.

rosette are turned under and fastened at the center, thus forming a wing at each side, which lies flatly against the brim. Pearl-gray ribbons start from the center and each side of the crown, are carried to each side and passed through a fancy buckle, and one ribbon at each side is brought forward and prettily bowed beneath the chin.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 388 and 389.)

Jet and braid garnitures are always admired by womankind, and yokes, boléros and girdles have a large following. The latter are now shown in elaborate floral and conventional designs and, when applied to a sombre toilette, do much to enliven it.

Leather and velvet belts have earned for themselves an enviable place in the esteem of well dressed women; but just now the soft silk sashes are preferred on account of their special adaptability to the short-waist Empire gowns which are so fashionable nowadays.

The soft ruches and prim Puritan collars are also liked

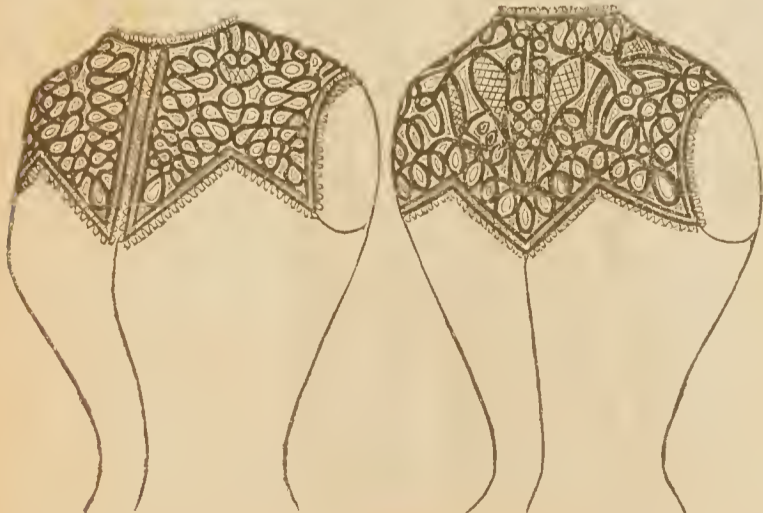


FIGURE NO. 2.—BRAID YOKE.

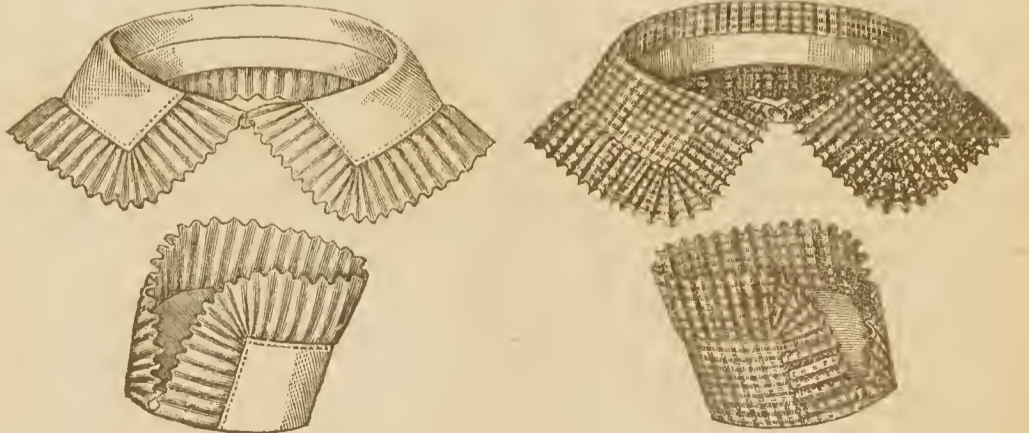


FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—PURITAN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 389.)

green satin ribbon, which is tied in a dainty bow under the chin. FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' BONNET.—A bonnet suitable for a matron is here shown made of fine black straw. It fits the head closely, and

the latter are best adapted for wear with plain cloth gowns, while the former may be added to the neck of any dress having a plain standing collar that is not too high.

FIGURE NO. 1.—BOLÉRO JACKET-FRONT.—Jaunty boléro jacket-fronts are here illustrated. The jacket is wrought in black braid in

yoke is made in a combination of tinsel and braid in an open-work design, and the closing is made at the center of the front. The yoke is deepest at the center of the front and back and is pointed at each side of the center. It may be applied to fine net and adjusted over the upper part of a Winter evening toilette, thus making the latter appropriate for wear in the drawing-room and on the veranda of a hotel in the country or at the seaside.

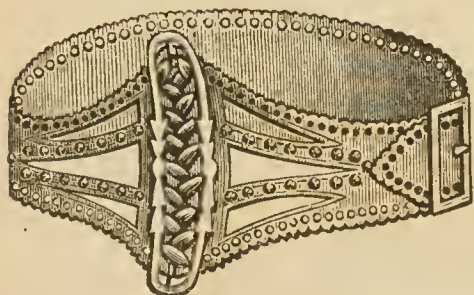


FIGURE NO. 7.

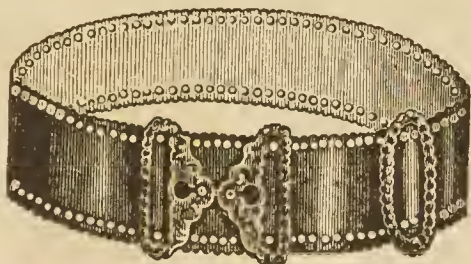


FIGURE NO. 8.

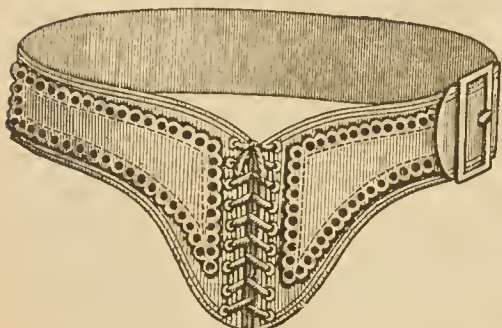


FIGURE NO. 9.

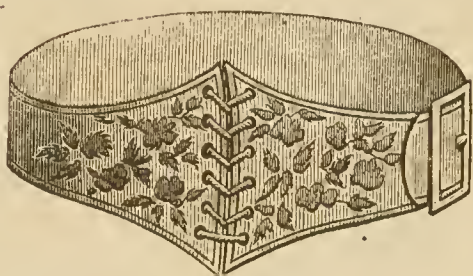


FIGURE NO. 10.

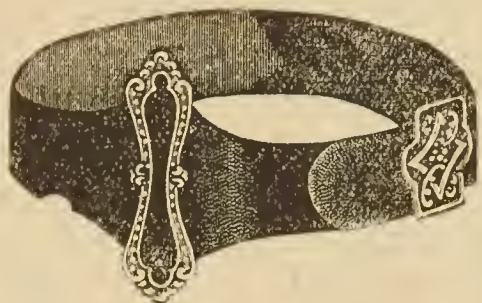


FIGURE NO. 11.

FIGURES NOS. 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—GROUP OF BELTS.

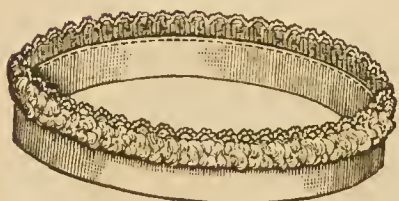


FIGURE NO. 12.



FIGURE NO. 13.

FIGURES NOS. 12 AND 13.—RUCHES.

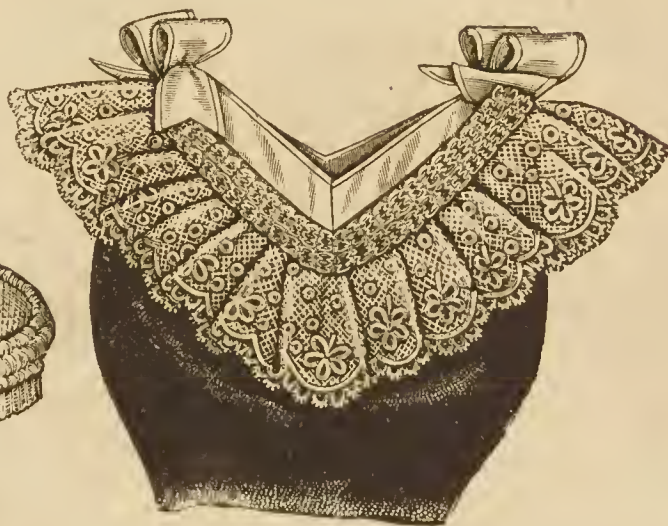


FIGURE NO. 14.—NECK GARNITURE FOR EVENING WAIST.



FIGURE NO. 15.—FANCY APRON.

an elaborate design and has sharply pointed front corners. These boléros will give a dressy effect to a costume when applied to a plain basque; or they may be adjusted to the fronts of an Eton or boléro jacket.

FIGURE NO. 2.—BRAID YOKE.—A front and a back view of this fanciful yoke are here depicted. The

The belt shown at figure No. 7 is of tan leather. It is perforated at the upper and lower edges, and is cut out at the front and studied with cabochons. The belt is pointed at the center of the front, and a silk cord is laced through

FIGURE NO. 3.—JET COLLAR-ORNAMENT.—This ornament is made of fine jet in a conventional design; it is deepest at the center of the back, and from the lower edge falls a jet fringe that is widest at the center and falls low on the waist. The pointed front ends of the collar meet at the throat.

FIGURE NO. 4.—BODICE-GIRDLE.—Such a girdle will form a dainty accessory for wear with a plain bodice. The girdle is wrought in an elaborate design in fine cut-jet and shapes a sharp point at the lower edge, while the upper edge presents a fanciful outline. The girdle extends across the front of the bodice and may be worn with equally good effect over a black or colored waist.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—PURITAN COLLARS AND CUFFS.—At figure No. 5 is represented a white linen Puritan collar and cuff that are neatly laundered. The frills may be fluted or plainly ironed, as preferred.

Figure No. 6 illustrates the same style of collar and cuff in checked linen. These collars and cuffs may be appropriately worn with any plain costume, to which they will lend a neat and quiet air.

FIGURES NOS. 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—GROUP OF BELTS.—



FIGURE NO. 16.—SASH.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 389 and 390.)

eyelets made at the center of the front. A large fancy buckle is adjusted at the front, and the closing is made at the left side.

Figure No. 8 shows a belt made of black leather, with black metal trimmings. The belt is of equal depth all round, the edges are perforated, and the closing is made at the front with a fancy black buckle.

At figure No. 9 is portrayed another belt of tan leather. It is quite narrow at the back and sides, and the lower edge shapes a deep, blunt point at the center of the front, while the upper edge is slightly curved. At the front is an opening which is closed with a cord laced through eyelets; and at each side of the center is applied a piece of leather that is perforated at all its edges. This belt closes at the left side, and the overlapping end is nicely rounded.

The belt shown at figure No. 10 is of embossed leather and is closed at the side with a buckle. An opening is made at the center of the front, and a silk cord is laced through eyelets made at each side.

Figure No. 11 portrays a black velvet belt, with an oxidized fancy

back. The lower edge of the apron is trimmed with a frill of oriental lace edging to match the insertion. Pink, blue, yellow or any bright, pretty-colored ribbon may be used for an apron of this kind, in conjunction with *fin de siècle*, *point de Gène*, *point d'Irlande* or Valenciennes lace edging and insertion.

FIGURE NO. 16.—SASH.—A sash that is suitable for wear with a plain, short-waist gown is here pictured. It



FIGURE NO. 1.

and the closing is made at the left side. These belts are jaunty adjuncts for wear with a blazer or Eton-jacket costume in lieu of the Empire belt.

FIGURES NOS. 12 AND 13.—RUCHES.—Figure No. 12 portrays a ruche made in a combination of cream curled-silk feather-trimming and silk cord.

At figure No. 13 is pictured a pretty ruche of white curled-silk feather-trimming. Either of these ruches will form a very soft neck-completion.

FIGURE NO. 14.—NECK GARNITURE FOR EVENING WAIST.—The neck garniture here shown is made of deep-cream satin-edged ribbon, to the lower edge of which is joined a full double ruche. From beneath this ruche a dainty frill of wide Valenciennes lace edging falls daintily over the bodice. A jaunty air is given the garniture by the addition of bows upon the shoulders. Such a garniture will be appropriate for wear with a plain basque that is cut in V outline at the neck, and will make an exceedingly dressy adjunct.

FIGURE NO. 15.—FANCY APRON.—A dainty apron appropriate for wear at teas and fairs and on similar occasions is here shown made of lavender moiré ribbon and oriental lace insertion. The top is gathered and sewed to a ribbon belt that is tied in a bow at the



FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 4970; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Jacket Pattern No. 4987; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

buckle and a silver closing buckle. It is pointed both top and bottom in front,

is made of black India silk and is pulled out at the front to resemble the plaited Empire girde, while at the back it is tied in a pansy bow with long ends that almost reach to the lower edge of the skirt. Knotted fringe decorates the ends of the sash, which may be of the same color as the dress with which it is worn, or contrast prettily with it. Surah, China silk and faille are best adapted for a sash of this kind.

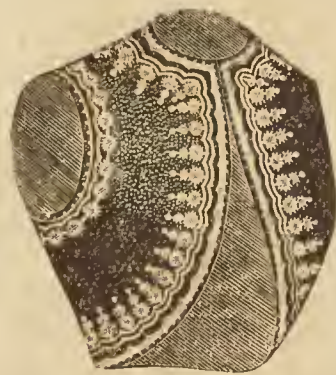


FIGURE NO. 3.

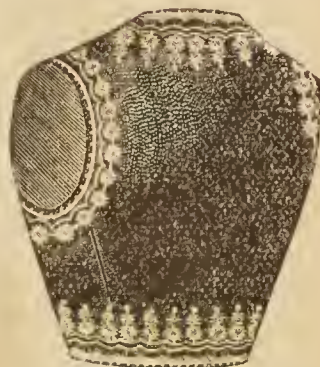


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' ZOUAVE JACKET—(Cut by Pattern No. 9678; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 7d. or 15 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' NINE-GORED EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6099; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Dress-making at Home," on Pages 391 and 392.)

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 390 to 393.)

The quaint simplicity of the Empire and 1830 modes, which are being received with so much favor, affords wide scope in the matter of ornamentation. La Mode's edict calls for increased width in the skirts, which are already of liberal proportions; and they are truly delightful creations, with their voluminous folds and the many dainty trimmings that are lavished upon them.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—This illustrates the Empire waist and zouave jacket of a Ladies' toilette. The waist pattern is No. 4970, price 1s. or 25 cents, and the jacket pattern No. 4987, which costs 7d. or 15 cents. The front view, figure No. 1, shows the toilette developed in mode

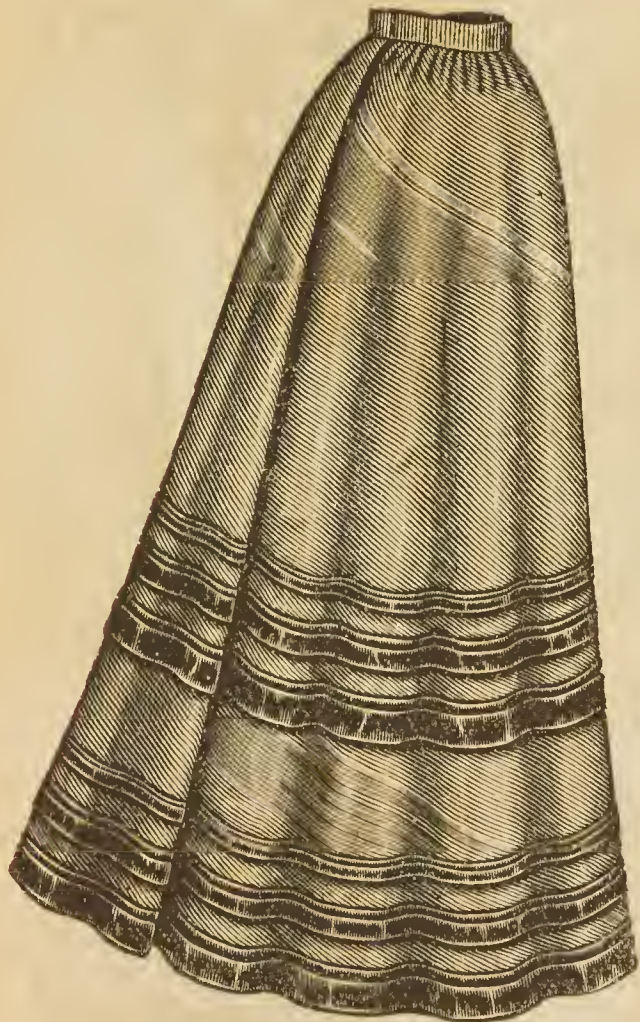


FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6037; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

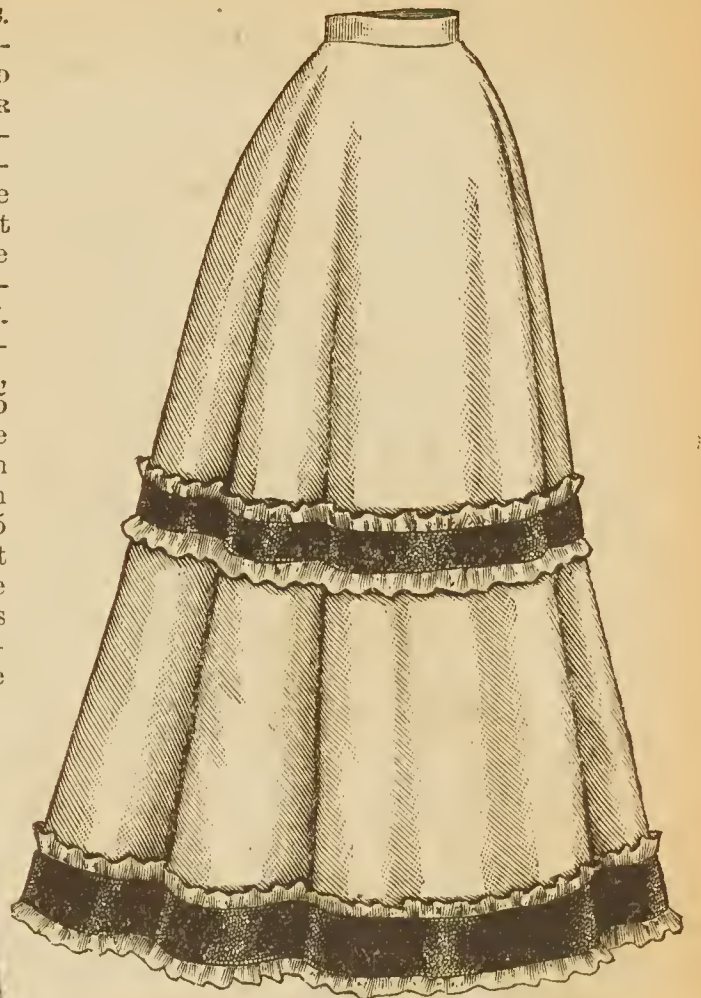


FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6133; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

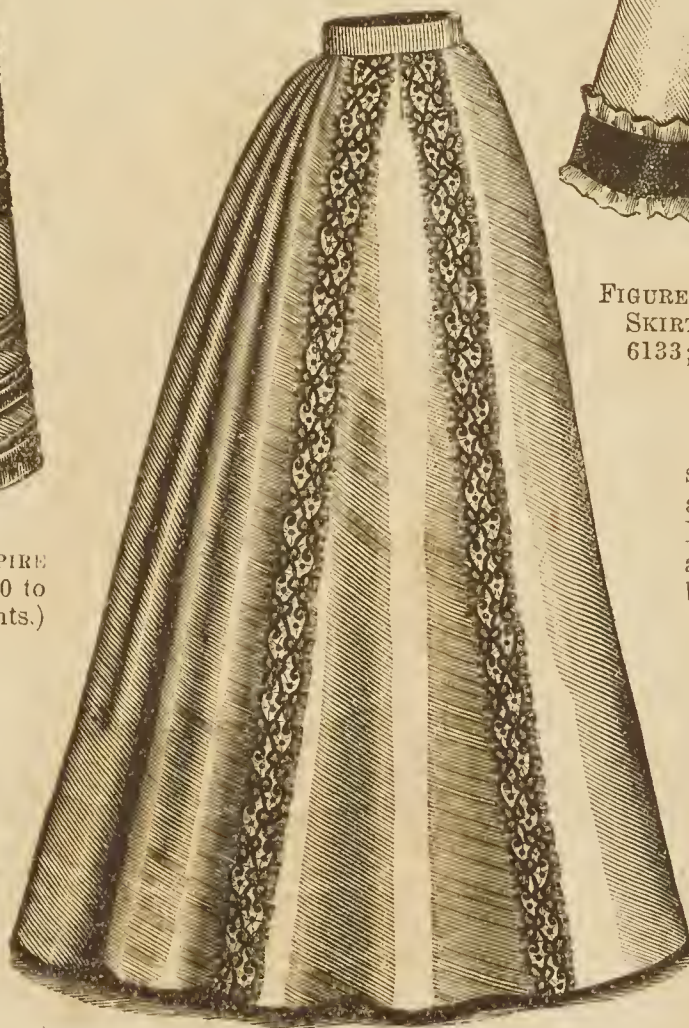


FIGURE NO. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6013; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

serge and black velvet. The jacket fronts are of velvet handsomely trimmed with Escorial embroidery showing brown tints, and the waist displays a full front and back, an Empire girdle, a standing collar

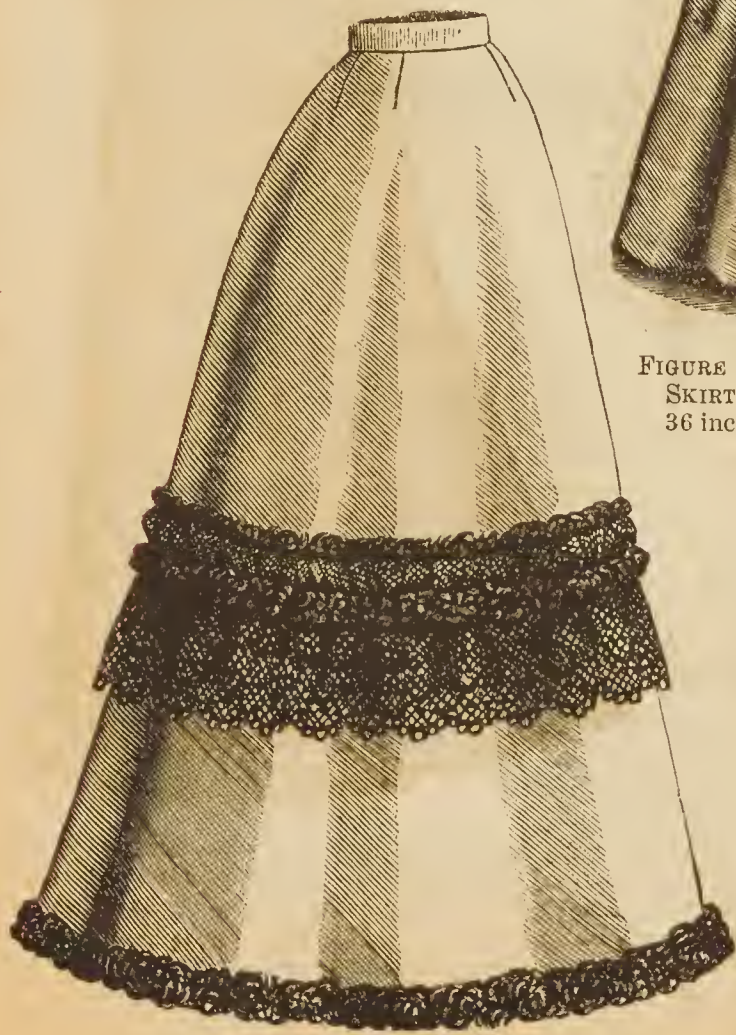


FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITH DARTS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6012; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

Jaunty zouave jackets of velvet or cloth are elaborated with passementerie and rich embroidery; they form charming accompaniments for street or carriage gowns, and they are not out of place in the house.

and mutton-leg sleeves. At figure No. 2 the jacket is pictured slashed quite deeply at the center of the back, and the lower edge is followed by gold braid. A velvet facing is arranged in pointed-yoke outline on the upper part of the back, the facing being decorated to accord with the fronts. The waist sleeves are



FIGURE NO. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6108; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 392 and 393.)

trimmed with pointed cuff-facings of velvet decorated with three rows of gold braid.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' ZOUAVE JACKET.

—A front and a back view of a smart jacket made of dark-green velvet are represented in the engravings. The back is seamless, and the fronts, which join the back in shoulder and under-arm seams, separate with a gradual flare below their meeting at the throat, the lower front corners rounding prettily. The

SKIRT.—Cheviot was selected for this skirt, which was cut by pattern No. 6099, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The top of the skirt is drawn by gathers, which produce full folds below. A box-plaited ribbon ruching decorates the lower edge of the skirt, another is placed just above the knee, and a third is located midway between these two rows.

FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—Pattern No. 6037, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, was used in cutting this skirt, which is shown made of réséda dress goods. The front is gored, and the skirt widens toward the bottom. Black satin milliners' folds in three widths constitute the decoration; they are

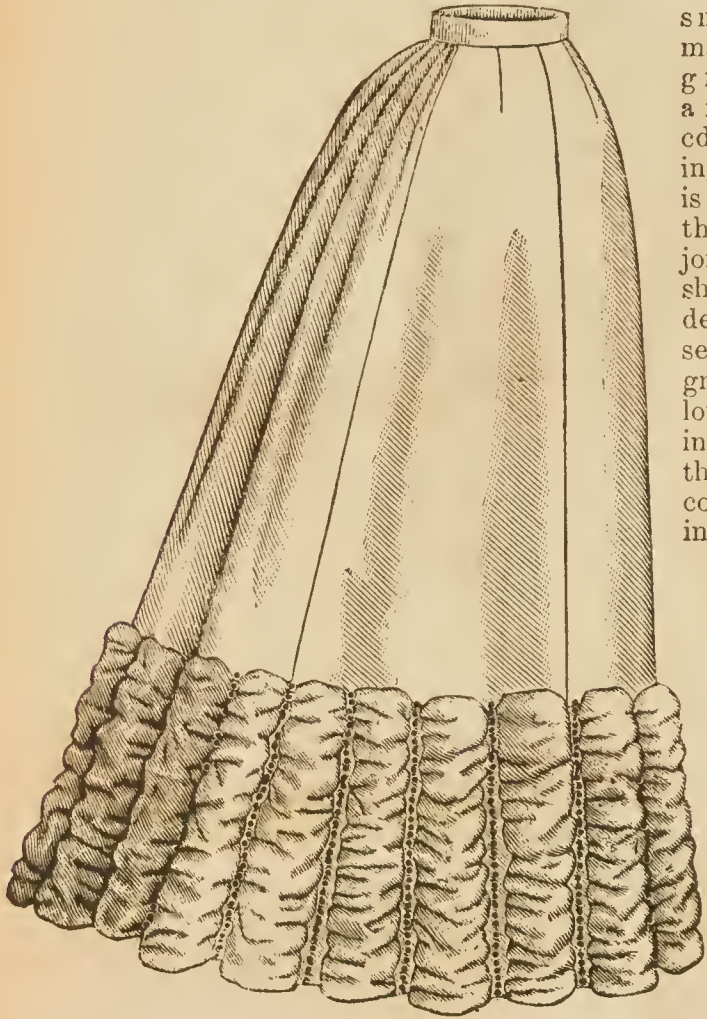


FIGURE NO. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6013; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

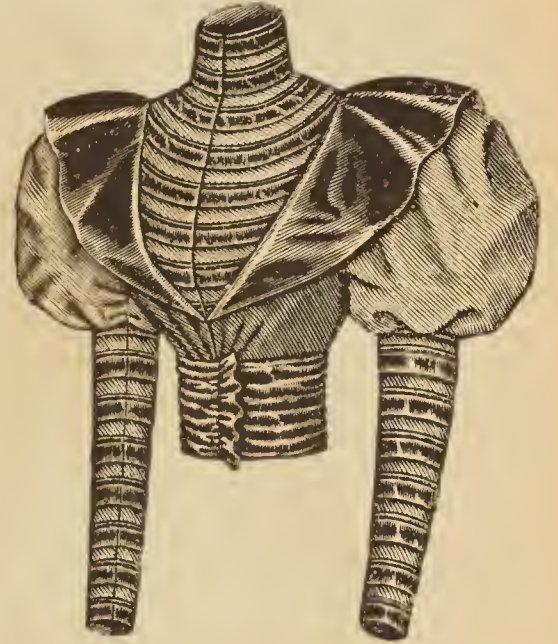


FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6037; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 13.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' GATHERED SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6025; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITH DARTS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6012; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 15.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' DRESS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6088; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 393.)

neck, front and lower edges of the jacket are ornamented with a row of gold braid followed by silk-and-gold passementerie, and the arm's-eye edges are outlined by narrower

applied one above the other, with the widest at the bottom near the foot, and again in the same order some distance above.

trimming of the same rich description. The pattern used in the making is No. 9678, price 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURE NO. 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' NINE-GORED EMPIRE

FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITH DARTS.—This skirt is smooth at the top and spreads widely toward the foot. It is depicted made of canary-colored silk. Fan-plaits are laid at each side of the bias seam at the back and flare stylishly to the lower edge, which is

bordered by black feather-trimming. Considerably higher up on the skirt is a flounce of black lace headed and overlaid some distance from the top with feather trimming, the lace forming a puff between the rows. The pattern used in fashioning the skirt is No. 6012, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—Russian-blue poplin was chosen for making this skirt, which is dart-fitted at the front and sides and gathered at the back. It is formed of a front-gore, a side-gore and a side-back gore at each side, and two back-gores. Black lace gimp effectively conceals the seams joining the side-gores to the front and side-back gores. The pattern of this skirt is No. 6013, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS.—Fawn camel's-hair is the material represented in this skirt, pattern No. 6133, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, being used for shaping it. Although no darts are used, the top is perfectly smooth, the rolling folds below resulting from the circular shaping. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with a broad band of dark-brown velvet bordered at each edge with narrow fawn-colored ribbon put on with slight fulness. A narrow band of velvet similarly edged ornaments the skirt at the knee.

FIGURE No. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Light cloth is pictured in this skirt, which consists of a tablier front-gore, and two back-gores which meet in a bias seam at the back. The skirt presents grace-



FIGURE No. 16.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6118; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

gore by pattern No. 6013, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. In this instance a unique decoration is arranged with a wide section of the silk gathered at each long edge. Upright rows of shirring are made at intervals, each row being overlaid with iridescent bead gimp.

FIGURE No. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITH DARTS.—Black satin was selected for this skirt, which was cut by pattern No. 6012, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is full at the back and is distended widely at the bottom. The trimming consists of two bands of white silk overlaid with Bourdon gimp, the bands being placed half their width apart at the bottom.



FIGURE No. 17.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6125; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

FIGURE No. 13.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' GATHERED SKIRT.—A modish skirt is here portrayed developed in crépon. It has a gored front and a wide, straight back, and is gathered all round at the top. Decoration is provided by four bands of plaid ribbon, which are very slightly gathered at their upper edges and sewed to the skirt, their lower edges falling free. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 6025, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

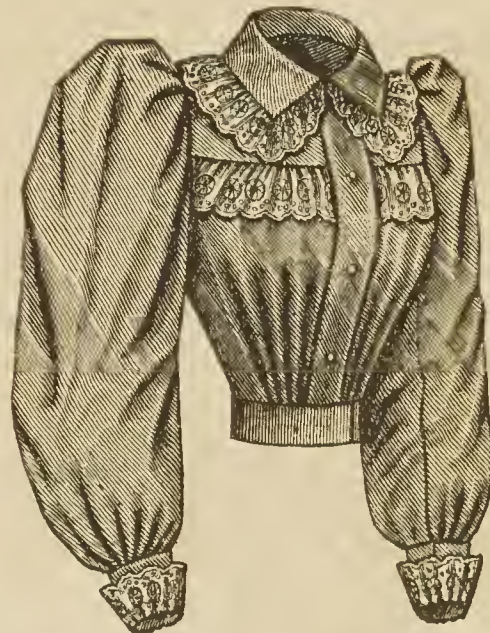


FIGURE No. 19.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6121; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURE No. 14.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE WAIST.—Gray Henrietta and black silk effect a handsome combination in this waist, which was fashioned by pattern No. 6098, price 1s. or 25 cents. The full fronts are cut low at the top to accommodate Bertha frills that taper to points at their front ends. The full back is shaped in pointed outline at the top, and the Berthas are joined to the upper edge, the broad back ends of the frills separating to describe an inverted V upon the full back. The high-necked portions



FIGURE No. 18.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6093; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 394.)

ful folds, and is known as the 1830 skirt. The trimming comprises eight rows of braid set at equal distances apart and graduating in width, the widest being at the top. The pattern employed is No. 6108, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE No. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—White China silk was used in the construction of this skirt, which is made with seven

are tastefully trimmed with black silk milliners' folds. Full Empire puffs are arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves, which are decorated below the puffs with encircling rows of milliners' folds. The standing collar is trimmed to correspond, and the Empire girdle is of silk, a pretty frill being formed at the overlapping end. The waist may form part of a promenade or church toilette.

FIGURE No. 15.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' DRESS.—Figured batiste was selected for making this picturesque dress, which was fashioned according to pattern No. 6088, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The



FIGURE No. 1.—SCARF.
(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 395.)

waist has a full front and back shaped in Pompadour outline at the top, and above them the linings are cut away to prettily reveal the neck. The full portions are gathered at their upper and lower

low outline of the neck is defined by a falling frill of white *point de Bruxelles* lace, which is narrowed to a point and continued on the overlapping front to a little below the bust. The sleeve linings are



FIGURE NO. 2.—PIN-CUSHION.

edges and droop in blouse fashion over a belt that is covered with wide moss-green satin ribbon, and an invisible closing is effected at the left side. A standing frill of lace ornaments the neck edge, the frill being followed by ribbon arranged in bows at the corners. An enormous rosette is tacked to the belt at the center of the front, and the full sleeves are gathered above their lower edges to form frills, beneath which two frills of lace droop prettily. The skirt is gathered slightly at the front and closely at the back, and an attractive foot-garniture is contributed by a frill of lace surmounted by ribbon arranged in fanciful bows at intervals.

FIGURE NO. 16.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—A rich effect was produced in this basque by combining pale-heliotrope cashmere with grape-purple velvet. The eurate collar is cut from velvet, and a V-shaped facing of the velvet is applied upon the smooth front. Silk passementerie-ornaments follow the lower edge of the basque, which is pointed in front and also at the center of the back, where the closing is made. Boléro-shaped ornaments decorate the front, and ornaments to match are tastefully arranged on the short puff sleeves. The pattern employed in shaping the basque is No. 6118, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 17.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—This waist is shown developed in black India silk for wear at an afternoon reception. The loose fronts are shirred at the shoulder edges, the left front passes under the right, and their ends are bowed over gathers made at the waist-line of the seamless back. The slightly

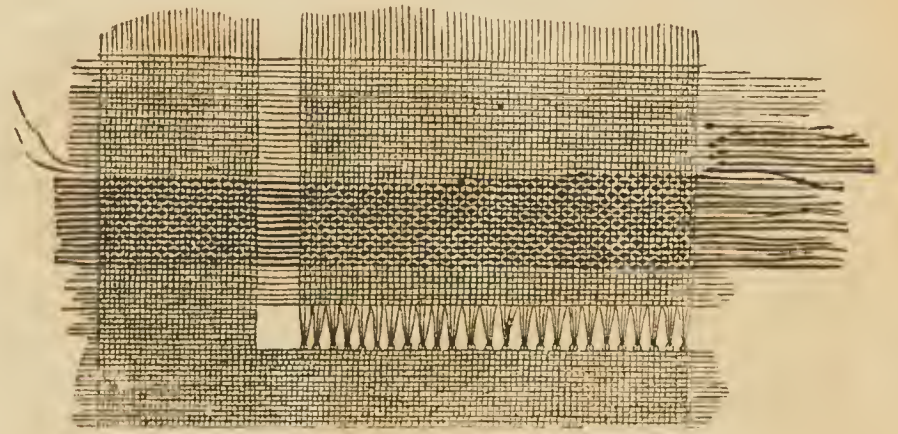


FIGURE NO. 3.—METHOD OF MAKING PIANO-SCARF.

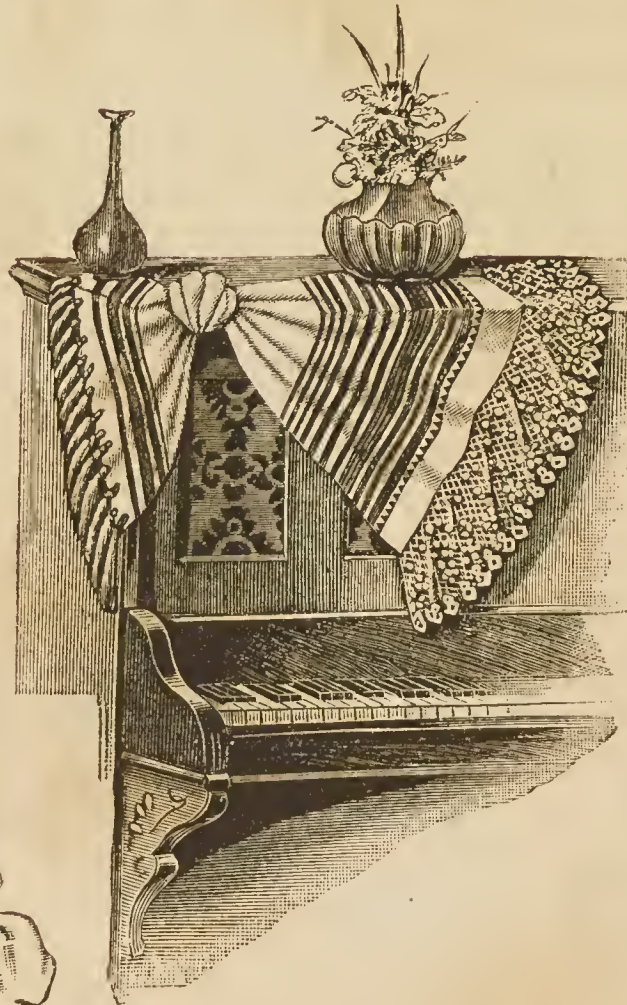


FIGURE NO. 4.—PIANO-SCARF.

trimmed below huge double puffs with frills of lace that are narrowest at the inside of the arm, and a smooth, upturning row of lace decorates each wrist. The pattern used is No. 6125, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 18.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—This waist is pictured made of black lace over turquoise-blue silk, and is shaped by pattern No. 6093, price 1s. or 25 cents. The full back and fronts are drawn by gathers at their upper and lower edges and outline a pointed

yoke, which is agreeably emphasized by three rows of narrow turquoise-blue ribbon, which are evenly spaced and prettily bowed over the closing. The belt is correspondingly trimmed with three rows of ribbon, the upper and lower rows being arranged in rosettes at the front. The silk sleeve linings are cut off below the elbows at the ends of graceful puffs of lace, which are finished to form deep frills that droop softly on the arm. At the neck is a standing collar. This waist may be worn with either a silk or a lace skirt, and a deep Empire girde may encircle the waist.

FIGURE NO. 19.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.—This pretty waist is pictured developed in Sultan-red China silk. The waist has a square yoke, to which the full lower-ports are joined, a frill of embroidered edging concealing the joining. Gold studs effect the closing through a box-plait at the center of the front, and the edge of the rolling collar, which flares widely at the throat, is decorated with a frill of

edging. The shirt sleeves are finished with wristbands that are prettily trimmed with upturning frills of embroidery. The pattern employed in the shaping is No. 6121, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE NO. 5.—PIN-BOOK.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 395.)

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 393 to 395.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—SCARF.—A scarf of this kind may be used in many ways. It may be prettily draped over a chair or picture, may hang over a laundry or other bag, or may be thrown over a stand.

It is made of four strips of wide cherry-red satin-edged gros-grain ribbon alternating with three rows of fine white lace. The lace may be made at home by any of the patterns

the hem to produce the effect of hemstitching. This work will be found both fascinating and easy.

FIGURE NO. 4.—PIANO-SCARF.—An extremely pretty and novel scarf is shown in this engraving made of fine cream-white scrim and decorated at one end with a wide Roman-striped border above a hemstitched hem edged with *point de Gène* lace, and at the other end with a narrow striped border and a fringe tied in the scarf and made with silks matching those in the border. The scarf is knotted near the fringe-trimmed end and draped gracefully over one corner of an upright piano. The method of making the scarf is shown at figure No. 3.

FIGURE NO. 5.—PIN-BOOK.—A very pretty idea is carried out in this little book, which is expressly intended for holding safety-pins. A flaxen-haired



FIGURE NO. 1.—BELL KEY-RACK.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 396.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—PIN-CUSHION.

described in "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," a pamphlet published by us at 2s. or 50 cents. The ribbon ends are fringed at the top and bottom, and in this instance the upper end of the scarf is drawn through a ring, that in turn may be slipped over any article which the scarf is intended to conceal or render ornamental.

FIGURE NO. 2.—PIN-CUSHION.—This pretty cushion is star-shaped and is made of pink China silk. A five-pointed star is cut from the silk and embroidered at all its edges with pink silk in long-and-short stitch. It is adjusted on a cushion, whose outlines harmonize with those of the star, the silk being full and puffy. A suspension ribbon is tacked to one of the points of the star and arranged in a bow at the



FIGURE NO. 7.—HEAD-REST.

top. The design is appropriate for a sofa-pillow, in making which all the parts would be cut larger and the suspension ribbon omitted.

FIGURE NO. 3.—METHOD OF MAKING PIANO-SCARF.—Embroidery silks are chosen in colors according with those seen in Roman-striped silks or sashes, which may be used as a model for this scarf. Each strand of silk is tied to a crosswise thread of the scrim, and as the threads are drawn out

that meet in points at the top and are neatly joined together, fancy stitching being done with silk over the seams. Two bands of red ribbon encircle the tub in place of hoops.

FIGURE NO. 7.—HEAD-REST.—A novel head-rest is here shown made of bolting-cloth, upon which are embroidered sprays of wild-roses and leaves in natural colors. Two diamond-shaped puffings of yellow silk are inserted in the head-rest



FIGURE NO. 2.—WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 396.)

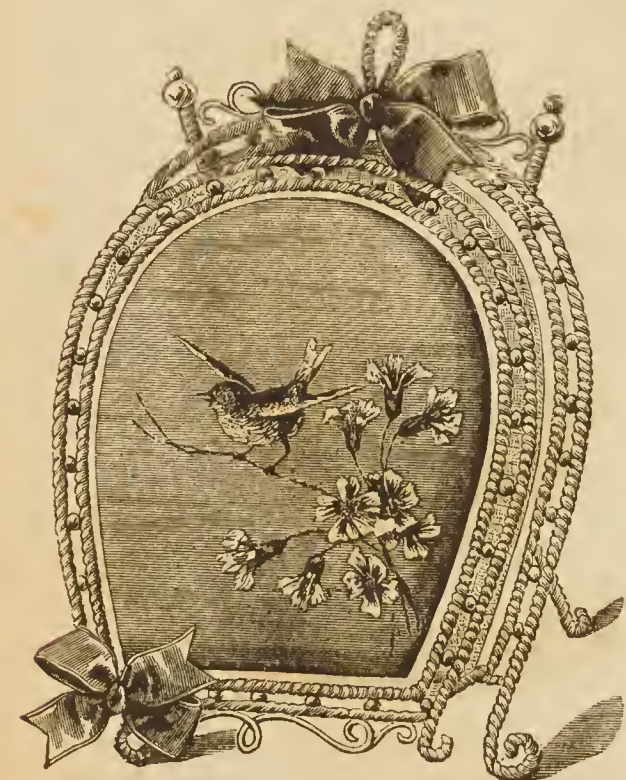


FIGURE NO. 8.—PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7 and 8, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 395 and 396.)

the silken strands are drawn in to take their places, the effect being that of elaborate darning, than which, however, the work is more easily executed. Groups of the lengthwise threads are tied above

doll is quaintly dressed to look like a nurse in a plain gown of Quaker-gray wool goods. A white lawn kerchief is crossed over the body, and a lawn apron is tied about the waist, the strings being bowed in front. The sleeves are short puffs of lawn. Below the apron are painted in white the lines "Nurse is as Full of pins As Mama is Full of Kisses," which intimate the object of the pretty little affair. The apron conceals leaves of white flannel whereon to secure the safety-pins, as shown in the miniature figure.

FIGURE NO. 6.—PIN-CUSHION.—A prettily covered pin-cushion is fitted into a small, unpainted tub, such as is sold at novelty counters in the shops. The cover is made of sections of red and white velvet

and outlined with gold cord, and bows of yellow ribbon are disposed on the puffings upon the points formed at the top and bottom. At each side of the cushion is adjusted a many-looped bow, from

which proceeds a long ribbon end; and the ends are tied in a bow at the points of suspension. A head-rest of this kind may be placed on one's favorite arm-chair.

FIGURE No. 8.—PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.—Wire, willow or palm-leaf holders of this kind may be easily procured, and decorated with pretty effect. In this instance the holder is of gilt wire and is in the shape of a horseshoe. On the outside, within the wire frame-work, is adjusted a horseshoe cut from pasteboard and covered with old-rose China silk, upon which are embroidered a bunch of carnations and a bird. Of course, the design may be painted, if preferred. A bow of ribbon is tied at the lower left corner, and a second bow is placed at the top of the holder, which is more ornamental and more desirable than an album.



FIGURE No. 3.—SACHET.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

among friends in the shape of the time-honored egg, which is artistically ornamented by adept fingers or converted into an article of use and beauty by the practical worker. In contriving these little gifts each donor essays to create dainty trifles which shall be at once individual and inexpensive.

FIGURE No. 1.—BELL KEY-RACK.—This useful rack is made of pasteboard cut in the outline of a bell and neatly covered with plain China silk upon which is painted a floral design above a conventional border. Four hooks are fastened to the bell to hold keys, and a suspension loop of ribbon at the top represents the handle.

FIGURE No. 2.—WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.—This holder is as practical as it is ornamental. The front and back sections are discs of pasteboard covered with light China silk, and upon the front is painted a pretty marine view. The sides are puffings of dark silk, which are secured at the edges beneath the discs. The top and bottom are open to admit the broom, and a suspension loop of ribbon is secured to the top of the back disc. Celluloid may be used instead of the silk-covered pasteboard, if preferred, and any design may be painted upon it.



FIGURE No. 4.—FANCY PEN-WIPER.

FIGURE No. 3.—SACHET.—Both odd and attractive is this little sachet, which represents a Chinese doll in swaddling clothes. The sachet is made of red silk and is filled with perfumed powder. A notch is cut in the upper edge and the head and body of a Chinese doll adjusted in the notch. Yellow ribbon is tied about the waist, crossed twice over the sachet lower down and formed in a bow a little above the lower edge. Huge puff sleeves of yellow silk are provided for the doll's tiny arms, heightening the unique effect. Narrow lace trims the lower edge of each sleeve, which is sewed to the side of the sachet at the top.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 395 and 396.)

The egg is a symbol of the joyous Easter time. This symbol, as well as the custom of making presents of colored and highly decorated eggs, has been handed down from time immemorial. While in old times children were the usual recipients of such gifts, the practice now prevails among their elders. Pretty Easter greetings are exchanged

The sachet may be placed among one's *lingerie* to impart a delicate perfume, or it may be placed on the dressing-table, as desired.

FIGURE No. 4.—FANCY PEN-WIPER.—A dainty pen-wiper is here shown in the form of a pansy, the petals of which are cut from white felt tinted in the natural colors. In the heart of the flower is placed one side of a bird's egg, which is painted to represent a face; and above the face is fixed a wreath of fine foliage instead of hair. Beneath the petals are placed flannel leaves upon which to wipe the pen. This will prove a dainty and appropriate Easter gift.

FIGURE No. 5.—EASTER GIFT.—An odd little affair is here represented made of birds' eggs whose contents have been blown out. Seven eggs are selected as nearly uniform in size as possible; round each are pasted seven lengthwise strips of colored baby ribbon, which is light-colored on three of the eggs, medium on two others and dark on the remaining two; and a fluffy silk tassel matching the ribbon hangs from the end of each egg. The center strip of ribbon on each egg is extended to form an end; these ends are of varying lengths to allow the eggs to fall at different distances apart. All the ribbon ends are caught together at the top and formed in a pretty bunch of loops, and the ornament may be hung on the bracket at the side of the dressing-table, or wherever else desired. The eggs may be striped with colored paints instead of ribbon.

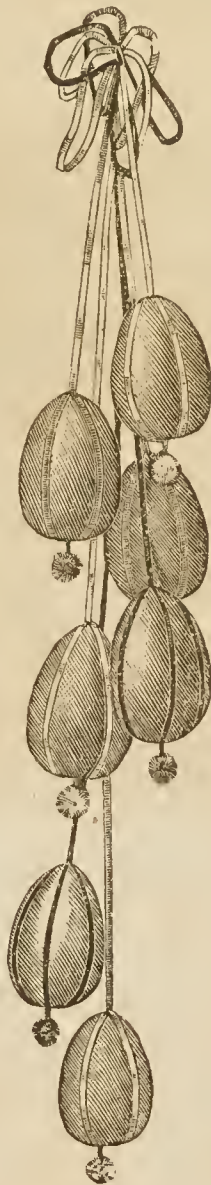


FIGURE No. 5.—EASTER GIFT.



FIGURE No. 6.—FANCY BAG.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

FIGURE No. 6.—FANCY BAG.—Yellow silk is represented in this bag, which is drawn up in the usual way at the top, a frill finish being formed above the drawstrings. At each side of the bag is adjusted an egg-shaped section of white celluloid, upon which are painted two chickens. Perforations are made along the edges of the sections for the insertion of narrow yellow ribbon, which is laced over the sides of the bag



FIGURE No. 7.—EGG MATCH-BOX.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 7, see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

and holds the egg sections together, the ends of the ribbon being caught in loops at the top for the purpose of suspending the bag. The egg-shaped sections may be cut from pasteboard, if preferred, and upon them may be painted any other designs significant of Easter time.

FIGURE No. 7.—EGG MATCH-BOX.—A goose or duck egg is util-

ized for this unique little receptacle. The egg is broken, and the larger portion of the shell is used for the box, the edge presenting a broken, uneven appearance. A conventional design is painted with liquid bronze around the base of the egg, which is fitted into a paste-board standard, that is likewise painted. Wax matches are placed in the completed box, which has the effect of a graceful vase, and may be placed wherever most convenient.



FIGURE NO. 1.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 397 and 398.)

Some of the names for the new Spring

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—This scarf is a decided innovation in the manner of constructing this shape. The material chosen for it is black satin figured with white.

Figure No. 2 shows the back of scarf.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—One of the most handy of the small scarfs is shown at this figure, the material pictured being black silk in basket weave.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.—This shape is known as the flowing-end four-in-hand, and is made up in white silk plaided with black.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FLAT PUFF SCARF.—Em-

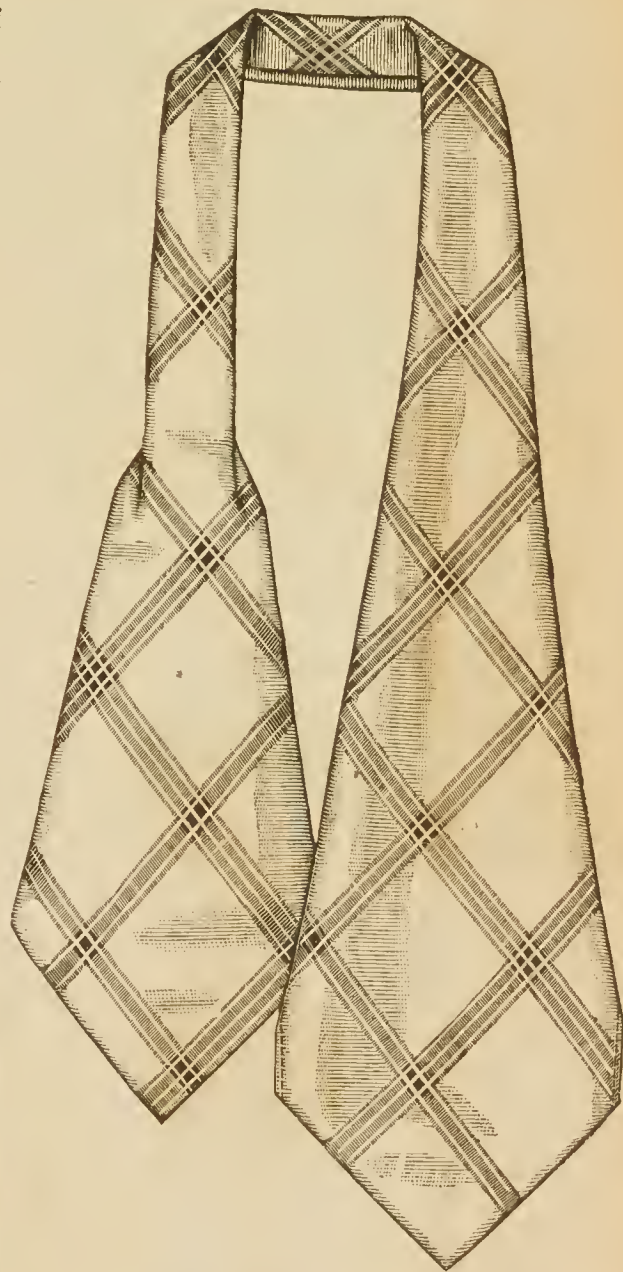


FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.

and Summer scarfs are as follows: Westland, Wingham, Mystic, Tavistock, Calumet, Winona, Cibola, Riverton, Palatine, Plaza, Savoy, Genoa, Columbus, Wimble-



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

don, Rensselaer, Lancaster, Newport. Among the leading colors may be mentioned Pontiff, Ophelia and Paradise, which are in the violetschool; *Évêque* and Chicago, shades of red; Junon (brown), Ceres (maize), Senora (crushed strawberry), Nickel (silver), Danube (blue), *Ma-*

telot (indigo), Glycine (heliotrope), and Azalea (rose).

The illustrations in this department include two puff and two four-in-hand scarfs, a knot scarf and a travelling strap.

broidered white satin was chosen for the development of this handsome shape, which is made up plainly, without a fold or a wrinkle.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—TRAVELLING-STRAP.—At figure No. 6 the strap is shown in use, and a glance will apprise one of its great practicability.

At figure No. 7 the strap is pictured spread out.

FIGURE NO. 8.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.—This scarf shows the modern method of folding and is an improvement over the old style, in that it is less bulky. White satin figured with black is the material illustrated.



FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FLAT PUFF SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

I am going to tell you, my little friends, how to make a thermometer all by yourselves, so that, if you carefully follow the directions, you will be able to note the changes in the weather almost as accurately as does mamma with her costly thermometer.

The materials used are very simple—heavy brown paper, thin wood and horse-hair. The long strip, A, at figure No. 1, is cut from brown paper (coarse wrapping-paper will do), and is thirty inches long and



FIGURE NO. 6.



FIGURE NO. 7.
FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—TRAVELLING STRAP.

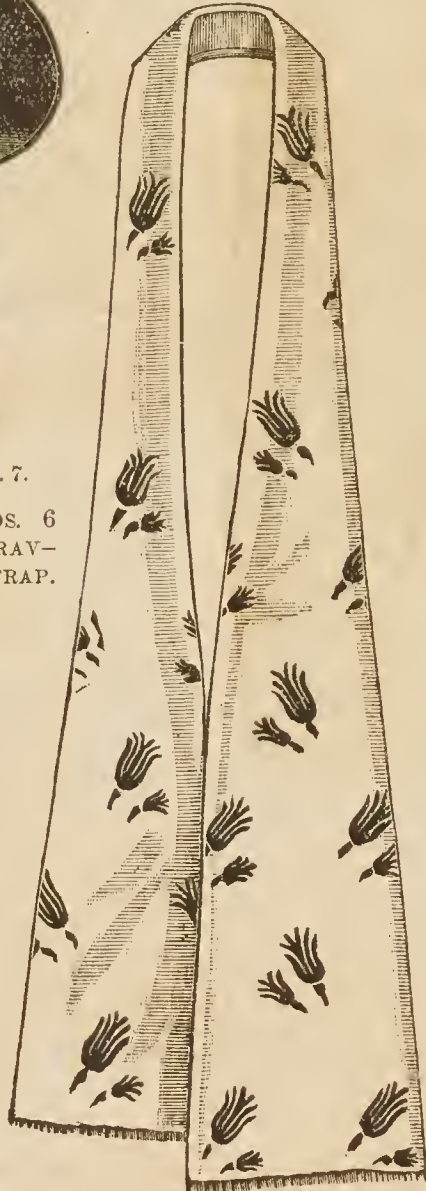


FIGURE NO. 8.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7 and 8, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 397.)

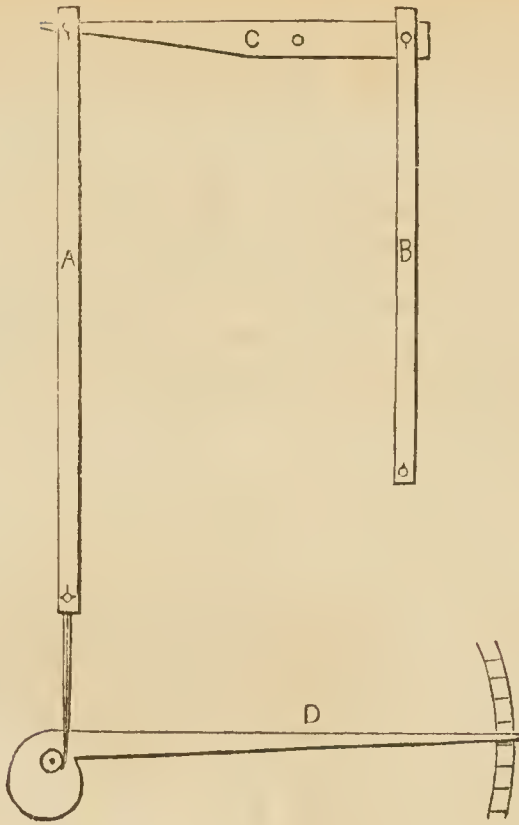


FIGURE NO. 1.—THERMOMETER.

one inch wide. Strip B is made the same width as A, but is only twenty inches long. Button-

up, while on a warm day the heat will bring it down.

I wonder how many of my young friends have seen a Jacob's Ladder puzzle. If you would like to make one, follow these directions: Take a piece of thin wood (old cigar-boxes or very stiff card-board will answer), and neatly cut eight blocks about three inches long and two inches wide, having the ends curved as illustrated.

The blocks may be painted and ornamented with small Japanese pictures; and they are joined by narrow bands of tape, as shown at figure No. 4. As will be seen, two pieces of tape are tacked to the upper edge of the first block, passed over the top and down the back, and brought over the top of block No. 2. A similar tape is nailed to the bottom of No. 1, carried down the back of No. 2 and brought up at the bottom, where it is nailed to the block. At the center of block No. 2, at the back, near the top, is nailed a tape, which is carried down the front of No. 2 and fastened to the center of the back of No. 3 at the top. At each side of No. 2, at the back, near the lower edge, are nailed two straps, which pass over the front of No. 3, are turned up at the bottom and fastened at the lower edge of the back. At each side of the top of No. 3, in front, are straps that pass over the top down the back of the block and lap over the top of No. 4 at the center. A strap is nailed to the front of No. 3 near the center of the lower edge, carried over the top of No. 4 down the back, and brought up to the center of the lower edge of No. 4 at the front, as described at No. 2. The remaining blocks are similarly arranged.

Now you have the blocks all connected, and if held as you see at figure No. 2, they will fall one over the other and fold as they fall, as shown near the top of figure No. 3 and the bottom of figure No. 2.

shown in the illustration, drive a nail in the wall through the button-hole at the lower end of B. A is now fastened through the button-hole to the narrow end of C, and through the button-hole at the end of A three or four strands of coarse horse-hair are looped. A small pulley is placed at the upper part of the circle on D, and the strands of hair are brought down from A six inches and fastened to the under side of the pulley. D is fastened to the wall by means of a smooth iron nail through the center of the pulley. The nails must not be hammered closely to the wall, but must permit the hand, D, and the cross-piece, C, to work with perfect ease. On the wall at the point of the hand mark a scale as shown at the figure, and you will be able to watch for the results of your experiment. In cold, frosty weather the cold will cause the hair and paper to contract, and run the hand

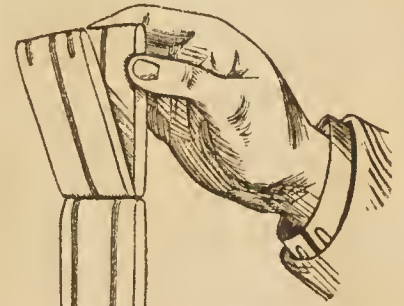


FIGURE NO. 2.

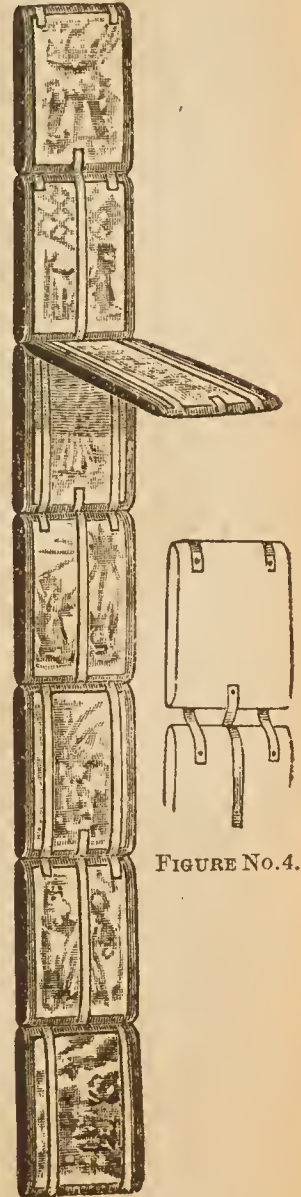


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURE NO. 3.
FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—JACOB'S LADDER PUZZLE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

holes are made in each strip at the top and bottom. Strip C, which connects A and B at the top, is made of thin, light wood and is about a foot long, one end being much wider than the other; and a hole is made four inches from the broader end.

The hand, D, which is cut from very thin, light wood, is narrowed to a blunt point at one end, and is shaped in an irregular circular shape at the other end. At this point my little friends must be very careful, for the pointed end must just overbalance the other, and must be made to fall of its own weight.

The hanging of this thermometer is an important item. First select a suitable place on the wall, and fasten strip C by means of a smooth iron nail through the hole which you have already made. Have this strip perfectly horizontal, button on strip B, and with the strips at right angles, as

COSY CORNERS AND ARTISTIC NOOKS.—No. 16.

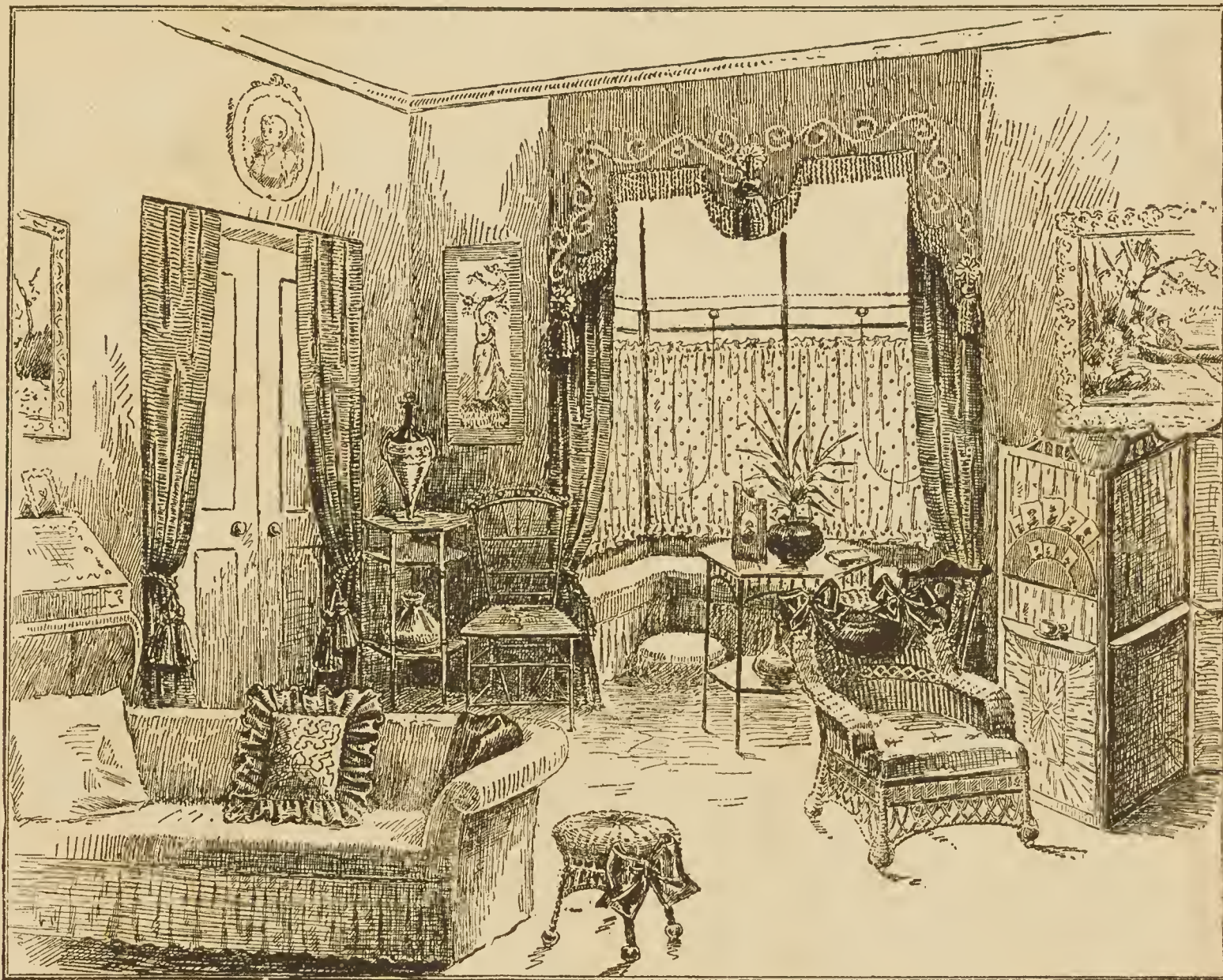
Every energetic housekeeper at this time of the year feels an irresistible longing to revolutionize at least one of her rooms. No apartment is more worthy of refurnishing than the drawing-room, which is really the sanctum sanctorum of my lady's friends and should be furnished so that the most critical cannot pronounce it otherwise than tasteful.

The engraving portrays one corner of this important room, and the pleasing effect of the interior may be heightened by the various dainty trifles which an ingenious woman's fingers can evolve. The

India silk embroidered in yellow with the ever-popular daisy work. Near the center of the room is a wicker stool ornamented with a huge bow of ribbon harmonizing with the general tone of the room.

The capacious wicker chair to the right is indeed inviting and has a sweet-grass head-rest of silk, with its ends slightly gathered, fastened to the top with ribbon similar to that which ornaments the stool.

The indispensable screen, a novel feature of which is a ledge just



floor may be covered with a Woodstock rug and a blue filling, which will agree admirably with the appointments.

Wall papers form an important element in the furnishing of a room. The walls are here covered with a soft tone of blue cartridge paper having no special design. Tastefully framed etchings and engravings are on each wall, and over the doorway, which is hung with blue flax velours curtains, is a soft mezzo-tint artistically framed in gold.

A Vernis-Martin escritoire stands at the left side of the room, and just a little to the front is a luxurious lounge on which are placed three deliciously soft divan pillows of different sizes, the largest one having a full, handsome ruffle. Exquisite pillows are made of black

wide enough to hold one's afternoon cup of tea, stands within easy reach of the chair.

A most enticing nook is the bow window, in which is an upholstered seat; and near it is placed a table of hand-carved mahogany, supporting a jardinière and bric-à-brac. The windows are hung with sash-curtains of dotted Swiss arranged on brass rods, and curtains of blue flax velours at each side are caught back with a cord and tassel. Over the top is arranged a stately lambrequin. A footstool in the recess gives the final touch of comfort.

A slender gilt chair, and a bric-à-brac table upon which is a graceful vase in Rookwood ware complete the furnishing of this charming corner.

TO OUR READERS.—We regret that, owing to the illness of Mrs. Eleanor Georgen, the author of the treatise on the Delsarte System, we have been compelled to omit the regular article of that series from the present issue. It will, however, certainly appear in the May DELINEATOR, the subject being the various combinations of the distinct attitudes of the face and head.

The same number will also contain the first of a course of papers on the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, written by one of our regular staff, who is now on the ground, and who possesses exceptional facilities for procuring desirable information. Especial

attention will be paid to those points of general or peculiar interest which should receive first consideration from visitors whose time is limited.

Another attractive feature of the May DELINEATOR will be the commencement of a course of instruction in lawn-tennis, from the pen of Miss Sarah S. Whittlesey, winner of the Intercollegiate Championship Singles at Bryn Mawr last year. The writer's object will be to present an entertaining manual of this fashionable game that will be regarded as standard by the best players. The lessons will be issued as part of the "Sports and Pastimes" series.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.—No. 16.

With jewels and fine cord, Japanese tinsel thread or fine braid may be achieved a most elaborate and rich effect suggesting oriental elegance in coloring and brillianey. The cord, thread or braid, according to choice, is most effective in metallie tints and is couched on with thread of the same shade. Arabesque or conventional designs are most suitable for the embroidery.

A very graceful design in the correct size for use is shown at sheedt's Standard set jewels are used, the jewels imitating the topaz in coloring. The embroidery is done



FIGURE NO. 1.—DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERY, IN ACTUAL SIZE.

figure No. 1, and is carried out with most artistic effect on the lambrequin shown at figure No. 2. Japanese gold thread and Kur-

on a panel-like section of heavy satin. The design is carefully traced on tracing paper, and from the paper it is traced on the

satin. In repeating the design care should be taken to make the connection at desirable places, and this should be done on the paper so as to give entire satisfaction before any tracing is commenced on the material. The thread is couched on with button-hole stitches as illustrated in the corner of the design. Then the jewels are securely sewed on, the correct location for each jewel being indicated in the design at figure No. 1. Only the lower part of the panel is embroidered with the border, and the small disconnected parts of the design are seen all over the rest of the panel, which, after the embroidery is completed, is lined with felt or Canton flannel to give desirable weight.

The panel is secured to the mantel-board, from which India silk in the same rich shade of gold is draped in four graceful festoons

and moderately long ends, the middle festoon being carried under one end of the panel and over the other end. Where the festoons

are caught the silk is bunched together to form a huge rosette, and the ends, which hang from the ends of the mantel, are outlined with a narrow ball fringe.

Such a lambrequin could be duplicated in sapphire, pale-blue, crimson, green, violet, pale-pink, white or any desirable color. The panel may be of plush, velvet, brocade, Bengaline, etc. The drapery should, however, be of a softly falling fabric so as to make pretty folds; China or India silk or silk-oline in either a plain or a fancy variety will be especially desirable. The design will also be suit-

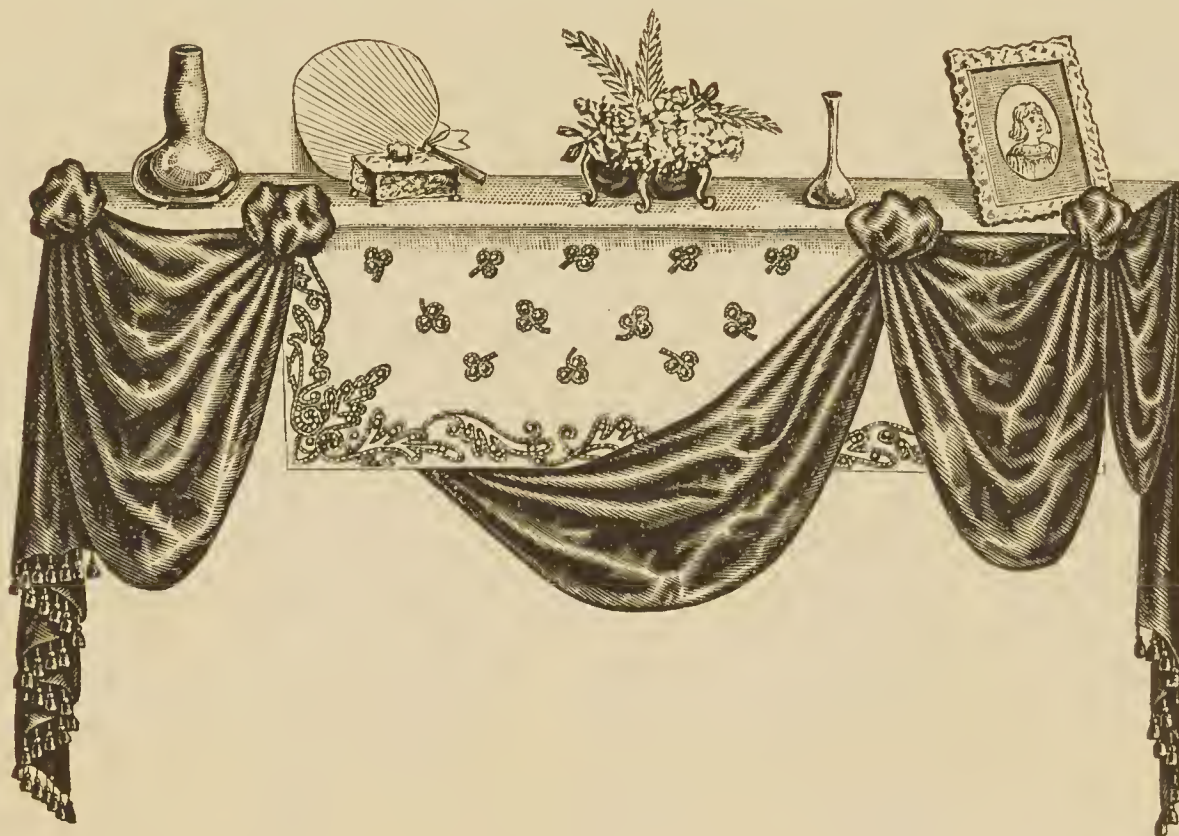


FIGURE NO. 2.—EMBROIDERED LAMBREQUIN.

able for decorating scarfs, table-covers, sofa-cushions, head-rests, etc., and the jewels may be all of one color or of several colors, as preferred.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Many of the season's novelties are distinguished by countless little silk knots, generally of contrasting hue, which are thrown up all over the surface, and which sometimes furnish the only design and at other times break the regularity of widely or narrowly spaced cords that are woven upon the goods. Many colors are combined in these materials, creating unique and pleasing harmonies; but there is always one tint that is more prominent than the rest. Thus, in an attractive silk-and-wool novelty fabric, sage, ciel-blue and a faint rose shade are united most charmingly in the cords and knots that rise from the surface, which is sage-green. The latter color is the most conspicuous in the goods and suggests combination with a plain fabric of the same hue.

Another peculiarity of the various novelties now exhibited in the shops is that they are woven partly of silk, which not only increases their beauty, but renders them wonderfully soft and flexible. One of the handsomest varieties of this class has a foundation composed entirely of black silk, upon which various designs are formed with changeable wool threads. In one specimen the device is in light-green and heliotrope and suggests Prince of Wales' feathers; in another tiny palm leaves are woven in rose, gray and pale-blue; and a third sample is honeycombed with *réséda* and gold threads.

Then there are changeable silk grounds figured with conventional patterns in black wool. A very attractive fabric has a green ground shot with gold and figured with a mesh-like design in black; and red-and-green and rose-and-green grounds are similarly patterned, red being the prevailing tint in the former instance and rose in the latter.

The oddest patterns are shown in the *damassés*. In one variety the surface is black tamise cameoed with crescents, palms and diamonds, in which rose, blue and tan silk threads are most harmoniously mingled. Colored and black diagonal grounds are illuminated by a sort of coarse veining done with changeable silk.

Velours, or wool Bengalines, as many of the corded fabrics are now designated, are offered in a diversity of styles. An artistic sample has a robin's-egg blue ground bearing wool and silk cordings

in golden-brown and blue, and knots of brown appear at irregular intervals along the cords, which are also broken by zigzag markings in blue silk. The same pattern is wrought in old-rose on old-rose and *réséda* velours, and in heliotrope on heliotrope and pea-green velours.

The blue-and-brown fabric just mentioned was recently made up with blue Bengaline in a gown designed for a young hostess to wear at her first drawing-room reception. The skirt is an Empire shape composed of seven gores. The top is perfectly smooth, save at the center of the back, where the fulness is collected in shirrings that form graceful, flowing folds below. A narrow, self-headed ruffle of Bengaline furnishes an appropriate foot-trimming. A folded girdle of Bengaline with shirred ends conceals the meeting of the skirt and short basque, producing a Princess effect. The back and front of the basque are closely adjusted, and over the front fall jacket fronts. A *bretelle* of Bengaline is applied to the back in round-yoke outline and follows the front edges of the jacket fronts to the bust. The sleeves are in *gigot* style, being full above and close below the elbows; and no decoration is added. A pointed Roman collar cut from Bengaline is at the neck and corresponds effectively in outline with the pointed belt. The collar closes like the basque at the left side.

Another species of velours, having a solid-colored silk ground upon which are bouretted wool cords in a variety of hues, would look equally well made up by the same mode. A pleasing example of this class displays cords composed of black, white and red on a buff ground.

A silk-warp *crépon* showing well defined crinkles is gradually gaining in popularity. It is as effective in street as in evening colors, and is perfectly adapted to the picturesque modes now in vogue. Very dressy Empire gowns may be developed in a finely crinkled *crépon* enriched with embroidered dots. In some cases the grounds are changeable and in others plain, but the dots always form a striking contrast. Pea-green and salmon-pink dots upon a smoke-gray ground make an odd but pretty combination of hues,

and so do gold and green dots woven upon a surface in which slate-blue and old-rose are united.

Silk loops in dots and lines relieve wool grounds of a crape-like texture resembling momic-cloth, and in these goods, as in all other novelties, the most curious color schemes are followed.

Wool grenadines, which, by-the-bye, show a liberal admixture of silk, are veritable works of art in both weave and coloring. Cords, knots and minute plissés are woven upon changeable or black grounds. Dull-gold plissés are arranged in groups upon a grenadine ground that changes from a metallic shade of blue to gold; and a black Mexican or iron-frame grenadine is enriched by vertical rose and green silk stripes and by black silks cords arranged in bayadère fashion.

A changeable grenadine is dotted with black bouclés, and is known as grenadine *pointillé*. Blue-and-gold, gray-and-heliotrope, and rose-and-blue grounds display these black pointed bouclés to particular advantage. Variegated woollen bouclé stripes are woven on tinted silk grenadines. Exquisite carriage, dinner and reception gowns may be fashioned from these artistic fabrics, which will always be made up over plain or changeable silk.

Very novel and attractive are dark-hued diagonals of rather wide wale figured with diminutive colored silk crosses scattered irregularly over the surface. The crosses on an invisible-blue diagonal are light-green and old-rose, and those on a black ground are light-blue and pale-yellow, the blue ones being more numerous than the yellow. Very smart tailor-made gowns are cut from these materials.

The cheviots and homespuns are also admired for trim promenade costumes and are displayed in very artistic varieties, their coloring being fully in keeping with the prevailing taste for odd effects. In some of the new Scotch cheviots the threads are of unequal thickness and are sometimes turned in little loops that are pressed flatly upon the surface; and it is these apparent imperfections that give the goods the novel appearance which is not the least of their charms. Checks, invisible plaids and stripes are woven in these materials in neutral tones, and also in bright colors, the latter being somewhat extreme. A neat and pleasing cheviot of plain weave presents a mode ground dotted here and there with tiny red and blue specks. Shepherds' checks are counted very stylish and are shown in a cheviot that is as soft as camel's-hair. Gray and white, blue and white, and a soft golden-brown and white are popular combinations in those checks.

Brown-and-white shepherds' check and brown cloth were chosen for a travelling costume fashioned after a desirably simple design. The skirt clears the ground at the back, where all the fulness is massed in plaits; and a bias band of cloth is stitched to the bottom. The basque is faultless in fit and is made with coat-laps below the center seam. Tapering lapels are adjusted upon the fronts, and between them is applied a facing of cloth that simulates a vest. The standing collar is also of cloth. The sleeves are high upon the shoulders and are ornamented with pointed cuff-facings of cloth. An Alpine hat of brown cloth and brown glacé gloves are worn with this jaunty costume, which is also well adapted for shopping and morning wear.

Silk-mixed homespuns are frequently made up according to the tailor modes. The grounds are plain-colored, and contrasting silk threads are worked in to produce the effect of checks.

Royal Stuart and Victoria clan plaids are shown in a silk-and-wool mixture that closely resembles mohair in texture. These goods are pretty and very serviceable, but they are not likely to be generally favored, except for children's wear.

The amplitude of the Empire skirt was considered by the manufacturers of a new silk known as *satén de Chine*, which is fifty inches wide and is in changeable colors. *Chené* silk in grosgrain and taffeta will be used for stylish promenade and visiting gowns, the shaded effect being always introduced. An odd silk shows heavily corded stripes woven quite far apart upon a glacé ground, the cords being alternately in solid and changeable hues. Carriage and reception toilettes will be satisfactorily fashioned from this silk.

For blouses are offered plaid and shaded Louisine silks. Shaded Louisine is an old fabric, and its weave suggests that of amure silk.

Airy dancing and party dresses for young girls are made of *crépe de l'Inde*, a diaphanous ombré textile illuminated with graduated crinkled silk stripes. One sample is pale-blue at the edges and shades inward to a creamy white, that in turn gradually deepens to a light yellow at the center; and rose, white and Nile are similarly blended in another dainty specimen. This material may be made over changeable or plain-colored silk, the latter being selected in a shade that will contrast with the *crépe* and emphasize its beautiful shadings.

Wide and narrow bands of Russian embroidery in delicate colors are wrought in alternation *en bayadère* upon robes of white *mousseline de soie*; and similar embroidery in darker colors is worked on robes of cream and *écru étamine* and white, *écru* and navy-blue batiste. Really choice gowns for dressy afternoon and garden-party wear may be fashioned from the cotton robes, the embroidery furnishing trimming in the approved manner.

Neutral-tinted silk bastistes are brightened with colored stripes and silk *petit-pois* spots, and are only distinguishable from China silk by the difference in the designs. They are quite expensive and will, therefore, be used for dressy purposes.

Silk ginghams in pretty shades of blue, pink, heliotrope, etc., have the dainty shimmer of all-silk fabrics; and when soiled, they are submitted, like silk, to the scourer rather than to the laundress.

Linen bastistes are serviceable and cool, but less dressy than most of the fashionable cottons. Cotton velours suggests the Russian velours of the past season, being woven with the same minute plissés, which are generally white on colored grounds. This material is of unusual width for cotton goods.

Canton is the heaviest and China *crépe* the lightest of the *crépe*-like cottons. *Crépe* ginghams are very handsome and look like *crépon* when made up. There is also a colored cotton batiste that closely resembles a wool vailing in weave. This material is used for "best" gowns.

One variety of organdy has white threads woven upon it in a vermicelli design, and shows printed floral patterns. In one instance small blossoms in Dresden-china colors are printed upon the goods in medium-wide and very narrow stripes.

Among the numerous colors seen in the new Spring goods the most popular are gray and tan in various shades, *réséda* and robin's-egg blue; and of these the most fashionable is the one which will prove the most becoming to the individual wearer. If one's wardrobe is to be limited, inconspicuous hues are advised for obvious reasons.

STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

The present somewhat exaggerated styles for feminine attire have been introduced with a suddenness that is a marked departure from the gradual evolutionary processes by which changes in fashions have recently been made; and we are given no choice as to their adoption. The late fancy for slender effects has gone the way of all ephemeral things, and the fashionable woman now aims to give her figure an appearance of amplitude which has heretofore been deemed the prerogative of the middle-aged matron.

To produce the desired breadth the *modiste* relies upon skilful disposals of trimming as well as upon the actual shaping of the garments. The size of the voluminous skirt is apparently increased by means of encircling rows of garniture applied at intervals from the lower edge to the knee or to the belt, and the bodice is similarly treated. When the deep, folded girdle is omitted to render the waist short and broad in appearance, its place is effectively filled by numerous zones of galloon, the highest of which is at the bust. In the same way the sleeve is strapped round and round as high as the elbow, at which point the fulness above overflows in in-

numerable ripples and billows, completing the picturesque broad effect at the shoulders.

Very narrow rows of jet trimming composed of fine cut beads and oval, round or star-shaped *cabochons* that are cut like jewels, are once more regarded with marked approval as useful garnitures, but are more frequently associated with other decorations than employed alone. They are used to edge the numerous ruffles of dress goods and bands of ribbon that encircle fashionable skirts, and also to outline the bretelles, pelerines and other frills that render the newest bodices so attractive. If it is desirable to emphasize the shaping of a many-gored skirt, the seams may be covered with these tiny jet bands, and the seams of the accompanying waist may be similarly strapped to produce a uniform effect.

Certain of the wider varieties of outlining have coils and loops of fine beads along the edges. One-sided patterns in jet *passementerie* are fully as fashionable as galloons and are applied in graduated widths upon costumes. The designs are for the most part conventional and are wrought with the very finest of beads.

A charming toilette of robin's-egg blue poplin that is to be donned for the first time on Easter morning is encircled with three widths of jet passementerie in a very light and open one-sided pattern. The skirt is one of the 1830 styles and is in circular shape. It is smooth and clinging at the top and gradually expands toward the bottom, where it measures six yards in circumference and is provided with a stiffening of crinoline to hold it out in the approved manner. The front-gore hangs with the effect of a tablier, and the remainder of the skirt falls in slight folds. Nine rows of trimming arranged in groups of graduated widths, of which the lowest is the narrowest, are applied to the skirt, the intervals between the groups being also gradually diminished toward the bottom. The bodice is disposed at the back and front in overlapping plaits that spread toward the top. Bretelles that are edged and headed with the narrowest trimming start from the center of the back, cross the shoulders and meet in points below the bust. A wrinkled girdle is included in the pattern, but is here omitted; and a girdle is simulated with the three widths of trimming; the narrowest starts from beneath the bretelles in front, and the widest row is arranged to conceal the meeting of the waist and skirt. The standing collar is overspread with passementerie in the medium width, and the sleeves, which have globe-like puffs at the top, are trimmed to agree with the skirt. Gray Suède gloves, and a scoop hat of Milan straw decorated with nodding black plumes that are held in place by a large jet-and-turquoise buckle, complete a quaint outfit that recalls the days of the Restoration.

One-sided passementerie or galloon in a single width, and a narrow outlining could be effectively used in alternate rows on a toilette like that just described, and an equally pleasing effect could be obtained with jetted grenadine bands, which grow more and more popular as the season advances. These grenadine galloons vary from one-half inch to nine inches in width, and the broadest are often used for yokes, jackets and similar accessories. A jacket of this kind may be decorated at its loose edges with a dainty little ball fringe; and bretelles and revers are also edged with ball or some other narrow jet fringe when such a completion is preferred to a trim edging or band. Ornamental bretelles of black silk lace powdered with jet or colored spangles and finished with jet or colored passementerie headings are offered to take the place of bretelles of the material.

Elaborate jet garnitures are displayed for trimming dinner and other ceremonious gowns. One of the handsomest is called the "Empire" set. It includes long straps that cross the shoulders and outline a V both back and front, and short straps that extend to the arms'-eyes; and a straight band, from which the straps start, encircles the figure considerably above the natural waist-line and is ornamented with a long, graduated fringe in front and a short, even fringe at the back. Another rich set is known as the "Isabella" and consists of short jet straps that meet at the bust under a large clasp, epaulettes of jetted lace, and garlands of large cut beads that fall to jacket depth at the sides. This garniture will look as well on a long cape as on a gown.

Black silk and mohair trimming in open patterns is artistically employed on woollen street gowns.

Colored tinsel passementeries are used exclusively on carriage and ceremonious toilettes, and many novel and exquisite color harmonies are effected in their designing.

Beautiful as were the laces of last season, those now displayed are even more dainty and artistic and more closely imitate their pillow-made originals. Among the black laces *marquise* and *point de Gène* stand foremost. They are presented in deep Vandyke points and are used to decorate the lower edges of skirts and to form bretelles and Bertha frills on waists, being applied over a filzier lace, such as *point appliqué*, which is gathered beneath the Vandyke edging and falls in little frills between the points, a softer effect being thus produced.

The Vandyke patterns are also shown in white *duchesse* lace. Breton lace has returned after a long retirement and is promised a renewal of the favor it enjoyed long ago. It resembles a tambour lace and is produced in various widths in white and cream. Then there is Margot lace, a creamy variety suitable for decorating both cotton and woollen gowns. The design is wrought with coarse cotton cord-like threads. *Point de Gène* is shown with net tops in tatting patterns, and some varieties of *point appliqué* suggest

duchesse lace, while others display thread lace dots and very graceful patterns.

Jetted Empire flouncings sixty inches deep are a novelty and are produced in Brussels net, both black and white, studded with jet and colored beads or decorated with jet pendants, and finished at the lower edge with a fringe of the beads. A cream-white net flouncing dotted with gold beads and bordered with several rows of white baby ribbon and a narrow gold fringe was made up over changeable cream-white and gold *satén de Chine* in a ball gown fashioned after a typical Empire mode; and while the flouncing really forms part of the gown, it has the effect of a decoration. The net hangs in folds at the center of the front and back over a close-fitting Princess dress of satin, which flashes its exquisite tones through the meshes; and the sides are adjusted smoothly to display the outline of the figure. The neck is cut low, and full portions of the net caught up at the center under jewelled clasps cross the top of the gown at the bust and at a corresponding height at the back. The sleeves are huge puffs that reach a little below the elbows, and below them the arms are exposed to the tops of the cream-white Suède gloves, which end near the elbows.

Dresses of black Bengaline or silk may be brightened by a trimming of black beaded Brussels net showing a Greek border formed of scale-like spangles, and a narrow fringe. Silver and gold lined beads are introduced in the same trimming, which may be formed into bretelles, Bertha frills, or jabots between jacket fronts. Any of these disposals will be found improving to a slight figure.

Grosgrain, satin and velvet ribbons are arranged in various ways on gowns. For skirts, besides the prescribed five encircling bands that increase regularly from one to three inches in width, there is a decoration consisting of seven or more rows of equal width which radiate from the belt to the foot, where they terminate in small butterfly bows. This disposal will be especially effective on a dress of cotton *crêpe* or velours, although challies and other woollens will also look well with such a garniture.

Shoulder bows are as popular as ever, and the ribbons are often carried about the arms'-eyes before being formed into the pert, erect bows which are now so much admired. Sashes of soft ribbon in solid or ombré colors will be wrinkled about the waists of cotton or light woollen gowns to form Empire belts, and will be finished with frilled ends or with a formal bow comprising a stiff loop and two short, diagonal ends.

Gowns of organdy, silk gingham and silk batiste will be trimmed with sheer laces, but the heavier-textured cottons, such as Canton and China crape, lace-striped gingham and cotton *crêpon*, will be ornamented with white or colored embroideries in conjunction with ribbons; for wash gowns may flaunt as many ribbon ends and bows as the wearer may desire. A new embroidered edging shows appliqué of red or blue oak leaves on white, and another presents red, blue and heliotrope leaves of a daintier growth appliqué on a similar ground. Bulgarian embroideries have an open mesh, and a dotted and scalloped edge done in colors, which may be selected to suit the gown.

A stylish morning toilette for Summer is made of heliotrope gingham and dotted heliotrope-and-white solid embroidery, and trimmed with heliotrope-and-white Bulgarian edging. The skirt is an Empire shape made without gores and with the fulness restrained at the back, and is trimmed with three ruffles of the Bulgarian embroidery placed about a quarter of a yard apart. The waist has a yoke of solid embroidery finished with a standing collar to match; and to the yoke are gathered full back and front portions, a ruffle of Bulgarian embroidery falling from the yoke all round. The waist is girdled by a deep belt that matches the yoke, and the mutton-leg sleeves are untrimmed. The belt could be replaced by rows of heliotrope ribbon, which could end at the back under as many small bows, or under a single bow of wide ribbon.

The full skirts, whether modifications of the Empire or of later modes, are invariably distended toward the bottom. This effect may be attained by means of a stiffened lining; but such an arrangement is impracticable when wash goods or any other sheer fabric is used, and an Empire petticoat must then be worn. This garment is made with an extraordinarily deep, self-headed flounce held out by three small ruffles underneath, the arrangement being calculated to give the skirt the correct flare and display its ample dimensions.

TO PARENTS OF SMALL CHILDREN.—Under the title of "Pastimes for Children" we have published an attractive little pamphlet treating of all manner of entertaining and instructive amusements for children, among which may be mentioned games of all kinds, slate-drawing, the making of toys and toy animals, the dressing of dolls, puzzles, riddles, etc., etc. The book is handsome in appearance, being bound in ornamental but durable paper; and it is copiously illustrated with attractive engravings. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

THE SMALL CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS, FOR SPRING, 1893.—If you would like a copy of this Catalogue (which contains illustrations in miniature of all the current styles) and cannot secure it at the nearest agency for the sale of our patterns, send your order for it direct to us, with a two-cent stamp to prepay postage, and it will be mailed to your address without delay. It is a neat pamphlet of 32 pages, with cover, and is replete with illustrations of fashionable modes.

SPRING MILLINERY.

A most important adjunct of a fashionable street toilette is the veil, which enhances the beauty of a perfect complexion and renders a faulty one much softer and clearer in appearance. The new veil is not a flimsy, fragile bit of illusion that loses its dignity after the first or second wearing, but a substantial fabric that will last quite as long as the hat and, if carefully treated, will retain its daintiness to the last.

Very many novel features, both of coloring and of style, have been introduced in the new veils. The purple veil has contended with the objections of conservative dressers and has gained a signal victory. The ultra will prefer veils of heavy black or purple Tuxedo net thickly strewn with small chenille dots in the same color, and bordered along the lower and side edges with three or five rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. Another pretty veil of the same order has a border of black satin baby ribbon arranged in waves along the bottom and sides. Bordered veils are invariably adjusted so the lower border falls below the chin.

Black Brussels-net veils are thickly powdered with red or purple dots and have daintily worked edges. They are quite expensive, but are so durable that they will very likely outlast their vogue. Tuxedo veils that range in hue from a rather vivid hunter's-green to bottle-green are counted very stylish for large black hats, but are only becoming to young women with brilliant complexions. Green, Magenta, purple and blue chenille dots are seen on black Tuxedo meshes and are much admired, and even more exaggerated effects are produced in veils of black open-meshed Tuxedo net bearing brown-and-tan, green-and-purple, blue-and-yellow and black-and-orange dots. The black-and-orange variety is known as the Princeton veiling.

Some of the season's hats are so oddly shaped that the modiste's taste and ingenuity are often severely taxed to dispose the trimming in the most becoming manner. Delicate straw nets are combined with chip, Milan and other straws in the dressiest shapes, which are decorated with flowers or feathers, usually in connection with an arrangement of ribbon that requires a fancy mosaic or jewelled buckle or pin to fasten it properly to place.

A dainty hat that would be a suitable companion for an Easter gown of *réséda* wool goods has a moderately high crown of dark-green chip, and a rather wide brim of *réséda* straw net edged with the chip, the net being brightened with glistening gold threads. *Réséda* grosgrain ribbon is folded about the crown and arranged in front in a bow of standing loops and ends that is caught to the hat at the center with an emerald-and-Rhinestone buckle. The bow supports a bunch of pink roses, some of which stand upright above the bow, while others lie gracefully upon the brim. The brim is turned up at the left side under a rosette of ribbon, in the heart of which sparkles a tiny jewelled pin like that which secures the bow. A few rose-buds with foliage are disposed at the back to fall as they will.

Plaques of straw are as coquettish as those of felt. A charming type of this class is made of heliotrope fancy chip edged with yellow lace straw. It droops demurely over the face in front and is turned up deeply at the back, where, instead of rising above the crown in the old way, it falls over a *pouf* of yellow glacé velvet that is tacked to a *bandeau* and rests upon the coiffure. Upon the brim directly in front are closely bunched three leafless yellow roses with short stems. On top of the crown, toward the back, are secured two large, pointed ears of yellow glacé velvet, at each side of which nestles a yellow rose.

Empire hats are very quaint, but although they possess certain features of the Josephine head-dress, they are not strictly true to that historic model. The brim of a notably picturesque Empire hat is a deep poke, as a matter of course, and is covered with shirred black net edged with fine black feather trimming; a second row of feathers is adjusted just inside the first, and a solitary pink rose nods upon its stem over the front hair. The crown is round and low and is draped with black satin, which is caught with a mosaic pin at the back, where it ends in two little unfinished tabs. Near the front, toward the left side, are placed a trio of three-quarter plumes that droop in different directions, and three pink roses cluster about their stems. Two wide black satin strings fall at the back, and are to be brought forward and tied in a bow beneath the left ear. A hat of this kind may be worn *en suite* with an Empire costume, and the result will be a pleasing old-world picture.

Another skilfully designed Empire hat has a brim of white Milan straw faced for half its depth with finely plaited Eminence velvet. The crown is of softly draped purple velvet and ends in short, pointed tabs at the back. A bunch of violets rests upon the front of the brim, which is caught up at the left side under a bunch of

violets and purple aigrettes. The bridle is of purple velvet ribbon.

A third example of the Empire shapes is a French model composed entirely of dark-green straw, with a facing of black velvet inside the brim. Black velvet ribbon encircles the crown near the top, and a second band of ribbon is passed about the base of the crown and carried forward to form a point upon the brim, where it is secured with a small Rhinestone buckle. At the left side of the brim a little back of the edge rise two green tips touched with pink; the tips are arranged back to back in the conventional way, and a green aigrette stands above them. A black velvet ribbon string is fastened with a Rhinestone buckle at each side of the center of the back. This hat is simple, but remarkably effective.

A very large hat that is better suited for driving than for promenade wear is made of brown chip. The crown is low and round, and the very wide brim is draped at the right side with shaded green velvet. Five small brown tips form a half wreath for the left side of the brim, and two Magenta roses with foliage are secured in front with a topaz-and-Rhinestone buckle. A green veil could, if becoming, be appropriately worn with this hat.

An attractive small shape in old-rose fancy chip is trimmed in a most unique manner. A finely plaited facing of black net arranged inside the brim projects quite far beyond the brim in front and graduates narrowly toward the back to accord with the outline of the brim; and a band of old-rose satin ribbon encircles the crown and ends in two rosettes in front. Over the crown fall old-rose berries set in abundant foliage, and at each side of the center of the brim at the back a twist of ribbon starts from beneath a small ruby-and-Rhinestone buckle, the twists forming a short bridle, which is fastened under a small bow. The bridle is passed about the Psyche knot, the bow resting against the knot at the left side. This unique mode of fastening is an interesting feature of the hat, and will prove more becoming than ordinary strings.

Continental or "Paul Jones" shapes are still offered by fashionable milliners. A very graceful one, that would look best above a youthful face, is made of white Milan straw, with a brim facing of straw-and-gold net. A band of amethyst velvet encircles the crown, and through it in front is thrust a long gold buckle studded with Rhinestones, emeralds and amethysts, the buckle being shaped to the crown. The brim is fastened to the crown at the left side with an amethyst-and-Rhinestone pin, and at the right side with a twist and ear of velvet; and it is secured in two places at the back beneath bunches of long-stemmed violets.

Finely plaited velvet is largely and variously used in the new millinery. In a medium shape having a crown of fawn chip and a brim of fancy straw, plaited shaded green velvet is introduced, with the effect of an Alsatian bow. The arrangement of velvet is caught through the center with a Rhinestone-and-emerald buckle, which also holds the stems of two black quills that flare upward. Inside the brim is a facing of shaded green velvet, and at the back falls a bunch of violets with gray, withered-looking stems.

A new departure in bonnets is the omission of strings, and the change will be appreciated by many young women who admire the trimness of the bonnet, but object to the matronly appearance imparted to the face by the heretofore inevitable bridle. A theatre bonnet, that is as youthful-looking as the most coquettish hat, has no crown, but only a deep head-band of pale-pink velvet to sustain the decorations. Finely plaited cream *point appliqué* lace is adjusted in front with Alsatian-bow effect, being held at the center by a star of cut steel, from which rise two aigrettes tipped with minute steel stars. At each side of this decoration is placed a wing-shaped ornament of riveted steel, which is met by a similar ornament that comes from the back, where a bow of pink velvet ribbon seemingly holds the ends of the wings together.

Another stringless bonnet is composed of innumerable rows of round, eut-jet beads, with a loop-fringe of the beads that falls from the edge and produces a softening effect upon the face. In front a *pouf* and wired ears of black *point de Gène* lace support a black aigrette and two wings of riveted jet. Although this bonnet is all-black, it is not in the least sombre-looking.

The most prominent of the many shades of purple now so much admired are named as follows: *évêque*, a royal purple; Eminence, a deep, reddish shade; mauve, a pinkish heliotrope; Chicago, a deep, reddish violet; *violette*, also a reddish shade, but somewhat lighter than the last; and *Persan*, *verveine*, Bougainville, Ophelia and *Kana*, graduated shades of lilac. Among the green tones there are *muguet*, a pale grass-green; *bagatelle*, several shades darker than the preceding; *pelouse*, a dull, yellowish-green; *Oural*, a lettuce-green; *Caspienne*, grass-green in a medium tone; *Nil*, the familiar Nile-green; *émeraude*, emerald; and *Russe*, a dark shade.

TATTING.—No. 12.

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.

TATTED SQUARE.

FIGURE No. 1.—The square here illustrated was taken from an elaborate piece of tatting made in one of the convents of Ireland.



FIGURE No. 1.—TATTED SQUARE.

It will not need special directions, as a close inspection of the engraving will perfectly disclose the method of making. It is nearly all tied together. Rings and rows of rings, all with many long picots, are first made and then formed into the design seen. The center is one large ring with long picots, and it is fastened to a circle of tiny rings with long center-picots. A similar row of tiny rings is next the inner square of larger rings, and is tied to it, and then the space between the two rows of tiny rings is filled in with rick-rack stitches. The effect is very dainty. The wheels or rosettes are made separately and then tied in as seen in the picture. The finer the thread selected, the more delicate the effect.

TATTED ROSETTE-EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—Begin at the center and make a ring of 12 picots, each separated by 3 d. s.; close. Now, without breaking the thread, continue to make the tiny rings in the first row. First catch the thread in the 1st picot, then make 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s.; close; catch in next picot, and repeat these rings until there are 12, catching the last one in the same picot the thread was first tied in. For the next round, make rings of 8 picots, each separated by 2 d. s., and also having 2 d. s. at the beginning and end. After making the 1st ring catch the thread in the 1st picot of ring

in last round, then also tie it in the last picot of ring just made; repeat until there are 12 of these rings, catching the last one the same as in the last round; and break the thread.

Next make the 3-ring figure at the top of wheel. Make 5 d. s.; then make 5 picots each separated by 3 d. s., then 5 d. s., and close. Make 2 more rings like last one, but instead of making the 4th picot in the 2nd ring, join it to the middle picot of a ring in the wheel; then in the 3rd ring join at the 2nd picot. Now, for the outside row, make rings the same as for the 2nd row of rings, joining thus: Make 1 ring, tie in the last picot made, then tie it to the 4th picot of the top ring in 3-leaved figure; make another ring, tie it to last picot made; then tie it to 2nd picot in next ring; now make 2 rings, tying the 2nd one to the middle picot of ring in wheel, then to the last picot in ring just made; and after this tie each one in the picot, after tying the ring to wheel instead of before. * Make 1 ring, tie to wheel, and repeat twice more from *; then 2 rings, tie to wheel, then 1 ring, tie to wheel. This brings you to the center. Work the other side exactly the same, making the 2 rings at the upper and lower part come opposite each other, and tie last thread to 1st ring.

Tie each rosette to the last one made, at the middle picot of the 6th ring from the top.

Make the 3-ring figures between the rosettes with 8 d. s., then 7 picots each separated by 3 d. s., then 8 d. s., and close; make 2 more rings like the last, and tie the last thread to the 1st one. Tie these figures to the rosettes at the 3rd ring from the top, tying the middle picots of each ring together.

Now make the heading thus: Make rings of 12 picots, each separated by 2 d. s., and joined as made; after making the 1st ring carry the thread along, and fasten in the opposite picot from where it was drawn up. Tie the heading to the rosettes, tying it first

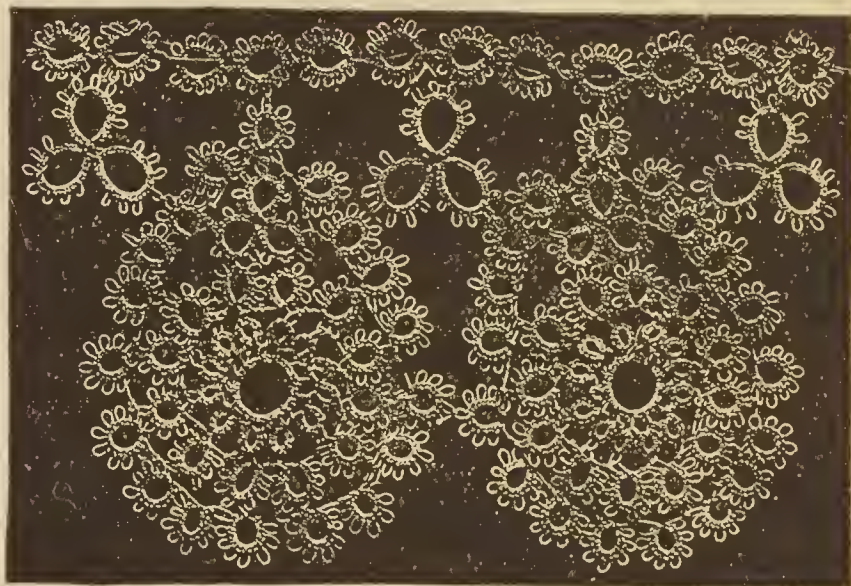


FIGURE No. 2.—TATTED ROSETTE-EDGING.

in the 3rd picot of the top ring in 3-leaved figure; then tie the next ring in heading to the 5th picot of same ring; skip 1 ring in heading, and tie the middle picot of next ring to the middle picot in the top ring of rosette, skip 1 ring, and repeat for rest of work.

CROCHETING.—No. 25.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.	h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.	tr. c.—Treble crochet.
s. c.—Single crochet.	p.—Picot.
d. c.—Double crochet.	sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the 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 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.

MOULD CROCHET.

A recent European product in the way of fancy work is mould crochet. Its array of materials is limited, but its possibilities are boundless. The latter assertion will be fully understood when it is

In making furniture decorations, use linen thread in the combination of colors seen in the upholstery fabric; for lambrequin and bracket curtains, wall-pockets, etc., select pretty colors in harmony with the other furnishings of the room; for passementeries, bonnet crowns, plastrons, etc., etc., use black silk or silk in any color matching or harmoniously contrasting with the fabric of the costume; for curtain bands or decorations, use écreu or white linen thread; for shades, linen thread the color of the shade fabric; for portières, select dull, rich oriental shades in linen or silk, according to the limits of one's pocket-book.

At figures Nos. 1, 4 and 5 are given illustrations of this kind of crochet, and at figure No. 3 the shapes of some of

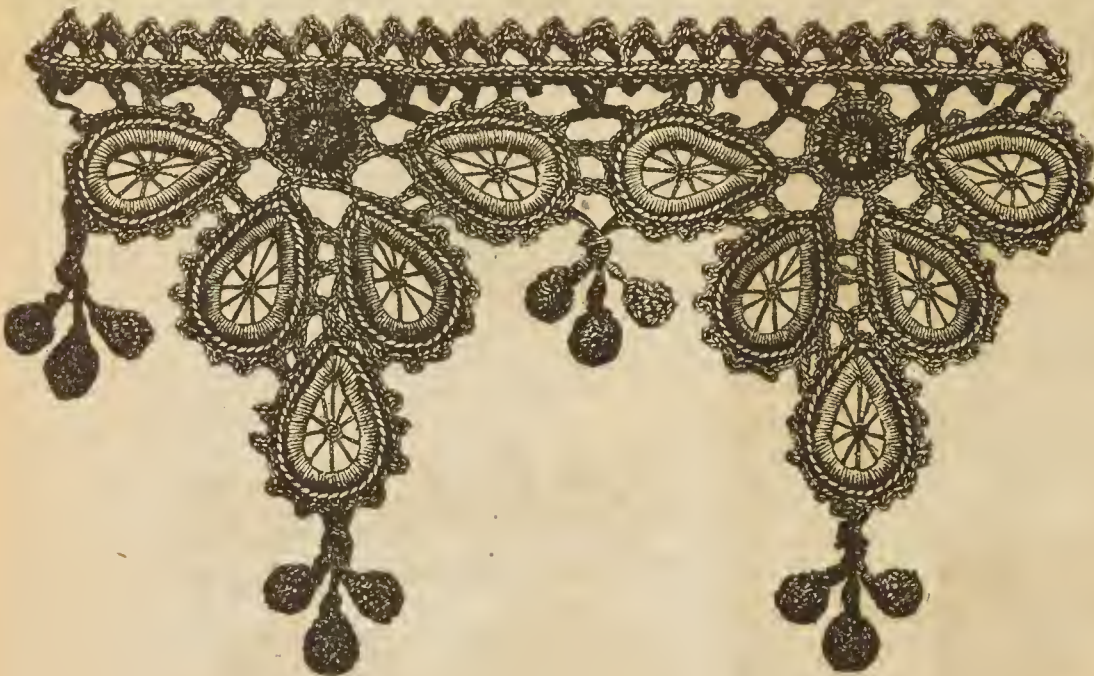


FIGURE NO. 1.—EDGING IN MOULD CROCHET.

stated that its adaptabilities embrace varieties of personal adornment, and accessories of the "house beautiful," and run the useful and decorative gamuts from bonnet crowns to portières, from passementeries to napkin rings, from furniture decorations to the embellishments of fancy brackets, from shopping-bags to wall-pockets. In fact, the home-maker with creative tendencies in fancy-work will find "a hundred and one" uses for mould crochet not here set forth.

The materials necessary are a crochet hook of the ordinary description, glacé linen thread, or, if required, crochet silk, and the moulds, which are of a very light material similar to card-board or papier-maché, and are rounded on one side and correspondingly hollowed on the other. In addition there are silver and gilt tinsel threads, tiny silver, gilt or silk balls, dainty tassels, and the various spangles, crescents, etc., etc., which are used in many kinds of fancy work and may be purchased at fancy-work stores. These, of course, are generally used in making very elaborate or showy work.

With the linen or silk you work over the moulds, the same as in ring-work, in single crochet, covering them closely. (See detail at figure No. 2.) Or, in many cases they may be covered in button-hole stitch. This point must be decided by the worker and the requirements of the decoration being made. Then by crocheted chains, made in the ordinary way, they are joined to each other in any design that has been provided, or may be created by the crocheter. If the sharp points of the moulds are inclined to peep through the work, clip them off. Fill in the open spaces of the moulds by drawn-work or lace stitches, or, if preferred, in fine crochet. The former, however, are the prettier.

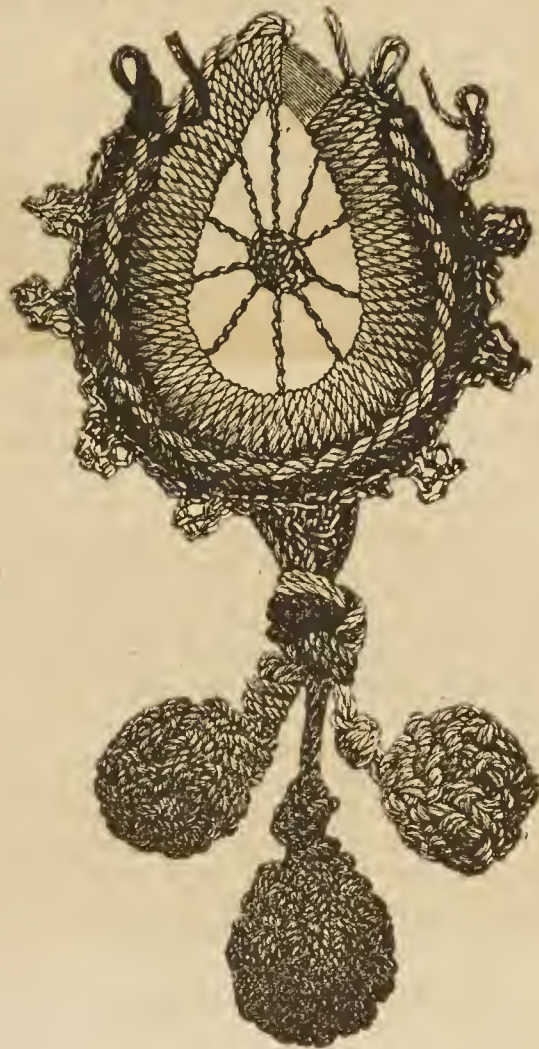


FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL OF EDGING.

the moulds used in this kind of crochet work. There are numerous other shapes of these moulds, and in many cases a number of sizes of one shape. The decorations made with these moulds may

vary from half an inch to four or five inches wide, or even more, according to the sizes of the moulds selected and their combina-

tutes may be cut or stamped from card-board, celluloid, heavy canvas or any material of light weight that is sufficiently firm to

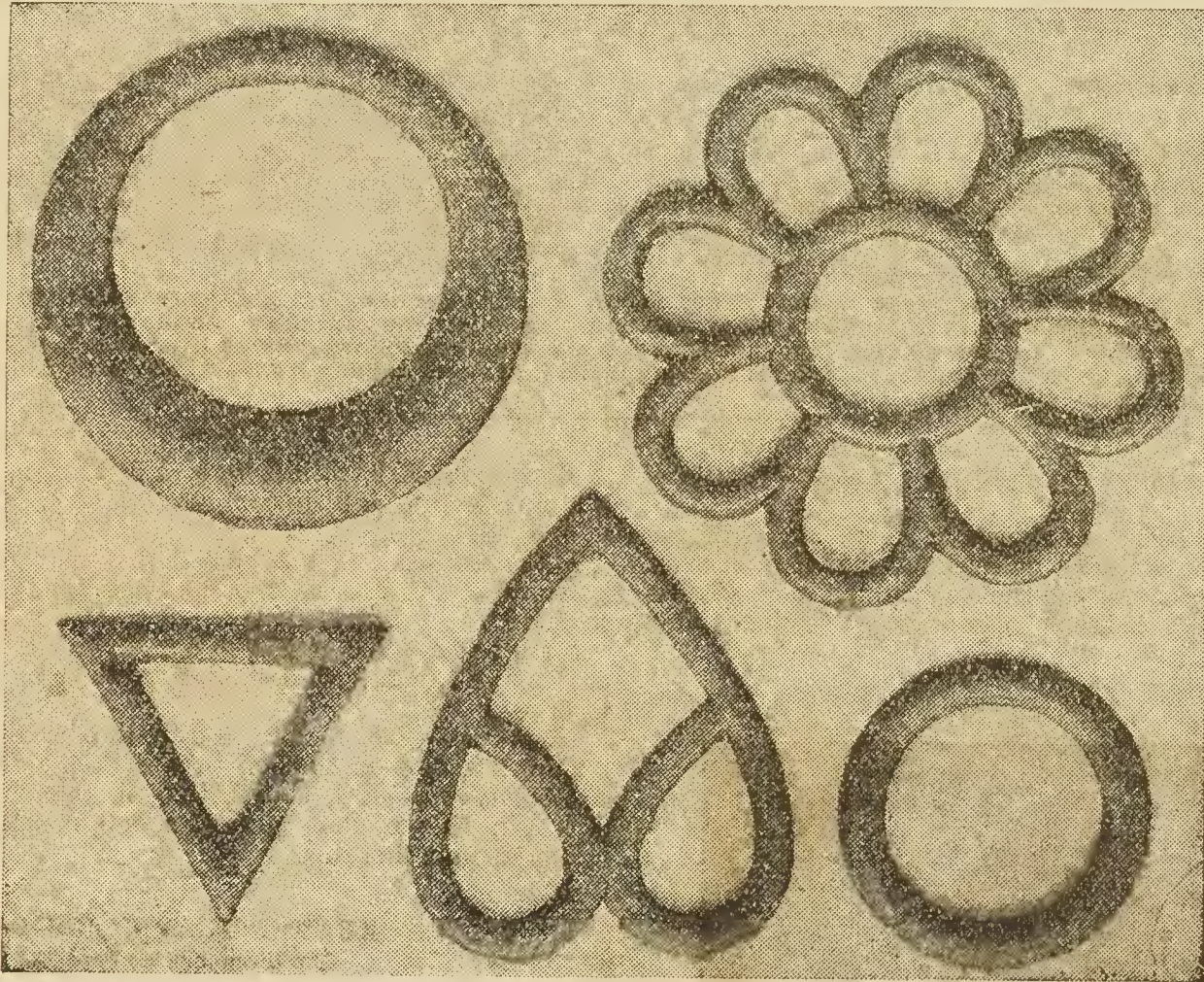


FIGURE NO. 3.—VARIETIES OF MOULDS FOR MOULD CROCHET.

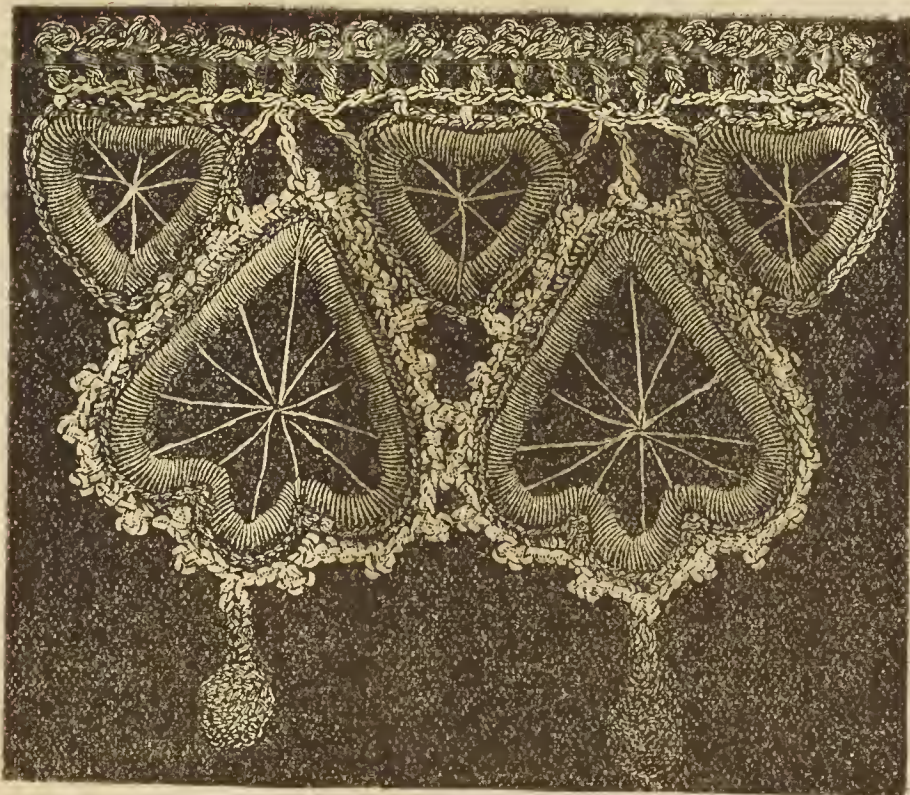


FIGURE NO. 4.—DESIGN FOR EDGING IN MOULD CROCHET.

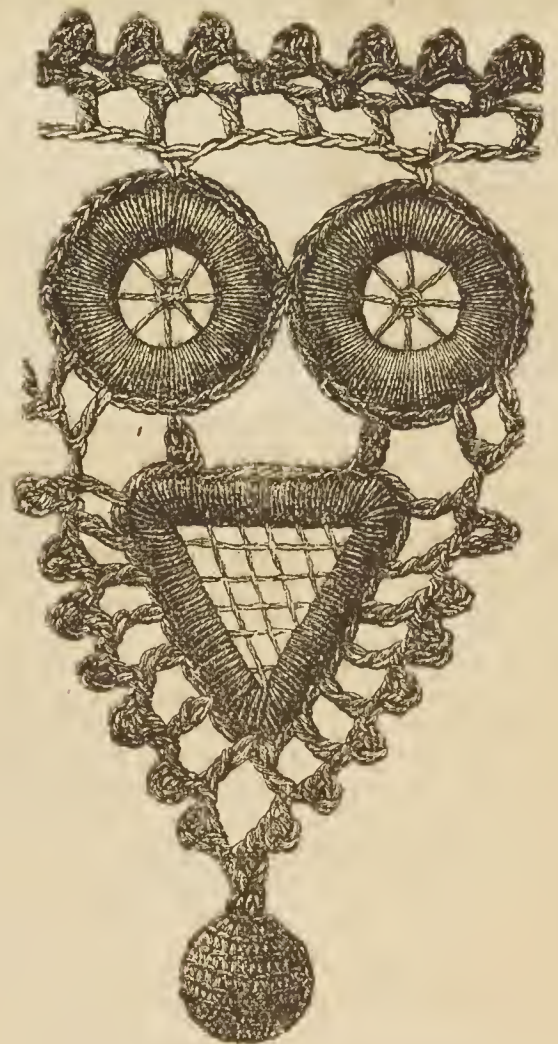


FIGURE NO. 5.—DESIGN FOR MOULD CROCHET.

tions; for, as intimated, a network of these moulds sufficiently wide and long for portières may be formed, if desired.

While the moulds, because of their convex surface, are better adapted to the production of round, rich-looking decorations, substi-

preserve the shapes into which it may be cut. These substitutes will answer very well for some varieties of work, but the work will appear flat and ineffective when placed side by side with that done over regularly prepared moulds like those seen at figure No. 3.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 23.

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, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice after knitting it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED POLO OR TENNIS CAP.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—The cap shown at figure No. 1 is made of two shades of Germantown wool on medium-sized steel needles. Knitting silk will be very pretty for such a cap, but more stiches will need to be east on if it is used. A good way to estimate how

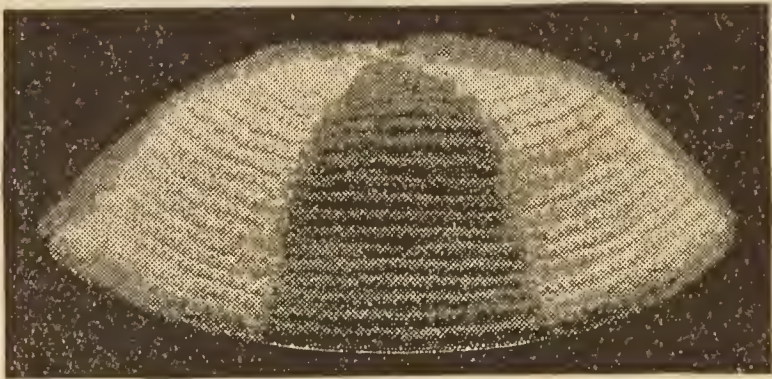


FIGURE NO. 1.—KNITTED POLO OR TENNIS CAP.

many stiches will be needed in making a cap to fit the head is as follows:

Cast on in either wool or silk, say 20 or 25 stiches. Knit back and forth a few times and then measure to find out how many stiches there are in an inch. Measure the size of the head and multiply by the number of stiches in an inch. As knitting is elastic, a few stiches short of the actual estimate will be found sufficient.

The cap is composed of six cone-shaped sections, for each of which cast on 25 stiches; then purl 3 rows and knit 3 rows alternately, always slipping the first stitch to make a strong edge, and knitting tightly. This will produce the ribbed effect seen at figure No. 2. After making the 3rd rib begin to shape the section by narrowing once in each of the next two rows. (To narrow, slip 1, then as the case may be, knit or purl 2 together.) Continue the pattern until the 8th rib is made, then narrow again once in each of the next 2 rows the same as before, then narrow again after the 10th, 12th and 14th ribs. Now narrow in the 16th rib, the narrowings coming in the last 2 purl-rows; knit the 3 rows, narrow in each of the next 2 purl-rows, purl 1 row, narrow in each of the next 2 knit-rows, knit 1 row, narrow in each of the next 2 purl-rows; purl 1 row, narrow in each of the next 2 knit-rows; there will now be 5 stiches on the needle if the work has been done correctly; pass the first 4 stiches over the fifth, and pull the wool through and tie. Sew the sections together neatly and press.

NEWPORT LACE.

(For Illustration see Page 409.)

FIGURE NO. 3.—This lace may be made from silk, linen or cotton thread or from Saxony yarn.

Cast on 40 stiches, and knit across once plain.

First row.—K 3, n, k 2, th o, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 2, n, k 4, n, k 2, th o, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 3, n, k 2, th o, k 1, th o, n, th o, k 1.

Second and all following even rows.—Purl.

Third row.—K 2, n, k 2, th o, k 3, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 2, n, k 2, n, k 2, th o, k 3, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 2, n, k 2, th o, k 3, th o, n, th o, k 1.

Fifth row.—K 1, n, k 2, th o, k 5, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 2, n, k 2, n, th o, k 5, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 1, n, k 2, th o, k 5, th o, n, th o, k 1.

Seventh row.—K 6, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, k 1, th o, k 1, th o, k 2, n, k 2, n, k 1, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n, th o, n, k 5, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n.

Ninth row.—K 5, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 3, th o, k 2, n, k 2, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n, th o, n, k 4, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n.

Eleventh row.—K 4, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n, th o, k 5, th o, k 2, n, k 2, n, th o, n, th o, n, th o, n, k 3, n, k 2, th o, n, th o, n.

Repeat from first row.

KNITTED TRAVELLING-CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 409.)

FIGURE NO. 4.—This cap as shown is made of Germantown wool, although silk may be used with a more elegant effect; it will fit a medium-sized head.

Cast 2 stiches onto each of 4 needles, and knit one round plain. In the next and following rounds, until the crown measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, widen 1 stitch on each needle in every round. (To widen, pick up a stitch between the first and second stiches of

each needle in one round, then between the last 2 stiches of each needle in the next round.) Repeat in this way for all of the crown, and then east off all the stiches. Place a damp cloth over the crown, and press it into shape. Now, make a band measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth as follows: Cast on 16 stiches (if made of Germantown), and knit in rib style so that 3 rows will appear purl-ed and 3 plain, knitting a strip long enough to encircle the crown. (There



FIGURE NO. 2.—SECTION FOR CAP.

are 49 ribs in the band of the cap being described.) Stretch the strip a very little when sewing it to the crown. It is a good plan to sew the band to the crown before casting off the stiches in it, as it is difficult to measure exactly, and a row or two more may be needed. If a larger cap be desired, add several more rounds to the crown to make it large enough for the band required. If the cap is made of silk, knit the same as with the wool, except that you cast on more stiches for the band.

KNITTED DOILY.

FIGURE NO. 5.—This doily may be made of thread or fine crochet cotton. Use 4 needles of a size suitable for the thread. On 3 of them cast 1

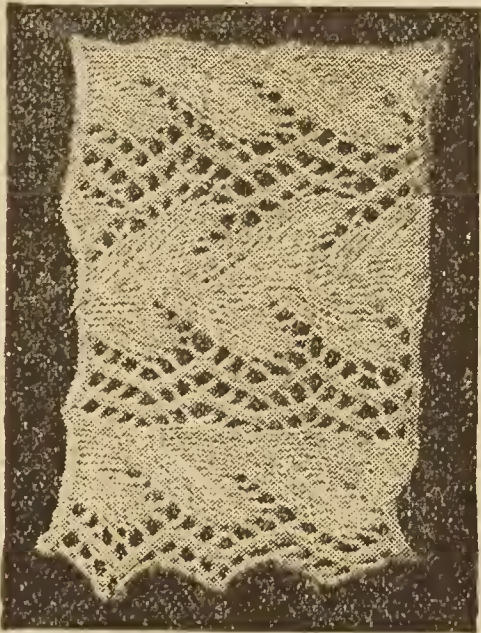


FIGURE NO. 3.—NEWPORT LACE.
(For Description see Page 408.)

Nineteenth round.—K 1, m 1, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 7, m 1, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 6 and repeat.

Twenty-first round.—K 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 6, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 5 and repeat.

Twenty-third round.—K 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 5, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 4 and repeat.

Twenty-fifth round.—K 1, m 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 4, m 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 3 and repeat.

Twenty-seventh round.—K 1, m 1, k 4, m 1, k 2 together

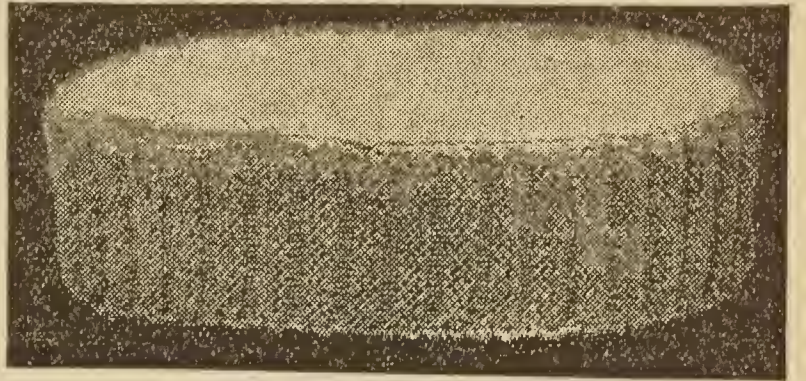


FIGURE NO. 4.—KNITTED TRAVELLING-CAP.
(For Description see Page 408.)

First round.—Knit plain, increasing 1 on each needle by knitting a second stitch out of the back of each stitch.

Second round.—Knit and increase in the same manner, thus making 4 stitches on each needle.

Third round.—K 1, m 1, k 2, m 1, k 1 and repeat for each of the other needles.

Fourth and every following alternate round.—Plain.

Fifth round.—K 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 and repeat.

Seventh round.—K 1, m 1, k 4, m 1, k 3 and repeat.

Ninth round.—K 1, m 1, k 5, m 1, k 4 and repeat.

Eleventh round.—K 1, m 1, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 2 and repeat.

Thirteenth round.—K 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 2, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 1 and repeat.

Fifteenth round.—K 1, m 1, k 5, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 5, m 1, k 2 together and repeat.

Sixteenth round.—Plain, as before directed.

(After knitting this round, all except the last stitch, pass this stitch onto the next needle, and also pass the last stitch on each of the other two needles onto the ones next to it before beginning the seventeenth round.) This will preserve the desired order of the stitches.

Seventeenth round.—N, m 1, k 7, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 7, m 1 and repeat. Be careful to make 1 at the end of the 3rd needle. In knitting around plain, knit the made stitch on the needle with 19 stitches, thus making 20 stitches on each needle, and replacing the stitch that was moved in the 16th row onto its original needle.

k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 4, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 2 and repeat.

Twenty-ninth round.—K 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 2, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, k 1 and repeat.

Thirty-first round.—K 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 2 together, k 1, m 1, k 2 together and repeat.

Thirty-third round.—K 1, m 1, k 5, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 5, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 2 together, k 3, m 1, k 1 and repeat.

Thirty-fifth round.—Pass the first stitch on each needle off onto the needle behind. * M 1, k 16, m 1, k 2 together, m 1, k 17, m 1, k 2 together and repeat from *. Knit the 36th round plain, as directed, and cast off.

A knitted or crocheted edge may be added to the doily. If knitted, the edge will have to be sewed on. Hold it full while sewing.

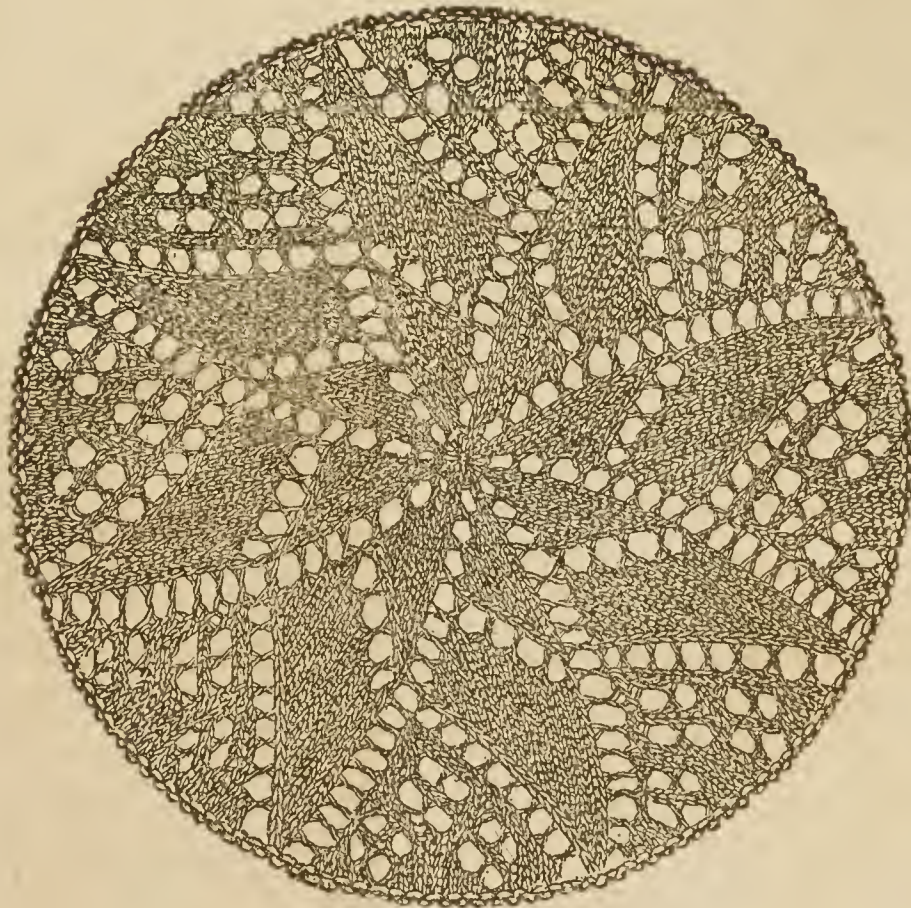


FIGURE NO. 5.—KNITTED DOILY.

THE IMPROVED QUARTERLY REPORT.—The Spring number of the *Quarterly Report*, now ready, displays several novel features which greatly increase its technical and artistic value. The Plate as usual presents the latest modes and the most fashionable fabrics, tints and garnitures; and the figures upon it are so grouped that the Plate may be readily divided into several smaller Plates suitable for convenient handling. Included in the issue for Spring, 1893, and furnished without

extra charge, are three smaller Plates, illustrating respectively "Visiting and Carriage Toilette," "Promenade Costumes" and "House and Evening Dresses," all in the picturesque Empire style. In addition, the illustrations and descriptions in the magazine which form part of the publication are more numerous and complete than heretofore, thus giving the dressmaker the fullest measure of information regarding fashionable attire. The subscription price of the *Quarterly Report* is \$1.00 per year.

FITTING OUT THE FAMILY FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

There are many things to be thought of in preparing the family wardrobe, and not the least important subject for consideration is the choice of appropriate colors for hats, dresses and coats. When there are several daughters and a mother to walk abroad together, the hues of their raiment should not be at variance with one another, nor should two tints be brought together that will neutralize each other. Many women do not reflect, when purchasing materials for themselves and their daughters, that a really artistic gown may be made to look dim and faded by being placed for the time being in contrast with a garment of a hostile color, even when worn by another person.

The quality of the goods selected should also receive careful attention. It is a true saying that it is the rich who can economize, and this is never more forcibly demonstrated than in matters of dress. Mrs. Dives, with her heavy purse, is able to buy handsome cloths and silks that cause her neighbor of moderate means to open her eyes in wonderment at their costliness, but does the neighbor ever stop to think that one gown made of such material is more economical than three cheap ones? Much of the rich woman's economy is possible to her less fortunate sister, if the latter could but be brought to believe it. To buy washable goods that will not wash, or "woollens" that are part cotton, is simply to throw one's money away. If only one dress is to be provided, see to it that the material is really good, for its superior wearing qualities will more than counterbalance any apparent excess of cost.

It cannot be denied that mothers, as a rule, dress "too old." The mere fact that there is a daughter in the family who is rapidly nearing womanhood, is not a legitimate reason why the mother should array herself as an elderly woman. If her figure shows no excess of *embonpoint*, a woman of forty may adopt as graceful a style of gowning as she did at twenty-five. For instance, colors of sprightly tones are permissible, and hats and belted waists always carry with them a suggestion of youth; and the mother who retains her youthful mode of dressing is sure to be the especial object of her children's admiration. Therefore, dear middle-aged mother, do not make the sad mistake of thinking that your youth is so far behind you that you must dress like a woman of seventy, when you are little more than half that age. If a hat, whether a toque or some other shape, is becoming, wear it by all means. Strings are now added to almost every hat, and they will give you the matronly air desired, without imparting that aged look which is usually produced by a bonnet worn on the back of the head.

Now I must tell you how a certain mother provided dainty and serviceable raiment for her children and herself at remarkably small cost. There are four children—Carrie, a pretty brunette of fourteen; Alice, a trim little maiden of eleven; Sidney, a rosy-cheeked boy of eight; and dear little Eleanor, a fat roly-poly who has just turned four. The mother, being very clever with her needle, always makes the garments worn by her family, only requiring the assistance of a seamstress to help fit her own dresses.

The mother's needs were considered first, and as she was wearing mourning for a dear relative, no thought as to colors was required. One good costume, and a cape to match were to be provided for best wear. For these garments a fine Imperial serge was chosen, and the costume was cut by pattern No. 4956, which

costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A full front of dull shot mourning silk reaches to the waist-line, at which point it is disposed in plaits that flare towards the bust; it is drawn smoothly over its lining at the top, producing an effect that is very becoming to the wearer's slender figure. The body is smooth at the back and sides, and over it is arranged a stylish Eton jacket, the fronts of which are folded back in broad Directoire revers, and all the edges trimmed with a narrow fold of crape. The waist is encircled by a broad bias girde of mourning silk. Full puffs of serge



are arranged upon the coat-shaped sleeves at the top, and three folds of crape decorate each wrist. At the neck is a close, plaited collar of silk. The slightly trained skirt is trimmed with three overlapping folds of serge.

The cape accompanying this costume was made according to pat-

tern No. 6086, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. This garment is of the circular shape now so popular and is of three-quarter length. The shaping renders the cape smooth at the top and causes it to fall in natural, flowing folds from the shoulders to below the hips. The neck is finished with a high rolling collar, below which is attached a stylish, plaited Derby collar. Both collars are lined with grosgrain silk, and the cape proper with heavy Farmer satin. The hat provided to wear with this charming toilette is a flat medium shape trimmed in front with silk and crape bows and an aigrette, and secured with strings of black grosgrain ribbon that are crossed under the chin and fastened back upon themselves above the ears with tiny, dull-headed black pins; and the gloves are of black undressed kid fastened with large black buttons.



A thin gown for church wear in very hot weather was deemed a necessity and was cut from Como batiste, the new Summer fabric, by costume pattern No.

4992, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The skirt is of the gored variety, and has the fulness massed in plaits at the back. The lower edge escapes the ground all round, and above it are applied three narrow ruffles of the material placed at equal distances apart. The basque has surplice fronts, and a chemisette of the material is revealed between them at the top. The seamless back is cut away in a deep V at the top, and the

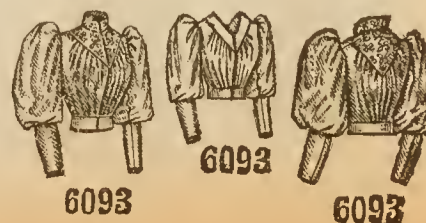


lining thus exposed is covered with the material to correspond with the front. Gathered Bertha frills that are very wide on the shoulders produce the broad effect so much desired; they are narrowed to points at the ends and arranged to droop softly from the upper edges of the fronts and back. Full Empire puffs are disposed upon the coat sleeves. The neck is finished with a high collar, and about the waist is a girde with oblique ends, which are tied in a stylish bow at the left of the front. The sleeves are unlined, and the costume has what black garments seldom possess—a look of coolness.

For morning wear, a wrapper of pretty gingham showing white scrolls and leaves on a black ground was made up by pattern No. 6097, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. This wrapper has a round yoke, to which a full back and fronts are gathered; and the full bishop sleeves terminate in wristbands. A turn-down collar finishes the neck, and the wrapper is confined at the waist with a black leather belt having an oxidized silver buckle. Three narrow, bias ruffles of the material trim the bottom of the skirt very neatly.



A cotton afternoon gown is quite imperative if the scorching days of Midsummer are to be endured in comfort, and for this purpose black lawn was made up. The waist, which was shaped by pattern No. 6093, price 1s. or 25 cents, has a pointed yoke of black-and-white all-over embroidery in an open floral pattern, and to it are gathered full lower portions of lawn, which are also gathered at the bottom and are completed with a belt of lawn. The sleeves have full puffs reaching to the elbow, below which they fit snugly. The waist is made without lining, a black under-waist being worn with it. The skirt





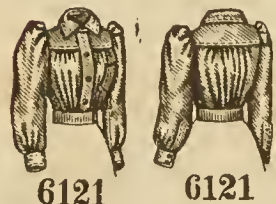
6099 6099

was shaped by pattern No. 6099, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. This is of the nine-gored Empire variety, and is decorated at the bottom with three narrow ruffles of the material placed about a quarter of a yard apart.

One dress was needed for shopping in rainy weather and for other ordinary outdoor wear, and for this a partly worn cashmere was utilized very satisfactorily. The material was ripped apart, cleansed with soap-bark and pressed on the wrong side; and as it was not sufficient for the entire gown, it was used for the skirt, which was fashioned after pattern No. 6108, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt is gored to fit the body quite closely at the waist, and flares broadly at the bottom. A lining is unnecessary, but the bottom is reinforced with a four-inch band of crinoline, over which a facing of cashmere is applied; and as the skirt does not touch the ground, braid or other protection is omitted. To wear with this skirt, a shirt-waist of light-weight black sateen was cut by pattern



6108 6108



6121 6121

No. 6121, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. This pretty garment has a square yoke, to which a full back and fronts are gathered. The full sleeves are finished with wristbands, and the fulness of the waist is gathered to a belt. The band of the skirt is worn outside the belt of the waist, and a black belt-ribbon covers the meeting of the two garments. A tie of black silk is worn at the throat, completing a very presentable toilette that was also very inexpensive. This completed the mother's outfit.



6121 6121

Carrie, whose wardrobe was next considered, was at the age when it is most difficult to clothe the female figure becomingly, being too tall to be arrayed as a child and not sufficiently developed to be attired as a young woman. Of course, the experienced mother knows that her tall young daughter will look all the taller in gowns of striped goods, while plaids will apparently decrease her height and distract attention from her lack of shapeliness. Carrie had without a doubt reached the plaid age, for she was a woman in height, while her dresses still reached to her shoe-tops. She required two school dresses, one warm enough for cool days in Spring and early Summer, and the other of cotton goods. The first was developed in a combination of garnet cashmere and plaid wool goods, the cutting being done according to pattern No. 4964, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The full skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a ruffle of the plaid material. The fronts and back of the body are full. A broad Empire girdle of the plaid produces a stylish finish at the waist-line, Empire puffs to match appear at the top of the shapely coat-sleeves, and a bias plaid band decorates each wrist. A frill of cashmere completes the neck.



4964 4964

The cotton dress was made of blue-and-white plaid gingham of good quality in combination with chambray matching the blue in the plaid; and the shaping was done by pattern No. 4918, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The full skirt was cut straight, as it is impossible to launder a bias cotton dress satisfactorily; with the most careful ironing the skirt will stretch out of shape and hang from the band very unevenly. It is joined to a full waist that is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. About the waist is a wrinkled girdle of the plain goods arranged to form a point at the upper edge at the center of the front, a whalebone being



4918 4918

drawn through a casing in the lining to hold it in position; and the ends are closed at the back. The coat sleeves have Empire puffs of chambray, and cuffs to match; and at the neck is a collar of the plain material. This is a most dainty dress and is sure to always look fresh and cool.

For Carrie's best gown was selected a soft, light-weight Nile-green cashmere, together with black *point d'Irlande* lace and black ribbon, the dress being shaped by pattern No. 4818, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is full. The body is arranged upon a fitted lining, and a guimpe effect is produced by cutting away the fronts and back in low, round outline to disclose a yoke of cashmere smoothly overspread with black lace, the simulation being assisted by a frill of lace that droops from the upper edge of the fronts and back. The close-fitting sleeves have puffs that reach to the elbows. A section of black velvet ribbon is carried diagonally across the front from a point near the top of the right under-arm seam, and another section encircles the waist and is tied in a pretty bow at the left of the center in front. With this suit are worn light-tan gloves, and a large black straw hat, which the mother skilfully trimmed with huge bows of Nile-green and black ribbon.



4818 4818

A much needed coat was made of coachman's-drab Spring-weight cloaking by pattern No. 4955, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. This fashionable garment has a triple cape, which may be worn or not, as desired, and is finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The fronts are double-breasted and are reversed at the top by a rolling collar to form broad lapels that meet the collar in notches. The closing is made with large horn buttons that match the material in color. Side pockets and a small change-pocket, all provided with pocket-laps, are inserted in the fronts, and the loose edges of the laps are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The coat sleeves are machine-stitched at the wrists.



4955 4955

Very little difficulty was experienced in providing Alice's outfit, for she is a golden-haired little creature who can wear almost anything, although she is far from being a beauty. A medium-weight school dress was made of stone-colored cashmere, with garnet velvet for the collar and the lower parts of the sleeves; and pattern No. 6085, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used in cutting. The plain waist is closed at the back with button-holes, and small buttons covered with the garnet velvet. The sleeves fall in full, drooping puffs to the elbow. A sash of the cashmere is passed about the waist and tied in a large bouffant bow at the back.



6085 6085

A second school-dress, to be worn with a guimpe, was made of striped blue-and-white batiste, by pattern No. 6117, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The full skirt is gathered to the plain waist, which is cut in low, round outline at the neck, and is finished with a full ruffle of white embroidery; and the puff sleeves are omitted, each arm's-eye being encircled with a ruffle of similar embroidery.

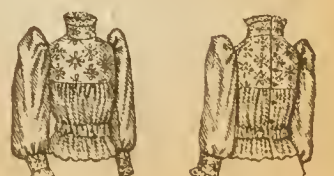


6117 6117

Two guimpes were provided to wear with this pretty gown. One was made of nainsook by pattern No. 4478, price 5d. or 10 cents. It is gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, and fulness at the waist-line is regulated by a tape inserted in a casing. The full sleeves are finished with embroidered wristbands. A cording and a frill of embroidery provide a neat completion. India linen and embroidery were chosen for the other guimpe, which was shaped by pattern No. 4057, price 7d. or 15 cents. To a yoke of em-



4478 4478



4057 4057

broidery are gathered a full front and backs of the white goods; and the full sleeves are finished at the wrists with bands of embroidery. These two guimpes provide sufficient variety, and with care will last for two seasons.

For Alice's best dress were united a beautiful coffee-colored mélange cloth and *écru point d'Irlande* lace, with brown watered ribbon for decoration. The gown was shaped by pattern No. 4777, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The skirt is round and full, and no garniture appears at the bottom, Alice being too short to admit of such an arrangement. Encircling bands on skirts tend to make a child look short and broad. Upon smoothly fitted lining-portions is disposed a surplice effect of lace which enters the arms' eyes both back and front; and caps of lace fall over the sleeves nearly to the elbows. The ends of the lace surplice fronts and backs are concealed by bodice portions of the cloth that present a pointed upper outline. The upper and lower edges of these portions are decorated with ribbon, and double bow-knots without ends are placed at the center of the front and back both top and bottom. Tan kid gloves are worn with this dress, and the hat is a brown Milan straw trimmed with ribbon matching the lace on the dress, and with two brown quills placed saucily at the front among the loops of ribbon.

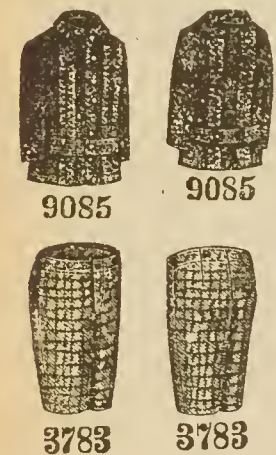
A coat for best wear was made of a brown-and-gray mixture, the brown showing in fine lines on a gray ground; and pattern No. 6095, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used for the shaping. The shapely coat reaches to the lower edge of the dress and has plain fronts closed for some distance with buttons and button-holes. The back is in Watteau style, two plaits being arranged to meet at the top and flare gradually from the waist to the lower edge. About the neck is arranged a gathered cape-section, which reaches to the waist-line in points both back and front; it is prettily lined with brown glacé

taffeta silk, and so is the turn-over collar at the neck. Both the collar and cape flare stylishly in front. Pockets with deep, square laps are inserted in the fronts below the hips.

Another jacket was needed for school, and this was made from one that Carrie had outgrown. The material, a red smooth-faced cloth, was of good quality and yielded very satisfactorily to sponging and pressing. Pattern No. 4928, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, was used for the cutting. This is one of the pretty reefer shapes, the fronts being double-breasted and closing with button-holes and black crocheted buttons. The fronts are reversed in lapels at the top by a rolling collar, with which the lapels form notches. The collar is faced with black silk,

and the free edges of the jacket are finished with machine-stitching. Altogether, the jacket is very pretty and is accompanied by a red sailor hat banded with black grosgrain ribbon.

Sidney's needs were not extensive—only a school suit, with extra shirt-waists, and a suit for best wear. Gray-and-brown mixed tweed was the material chosen for the school suit, which was made up by jacket pattern No. 9085, which costs 10d. or 20 cents; and trousers pattern No. 3783, which costs 7d. or 15 cents. The jacket fronts close in single-breasted style. A box-plaited effect is produced by means of strips of the goods folded lengthwise and stitched on, one at each side of the center of the back and one at each side of the closing. The belt is in three sections; the two longer ones overlap the shorter one at the back, and their ends are rounded. The belt is machine-stitched all round and is buttoned in front. The collar is in round turn-over shape and permits a comfortable adjustment of the wide linen collar, without which boys of Sidney's age are not considered properly clothed nowadays. A wide silk tie is worn under the linen collar, being tied in a bow at the front. The trousers are of the usual width and reach to the knees. Buttons and button-holes in a fly make the closing in front, and a pocket, the delight of every boy's heart, is inserted at each side.



tern No. 4294, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. It consists of knee trousers, and a jaunty cutaway jacket having a vest effect. The trousers are of medium width, and are prettily trimmed at the bottom of each leg with two braid-and-button ornaments. The jacket opens in cutaway fashion from the throat over high-necked vest-sections. The outer edges of the jacket and vest are bound with silk braid followed by a row of soutache, and three ornaments formed of braid and buttons are evenly spaced along the front edge of each front. With this suit are worn a broad linen collar, and a cream-white silk tie showing navy-blue polka-dots, the tie being bowed jauntily in front.

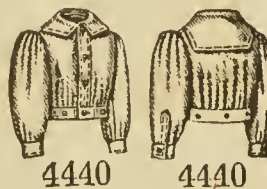
The shirt-waists were cut from all-over figured percale; one design that especially delighted the little wearer's heart was the figure of a horse's head with a stirrup and whip beneath it, and the others were geometrical patterns. The waists were cut by pattern No. 4440, which costs 7d. or 15 cents. The fronts are closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons through a box-plait arranged at the front edge of the left front. The fullness at the waist-line is collected at the back and at each side of the closing in two rows of shirring made at belt depth apart; a belt is applied to the waist between the shirrings, and buttons are sewed to the belt for the attachment of the trousers. The shirt sleeves are made with an opening at the back of each wrist, which is finished with a pointed overlap. A wristband completes each sleeve, and at the neck is a deep sailor-collar.

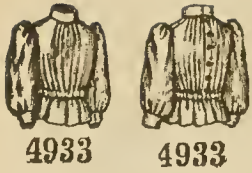
Little Eleanor was the last to be provided for, and a Spring coat headed the list of necessary garments. Golden-brown twilled cloth was appropriately selected for it and made up by pattern No. 4950, price 10d. or 20 cents. The full, round skirt is gathered and joined to a rather short-waisted body. Full puffs form the sleeves to the elbows, below which appear deep, tight-fitting cuffs. At the neck are a standing collar, and a full Derby collar. The free edges of both collars and the sleeves at the wrists and elbows are decorated with a single band of black moss trimming, and similar garniture covers the joining of the body and skirt. Being designed for Spring wear, the coat is not lined; and it is certainly a quaint and stylish little garment that will prove both serviceable and becoming.

Rose-colored cashmere and silk were combined for a best dress by pattern No. 4911, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The full skirt is gathered and joined to a fanciful body that has a full front and backs arranged upon smooth linings, and presents a guimpe effect above low-necked fronts and backs. The low-necked fronts are lapped widely at the center and fastened with buttons and button-holes, and their shoulder edges are overlapped by the shoulder edges of the low-necked backs, which are closed at the center, with buttons and button-holes. Puffs are arranged over the sleeve linings, and below them are deep cuffs; the pointed end of each cuff overlaps in a fanciful way, and a button is placed at the point. The full front and backs are made of silk, and silk-covered buttons are used upon the garment. With this dress Eleanor wears tan kid gloves (her first kid gloves, by-the-bye), and a broad-brimmed straw hat in a pretty fawn shade trimmed with great bows of rose-colored ribbon.

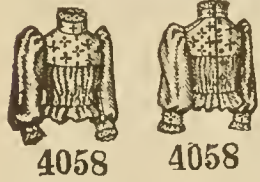
A dress that will endure any amount of rough wear is made of blue-and-white checked gingham, pattern No. 4786, price 10d. or 20 cents, being used for its construction. Being very plainly shaped, it will launder easily, and the small wearer may, therefore, romp in it to her heart's content. The plain, full skirt is gathered to the body, which has a plain front and backs, the latter being closed with button-holes and bone buttons. The full puff sleeves are finished at the wrists with bands of the material, which are edged with white Hamburg embroidery; and similar embroidery forms the collar.

Guimpes are indispensable garments for children nowadays, and





two were made for Eleanor. Pattern No. 4933, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, was chosen for shaping one, the material being Victoria lawn. The guimpe is made with pretty fulness, which is contributed by gathers at the neck. A casing is stitched at the waist-line, and through it a tape is run to draw the fulness well in to the figure. The full sleeves are finished with deep wristbands of fine nainsook embroidery; and at the neck is a collar of the embroidery that stands moderately high and close.



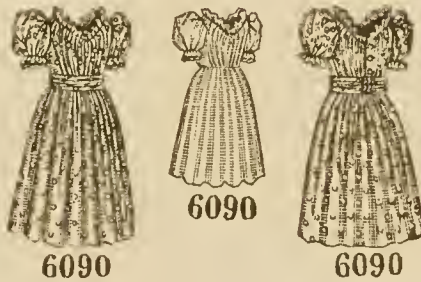
For the other guimpe pattern No. 4058, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, was developed in a combination of fine nainsook and all-over embroidery. To a square yoke of embroidery are joined full portions of nainsook, the fulness being drawn in at the waist-line by a tape in a casing; and the full sleeves are finished with bands of embroidered edging matching the yoke. A standing collar of embroidery completes the guimpe.

A little dress to be worn with one of the guimpes was made of pink chambray, by pattern No. 6122, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The full, round skirt is joined to the body, which has a low-necked gathered center front and backs that are revealed between the side fronts and backs, a narrow edging of white Hamburg embroidery, producing a jacket effect. The short puff sleeves are finished with bands, which are edged with the embroidery. The joining of the edging to the dress is concealed by a narrow banding flatly stitched on. Pink chambray is one of



the cottons that require careful laundering to preserve their colors. Soap should never be applied directly to the goods; instead, a generous lather should be made in the wash water with white soap. Salt water will also stay the color. The garment should be hung in the shade to dry, and it should be ironed with a moderately hot iron to guard against fading.

Another little gown was made of ehallis showing blue forget-me-nots scattered over a cream ground, pattern No. 6090, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, being used in shaping it. The full, plain skirt is joined to a full, V-necked body



finished in a becoming frill at the top. The short, puff sleeves are also completed in frills. A wrinkled girdle encircles the waist.

Two aprons complete this little woman's outfit. One of them was made to wear in the kitchen when she is "helping mamma," the material being red-and-white checker-board gingham, and the pattern No. 3101, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The apron has a plain front and backs, and sash-ties of the material are inserted in the under-arm seams and bowed in bouffant fashion at the back, where a closing is made. The full sleeves at the wrists, the turn-over collar, the pockets applied upon the front, and the sash ends are edged with narrow white Hamburg embroidery.



The second apron is quite dressy, being pattern No. 4916, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The neck is shaped in low Pompadour fashion both back and front, and the front is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill. The fulness at the waist-line is collected in two short rows of shirring made at narrow belt depth apart. Frills of the material droop prettily from the upper edge of the apron at the back, cross the shoulders in Bertha fashion, and extend to the shirrings at the waist-line, where their front ends are narrowed to points. The plaited ends of long ties are included in the under-arm seams at the waist-line, and the ties are prettily bowed at the center of the back.



This completed the Spring and Summer outfit for the family, and the observant mother will see that no more clothing was provided than was necessary for comfort and a neat appearance. Not a single garment was made too large for the present size of the wearer, that it might be grown into. Nothing is more pathetic than to see a child wearing clothes a whole size too large for it. The mother who imagines she is being very practical and economical when she cuts her little girls' dresses large enough to fit them next Summer, makes a sad error. Her children will never be prettily attired, but will always look as though they were trying to catch up to their clothing. Moreover, garments that are too large are clumsy and will wear out much faster than if they fitted well. Truly, she is a wise woman who knows the difference between real and sham economy.

CHILD LIFE.—SECOND SERIES.

THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN.

CHAPTER II.—THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

The most observant mother cannot fix the exact moment when a child's will first asserts itself. The little one's movements are impulsive immediately after birth, but in a few months the will overcomes mere impulse and becomes the director of the child's actions. Then the mother's work begins in earnest. The will must be trained and cultivated with great care. God has given the babe into the mother's keeping, and she must answer to Him for its development. Can she want a wider or nobler field of labor? It is no light matter for her to do her duty in helping to form a human character. Common, every-day duties make up the sum total of her life, and although to her they may not appear heroic, they offer opportunities for the most important and far-reaching achievement.

Martin Luther, who knew so well the needs of his time and country, said: "The prosperity of a country depends, not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the strength of its fortifications, nor on the beauty of its public buildings; but it consists in the number of its cultivated citizens, in its men of education, enlightenment and character. Here are to be found its true interest, its chief strength, its real power." The building of character is the mother's mission. Her hand and influence must mould her children's minds, and it is she who must teach them that the true purpose of life is the formation of a good character, which means much more than a reputation. Genius and intellect are to be admired, but they cannot usurp the place of character, which is of first importance in business, in society and in the home.

The world is prone to bow to wealth and genius, yet those men who are known to be industrious, good, truthful and honest command the truest respect of all who know them. We should be thankful that breadth of thought, gentleness, honesty of purpose, courage, truth, and ability to read the world with dispassionate eyes are not the exclusive accompaniments of wealth and genius. Character is immortal, as it is really the outward and visible expression of the soul. It must not be confounded with reputation, which is widely different. A well known thinker, referring to this difference, wrote: "Character is what a man is; reputation is what he is thought to be. Character is within; reputation is without. Character is always real; reputation may be false. Character is substantial and enduring; reputation may be vapory and fleeting. Character is at home; reputation is abroad. Character is in a man's own soul; reputation is in the minds of others. Character is the solid food of life; reputation is the dessert. Character is what gives a man value in his own eyes; reputation is what he is valued at in the eyes of others. Character is real worth; reputation is his market price."

These distinctions are so finely drawn that every mother can see the vastness of the subject. It is in childhood that ideas are most quickly grasped and most firmly retained, for at no other period of life is the mind so impressionable. It is true that, to some extent, a man may possess the power to develop character without aid from surrounding circumstances, but the importance of early training cannot be overestimated, as we must deal with the majority, not with isolated cases. We never gather "grapes from thorns, or

figs from thistles," and no mother can relax her vigilance in the hope that her child *may* grow up as good as other children.

Little folks take as their models all with whom they come in contact, manners, conversations and even character being closely imitated. Naturally these models are found principally in the home circle, the mother, whether she wills it or not, posing as the central figure. The world may afterwards entice the young to imitate others, but they will never entirely forget their first lessons. One of the maxims of Confucius was, "Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall"; and the influence of the mother's example and precepts may be great enough to raise her children from the mire of depravity, even though she herself may have long since ended her earthly journey.

As soon as the mother notices that her child perceives the difference between a smile and a frown, she must begin the formation of its character; and her work must all be done before the scarcely definable line between childhood and youth is reached, since after that point is passed the youth moulds his own character according to his own ideas. There may be many stumblings and fallings by the way, but she must assist him to recover his balance. She has the opportunity in the child's infancy to draw the lines of character intelligently, and God and the world demand it of her. The work is of too much importance to be left to circumstances.

The mother *must* realize and assume her responsibility for the formation of character. The first obstacles she has to contend with are the misdemeanors so natural to childhood—little things which scarcely seem to deserve punishment, but which cannot be permitted to go unnoticed. As she is to make her child a being capable of self-government, everything must be taken into consideration. As soon as a child is able to walk, it must be taught that "the labor of putting things in order is the consequence of having put them in disorder." Establish a rule that toys and picture-books are to be put away in their proper places after being used; and if this regulation is transgressed, refuse the playthings the next time the child wants them. Punishing a child for destroying something that belongs to another is not as effectual as to compel the offender to replace the article with something of his own or duplicate it with his own money.

Herbert Spencer advises mothers to give few commands, but to see that all that are given are implicitly obeyed. He says: "Consider well beforehand what you are going to do, weigh all the consequences, think whether your firmness of purpose will be sufficient, and then, if you finally make the law, enforce it uniformly at whatever cost. If the consequences you tell your child will follow certain acts invariably ensue, he will soon come to respect your laws as he does those of Nature."

It is of great importance to teach a child to accept responsibility, for success in after life depends largely on the power to act promptly and correctly without direction from others. Little by little the cares and duties of the home may be shared with the children, until the mother's burden is considerably lightened. In speaking of children we mean both boys and girls, believing that in childhood the discipline should be the same for both. They will be purer and better if their occupations and pleasures are the same until they reach an age which will assert itself. The boys should be taught to perform many little household duties and thus relieve both mother and sisters; and the girls should be encouraged to run, climb and play ball with their brothers. "Higher education" has proved as great a success for women as for men. If women are to train children to a noble and intellectual manhood and womanhood, they should surely have every advantage to be derived from education or from any other source. They will then be better fitted to overcome the difficulties of life.

In teaching children to assume responsibility, the mother will, of course, assign to each those duties that are best suited to his or her capacity. If she brushes her clothes and carefully puts them away, the children will instinctively do the same. Teach the boys to always hang up their hats and coats when they enter the house, and to put their overshoes in the proper place. Let them sweep the piazzas and walks; and if there are no little girls in the family, the boys may be taught many duties that are usually considered "girls' work." Each child should have a special routine of duties; for while it will at first seem rather difficult to the mother to explain over and over how each task is to be performed, she will in time receive the reward of her perseverance. The duties should be light and simple at the start and should increase in number and importance as the child gains in age and experience. Quite young children may be taught to fill the water-pitchers, hang up fresh towels, see that soap and matches are in their proper places, dust the furniture, pull out basting threads, turn down the

bed coverings at night, clear the dining table and perform numerous other small tasks which would otherwise cost the mother many steps; and by a faithful and regular discharge of these trivial duties the little workers soon acquire the habit of responsibility, which will in after years enable them to meet cares and difficulties undismayed.

Perseverance is another trait which should be firmly embodied in the youthful character. Circumstances, influential friends and even genius are not such powerful factors in achieving enduring success as persevering industry. The mother can begin to teach this lesson as soon as her children are old enough to amuse themselves with toys. By encouraging them to play as long as possible with one toy she may easily sow the seed for future growth; and as they grow older she should compel them to complete every task before leaving it and taking up another. It should be firmly impressed upon their minds that nothing can be accomplished without persistent effort, and that this trait of character will bring its possessor friends and overcome the most adverse conditions. They should be taught, also, that the great achievements of every age have been accomplished by unremitting perseverance, and that genius without labor amounts to very little. Some one has said that "genius unexerted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks."

Teach the children that duty is a debt which every one must pay—not a sentimental debt, but a debt of principle, due to the social and business world as well as to the home circle. A faithful performance of the little duties assumed by quite young children will help them in after years to unhesitatingly obey the sternest commands of duty and necessity.

The young should be impressed with the beauty of truthfulness, even in the most trivial matters. Mothers must not make the very common mistake of believing their children to be too high-principled to falsify. A very wise man once told the writer that, no matter what a boy's faults were, he had hopes of him if he always told the truth. Nothing can justify an untruth; and if mothers will only convince their children that a very serious misdemeanor may be excused, while an untruth will under no circumstances be allowed to go unpunished, the common juvenile fault of lying to evade punishment will become far less frequent.

Honesty, also, must be strenuously insisted upon. Let the children understand thoroughly that it is stealing to take the smallest thing belonging to another. This principle must be rigidly maintained in the family. The surprising carelessness of some parents in allowing their children to appropriate anything at home which they may desire, lays the foundation of dishonesty or, at least, of indifference to the rights of others. It is strange, but nevertheless a fact, that children of the most irreproachable parents, unless early taught to despise lying and stealing, will lack both truth and honesty in the same proportion as the offspring of unprincipled parents.

A child's nature is sweetened and purified by being taught reverence—that holiest and most sublime sentiment of which the heart is capable. Reverence is centered upon the Divine Father of all and is the groundwork of true religion. It teaches love to God and obedience to his will. It brings into our lives holiness, purity and truth. It worships and offers praise to the Creator, and sanctifies the creature. It awakens all the better part of our human nature, and places God first in the affections. It is a safe foundation for a pure and moral life.

Punctuality is another of the lessons which children must learn. From the time that they are first allowed to sit at the table for meals they should be required to be promptly in their places; and they should be early accustomed to strict regularity in rising and retiring. When sent upon errands they should be forbidden to loiter by the way, and the mother should see that she is obeyed. They should be taught that time is a treasure which, when once lost, can never be recovered. If a boy wishes to become a successful business man, he must learn the importance of punctuality, for nothing will more surely destroy the confidence of others in him than a failure to be "on time." Business men rightly consider time as money, and an employé has no right to waste the time for which his employer pays him, even if he is careless regarding that which is his own.

It takes many things to form the character and bring it up to that high standard which all should wish it to attain; but little by little it may be rounded into a perfect whole. Much patience is required to achieve such a desirable result, yet no good mother will try to evade her duty when she knows that her children's success and happiness in this world and, perhaps, their welfare in the next depend upon the sort of character she gives them. M. C. M.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the

number and size of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the number, size and age should be given in each instance.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

CHILD'S SAILOR COLLAR.

FIGURE No. 1.—This is a very showy and pretty collar, and as the design is illustrated full-size, no difficulty will be experienced in making a collar like it. Two kinds of braids, either of which may be found in any store dealing in fancy-work materials, are used, and are connected by the ordinary twisted stitch and the "spiders" used in lace making. The design may be easily traced, complete, on artists' linen, a fabric used for tracing purposes, after which the braid can be basted to it and the stitches and "spiders" mentioned made. If artists' linen is not procurable, the design may be traced on any thin paper and then transferred to thicker paper; or the thin paper may be basted to the thicker paper or fabric, and the braid laid on and basted over the two and there joined by the method above named.

"IDEAL HONITON" DOILEYS.

FIGURES Nos. 2 AND 3.—Nearly two years ago, when we issued the first edition of our popular book on "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," we gave to our patrons on its pages an illustration and description of "Ideal Honiton" lace-work—then in its earliest infancy. The dainty work had been most deftly done by a skilful lace-maker, and the artist produced a perfect representation of it. At the present time it is by far the most popular lace-work of the easier varieties, and is lavishly used in decorating any

room wherein may be placed doileys or squares for the accessories of the toilet or for the decorative and useful appointments of the dinner-table or the tea-tray. Sets of "Ideal Honiton" doileys are made for the dining-table and include a center-piece and doileys for the various glasses and fancy dishes of the table, such as punch-glasses, wine-glasses, goblets, *carafes*, finger-bowls, salted almond or olive dishes (see figure No. 2), and any fancy china or glass dishes of a kindred nature.

In the boudoir the doileys are for toilet-bottles, perfume-jugs, rose-jars, vases, fancy toilet-cushions, etc., and they are of various shapes; the work, however, is all done on the same plan, but in different patterns, and the method of one design is fully represented in each of the engravings at figures Nos. 2 and 3. The braid is arranged upon the section of linen lawn selected for the article to be made, and after it is basted to position it is

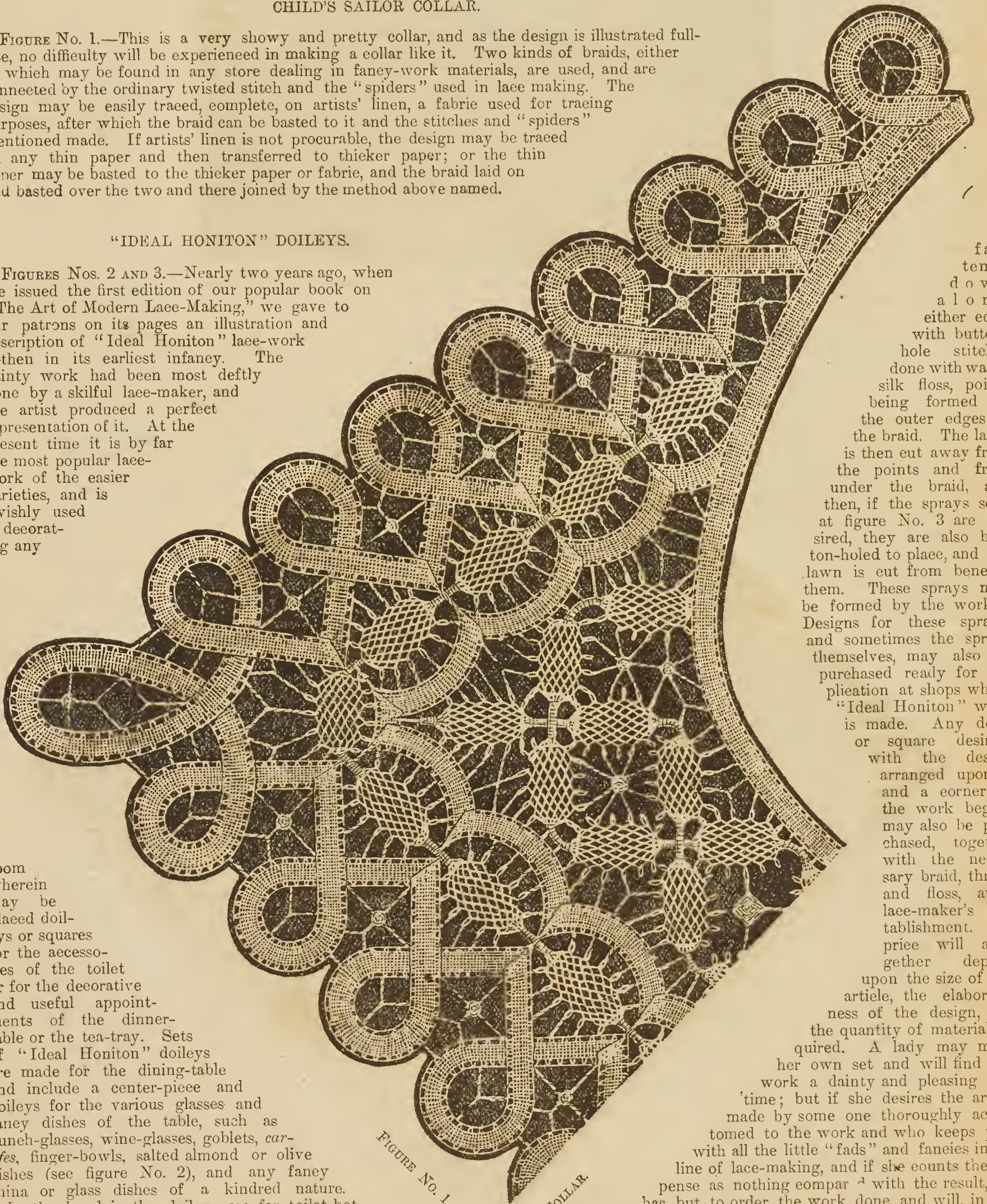


FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S SAILOR COLLAR.

fastened down along either edge with button-hole stitches done with wash-silk floss, points being formed at the outer edges of the braid. The lawn is then cut away from the points and from under the braid, and then, if the sprays seen at figure No. 3 are desired, they are also button-holed to place, and the lawn is cut from beneath them. These sprays may be formed by the worker. Designs for these sprays, and sometimes the sprays themselves, may also be purchased ready for application at shops where "Ideal Honiton" work is made. Any doily or square desired, with the design arranged upon it and a corner of the work begun, may also be purchased, together with the necessary braid, thread and floss, at a lace-maker's establishment. The price will altogether depend upon the size of the article, the elaborateness of the design, and the quantity of material required. A lady may make her own set and will find the work a dainty and pleasing pastime; but if she desires the article made by some one thoroughly accustomed to the work and who keeps pace with all the little "fads" and fancies in the line of lace-making, and if she counts the expense as nothing compared with the result, she has but to order the work done and will, in the near future, find herself the possessor of exquisite creations in the variety of modern lace known as "Ideal Honiton."

The engravings at figures Nos. 2 and 3 represent two of the newest and most popular articles in "Ideal Honiton." The smaller doily is, in actual size, about twelve inches long and five wide; but these dimensions may be varied to suit the size of

the dish under which the doily is to be used. The larger doily is about fourteen inches square; but this size may also be increased or diminished, according to personal taste or the requirements of the table and jar the doily is to enhance.

In future numbers of the DELINEATOR we will give designs for other doilies, center-pieces, etc., of "Ideal Honiton" which will introduce varying border designs, done in braids of different patterns.

For information concerning the doilies illustrated, our thanks are due Miss Sara Hadley, of 923 Broadway, New York, whose advertisement concerning lace-making will be found elsewhere in this issue.

FASHION NOTES.

Galloons and ribbons are among the most stylish skirt-garnitures, and both are frequently applied upon a skirt. When thus used they generally agree in color, the difference in weave providing sufficient contrast.

Maroon and sea-green are fashionably combined for brunettes, and heliotrope and turquoise-blue for

blondes. These odd color unions are more agreeable when effected in soft-textured, lustreless materials than when satins or glossy silks are chosen.

Floral titles are just now preferred for colors that were lately known as metallic tints. Instead of old-gold, pale-gold and Etrusean-gold, they are now called golden-rod, primrose, cowslip, tansy, nasturtium, etc. Apple-green is now known as *angélique*, castor is the newest name for beige, and a very much-admired tone of golden-brown is at present known as *diavolo*.

The new Magenta shades bear no relation to the offensive aniline dye once called by the same name, but are copied from many of our favorite flowers, such as the hyacinth, crocus, dahlia, *fleur de lis*, certain of the pansies and morning-glories, and that dainty dwarf of the morning-glory family, the convolvulus, which is tinted a bluish violet not unlike the color of the wild geranium.

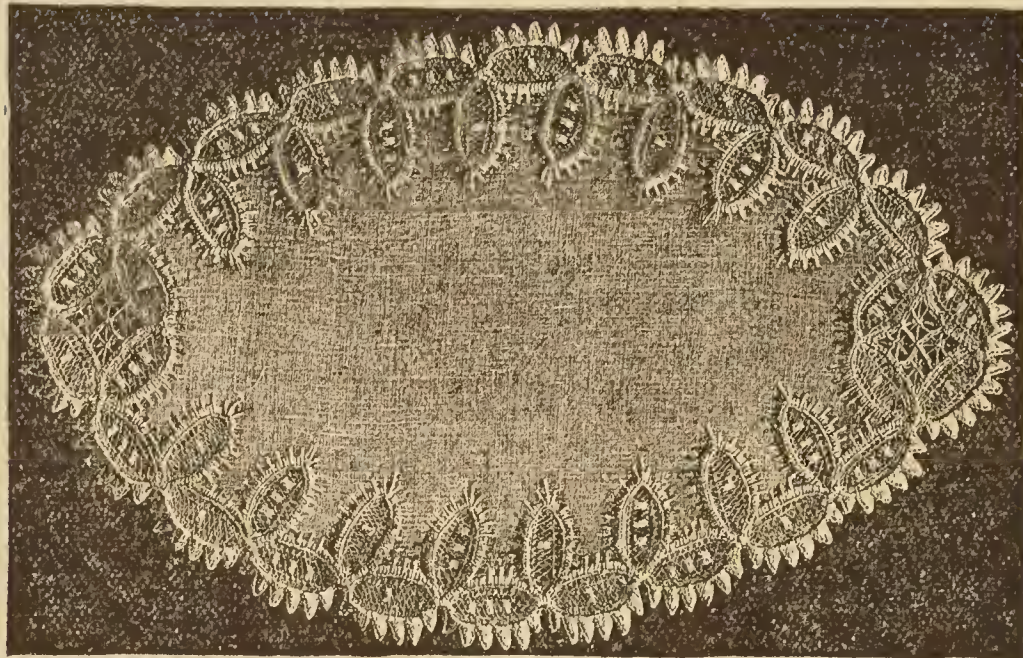


FIGURE NO. 2.—"IDEAL HONITON" DOILY FOR A SALTED ALMOND OR OLIVE DISH.



FIGURE NO. 3.—"IDEAL HONITON" DOILY OR SQUARE FOR A ROSE-JAR.

Later in the season white mulls and lawns tamboured with little floral sprays, dots, discs, etc., and printed with tinted shadows of blossoms and foliage, will be made up by Empire or Colonial modes to wear over white or dainty-hued slips.

The Medici collar is still generally admired for street garments and dressy indoor gowns. For evening wear it is frequently lined with black velvet or jet, and no matter how light or gauzy the dress fabric may be, this arrangement is certain to be improving to the complexion.

Ribbons are as popular for decorating the coiffure as they were during the Winter. When banded about the head they are tied with coquettish upright ends that suggest birds' wings or butterflies; and they restrain short or unruly locks very satisfactorily.

Flowered silk parasols are predicted for the coming Summer. They are certainly far more practical than the gauze, *chiffon* and floral sunshades carried a year ago.

Pink coral is in high favor for necklaces, watch-fobs and lace-pins and for the tops of amber or shell hair-pins. It is no longer seen in the small, irregular fragments once so

much admired for infants' necklaces, but is shaped into small, highly polished spheres. The most valuable coral is of a pale, cloudy rose tint.

Very little jewelry is now worn, except with evening dress. Even bracelets have been temporarily laid away, together with locketts, long watch-chains, and large amber or onyx brooches.

Satin is one of the most fashionable materials now in vogue, and it is quite inexpensive considering its beauty. The most popular shades are navy, dark-olive, pine-green, *fumée du bois*, London-smoke, gray, etc. A satin dress should be simply shaped and finished.

Coat sleeves covering half or more than half of the lower part of the arm are fashionably made of the gown material, and the Empire or Colonial upper part of the costume is of ornamental goods. This arrangement of tints and textures is the reverse of the disposal ordained by last season's modes.

THE BABY AND HIS NEEDS.



A love for baby clothes is inborn in the feminine heart, and this love increases almost to reverence as the young wife prepares dainty apparel for the wee pink and white creature whose unspoken words are to be as a law unto the entire household. Her admiration for the immaculate garments reposing in their nest of lace and silk (for of such pretty materials is the modern hamper composed) comes as sponta-

neously as does her love for the helpless little being whose chubby plumpness they are intended to protect.

A pretty fancy that savors strongly of the poetic prompts the mother of the present day to make her darling's layette entirely by hand. Each stitch registers one of the loving, happy thoughts that are busy in her heart and brain, and a part of herself seems to be wrought into every bit of embroidery, ruffled into every frill and tied up in every bow and loop.

Only fabrics of the choicest texture are deemed suitable for the baby's use, and they are treated in the simplest manner. Narrow hand-made lace and needlework, feather-stitching and drawn-work produce exactly the effects desired, and the use of other trimmings, unless of an equally simple description, is regarded as a proof of defective judgment and lack of taste.

Fashion exercises her prerogative in making changes in infants' attire, but there is sure to be a practical reason for every modification which she decrees. Thus, in place of the flannel bands worn about the small body for warmth and support, a woven variety, which may be all-silk, all-wool or a mixture of silk and wool, are now advised by the best authorities. These woven bands, of which six are sufficient, are made with shoulder straps, being intended to slip on over the head; and a short strap is placed at the center of the lower edge to secure it to the diaper. The straps, of course, render displacement impossible.

Some conservative mothers, however, still adhere to the flannel band, which is twenty-nine inches long and seven inches wide. The edges are pinked, and the band is secured at the back with small flat safety-pins. Very often flannel bands are worn during the first month, and then exchanged for woven ones.

In the same way a preference is widely expressed for woven shirts that close their depth in front. The little garments are more comfortable and more easily adjusted than the linen ones, and are shown in first and second sizes and in silk, silk-and-wool, and all-wool. Four are sufficient of the first size, and from four to six of the second. Pure silk shirts are rather costly, yet they are, perhaps, the most economical, since they never shrink and are very durable.

Two sizes of diapers are frequently chosen, the first being eighteen inches each way when folded, and the second twenty-two inches each way. They are made of cotton or linen bird's-eye, the former being very frequently preferred to the latter, which is rather cold. A new diapering is made of antiseptic cloth, which is a soft and very pliable cotton material, resembling webbing, that is more healthful than either of the other fabrics. From four to six dozen diapers are usually provided.

The barrow-coat or pinning-blanket is always made of white flannel felled to a cambric body, and its edges are scalloped or else hemmed and decorated with silk feather-stitching. From four to six pinning-blankets are needed. The mother or nurse, in her desire to keep the little limbs well wrapped, is apt to pin the blanket over too closely at the bottom, and the child is sure to protest vigorously against the cramped position it is thus compelled to assume. A suitable pattern for a pinning-blanket, and also for a band, is No. 3677, price 7d. or 15 cents.



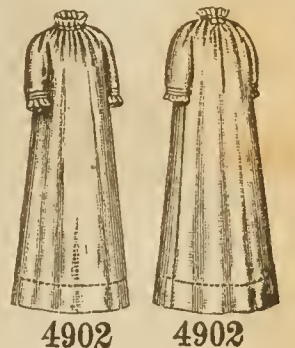
Then there are flannel skirts gathered to cambric bands, designed for day and for night wear. The night petticoats are either plainly finished or else are feather-stitched along their hems and seams, while those intended for daytime use are wrought with neat embroideries above their hemmed or scalloped lower edge. Usually three plain and three embroidered petticoats are provided.

Nainsook or cambric skirts are worn above the flannel ones, and half a dozen should be made. They may be

trimmed with tucks, feather-stitching or narrow torchon or Valenciennes lace. Pattern No. 3678, price 7d. or 15 cents, may be used for shaping both flannel and cotton petticoats.



Night slips are made of nainsook, cambric or French percale, and a very simple finish is usually adopted. A deep hem, either hemstitched or plain, for the bottom, and a very narrow Valenciennes lace or hand-embroidered edging for the neck and wrists, are sufficiently decorative, whatever the material. Nainsook is sufficiently warm for Summer wear, but if a heavier fabric is required, French percale is to be preferred to cambric, although the latter is much used. Percale is a very soft but close texture and, when laundered, is always pure white, while cambric assumes a yellowish tint after a time. Eight of these slips are none too many. A very practical style has the body and sleeves in one and is represented by pattern No. 4902, price 7d. or 15 cents.



The little dresses in which baby looks so fresh and sweet accord with all the other garments in the matter of simplicity, although considerable liberty is allowed in this respect.

French and English nainsook are the fabrics principally used for dresses. French nainsook has a closer weave and a finer gloss and wears better than the English, which, however, is a softer texture and has as many admirers as the other. Sometimes only a hemstitched hem finishes the bottom of the skirt, and drawn-work adorns the waist. Hand-run or hemstitched tucks or rows of drawn-work or fancy stitching are introduced in the skirt in other instances, and the waist is correspondingly trimmed. Personal fancy always governs the choice both of material and decoration. Twelve dresses are usually made up, four of the number being more fanciful than the rest, for special occasions, while among the remainder there are some very simple ones for morning wear.

A pretty dress is made of French batiste. The skirt is decorated with several rows of drawn-work separated by fancy stitching, and is gathered to a body having a square yoke showing alternate rows



of drawn-work and stitching. The tiny shirt-sleeves have wristbands corresponding with the yoke, and a narrow frill of real Valenciennes lace is at the neck. The dress was cut by pattern No. 4129, price 10d. or 20 cents.



4129

4129

The choicest dress of all is made for the christening, nainsook or India silk being usually chosen for it. When the cotton fabric is made up, hand-made Florentine, torchon or Valenciennes lace or fine Swiss or nainsook needlework is used for trimming, either alone or in conjunction with fine hemstitched tucks or drawn-work. China silk dresses are frequently decorated with drawn-work, which is made in rows and squares in both

skirts and yokes; and fine Valenciennes lace edging provides the neck and wrist trimming.

A very dainty dress of English nainsook is shown at the full-length figure on page 417. The skirt is made with a deep hemstitched hem and two wide hemstitched tucks above, and is fulled to a body having a pointed yoke made of fine tucking and edged with needlework, a rosette of the trimming being disposed at each side of the yoke. The full sleeves have wristbands that correspond exactly with the yoke. The pattern by which the dress was cut is No. 6119, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The cotton petticoat to be worn under this robe of ceremony may be trimmed to match it.



6119

6119

Very pretty little wrappers, intended to be worn over the gown at night as well as during the day, are made of flannel, cashmere or India silk. Embroidery or feather-stitching is wrought with white, pink or blue silks along all the edges, and narrow satin ribbons to match are used for the closing at the neck and some distance below, and also to draw the little sleeves in closely about the wrists. Cashmere is often preferred to flannel, because it may be laundered without fear of shrinking. Half a dozen wrappers are sufficient. Three of them should be fashioned quite plainly for night wear, but the others may be made as

elaborate as the mother may desire.

A servicable wrapper is made of blue-and-white striped French flannel. The top is laid in plaits that are fancy-stitched to yoke depth with white silk. The collar is in rolling style and is also decorated with fancy stitching, and the sleeves have cuffs that are trimmed to correspond. The pattern of this wrapper is No. 1508, price 10d. or 20 cents.



1508

1508

Half a dozen sacks are usually included in a complete layette, and they may be variously made and decorated. A white or colored hand-knit sack with a straight border is a novelty, and is well liked because it launders perfectly and clings to the body very closely. Then there are the little crocheted sacks, and also dainty ones of flannel or cashmere trimmed with embroidery, fancy stitching, ribbon or lace, in which baby feels so comfortable and looks so well.

A very pretty sack is made of cream-white cashmere and all-over decorated with little stars embroidered with blue silk. The edges of the body, rolling collar and sleeves are scalloped, and the sleeves are full at the back of the wrists. The sack was cut by pattern No. 4299, price 5d. or 10 cents.



4299

4299

4299

For the first few weeks of an infant's life a shawl will be found more practical than a sack, into which it is sometimes difficult to thrust the helpless little arms. Shawls of this kind are square and are made of cashmere or flannel, the edges being embroidered, scalloped, feather-stitched, or simply bound with ribbon. Three or four will be sufficient, and only one of them need be elaborate.

A head-shawl will be found a convenience when it is necessary to carry the baby through halls or rooms where there is likely to be a draught. It is made of flannel or cashmere and has one round corner, which is drawn with a ribbon into the shape of a hood and thrown over the infant's head.

A large number of bibs are provided, two or three dozen being none too many. They are made of piqué or of quilted and em-

broidered nainsook, and are usually trimmed with lace or narrow embroidery. They may be fashioned with a pointed or notched outline, and both styles are included in pattern No. 3382, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

A fancy handkerchief may be used like a bib when baby is taken out for an airing, being arranged at the neck of the cloak. It may be made of fine silk or cotton mull, embroidered or lace-edged, and is to be folded cornerwise and adjusted over a quilted nainsook or piqué bib.



3382

Of bootees, half a dozen pairs are enough. These are knitted or crocheted by hand in wool or in silk-and-wool, or are made of chamois, kid or Suède, fancy-stitched with silk. A very pretty bootee is made of white kid according to pattern No. 4965, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. It consists of a front and a section that forms the sides, sole and upper, and white silk feather-stitching and a white silk lacing supply the decoration. Crocheted or knitted bootees are often preferred to the leather ones until long clothes are laid aside.



4965

4965

For the baby's bath there are robes made of Turkish towelling, in which the little form is snugly wrapped when it leaves the water. Some of these robes are made with a head-piece and others like a wrapper. Pattern No. 2662, price 10d. or 20 cents, is an excellent design for a robe of the latter description. The garment has a seamless back, a rolling collar, and sleeves, and its edges are finished with cotton binding.

A bathing apron, also of Turkish towelling, should be included in the layette. It is designed to protect the nurse's clothing while drying the baby, and is made full, and finished with a belt.

The choice between a coat and a cloak for the cherub's daily outing is more a matter of taste

than of fashion. If a cloak be preferred, it may be made of white Bengaline, silk, cashmere, piqué, etc. A stylish cloak is developed in faille by pattern No. 6034, price 10d. or 20 cents. It has a full skirt joined to a body, and a round cape which is at once protective and ornamental. Curled-silk feather-trimming edges the cape and sleeves. Satin ribbon quilling and bows, or fine quality lace would prove very appropriate decoration.



6034

6034

6034

The stylish cloak shown at the small figure on page 417 is represented in a combination of plain white cashmere and white cashmere figured with pink embroidered silk dots, the design being supplied by pattern No. 6091, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. It has full fronts, a Watteau back, and a collar that turns from the neck and flares both back and front. The sleeves are puffed, and the foundations below the puffs are faced in cuff fashion with white cashmere and decorated with pink silk feather-stitching. The collar agrees with the cuffs in material and decoration. A pretty, close-fitting cap accompanies the cloak. It is made of white cashmere and is trimmed with lace at the edge and a tuft of silk baby ribbon in front. The pattern used in making it is No. 2174, price 5d. or 10 cents. Caps are made of nainsook, silk lace, or silk mull, with lace or Swiss embroidery and ribbon rosettes for trimming. The strings are usually of ribbon.

The daintiest of *point d'esprit* lace or bobbinet veils are shown with ribbon draw-strings, and are found quite as protective as the Shetland wool varieties and less injurious to the eyes.

Half a dozen crib sheets and as many pillow-cases are included in the baby's outfit. The former are made of fine union linen (a mixture of cotton and linen) or French percale, with plainly hemmed sides, and hemstitched hems at the top and bottom. The pillow-cases for soft down pillows are cut from nainsook and trimmed with fine lace edging and insertion, or fine embroidery. Among the pillow-cases there is usually one more fanciful than the rest, intended for the carriage pillow.

A very handsome pillow-case is shown at plate 1. It is made of white China silk and an open-patterned lace insertion, the design of which is prettily displayed against an underlying yellow ribbon. Sheer lace is frilled about the edges, and a three-looped ornament of white cord is adjusted in one corner. A carriage cosy to match is also displayed at the plate. Two three-looped ornaments of white cord are disposed over the lace insertion near one corner, and from the opposite corner starts a full arrangement of

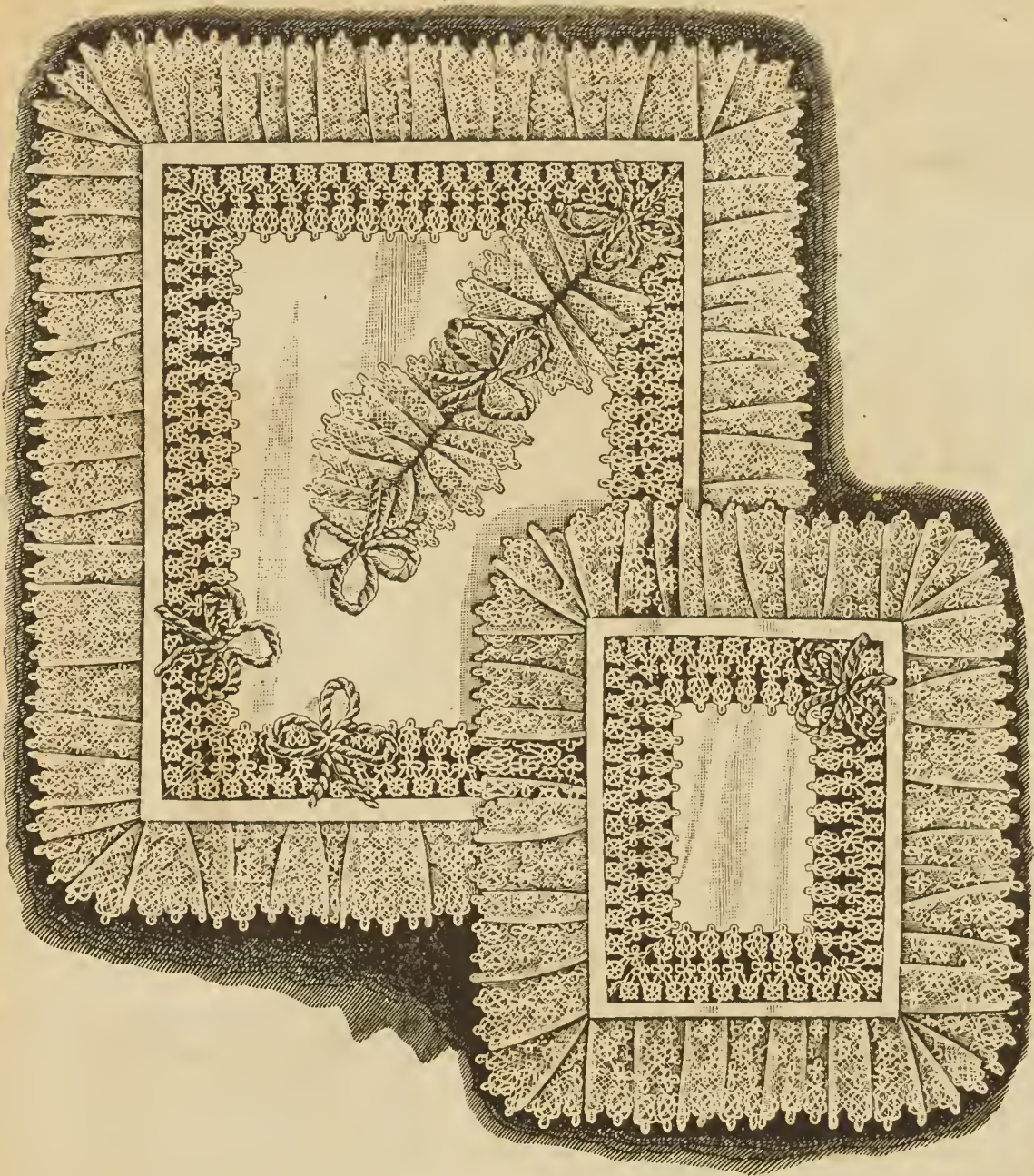


PLATE 1.

lace and cord that crosses the center diagonally more than half way. The artistic toilet-basket illustrated at plate 2 has a gilded willow frame and is covered with white Swiss fulled over white China silk. Bows of blue baby ribbon are arranged upon the cushions and other appointments of the basket, Valenciennes lace



PLATE 2.

is cascaded along the top, and a *valance* of lace falls all round the edge. A bow of wide ribbon is disposed at one side, and others

are tied upon the legs. A tray of Swiss and silk trimmed with ribbon and lace is placed at the bottom of the stand.

Plate 3 shows a hamper of brown-and-white willow, which is newer than all-white. The hamper is lined with white silk and tufted with blue silk buttons. All round the edge is applied lace beading, through which is drawn blue baby ribbon; and a bow of wide ribbon is tacked to the right upper front corner. The pin-cushion is trimmed with lace and ribbon, and the sponge and puff bags with lace only. The appointments of the hamper may be of silver, porcelain or celluloid. When the tray is lifted out of the hamper there is sufficient room for all of baby's wardrobe, save, perhaps, the cloak and eap.

At plate 4 is seen a very pretty puff bag made of daintily flowered China silk. The bottom of the bag is gathered to a silk-covered paste-board disc, round which is arranged a box-plaited frill of ribbon. At the top, the bag is turned down and gathered in by ribbon draw-strings, which cause the top to present a frilled effect.

An oblong sachet for the hamper or chest in which the garments are kept is represented at plate 5. It is made of muslin and filled with corn-starch and violet or orris powder, this mixture being more agreeable and delicate than the pure powder. The muslin is covered with scrim, through which ribbon is run in basket fashion; and each end is decorated with numberless little loops of the ribbon. Some of the lengthwise

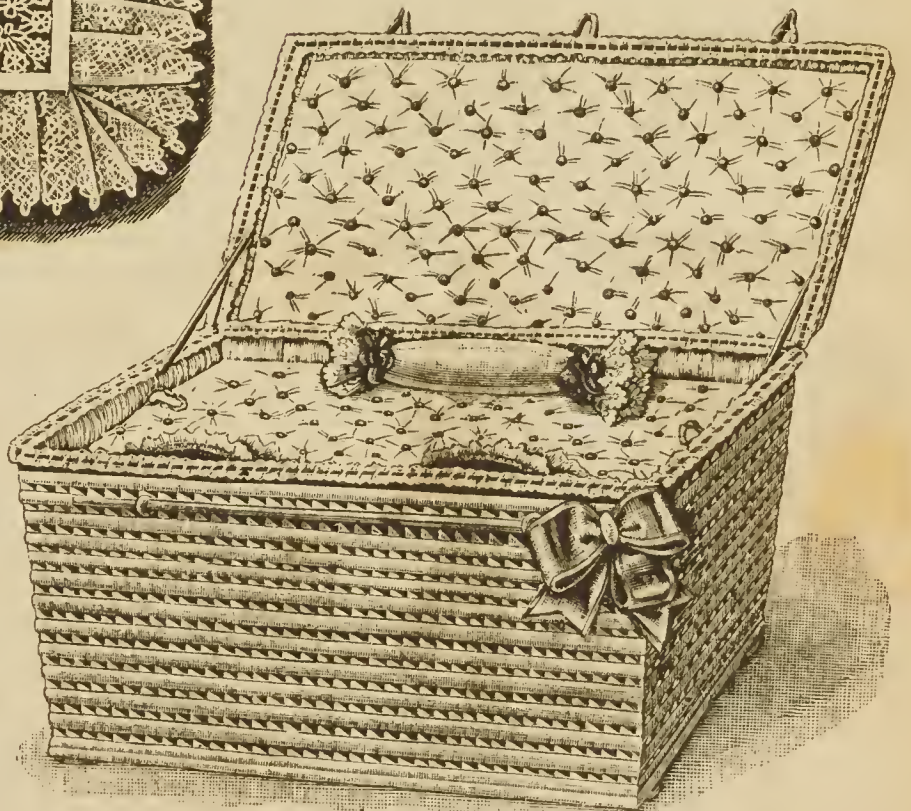


PLATE 3.

threads are drawn out to admit the ribbon, as shown at plate 6; but this is very easily done owing to the open weave of the scrim.

Plate 7 represents a pretty strap to hold baby in chair or carriage. The material is white silk, and a floral design embroidered with silks in the natural colors of the flowers provides the decoration. The strap is tied some distance from the ends with narrow ribbon bows, each consisting of many loops and two long ends, the latter being intended to secure the strap to the carriage or chair.



PLATE 4.

The outlines of a leaf and of a flower and leaf, which appear in the

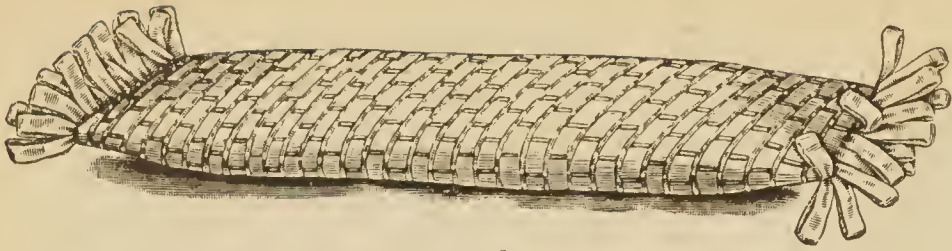


PLATE 5.

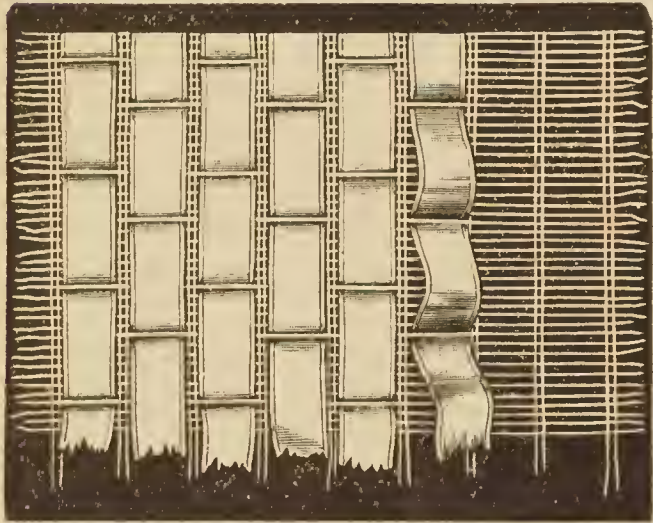


PLATE 6.

embroidery, are shown at plate 8, and are easily worked.

A weighing basket is a useful gift to a young mother, for after its special service is over, it may be used for a toilet or work basket. It has a high handle and is covered with daintily dotted Swiss over silk, and trimmed prodigally with fine Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

The christening outfit includes a shallow, oblong basket. This luxury is usually of white willow and is draped with white China silk shirred and puckered in a most artistic way; and

a wee pillow is provided. A valance of fine lace falls from the edge, and white satin bows are adjusted wherever they will look well.

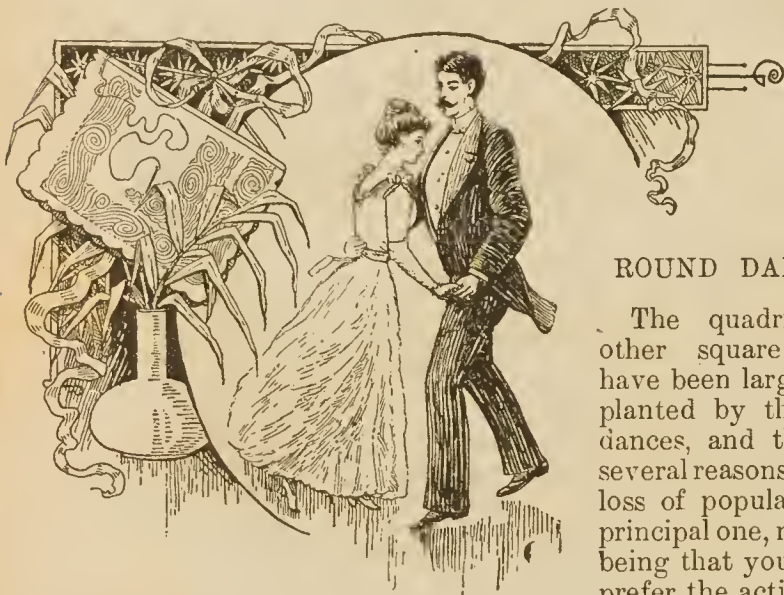
A more practical article than any of the foregoing is the rubber bathtub, which may be neatly folded away when not in use, and will be found particularly convenient when the mother is sojourning in the country.

Of course, greater or smaller numbers of garments than those mentioned above may be provided, according to the mother's inclination; but where there is a desire to make the infantile wardrobe very extensive, it



PLATES 7 AND 8.

is well to consider the growth of the child, which is so rapid that the garments are outgrown long before they are worn out.



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

DANCING.—SIXTH LESSON.

ROUND DANCING.

The quadrille and other square dances have been largely supplanted by the round dances, and there are several reasons for their loss of popularity, the principal one, no doubt, being that young folks prefer the activity of a

gallop, waltz or schottische to the slower and more sedate motions of a square dance. Another reason is that there is seldom room in a private house for a large company to dance in sets, while all may usually indulge in round dancing. Where the home is so luxurious that a ball-room is one of its features, or where there is an art room that may be used for dancing, this objection is overcome; but the house of the average entertainer contains no apartment of this kind, and the square dances have, therefore, been somewhat neglected during recent years. Still another reason for the decline of the quadrille is that it is liable to bring one in contact with objectionable persons. This is most likely to occur at public balls, and many ladies now refuse to participate in square dances at such affairs, unless in sets made up of friends. It is different with round dances, for the lady may choose her partners, and a little crowding or jostling need not mar the delight of the "poetry of motion."

The common belief that it is impossible to learn round dances without a partner is absurd. Self-balance cannot be acquired if one leans continually upon another, and the beginner should learn to dance well by himself before he asks anyone to accompany him. Nine-tenths of the practice required to learn round dancing may be performed alone, and for the remainder a partner is necessary. The learner must first master the exact motions of a dance, and then the proper accent. For instance, after learning to waltz forward and backward, one should practise making the same motions while

turning first to the right and then to the left, and should next learn to change from the turn to the pursuit, either forward or backward, and back to the turn, both to the right and to the left. By thus familiarizing himself with the changes of the dance, the pupil acquires balance, elasticity, endurance and expertness. All this should be done alone, for until the learner can move properly himself it would be discourteous to ask others to move with him.

METHOD OF HOLDING PARTNERS.—It is not necessary for one dancer to actually support or control the other. The fundamental purpose of both should be to dance together in perfect unison of time and motion. The manner of joining for the dance is, however, of the greatest consequence. It is a sad mistake for a man to hold his partner closely, for the position is decidedly indelicate and prevents free and graceful motion.

The method of joining followed by all refined dancers and taught in the best schools is as follows:

The gentleman faces the lady and offers her his left hand, at the same time making a slight bow. The lady places her right hand in the gentleman's left, and he then extends his right arm in a direct line to the side, bending it at the elbow so as to form an acute angle. The lady places herself in this angle, with the center line of her person opposite the line of the gentleman's right side, and with her body parallel with his. When thus placed, each dancer will be looking over the other's right shoulder, and the effect of the posture may be improved by the lady turning her head slightly to the left.

The lady, if not too short, places her left hand upon the gentleman's right shoulder, the fingers being hooked so as to appear in front. The gentleman's right hand should rest upon the lady's back, and should be placed as near the waist as possible, so as not to remove the upward pressure of the elbow directly under her shoulder, as the elbow is the lady's support and must be held with sure but gentle firmness. The gentleman's hand at the back should rest very lightly, and whenever possible it should be slightly raised; for if held continuously in the same position the hand is likely to perspire and leave a mark on the lady's dress. To render such a mishap impossible, the gentleman should always wear gloves.

Both dancers should bend forward slightly from the hips upward until their shoulders are only three or four inches apart, the distance between the dancers increasing downward. This position leaves the lower limbs perfectly free and prevents contact of the knees, which is to be carefully avoided. The gentleman's left arm and the lady's right should be extended downward, the joined hands being held three or four inches from both dancers' bodies, and each arm forming a gentle curve from the shoulder downward. The gentleman does not sustain any weight with his left arm, all the guiding and changing being done with the elbow under the lady's arm.

This position for dancing is perfectly modest and refined, no more personal contact occurring than when a lady takes a gentleman's arm for promenading. The gentleman usually guides his partner, who follows his every movement; but if circumstances require it, the gentleman may be guided by the lady.

In round dancing the proper attitude should always be maintained without any visible effort. An extended leg should never be bent, bending being confined to the knee from which a motion is made. When the feet are moved the heels should pass close together and should be kept half an inch from the floor. In raising the foot the toe should be the last part to leave the floor, and in lowering it the toe should be the first part to touch. An effort should be made to keep the feet continually at a right angle.

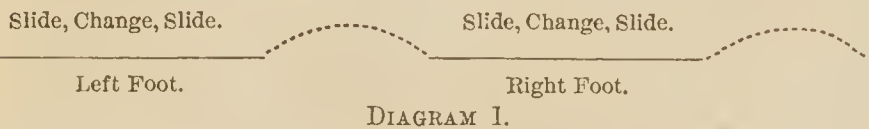
TO DANCE THE GALLOP.

The novice should commence with the gallop, as this is the simplest of the round dances, both in motion and accent. The gallop is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, and two of the radical motions, the *Slide* and the *Change*, are used in the following order: *Slide, Change, Slide; Slide, Change, Slide*, etc. These are repeated in every possible direction. Set to music, the movements are accented in the following way:



THE PRACTICE.—To begin with, the learner should practise the slide in every direction. First the side slides, two to the left and two to the right, should be repeated to and fro many times. Then the forward slides should be executed in a straight line, two with the left foot and two with the right, until the end of the room is reached, when backward slides should be made in the same way.

Right Turn.



After these slides have been thoroughly mastered, practise turning while sliding. The right and the left turns must be carefully dis-

tinguished, for they are often very puzzling to the beginner. Turning to the right means turning the body toward the right arm, and turning to the left, turning the body toward the left arm. In making the right turn, a study of diagram I will be of assistance. Let us suppose, for instance, that the gentleman is facing the bottom of the page in diagram I, and makes two slides along the first line with the left foot, as shown. He then turns his body with a quick twist half round to the right. The heel is raised from the floor, so that the foot will easily turn with the body. The right foot follows the dotted line and falls upon the succeeding straight line, when the same movements are executed with the right foot. One complete revolution of the body is thus made; and the movements are again repeated.

At the beginning the lady is facing the top of the page in diagram I, and executes the movements in a manner the reverse of that followed by her partner. That is, she performs the first *slide, change, slide*, with her right foot, then a half-turn, next the *slide, change, slide*, with the left foot, and then another half-turn, making a full revolution of the body.

It will not be difficult to make the left turn after the right turn has been mastered. The movements are made according to diagram II.

Left Turn.



The gentleman stands with his face toward the bottom of the page; and after the first *slide, change, slide*, with the left foot, he makes the turn to the left, the right foot following the dotted line; then follows another *slide, change, slide*, this time with the right foot, then another turn to the left, and so on.

The left turn for the lady is done in a similar manner. She faces the top of the page, and makes the first movements with the right foot, then a turn to the left, next the *slide, change, slide*, with the left foot, another turn to the left, and so on.

The most difficult parts of this dance are the changes from the right turn to the left turn, and *vice versa*, known as the *Backward Change* and the *Forward Change*.

BACKWARD CHANGE.—(This is described for the gentleman only, as the lady's change is exactly the reverse and may be easily understood from the following directions.) After the half-turn to the right upon the left foot, the two slides which follow with the right are made directly backward; then in taking the following two slides with the left foot, the dancer begins the left turn or reverse. When the right turn is resumed after the two slides of the right foot, the two slides with the left foot are made backward, and then the right turn begins again with the right-foot slides.

FORWARD CHANGE.—After the two slides with the right foot in turning to the right, the next two slides with the left foot are directly forward, and then the reverse begins with the right. To change back to the right turn, two slides are made directly forward with the right foot, and then the right turn begins upon the left foot.

Practice will soon render all these changes simple to the beginner, for after the turning has been mastered it is very easy to execute the other changes.

TERPSICHORE.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GARMENT-MAKING.—No. 16.

MODES OF MAKING AND FINISHING THE NEW SKIRTS.

Early nineteenth century fashions are copied in the new Empire and 1830 skirts as faithfully as *fin de siècle* tastes will permit. In general character these modish skirts resemble their original models, but differ from them in certain details. All the new skirts are voluminous, and some have the smoothness about the hips which characterized, first the habit and later the bell styles, while others are made with fulness all round the top. Whether full or clinging at that point, however, the skirt invariably flares from the figure toward the bottom in rolling folds or flutes that result naturally from the peculiar shaping; and the flare, except when a soft effect is desired in thin or sheer goods, is preserved by means of a stiff interlining or underfacing. This interlining or underfacing, though stiff, must be of a pliant nature, varying in texture according to the material used in the skirt; the same flowing or flaring effect is desirable in the skirt, whether it be made of a sheer or a heavy fabric.

Hair-cloth, linen canvas, grass linen and crinoline are the materials preferred by most dressmakers for stiffening skirts. When the skirt is to be lined so that the edges of the seams will not show on the wrong side, the stiffening material is fastened to the lining so as to come between the lining and outside fabric; and it extends to a depth varying from four to eighteen inches.

Hair-cloth is sometimes used for interlining skirts of walking length made of heavy fabrics, such as cloth; but, except for skirts with long trains, it is far less desirable than either linen canvas or grass linen; for in interlining a skirt with hair-cloth there is considerable more labor called for, as the edges must be bound with closely woven stay linen, else the hairs will gradually come out through the material. This will be necessary in piecing out the hair-cloth as well as in finishing the upper and lower edges, and all joinings of hair-cloth should be made in hand-sewed lapped seams. Some dressmakers use hair-cloth at the back and

canvas or crinoline at the front. Grass lincn and linen canvas are used with all materials, except those of very light weight. When a flaring effect is desired from the hips, the interlining is used throughout the skirt. Stiffened Canton flannel, called padding, is often used instead of canvas, especially when the stiffening material is not to be covered by the lining or by an extra facing; the fleecy side is then left on the inside of the skirt, so as to be as soft as possible against the shoes.

For sheer or light goods, crinoline or tarlatan is preferred, and whether it shall extend to the knee or quite to the belt is left to the option of the wearer.

Sheer or thin goods that are preferred in their soft, clinging folds are pretty made up without lining or interlining, being softly underfaced or hemmed at the bottom, and adjusted over a plainly finished petticoat cut the same shape as the outside if a color be desired, or in any preferred shape, if lawn, embroidered flouncing, etc., be liked. The fashionable flaring effect is produced by wearing both skirts over an Empire petticoat that is gored to flare well at the bottom and made with a very deep, full flounce that falls over narrow, gathered ruffles to further increase the flare. The pattern of this Empire petticoat is No. 6109, price 1s. or 25 cents.

When sheer or thin fabrics are to be made up over a lining, the skirt is interlined throughout with tarlatan or thin crinoline, and may be worn without the outer petticoat above mentioned; the general effect, however, is not as pretty as when the skirt is unlined, though an advantage is gained in concealing the edges of the seams. For thin, flimsy silks, an interlining of Canton flannel of inferior quality will prove very effective in giving apparent body to the silk. The fleecy side is placed next the silk so that the latter clings to it. This interlining will be used throughout the skirt, and will be applied as directed under "Skirts of Thin or Sheer Goods" below. Besides the interlining, a lining of any preferred material is used. The *balayeuse*, or as many term it, the dust ruffle, is no longer considered essential to the skirt, but a narrow, bias underfacing of velveteen gives general satisfaction, and should be applied in such a manner that it will not be visible below the skirt.

Several approved methods of lining and stiffening skirts are described in detail below.

LINING AND STIFFENING.

When the skirt is to be made so that the edges of the seams will show on the inside of the skirt, the edges of the outside material and lining are included in the one sewing. The edges of such seams are then pressed open or turned to one side and overcast, bound or pinked where they will show above the stiffening. The stiffening is then fitted to the lower part of the skirt.

If the lower part of the stiffening is to be covered with an underfacing of the material or other preferred goods, the top of this underfacing may be turned in and stitched flatly to the stiffening or may be stitched on and turned down over the seam. If a plainly finished lower edge be preferred, lay the stiffening with its attached underfacing on the outside of the skirt, with the underfacing next the right side of the material and the lower edges even; join the lower edges in an ordinary seam, and turn the stiffening and facing up underneath at the sewing. The top of the stiffening may be bound, turned in or left raw, as preferred, and felled or cross-stitched to the lining, care being taken not to catch the outside material in with the sewing.

If the lower edge of the skirt is to be finished with braid or velveteen, fasten the top of the underfacing to the stiffening so that the lower edge of the underfacing will extend about three-eighths of an inch below the lower edge of the stiffening. This is done so that the stiffening will not have to be turned with the other parts at the lower edge, thus avoiding incurring two unnecessary extra thicknesses, and still further, so that the lower edge of the stiffening will not come in contact with the fold made by turning the velveteen or braid and thus wear through. Place the velveteen or braid over the skirt, with the right sides together and the lower edges even; seam it to the skirt along the lower edge, turn it up underneath at the seam, and fasten the top to the underfacing.

SOMETHING ABOUT SLEEVES.—Quite in accordance with the amplified, stiffened skirts are the drooping, puffed sleeves, which are likewise a revival of a fashion of the same period. In those days of quaint modes dress shoulders sloped abnormally below the shoulder-line, and this condition was emphasized by the drooping sleeves. The fashionable woman of to-day protests vehemently against a return of the exaggerated length of shoulder and is content to adopt only the drooping sleeve, which is far more graceful and picturesque.

The present sleeve, whether it be a *gigot*, a globe puff or an elongated puff, no longer stands with the formal erectness of a past season. It is made to droop, not despondently as if saddened by its

The neatest way of lining and finishing a skirt is to close the seams of the outside and lining separately, making the seams so that their edges will come on the wrong side of the lining, as well as on the wrong side of the outside portion. The stiffening is then fitted to the lower part of the lining on the wrong side so that it will come between the lining and outside, and is fastened to the lining. In making the lining and outside separately in this way, extreme care should be taken to keep the lining and outside exactly the same shape.

Now, to adjust the lining to the skirt, two methods may be followed. One is to arrange the lining over the outside, with the right sides together, stitch the lower edges together, and then turn the lining inside of the skirt, placing the seams and upper edges even, and tacking the seams together. This method, however, necessitates considerable care in adjusting the parts so that the lower edges will remain even when the skirt is worn. The other method is to put the lining inside the skirt and tack the edges of the seams together above the stiffening; then put the skirt on a figure, draw the parts so that they will not drop one below the other when finished, and join or baste them together. If braid or velveteen is not to be used, turn under the edges and draw or blind sew them together. If braid or velveteen is to be used, put it on as directed above. With nearly every finish, it is best to cut the stiffening so that its lower edge will come about three-eighths of an inch from the lower edge of the skirt, and to sew flatly to the stiffening bias strips of thin lining goods to make up the length; this is done so that the thin material will catch in with the seam and hold the stiffening, instead of stitching in the stiffening and making the edge unnecessarily thick.

SKIRTS OF THIN OR SHEER GOODS.

To obtain the same flowing or flaring effect in skirts of thin or sheer goods as in skirts of heavier texture, underlay the material with tarlatan or crinoline of the same shade. Tarlatan is preferred with very sheer goods. Whichever is used, a lining of any preferred material is also desirable, as the crinoline or tarlatan is merely for interlining.

Before cutting out a skirt from sheer material, lay the goods in the piece on the tarlatan or crinoline, being careful to have both the lengthwise and crosswise threads run in straight lines; then baste the material to the crinoline or tarlatan with a basting-over stitch, such as is illustrated at figure No. 1, calculating by placing the pattern on the goods where the edges of the pattern will come, and making the basting a little in from the edges of the pattern so that the edges will not be displaced after the garment is cut out.

When piecing is necessary, the crinoline or tarlatan should be cut exactly like the outside material and the piecing of the two fabrics made in the same seam; this is done so that the edges of the seams will not lie against the outside material and show through. Now cut out the lining. Any piecing that may be necessary in the lining need not come at the same places as in the outside, unless there is a possibility of these seams showing through the outside and interlining.

If the skirt is to be made with the edges of the seams to show on the wrong side, close the seam or seams of the skirt, including the edges of the outside, interlining and lining all in one sewing. The edges of such seams may be opened or turned to one side and overcast, bound or pinked, as preferred. Underface the skirt to any depth desired.

If the skirt be preferred finished so that the edges of the seams will not show on the inside, close the seam or seams of the outside and crinoline together, and make the seam or seams of the lining separately. The skirt may be further stiffened, if desired, one of the forms above mentioned being adopted.



FIGURE NO. 1.

fall, but to emphasize the breadth of shoulder. When the material from which the sleeve is made is soft and flimsy, as in the case of Summer silks and *crêpe*-like woollens, a light stiffening is often desirable, and this is supplied by a thin crinoline lining, cut the same shape as the outside. Sleeves of heavier goods, such as serges, poplins and kindred fabrics, may be similarly lined or not, as preferred. Some dressmakers use a stiff muslin for this lining. Tarlatan, as in skirts, is used in sleeves of sheer goods, but these are sometimes permitted to droop and fall in natural folds without the assistance of stiffening, the shaping of the patterns being such as to produce the downward droop and the many graceful folds without it.

SOME MORE ROUGH PLACES.

Many a housewife finds a decidedly rough place in the laundry, while the ordinary maid-of-all-work is very frequently acquainted with none but the most rudimentary laundering processes; and faded cottons and shrunken and yellowed woollens are the usual result of the combined ignorance of mistress and maid. One of the imperative duties of Spring, the period of house-cleaning, is the washing of the blankets used during the Winter, and unless this work is intelligently done, the outcome is anything but a joy to the housekeeper's heart.

Blankets should never be laundered in hot water, as it is certain to shrink them and make them yellow. Moreover, the various waters used, both for washing and rinsing, should be of the same temperature, which certain good authorities claim should not be above 100 deg., Fahrenheit. Strong ammonia should take the place of soap when blankets are to be washed, two table-spoonfuls to each gallon of water being the proper proportion. Place the ammonia in the wash-tub, then lay a blanket on the bottom of the tub, and immediately pour the warm water over it. The fumes of the ammonia will penetrate the blanket and destroy both grease and dust. If there are any badly soiled spots, rub them between the hands, and the stains will disappear. Move the blanket up and down in the water, flapping the fabric together, and pressing it down and lifting it many times. Then rinse the blanket in clear, warm water, pass it through the wringer, and hang it in the shade to dry. Blankets should never be washed when the temperature is below freezing point, as the cold is certain to shrink them.

Ammonia is a blessing to the housewife, but the so-called household ammonia is so variable in quality that it is the best plan to have a reliable apothecary put up the quantity desired. It will not be more costly than the prepared ammonia, and is sure to be good. The Welsh people use ammonia in a crude form for cleaning their homespun yarns made from the natural wools. In fact, no better means has yet been discovered for extracting either the sheep's grease or the exhalations from the human skin.

The process above described for washing blankets is also most effective for purifying natural wool underwear. These articles should not be rubbed or wrung with the hands, as this would help to shrink them; they should be passed through the wringer the same as blankets.

White flannel trousers may be easily and satisfactorily washed by the use of ammonia in the proportion given above. Hang them wrong side out in the shade to dry, and be careful not to wring them in any way, as this would impair their shape. Suspend them by the waistband, and as the water collects in the lower hems, simply press it out with a dry towel. Repeat this process several times; and while the trousers are still quite damp, remove them from the line, and press without turning. When they have been ironed perfectly dry, turn them, and press a crease down the front of each leg.

When the baby's embroidered flannel skirts and blankets are soiled, the best plan is to wash out the spots without putting the articles in water. The dainty embroideries would be almost ruined by their first contact with water; so if they are much soiled, they should be sent to a professional scourer for a dry cleaning. When a garment is only slightly defiled, however, place a table-spoonful of ammonia in a two-quart bowl, lay the soiled part of the fabric in the bowl, and nearly fill the latter with lukewarm water; the spots, unless very obstinate ones, will disappear when the material is dabbled up and down in the water. Flannels should never be blued, and crocheted skirts and edgings, should be pulled and shaken well into shape before being hung to dry.

For old white flannels that have turned yellow there is a process of bleaching that the amateur will find productive of good results. When the flannels are about half dry, hang them on cords in a tight box or barrel, place a few live coals in a flower-pot saucer set on a brick in the bottom of the receptacle, sprinkle powdered sulphur on the coals, and cover the box or barrel tightly. The articles must not be hung too close to the coals, for fear of scorching. Sulphur fumes being very corrosive, the bleaching should obviously be done in the open air or in a room with closed doors and open windows. Too much sulphur will rot the fabrics; a tea-spoonful is sufficient for an ordinary barrel. After the articles have bleached for half an hour, remove them, and press all except blankets, which should never be ironed. The iron should not be too hot, and a piece of muslin should be laid over the goods while they are being pressed. If a smooth surface is desired, press until the garment is perfectly dry; but if the nap is to be raised, remove the muslin while the steam is rising.

Not the least difficult of the problems which confront the inexperienced laundress is the "doing up" of the delicate cotton gowns that now form so important a part of every Summer wardrobe. The making of cottons into dresses for the children of the family is a not inconsiderable portion of the mother's work, and it would be a serious matter if a single visit to the laundry were to destroy all their color and freshness. Cheap, highly colored cottons seldom, if ever, wash well, and we have no advice to offer regarding this class of goods; but good ginghams, chambrays, the dainty sprigged dimities and all the other reliable cotton cloths may be successfully laundered if intelligently treated. Cotton goods will scarcely ever fade if they are allowed to lie for some hours in a bath prepared by dissolving salt in boiling water in the proportion of half a pint to a quart of water. Place the dresses in the water while it is still warm; and after they have laid for several hours, wring them out, and wash in the usual way. This process is only necessary before the first visit of the garments to the laundry. Some skilled housewives set the color in such cottons by the use of the acid bath. This is prepared by adding enough acetic acid or vinegar to give the water a sour taste.

The dainty-hued muslins that are much too delicate to be subjected to the influence of ordinary soap or starch must be laundered in rice-water. To this class belong the beautiful organdies, and the Comostatistes, which are new and popular fabrics of a wonderfully thin and sheer texture. To stiffen any cotton dress with starch is now regarded almost as a desecration, and no woman who is well informed will allow it. Such garments must be clear and crisp, but must hang in soft folds without a hint of stiffness. To prepare the rice-water, boil half a pound of rice in the clothes boiler with two or three gallons of water; and as soon as the rice is soft (twenty minutes of boiling will usually suffice), drain off the water, and wash the soiled muslin in it while it is still hot, using no soap. Place the rice in a porcelain bowl or a pan; and after the dress has been washed in and wrung from the rice-water dip it in the soft rice, rubbing the latter over the entire dress. Then place the garment in lukewarm water, rinse off the rice entirely, and hang in the shade to dry. The process may be varied as follows: First wash the dress in the softened rice, rinse it with lukewarm water, wring dry, and complete the "cleaning" with the strained water in which the rice was boiled. Dry flour is a familiar agent for cleansing woollens and even stained furniture-covers; and this application of rice starch and gluten simply carries out the same idea. Muslin treated in this way will be found to possess just the desired degree of stiffness.

Muslins may also be stiffened by washing them in water in which bran has been boiled. The chief point to be remembered in washing cottons is that soap must never be directly applied to them. After the color has been set, if the rice process is considered too "fussy," the garments may be washed in water in which soap has been dissolved; and it is safest to use a white soap. Sometimes gray or buff linen will mysteriously spot in laundering. Allowing a table-spoonful of black pepper to every gallon of the washing water will prevent this trouble.

Still another problem of the laundry is the proper treatment of the silk skirts now so generally worn. Chemists sell tiny vials of coloring, which may be used to augment that of the silk, for washing is sure to rob the material of some of its pretty color. To wash a pink silk waist, rub it gently between the hands in lukewarm water in which white or Castile soap has been dissolved; then squeeze out the water with a moderate pressure, and rinse in tepid water to which have been added a few drops of prepared "lake color," using enough of the color to produce a delicate shade of pink. Dry the waist quickly, being careful that it is just damp enough to iron when taken from the line. Garments of this kind should never be sprinkled and rolled up preparatory to ironing, as this would surely spot the silk. If the silk by chance is allowed to become too dry, it should be dipped in the water and again dried. In ironing lay thin muslin over and under each part of the garment, so that the moisture may be at once absorbed instead of being held as steam in the silk to darken it. The iron must not be too hot. In washing a blue silk shirt liquid blue should be used as above directed; and for yellow shirts there is a preparation of saffron sold by chemists that will reinforce the color satisfactorily. If a blue fabric has faded, the acid bath is said to be a good restorative, but it is best to experiment with a small piece of the silk, because blue dyes differ largely in quality. Lay the silk in the sour water for three or four hours, then press out the water, and wash as directed.

SOUTHERN SKETCHES.—No. 3.

HARD SCUFFLE REVIVAL.



HILLDALE was the pretentious title bestowed by its ambitious inhabitants upon one of the negro suburbs which fringed a certain small Southern town.

Other narrow-streeted outskirts, suggestively distinguished as "Liberia," "Scratch Ankle," "Pigeon Roost" and "de Arsnic," were as populous, and no doubt as religious, since each boasted its church or two; but for the time being the interest of the colored public was centered upon the first-mentioned community, where a grand revival was in progress. Hilldale's house of worship bore the eccentric appellation of "Hard Seuffle," commemorative of early financial as well as soul-saving struggles; and its after labors in the latter direction have proved the name not inappropriate. Here, during three weeks of "protracted meeting," two zealous divines lately waged loud-voiced war against the powers of darkness, and they delivered themselves with such fiery eloquence that the erstwhile unregenerate wept at the "mourners' bench" in nightly increasing numbers, and the "membahs" shouted through exaltation of spirit. This strange confusion—the intoned responses, the wailing chants, the long-drawn exhortations, and the bursts of spontaneous enthusiasm, seemed hardly Christian worship, but even more marvellous were the experiences related with earnest air and quaint expression by such "mourners" as had "come thoo." The minister requested these converts in turn to state their conditions in open assembly. To one he said, "My brother, ef you feels dat you has got 'ligion, stan' up en let de congregation heal yo' 'sperience."

In a ehanting drawl came the "brother's" reply: "I prayed, en I prayed, en yistiddy mawnin er still, small voice sed unter m-e-e, 'Git up, my little one, yo' sins is fergivin you, en yo' soul is sot free.' En I look at my hands, en my hands look new; en I look

at my foots, en my foots look new; en I am s-o glad, en I feel s-o good!"

Another repentant sinner was called upon as follows: "My sister, we wants ter know how come you ter put yo' mind on de reformanee of yo' life, en how you knows yo' sins is blotted out."

"Hits jes' like I tell yer. I come ter study 'bout 'ligion, 'count er bein' skeered down dar ter de berryin' groun'. I studied en I studied, en I prayed en I prayed, en hit look like de load er sin sorter lif. Den hit come ter me dat I must journey on, en I sot out on the strait en narrer path; en when I got dar, de Heaven do' wuz open

How YOU KNOWS YO' SINS IS BLOTTED OUT.

unter me, en I crossed de pearly do'step. I hheard de cherrybim er singin', en I sot on de Heaven bench befo' de Great White Throne—"

"Dat's de trouf!" "Talk hit right, chile!" "Amen, sister!" shouted divers devout listeners at this juncture; but unheeding these, "Sister" Jimson continued: "En de Lamb sed unter m-e-e, 'Yo' sins is cast out, go fo'th en rejoice'; en now, blessed Jesus, I knows my soul is free! Praise de Lawd!"

A third convert deposed thus: "My mind been all to' up, ev'ry sinee de revivus fust begin, en hit 'pear like my soul wuz in torment. I sced de flames erbout me, en my sperit groaned under de grievous bonds. Seem like hit kep' gittin' hotter en hotter, en de bonds dey drawed tighter. Den de Father look down from on h—i—g—h, en spoke unter m—e—e, sayin', 'How is hit wid you, po' sinner, is you repented uv yo' transgresshuns?' En I 'sponded, 'Yea, Lawd,' en den he totch me. I hheard de chains er rattlin' es dey drapt off, en I riz up in de newness er life! Amen!"

Some of the speakers had gone by deep waters, others through dark valleys and burning wastes or along precipitous pathways, while a few wildly extravagant imaginations carried their posses-

sors through regions as fantastic as goblin land. In the latter class was a callow youth, who reeounted that, after much prayer and serious meditation, he was moved to scale a toilsome hill, set with sharp thorns and teeming with malevolent phantoms. But the track he followed was of exeeding whiteness, and afar off he beheld a refulgent being waving a new tin bucket that shone brighter than the sun; whereat his flagging steps quickened, and he ran swiftly until a gateless silver wall was reached. Against the lofty barrier grew a towering pine, which a musical voice bade the wanderer climb, as a means of entrance into the delectable beyond, from whence stole ravishing strains of music. He was further urged in his ascent by the sudden appearance and immediate pursuit of no less a person than his satanic majesty in the guise of a gigantic cow with cruel horns and terrible eyes! The evil beast gained upon him—one moment more, and he would have been impaled upon the horns of the creature, whose fiery breath scorched his bare feet. But the Lord rescued him, healed his infirmities and forgave his sins.

This miraculous narrative elicited snickering tokens of disbelief from sundry of the younger hearers, but the preacher promptly rated these scoffers into crestfallen silence, and then led the congregation through the repetitious verses of a revival hymn, the length of which depends on the ability of the "membahs" to vary the initial word of the following stanza:

"Brothers, don't stay erway;
Brothers, don't stay erway;
Good Lawd say dey's room enough,
Room enough in de Heaven for us all;
My Lawd say dey's room enough;
Den don't stay erway."

In place of "Brothers" are substituted in succession the words "Converts," "Mo'ners," "Backsliders," "Class-leaders," "Deacons" and so on *ad infinitum*, or until the singers grow weary, although weariness and other trivial human matters are often ignored when some poor sinner fancies that redemption has come.

An example of this was lately shown in the case of a mulatto woman, who left her daily tasks and went about the grassy thoroughfares, shouting and declaiming with wild inflections: "Glory! Redemption is come! The Kingdom er Gawd is at hand! He tole me go preach hit ter de world! Come out de wilderness er sin, ye onreginrit! Go git yo' tickets, fer de gospil train's er comin. Dey is no secon' class, de fare is all de same! Glory ter Gawd in de Highest! Glory en amen!"

Such episodes, however, are becoming less frequent as time rolls on and the colored people discard to a greater extent their primitive worship in favor of more conventional forms of religious service. In fact, many negro congregations boast that they allow no shouting, and others quite discourage the relating of "'speriences." This observation applies, in a measure, only to the city churches, for in the country there has been little change from old established customs. Midsummer seldom fails to bring its week of devotional exercises, and circumstances must be indeed untoward that can cause anyone to slight the important day, emphasized as "Big Meeting," when the darkies from miles around meet in solemn conclave under the forest trees. Two stirring sermons, with much praying and singing, furnish food for spiritual digestion, while at noontime the material man fares sumptuously upon the choicest rural viands, among which it is safe to assert that water-melons and fried chieken invariably figure prominently.

"Hard Scuffle's" urban location rendered this luncheon unnecessary when the final Sabbath of "protracted meeting" arrived and a mighty concourse gathered to witness the open-air baptism of converts. Formerly, this rite had been administered as described in Scripture, preacher and candidate going down together into the Jordan of some swift-flowing river; but several narrow escapes from drowning, added to the lack of surrounding conveniences, led to the selection of an artesian pool as a place of immersion.

The rude fence about this center of attraction was encompassed by row after row of patiently waiting spectators long before the appointed hour. The first comers, who in this instance were the least modishly attired, secured the best places, but by judicious



A MEMBER.



pushing and bold daring, even tardy arrivals managed to witness the ceremony. A tall fence near the adjacent colored university offered precarious perches, while the spindling elms near at hand bent under the weight of venturesome boys. The élite, fashionably late, arrived in hired carriages and were compelled to view the spectacle standing on tiptoe upon the seats of their vehicles.

Back and forth the crowd shifted through the dust and glare, displaying a most interesting diversity of shades and ages and fully as striking a variety of costumes. Some of the latter were decidedly of the work-a-day order, a few looked pitifully poverty-stricken, and very many were ludicrous in their absurd incongruity. A pleasant-faced old "auntie" in a crisp cotton dress and antiquated turban stood affably conversing with a gingerbread damsel who flaunted in slazy satin and wore a jaunty hat upon her banged and Psyche-knotted coiffure. Hard by posed a supercilious dude in a ready-made outfit of exaggerated style, his baggy trousers, box coat, Alpine hat and huge *boutonnière* being all the more conspicuous through contrast with the threadbare Sunday apparel of an aged negro on his left, who gazed benevolently upon the assembly through huge green goggles.

The old man's glance could not have fallen upon a more lissome figure than that of his next neighbor, a gray-eyed, wavy-haired quadron girl clad in faded pink calico and sweltering under a heavy fur cape, the lustrous beauty of which, in the wearer's opinion, more than counterbalanced every deficiency in her attire. A similar feeling of self-content beamed from the expansive countenance of a stout yellow matron near by, who evidently believed herself correctly robed in all the habiliments of woe. A long, crumpled crape veil hung from her bonnet, it is true, but she wore a glistening black dress lavishly trimmed with cotton velvet, and Rhinestone earrings sparkled in her fat ears. She was blissfully unconscious of these grave errors in her personal adornment, and if any of the spectators noticed the incongruity of her attire, they quickly lost sight of it when a church official strode forward, dividing the crowd and shouting at the top of his lungs, "Clar de gang-way, dar, make room fer de candy-dates!"

This was easier said than done; and to increase the tumult, a venerable dame changed her premonitory groans and suspirations into actual shouting. "Glory, glory, glory!" she vociferated, "I'm so happy! Glory! My heart is on fire!" So violent were her springs and whirls, that the combined exertions of two muscular "sisters" could scarce sustain the ecstatic creature. Her hat, shawl and kerchief fell off as fast as friendly hands replaced them, and finally she herself, struggling from her companions' grasp, rolled upon the ground, screaming in the excess of her joy: "My chile done come ercross! Thank yer, Jesus, yes I do! Glory ter Gawd, I say! Praise his h-o-l-y name! Glory!"

Various ejaculations of corresponding import broke from many of the bystanders; and, indeed, such impassioned interruptions punctuated the entire ceremony, which began at last when the delayed procession of white-robed candidates filed into the reserved enclosure and stationed themselves, the women to the right and the men to the left, at the water's edge. More time was consumed in a hurried pulling off of shoes, succeeded by a most visible passing of the same from hand to hand, the owner of each pair watching them anxiously until they finally reached their appointed guardian. A very wise precaution, this, else some poor penitent might have had to perform a barefoot penance on his homeward way.

These preliminaries ended, the preacher robed in a long black gown of Mother-Hubbard cut stepped forward and swept a stern look over the expectant multitude. A few cutting phrases sufficed to silence any lingerings of unseemly chatter, and then particular mention was made of contributions which certain delinquent "membahs" must bring to service that night, under penalty of having their names erased from the church books. The preacher then

dropped his conversational tone and pitched his voice to the solemn key suited to the baptismal address.

It was well that the late Autumn sun beat down warmly upon the bareheaded, shoeless candidates, for the opening prayer was long, and so was the slow hymn, given out line by line. Though many of the singers gave but a senseless rendition of the words, about the music itself there was a touching, tearful impressiveness as the sobbing cadences ebbed away into quavering minor strains, only to swell into mellow accord when the air again trembled with the full diapason of harmony. Then it was that the present seemed as nothing, and vague imaginings arose of heathen chants resounding through gloomy, ancient forests; of peaceful fields, and slaves returning at dusk with plaintive melody; of far-off sunny days, when old "mammy" sang sweet, mournful lays to listening children.

The candidates were still swaying to the rhythm of the last verse, when the preacher and three brethren entered the waist-deep water; and after them advanced the first convert, bowing and waving her hands. With the customary words she was immersed, and the preacher, quickly brushing the water from her face, turned her toward the gateway, where eager friends awaited her with wraps. A second and a third followed quietly, but the fourth illustrated the need for the preacher's sinewy auxiliaries. At the words of invocation she shrilly screamed "Glory!" and straightway lashed the green pool into turbid agitation. At the gate she issued forth, dripping but exultant; and casting aside the protecting shawl, she went down the narrow aisle, shouting, falling and glorifying. "Thank Gawd! I know I bin redeemed. Holy, Holy, Holy! I got my deed ter de Promus Lan'. No mo' trial, no mo' triberlashun now!"

Not one of the fifty-four went through the ceremony in silence, and the majority taxed their assisting friends' activity and strength to the utmost. Though many and strange were the expressions of exuberant joy, perhaps none had a sincerer ring than the glad cry of an aged mother who, seeing her son go down to the water, shouted: "I got er right to be happy, now! All I got is in Gawd! Praise His holy name, chillun!" To which the son, looking up, answered simply with a deep "Amen!" But before this the whole company had caught the contagion of religious excitement, and the shouting, stamping, courtesying and flinging of arms, together with groans, eloquent exclamations, and even weird laughter, created a scene baffling description; and the highest pitch was reached when the preacher followed the last wet but triumphant figure and, raising his hand, intoned a fervent prayer of thanksgiving.

The afternoon was waning when the crowd dispersed; and the Rev. Mr. McCalliker, riding home in a hack, was heard to remark to a visiting elder, "One er them candy-dates come mighty near knocking my front teeth out!" Nothing daunted, however, he was the first to give the friendly right hand, when the new members were "fellowshipped in," at the evening service. In orderly processions the "sistren" and brethren followed their pastor's example, until with cordial grasp and warm congratulations each occupant of the honored front seats had been finally invested with church membership.

But let it not be inferred that, because of this lengthy procedure, the usual measure of spiritual edification was in the least curtailed. The three weeks of unremittent duty had no doubt taught the "sleeping echoes" to remain awake until midnight at least, for it was even past that hour when the reverberations of the offertory hymn died away among the rafters of the church, and the people went to their homes through the moonlit streets gravely expatiating upon the wonderful power of "Brer" McCalliker's oratory and the consequent success of "Hard Scuffle" Revival.

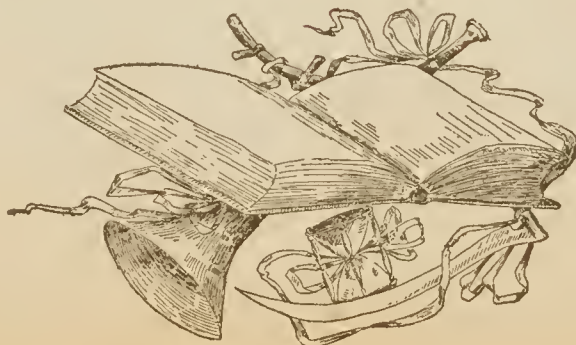
D. M. B.



A SPECTATOR.



DRIPPING BUT EXULTANT.



A SPRINGTIME WEDDING.

All in all, I think it was the prettiest wedding I ever attended; and as—

"In the Spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of love,"

and it is possible that a young woman's fancy may turn in the same direction, perhaps I cannot do better for the edification of my fair young readers than describe the event as I witnessed it.

One morning at table, when one of us quoted the above lines, John, who is a hopeless and crusty old bachelor, remarked that woman's fancy seemed to turn in the direction of love at all times of the year, irrespective of season; if it wasn't love of self, it veered only sufficiently to include new dresses and hats.

Beth, who is not easily subdued and can uphold her sex with considerable valor, neatly retorted that woman's fancy had certainly never seemed to veer in *his* direction.

However, this has nothing to do with the wedding which I started to describe. In the first place, strange to relate, everybody said it was a most suitable match in every respect, and this in itself seemed a highly propitious omen for two young people about to embark upon the somewhat uncertain sea of matrimony.

The groom-elect was handsome, the bride-elect was fair, and both were young and of good family and breeding, and were possessed of sufficient means to dispense with the drudgeries of life. I think everybody was sincerely glad that two such worthy young people were to plight their troth.

Both were popular in society, and consequently a goodly number of invitations were sent out. The Wellington mansion, in which the wedding was to take place, was a spacious, old-fashioned Kentucky home, with high ceilings, immense double parlors and wide halls; so that it really took a large number of people to fill the rooms comfortably and give them a festive air.

The wedding took place in the evening, and the full dress of the guests imparted additional brilliancy to the scene. Apple blossoms supplied the key-note of the decorations. I am a little weak on this point, I fear. Last Spring, during the time of apple-blossoms, I used to walk a mile daily that I might feast my eyes on a great, gnarled apple tree that was one mass of fragrant blooms from top to bottom, and musical throughout the day with the hum of industrious bees.

Indeed, I don't think Nature ever did a more exquisite thing than when she fashioned a spray of apple blossoms—I mean the old-time cluster of buds, and blossoms whose curled petals are dashed with a vivid red that fades into the exquisite pink of a seashell, and whose heart is a storehouse of honeyed perfume. Some of the later varieties doubtless produce finer fruit, but it seems to me that their blossoms lack the beauty and sweetness of the old-fashioned sort.

The moment the guests stepped into the long, wide hall of the Wellington mansion, they were greeted by the daintiness and fragrance of apple blossoms. Great clusters of branches were fastened to the walls, while festoons of pink and white gauze hung gracefully from one bunch to another. The stair-rail was wreathed with green garlands and sprays of apple blossoms, and tall, quaint jars holding flowering branches that looked almost like small trees were placed here and there about the hall.

Pretty as this scene was, however, the parlors presented a far lovelier aspect. The carpets were covered with white crash, the walls were hung with a delicate figured paper showing white and gold on a background that looked like old ivory, and the woodwork was also in white and gold, so that the garlands and festoons of smilax and apple blossoms that wreathed the doorways and window frames and adorned the walls stood forth in beautiful contrast. I had never before seen smilax and apple blossoms associated, and one has to see the combination to fully appreciate the exquisite effect produced by the clusters of delicate blossoms and buds twined with the fragile, graceful smilax.

The rear parlor, which was reserved for the ceremony, was a scene of beauty long to be retained in one's memory. A large mirror filled the space between the two windows, and in front of it a tent-like canopy formed of ropes of smilax and apple blossoms depended from the ceiling. Beneath the canopy was a narrow, slightly raised platform, and at the two front corners were pedestals twined with pink satin and supporting gilded baskets heaped with apple blooms.

Between the two pedestals at the front edge of the platform was

a low trellis of gilded wire entwined with smilax, and on the floor before the trellis were two pink satin cushions trimmed with white silken cord and tassels. A little to the right and left of the cushions were two tall gilded pedestals terminating in branching candelabra, which held candles under pink and white shades. The candles, together with the central chandelier, which was also twined with smilax and apple blossoms, provided a mellow light that was very effective.

A wide frieze around the rooms was made of bands of pink and white China silk looped with ropes of smilax and apple blossoms, and from the four corners of each room were draped bands of the silk that converged above the chandelier.

Across the mantel mirrors were laid graceful apple boughs, among whose twigs a number of birds' nests were cunningly placed. The nests were all last year's, so that no feathered songster was bereft of a home to furnish the suggestive ornaments.

The arch between the two parlors was beautifully decorated, the white fluted pillars being twined with smilax and apple blossoms, while a rope of the same was stretched across the opening, excluding the guests from the back parlor. In the center of the arch hung the monogram of the young couple done in gold.

The orchestra was stationed in the rear of the hall near the back parlor door, behind a screen of foliage; and, for a wonder, they did not play Mendelssohn's wedding march, but some sweet rustic-sounding melody—perhaps the Swedish wedding march, which was well suited to the Spring-like surroundings. The instruments seemed to be mostly flutes, and their bird-like trills and warblings made one almost fancy that a chorus of joyous birds were hidden among the fragrant, blossoming boughs that abounded on every hand.

The music began very softly, and then swelled to louder tones as the bridal procession entered. First came the minister in his clerical robes, then the five bridesmaids, and next two pretty little cousins of the bride, charmingly dressed in quaint costumes, and carrying gilded baskets from which they scattered Spring blossoms before the coming bride and groom.

The happy couple were dressed in the orthodox style. Instead of the regulation bridal bouquet, however, the bride carried a few branches of exquisite apple blossoms, and she wore a spray or two of the same sweet flowers in her hair.

The bridesmaids were permitted more originality in their dressing and availed themselves of the liberty with flattering success. The first one personated Spring, wearing a pale sky-blue gown adorned with delicate green foliage and numerous small bunches of fragrant violets. No less attractive were the others—one in pale-pink decorated with peach blossoms; another in yellow trimmed with primroses; a third in pale-green, with cherry blossoms for ornament; and the fourth in white, with lilies-of-the-valley. Each maid carried flowers to accord with her costume. The tableau as the bridal party grouped about the altar was certainly a very beautiful and artistic one.

After the ceremony had been performed and congratulations offered, and all had registered, the bridal party led the way to the supper room, where another pretty sight awaited the guests. This room had been transformed into a sort of tent of pink and white bunting, decorated with wreaths of greenery caught up by bunches of Spring blossoms.

A large central round table was encircled by smaller ones. The bridal party sat at the large table, which was truly a thing of beauty. A round, shallow basin of water formed a limpid pool, in which gold-fish sported lazily above a bed of pebbles. In the center of this pool played a tiny fountain, and a bank of the greenest moss bordered the outer rim. The moss was liberally sprinkled with sweet white violets and lilies-of-the-valley and was edged with a band of smilax and apple blossoms. A border of pink satin edged with lace was arranged at the outer rim of the table, and upon it were laid the plates of the bridal party.

The smaller tables were prettily decorated with odorous Spring flowers—in fact, on every side one saw dainty evidences that the sweet vernal season had come.

The menu was in perfect keeping with the decoration, being delicious in quality and beautifully served. White, green and pink were the prevailing colors in the different courses. I remember the ices were colored and moulded to imitate various fruits, such as strawberries, apples, apricots, peaches, pears, etc.

"I declare," said I on the way home, "that was such a pretty wedding, I am half tempted to say yes to the very next woman who proposes."

"You may safely say that," retorted Beth, "and yet die a bachelor at a ripe old age."

"Don't judge women by the experience you have had with man's proposing," I replied; for, bless your heart! Beth is no Spring blossom, herself. Beth and I are always exchanging these little pleasantries.

"Well," said I, after a short silence, "wasn't it about the prettiest wedding you ever saw?"

"Yes, it was," she admitted; "but, dear me, I'm afraid the apple crop will be rather short in this section of the country," she added with a little sigh.

Beth is nothing if not practical.

H. C. W.

FLORAL WORK FOR APRIL.

PLUMBAGOS.

Plumbagos are so diverse in habit that different varieties of the order often have to the unscientific eye nothing in common but their generic name. *Plumbago capensis* is one of the most prolific bloomers that can be procured. It may be called an ever-bloomer, as the same plant can be made to produce blossoms continually, in Winter as well as Summer. The flowers are of a peculiar shade of blue that cannot be matched by anything else in the floral world, and as blue flowers are always scarce, especially in Winter, all lovers of the beautiful will do well to add this variety to their collection. When bedded out in Summer the plant produces a constant supply of blossoms, for as soon as one truss fades, another is ready to take its place. On the approach of Winter the plant can be potted for the house, where it will add greatly to the beauty of the window garden, its soft blue flowers harmonizing charmingly with all other floral tints.

Plumbagos like a rich, sandy soil, with plenty of water, and as the flowers are very delicate in texture, a half shaded situation is best adapted for their growth. In order to keep up a succession of blooms the plants must be pruned or cut back frequently, since the flowers are produced on the new wood in the same manner as roses, every new shoot being tipped with clusters of blossoms. Therefore, as the wood becomes old, it should be pruned away and the plant supplied with a little liquid fertilizer to encourage it to make new growth. When the plant is reared in a large pot or tub, it will soon form a huge mass, which will be constantly in bloom if regularly pinched back.

Plumbago capensis alba is an exact counterpart of *Plumbago capensis*, except in the color of its flowers, which are creamy white. *Plumbago coccinea superba* produces flower racemes from twelve to fifteen inches in length, the blossoms being of a satiny texture and of a brilliant earmine tint. This variety also blooms a long time. Red, white and blue plumbagos planted together in one pot present a unique and handsome appearance when in bloom, the effect being that of a single plant bearing flowers of different hues.

Plumbago larpenæ is a distinct and valuable addition to the list of permanent or hardy flowering plants. Its blossoms are of a rich, dark shade of blue and are highly ornamental. This fine variety is strongly recommended for edging walks, beds or borders; the plants grow in compact clumps about as broad as they are high (twelve inches), and from the middle of July until the arrival of severe frost they are covered with their lovely rich violet-blue flowers.

SOME DESIRABLE NEW PLANTS.

A novelty of the highest order that all lovers of the fuchsia will hail with delight is the new white variety, "Countess of Aberdeen." The tube sepals and corolla are all of a pure waxy white. As fuchsias have heretofore always embraced two colors in their blossoms, a perfectly white one is certain to attract wide attention.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the dwarf French cannas has succeeded in obtaining a cross between the ivy geraniums and the zonales; the foliage of the new species shows the blending of the two races, having the form of the ivy and the substance and size of the zonales.

A variegated form of the well known *impatiens sultana* is now offered. The leaves are dark-green, prettily marked with white, and the flowers show a deep shade of rosy carmine. The contrast thus produced is very marked, giving the plant a unique appearance.

A fine yellow Spring-blooming amaryllis is another of the season's novelties worthy of particular notice. It rivals the famous "Golden Yellow," and is much cheaper. This new amaryllis may be ordered as *A. sulphurea* (*zephyranthes*).



PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Plants received by mail this month should be wrapped in paper and placed in shallow pans of water that is comfortably warm to the hand, where they should remain for from twenty minutes to half an hour. This revives their leaves and increases their vitality. The soil for potting should be composed of about two-thirds rotted sod or good rich garden soil, one-sixth sand and one-sixth well composted manure. New pots should be thoroughly soaked and old ones well washed before being used, and they should be but one size smaller than those in which the plants were originally grown. Do not fill the pots entirely with earth; leave sufficient space to hold a supply of water. After the plants are potted the earth should be firmly pressed down upon the roots, and enough water should be supplied to soak well to the bottom of the pot. The plants should then be shaded from the sunlight for three or four days, and water gently sprinkled over the leaves every morning and evening, care being taken not to make the soil too wet or soggy. Avoid extremes; too much water is as detrimental as not enough to freshly potted plants.

A few early tube-roses may now be started in a warm place in the house, but be sure they receive no check in setting out. Tube-roses will not endure much cold.

All annuals desired for bedding should be started in hot-beds, or boxes in the house, that they may attain a size suitable for transplanting by the time the ground outside has become warm. By this method blossoms will be procured much earlier than when the seeds are sown in the open ground. Very small seeds should be simply scattered over the surface of the bed and a little soil sprinkled over them; but the larger kinds should be planted at a depth of from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch, according to their size, and the soil "firmed" down over them.

Remember it is very easy to develop too much heat under glass in mild weather; in fact, there is more danger from heat than cold if the hotbed is properly constructed. Therefore, whenever the sun shines warmly and there is not a strong wind, the sash should be lifted more or less to temper the heat.

A. M. S.

DRESS: ITS MORALS, FITNESS AND CARE.

FIRST PAPER.

Both good and bad morals may be involved in the subject of attire and personal adornment. She who is ostentatiously or extravagantly gowned, or who decorates herself too profusely with jewels, is guilty of an offence against morality, although the sin is seldom committed knowingly, since few women would consciously disobey the code of good taste, and fewer still would intentionally violate the ethics of raiment. A woman may not understand the laws of proper gowning, but she follows what she believes to be the best fashion or the most charming custom. Many of her blunders, therefore, are due to an unconscious ignorance of what the best forms and styles are but it is only a lack of moral perception that permits her to spend more money and time than is proper upon her personal adornment.

It is while they are ruled by vanity that most women squander their substance upon dress, although sometimes they are victims of the silly pride of husbands, lovers or fathers; but they are seldom tempted by motherly or sisterly persuasion to make unwarrantable outlays for personal ornament or to array themselves too richly to suit their means and their surroundings. There are women who have the gift—if it be a gift, and not an acquired accomplishment—of clothing themselves effectively without an unwise expenditure of money for too costly fabrics, or of time and energy in the designing and completion of their raiment. She who dresses well without extravagance is sure to be admired and respected, especially if her toilettes bear no evidence that she has devoted her very best mental gifts to their preparation.

It is amusing, or would be if it were not pathetic, to study a vain woman when arrayed in gowns and bonnets that have evidently cost her an excessive amount of money and exertion. That she has reached her ideal of elegance by means of heartrending anxieties is clearly indicated by her suppressed but unconcealed restlessness. There is an evident fear that somebody will miss the finest effects of her display, for even when she is herself entirely satisfied with her gowning, she is constantly on the alert to compel continued admiration. Such a woman is apparently convinced that she and her clothing are one, and that the result is wholly admirable.

On the other hand, she who dresses too simply and inexpensively to suit her position and age, also sins against good taste. It is her duty to those who need the results of their industry to devote a fair amount to the purchase of suitable raiment and thus supply work for the hands of industrious bread-winners. To expend less than a just proportion of one's income upon dress is mean-spirited and bad form. When untasteful dressing is a result of indolence or thoughtlessness, it becomes almost an immorality. An inconsiderateness that prevents a person thinking all round a subject in order to discover his or her duty may very properly be regarded as a moral shortcoming.

It is rightly claimed that self-respect in attire is not a natural endowment and that it cannot be intelligently cultivated in childhood. Cleanliness and orderliness may be learned early, but morals in dress are the fruit of thoughtfulness and an understanding of the distinct relations between means and duties. This kind of self-respect has been known to spring into being and even to thrive vigorously in the light and warmth of refined example, but, as a rule, it is bred into a girl by a matured adviser. Spontaneous reformations are by no means of frequent occurrence; the best developments in the morals of dress are attained through direct instruction.

It must not be understood that excess in the matter of personal ornament is more reprehensible morally than slovenliness or indifference to appropriateness, for it is not, although it may cause greater material distress to the provider, while the results of untidiness or incompleteness affect the offender only. Both faults testify to an obliquity of character—one leading toward giddiness and the other toward indelicacy and uncomeliness. These errors make friendships difficult if not impossible, and even esteem not easy to maintain.

Unfortunately there are not a few mothers and preceptresses who hold up most unworthy motives for personal decoration to young girls who are by nature too indifferent as to their own appearance.

Rivalry, social ambition, the admiration of men and other objects of a similarly frivolous or ignoble nature are seriously mentioned as good reasons why a girl should desire to appear well; and they are dwelt upon until the finest elements of youthful character are destroyed. Self-respect is given little or no part in the processes that convert slovenly girls into ostentatious, heartless egotists.

A woman who possesses a well proportioned character cares much, but not too much, for her outward appearance. The feminine toilette, viewed in its every detail of gown, neck and waist completions, foot wear, coiffure and ornaments, gives the observant beholder a tolerably clear and trustworthy idea of the wearer's refinement of character or lack of it. Certainly a woman's raiment, provided, of course, she is able to choose it for herself, testifies to her intelligence or her ignorance regarding the value and importance of externals.

If girls could only be convinced that men form their first judgment of a woman from her clothes and are quick to detect any disproportion between her raiment and her setting in life, and if they would only learn what a disagreeable impression is made by an excess of showiness or a want of daintiness, they would be more fastidious and conscientious in the choice of their attire and the correctness of its adjustment. Not that a girl should become a vain devotee to the image reflected in her glass, but she may and should use the mirror discreetly to discover whether her garments are in any way faulty or her coiffure is suited to her age and features and the shape of her head. In short, she should study her reflection to find out whether she lacks finish, or is wholly correct, as a gentleman always should be.

A woman's gown may have been remodelled from materials that have already seen service, but her *ensemble* will be tasteful and refined if her dress is carefully made and her gloves and boots are neat and well fitted, because it is in the details that the morals of dress are most distinctly visible. A clever woman (and she need not be a Becky Sharp, by any means) selects what promise to be the most fitting opportunities for launching her novel hats and bonnets and her original gowns; and she by no means lowers her dignity by this thoughtful choice of occasions. Toilettes that can appropriately be called "fascinating" cease to be desirable whenever it is too evident that they are intended to be enchanting. Such attire distracts attention from the finest qualities or characteristics of the wearer and lowers her to a distinctly material place in the estimation of good people. Not that this lowering is expressed by language or even definitely formulated in the beholder's thoughts; but it is just as surely made.

Whenever a woman secures fine raiment irrespective of the monetary conditions of her family and of the likelihood of her own ability to at once pay for it, she is certain to lose both the respect and the admiration of all honorable folk who are aware of her doubtful financial methods. To what rank in the social world must we assign one who gives free rein to an inordinate craving for personal admiration and allows herself to be indifferent to the consequences of an extravagance which usually fall most heavily upon the individual who is responsible for her maintenance?

Self-respect maintains a delicate proportion between self-indulgence and self-restraint in dress as in all other matters of personal gratification. Austerity in attire is by no means a virtue. Usually there is as much vanity nurtured and expressed by undue severity in raiment as there is by the most splendid of robes. Each of these extremes indicates egotism, either mental or material; and it is only by pursuing an intermediate course that we can give due heed to the morals of dress.

There are many women who are proud to show an independence of prevailing modes of attire. They wish to be counted eccentric, but their peculiarities subject them to the secret ridicule of their acquaintances and to the mild contempt of all sensible people. Accepted fashions are, as a rule, the result of a combination of good form, refined taste and artistic skill, and no woman can afford to ignore them, provided she desires to gain and maintain the regard of her fellow women and to escape the privately expressed sneers of her masculine acquaintances.

Eccentricities in dress will be further considered in the next paper.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We have just published a new edition of the valuable pamphlet entitled "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." This work is by a well known authority on such matters, and contains instructions for the

inexperienced regarding the proper clothing and nourishment of expectant mothers and of infants, and how to treat small children in health and sickness, together with full information regarding layettes and their making. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

A COUNTRY AUCTION.

The days were dragging rather heavily in our country home. Our expected guests had disappointed us, being unavoidably detained at the last moment; and we longed for some diversion to break the decided monotony of the quiet hamlet. Our only refuge was driving, and of this we never wearied, extending our pleasant rides in every direction to explore the picturesque New England hills and valleys.

On one of these excursions our attention was attracted to an old white farm-house of the rambling sort which makes one anxious to explore its nooks and corners and become acquainted with its history. It stood upon a slight eminence, and the projecting branches of a huge elm covered the roof. We were at first interested by the charm of the old place, but our curiosity was greatly aroused when, as we drew near, we discovered in the center of the lawn a huge spinning reel bearing a placard announcing, "Old Furniture for Sale." This was enough to cause a desire for further information, so we tied our horse and made our way to the front door.

Our knock was responded to by a typical New England woman of forty, who as we afterward learned, had lately inherited the house and grounds. She was neat, affable and intelligent, and anxious to dispose of the contents of the house; and we quickly became interested in her as well as in her furniture. She had come from a distance to nurse her aged relatives, the last occupants of this charming home; and now that they had been gathered to their fathers, she must put sentiment aside, clear the old house, sell it, and take the proceeds back to her distant home.

Would we like to look over the house? she asked us. The auction was to be held the next day, and if anything should strike our fancy, we might attend the sale. We needed no second invitation, and in five minutes were deep in the mysteries of the fascinating house, with its stores of fine old furniture, quaint china, fleecy rose blankets and lavender-scented linen. We were simply delighted with all the treasures we beheld, although the melancholy side of the picture presented itself as we fancied how grieved the former owners would have been had they known that their cherished household gods were destined to be placed at the mercy of the highest bidder. After a lengthy survey we took our departure, promising to return again on the morrow.

The next morning dawned bright and clear, and as the auction was to begin at "ten sharp," we made a timely start and arrived in good season before the farm-house door. We found that the heiress had been at work bright and early. The sale was to be held outdoors beneath the spreading elm, and chairs and settles were grouped about in the tempting shade. The auctioneer's table stood near the doorstone, where sets of chairs, garden implements, old china and numerous other household treasures were exposed to view, to be replaced by others as fast as they were sold.

New England country folk are never in a great hurry, and the villagers strolled in leisurely. At ten o'clock some were still missing, so the auctioneer chatted with the village gossips and waited. At eleven the scene on the lawn was a fit subject for a painter. There were gay conveyances belonging to the city people drawn up under the elm, while fashionable ladies from town in their bright-hued blazer gowns sat on the lawn side by side with demure-looking Puritan maidens, and men clad in white flannels hobnobbed with farmers in rough working suits and overalls.

The auctioneer finally arose. He possessed all the dry humor of the New England native. His quaint stories and the jokes which he cracked with the purchasers were none the less laughable because they had been repeated many times before; and besides we were in the humor to laugh at anything. The first articles offered were not the most attractive. It seemed almost impossible that purchasers could be found for old wooden rakes lacking all their teeth, ancient bunches of keys that would fit no modern lock, and broken farming implements of all descriptions; but these things were speedily knocked down to country folk whose bids ranged from five to ten cents apiece.

"But what can anyone possibly do with all that rubbish?" I asked of a villager at my side.

"Oh, the ingenious farmer will in the quiet of the long Winter evenings whittle new teeth for the toothless rakes, and will put the seemingly worthless old iron to uses that would never be dreamed of by the extravagant city buyer."

But I was in search of a few articles for my country house; and while I longed ardently for fine antiques, I was determined to be satisfied with quaint, strong, old-fashioned furniture. I saw three bedsteads, and eagerly waited for them to be offered. They were of a rich, dark hue, with huge gilt balls on the corners and a design on the head and foot boards of a bunch of oranges, melons and

pomegranates, all growing on the same stem. This ornamentation did not exactly accord with modern notions of the artistic, but the scdate old bedsteads reminded me of my grandmother's pretty bed-chambers, and I mentally calculated how many dollars I could devote to the purchase of one of them. The auctioneer made a little speech about them and commented so happily on their many points of excellence that I began to fear they would be quickly bid beyond the reach of my purse. To my amazement, however, no one bid when the first bedstead was offered, and the auctioneer paused a moment.

"What are you all here for?" he shouted energetically. "Will no one make an offer for these articles, which must be sold before sundown?"

While I was collecting my scattered senses (for I had never attended an auction before and was somewhat afraid of the sound of my own voice) some one bid ten cents.

"Ten cents!" exclaimed the auctioneer in disdain. "Ten, who'll make it twenty? Ten, to be twenty!"

I called out, "Fifteen." The auctioneer shouted: "Fifteen, to be twenty! Fifteen, to be twenty!" But no one cared twenty cents' worth for the bedstead, and it was mine.

The gem of the entire collection was a solid mahogany table, handsomely inlaid. On this the bidding was very brisk, and the price ran quickly from fifty cents to two dollars, for which it was knocked down to me.

I was becoming more or less excited over my good luck, and I bought so many things that I began to fear I would not have a long enough purse to compass one of the linen-chests, upon which I had set my heart. The finest one was of a beautiful dark wood and bore the owner's initials and the date, 1800, inlaid upon a panel on the front. Inside, besides the huge storehouse for linen, there were curious little drawers, suggesting a modern trunk. When this was offered I had only one opponent, who bid several cents above me each time, but finally let me have my prize for sixty cents.

As the kitchen of my country house lacked many conveniences, I had an eye to the pots, kettles, pans, etc. I secured a pile of pans for five cents, a dozen cups and saucers for two cents each, and a kitchen table for sixteen cents. The bidding now became spirited. Three sets of chairs were sold for forty cents each, and I purchased a fine old rocker for ten cents.

This brought us to noon, and the auctioneer then rested from his labors, the country dames took out their lunch baskets and held a picnic under the trees, and the city people drove off to take lunch at the nearest hotel. After a lull of an hour, the people re-assembled, and the auctioneer and his assistants proceeded to the barn, where they disposed of the horses, carriages, hay-rakes, reapers, etc., together with several acres of woodland; and we groaned to think of paying city prices for firewood when we heard that this excellent timber brought only a dollar a cord.

During the nooning the display of goods upon the lawn had been somewhat changed. Ten feather beds had been brought out, each labelled with its exact weight, and there were feather pillows innumerable. We began by bidding on feathers for our pillows and cushions, and we decided to have no more to do with city upholsterers, since we obtained the best feathers there for ten cents a pound.

It was, moreover, a time for one to realize the full extent of modern blessings. We saw a number of ancient foot-stoves, and were thankful that we are no longer compelled to sit half frozen when we go to church in Winter. These were sold, as curiosities, of course, for ten cents each. Then there were apple-parers and apple-corers from the time when strings of apples were hung to dry before every kitchen fire-place; and I obtained a crane and pot of antique pattern, which now decorate my old fire-place most appropriately, reminding us of bygone days. But at last even spinning-wheels in perfect order became a drug on the market, a bid of even ten cents being asked for in vain; so the sale was stopped.

The experience was a most delightful one, and we took our departure convinced that a few such opportunities would enable one to furnish a country house most charmingly at very small expense. Being under the impression, however, that this sale was of an unusual nature—so much so, in fact, that one might live many years without seeing its like again, I asked several country people how the day's prices compared with those usually obtained at rural auctions, and was astonished to learn that they were higher than the average.

So as we bade the auctioneer adieu, we asked him to be certain to send us notice of the next sale; and we now await the expected event as a pleasure still in store for us.

A. L. H.

A FIRST OF APRIL PUZZLE PARTY.

ADA and Millicent looked quite as blank as the exasperating vacancy of the foolscap square over which they were puzzling their youthful heads.

"I am sure," protested Ada, "if to-day were the first of April, instead of March the twenty-seventh, I should call this an April hoax."

"But," objected Millicent, "here is Lucy

Ashton's familiar monogram at the top, and her hand penned the couplet at the very end

of the paper :

'When the blaze in brightness shines,
Its warmth a myst'ry untwines.'



I don't see that the jingle casts any especial light upon this occult matter, but it assuredly suggests that we might find a warmer situation than the vicinity of this chilly window."

So saying, Millicent ran across the room and cosily ensconced herself in a nest of cushions upon the bear-skin hearth-rug. Doubtless she was well aware of her graceful pose as she leaned back, making of the perplexing paper a screen against the firelight, which glinted among the waves of her auburn tresses. Perhaps the practical Ada observed this sign of girlish vanity; but if she intended a bit of sisterly reproof, it was suddenly averted when her eyes fell upon the improvised fire screen, in which the gentle warmth had wrought a startling change.

"There! Millicent," she exclaimed, quickly taking the paper, "former experience might have suggested to us some such exposition of Lucy's originality"; and she read the following invitation:

Miss Lucy Ashton.
At Home.

Saturday Evening, April First,
at eight o'clock.

"Puzzles."

It transpired that the magic effect had been produced by the use of sympathetic ink, which is muriate or, to be more scientific, chloride of cobalt diluted with water. Where it is used as a writing fluid, heat is required to render the inscription visible; hence the gentle hint appended to the invitation in ordinary ink. Different lines were selected for every invitation; and though some were mere doggerel, while others were poetic selections, yet all were pointed, as may be seen from the following examples:

"Wouldst thou a secret divine?
Fervid flames alone tell mine."

"Through the house streams glimmering light
Of bright and leaping fire,
Then this mystery takes its flight,
As the red blaze burns higher!"

"Glow, glow, thou cheery fire,
Thou'lt aid me when I'm nigher,
My secret to confess."

"Who would my mystic words behold,
Ask flames the secret to unfold."

"The cricket chirrups on the hearth,
The crackling faggot flies." —GOLDSMITH.

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast." —COWPER.

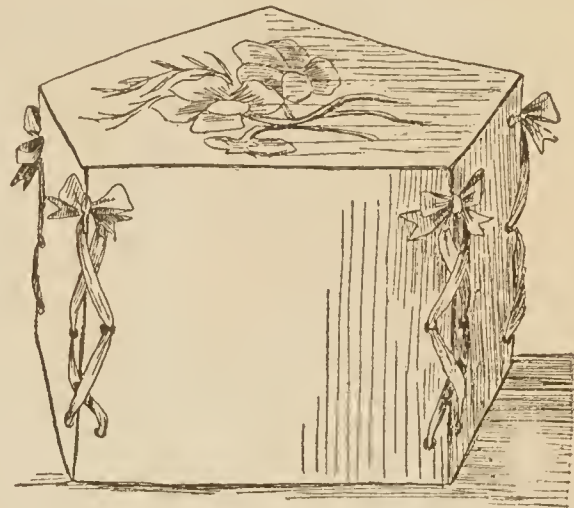
"Where the hottest fire was seen and heard." —BYRON.

"Fly henee to cheerful flames, lest the sleep
Of hidden words enchainéd coldness keep."

The fun-loving coterie favored with these darkly expressed invitations arrived upon the specified evening quite on the *qui vive* for

the investigation of other enigmas. Instead of the usual servant at the front door, two quaint little figures wearing extravagantly tall dunce caps invited the guests into the attractively decorated house. Jars of ferns, and other dainty greenery with faintly fragrant flowers suggested Spring; and the smiling hostess appeared the very incarnation of the season in her graceful gown of pale-green delicately embroidered with violets, the color of which was repeated in the amethysts clasped about her throat.

When all the expected guests had arrived, the fantastic little ushers distributed what seemed small iced cakes, accompanying them with the instruction that whoso should discover the "genius of the feast" within must understand that his or her entertaining abilities were to be exerted for the benefit of the company at large! With fear and trembling the fictitious cookies were opened. They proved to be tiny, round boxes, neatly frosted, and every one contained a small china figure. As these little images were all exactly



alike, it was evident that the mantle of entertainment had fallen impartially upon every member of the party. In token of acquiescence, the guests pinned the "genii" on their breasts, after which the small attendants distributed slips of paper, each bearing a disjointed line from some poet alluding to Spring flowers or April weather. Half the slips were white and half green, and those presented to the ladies bore the authors' names. Much merriment ensued in putting together the divided couplets, which were as follows:

WHITE.

- 1—"O fresh is the rose in the gay, dewy morning,
2—And sweet is the lily at evening close." —BURNS.
- 3—"The capricious April coming on
4—Awake thee like a flower." —WILLIS.
- 5—"Open afresh your round of starry folds,
6—Ye ardent marigolds!" —KEATS.
- 7—"Pray you, love, remember,
8—There's pansies—that's for thought." —SHAKSPERE.
- 9—"A lovely being scarcely formed or molded,
10—A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded." —BYRON.
- 11—"Glad as the spring, when the first crocus comes
12—To laugh amid the shower." —MARVIN.

GREEN.

- 1—"O faint, delicious, springtime violet,
Thine odor like a key,
2—Turns noiselessly in memory's wards, to let
A thought of sorrow free." —W. W. STORY.
- 3—"A tuft of evening primroses,
4—O'er which the wind may hover till it dozes." —KEATS.
- 5—"There sprang the violet all nerve,
6—And fresh periwinkle, rich of hue." —CHAUCER.
- 7—"Rose, thou art the sweetest flower
8—That ever drank the amber shower." —ANACREON.
- 9—"She sent him lavender,
10—Owning her love." —SHAKSPERE.
- 11—"Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall,
12—A sunshiny world full of laughter and leisure,
And fresh hearts, unconscious of sorrow and thrall." —JEAN INGELow.

The poetic reunions ended in an equal division of the company, according to the two colors, and the sides thus formed engaged in

the diverting game of Dumb Crambo, which may be included in the category of puzzles, since it entails a great deal of guessing and much mental activity. Half the players left the room, and those remaining chose the word "lair." Their spokesman announced that the word rhymed with "stair," and shortly after certain of the other side entered and pantomimed the first guess, "dare." Notified of their failure, they tried "hare," "rare" and several other words, but in vain. At last a happy inspiration came, and they constructed a darksome den of upturned furniture, in which a deep-voiced player, disguised in a buffalo carriage-robe, growled like a beast in his lair. Then the sides changed places, and the game continued.

Before this amusement could become wearisome a change was made, and the players were given a "Historical Mixture" to wonder over. Each received a pencil and paper, and a list of astonishing statements to rectify under the incentive of a prize promised the most successful. This reward was well earned, for it was indeed bewildering to read that "Mahomet discovered America," "Dick Whittington built the ark," "Galileo died at St. Helena," "Noah was an English philosopher," "Roger Bacon was born at Mecca," "Napolcon was an American capitalist," "Eli Whitney beheaded the Medusa," and many other equally marvellous declarations.

Hardly was time allowed for recovery from this severe exertion, before a "Character Hunt" was instituted. The whole party diligently investigated every nook and possible hiding place, peeping behind sofas, under curtains, into the depths of vases—anywhere and everywhere; but exactly what they were to find they knew not, though sure of some quaint conceit when the object sought should come to light. The first sharp-sighted Nimrod left the trail upon finding behind a statuette a small pentagonal box of white celluloid tied with green ribbons; but he magnanimously refrained from displaying the treasure until the last forlorn hunter, amid the encouraging comments of his more successful companions, had ferreted out a similar box concealed under a jardinière.

Each of the fanciful receptacles was decorated on the lid with painted violets, and contained the name of some celebrated character, with a favor to correspond. Pocahontas and John Smith found in their boxes tiny beribboned hatchets, which were indulgently supposed to be tomahawks. Portia and Bassanio sported gorgeous rings set with mock jewels, while Beauty and the Beast cautiously examined artificial roses in search of the ambushed pin, whose presence April the First might warrant. Fairy-like stars were for Titania and Oberon, miniature jugs for Rip Van Winkle and Dame Winkle, tiny mirrors for the Lady of Shalott and Sir Launcelot, thimble-measure pails for Jack and Jill, liliputian rakes for Phyllis and Corydon, and small, ribbon-tied crooks for that other pastoral couple, Daphnis and Chloe. Cunning, inch-long daggers were provided for Romeo and Juliet, small bells for

Punch and Judy, and for Uncle Sam and Columbia the stars and stripes in miniature.

The finder of the first box was awarded a silver stamp-box containing a "Columbian" stamp bearing a portrait of that other discoverer, the famous Genoese. The last to leave the "Character Hunt" was presented with an absurd pair of brass-rimmed spectacles labelled "Help for the Blind." It was Uncle Sam whose vision evinced the need of assistance, and that worthy gentleman acknowledged his appreciation of the gift in a witty speech, after which he led the way with Miss Columbia to the dining-room, where a delightful refectory awaited the assemblage of illustrious couples.

Under the soft light of tall green candles twinkling from crystal candelabra, the table looked a vernal symphony in white and green, this combination being displayed in an encircling band of hyacinths and ferns which decorated the damask a short distance from the table's edge, and being repeated in the refreshments, which were served

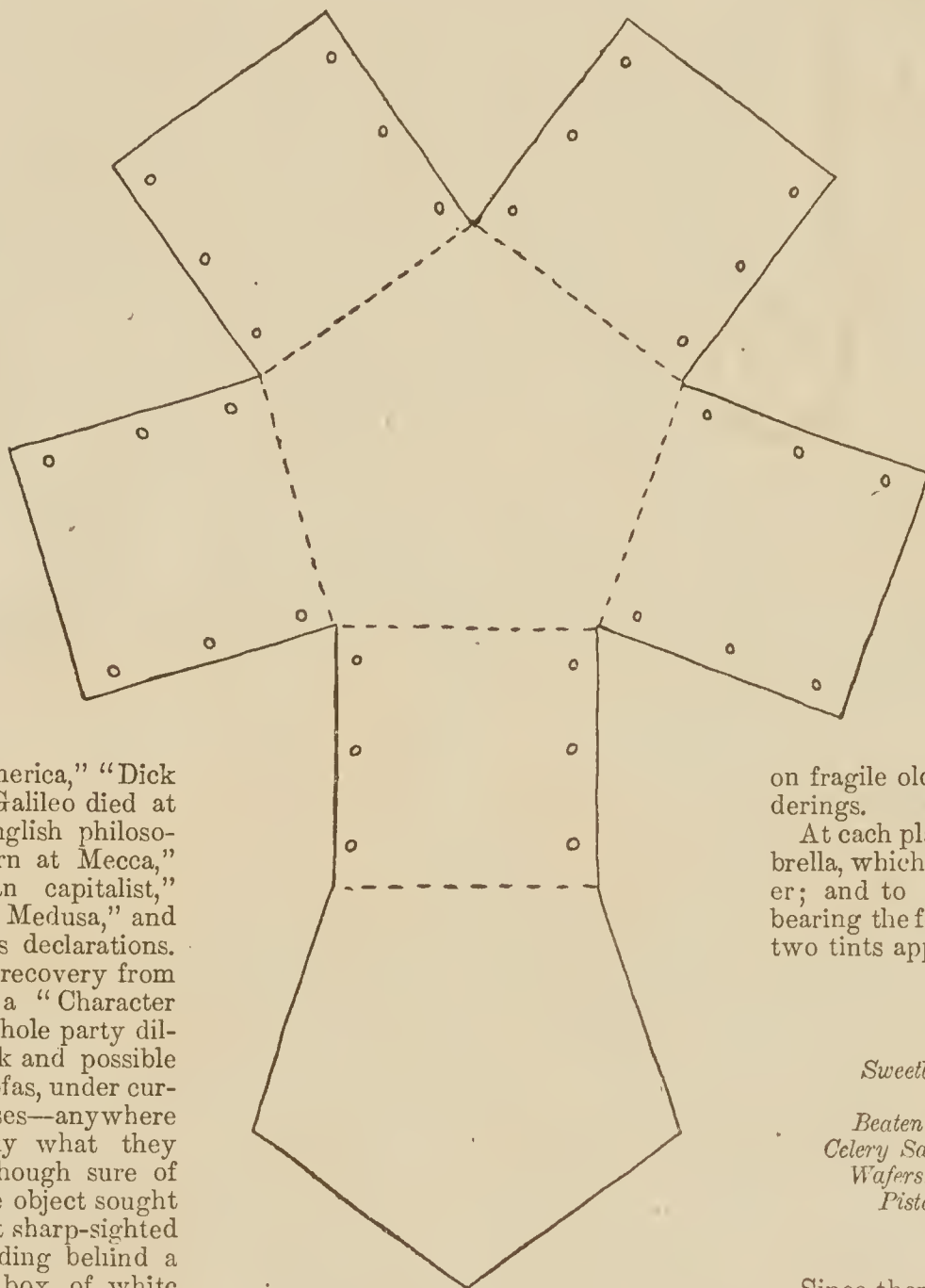
on fragile old china with antique green borderings.

At each plate was a green toy Japanese umbrella, which hinted strongly of April weather; and to it was attached a celluloid tag bearing the following menu, in which only the two tints appeared:

- Cream of Oyster Soup.*
- Crackers.*
- Sweetbread Patties in White Cases.*
- Cold Breast of Turkey.*
- Beaten Biscuit.* *Pickles.*
- Celery Salad, White Mayonnaise Dressing.*
- Wafers.* *Neuchatel Cheese.*
- Pistache Ice.* *White Cake.*
- Malaga Grapes.*

Since there was nothing enigmatical about the feast itself, the opportunity was seized for the perpetration of pet conundrums; and the fusillade of merriment begun at the table continued unabated after the company had returned to the parlor. Astute Portia viewed askance the final dainties served her, which looked very like those awful red-pepper candies, once considered the acme of April jokes. But sternly bidding Bassanio follow her example, she courageously placed one of the suspected confections between her lips, and found it to be a peppermint drop. Watching her countenance for symptoms of burning anguish, and perceiving instead a contented smile, the others were emboldened to test the crimson sweets; and so toothsome were they found that Judy actually accused Punch of appropriating more than his just proportion of them. This charge the facetious gentleman stoutly denied, and his assertions being corroborated by the stately Lady of Shalott, the question was settled in his favor.

There was no question in the minds of those present concerning the success of Lucy Ashton's Puzzle Party, for Millicent but voiced the sentiments of the entire company when she declared that a merrier evening had never been spent.



APPLES AS FOOD.—No. 2.

SERVING APPLES.—Wash and core a suitable number of sweet or sour apples of good flavor and equal sizes, set them upon the bottom of a pan, fill the hollow in each apple with sugar, pour into the pan enough water to reach one-third the depth of the apples, and bake. If they cook too long they will lose their shape; therefore, they must be carefully watched. No rule can be given as to time, because some apples require much more baking than others. When the apples can be easily pierced with a broom splint, remove them carefully to the serving dish, and pour their juice over them. When they are cold spread about them a coffee-cupful of whipped and sugared cream, or stiffly beaten and sweetened whites of eggs, allowing three whites to eight apples. Lemon may be added to the meringue, if desired, but many cooks prefer the flavor of the apples. This simple but delicious dessert is to be eaten with cake.

APPLE AND CREAM.—Pare and quarter six finely flavored sour apples, and stew them until tender in a pint of water. Then add two cupfuls of sugar, and cook slowly until a little of the juice will turn to jelly when dropped upon a cold plate. Pour the preparation into a wet jelly mould, and when it has become cold and stiff, turn it out upon a dessert platter, and pour over or about it a pint of sweetened and flavored whipped cream. Sometimes the flavoring is added to the apples just before they are taken from the fire, but it is better to flavor the cream whenever it is used. If cream is not attainable, a boiled custard may take its place. Serve with cakes or with heated and buttered thin biscuit.

APPLE SNOW, No. 1.—Pare and quarter six medium-sized, finely flavored sour apples, cook them in a little water, and strain. Add to this sauce a cupful of powdered sugar and the partially beaten whites of three eggs, and whip the mixture as light as possible. Heap it upon a pretty dish, and pour about it a sauce made by beating the yolks of the eggs thoroughly with four level table-spoonfuls of sugar and stirring them quickly into a coffee-cupful of boiling milk to which half a tea-spoonful of vanilla or lemon has been added. Do not allow this custard to boil, but simply let it heat to a cream. To be eaten hot or cold with wafers, cakes or delicate sandwiches.

APPLE SNOW, No. 2.—Grate as many fine sour apples as will make two cupfuls, adding four table-spoonfuls of sugar at intervals to keep the apples white; then stir in the whites of two eggs, and beat until light and stiff. Arrange the preparation on a pretty dish, and pour about it a custard made of the two yolks and a pint of milk and flavored with vanilla.

APPLE FLOATING ISLAND.—Beat the whites of three eggs with half a cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of cold stewed apples until the mixture is very light; and lay it on top of a boiled custard composed of the three yolks, three coffee-cupfuls of milk, four table-spoonfuls of sugar, and a tea-spoonful of lemon or vanilla extract or a scanty half tea-spoonful of nutmeg.

APPLE CRUMB CHARLOTTE.—Melt a scanty half-cupful of butter in two cupfuls of hot strained apple-sauce, and allow the sauce to cool. Beat three eggs with two small cupfuls of sugar, and flavor with the juice and grated rind of a small lemon, or with nutmeg, cinnamon or vanilla to taste. Butter a small, deep pudding-dish and sprinkle as many cracker crumbs upon its sides and bottom as can be made to adhere. Pour in the mixture, and bake twenty or twenty-five minutes. This preparation is best cold, but may be eaten hot.

APPLE BATTER.—Beat a large cupful of sweet milk into a pint of flour that has been sifted, add a salt-spoonful of salt and three eggs, and beat well. Pour half the mixture into a low, buttered pudding-dish, and set it in the oven until firm. Nearly fill the dish with sliced apples that have been cooked until tender but not broken, sprinkle them with three table-spoonfuls of sugar, and flavor with the grated rind of half a lemon or with nutmeg or a tea-spoonful of cinnamon. Over the apples spread the remainder of the batter, and bake in a slow oven for an hour. Serve with hard or liquid sauce, or with sugared or flavored cream.

CODDLED APPLES.—Wash enough apples that are not quite ripe to cover the bottom of an enamelled pan. Add a cupful of sugar and half as much water, cover the pan, and cook slowly until the apples are tender but not broken. The apples may be served with whipped and flavored cream or a thin custard, although they are delicious without either.

APPLE JELLY.—Juicy apples of high flavor, such as Spitzenbergs, are best for making jelly. Wash and wipe them, quarter them without removing the skins or cores, place in an enamelled or granite kettle, and add only enough water to cook them, keeping the kettle closely covered. Remove the apples from the fire

when done, mash them while hot with a wooden implement, turn them into a sieve, and allow the juice to drain into an earthenware dish. To every pint of juice allow a rounded half-pint of sugar that has been heated in the oven, and boil until the liquid jellies, which it should do in a few minutes if the apples were sound and not too ripe. This is a very pretty and delicious jelly and makes a particularly nice supper dessert when served with toasted bread or crackers.

SWEET APPLE PRESERVES.—To seven pounds of pared, cored and divided sweet apples allow three pounds of sugar, a pint of fine vinegar, and an ounce of sliced ginger-root or the outer rinds of three lemons. Be careful not to use the white portion of the lemon rind, as it would impart a bitter taste. Tie the flavoring in a bit of muslin, boil it with the vinegar and sugar for ten minutes, and then add the apples. Cover the vessel, and cook slowly for three or four hours, when the apples will be of a rich color. The vinegar serves to keep the fruit from fermenting, but its presence will not be noticeable if the apples are cooked long enough. These preserves are as attractive in appearance as they are delicious in flavor. Pears may be preserved in the same manner. If the fruit has a high flavor, added flavoring will not be needed.

PICKLED APPLES.—Pare rather small sweet apples, and to every seven pounds allow a pint of vinegar and three pounds of sugar. Tie in a bag a tea-spoonful each of cloves, allspice and finely broken stick cinnamon, and boil for ten minutes in the sugar and vinegar. Now add the apples, boil them until they can be pierced with a broom splint, and place them in a stone jar. At the end of three days drain off the vinegar, heat it, and pour it upon the fruit; and repeat this process twice more.

APPLE BUTTER, No. 1.—First boil down eight quarts of new cider until only one quart remains. If the cider was obtained from sweet apples, sour apples should be used for the butter; but if sour-apple cider has been boiled down, sweet apples will usually be chosen. The fruit should be pared, quartered and cooked slowly all day with the cider, which means that the latter must be prepared the day before. This preparation is very wholesome, as it is made entirely of apples. Butter made of sour apples and sour-apple cider is very delicious with meats, and it may be made more piquant by boiling with it a light flavoring of finely ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon.

APPLE BUTTER, No. 2.—Cook six large or twelve small pared and thinly sliced quinces in exactly enough water to prevent scorching. Turn them out of the kettle when soft, and in their place put three quarts of unfermented cider, and three times as many pared and cored sweet or sour apples as there are quinces. When the cider is sweet the apples may be sour, and *vice versa*. Boil the apples and cider until the former are soft, stir in the quinces, and cook slowly for five or six hours. If the butter is too sour, sugar may be added; but it must on no account be made too sweet. This preparation is very appetizing with meats, especially roast duck, goose and pork.

APPLE SHERBET.—To a quart of cold stewed and strained sour apples add a syrup formed by boiling two pounds of sugar with a cupful of hot water and then allowing the liquid to cool. Squeeze in the juice of three lemons, beat the preparation light, and freeze. Well flavored apples are best for this purpose.

BOILED APPLE PUDDING.—Butter a pudding mould, and line it with thin, evenly buttered slices of wheat bread; upon the bread arrange a layer of thinly sliced good sour apples, and sprinkle them lightly with cinnamon or allspice. Add another layer of buttered bread and another of apples and spice, and so continue until the mould is full, apples being placed on top. For a quart mould melt a cupful of sugar in a cupful of hot water, turn the syrup over the pudding, cover closely, and steam or boil for two hours. Then turn the pudding out, and serve hot with hard or liquid sauce.

FROZEN APPLE.—Season the desired quantity of cooked and strained apples with sugar and spice, beat until the apples are light and smooth, and freeze the same as ice cream. If liked, cream in the proportion of a cupful to a pint of apples may be whipped in before freezing. Serve with cake or toasted and buttered wafers or crackers. A cold cream sauce may accompany this dessert.

STUFFED APPLES.—Wash a number of sour apples of equal sizes, and cut out the cores, but do not pierce the apples through. In the cups thus formed place finely chopped and highly seasoned cold veal, chicken or other poultry mixed with an equal quantity of bread crumbs, and bake. Stuffed apples take the place of stuffed tomatoes very satisfactorily.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Into a cupful of stewed and strained apple stir the juice and grated rind of half a lemon and a cupful of sugar. Half a tea-spoonful of grated nutmeg or a tea-spoonful of cinnamon may take the place of the lemon rind, if preferred. Mix a cupful of milk or, better still, of sweet or sour cream thoroughly with the apple, and then the beaten yolk of an egg; and lastly stir in gently the well whipped white. This filling will make one pie. The pie may be made with a lattice top in tart fashion; or, if the paste is very rich and light, a solid upper crust may be arranged.

STEWED APPLE PIE.—Season three cupfuls of stewed apples with half a tea-spoonful of nutmeg or one of cinnamon, a cupful of sugar and a table-spoonful of melted butter; spread it upon an under crust, and arrange a lattice top. Sift powdered sugar upon the pie when cold.

THICK RAW-APPLE PIE.—Pare and quarter tender, juicy sour apples, and divide each quarter into two or three equal parts, according to the size of the apples. Arrange a layer of fruit upon a crust-lined plate, and sprinkle it with sugar taken from a cupful with which has been mixed half a tea-spoonful of nutmeg, cinnamon or allspice. Add more apples and more seasoning until the dish is level full, and then arrange slices of apples evenly to round up the pie. Add a tea-spoonful of butter cut in small pieces, secure

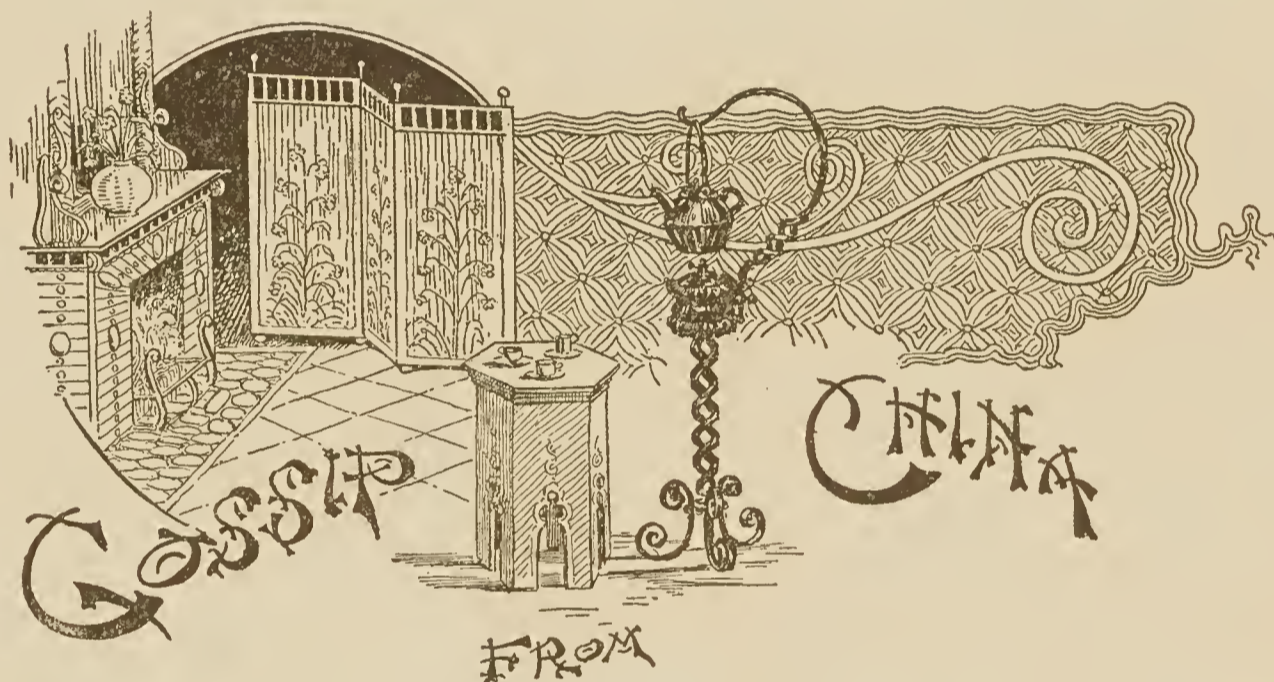
the edges of the crust, and bake for half an hour or until done. This is one of the best of apple pies.

APPLE-BUTTER PIE.—This is simply a lattice-topped pie made with apple-butter to which sugar has been added to suit the taste. The pie should not be made too sweet.

GRATED SWEET-APPLE PIE.—Pare and grate three cupfuls of sweet apples, flavor with the juice of a lemon, half the rind, grated, and three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and bake in an under crust. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with two table-spoonfuls of sugar and a few gratings of lemon rind, or a tea-spoonful of lemon juice saved from the pie. Spread this upon the pie when done, and brown very slightly.

SPICED APPLE PIE.—For filling use three cupfuls of sweetened apple sauce highly seasoned with half a tea-spoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves, or with any other spices preferred. The pie may have a lattice top, if liked; or it may be covered with a meringue.

APPLE FILLING FOR CAKE.—Grate two large, fine-flavored sour apples into a sauce-pan, add to them the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and a cupful of sugar, and cook for five minutes, stirring continually. The addition of a table-spoonful of sherry will greatly improve the flavor for many tastes. When the filling is cold, spread it upon layers of cake, and serve as a supper dessert.



To be strictly *à la mode*, my dears, one should have as little breadth of hips and as great breadth of shoulders as can possibly be achieved. To obtain this slenderness of the body below the waist, the fashionable woman has discarded petticoats, and wears instead a union suit of soft flannel next to the skin,

and over this a pair of black equestrian tights. The corset is next put on, and the figure is then ready for the dress. This may seem a very scanty supply of clothing, but it affords sufficient warmth for the coldest days; and as the weight of the garments is very small, this method of dressing is beneficial to the general health.

It is impossible to walk gracefully when one is weighed down with clothing. The clinging of heavy petticoats about the limbs prevents freedom of motion and produces a clumsy, awkward gait. It is sad to reflect how few women really know how to walk. One has but to observe them on the street or when entering a room to discover this truth. Some have a shambling gait, and others walk as though their shoes were worn down at the heel; but the great majority drive ahead, straining every muscle in their bodies, and reminding one of a ship facing head winds in a high sea. An authority on grace of movement declares that there should be a perceptible swing of the entire body with every step; that is, all of one side or the other should be advanced with a slight turn of the shoulders to the right or left, as the corresponding foot is projected. Pliable thighs and length of limb are necessary to produce that serpentine grace of motion which constitutes a truly harmonious carriage.

But while so much depends upon the swing of the limbs, the height of gracefulness cannot be reached unless the feet are properly shod. A narrow-toed shoe is not in itself objectionable, but it should always be at least one size too long, so the toes will not be crowded together; and high heels should never be worn. Observant women have long since discovered that it is false economy to buy cheap footwear. A pair of low-priced boots must of necessity be inferior in material and workmanship, and will lose their beauty long before their brief term of service is ended; while boots that cost twice as much will not only wear more than twice as long, but will retain their beauty and ease to the last.

The well balanced woman is consistent in her economies. She who buys a coat because it is cheap, without regarding the fact

that the fabric is part cotton, is certain to regret her purchase before the garment has seen many days of service. Such material soon grows rusty, and a spot is sure to remain firm and fixed, since any attempt to remove it would only make matters worse. It is far wiser to wear the old coat a few weeks longer,

while money is being saved for a serviceable new one, than to invest in a cloth that will declare its inferior quality before it has been worn a month. In the same way it is foolish in the extreme to buy a cheap but elaborate hat that looks pretty at first, although the purchaser well knows that the velvet is half cotton, that the feathers are only clever imitations of ostrich plumage, and, in short, that the entire fabrication is nothing but a gorgeous falsehood. Better by far the modest little *chapeau* that has no trimming but an elegant bow of velvet, than a pretentious affair that the first rain will reduce to an "abomination of desolation." Rings and pins that have nothing but their glitter to recommend them find no place in the wise woman's jewel box, for she knows that false economy is in the end the rankest extravagance.

There is a deplorable tendency on the part of many women to take medicine on the slightest provocation. We all know at least one of these amateur doctors who is continually dosing herself or her friends. Such women are generally kind and generous souls and would be most charming acquaintances but for this one sad defect in their characters. When such a woman travels, her trunk is a veritable apothecary shop, containing a remedy for all the ills that can possibly befall her on her journey. If anyone complains in her presence of having spent a sleepless night, she at once urges the latest nerve food; and a headache that an hour's quiet would cure is certain to call forth from her store of drugs some remedy that is "really the best thing in the world for headaches." Indeed, those who are much in her society are so worried with the constant shower of medicines with which she assails them that they have almost reached the point of repudiating doctors altogether. The woman who is constantly looking for an ache or ailment is certain to find one. She who is so self-centered soon reaches a morbid state of semi-invalidism, and her friends keep as far away from her as possible. If one is ill enough to need medicine, one is quite ill enough to call a physician and receive the proper remedy; but the indiscriminate use of bromide, morphine,

quinine and the host of patent nostrums now in use will soon impair the strongest constitution. Of course, a few simple home remedies call forth no criticism, for they could do no harm even if they did no good; but these find no favor in the eyes of this feminine physician.

Now, Katherine, a little more of the amber nectar from the Celestial Kingdom, and I will say a few words about coiffures. As the season advances the mode of dressing the hair grows plainer and plainer. A reaction was inevitable, for during the last two years the fashionable woman's pretty locks have been ruthlessly and recklessly curled and waved to the greatest possible extent. The front, the back and the sides of the head presented a crinkly appearance, and any stray lock that could be descried was subjected to the curling process until every vestige of its original appearance had vanished. This mad career was continued unchecked until one fine morning my lady awoke to the fact that her wavy tresses were falling out, and that, instead of growing longer, the hair was for some mysterious reason becoming shorter. Then came the reaction; the curling-tongs were thrown aside, and Nature was once more allowed to assert herself. The hair was well brushed each day to restore its gloss and to drive away the dead look caused by the heating, and a tonic was used once a week upon the roots.

One of the best hair invigorators known is made by mixing fifteen grains of quinine with half a pint of alcohol, and is to be applied to the roots with a sponge. It imparts a vigor that causes each hair to stand out as clear as a fibre of glass.

One of the prettiest coiffures is arranged by forming a simple coil at the back and turning the front hair loosely and lightly back from the face, with slight, flat curls at the temples. All the world now declares against crinkly, curly tresses, and yet no one style of dressing the hair can possibly be becoming to all faces. The hair is worn high on the head or in the middle, but the neck coils have entirely disappeared.

The Empire coiffure has a strong hold on the feminine fancy and is very generally becoming. It is formed by gathering the hair together at the crown of the head, fastening it there, and then disposing the ends in coils and puffs, keeping all close together. This is a rather difficult arrangement when one is blessed with luxuriant locks, but it is very convenient for short, thin ones. When the hair is heavy, gather it to the top of the head and dispose it in three loops, the top one being very large and reaching well up on top of the head, and the others falling toward the back; then form the ends into loops between the others, and thrust a shell pin through the whole.

Braids are very popular, and Janet's heavy hair would look well arranged in this way; but the braids must not be pinned too near the neck. A disposal that some women find very effective is produced by parting the hair at the middle of the head, combing it down loosely over the brows, and carrying it round to the back. But in whatever way the hair is arranged, it should never be drawn back tightly from the face, a soft, loose effect being particularly desirable. A prettily arranged coiffure that is becoming lends a beauty to the face that the most artistic and carefully selected gown and bonnet cannot produce. In fact, Nature cannot justly be counted grudging of her gifts where she has bestowed tresses that grow daintily and classically about the face and neck.

I have been asked how to make a large hand appear smaller, and I know many women are waiting for an answer to the same question. In the first place the hands should be kept perfectly white and smooth and the nails carefully cut and polished. Then stiff, close cuffs and tight wristbands are to be avoided, and so is the fashion of wearing a ring on the little finger. Rings on any but the third finger increase the apparent width of the hand and give it a vulgar appearance in spite of the best efforts of the manicure.

Much taste may be displayed in the choice of rings and their disposal upon the hand. Pearls look well on a plump, short hand, but are most unkind to a thin one. It is difficult to persuade the possessor of lean, angular hands that they look best when absolutely unadorned, the presence of pretty rings only serving to emphasize their lack of beauty. Pearls, turquoises and even diamonds should be shunned if the hands are red, but fine old signet or onyx rings, black pearls, sapphires or rubies may be worn.

If the nails on a badly shaped hand are of irregular form, they should never be highly polished. Almond-shaped tips that have been made as lustrous as gems are very artistic, but an artificial gloss is sure to render square, unshapely nails disagreeably prominent. Dainty-looking hands indicate a praiseworthy care of the entire person, and since the manicure's art has become so popular a feature of refined life, there is no excuse for grimy, ragged or unshapely finger ends. Great delicacy should, however, be displayed in caring for the nails. It is the height of bad taste to trim them to talon-like points and stain them a tomato color, and no dignified woman will commit such an offence. To be perfect, the nails should be long and narrow, arched at the ends, and each finished with an even curve a trifle beyond the flesh.

We cannot all have shapely hands, my dears, but we can all show our good breeding by taking proper care of our finger-tips.

E. S. W.

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

The books of the month range over a field wide enough to suit every taste. Something is provided for the student of history, the student of manners and the student of literature. The serious novel reader will find enjoyment, and the lighter minded amusement; while for the lover of verse is provided an especially dainty feast.

The average student of history in contemplating the French Revolution is so engrossed and appalled by its license and brutality that he pays little more than passing attention to the causes which found their effect in the terrible overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty; yet there is no more instructive subject for serious consideration than the train of events and conditions, extending over several generations, which made the Terror possible. *The Eve of the French Revolution*, by Edward J. Lowell, describes graphically and accurately the political, social and religious aspects of France immediately prior to 1789, and discusses with breadth and impartiality the burning questions which for more than a century had been agitating the public mind and arraying the masses against the classes. The nature of the government and its gradual evolution from a simpler form; the personal character of Louis XVI., and of his court; the influence of the church, the nobility and the army; taxation and finance; the books and pamphlets of the philosophers; the conditions and relations of the three great orders of the nation; the modes of life in the city and in the country—these and many other topics are carefully studied, especially with regard to their bearing upon the final catastrophe of the Revolution; and the reader is enabled to discover how the great upheaval was brought about and why it was inevitable. The author has, in fact, drawn a clear picture of France and the French more than a century ago, in which the best and the worst are alike portrayed; and he has produced one of the most useful and convenient works upon

the subject that it has been our good fortune to peruse. He has freely consulted the best authorities, and has compiled his facts with admirable system and weighed them with great discrimination. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.]

Don Orsino, by F. Marion Crawford, is a strong and clever story, and the personalities of its heroes and heroines are outlined with that remarkable distinctness which is one of the most attractive features of Crawford's literary style. He never deals with weak natures, save to make them foils for vigorous individualities. His readers are made to rejoice and to suffer through unconscious sympathy with his characters, who are so naturally and so vividly portrayed that it is impossible to be indifferent to their joys and sorrows. This story, which is a sequel to *Sant' Ilario* and *Saracinesca*, is but another evidence of the author's extraordinary versatility and originality. Its scenes are laid in Italy, which is still the home of tragedy, although the methods have been modernized. The terrible possibilities of the Roman are revealed with a startling accuracy which shows the writer to be thoroughly well informed upon the subject. "Don Orsino" is a typical Roman of to-day, his character including all that he has inherited, together with much that is strictly modern in the way of love, hate, indifference and insolence. [London and New York: Macmillan and Company.]

Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, publish *Susy: A Study of the Plains*, by Bret Harte. It is a psychological study, like the majority of Harte's novels, and is more interesting than agreeable. This gifted writer has the power to fascinate his readers even when they most dislike and resent his characters. His love for and sympathy with Nature in all her phases wins our hearts, for he makes even her wildest and most inconvenient caprices beautiful by his descriptions; but toward unstable women he bears a malice

that is cruelly picturesque. Of such persons his portraiture is finished and artistic, but bitter. Now and then he creates a tolerable woman, but apparently he cannot forbear attributing to her as many weaknesses as can possibly be deemed consistent with her mediocre virtues.

Under the title, *First Days Among the Contrabands*, Elizabeth Hyde Botume has given us a direct, unaffected and interesting tale of the negro in his first hours of freedom and self-dependence. His condition was pathetic, and the writer is broad-minded enough to see both sides of the question of emancipation, and sympathetic enough to desire justice for blacks as well as whites. She strove with heroic patience and wisdom in those "first days," and she seems to have been wholly unconscious of her great usefulness to those who had but lately been masters and slaves, and who were now almost helpless because the old tie had been broken. She was fully, even painfully aware that the mere act of liberation did not make the negroes capable of caring for themselves, and she endeavored to teach them the great lesson of personal responsibility. Their former relations to the white race usually kept them in groups and rendered it no easy matter to broaden their outlook to suit the scope of their new existence. The author blames no one for the almost childish mental condition of the black men, nor does she claim a recognition of her work among them from that world which is certain to be a gainer by the negro's higher development. She acquaints us with the freedman's disabilities and possibilities with a simple candor that is as admirable as it is uncommon in those who have dealt with the perplexities of the lately liberated race. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

Thumb-Nail Sketches of Australian Life is the quaint title which C. Haddon Chambers gives to a score of most fascinating stories of persons and places that few of us would care to be personally acquainted with, however pleasant it is to read about them. Life in Australia, and especially in the bush, develops whatever strong and noble qualities a manly man possesses; but its effect upon the ignoble sort is far more interesting than admirable. Some of these tales are exquisitely pathetic and profoundly human, and they are told uncommonly well. "Calumet," the initial story, is a sad and tender little romance, with a flavor of reality about it that suggests it to be more than a mere product of the author's fancy. [New York: Tait, Sons and Company.]

Physicians and surgeons have many opportunities for studying those vagaries and crimes which are the results of physiological conditions, and they speak with authority when they assert that many law-breakers deserve the care of a skilled doctor rather than the restraint of prison walls. This is the view held by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the renowned specialist in diseases of the nerves, who treats of the subject most entertainingly and instructively in a book entitled *Characteristics*, lately from the press of The Century Company. He declares that degeneration of the nerves and brain is the frequent cause of idiosyncrasies that lead to acts for which the disease and not its victim is responsible. Those who judge hastily of the conduct of others and condemn them too quickly, and also those self-righteous ones who have no special temptation to commit moral obliquities, should read this book, which, as everyone must conclude who is aware of the author's noble professional achievements, is made up of his own experiences, supplemented, perhaps, by a few strange cases observed by fellow-workers against the same class of maladies. Ailments of the mind are as often obscure as those of the body, and the clearer knowledge of their consequences derived from Dr. Mitchell's work should lead men to deal patiently with irresponsible offenders.

Lee and Shepard, Boston, send us *Quabbin*, by Francis H. Underwood, LL.D., which, as its sub-title announces, is "The Story of a New England Town, with Outlooks upon Puritan Life." It is a tranquil romance, full of charm and interest. Its delineations of character, its descriptions of New England scenery, its portrayals of village life among people of both high and low degree, and its fine literary quality place it in the highest rank among recent novels. The fine self-respect of the old, educated families and the self-importance of insignificant persons are depicted with uncommon realism, but without a superfluous stroke of the pen. Those who know New England and its country people well will thoroughly enjoy this pleasant introduction to some of its most characteristic scenes and human types. The book is exquisitely illustrated.

A Born Player, by Mary West, is an idyl of the country, in which hills and lanes, meadows and woods, with a softly gliding river mirroring their varying charms, provide the setting for a spiritual struggle—a battle between inherited prejudice and ignorance on the one hand and natural aptitude on the other. Prejudice loses the fight, for aptitude becomes genius, and genius is unconquerable. The tale is an account of a soul's tragedy, about which lesser tragedies are grouped. Nowhere out of Great Britain could the material for this romance be found, and even there no date could be taken later than half a century ago. The characters of the story are so real that the reader treats them almost as old acquaint-

ances, and is actually vexed because the good were so blind and, being blind, were so cruel when they meant to be kind. The writer's manner of relating incidents, describing phases of character and aspects of opinion, and making dissent tolerable, is most charming, and her English is so clear, direct and beautiful that critical tastes will be enchanted and held by its purity. [New York: Macmillan and Company.]

A translation from the French of *The Parsifal of Richard Wagner*, by Maurice Rufferath, is produced by Tait, Sons and Company, and will doubtless delight a host of English-speaking admirers of the great composer. That this honestly appreciative description and elucidation of the legend, drama and divisions or partitions of *Parsifal* should have been written in French would be surprising, did not the name of its author hint of the origin of his sympathy and of his insight. Rufferath has traced the story of Parsifal to the Breton tradition of Perceval, a Welshman, a manuscript account of whose life is contained in the Montpellier library; and he convinces his readers that the same hero was born in the brains of Provençal poets, and also of an Arabian poet named Fegetamus. In every instance the subject is the Holy Grail. Of course, the origin of the story of Parsifal has given rise to much discussion, which has not always been cool and courteous; but no one should make discord of the beautiful sentiment which Wagner has wedded to the grandest of his compositions. The musical themes of the great opera are most attractively explained with the aid of a score, which proves clearly that Wagner had but one *motif* from his first opera on through his entire religious scheme, until *Parsifal* closed his work and his life.

In *An Old Woman's Outlook*, Charlotte M. Yonge furnishes twelve comprehensive outlooks, one for every month in the year. To most writers this would have been a rather risky experiment, but this author has justified her daring. She loves Nature in her most tranquil and ordinary moods, and people in their homely attire and simple sweetness, and also in their inevitable sorrows. There is a sustained beauty and charm in these accounts of daily contemplations of animate and inanimate, articulate and inarticulate Nature. Those who read this book thoughtfully will learn how life's changes may be borne with patience, even with joy. Its philosophy of tranquil endurance is a beautiful lesson happily taught, a

"Modest charm of not too much,
Part seen, imagined part."

[New York: Macmillan and Company.]

A most delicious treat awaits the true lover of books, and especially of old and rare ones, in *Gossip in a Library*, by Edmund Gosse. In his "introductory" the author declares his intention of giving us "a little criticism, a little anecdote, a little bibliography," concerning certain old books, original editions of which are included in his own library; and he takes us to himself and gossips familiarly and with a certain quaint humor about the ancient tomes which are the prime objects of his affection. In telling us "What Ann Lang Read," which is the title of one of his most interesting papers, he graphically describes the wretched productions of Mrs. Aphra Behn and Eliza Haywood, which constituted the only fiction read by the English masses sixteen years before "the British novel began to dawn in *Pamela*, twenty-five years before it broke in the full splendor of *Tom Brown*." The majority of the books which this charming writer takes down from their shelves for our inspection are wholly unknown to the ordinary reader, and his manner of treating them will prove as attractive to the antiquarian as to the student of early English literature. Among the most interesting are Camden's *Britannia*, George Wither's *The Shepherd's Hunting*, Dr. Donne's *Death's Duel*, Pharamond, Lady Winchelsea's Poems, George Farquhar's *Love and Business*, Smart's Poems, Goldsmith's *Life of Beau Nash*, and George Meredith's *The Shaving of Shagpat*. Mr. Gosse states that his book was written at the suggestion of an American editor and especially for American readers. [New York: Lovell, Coryell and Company.]

A number of distinctly original and uncommonly interesting tales by Herbert D. Ward are published by Tait, Sons and Company, New York, under the title of one of them, *A Republic Without a President*. They tell of the grotesque and the commonplace, of the possible and the impossible, and of the pathetic and the heroic; and they are certain to assure the author's popularity. He is more distinctly effective and attractive when writing by himself than when collaborating with another.

St. Augustine and *Pocahontas*, a pair of semi-historic tales by John R. Musick, are included among what have been named "The Columbian Historical Novels." They treat of troublous times, during which not a few wild and murderous deeds were wrought among the Spaniards, Frenchmen and Indians, but in most instances their happenings are keyed a full octave above the authenticated facts of that period. This exaggeration, however, will add to their attract-

iveness in the estimation of those who like to read of fierce adventurers and courageous adventuresses. Such tales as these teach us the value of our present advantages when we feel inclined to take them too much as a matter of course. Tranquillity and prosperity did not come to America as an inheritance; they cost suffering, life and wearing industry, as this series of books explains. [New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company.]

In *The Tower of Taddeo* "Ouida" not only tells a most interesting story, but also informs us regarding the origin and history of the famous temples, palaces, towers, libraries, etc., of Florence; and at the same time she bemoans the encroachments of modern traffic and of modern architecture. She also displays to the advantage of her readers her own familiarity with ancient Italian authors and builders, very appropriately connecting those who reared immortal structures with their pens with those who created beautiful edifices of granite and marble. The story tells of an unworldly devotee of books and his more practical daughter. A passion for rare volumes lured the old man to crime and brought the girl much grief, but the book ends very satisfactorily. [New York: Hovenden Company.]

In writing *One of the Bevans*, Mrs. Robert Jocelyn seems to have been animated by a desire to tell the world what she knows about horses, and also to show that a woman, if she be a skilled *equestrienne*, may make horse-dealing a remunerative occupation. Of course, the woman must also possess the trifling additional advantage of a high social position in order to attract customers with heavy bank accounts and such luxurious tastes in horse-flesh that they will not hesitate at the most fabulous prices. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.]

Lee and Shepard issue a reprint of *Mostly Marjory Day*, by Virginia F. Townsend, which was noticed at length in these columns some time ago. The book well deserves a second appearance.

Austyn Granville, is an imaginative and ingenious writer who suggests, but in no sense imitates H. Rider Haggard, and he gives us in *The Fallen Race* an exceedingly clever tale of a wonderful people in the heart of unknown Northern Australia. The person to whom Granville says he owes the story is a Dr. Paul Clifford, who was a member of an exploring party that was organized at Melbourne. This physician and his native attendant alone survived the intrepid party. He described a strange race, half kangaroo, half human, whose forms were fur-covered balls, with tiny, quirky tails, short arms, queer hands, round eyes, pointed ears, and powerful teeth set in wide mouths. They had no feet, but whirled over the ground with great force and velocity like spinning tops, easily making twenty miles an hour. They talked, but were ignorant of the outside world. A white girl baby had been found upon the bosom of her dead mother, being the sole survivor of another exploring party; and she had been reared and made queen of the race. This last event is introduced by the writer apparently for the sole purpose of providing a necessary element in a story in which probability would be a defect rather than a charm. Those who like to read of imaginary persons and events, and who are gifted with a generously active fancy, may, perhaps, find unlimited pleasure in this volume. [Chicago: F. T. Neely.]

In *The Countess Pharamond*, a sequel to *Sheba*, by "Rita," an impossibly excellent woman and an impossibly bad one divide between them a world of intrigue, one seeking after good and the other after ill results. It is a breezy story, mostly laid in France. Its movements are rapid, and at its close there is a tragedy, with much bitterness, and also much happiness, as one might expect in a tale by "Rita." Novel-readers who like to have their emotions strongly aroused will find an abundance of thrilling excitement in this wild tale of unbridled passions and brutality set in contrast with chivalry and Christian forbearance. [New York: Hovenden Company.]

A new edition of *My Musical Memories*, by H. R. Haweis, has been issued by Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York. The author writes as one who loves music, and his work has the charm of earnestness as well as of a fascinating style. His "memories" are chiefly of violins and violinists, but chapters are devoted to Liszt and Wagner, and one to the performance of *Parsifal* at Bayreuth.

The paper on "Old Violins" is charmingly written and infuses into the reader much of the writer's enthusiasm. Musical amateurs and all music lovers will enjoy this book.

Many books have lately been produced which treat, either directly or indirectly, of the peculiarities and various subtle intricacies of the feminine mind, and in some cases the difficult subject has been approached by writers who have been wholly unfitted for its proper treatment, either through lack of discernment or because their own minds were biased by personal experience. *Woman—Through a Man's Eyeglass*, is the most recent work of this class which has come under our observation, and its author, Malcolm C. Salaman, displays an accurate knowledge of the mental phenomena of the opposite sex that is the more remarkable in view of his statement that he is a bachelor. His style is brilliant and his wit incisive, and he holds up many of the foibles of womankind to deserved ridicule; but he knows how to praise as well as to blame, and there is in his sparkling sketches an underlying stratum of good nature and serious tenderness that proves him to be neither a cynic nor a woman-hater. Indeed, he is a kindly teacher rather than a censorious critic. With a keenness of insight that is admirable he describes the numerous types which he has selected, holding this one up as a warning to the thoughtless, and that one as a model for the young to copy. The book does not contain a single dry or unprofitable page, and it should receive the careful perusal of every woman, be she maid or matron, serious or frivolous. [New York: Lovell, Coryell and Company.]

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, publish in very dainty form a number of Sir Edwin Arnold's miscellaneous poems, the little book being entitled *Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems*. The subjects of these verses are principally Egyptian and Japanese, and the author displays in their treatment his intimate and varied knowledge of Oriental tongues, traditions and mythology. "Potiphar's Wife," the longest poem in the collection, gives the story of Joseph's temptation as related in the Koran and by the Persian poet Jami, and contains some wonderfully vivid descriptions of ancient Egyptian magnificence. "To a Pair of Egyptian Slippers" is a quaint and pleasing apostrophe to the unknown wearer of a pair of dainty gold-and-green sandals found in an old mummy case. This Egyptian beauty the writer addresses thus:

"Somebody graceful and fair you were
Not many girls could dance in these!
When did your shoemaker make you, dear,
Such a nice pair of Egyptian 'threes?'"

As might have been expected, however, Sir Edwin is most at home and, therefore, most charming when telling us Japanese stories. "The Grateful Foxes" is a sweet little tale of mercy shown and gratitude returned, told in an odd but musical strain that is strongly suggestive of the strange land in which the scenes are laid.

A Book of Famous Verse is a compilation by Agnes Repplier of the most famous poems in the English language. It is intended primarily as a guide for children, to acquaint them with the best poetry and assist in educating their tastes, but it will be of service also to all adults in refreshing the memory and bringing to their knowledge many poems which have hitherto been inaccessible. In all such books the burning question is what shall be omitted, so that unless the volume is swelled to large proportions, the selection is always open to criticism. Miss Repplier, however, can feel satisfied in having produced a book that is the best of its kind. The publishers are Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston, who have issued it in their usual tasteful manner.

A fairly successful attempt has been made to travesty the works of a score of the leading novelists in *Mr. Punch's Prize Novels*. These were first contributed to *Punch*, and are now collected in book form and published by Tait, Sons & Co., New York. As a means of passing an hour pleasantly, when the mind needs only to be amused, this book can be recommended. It will be appreciated more if taken in sips than if read through at one sitting.

TO OUR READERS.—We would call particular attention to the advertisement of the *Quarterly Report* which appears on another page of this magazine. Beginning with the number for Spring, 1893, the *Report* will display several additional features which will render it more useful than ever to those who require accurate information regarding the newest styles in feminine attire. The large Plate will be so arranged that it can easily be divided into several sections of pamphlet size, thus rendering it very convenient to handle; and three smaller Plates, illustrating respectively, "Visiting and Carriage Toilettes," "Promenade Costumes" and "House and Evening Dresses," will be issued without extra charge as supplements to the regular Spring Plate. Numerous improvements will

also be introduced in the Descriptive Book, which forms a valuable part of the publication. The subscription price of the *Quarterly Report* remains the same—\$1.00 per year.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.—"The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home" is a well written pamphlet of twenty-four pages that should find a place in every household where lovers of wholesome candy and confections dwell. A glance at the book will inform the reader regarding some of the merits of this thoroughly practical work and will show that by its assistance old and young alike can easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home and at a minimum of cost. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

A SUBSCRIBER:—We are unable to supply you with directions for making "pork cake." For a thoroughly reliable recipe for bread we would refer you to the advertisement of "Royal Baking Powder," printed on another page. Our readers generally are urged to try this recipe, which is just now attracting widespread attention as a new departure in bread-making, and they are requested to communicate the results obtained to the Royal Baking Powder Company, No. 106 Wall street, New York City, mentioning THE DELINEATOR.

G B.:—See answer to "Old Subscriber," No. 2, elsewhere on this page.

LEILLA:—A thoroughly reliable caramel filling for cake may be made according to the following recipe, which was taken from "The Pattern Cook-Book," published by us at 4s. or One Dollar.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of brown sugar.
1 " " milk.
1 table-spoonful (scant) of butter.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " of vanilla.

Place the milk, butter and sugar on the fire in a sauce-pan set in another containing boiling water, and cook until thick. Remove from the fire, beat vigorously until stiff, and add the vanilla.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, No. 1:—To clean silver plate, fill a large saucepan with water, and add one ounce of carbonate of potash and a quarter of a pound of whiting. Put in all the spoons, forks and small plate, boil for twenty minutes, remove the saucepan from the fire, and allow the liquid to become cold. Then take each piece out and polish with soft chamois, using a soft brush to clean the embossed and engraved parts. The large pieces should be boiled separately.

INQUIRER:—Clean a sheepskin rug thus: Make a very strong lather by boiling soap in a little water, and mix it with as much lukewarm water as will be needed to wash the rug. Rub boiled soap on those portions of the rug which are badly soiled, and wash the whole thoroughly in the above preparation. Then make a second and a third lather in the same way, washing the rug carefully in each; rinse it well in cold water to remove all the soap, and then place it in water containing enough blue to keep the wool from turning yellow. Wring the rug thoroughly, shake it carefully, and hang it in the open air, with the skin toward the sun, but not while the heat is scorching, as this would harden the skin. The rug must be shaken frequently while drying to prevent it becoming stiff and crackly, and should be hung first by one end and then by the other until it is thoroughly dry.

MRS. C.:—Nut cookies are made in the same manner as ordinary sugar cookies (the recipe for which is given below), except that the amount of shortening is lessened according to the richness of the nuts.

8 table-spoonfuls of sugar.
6 " " melted butter.
4 " " milk.
2 eggs.
2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.
Flour to thicken.

Stir the butter into the sugar; beat the eggs light, and add them to the butter and sugar, stirring well; then add the milk. Sift the powder with a little of the flour, stir this in, and add enough flour to admit of rolling out the dough. Place the latter on a well floured board and roll thin; then shape the cookies with a cutter, dip each one in granulated sugar as soon as cut, and bake in a quick oven. The nuts should be put in before the flour is added.

N. B.:—The moisture which accumulates on the taffy may be caused by not boiling the molasses long enough to evaporate the water, or by not pulling the taffy sufficiently. As stated in "The Art of Candy-Making at Home," the molasses should boil until "a little dropped into water becomes hard and snaps like a pipe-stem." Fondant should be allowed to become lukewarm; it will then be of the consistency of a thick batter.

MRS. D. C.:—An excellent glycerine toilet soap may be made in the following manner:

5 ounces of pure fat.
3 drachms of spermaceti.
3 ounces of pure glycerine.
2 " " essence of verbena.

Place the ingredients in a saucepan and heat them gently, stirring all the time; and when the mass is nearly cool, shape it into

balls. A good recipe for hard soap is given in the Housekeepers' Department of the January DELINEATOR.

IGNORAMUS:—A reliable mixture for cleansing gilding is made in the following manner: Sprinkle a little hot water on an ounce of quicklime to slake it, and gradually add a pint of boiling water, to form a milk. Dissolve two ounces of pearl-ash in a pint and a half of boiling water; mix the two solutions, cover, agitate occasionally for an hour, let the preparation settle, decant the clear portion, and cork securely in flat half-pint bottles. Apply with a soft sponge, and then wash the surface with clear water.

DESERTED VILLAGE:—The following recipe for cottage beer makes a most refreshing drink: Into five gallons of cold water throw two generous handfuls of hops, and boil until the water is well colored and the hops sink to the bottom. Strain through a bag, add half a gallon of syrup, and allow the liquid to cool; and when it is just milk-warm, stir in a dissolved yeast-cake, and let the beer ferment over night. Pour it into jugs or bottles, and permit it to ferment another night. Then carefully wipe the mouths of the jugs or bottles and cork tightly for use. Allow the beer to stand, in a cool place for at least two days before opening. To give strength, add half a gallon of sifted wheat bran sewed in a bag, boiling it with the hops. Always put the hops in cold water.

MRS. A. T. L.:—Soft ginger cakes are made as follows:

1 cupful of molasses.	4 eggs.
1 " " sugar.	1 tea-spoonful of soda.
1 " " butter.	1 table-spoonful of ginger.
1 " " sour cream.	Flour to make a stiff batter.

Bake in small pans.

MRS. L. L.:—We cannot supply you with a recipe for pie-crust to be made without lard or other shortening.

SPONGE CAKE:—A correspondent sends us the following recipe for sponge cake:

2 cupfuls of powdered sugar.
2 cupfuls of flour (sifted).
2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.
4 eggs.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ tea-cupful of boiling water.
A pinch of salt.
Lemon or vanilla to taste.

Beat the whites and the yolks of the eggs separately. Add the boiling water after all the other ingredients have been mixed, and bake in a moderate oven.

SEA BEAN:—Salt the piece of beef you wish to corn, and make a strong brine with water, salt and a large lump of salt-petre. Strew a few bay-leaves and whole peppers on the beef when it is placed in the crock, lay a plate upon it, place a heavy stone upon the plate and pour in the brine. The beef will be ready for use in a week.

R. C. LE R.:—Bake eggs thus: Cut very thin slices of bacon, allowing two slices for each egg to be used. Fry the meat very crisp and brown, and arrange the slices in groups of two on a large, flat plate. Break an egg over each group, bake it in a hot oven, and serve. Individual dishes for baking eggs can now be procured at small cost, and the serving is more elegant when they are used.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, No. 2.:—The polish for collars, cuffs and shirts used in steam laundries is made as follows:

1 ounce of white wax.
2 ounces of spermaceti.

Place the two ingredients together in a dish set in a vessel containing hot water, and let them melt slowly. This mixture should be added to the hot starch, a piece the size of a hazel-nut being sufficient for a dozen shirts. To do up collars, cuffs and shirts satisfactorily, one must have a polishing iron (a small iron rounded over and highly polished at the ends and sides), which may be obtained at almost any hardware store.

MRS. M. E. V.:—For ripe tomato pickle choose small red tomatoes, which should be thoroughly ripe, but firm. Prick each tomato with a pin, and place in a stone jar with about thirty nasturtium seeds to every quart of tomatoes, scattering the seeds. Cure the tomatoes with cold vinegar. They will be ready for use in about two weeks.

I. I. J.:—After the juice has been squeezed from lemons, the peels may be utilized for cleansing brass. Dip them in common salt, and scour with dry brick-dust.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS.

Correspondence solicited with dealers who are unable to procure our goods from their wholesale merchants. Our specialties supplied to such parties in the exact quantities required on special terms. Information and particulars furnished on receipt of references.

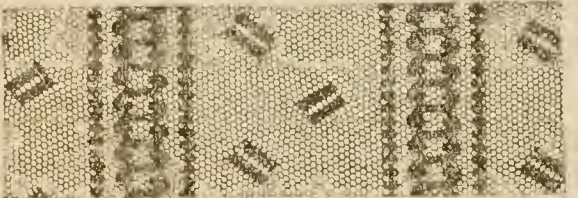
THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO.,
190 South Fifth Ave., New York City.



L 1042.—Kursheedt's Standard Double-Bordered Silkoline, 36 inches wide, specially designed for curtains, draperies, etc. Printed on cream, light-blue, old-rose, Nile-green and yellow, 18 cents per yard. Postage, 2 cents per yard. Send two cents in stamps for samples of novel and artistic designs of silkolines.

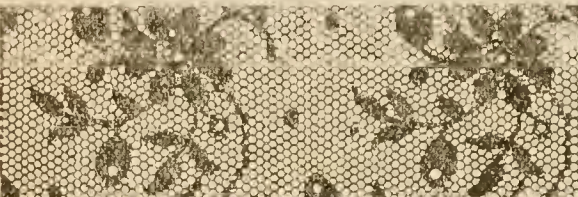


L 102.—Kursheedt's Standard Printed China Drapery Silk, 32 inches wide, printed on cream, shrimp-pink, light-Gobelin, Nile-green, yellow and cardinal, 69c. per yd. A 264.—Plain China Silk, 31 inches wide, all colors, 65 cents per yd. Postage, 2 cents per yard. Send 5 cts. for samples of plain and figured China Silk.

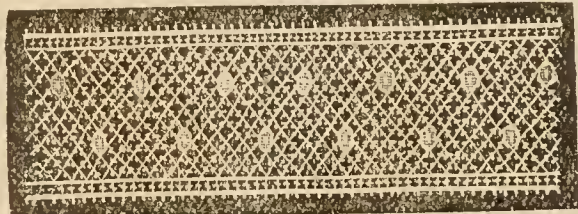


(For Adaptation see Figure No. 398 B, Page 329.)

L 15120.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Chantilly Drapery Net, 46 inches wide, \$1.00 per yard. Send two cents for samples of black silk lace Drapery Nets.

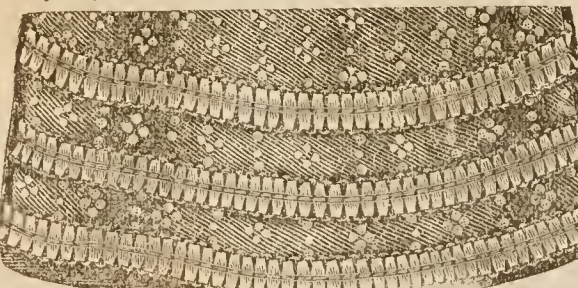


L 12500.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Black Silk Drapery Net, 46 inches wide, \$2.25 per yard. Send two cents for samples of black silk drapery nets.



L 10302.—Kursheedt's Standard Point d'Irlande Lace Insertion, in cream-white and two-toned effect, 2 1/4 inches wide, 10 cents per yard.

L 10300.—Point d'Irlande Lace Edging to match above insertion, in cream-white and two-toned effect. Inches wide, 2 1/4, 3 1/2, 5. Per yard, 13c., 15c., 23c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 424 B, Page 344.)

L 21.—Kursheedt's Standard Black-and-White Cotton Batiste, 36 inches wide, 20 cents per yard. Send 2 cents in stamps for samples of white goods and cotton batistes.

A 354.—Kursheedt's Standard Box-plaited, Satin-edged Ribbon, black only. 1 1/4 inch wide, 29c. per yard. 1 1/2 inch wide, 43c. per yard. 1 3/4 " " 34c. " " 49c. "

A 355.—Kursheedt's Standard Box-plaited Satin-edged Grosgrain Ribbon, black and colors, 1 1/4 in. wide, 34c. per yd.

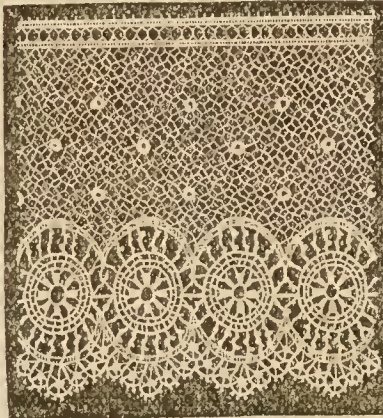
A 356.—Kursheedt's Standard Box-plaited Satin Ribbon, black only, 1 in. wide, 30c. per yd., 1 1/2 in. wide, 47c. per yd.

A 357.—Kursheedt's Standard Box-plaited Satin Ribbon, black and colors, 1 1/2 inch wide, 47 cents per yard.

Price for plaiting ladies' own ribbon not exceeding 2 inches wide, 6 cents per yard when finished; 3 yards of ribbon required to make 1 yard box-plaited ribbon. Postage, 2 cents per yard.



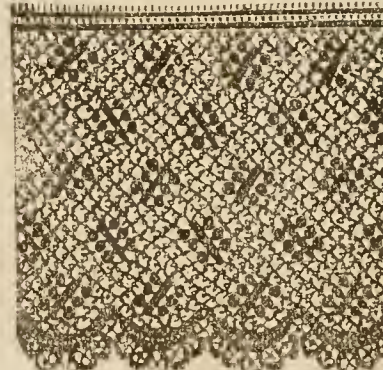
L 15270.—Kursheedt's Standard White Point Applique Lace Edging. Inches wide, 2 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2. Per yard, 18c., 25c., 31c., 40c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



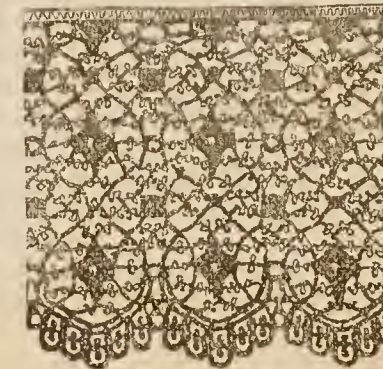
L 10290.—Kursheedt's Standard Net Top Point d'Irlande Lace Edging, in cream-white and two-toned effect. Inches wide, 2 3/4, 3 5/8, 4 1/4, 5 1/4. Per yard, 15c., 19c., 23c., 27c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



L 10330.—Kursheedt's Standard Cotton Bourdon Lace Edging, in cream-white and two-toned effect. Inches wide, 2 1/4, 3 3/4, 4 3/4, 6 1/4. Per yard, 11c., 18c., 24c., 30c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



L 15160.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Silk Point d'Irlande Lace Edging, in black and cream. Ins. wide, 3 1/4, 4 3/4, 6 1/4. Postage, 1c. Per yard, 31c., 43c., 58c. } per yard.



L 12450.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Black Silk Bourdon Lace Edging: Ins. wide, 3 1/2, 5. Postage, Per yd., 63c., 92c. } 1c. per yd.

A GREAT NOVELTY.

Colored Cotton Laces for trimming cotton dress fabrics. Colors: pink, light-blue, cardinal or navy, on ecru ground. See L 10350 and L 10360, illustrated below.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 424 D, Page 344.)

L 10350.—Kursheedt's Standard Colored Point d'Irlande Lace Edging; pink, blue, cardinal and navy, on ecru ground.

Inches wide, 3 1/2, 5 1/2. Per yard, 22c., 29c.

L 10340.—Same design, in cream-white and two-toned effect.

Inches wide, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2. Per yard, 16c., 20c., 24c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.

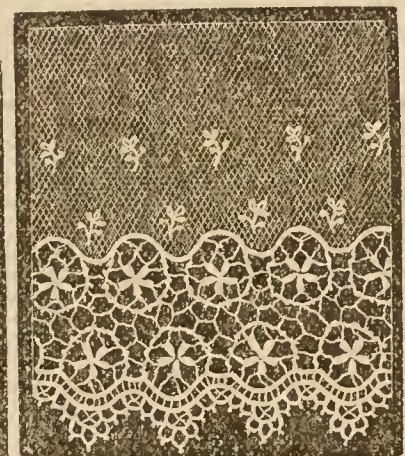


(For Adaptation see Figure No. 400 B, Page 330.)

L 10360.—Kursheedt's Standard Colored Point d'Irlande Lace Edging; colors: pink, blue, cardinal or navy, on ecru ground.

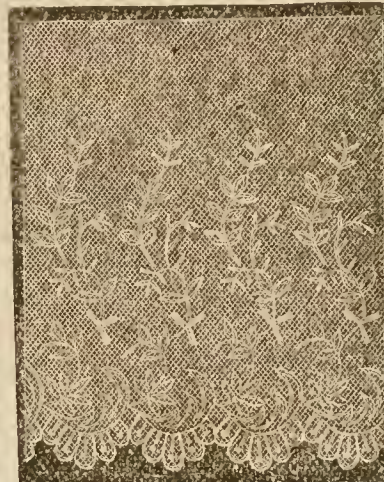
Inches wide, 3, 4 1/4, 6. Per yard, 20c., 30c., 40c.

Same design, in cream-white and ecru. Ins. wide, 3, 4 1/4, 6. Per yard, 18c., 27c., 39c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



L 17140.—Kursheedt's Standard Net-Top Point de Gene Lace Edging in cream-white and ecru.

Inches wide, 3 3/4, 6 1/4. Per yard, 32c., 56c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 403 B, Page 332.)

L 17130.—Kursheedt's Standard Cream-White Oriental Lace Edging.

Inches wide, 2 1/2, 4, 6. Per yard, 11c., 17c., 23c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



L 12470.—Silk Chantilly Lace Edging, in black and cream.

Ins. wide, 2 1/4, 3 1/4, 4, 4 1/2. Per yard, 9c., 14c., 16c., 19c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



L 15260.—Kursheedt's Standard Spanish-Guipure Lace Edging, in black and cream.

Ins. wide, 3, 3 3/4, 4 3/4, 6. Per yard, 14c., 19c., 23c., 29c. Postage, 1 cent per yard.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 16, Page 339.)

A 432.—Kursheedt's Standard Surah Silk Sash, 9 inches wide, 4 yards long, including fringe; colors: white, cream, pink, light-blue, cardinal, tan, brown, maize, heliotrope, navy and black, \$2.25 each.

A 433.—Fringed Surah Silk Sash, 4 1/2 yards long, 1 1/2 inches wide; colors, same as above, \$3.00 each. Postage, 3 cents each.

What Can We Do For You?

The Spring Number of our "Fashionable Specialties" and Sample lines of our various manufactures are at your command.

A TIMELY HINT.

Why not write to us for Samples before selecting your Spring and Summer Goods?

SAMPLES. On receipt of two cents to prepay postage, mentioning THE DELINEATOR, we will furnish Samples of any of our manufactures that can be readily sampled. To avoid sending out duplicate copies of "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties," kindly mention whether you have received a copy, and, if so, please give number of issue; we would be pleased if ladies who are not subscribers to "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties" would remit seven cents to pay for the current number.

LACES.

SAMPLES.—Enclose two cents in stamps, stating price desired, and we will send samples of our Silk or Cotton Lace Edgings, Demi-Flouncings, Drapery Nets or 42-in. Flouncings.

Kursheedt's Standard Jewels.—Set in gold or silver. These excellent imitations of real jewels will be much used for Millinery, Dress Trimmings and Fancy Work. Sample card containing twelve jewels sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

Dotted Swiss.—Send two cents in stamps for samples of Plain and Printed Dotted Swiss.

GINGHAMS.

Imperial and Sea-Island Zephyrs in choice designs and colorings. Send two cents for samples.

Velveteens.—Enclose two cents in stamps, stating color desired, for Samples of Velveteens.

KURSHEEDT'S STANDARD FASHIONABLE SPECIALTIES

is published four times a year, and is sent *free* for one year to parties ordering goods to the value of One Dollar or over. Yearly Subscription, 25 cents; Single Copies, 7 cents. Spring Number Now Current.

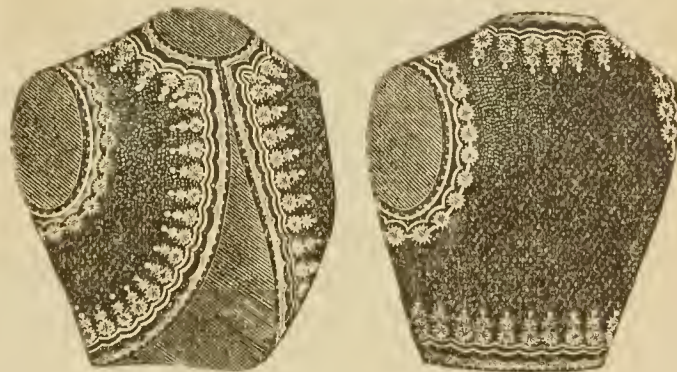
THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO.,

190 South Fifth Avenue, New York City.

POSTAGE.—Postage quoted is approximate. Send full amount mentioned, and we will return any balance; if cheaper, goods will be sent by express.

Kursheedt's Standard Eton Jackets.

Readers of this magazine who cannot procure our Eton Jackets from their local dealers, should send their orders direct to us.



(For Description see Figures Nos. 3 and 4, Page 390.)

Embroidered Eton Jackets.

Kursheedt's Standard Velvet Eton Jackets, embroidered with silk, gold, silver, steel or cashmere tinsel, or the same colors of tinsel combined with silk, sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches.

E 1420.—Black velvet lined with black French cambric,..... \$4.88
silk,..... 5.25
Cream-white or colored velvet lined with French cambric, 5.60
changeable silk, 6.00

Made on black or colored faille, same prices as above.
E 1416.—Different style Velvet Eton Jacket, front similar to boleros on Figure No. 418, Page 340.

Black velvet lined with black French cambric,..... \$4.50
silk,..... 4.88

Cream-white or colored velvet lined with French cambric, 5.25
changeable silk, 5.63

E 1438.—Same style as E 1416, made of velveteen.
Black velveteen lined with black French cambric 3.38

Cream-white or colored velveteen lined with French cambric, 4.13

E 1430.—Fine Cashmere, colors: cream, black, light gray, dark gray, tan, old-rose, réséda, Emlenee, light-brown, medium-brown, dark-brown, cardinal, navy or myrtle, lined with French cambric \$2.25.
Lined with changeable silk, \$2.63.

Eton Jackets Trimmed with Braid.

B 21125.—Black velveteen Eton jacket trimmed with three rows of fine tinsel braid in Persian effect and lined with black French cambric, sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, \$2.25 each. Postage, 10 cents each.

B 21117.—Different style black velveteen Eton jacket, trimmed with novelty braid in all desirable colors of silk combined with gold tinsel, and lined with black French cambric, sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, \$2.00 each. Postage, 10 cents each.



Kursheedt's Standard Shirt-Waists, Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches; postage, about 10 cents each.

L 107.—Japanese Silk Shirt-Waist, colors: tan, brown, navy or black, \$5.00 each.

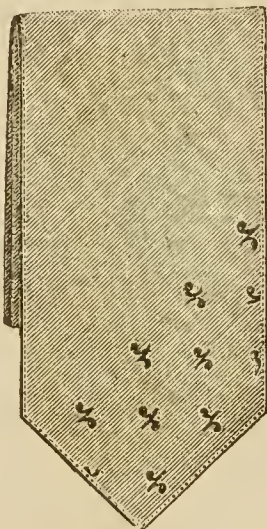
L 110.—Different style China Silk Shirt-Waist, colors: tan, brown, cardinal, navy or black, \$3.75 each.

L 105.—Similar style to L 107, Sateen Shirt-Waist, colors: navy or black, with white figures, \$1.50 each.

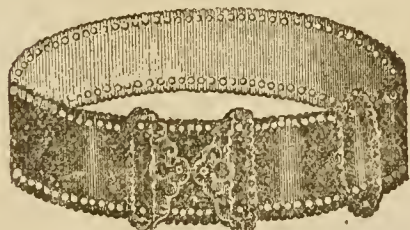
L 115.—Same style as above, Plain, Black Sateen Shirt-Waist, \$1.50.

L 103.—Same style as above, Gingham Shirt Waist, colors: tan, light-blue, pink or heliotrope, \$1.10 each.

L 109.—Different style, Zephyr Shirt-Waist, colors: tan, light-blue, pink or gray, 75 cents each.



A 327.—Kursheedt's Standard Embroidered Surah Silk Tie, size, 5x33 inches; colors: white, cream, black, pink, blue, cardinal, yellow, heliotrope, pearl, tau, brown and navy, embroidered with white, black, or self-color, 25 cents each.



When ordering belts, please state color desired, black, tan, orange, red or navy; sizes 23 to 32 inches.

(For Description see Figure No. 8, Page 349.)

E 143.—Pinked Cowhide Belt, 2 inches wide, hammered buckle, 30 cents each. Postage, 6c. each.

(For Description see Figure No. 7, Page 349.)

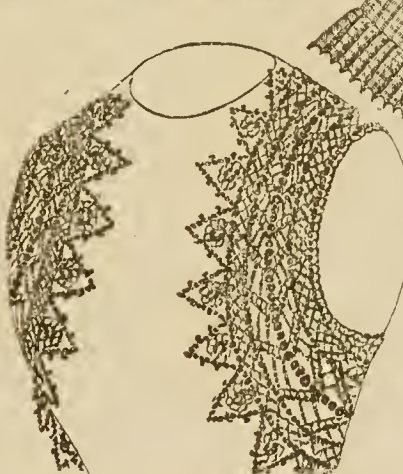
E 186.—Visor Front Bodice Belt, pinked edge, bodice studded with steel points, \$1.20 each. Postage, 6 cents each.

(For Description see Figure No. 9, Page 349.)

E 169.—Cowhide Belt, laced front, pinked top piece, extra quality nickeled side buckle, 50 cents each. Postage, 6 cts. each.

(For Description see Figure No. 10, Page 349.)

E 158.—Plain Cowhide Bodice Belt, nickeled side buckle, embossed laced bodice in different designs, 30 cents each. Postage, 6 cents.



L 13260.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Cut-Jet Boleros, \$3.75 per pair. Postage, 5 Cents per pair.

L 13261.—More elaborate design, Cut-Jet Boleros, \$4.75 per pair. Postage, 5 cents per pair.

(For Adaptation see Figure No. 1, Page 388.)

L 16128.—Fine Cut-Jet Boleros, \$3.25 per pair. Postage, 5 cents per pair.

(For Adaptation see Figure No. 4, Page 388.)

L 16123.—Fine Cut-Jet Corset, size, 8 1/2 x 12 ins., \$2.75 each.

L 16124.—Different design, Fine Cut-Jet Corset, size, 10 1/2 x 16 inches, \$3.90 each. Postage, 5 cents each.

(For Adaptation see Figure No. 397 B, Page 329.)

L 16087.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Cut-Jet Corset, size, 8 1/2 x 12 inches, \$3.50 each.

(For Adaptation see Figure No. 4, Page 388.)

L 16123.—Fine Cut-Jet Corset, size, 8 1/2 x 12 ins., \$2.75 each.

L 16124.—Different design, Fine Cut-Jet Corset, size, 10 1/2 x 16 inches, \$3.90 each. Postage, 5 cents each.

(For Adaptation see Figure No. 418 B, Page 340.)

L 13259.—Kursheedt's Standard Gimp, combination of Jet Cabochons and Gold Beads, 5/8 inch wide, 35 cents per yard.

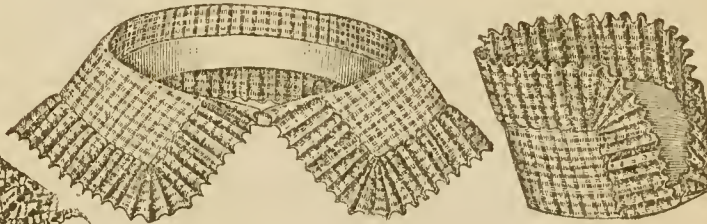


B 603.—Kursheedt's Standard Braid, 3/16 inch wide, any color combined with gold tinsel, 42 cents per dozen. Postage, 3 cents per dozen yards.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 419 B, Page 341.)

B 20168.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Hand-Made Gimp, 1/4 inch wide, 23 cents per yard.



(For Description see Figure No. 6, Page 388.)

A 322.—Kursheedt's Standard Puritan Collars (Columbian Style), made of fine chambray. Sizes, 12 to 14 inches; colors: white, pink, blue, dark-blue, navy or heliotrope, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

A 325.—Same as above; pink, blue or navy check, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

A 326.—Same as A 322; pink, blue or navy stripe, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

Kursheedt's Standard Chambray, 44 inches wide, 35 cents per yard. Postage, 3 cents per yard. A 328.—

Plain chambray; pink, blue, dark-blue or heliotrope.

A 329.—Striped chambray; white with pink, blue or navy.

A 330.—Checked chambray; white with pink blue or navy. Send 2 cents in stamps for sample line.

(For Description see Figure No. 416 B, Page 340.)

B 21084.—Kursheedt's Standard Passementerie Boleros. Black, \$2.50 per pair; colors: light-gray, dark-gray, old-rose, réséda, light-tan, dark-tan, heliotrope, cadet-blue, cardinal, medium-brown, dark-brown, navy or myrtle, combined with gold tinsel, \$2.75 per pair. Postage, 5 cents per pair.

(For Description see Figure No. 397 B, Page 329.)

D 15797.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Satin Milliners' Folds.

Inches wide, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 3.

Per yard, 16c., 19c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c., 43c.

D 15844.—Fine Quality Satin Milliners' Folds, colors: cream, pink, light-blue, cardinal, tan, gray, brown, heliotrope, green, navy or black.

Inches wide, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 3.

Per yard, 28c., 34c., 40c., 46c., 52c., 58c., 70c., 82c.

Postage, 1 cent per yard.

On pages vii to x will be found some illustrations of Patterns for

Tea-Gowns, Wrappers and Dressing-Sacks

FOR LADIES' MISSES' and GIRLS' WEAR,

which our readers will no doubt be pleased to inspect. They represent the latest and prettiest modes available for invalid, bath and comfortable home wear.

The Patterns can be had from either ourselves or agents for the sale of our goods.

In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

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Ladies' Princess Dress, with Demi-Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Princess Dress, with Short Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Princess Dress, with Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Also Known as the Parthenia Gown) (Copy'r't): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.



Ladies' Princess Dress, with a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Greek Dress (Also Known as the Penelope Gown), with a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copy'r't): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper, Having a Very Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Princess Dress, with Diagonal Closing, and Bell Back Having a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



Ladies' Kimono or Japanese Dress (Copyright): 4 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper (With Fitted Front-Lining) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Yoke Wrapper or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 48 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 48 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Gored Wrapper, with Demi-Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper (With Fitted Front Body-Lining) (Copy'r't): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35c.

Ladies' Mother-Hubbard Wrapper, with Under-Arm Gore (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 48 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 48 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Wrapper or House-Dress (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Bath or Invalid Robe (Can also be used as a Domino) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper or House-Dress, with a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Wrapper or House-Dress, with a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

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Do the Lines of Your Face tell the Story of Your Life?

Does Your Face Reflect Your Character, Expose Your Faults and Virtues?

Physiognomists say it does, that it is a sort of looking glass into which people can look and see the reflection of their inner natures. Then what is the meaning of that pug nose? It means to the Physiognomists a pert

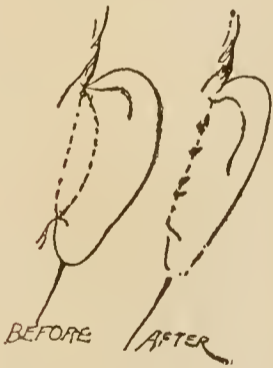


THE PUG REMODELLED.

and saucy nature, to the owner much humiliation, and to the modern Dermatologist simply a little too much cartilage at the end of the nose, a V-shaped piece of which can be cut out, the raw edges brought together with a stitch or two, causing little or no pain, as

cocaine is sprayed on the parts before operating, and lo! the nose that indicated a lack of force of character has been made a straight Grecian, indicating mildness and amiability of manner and disposition, taste and refinement, utterly bewildering the Physiognomist, for your character has not been changed.

Then again, the shape and formation of the ear is said to indicate the taste and talent, or want of it, for music and harmony, the well formed ear standing well out from the head, indicating ability to produce and appreciate music. But who wants to show his taste in this way? Nothing is more mortifying than a large



ear sticking out prominently from the head, and people whose ears are so formed are glad to patronize a skilful Dermatologist and have them set back at a more becoming angle.

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for over twenty years, clearing the complexion, removing all blemishes from the skin of the hands, face or body, both by internal and external treatment.

If You want a Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin, use WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

It is universally regarded as the best Toilet preparation known for Pimples, Blackheads, Blotches and many skin eruptions. Its use keeps the cuticle clear and healthy, and makes a bright, fresh complexion.

Facial Soap is unequalled for Bathing and Cleansing the Skin and Scalp and clearing the Complexion. His many years' experience in treating the Human Skin enables him to produce a Toilet Soap far superior to any other, as no soap manufacturer has ever had any experience as a Dermatologist.

Professor Woodbury's methods of removing Warts, Moles, Birth and Powder Marks without cutting have won for him a reputation among physicians the world over.

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the superfluous hair on your face or between your eyebrows permanently removed, Warts, Moles or Pimples on any part of the face, hands or body painlessly destroyed without cutting them out, if your ears stand out too

far from your head or your nose is a pug or does not suit you, or any of the thousand and one things that are annoying and disfiguring on your skin properly removed without leaving a scar, write to

The man whose business and life study have been devoted to the treatment of the human skin,

its diseases and disfigurements; who has more appliances and knows more methods than any other because he has spent a vastly longer time at it than any other dermatologist.

Woodbury's Facial Soap and Antiseptic Shaving Sticks and Bars are for sale everywhere.

A sample cake of Facial Soap and 150-page book, 7th edition, on beauty and dermatology, with special chapters on facial development, treatment of the eyebrows, superfluous hair, red nose, wrinkles, nervous and blood diseases, and all skin and scalp imperfections, sent sealed for 10 cents. This book should be on every dressing-table.

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ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

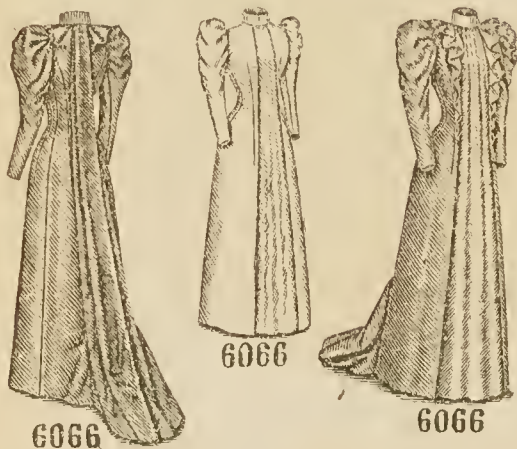
Receipt for Making One Loaf.

ONE quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—

more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½x8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake at once. *Don't mix with milk.*



Ladies' Wrapper, Having a Fitted Front-Lining, and a Bell Back Skirt with Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 75 cents.



Ladies' Wrapper or Tea-Gown, with Watteau Back and a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

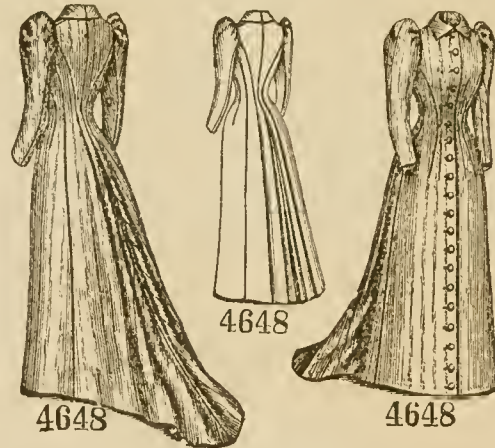


Ladies' Wrapper (With Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Princess Dress (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Eton Tea-Gown, with Demi-Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



Ladies' Wrapper, with Demi-Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Desirable for Stout Ladies) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 30 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Wrapper, with Fitted Body-Lining, and a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cts.



Ladies' Watteau Wrapper or House-Dress, with Demi-Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



Ladies' Tea-Gown, with Demi-Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



Ladies' Watteau Wrapper or Tea-Gown, with a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.



Child's Sack Wrapper (Extending to the Instep): 7 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

Little Girls' Wrapper (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, ½ to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Child's Wrapper, with Circular Yoke (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, ½ to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

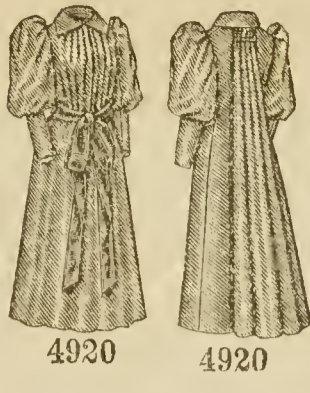
Little Girls' Wrapper (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, ½ to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



4100 4100
Misses' Wrapper (With Fitted Front and Sleeve Linings) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4773 4773
Misses' Wrapper, with Fitted Under-Front (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4920 4920
Misses' Wrapper (With Fitted Front-Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3641 3641
Misses' Bath-Robe or Blanket Wrapper (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 8 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3536 3536
Misses' and Girls' Kimono or Japanese Dress (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4867

Misses' Mother-Hubbard Wrapper (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4867

4643 4643
Ladies' Dressing-Sack (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4808

Misses' Princess Wrapper (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4611

4611
Ladies' Dressing-Sack (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3434

Misses' Wrapper, with Circular Yoke (Known as the Improved Mother-Hubbard) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 8 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3434



4780

4780
Ladies' Tea-Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4982

4982
Ladies' Breakfast or Tea Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4235

4235
Ladies' Dressing-Sack (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4572

4572
Ladies' Combing-Sack (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2868

2868
Ladies' Invalid-Wrap (Copyright). One size. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



4403

4403
Misses' Dressing-Sack (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAISTS BY MAIL.

Send postal-note, 50c., 75c. or \$1.00, specify light or dark, blouse or button, and boy's age.

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FOR YOU. Address, with two 2-Cent Stamps, MRS. J. H. CRONIN, Marshall, Mich.



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How to acquire and retain it. How to remove Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles and Superfluous Hair; to Increase or Reduce Flesh; to Color the Hair and Beautify the complexion. A book of interest to every lady. Mailed (sealed) for 10 cents. **MADAME LAUTIER**, 124 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

101 NEW SONGS (No two alike), 1 pack May I.C.U. Home Cards (comic), 1 pack new Acquaintance Cards, illus.: large illus. Catalogue, Lovers' Telegraph, 15 Versions of Love, all the late flirtations, etc., and agents' entire outfit, all only 10c., with a new and useful present free. **BLAIR NOVELTY CO.**, Laceyville, O.

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3 inch, \$10.00 1,000; 4 inch \$11.00. Fine Perfecto, \$15.00. Sample box by mail, 35 cents. Agents Wanted. **J. AGUIERO, 50 Fulton St., N. Y.**

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THAT'S WHAT WE WANT TO FIND OUT. To the first 20 who mention this paper and ask for free plat of our \$150 lcts on \$4 monthly payments in GRIF-FITH, Chicago's factory suburb, we will send a receipt for \$10, good on any lots hereafter bought of us; to the next 10 a World's Fair Souvenir Half Dollar. Try it. **JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 409 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.**

—Enameling the Skin: How to Do So Without Injury.—

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AFTER long years of study MADAME RUPPERT, the world-renowned leading complexion specialist, has discovered a preparation that enamels the skin, immediately upon application, equal or superior to the ingenious French method at one-five-hundredth part of the cost. Everyone knows that it costs \$500 to have the face and neck enameled in Paris and the method is injurious, while her preparation, “Pearl Enamel,” does the work equally as well, or better, and is not injurious but beneficial to the skin, refining it and reducing large pores, and does not, like injurious cosmetics, clog up the pores. She has put the price for a short time within the reach of all, \$1.00 per bottle, which is sufficient to last six months. This is the first announcement MADAME RUPPERT has made of her wonderful discovery, and she expects to sell 50,000 bottles immediately at this reduced price. Do not fail to send at once, as the price may be increased after this lot has been sold.

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KENSINGTON STAMPING was never more popular than to-day. Many ladies making high wages working at home, odd hours. Besides beautifying your own home you can make 15c. every 5 minutes you stamp for others. If you only devote 3 hours a day to it, the snug little sum of \$5 and over comes in, as the prices range from 5c. to \$1 for each pattern you stamp. An inventive genius has lately modernized machinery for turning out these patterns by the hundred yards as fast as you can reel off a ball of yarn, so their cost is barely *nothing* to what it was last year. We send the patterns on strips about two feet long and seven inches wide. Nearly as good as many 50c. and \$1 ones now being sold. We buy so many of *this one kind* that we can lead every other dealer on price. Our beautiful combined outfit consisting of nearly 100 of the largest variety of patterns, each from about a foot long down to single alphabet letters. We cannot describe them, not having room to go into detail, but in order to introduce our magazine, “**Comfort**,” with its greatly improved departments, we will send the above outfit, *Free, postpaid*, to all three months' (12c.) subscribers, and also send a new book or Manual of Instruction in the art of stamping. *Just printed* It describes how to make all colors of powder, and instructs you in every manner of working the patterns. If you enclose 12c. at once, we make you a present of above.

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WANTED—Salesmen to whom we will give **EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY** to sell our celebrated **PINLESS CLOTHES LINE**, the only line ever invented that holds clothes **WITHOUT PINS**—a wonderful success; or our famous **FOUNTAIN INK ERASER** which will erase ink instantly, and has **NO EQUAL**. The success of our salesmen shows the great demand for these articles, many making \$20 to \$50 per day. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with price-lists and terms. **PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 164 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.**

Fountain Ink Eraser

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR READERS:—We regret that, owing to the illness of Mrs. Eleanor Georgen, the author of the treatise on the Delsarte System, we have been compelled to omit the regular article of that series from the present issue. It will, however, certainly appear in the May **DELIN-EATOR**, the subject being the various combinations of the distinct attitudes of the face and head.

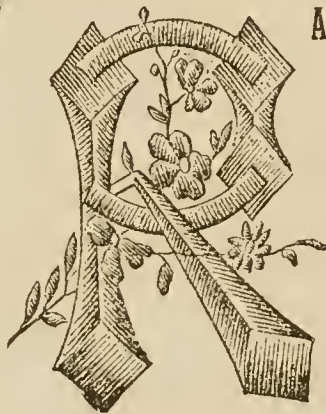
The same number will also contain the first of a course of papers on the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, written by one of our regular staff, who is now on the ground, and who possesses exceptional facilities for procuring desirable information. Especial attention will be paid to those points of general or peculiar interest which should receive first consideration from visitors whose time is limited.

Another attractive feature of the May **DELIN-EATOR** will be the commencement of a course of instruction in lawn-tennis, from the pen of Miss Sarah S. Whittelsey, winner of the Inter-collegiate Championship Singles at Bryn Mawr last year. The writer's object will be to present an entertaining manual of this fashionable game that will be regarded as standard by the best players. The lessons will be issued as part of the “Sports and Pastimes” series.

VERNA:—Bell, Watteau, cornet and Empire skirts are still popular. An Eton costume is appropriate for church wear. Line the jacket fronts with shot silk.

IGNORAMUS:—The younger of two unmarried sisters should have “Miss Mary Blank,” and the older “Miss Blank,” engraved on her visiting cards. Messrs. Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass., are publishers. Your question in reference to a mixture for cleaning gilt picture-frames is answered in the Housekeepers' Department in this magazine.

“Artistic Alphabets For Marking and Engrossing.”



A NEW PAMPHLET Filled with Orna- mental Alphabets

is in press and will soon be issued.

It includes Fancy Letters of Various Sizes, from those suitable for marking a blanket to those dainty enough for the finest handker-

chief, and also gives the fashionable Script-Initial Alphabet in several sizes, and numerous Cross-stitch and Bead-work Alphabets.

It also contains a department of **RELIGIOUS** and **SOCIETY EMBLEMS**, and is in every way adapted to the requirements of the Artistic Housekeeper who desires to mark her **Household Linen**, or to those of the Dainty Lady who always embroiders her Initials upon her personal belongings.

The Pamphlet is particularly useful in **Fancy-Work Shops**, where marking is Done to Order. The Designs are **Ornamental, Original and Useful**, and are especially desirable for **Order Work**.

Price, **1s. or 25 Cents per Copy.**

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The Blind can use them. Invaluable for falling sight. Finest needle made. Millward's Gold Eyes; do not cut the thread. Sample paper, 10c.; 3 for 25c.; 12 for 70c.

NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY M'FG Co.,
24 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—Combine a lighter shade of gray silk with your material, which is on the London-smoke shade.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Lavender Bengaline trimmed with black silk *point de Gene* lace will make a stylish costume for a middle-aged lady.

ANNA:—John Wiley and Sons publish Ruskin's works. Write to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, Mass., regarding *Utopia*. Please mention the DELINEATOR.

PALO:—When several initials are used on dinner napkins the letters should be not more than an inch in height, and should be placed in one corner. They may be done in pure white outlined with gold thread. When the monogram is embroidered on bed linen, it is usually placed at the center of the sheet a trifle below the upper hem, and in a corresponding position on pillow and bolster cases. Invitations are sent in two envelopes; notes acknowledging them in one.

MOTHER:—"The Baby and His Needs" in this DELINEATOR will give you valuable suggestions in reference to dressing your little one.

MAUD MULLER:—Faille, Surah, armure, Bengaline and grosgrain are durable black silks. Basque pattern No. 6011 and skirt pattern No. 6012, which cost 1s. 3d. or 30 cents each, will make a handsome gown. Both patterns are illustrated in the March DELINEATOR. Trim with jet. The quantity of material required is given on the label of each pattern. Mousquetaire gloves are in one piece at the top, are loose and wrinkled at the wrists and are fastened with buttons. Suède gloves are made of undressed, and glacé of dressed skin. Triple A is the narrowest width in ladies' shoes.

ELFIE:—The golden-rod and "shower of hail" designs in table linen are extremely pretty.

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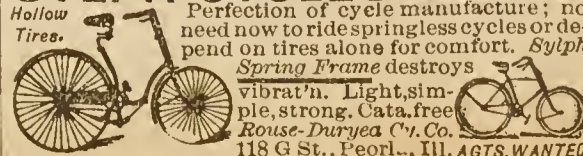
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WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER is a distinct step forward; a decided improvement upon common porous plasters. It removes the fatty matter in the pores, enabling the painkiller to rapidly penetrate and Stop the Ache. Unrivalled remedy for Rheumatism, Lame Back, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all first-class druggists, or mailed by JOHNSON & JOHNSON, 92 William St., New York. Worth taking trouble to get.

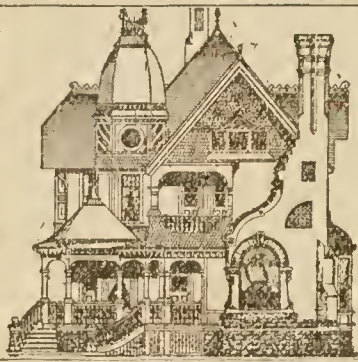
Seamless Ribbed Waist FOR CHILDREN.



Combines Durability with Delightful Ease and Comfort. The only perfect low-priced Waist made. Sizes 1 to 12 years. For sale by all first-class Dry-Goods Dealers. If unable to procure in your town, send to us for sample, enclosing 25 cents, or 35 cents for the better grade.

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A SPECIAL LOW PRICE! THE BUTTERICK DRESSMAKERS' OR HOUSEKEEPERS' SHEARS.

Sent prepaid to any party ordering One Pair of these Shears for 50 Cents.

In ordering these Shears, please specify them as No. 16. They are 7 3/4 inches long, of first quality English Razor Steel, and full nickel-plated, with finger-shaped Bows and a Screw Adjustment.

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; Postage per Dozen Pairs, 50 Cents. \$45.00 per Gross.



Price per Pair, 50 Cents.

Price per Dozen Pairs, \$4.50.

These Shears, ordered at the Retail or Single-Pair Rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 Cents extra should be sent with the order. Dozen Rates cannot be allowed on less than Half a Dozen ordered at one time, nor Gross Rates on less than Half a Gross.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 W. 13th Street, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—The process for removing rain spots from cloth or silk is known only to professional scourers. A pretty table-cover may be made of billiard cloth, with a border decoration consisting of a vine-like arrangement of branches and leaves en appliqué. The branches and stems can be done in Kensington stitch, and the leaves may be cut from velvet or plush and applied in a natural manner.

SUBSCRIBER:—It is customary to select unmarried men for best men and ushers. Announcement cards are sent to those who have not attended the wedding. The groom does not furnish earriages for his relatives.

ROSEBUD:—Circumstances largely govern the wages paid to women composers, so that it is impossible to answer your question definitely.

LILLIAN:—Lilae may be worn for second mourning.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Egyptian is pronounced E-gyp-shan. Your question in reference to cleaning silver is answered in the Housekeepers' Department in this number.

SNOWBALL:—Your sample is Bengaline, which is not youthful enough for a girl of seventeen. Crêpe de Chine or China silk is preferable. Bedford cord is not worn, but velours is similar in appearance and very fashionable.

L. F.:—Your suggestions in reference to a sweet-pea luncheon are excellent and could be successfully carried out. The dark circles under your eyes are doubtless caused by a disordered liver. An eminent specialist advises those inclined to a yellow complexion and the dark circles to massage daily that part of the body which is over the liver, in order to increase the activity of that organ. The flesh should be vigorously beaten and slapped to quicken the circulation.

Advertisement for Siegel Cooper & Co. featuring illustrations of furniture and text: 'The Columbian Arm Chair and Sofa Bed. Cheap. Easy. Pretty. Well Made. Siegel Cooper & Co. Sole Agents for the U. S. 15 Acres of DRY GOODS, Chicago, Ill. The most important invention in the Furniture Trade. Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Send for our elegant 250-page general Catalogue of Dry Goods.'

Advertisement for Alexander Medicine Co. featuring illustrations of barrels, watches, and medicine bottles. Text: 'BARRELS OF PRIZE PACKAGES. MONEY. LAND. GOLD WATCHES. SILVERWARE FREE. To introduce our Liver Pellets, we have decided on a novel and ingenious method which is sure to become popular. The plan adopted secures to all persons without a single exception a prize of wonderful value. Instead of spending thousands of dollars in newspaper advertising and printing signs all over the country we propose to take that amount of money and use it in such a way that the people who are the first purchasers of our pellets will receive this money in valuable prizes. We know we manufacture the very best remedy on the market for the cure of constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, kidney and bladder troubles, torpid liver, etc., and that when you have tried these pellets you will gladly recommend them to others, and in this way we shall have a large, well-paying demand created in a short time. As a special inducement for you to try these pellets at once we will send with each box a splendid prize, which we are satisfied will please you so well that you will take special pains to help us introduce our remedy. Send at once 23c in answer to this adv. for a box of Alexander's Liver Pellets, and we will send you free with it one of the following prizes: A gold watch, a silver watch, a casket of silverware, a cash voucher of from \$500 to \$5, a valuable town lot in a growing country, or a 10 lb. package of best Oolong tea. With every box there is one of above prizes; there are no exceptions, and the pellets and prizes will be forwarded the same day your letter is received. Liberal terms made with agents. ALEXANDER MEDICINE CO., 38 Murray St., New York. EXTRA.—To the first persons sending a reply who mention the name of this paper, we will give a \$25 voucher, in addition to the other prize. We will forfeit \$1,000 if we do not faithfully carry out every agreement made in the above liberal offers.'

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on your gloves unless you buy them "GUARANTEED."



When you buy the "Kayser Patent Finger Tipped" Silk Gloves you are entitled to a GUARANTEE TICKET, which is **JUST AS GOOD AS MONEY** for another pair if the "Tips" wear out before the gloves.

If your dealer hasn't them, write to Julius Kayser, New York, and he will see that you get them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

TO CONTRIBUTORS OF KNITTING DESIGNS:—Do not send us samples of knitting in dark-red, brown, orange, black, green, deep-yellow or any dark shade, as we can make no use of them; we may keep the directions, but will be obliged to return the samples and make the designs ourselves in light colors or white. We desire samples in white, pale-blue, pale-pink, lavender, pale-yellow, light-écru, etc., and will keep and pay for them if we have not already issued them or something very similar to them, or if they have not appeared in other publications. In writing your directions, try to make them as nearly like ours in style as possible. Begin every row or round of the directions on a line by itself at the left side of the page. Write on one side of the paper only, and place your lines far enough apart to permit of corrections or changes, if any are needed. An observance of these suggestions will secure prompt attention and probable acceptance of your work if it is novel. Soiled samples and badly written directions prevent the acceptance of much work that is otherwise desirable.

READING:—The soft-looped coiffure falling low on the neck is particularly pretty for a young girl.

SUBSCRIBER:—Doileys are used under glasses, finger-bowls, cake dishes, etc. Large ones are chosen for table-centers for tea or luncheon without a table-cloth on a polished table, and these center-pieces are accompanied by cup, plate and finger-bowl doileys. Your linen table-scarf may be used.

MINNIE:—If your forehead is broad and low, arrange your front hair in Pompadour style, and loop the back hair low, *à la châtelaine*, at the nape of the neck.

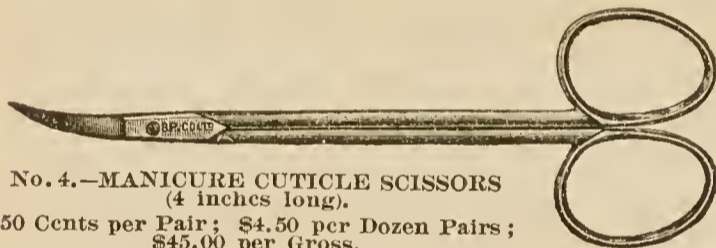
PRETTY BLONDE:—We have no record of your letter. If you will repeat your questions, we will answer them as soon as possible.

MRS. J. H.:—Any dealer in rubber goods will supply you with the gloves.

THE BUTTERICK MANICURE IMPLEMENTS.

The goods here offered are low-priced, of the Highest Quality and Best Designs, having the approval of Leading Professional Manicures and Chiroprudists.

Order by Numbers, cash with order. Any of these Articles, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. Dozen rates will not be allowed on less than half a dozen of one Article ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.



No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS (4 inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs;
\$45.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are of the best quality of English Razor Steel, Needle-pointed, Hand-forged, and ground by French Cutlers.



No. 5.—BENT NAIL-SCISSORS (3½ inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs;
\$45.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors are of the Highest Grade of English Razor Steel, forged by hand, with 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;
\$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—The Handle on this Cuticle Knife is of Finest Quality White Bone, and the Blade is of Best Hand-forged English Razor Steel, the connection being made with Aluminum Solder, under a Brass Ferrule.



No. 7.—NAIL FILE (With Blade 3¼ inches long). 35 Cents per File; \$3.00 per Dozen;
\$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 15 Cents.

No. 7.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Nail File are the same as for the Cuticle Knife, and the Blade is of the Highest Grade English Razor Steel, Hand-forged and Hand-cut.



No. 8.—CORN KNIFE (With Blade 2¼ inches long). 50 Cents per Knife; \$4.50 per Dozen;
\$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 8.—The Handle, Blade and Adjustment of this Corn Knife are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.

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FOR HEAD, THROAT
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BEETHOVEN CO., P. O. Box 801, Washington, N. J.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

LILLIAN:—Small pictures are hung lower than formerly and with invisible wire.

HASTINGS:—Read "Treatment of the Hair" in the January DELINEATOR. We have no personal knowledge of any of the articles referred to, but have had no cause to doubt their reliability. Write the advertisers for information and kindly mention the DELINEATOR.

VIOLET:—White China silk, developed by pattern No. 4964, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR, will make a charmingly simple graduation gown; and white grosgrain ribbon will supply effective garniture.

MRS. M. E. T.:—A pretty and comfortable wrap for travelling wear may be developed in brilliantine, gloria or pongee by pattern No. 4507, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Trim daintily with frills of ribbon, pipings and buttons. Carry a flannel lounging-robe in your Gladstone.

LOLA:—Combine tan with dark-green.

SPANISH GIRL:—A girl of fifteen may wear her hair in a Catogan, which has been frequently described in these columns. The habit of biting the nails may be corrected in children by applying to the finger tips a little extract of quassia. Strong efforts should be made by grown folks to overcome this disagreeable habit, and we would advise the wearing of rubber gloves, which are sold by most dealers in rubber goods.

A. L.:—Try walnut juice for darkening the eyebrows.

MISS A. F. T.:—We cannot predict an entire season ahead. Fashionable materials and trimmings are mentioned each month in the DELINEATOR.

Stylish Dresses and Wraps.



"If you knew where you could get your dresses made up handsomely and stylishly at reasonable prices wouldn't you patronize that place?" "If you knew where you could get your cloaks and wraps made to order for less than you can buy them ready made wouldn't you like to trade there?"

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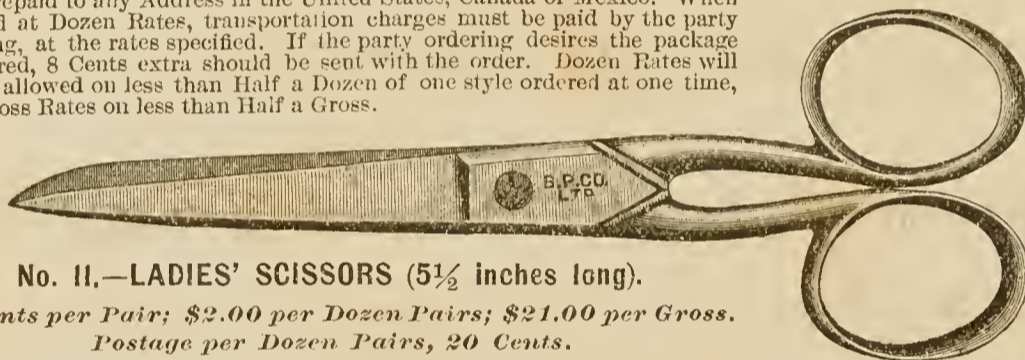
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

C. A. R.:—We would not advise you to cut your hair. "Treatment of the Hair" in the January DELINEATOR will give you good advice on the subject.

ADELE:—A tasteful shopping-bag may be made of black satin lined with old-blue and decorated with an embroidered or painted monogram. Develop it by pattern No. 4291, price 5d. or 10 cents.

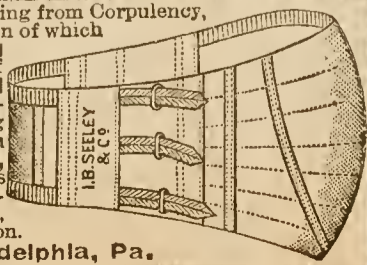
H. E.:—Make up your heliotrope cashmere by pattern No. 6057, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR; trim with fine cut-jet passementerie.

A. B. C.:—If possible, have your material dyed réséda, and develop it by costume pattern No. 6036, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR. Trim with black faille and black silk passementerie. Dampening the hair with Cologne water is said to make it curl temporarily. Read "Treatment of the Hair," in the January DELINEATOR. Use pattern No. 6057, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR. for the black Henrietta cloth, and trim with black silk soutache braid.

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The injuries arising from Corpulency, the most common of which is Umbilical Hernia, may be entirely prevented or relieved by the use of one of our Elastic Abdominal Belts and Umbilical Trusses, by which a firm support is given to the abdomen, invariably diminishing its size, thereby improving the form and affording comfort and safety. Our "Mechanical Treatment of Hernia and Prolapse," a pamphlet of 60 pages, describing Rupture, its treatment and Cure, also Corpulency and Varicocele; prices of all popular styles of TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL and UTERINE SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, SHOULDER BRACES, ETC., with directions for self-measurement mailed on application.

I. B. SEELEY & CO., 25 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

GEORGIE C.:—It is possible you did not properly follow the instructions for the knitted oak leaf and acorn lace in the February DELINEATOR. They are correct, having been proved before being printed, and again upon receipt of your letter. You may have misunderstood the direction. "o and narrow twice," for which you must work thus: over and narrow, over and narrow. If you put your thread over once, and then narrow twice in succession, the work will, of course, be wrong.

SUNDOWN:—It is legal for first cousins to marry, but is not generally deemed advisable.

CITY SUBSCRIBER:—It is a breach of etiquette to change the order of a table, so we would advise you to take the seat assigned you.

BERENGARIA:—A few appropriate words should be addressed to the hostess on entering the drawing-room at a "house-warming" party. Flowers would be a pretty courtesy. Send an acceptance or your regrets, and pay a call two weeks later.

JEWEL:—Bridesmaids' toilettes are usually planned with reference to the style of the bride's gown. If your sister is to be married in a travelling dress, a costume of dove-colored poplin trimmed with gold galloon would be in good taste for you.

MRS. A. M. N.:—Any dealer in antiquities will inform you regarding the genuineness of your clock.

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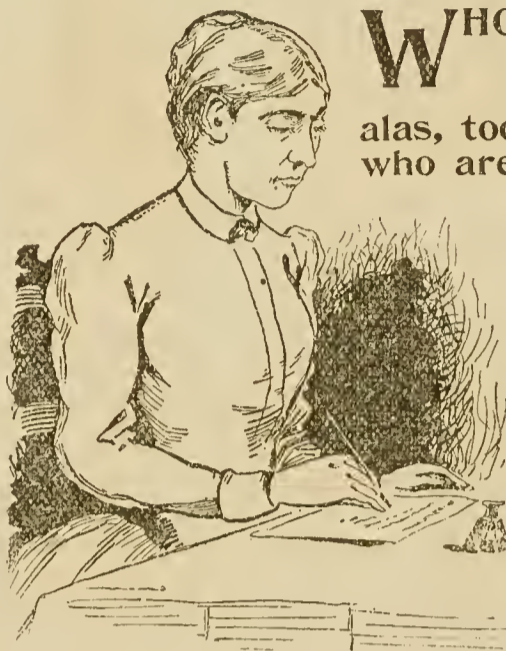
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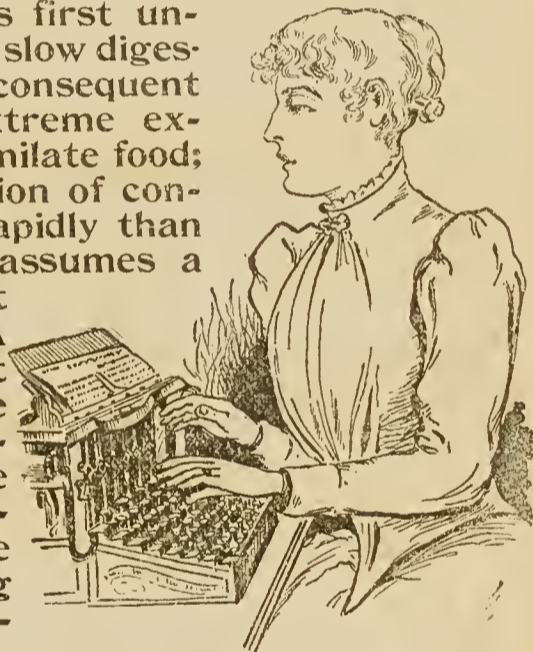
Who Earn their own Living.



WHO does not sympathize with woman in her noble resolve to obtain an honorable living for herself, and alas, too often others of the same family who are unable to contribute to their own maintenance? Happily many fields of labor are open to women in the present day, and they generally fulfill their allotted tasks with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers.

Their occupations are usually of a sedentary nature which cannot be adopted with impunity. The in-door life, with its necessary curtailment of exercise, brings in its train evils and discomforts which a little care and forethought may successfully obviate. The practical question naturally arises, how may we persevere in our resolve to earn our own living, and yet ward off the possibilities of disease, due to sedentary habits.

With the sedentary life comes first uncomfortable sense of fulness; then slow digestion and faulty nutrition, with consequent loss of strength; afterwards extreme exhaustion from the inability to assimilate food; sleeplessness, and finally a condition of confirmed dyspepsia, which, more rapidly than any other bodily derangement, assumes a chronic shape. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract solves this difficulty. A wineglassful of the Extract at meal times will ward off the worst symptoms of this distressing complaint and positively cure it. In general debility, and convalescence, it will be found to be especially valuable. Nursing mothers will find it a most nutritious tonic.



One dozen bottles of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract equal in tonic and nutritive properties one cask of Ale, without being intoxicating.

Beware of worthless imitations. The Genuine has the signature of "Johann Hoff," on the neck of every bottle.

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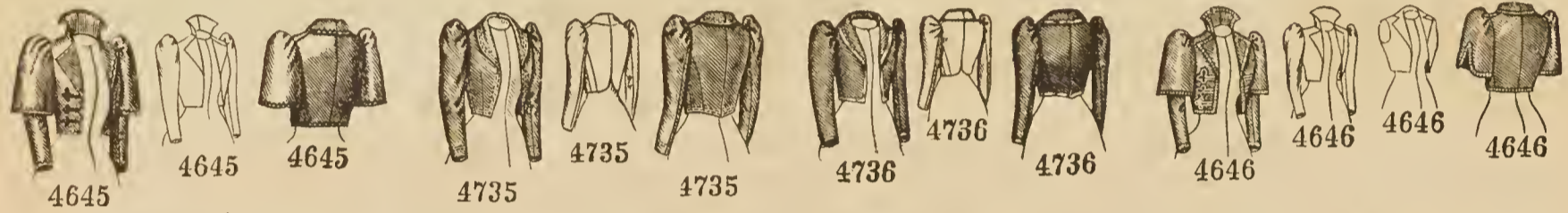
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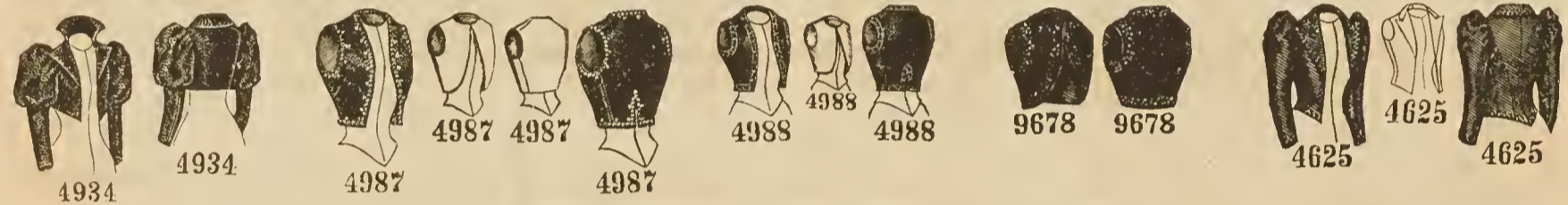
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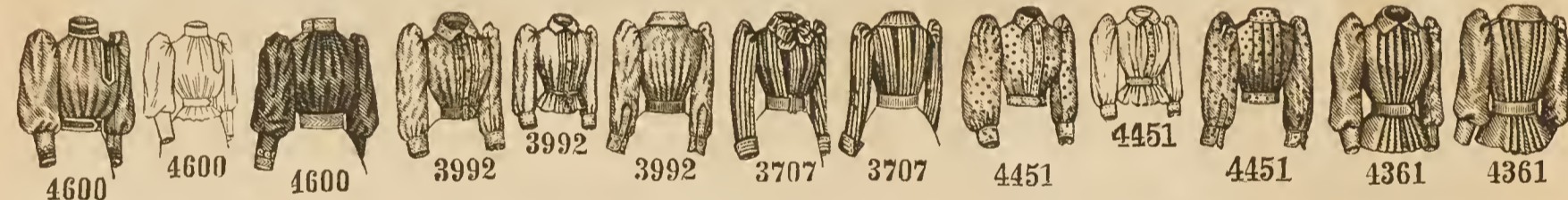
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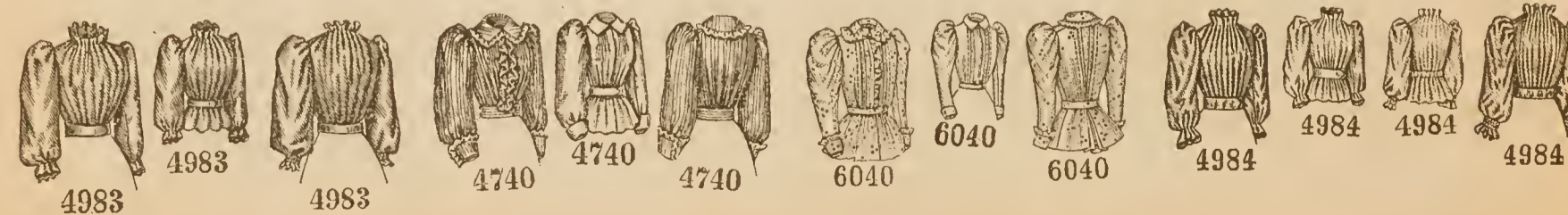
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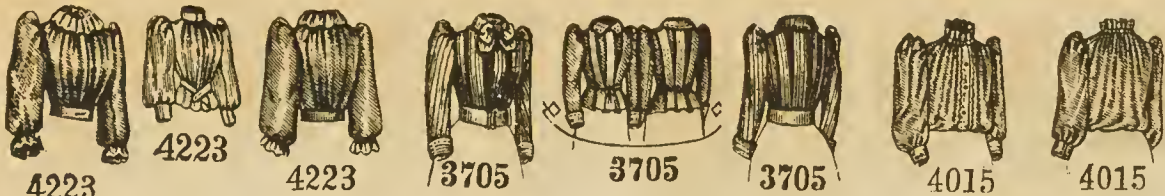
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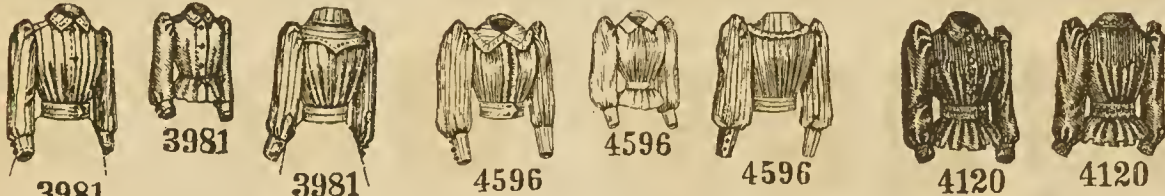
Ladies' Blouse (Known as the Vassar Blouse) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Ladies' Blouse or Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Misses' Blouse (With Fitted Lining, which may be Omitted) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. Misses' Blouse (Known as the Vassar Blouse) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4223 Misses' Blouse-Waist (With Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

3705 Misses' Box-Plaited Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

4015 Misses' Blouse (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3981 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Back-Yoke Facing (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

4596 Misses' Blouse or Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

4120 Misses' Tucked Blouse (With Fitted Body-Lining) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



In Plants, Bulbs and Seeds

We offer a large and varied assortment for conservatory, lawn or garden. Our unrivalled facilities for the production of strong, healthy plants are such that we recognize no competitors either in quality or price.

See What \$1.00 Will Buy.

A genuine Pineapple Plant, Chinese Guava, Japanese Fan-Palm, Red-Leaved Dracaena, two curious Air Plants, and a large bulb each of the Milk and Wine Lily, the beautiful, pure-white Crium Americanum, and dark-red Amaryllis Equestris, the bulbs wrapped in long strands of the beautiful Spanish Moss. These are all strong plants and bulbs that will grow, not mere cuttings; and the collection when packed for mailing weighs between three and four pounds, and requires one-third of the price asked for postage alone; and we not only send post-paid, but we guarantee safe arrival of our plants at destination.

Don't fail to send for our 84-page Illustrated Catalogue, you will find it replete with good things; it is sent free to all our customers, and to applicants who will kindly mention this magazine.

THE AMERICAN EXOTIC NURSERIES,

R. D. HOYT, Manager. Seven Oaks, Florida.

IF YOU INTEND TO PLANT

SEEDS ROSES TREES

SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, ETC.

Why Not Procure the Best Direct from the Growers? Our Illustrated Catalogue, over 150 pages, offers one of the most complete stocks in the U. S. at right prices. Free to planters. Send for it to-day.

39 YEARS. 900 ACRES. 28 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Lake Co., O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

MRS. E. B.:—*Fin de siècle* means literally "end of the century," but the phrase is usually applied to anything that is "up to date." White India silk, nainsook, cambric, lawn and striped French gingham are suitable materials for the little boy's dresses.

MRS. A. T. L.:—A pretty paper-pocket may be constructed by using an ordinary wire toaster, which may be painted with liquid gold. Wide ribbon in two shades of green may be passed in and out between the wires, each strip of ribbon being in one continuous piece all round, thus forming the sides. A ribbon bow may be fastened to the top at each side, and another near the top of the longest handle, by which the pocket is suspended. Your other question is answered in the Housekeepers' Department.

TABBY:—Tan and green crépon will make a striking combination, and a pretty toilette may be developed by skirt pattern No. 4951, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and waist pattern No. 4998, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The latter is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR.

TOMMY:—Plum is a becoming color. Develop the costume by pattern No. 4992, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR. Trim with black Bengaline.

M. B.:—The words are by Münch von Bellinghausen, the author of *Ingomar*, and were translated by Maria Lovell.

S. D. R.:—Have a gown of green cloth developed by basque pattern No. 6044, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 6012, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and trim with bronze velvet. Both patterns are illustrated in the March DELINEATOR. Suède gloves matching the velvet would be in excellent taste.

SEE THIS LIST.

- Elegant Chenille Table Cover, - - \$1.98. Made of very best Chenille, 1½ yards square, inside of fringe, 20 patterns.
 - Very Best Moquette Carpet, per yard, \$1.25. Made by Alex. Smith Sons' Mills, made to fit floor, with or without border. State pattern and colors, and we will mail small samples.—You can't equal this.
 - Elegant Lace Curtains, per pair, - - \$2.00. 3½ yards long, 56 inches wide.
 - Large Fur Rug, 5½ feet x 33 ins. \$2.00. NATURAL SKINS, WHITE OR GREY. Our Mail Order Department fills orders same day received.
- LAWRENCE, BUTLER & BENHAM,**
72 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

GRAPES. TREES. ROSES. Catalogue Free.

100 other varieties old and new. Immense Stock. Lowest Prices. Ten Days earlier than any other variety. Hardy Roses, Clematis, Shrubs, &c., C. S. CURTICE & CO., PORTLAND, N. Y. Mention this Paper.



Pineoline **DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT,**

FRAGRANT. ∴ ARTISTIC. ∴ EFFECTIVE.

The odor of the pine forests, so beneficial for LUNG, THROAT and kindred troubles, is brought by this unique device into your homes, enabling you to enjoy all the benefit of a sojourn in the pines, without travel or inconvenience.

The MAMMOTH PINE CONES OF NORWAY (as here shown ½ size) absorb the Pineoline (by a part device) from the ornamental Glass Base and evaporate it into the atmosphere exactly as in nature.

Highly endorsed by Physicians (fac-similes sent on request), As a general house deodorant it is unexcelled. Circulars free.

Sent, express charges paid to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

No. Two, 8 inches high,.....\$2.25.
" Four, 10 inches high,..... 3.25.

Postal Note or Money-Order. Address,

R. S. PRINDLE, Sole Manufacturer,
97 Liberty St., N. Y.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by Mail at Low Rates, 7 years' success. Trial lessons and Circulars, 6 cts. BRYANT & STRATTON, 79 Lafayette Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

10 CENTS (silver) pays for our handsome PEOPLE'S JOURNAL one year, on trial, and your address in our "AGENTS' DIRECTORY," which goes whirling all over the United States to firms who wish to mail FREE, sample papers, magazines, books, pictures, cards, etc., with terms, and our patrons receive bushels of mail. Greatest bargain in America. Try it; you will be pleased. T. D. CAMPBELL, X 636, Boyleston, Ind.



Peter Henderson & Co.
of New York.

WILL BE GLAD IN THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR
TO **START A GARDEN**
FOR ANY ONE
FREE OF CHARGE!
HOW? IN THIS WAY.

Send them 25 cts. to pay postage and packing and they will mail you gratis, their **COLUMBIAN COLLECTION OF SEEDS**, consisting of **Succession Cabbage, New York Lettuce, Ponderosa Tomato, Bonfire Pansy, Zebra Zinnia, and Shirley Poppies.** (The six packets of seeds named, composing the **Columbian Collection**, cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 50 cents.)

BUT THIS IS NOT ALL,

for with every **Collection** they will also add, **Free**, their **Catalogue for 1893** of "**EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN**," provided you will state where you saw this advertisement. Every copy of this grand **Catalogue** alone costs 25 cts., and its 150 pages are strewn with hundreds of new engravings, and embellished with eight beautiful colored plates, all of which truthfully portray the **Cream** of everything in **Seeds and Plants.**

EVERY EMPTY ENVELOPE IS WORTH 25 CENTS.

Purchasers of the **Columbian Collection** will receive the seeds in a red envelope, which they should preserve, because every such envelope, when enclosed with an order for goods from the **Catalogue** herein referred to, will be accepted as a **cash payment of 25 cts.** on every order amounting to \$1.00 and upward. These **Collections** can be written for, or if more convenient, be obtained at the stores of **PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St., New York**, where **Seeds, Plants, etc.**, are sold at **retail** all the year round. Postage stamps accepted as cash.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A. B. T.:—The price paid for an oil painting depends upon its merit. Any art dealer will estimate your picture's value.

SUBSCRIBER:—John Woodbury, 125 West 42nd Street, New York City, will doubtless give you information relative to the removal of superfluous hair.

J. A.:—French bolsters are still used for dressing beds, and they are usually covered with material to harmonize with the bed-room furniture.

C. AND E.:—Grosgrain, Surah and taffeta silks are usually used for petticoats.

LODIE:—A betrothal ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand.

SUBSCRIBER:—Relative to old coins write to W. Von Bergen, 87 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

T. S.:—Trim your gray dress with *vieux-rose* India silk.

MRS. L. W.:—Your silk is fashionable, and you could combine black faille with it, and trim with jet. Decorate your brown silk with dark-brown velvet, and cut it by costume pattern No. 6036, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the **MARCH DELINEATOR**. We cannot speak with certainty regarding the threatened return of hoop-skirts.

SUBSCRIBER:—The phrase, which is German, signifies "Never the same."



JAPANESE ANEMONES.

These charming Japanese Anemones are deservedly great favorites with all who love and own a garden; not only for their great and lasting beauty, but also on account of their being at their best during the late Summer and Autumn months, a time when such flowers are much needed to brighten up our flower beds and shrubbery borders. The blooms will last fully a week in water, if cut when freshly opened. They are perfectly hardy, and need no skilful cultivation, but they do best when planted in a deep rich soil, flowering as freely whether the season be a wet or dry one. When grown in groups these plants can be best seen and most fully appreciated. Single plants, 25 cents, five for \$1.00.

Our new catalogue tells of hardy Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roses, Fruit, and our special stock of Rhododendrons. It will interest all who are interested in such matters. We send it **FREE**.

ANDORRA NURSERIES,

Chestnut Hill, Philada., Pa.
Wm. Warner Harper, Manager.

ROSES AND HYDRANGEAS BY MAIL POSTPAID.
A SPECIALTY.
MAGNOLIAS, HARDY and FLOWERING SHRUBS, NUT TREES and ALL NOVELTIES and STANDARD VARIETIES OF FRUITS.
ALL OUT-DOOR GROWN. Prices the Lowest. Our new and beautifully illustrated catalogue is FREE.
JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.
VILLAGE NURSERIES, HICHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

WHY NOT SMOKE ?

NOT POISONOUS TOBACCO, BUT

MARSHALL'S PREPARED CUBEB CIGARETTES.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR

Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, Etc.

PLEASANT! POPULAR! PERFECT!

Contain no tobacco, and can be smoked by ladies. Recommended by physicians. Beware of injurious imitations. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25c.

James B. Horner, - - 44 Cedar Street, - - New York. - -



BEST OFFERS OF ALL!

For eight letter stamps (16 cents) I will send my Catalogue of Seeds and Plants, and eight packets Choiceest Seeds for trial. New Mammoth Brazilian Morning Glory, most magnificent of all vines, climbs 50 feet. leaves a foot across, beautiful pink flowers in large clusters; 50 varieties Improved Sweet Williams; Elegant Mist Flower; 38 varieties Improved Double Poppies; Asperula; lovely Australian Daisies; Butterfly-Flower, V. Stocks (which amount to 50 cents, regular rates). For thirty cents will send all the following 12 packets, 50 varieties: German Pansies, mixed, the celebrated *Diamond Strain*, the largest and best in the world; Double Portulaca; Elegant Dwarf Spotted Petunias; 50 varieties Japan Pinks; 10 varieties Double Everlastings; Chrysanthemums; 70 varieties Choiceest Double Asters; Snapdragons; New Mammoth Double Fringed Poppies; 30 vars. Giant fl. Phlox; Calliopsis; New Godetias. For Forty Cts. will send Catalogue and all the above 20 packets seeds.

L. W. GOODELL, Seed Grower, Pansy Park, Dwight, MASS.

PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE

Is just what you want. It abounds with illustrations, descriptions, and cultural hints, and is a valuable work of reference, not overdrawn nor deceptive. Only 10 cents, including return certificate, good for 10 cts. worth of seeds, etc.

WIND-FLOWERS.

If preferred, I will send with the GUIDE, instead of certificate, 3 fine tubers of new Giant French Wind-flowers, just imported from Europe, as follows:

- CLEVELAND, bright red.
- THE BRIDE, fine white.
- HELENA, rich blue.

These all bear elegant mossy foliage and gorgeous poppy-like flowers; sure to bloom either in pots or beds. It's a pleasure to offer these tubers, as they will delight all who get them. Price 5 cents each, or 10 cts. for the lot and GUIDE.



NEW GIANT WIND-FLOWERS: 3 Tubers and GUIDE, 10 cts.

ORDER two collections, and I will add a liberal packet of Mixed Flower Seeds (1000 varieties), yielding something new every morning the entire season. For a club of three I will add the Mixed Seeds and a packet of Giant French Pansies, imported direct from Paris. Get up a club. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.

P. S. PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, a charming monthly, and ten splendid Ever-blooming Roses, \$1. PARK'S "All About Roses," 10 cts. Free to patrons.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

IDALETTE H.—The second series of "Child Life," now running in the DELINEATOR, treats of the physical and mental development of children; and "The Baby and His Needs," which appears in this issue, gives valuable information regarding the most approved manner of dressing infants.

L. C. G.—A pretty stationery box is described in "The Work-Table" of the March DELINEATOR.

A SUBSCRIBER—Have you tried massage for removing wrinkles? It is said to be productive of good results.

SUBSCRIBER—Directions for crocheting the hood are given in "The Art of Crocheting," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents.

VIOLET—Combine your gray silk with Roman silk, and remodel the costume by pattern No. 6036, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR.

ROSCHEN—If you live at too great a distance to pay a party call, a visiting card sent within two weeks will suffice. A physician's case may be made of gray linen bound with red braid. At one end is a pocket divided into three compartments, which may hold surgeon's plaster, antiseptic cotton, scissors, lancet, etc. Above the pocket is a band of silk elastic stitched at intervals to form foldings for other instruments. A loop of elastic cord on one flap is slipped over a button on the opposite one.

Novelties

Are always attractive to the true lover of beautiful Flowers, but the prices are generally high. To extend the fame of **BURPEE'S FLOWER SEEDS** we now offer several leading novelties, together with improved strains of other popular flowers at a price that is scarcely one-fourth the retail value.



COPYRIGHTED 1891 BY W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.

NEW COMPACT TORENI.—Compact and vigorous growing, covered with winged, cup-shaped, lovely blue and royal purple flowers from early summer until frost. See illustration above and Colored Plate in BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1893. Per pkt. 10 cents.

TUFTED PANSIES.—Hybrids of Pansies and Alpine Violets; are they breezy mountain Pansies or giant Violets? A profusion of lovely, distinct flowers, with the colorings of the Violet and Pansy combined. Per pkt. 10 cts.

NEW GIANT RED MIGNONETTE.—This grand Mignonette is of elegant appearance, with full spikes of enormous size and distinct, bright-red color. Per pkt. 10 cents.

DWARF MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.—Finest mixed seed of all colors of these beautiful, fragrant double Carnations, which bloom in only four months. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. for 25c.

For **25 cts.** we will mail, postpaid one pkt. each of ALL the following:

- NEW COMPACT BLUE TORENI.
- TUFTED PANSIES, new hybrids of all colors.
- NEW GIANT RED MIGNONETTE.
- DWARF MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.
- ASTERS, MANY TYPES—all colors, mixed.
- LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS, mixed.
- NEW STARRED and FRINGED PHLOXES.
- NEW LARGE DOUBLE SCABIOSA.
- FORDHOOK FAIRY POPPIES.—A superb strain of giant-flowered large double Poppies, perfect in form, lovely and varied in color.
- NEW DWARF DIANTHUS.—FIREBALL. Covered with beautiful, perfectly double, lacinated flowers of intensely rich, deep blood-red color—the most brilliant known in Pinks.

The entire collection, one packet each of the above ten varieties, mailed to any address for 25 cts.,—scarcely one-fourth the regular retail price, if purchased separately, or five of the GEM Collections for \$1.00. Illustration and directions for culture printed on each packet. All are Choice New Seeds, many of them were grown at FORDHOOK FARM, and it is only by selling thousands of these collections that we can afford to make so liberal an offer. ORDER NOW, and ask for

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1893

the most complete Seed Catalogue of the year. With honest descriptions, truthful illustrations, and colored plates painted from nature, it tells all about the BEST SEEDS, including Rare Novelties in Vegetables and Flowers.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

MAGIC LANTERNS

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrated every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with a small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusements. 236 page Catalogue from McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N.Y.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS at 5 Cts.

OUR PRIZE WINNING COLLECTION

Of 20 Chrysanthemums for \$1. PREPAID BY MAIL.



The Chrysanthemums we offer in this collection are all prize winners. Some of the flowers measure 12 inches in diameter. They embrace a wide range in color and of every shape known in this beautiful flower. This is a wonderful bargain. We guarantee them to reach you safely. The List:—

Nymphaea, white (water lily fragrance). Mrs. Levi P. Morton, silvery pink, whorled. Mrs. W. Sargeant, light lemon yellow. Miss M. E. McCowat, white striped and tipped rose, elegant. Jessie, ivory white, very pure. Mrs. Irving Clark, a solid pink. Louis Bochmer, The Pink Ostrich Plume, beautiful. Mrs. Langtry, large fluffy white. Robt. S. Brown, rich royal purple. W. W. Coles, bronze color, the largest chrysanthemum grown. Kloto, golden yellow, incurved, extra. Moonlight, clear white of largest size. Lillian Bird, beautiful shrimp pink, quilled. Aquidneck, the best of all pinks. Triumph Marsellio, old gold and straw color. Ada Spaulding, the winner of Mrs. Harrison's Silver Cup, white, tipped pink. Marvel, white, rich wine colored centre, distinct. Timbale de Argent, anemone white. L. Canning, the best white grown for all purposes, dwarf growth. Cullingfordii, the richest crimson variety, superb.

collection of twenty choice named varieties of EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. They are easily grown, and produce out the season; and if well protected from frost during the Winter they will live and bloom for years. The twenty Ever-blooming Roses offered in this collection are especially adapted for a succession of bloom. Every variety fail to satisfy and delight all

GOOD & REESE'S ROSES
Are on their own roots.

For \$1 we send a sample suitable for planting in their lovely buds and flowers continually through the Summer and Autumn. No garden can be complete without a few of these "Queen of Flowers." By planting out these Roses in your garden you can have lovely buds and roses through-out distinct and each a gem in its own way. All are of vigorous habit and cannot fail to satisfy and delight all lovers of fine rose buds. Try them and be surprised.

For \$1 we will send our Iron Clad Collection of 15 Hardy Roses. 16 Geraniums, double and single flowered and scented, \$1. 12 Choice Begonias, \$1. 15 Choice Carnation Pinks, delightful fragrance, \$1. 12 Hardy Shrubs, \$1. 20 Coleus, \$1. These Coleus are the richest colors you have ever seen. 15 Vase or Basket Plants, \$1. 25 "Rainbow" Pansy Plants, \$1. Our Pansies are unsurpassed. 20 Dwarf Pearl Tube Rose Buds, sure to bloom, \$1. 25 Choice Gladiolus, all different, light colors, \$1. 40 packets choice Flower Seeds, all different kinds, \$1. Our handsome, illustrated, 144 page Catalogue, describing above Roses, Plants and all Seeds, mailed for 10c. stamps. Don't order before seeing our prices. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. Liberal Premiums to club raisers, or how to get your seeds and plants free. \$400 cash offered for largest clubs.

WE ARE THE LARGEST ROSE GROWERS IN AMERICA. Address
GOOD & REESE CO., Box H, Champion City Greenhouses, Springfield, Ohio.

The Sower Has No Second Chance.

Good sense says make the most of the first by using

Ferry's Seeds.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL (new edition) is handsomely illustrated and full of information from cover to cover. Send your address and we will send it free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



Roses by Mail On Their Own Roots.

This is the specialty of the largest Rose growing establishment in the world. It is the means by which the fame of the *D. & C. Roses* has been extended to every part of the land. If you live on the other side of the Continent it enables you to buy the Roses you love best, from Rose headquarters, as easily and satisfactorily as though you were our next door neighbor. We prepay the postage, and guarantee the safe delivery of the flower; all you have to do is to plant it in pot or garden, and it will grow and bloom as sturdily as it would in the home of its birth. If you are not experienced in the art of flower growing, our new "Guide to Rose Culture" will give you the knowledge and experience it has taken us twenty-five years to acquire. This is but part—there are beautiful illustrations, accurate descriptions and prices of every flower of real merit from the Carnation to the Rose. An early request will secure a copy of this book free, together with a specimen copy of our popular magazine "Success with Flowers." Drop us a line.



— THE —
Dingee & Conard Co.,
Rose Growers and Seedsmen,
West Grove, Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

MRS. A. B.:—Walking skirts just clear the ground. The little boy is not too young for a man-o'-war's suit, and suit pattern No. 4032, price 1s. or 25 cents, and cap pattern No. 3637, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, will make a pretty outfit. A Fauntleroy costume of black velvet, with all-over embroidery for the collar and cuffs and Surah for the sash, would also be stylish.

EDNA:—The hostess leads the way from the dining-room to the dancing-room. In paying a party call it is customary to make some pleasant remark relative to the entertainment.

SUBSCRIBER:—A very dainty menu for the dinner would be:

- Blue Points.*
- Consommé with Poached Egg.*
- Baked Halibut. Hollandaise Sauce.*
- Cucumbers.*
- Boiled Partridge. Oyster Sauce.*
- Russian Salad.*
- Roquefort Cheese.*
- Nesselrode Pudding. Coffee.*

The center-piece should harmonize with the appointments of the table.

LILAC:—Cheese may be eaten from the fingers. A set of finger-bowl, butter-plate and after-dinner coffee doilies would be an acceptable gift. Wear your hair in a Catogan braid.

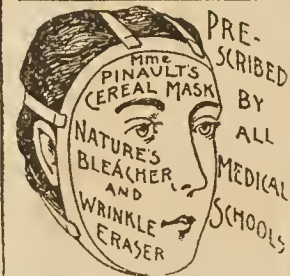
X. Y. Z.:—We have no personal knowledge regarding the firm mentioned. A morning wedding would be perfectly correct.

EMMA:—Try lemon juice for whitening your neck. Rings are now worn on the third and fourth fingers. Water colors are moistened with water.

SUBSCRIBER:—Directions for crocheting various styles of bed-room slippers are given in "The Art of Crocheting," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents.

ARTISTIC:—Washing the hair in champagne is said to lighten it.

THE CEREAL MASK AND COLLAR



Also Eye Beautifier.
Pat. appl'd for Everywhere.

are articles that can be safely used by all ladies, and while composed of the simplest cereals, have such amazing effects in improving the complexion, that all who use them are enthusiastic over their wonderful properties.

The success the **Silk Cereal Mask and Collar** meets surpasses expectation, as it proves such a **nourisher** and **healer** of the skin, so rapidly eradicating Wrinkles and **flabbings**, giving a **transparent, pure, white** and child-like smoothness to the complexion, most **agreeable to wear**, advantageously replacing the dangerous and age-giving **face-steaming**. Patrons testify as to the **reliability** of our goods. Send 4 cents for postage on samples of **Face Manipulator** and circular which will explain.

MME. PINAULT, ^{Late of} PARIS, Boston, Mass.



A Picture of Comfort.

Health, Grace, and Economy. The Genuine

Jackson Corset Waist.

A perfect Corset and Waist combined. Famous for its style, graceful symmetry, and healthful qualities. Patented Feb. 23, 1886. See patent stamp on each Waist. Take no other. Made only by the

JACKSON CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.

If your dealer hasn't it, write to us.

50c ROMAN Embroidery Stamping Outfit for 1893.

Contains a Pad, Powder Instructions and a Collection of Large Roman & Cut Work designs. Sofa Pillow 17in. Table Centers 18in. Wreath of Leaves 15in. others for Trays, Doilies, Scarfends Lambrequins, Borders etc. **PREMIUM**—We send 2 Linen Doilies 7x7in. each. Also our 48 page Illus. CATALOGUE all for 50c.



Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MAUD S.:—We would advise sending a black satin dress to a scourer for renovation.

R. B. C.:—Write to the Chautauqua Office, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y., for information regarding courses of home reading and study.

TRUE:—Jewelry is usually laid aside in deep mourning, although earrings and a pin of dull jet, or crape stone are permissible. Deep mourning is assumed for two years or more by a widow.

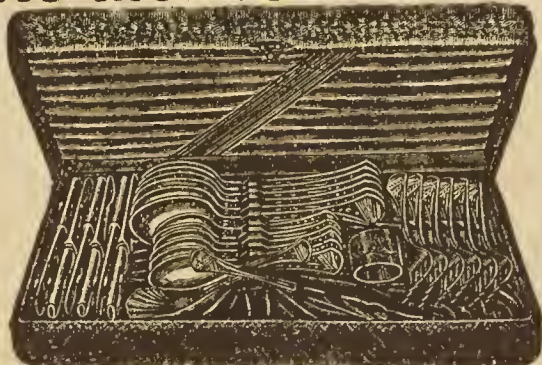
COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER:—Correct lengths for little girls' dresses are given in our patterns. Your samples match admirably, and your gown will look well developed by skirt pattern No. 4951, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque pattern No. 6023, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR.

L. C.:—No charge is made for answering questions. We reply to our correspondents promptly by mail when the necessary postage is enclosed, and through the columns on all subjects which are of general interest to our subscribers.

MAZIE:—Pictures are not hung so high as formerly. French bolsters are used instead of pillows and shams. Directions* for adjusting sash-curtains are given in "Cosy Corners and Artistie Nooks" in the March DELINEATOR.

J. J. K.:—Make the little woman's dresses of piqué, gingham or embroidered flouncing, using pattern No. 6055, 4961 or 4990, which cost 1s. or 25 cents each. The first named pattern is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR, and the last two in the February DELINEATOR. The little boy is quite old enough for kilts, which may be made of cheviot, serge, piqué or gingham, by pattern No. 4460, price 1s. or 25 cents, or by No. 3788 or 4415, price 10d. or 20 cents each.

NO MONEY WANTED



In Advance. **EXAMINATION FREE!**

A WONDERFUL OFFER! \$20 Outfit For \$5.35

READ! We have bought at a forced sale for CASH, the entire lot of over 2000 hand-some cases of Silverware, at LESS THAN ONE-THIRD what it Cost to Make Them. You can have one case for less than half the cost to make. JUST THINK! A handsome large plush and satin ornamented and decorated silver case (case alone at retail sells for \$5.00, you can't imagine from the picture how beautiful it is) and the following described extra heavy plated silverware of a very high grade made of heavy plates of coin silver over hard inner metal and fully warranted, viz: 6 Table Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Table Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Sugar Shell and 1 Napkin Ring, (a place arranged in the beautiful plush and satin tray for each piece.) The silverware alone being of such high quality would be VERY cheap at retail for \$15.00 or the complete case a bargain at \$20.00.

OUR OFFER! Cut this advertisement out and send to us immediately and we will send the complete outfit to you by express C. O. D., subject to examination (all express charges paid by us). You can examine it at the express office, and if satisfactory PAY THE EXPRESS AGENT \$5.65 and take the regular \$20 outfit. Order immediately; there is only 2000. They will soon be gone. Address **ALYAH MFG. CO.**, 170 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.



We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES
PIANOS ORGANS
\$150 to \$1500 \$35 to \$500.
Absolutely Perfect!

Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. Local Agents must sell inferior instruments or charge double what we ask. Catalogue free **MARCHAL & SMITH PIANO CO.**, 235 East 21st St., N.Y.

COLEUS MILLIFLORA PRIMROSE
SALZER'S INTRODUCTORY COLLECTION
OF 12 BEAUTIFUL PLANTS FOR 60 CTS.
OXALIS
GERANIUM
ELEGANT ROSE
BROVALIA
CHRYSANTHEMUM
CACTI SMILAX

Did you ever hear of a more liberal offer, 12 magnificent blooming plants, post paid, for but 60c. We are certain we hear you say, "Can it be possible?" Yes, it is possible, because we have grown them by the 100,000 as leaders, in order to introduce our rare roses, plants and seeds everywhere. This glorious collection of plants contains a magnificent Rose, a beautiful Geranium, a free-blooming climbing Smilax, a charming Primrose, a gorgeous Chrysanthemum, an ever-blooming Brovalia, an odd Cacti, and 5 other free-blooming plants, and we mail all of these, securely packed, for but **60 CENTS, POST-PAID, (With Catalogue 68 Cts.)**

These charming beauties are sure to please, and will be mailed as soon as weather permits.

How can we do this? Simply because with this low offer we hope to introduce our rare flowers into the homes of every reader of this paper, for we believe that when once you have seen and grown our plants you will become a permanent customer and friend. Our plants being grown in the extreme North, are hardy, thrifty, vigorous, and bloom profusely.

Above plant collection, postpaid, 60c.; with Catalogue 68c. 10 packages Brilliant Flower Seed, 25c.; with Catalogue 33c. 35 packages Earliest Vegetable Seeds, (sufficient for a family), \$1.00 postpaid.

OUR MAMMOTH CATALOGUE.

We wish we could send you this rare work of art free of charge, but as it costs us over \$50,000 to produce and distribute same, we ask that you send 8c. postage for same. It contains 6 rare lithographic plates, painted from nature by celebrated artists, each lovely enough to frame. These plates alone are worth many times the cost of the Catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED & LACROSSE WIS.

A BARGAIN FLOWER SEEDS!
Collection of **10 Choice Annuals** (everybody's favorites), all new fresh seeds, sure to grow and bloom this season. Pansy, 40 colors and markings; Phlox, 20 colors; Verbena, 18 colors; Pinks, 10 colors; Petunia, 10 colors; Astera, 12 colors; Balsam, 8 colors; Zinnia, 8 colors; Sweet Peas, 12 colors and Sweet Alyssum.

FOR 12 CENTS and the name and addresses of two of your friends who grow flowers, I will send post-paid, the complete collection, one pkt. each of the ten varieties (enough for any ordinary garden.) This is a **BONAFIDE** offer, made to introduce my home grown flower seeds to new customers and which I guarantee to please you or the amount paid will be refunded and the seed given as a present. Address, **Miss C. H. LIPPINCOTT**, 323 Sixth Street, South, - Minneapolis, Minn.

A BARGAIN—this World's Fair Collection of 10 selected annuals, new crop seed.

10 PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS

Fancy, all colors, new markings. Pinks, 10 colors. Petunias, 10 colors. Phlox, new strains. Centaurea Cyanus, new double. Ageratum, Tom Thumb. Grand Asters, new. Calliopsis, in variety. Helichrysum, many sorts. Sweet Alyssum, fancy. **FOR 12 CTS.** and addresses of 3 of dwarf, your friends who love flowers we will send this **Choice Collection** 1 packet each of a above 10 kinds postpaid. This is to advertise our **Tested Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.** We send you Cultural Instructions and will book you for our coming Bargain List of Flower Seeds, Rare Bulbs, and new and curious plants. **Miss Lillian Eddy Flower Seed Co., Box 553, Chicago.**

She Has Given It Up.

"I am weary of this kind of labor. It is hard, disagreeable, wearing. 'Tis useless and almost uncivilized anyway —the hardest work I have. I shall do like others do and get a *Bissell Carpet Sweeper.*"

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPERS

The "BISSELLS" are sweepers—Not merely crumb brushes.

MASSAGEO

Develops, preserves **BEAUTY.** Will Massage away wrinkles, lines, scars, darkness under eyes, facial blemishes. Feeds and nourishes the skin. Gives a lovely complexion and youthful bloom. **Cure** of pimples, black-heads, freckles, tan, sallowness guaranteed. Price \$1, by mail, with Manual teaching use of **Massageo** in Parisian Face Massage, bodily development, &c. Also directions for Face Steaming and removing superfluous hair.

SYLVAN TOILET CO., Proprietors, DETROIT, MICH. Massageo Facial Soap, for complexion, skin and scalp; price 50c.

LADY WANTED to manage sale at home of the elegant SYLVAN "Toilets." Terms, Toilet Parlor Plan and Beauty Book, "ART OF MASSAGE," Sent Free.

THE ORIGINAL BOX IS ONE-THIRD LARGER THAN THIS CUT.

LABLACHE
(TRADE MARK.)
FACE POWDER.

BOSTON. B. LEVY. MASS.

EVER BLOOMING. EVER YOUNG.

From the charming little CINDERELLA in the "CRYSTAL SLIPPER."

"BOSTON THEATRE, Oct. 4, 1888.
"Ben Levy Esq., 34 West St.:
"IN all my travels I have always endeavored to find your **LABLACHE FACE POWDER**, and I must certainly say that it is the best Powder in the market. I have used it for the past 10 years, and can safely advise all ladies to use no other. Sincerely yours,
"MARGUERITE FISH."

The **LABLACHE FACE POWDER** is the purest and only perfect toilet preparation. It purifies and beautifies the complexion. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 2-cent stamps. **BEN LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West Street, Boston, Mass.**

GROW THINNER!

The only Safe and Effective Way.

Dr. Edison's Famous Bands and Pills.

NO PURGING! NO DIETING!

It has been abundantly proved that the use of his non-electric bands or obesity pills, or both, is the one safe and effective way of reducing corpulency.

The bands or pills are used separately, and make a rapid and healthful cure; or, if used together, they help each other in action and obtain better results.

The peculiarity and great value of the system lie in the fact that the remedies remove the causes and cure the diseases, like dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, etc., etc. These diseases produce an excess of fat and flesh. By this system of treatment—i. e., getting rid of cause of disease—complete cure is effected.

The constituent elements of the pills are selected to prevent the formation of the juices that go to make up extraordinary fat and flesh. They neutralize the action of those juices and prevent the increase of weight.

Messrs. Loring & Co.:

I find great relief from nervousness and numbness since I began the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, eight days ago. I am losing weight fast—four pounds a week—and gaining strength every day. They are a good warm-weather tonic. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Engineer Cunard Steamship Line.

In ordering Bands please say whether for lady or gentleman.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

They invigorate the Action of the Skin and Make it Smooth.

Miss Jennie May Clifford, Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I find that Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills produce wonderfully invigorating and stimulating effects on the skin and improve the whole nervous system. Your treatment is creating almost a sensation, owing to its marvelous success. I know of cases where 18 to 20 pounds in weight were reduced in five weeks."

From WM. H. MORGAN, Banker, Wall Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—I examined your tables of weight and found that I was 46 pounds heavier than I ought to be. I decided that I must do something to cure the cause, which I knew was dyspepsia and a slight kidney trouble. I have taken three bottles of the Obesity Pills, and worn a band four weeks. The last 23 days I have lost 10 pounds. On consulting my doctor, I find that I no longer have kidney trouble. You cured the dyspepsia in a week.

Dr. Edison's Electric Belts and Rings for Rheumatism, Nervousness, Kidney Troubles, etc., are sold only at our stores.

Send for Electric Belt circular.

Our circulars and catalogues sent sealed in plain envelope, nothing but your address on envelope.

LORING & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

STORES:

122 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

42 B West Twenty-Second St., New York City.

331 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

115 B State Street, Chicago, Ill.



SIEGEL COOPER

STATE,
& CO. VAN BUREN & CONGRESS
... CHICAGO, ILL.

The World's Biggest Shop.

15 Acres of Floor Space piled from floor to ceiling with the largest and best selected stock ever carried by any retail house. Our issue of 100,000 500-page catalogue will be ready March 15th; send in your name and address at once and we will mail you one free of cost.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



FOUND AT LAST

A Harmless Herbal Remedy that will reduce your weight 15 lbs. per month. Safe, sure and speedy. No starving, no sickness. We will send a FREE TRIAL PACKAGE on application. It has cured hundreds. It will cure you. Give it a trial. Full particulars, sealed, 4 cents.

THE CHASE REMEDY CO., Chicago.



BABY CARRIAGES

DIRECT from the Manufacturer.

Send us your name and address, and we will mail you free our illustrated catalogue of 100 styles. We deliver free to your home. Carriages warranted for one year. Address MARQUA CARRIAGE & TOY CO. Makers of the "PRINCESS" Baby Cabs. 152 to 156 Main St., Cincinnati, O.



POZZONI'S Complexion Powder

Is a delicate and refined preparation that the most fastidious ladies do not hesitate to use.

It is fragrant and refreshing and is never unpleasantly noticeable. The test of time is perhaps most assuring, and Pozzoni's Complexion Powder has steadily gained in popularity for thirty years. Try it.

For Sale Everywhere.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

BLONDE:—Trim your dress with blue Bengaline and jewelled passementerie. A young woman should not drive alone with a man to whom she is not betrothed, unless accompanied by a chaperon. Bell, Watteau, Empire and cornet skirts are likely to retain their popularity for some time. A white rose or two in your hair would be becoming.

J. F. M.:—A wedding breakfast is about the same as an ordinary company luncheon, and the following bill of fare is suitable:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Clam broth. | Potato croquettes |
| Broiled salmon. | Green peas. |
| Lamb chops. | Cauliflower. |
| Sweetbreads with cream sauce. | Lettuce salad. |
| Orange ice. | Frozen pudding. |
| Cake. | Fruit. |
| | Coffee. |

Salted almonds, olives and confectionery are always in order.

B. L.:—When a gentleman shows you such attentions as you mention, you may thank him for a pleasant evening. The color of your sample is plum. If your forehead is broad and low, the English fashion of combing the hair back lightly, permitting a few stray curls to fall carelessly upon the forehead, will doubtless be becoming.

Home WOMAN'S Journal

The WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL is the most popular woman's household journal in America. Its sixteen pages each issue have original articles on Fashion, Millinery, Dressmaking, Instructions how to do all kinds of Fancy Work, Advice upon Home Work, Suggestions upon Household Decoration, a Floral Department, Gardening, etc., etc. Our stories are by the best authors. Subscribe now and get it.

IT WILL BE SENT TO YOU

6 mos. for 10c

Six Months on Trial for 10 Cents. It is beautifully printed, fully illustrated, and ably edited. Only new subscribers are entitled to this offer, made because we want 50,000 new subscribers during the next 60 days. Regular subscription price, 50 cents. SEWING OUTFIT FREE to every yearly subscriber mentioning this paper. This valuable outfit contains 138 useful articles for a lady's work-basket, and would cost, if bought at retail, upwards of \$1. Address WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.



English Decorated

Dinner Set, No. 47, 112 Pieces.
 PREMIUM WITH AN ORDER OF \$20.
 Packed and Delivered at Depot for \$9 cash.

OR we give this Set as a Premium to those who get up a Club of \$20.00 for our Teas, Spices and Extracts. We are Importers of Teas, Coffee and Crockery, and sell direct to Consumers. We want You to send for our 138-page Price and Premium List. It tells the whole story. Costs you nothing. Will interest and pay you. We have hundreds of other sets, Plain and Decorated.

THE LONDON TEA COMPANY,
 Removed from 791 Washington St. to our New 5-Story Building,
 189 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

THE BUTTERICK EMBROIDERY SCISSORS.



No. 9.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS
 (3½ inches long).

20 cents per pair; \$1.60 per dozen pairs; \$17.00 per gross. Postage per dozen pairs, 5 cents.

No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS
 (2½ inches long).

15 cents per pair; \$1.25 per dozen pairs; \$13.00 per gross. Postage per dozen pairs, 5 cents.

8 cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of one size ordered at one time, nor gross rates on lots of less than half a gross.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., N. Y.

Ingalls' 1893 \$1.00 Stamping Outfit.

This Outfit contains a Tube of Ingalls' Stamping Paint (used for Stamping Plush, Velvet and Dark Goods), Stamping Brush, Box Powder, Pad, Book of Instructions for Stamping, INGALLS' NEW CATALOGUE OF STAMPING PATTERNS, and a fine assortment of FULL-SIZED Stamping Patterns, made on 15 sheets of our best Parchment Paper.

Among the numerous patterns in this outfit will be found the following artistic designs:—2-inch ALPHABET of 26 letters, ornamented with Forget-me-nots—NEW DESIGNS FOR CUT-OUT WORK—ROMAN EMBROIDERY—TABLE SCARFS AND COVERS—SOFA-PILLOWS—TIDIES—APRONS—BAGS—PHOTOGRAPH-CASES—SPLASHERS—LAMBREQUINS—OUTLINE DESIGNS, etc. Including FERNS—DAISIES—ROSES—WHEAT—BORDERS—LEAVES—PANSIES—POND LILIES—POPPIES—PASSION FLOWER—SUNFLOWER—TIGER LILIES—CAT-TAILS—CLOVER—HOLLY—VERBENAS—CALLA LILIES. A fine assortment of Outline designs—An Artistic Splasher design, etc., etc. All the Patterns in this Outfit are full-sized patterns.

We have been in the outfit business for years, and it is our aim to always give the very best outfit there is sold. Our customers are more than pleased with our Stamping Outfits.

Send \$1 for this outfit; you are sure to be more than satisfied, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you can return it. The designs in this outfit are NEW, original and different from the patterns in our other outfits.

ADDRESS: J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass., BOX D.



\$25.00
Buys a GOOD ORGAN.

This gives you an idea of our prices. We sell at manufacturer's prices—direct from the factory to the home. This means just half the retail price. You save the other half. We sell One Thousand Organs and Pianos per month, and can point you to an Organ or Piano of our make in every County in the U. S. If you live within 200 miles of us, you can visit our factory at our expense, and see for yourself.

Write at once for our new Catalogue.
 Free to any address. It contains beautiful colored illustrations, accurate descriptions and lowest prices of the latest and finest styles of Organs and Pianos. It will save you many times its weight in gold.
Organs from \$25.00 up. Pianos from \$175.00 up.

For CASH, or on EASY CREDIT.
 All Instruments shipped on trial. No satisfaction no pay.
References—First National Bank, your own Banker, and all Commercial Agencies.
 Write for Catalogue to-day, and get our Special Offers.
CORNISH ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
 Established 26 Years. WASHINGTON, N. J.

FOR YOUR NEW GOWN,

Why not use the Best Dress-Stay made?

It does away with all wrinkling at the seams, and insures a much better fit.

There is but one best, and that is DR. WARNER'S CORALINE DRESS-STAY. They are lighter and more flexible than whalebone and are absolutely unbreakable, while they cost but little more than steel or French Horn.

Put up in yard lengths the same as whalebone, and also muslin covered, 6 to 10 inches long.

Sample dozen for one dress, by mail, 25 cents. Sold by leading merchants.

Warner Bros.,

359 Broadway, New York.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
 (Continued).

J. H.:—A lady precedes a gentleman in entering a parlor. We do not supply private names and addresses through these columns.

M. S.:—We would not advise very short, stout ladies to wear Empire styles. A costume developed by pattern No. 6057, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR, would be much more becoming.

D. C.:—Remodel your blue eashmere by pattern No. 6057, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR. Trim the skirt with encircling rows of velvet ribbon, and use similar ribbon for decorating the basque. Your mother's Bedford cord will develop stylishly by the same pattern, and the silk could be used for trimming the skirt and lapels.



"My
 Mama
 Says"

That MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP makes her skin just as soft as mine."

It removes roughness, redness, blotches, pimples and imperfections of the face, and gives that velvety softness ladies desire. Especially valuable for the nursery.

MODJESKA COLD CREAM, Delightfully pleasant. Soothing, Healing. A sure and speedy cure for chapped hands, lips, or inflamed eye-lids. A sample cake of the Complexion Soap and one enameled box of Cold Cream mailed for 14 cents in stamps.

LARKIN SOAP M'FG CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



"It won't rub off."



THE DOCTOR.—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

not require to be taken off to renew from time to time. Is a dry powder, ready for use by adding water (the latest make is used in COLD water and is never sold in bulk), can be easily brushed on by any one; made in white and twelve fashionable tints, and in three shades, from which decorators make the balance of forty shades shown on their card.

N. B.—It is not claimed that all who live within papered walls die much before their time, but they will enjoy better health with wall coatings pure, permanent, porous and pretty.

Send for Alabastine Rock for Souvenir; also Tint Card.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.



Discovered by Accident.—In COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

Order Now for EASTER.



This is NOT a cheap stock boot, bought anywhere and everywhere, to do a "mail order" business. WE own and run the largest retail Boot and Shoe store in New England, and this boot is made exclusively for us, and cannot be bought at any price of any one else anywhere.

\$1.47

It is Dongola, Solid Leather, and Perfect-Fitting.

These points we guarantee, and will refund the money to any one who, for any reason, is dissatisfied with any pair that we sell. This Boot is worth \$3.00, and is in every point superior to the cheap stock goods advertised, which are bought from wholesalers and jobbers, seldom twice alike. Sent express prepaid. C, D, E, EE widths. Common Sense or Opera Toe. Sizes 1 to 8. Dealers send for special prices.

WE have been advertising in THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for three years, and have on our books thousands of customers, who now buy all of their Boots and Shoes of us (some sending from China and Africa even), because they have found out that we do not

misrepresent what we advertise. You can save many dollars by buying your Boots and Shoes of us, and as there is no possible risk

to you under our guarantee to refund every cent if anything bought of us is unsatisfactory, why won't you send just your name and address on a postal card for "Shoe Facts" free? Forty illustrations of the very latest styles. MOOR BROS., 1092 Washington St., Boston.

EVERYBODY knows that wall paper, with its vegetable paste and its colorings, in animal glue, is unsanitary and that to apply repeated layers of such is a very "nasty practice," as well as dangerous. Kalsomine ditto; is temporary, rots, rubs off, and scales; paint stops "wall respiration" needed to purify walls. Send to us for a paper from Mich. State Board of Health report, on this subject, recommending Church's Alabastine and plastic only, for walls of dwellings. Alabastine forms pure, permanent and porous coatings, and does



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. (Continued).

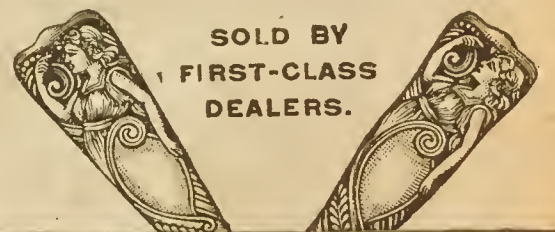
M. FRANCES W.:—The electric needle in the hands of a specialist will permanently remove superfluous hair.

ADELLA:—Écru velours trimmed with moss-green velvet and developed by pattern No. 4992, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR, will make a distinctive costume for a bride.

TOPSY:—A "side-board spread" would be just the thing for your party. The buffet must be provided with the necessary china and linen, and the glasses, punch-bowl, ice-water, etc., should be placed on side tables. Serve the following menu:

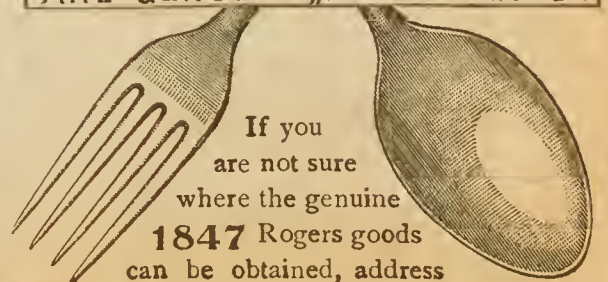
- Clam Juice.
- Celery Salad.
- Pâté de Foie Gras Sandwiches.
- Lobster à la Newburgh.
- Biscuit Tortoni.
- Loned Turkey.
- Coffee.

DELL:—Blazers and Eton jackets will be worn again this Summer. The gray material would be becoming to a brunette.



SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, etc. STAMPED 1847 ROGERS BROS. A1. ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.



If you are not sure where the genuine 1847 Rogers goods can be obtained, address

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co., Meriden, Conn. Illustrations of latest designs and valuable information will be mailed you. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)



Pilo Silk Floss — AND — Roman Floss

Are the two most popular Threads for Art Embroidery.

WE ALSO MAKE COMPLETE LINES OF
TWISTED EMBROIDERY, ROPE SILK, MEDIUM SILK, OUTLINE EMBROIDERY, KNITTING SILK, CROCHET SILK.

All can be washed without injury to color. They can be obtained of all first-class dealers. If you cannot get them of your store-keeper, write us, and we will give you the address of the store-keeper nearest you, who can supply you. Send 10c. for sample card of 200 colors. Address:

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co., 5 Union Street, New London, Conn.



YOUR SKIN NEEDS NOURISHMENT

USE LANOTA SKIN FOOD.

I do not guarantee to make a homely person beautiful, nor to instantly remove all facial blemishes. I cannot make the old young. The day of miracles is past. But I have an incomparable emollient for the complexion and hands in Lanota Skin Food. All that I say about it is true. Lanota Skin Food is not a cosmetic. It is simply a food for the skin, and recuperates wrinkled or wasted flesh and muscle just as a gentle summer shower freshens and revives the drooping plant. MOST SKINS STARVING FOR LACK OF NOURISHMENT ABSORB IT AS A SPONGE DOES WATER PLAINLY SHOWING THAT A NEED OF THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN MET.

For wrinkles Lanota Skin Food is rapid in its work, and for chapped hands and lips it is infallible. Gentlemen will find its use after shaving delightful.

Lanota Skin Food contains no vaseline or glycerine, and is guaranteed to be perfectly free from any harmful ingredient of any sort, nature or description.

We court a chemical analysis of Lanota Skin Food, and will present \$1,000.00 to any person finding any injurious substance in it, or to any one who will use it faithfully and not be greatly benefited. We are ready and the money is ready.

Lanota Skin Food, with Complete Instructions for Facial Massage at Home will be mailed, securely sealed, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per jar. Sample by mail, 10c. Agents Wanted. References: Postmaster, J. A. MAXIM, American Express Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Pittsfield National Bank.



HOW TO MAKE

WOMEN

BEAUTIFUL



Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps, and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent you sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

Denver:—One's education can be much improved by reading standard authors, popular histories and good magazines. French bolsters may be satisfactorily filled with curled hair. We know nothing personally regarding the advertiser mentioned, but have had no reason to doubt his reliability. Write to him for information, kindly mentioning the DELINEATOR.

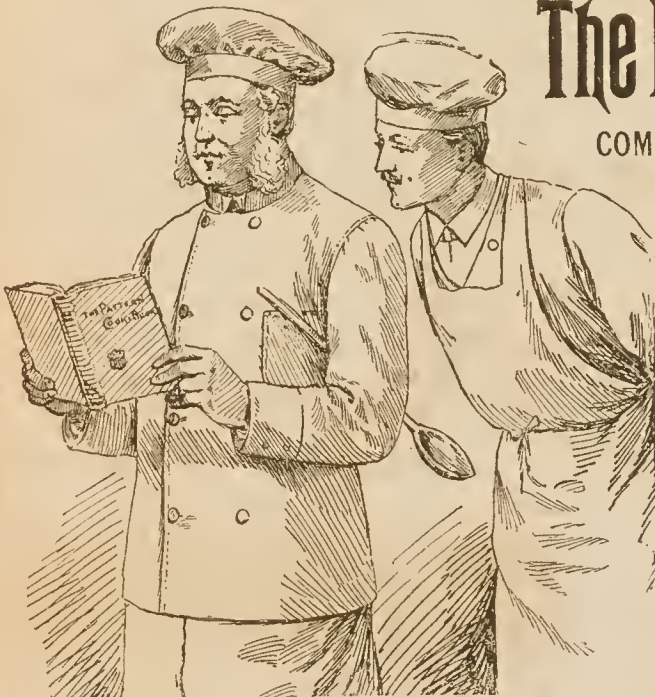
N. D.:—Your outfit is tasteful and quite sufficient. Gray velours will make a pretty wedding gown, and gray Suede ties may be worn with it. At a day wedding the bride may wear bonnet and gloves. Your other questions regarding the wedding are answered in "What Shall I Do?" in the September DELINEATOR.

SUBSCRIBER:—Relative to plays for private theatricals write to Harold Roorbaeh, 9 Murray street, New York, and kindly mention the DELINEATOR.

FORTE:—The customs of society are the basis of the laws of etiquette. "Good Manners," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, is a reliable book of reference.

The Pattern Cook-Book.

COMPLETE. PRACTICAL. RELIABLE.



A Comprehensive Work on the Culinary Science, Showing How to Cook Well at Small Cost, and embracing The Chemistry of Food; The Furnishing of the Kitchen; How to Choose Good Food; A Choice Collection of Standard Recipes; Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Desserts; Proper Foods for the Sick; Items of Interest in the Kitchen and Household Generally.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

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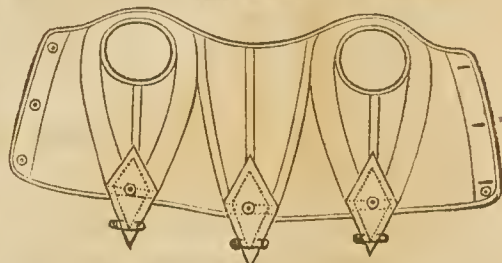
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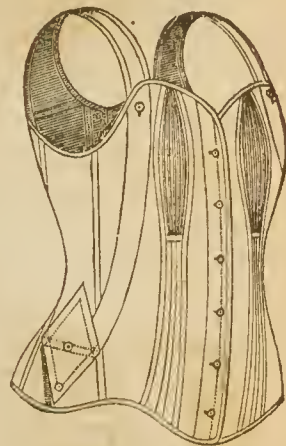
The Double V Waist



BABY'S. Age one year.

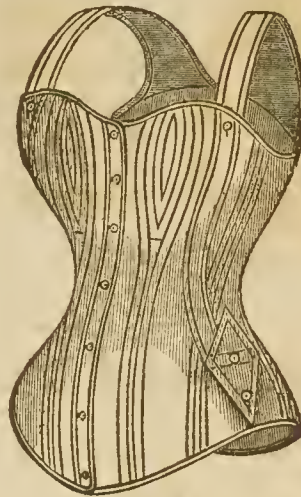


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This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note, for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

PANSY:—White India silk developed by pattern No. 6061, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in the March *DELINEATOR*, will make a pretty dress for you. Trim with white moiré ribbon.

SUNFLOWERS:—Persons who perspire excessively should avoid warm baths, but if unable to take absolutely cold ones, should sponge the body with slightly tepid water to which has been added diluted sulphuric acid in the proportion of two drachms to a pint of water. The affected parts should then be powdered generously with pulverized starch, which may be scented with powdered orris or any other perfume desired. We have no personal knowledge of any of the advertisements referred to, but would suggest your writing to each advertiser, mentioning the *DELINEATOR*.

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NO Effort has been spared to make this the *Most Complete and Reliable Work* ever offered to Those Who Desire to Be Beautiful in *Mind, Manner, Feature and Form.* Defects in either direction are philosophically and scientifically discussed, in connection with suggestions and remedies concerning the same. The remedies for physical defects have been gathered from the most authentic sources, and all have the merit of having been "tried and not found wanting."

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How shall we guard against coughs and colds?

Keep the body well nourished and fortified with

Cudahy's Fluid Beef "Rex" Brand.

The King of Food Products for Invalids' use.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

CHRISTIE:—Develop your fawn Bengaline by pattern No. 6077, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR; trim it with velvet and brown velvet ribbon.

A. Z.:—"Treatment of the Hair" in the January DELINEATOR gives excellent advice on the subject. Dr. Schweninger's system for reducing weight is treated in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

MISS M. B. F.:—A stylish skirt may be developed by pattern No. 6013, which is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Finish the bottom with hair-cloth or canvas and a facing of velveteen.

SUBSCRIBER:—The little man is not too young for kilts. Make him a few costumes of piqué, French gingham and serge by patterns Nos. 3161, 3785 and 4460, which cost 1s. or 25 cents each.

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ALICE.—Get the light drab, Anna.

ANNA.—And why that?

ALICE.—Oh! so you can dye it over next fall. My olive green was a drab when bought; I first dyed it a beautiful brown with Diamond Dyes, and then this olive green. Diamond Dyes are just lovely,—they save me lots of money.

Diamond Dyes are guaranteed to do more dyeing per package than any other dye made. They are so simple a child can use them. Every one of the 40 colors is true to name, and will not crock or fade. Their special colors for cotton are unequalled.

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Will Not Cut Through.

See Name "EVER READY" on Back of Each Stay. Gutta Percha on both sides of steel. Warranted water-proof. Beware of Imitations. Manufactured by the YPSILANTI DRESS STAY MFG. CO., Ypsilanti, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

SPECIAL DEPOTS:—MODEL DRESS STEEL CO., 74 Grand Street, New York. BROWN & METZNER, 535 Market Street, San Francisco.



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IN this Volume will be found innumerable Artistic Designs for the Decoration of a home, all of them to be developed by the Needle or Brush and the dainty fingers of either the novice or the experienced artist.

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The best Journal for Ladies and Families, containing the Latest and Best Fashions, profusely illustrated; A Mammoth Colored Supplement of Fashions; Numerous complete stories of absorbing interest; and the beginning of the new Serial Story, entitled, "DARRELL ROUGEMONT"; besides New Music, Embroidery, Designs, etc. The most complete magazine for Ladies published. Price 30 cents. Yearly, \$4.00, including the Christmas number. All newsdealers, and

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Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics."

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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- Cold Chicken (Sliced).
- Bread and Butter Sandwiches.
- Custard.
- Ice-Cream.
- Orange Cake.
- Nuts.
- Bon-bons.
- Fruit.

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OLGA:—The correct size for a head-rest similar to the one described in the January DELINEATOR is about fourteen inches square.

LUCY:—A serviceable school costume may be made of Irish frieze by pattern No. 4991, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR. Have the vest and revers of claret-red broadcloth.



BEAUTY ACCOMMODATION WAIST, No. 7,

gives perfect form with ease of movement, develops bust, while not enlarging waist. Tampico Dress Forms with each Waist. Removable Steels, Adjustable Shoulder Straps, Laced at Back, Buttoned Front, Curved at Back to the Figure. In White and Black, 18 to 30 in. By mail, for \$1.50. Little Beauty Waists for children, the best. Catalogue free.

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IS AN UNRIVALLED FOOD IN THE SICK-ROOM.

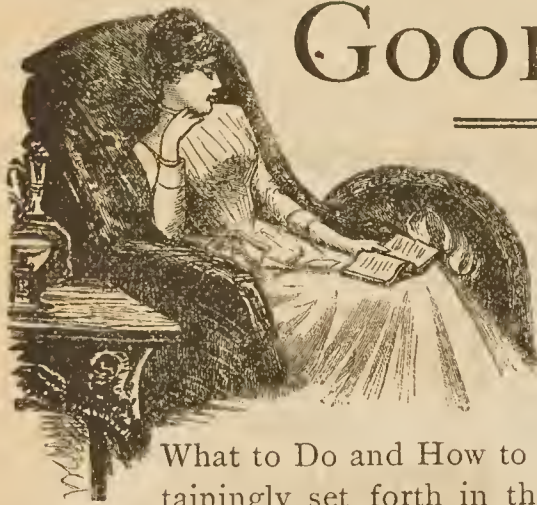
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FOR NURSING-MOTHERS, -INFANTS AND CHILDREN, FOR DYSPEPTIC, DELICATE, INFIRM AND AGED PERSONS.

A MOST WHOLESOME ARTICLE OF DIET FOR THE STRONG AS WELL AS THE WEAK
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What to Do and How to Act in every phase of Social Life is entertainingly set forth in this Comprehensive Work, which is replete with valuable hints and suggestions for the guidance of young people who may be seeking success in the sphere of Polite Society, and also of persons of maturer age in all the varied relations of life.

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Keep's hair in curl in damp or heat. Take no other from druggist. Sent for 50c. prepaid. Agents Wanted. Book on "Hair" free.
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Next time you need things order of the greatest Dry Goods house of the greatest city of 1893.

"Mandel's Shopping Guide" (twice a year), and "Mandel's Monthly Bulletin of Fashions," are great helps. Let us have your name and address and we will send you copies.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

MOTHER:—Say "Please" in asking a servant to perform a service for you, and "Thank you" when the service is performed. In paying a formal call, if you are met by the hostess or one of the family, leave cards on taking your departure.

N. G.:—Palmer Cox's Brownie stamps may be procured from the Brownie Co., 154 Lake street, Chicago. In writing please mention the DELINEATOR. The Fred. A. Stokes Co., New York, have issued a book called "The Brownie Dolls," which might also be of service to you.

SUBSCRIBER:—A gray Bengaline trimmed with imitation point lace may be worn at a crystal wedding. The invitations may call for a reply, R. S. V. P. being placed in one corner. The following menu may be presented:

- Fried Trout.
- Rolls.
- Caviare on Toast.
- French Fried Potatoes.
- Broiled Squab.
- Asparagus Points.
- Lettuce Salad.
- Omelet au Rum.
- Coffee.

Lo:—A sensible travelling costume may be made of dark-blue chevron by pattern No. 4973, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR. Trim with black bone buttons. Wear a dark-blue Alpine hat.

SHAKSPERE'S SEVEN AGES.—This is the name of a handsome pamphlet which is mailed free by the Eisner & Mendelson Company, No. 6 Barclay Street, New York City, sole agents for Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. In an advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue, the above-named house agrees to deliver by express, carriage paid to any part of the United States, one dozen Malt Extract to any subscriber to the DELINEATOR, on receipt of \$4.00, which is the regular price at their office in New York.

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When a woman KNOWS that GOLD DUST Washing Powder makes things clean in half the time, and keeps things clean for half the money, she is naturally annoyed at the "something else" game.

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO,
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Be sure and get **GOLD DUST.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

SWEET OLIVE:—An invitation to a college commencement should be acknowledged. "Social Life," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, contains correct forms of invitation. Develop your pink material by waist pattern No. 4993, price 1s. or 25 cents, and skirt pattern No. 4968, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in the February DELINEATOR. Your cream lace will contribute effective garniture. A handsome wedding gift would be a silver salver for visiting cards.

MT. MORIAH:—Gray serge can be fashionably developed for an elderly lady by costume pattern No. 4973, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR. A delicately figured gray China silk, cut by pattern No. 4992, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the same number, will make a becoming costume for you. Trim with écriu point de Gène lace. For wear with this costume, choose gray Suède mousquetaires, and one of the pretty hats which are described each month in the DELINEATOR.

IRELAND:—When a gentleman and lady are promenading the former walks on the outside. Misses of sixteen should not drive with gentlemen unchaperoned. Young ladies are supposed to enter society when about eighteen years of age.

DECEMBER:—At a wedding flowers are carried in the hand. A gray hat would be prettier than a white one under the circumstances.



"SOCIAL LIFE"

Is a Book Explanatory of Practical Etiquette and the Requirements of Society in General.

Written in Correspondence Style and intended as a Companion Book to "GOOD MANNERS." Either volume is indispensable to the Uninformed upon Social Usages.

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The *débutante* or novice will find, contained in "Social Life," valuable instruction concerning the customs and correct deportment belonging to polite society; while those unacquainted with the most approved forms of Invitations and Replies may become thoroughly conversant with them by referring to the Appendix, which is devoted to this branch of Social Education. To be perfect in all the requirements of society, one must be complete master of fashionable methods of correspondence, and "Social Life" affords the uninformed the best instruction that can be obtained upon the subject.

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Restores Color.
Adds Lustre.

Dries Immediately.
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**For Ladies' & Children's
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Highest Awards.
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Beware—Imitations.
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Upholstered in Red, Blue or Brown Damask and Plush. Parasol to match. Adjustable Top. All metal parts, FULL NICKEL.

WOOD or WIRE WHEELS. I manufacture the largest and most complete line of **BABY CARRIAGES** in the United States.

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We'll send it free of charge—it contains illustrations and descriptions of all the latest styles and Fabrics in *OUTER GARMENTS* for Ladies, Misses and Children.

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"The Largest Exclusive Cloak and Fur House in America."

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Some dyes don't give satisfaction. Ours always do. Try a package of .

PEERLESS DYES,

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Elegant
BABY CARRIAGE
For \$15.50,

DELIVERED FREE EAST OF THE
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First-class in every particular.

Fine woud reed, shaved spoke wheels,
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Fine Satin Parasol, with silk lace edge.
Best novelty Scroll Gear, nickel trim-
mings.

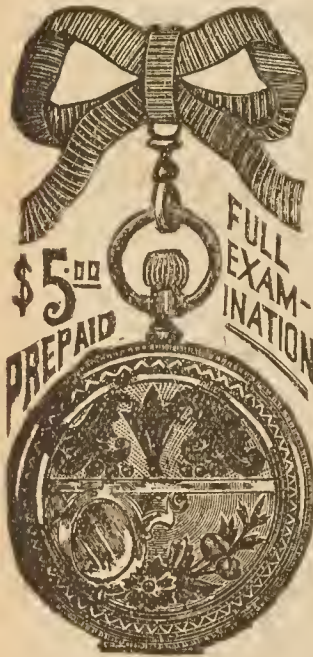
Exceptionally easy motion.
Satisfaction assured or money re-
funded.

Our Carriages are Carefully
and Beautifully made.

EVERY ONE GUARANTEED,

Large illustrated descriptive catalogue,
showing over eighty styles, from \$5.00
to \$40.00, free on application.

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EXPRESS
The Latest

LADIES'
CHATLETTE
14 K GOLD double plated.

Watch, Bow and Swivel
To be worn on outside of gar-
ment. The latest and most fash-
ionable design, stem wind and
stem set, guaranteed a perfect
timekeeper. The cases are
Genuine Coin Silver beauti-
fully engraved, and heavily
double plated with 14K gold,
(cut shows back of case) and
handsome 14 K Gold Plated
Bow and Swivel. Illustration
is the exact size of watch and
bow. No Money required until
after full examination. Sent
C. O. D. on approval. We pay
all express charges—if satis-
factory you pay express agent
\$5. Otherwise don't pay one
cent. If by mail send full
amount and we will send
watch and Bow registered.
W. HILL & CO., Wholesale
Jewelers, 207 State St., (for-
merly 111 Madison,) Chicago.

"OUR COMBINATION."

Happy Boy,
because he has
"Our Combination."



KNEE-PANTS SUIT,
EXTRA PAIR PANTS } All for
and HAT to match, for } \$5.00
Boys, ages 4 to 14 years.

Spring Styles just out.
Best Value ever Offered.

Strictly all-wool. Best of
styles. Perfect-fitting. Great
variety. Sample pieces of the
goods the "Combinations"
are made from, and rules
for measuring sent free to
any address. Clothes sent to your
nearest Express office, C. O. D.,
with privilege of examining be-
fore paying. If they do not suit
you, they will be returned at
our expense.

If you cannot wait to see
samples, send age, weight and
height of boy, and size of hat, and
we will send the "Combination"
and guarantee the fit. Or if
money and 60 cents for postage
is sent with the order, we will refund all the money
if clothes do not fit and satisfy.

Our \$15 Suits for Men, any style preferred, best
value in the world, sent on same terms as above.
Finely illustrated New Spring Catalogue of Men's
and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings sent free to any
address.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, Chicago, Ills.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued).

FRANK:—A dress of bottle-green cloth braided
with black and gold, a dark-blue chevron, a
challis, an outing cloth and a few gingham
would form a suitable outfit. Wear your hair in
the "bun" style—that is, waved and parted
slightly on one side. Any clergyman in your
town will inform you regarding a religious
school in the vicinity.

NITA:—The environments should be con-
sidered in choosing a name for a country home.
Willoughby Cottage, Deer Lodge, Bonny Carle,
St. Lorenz and Windermere are pretty names.

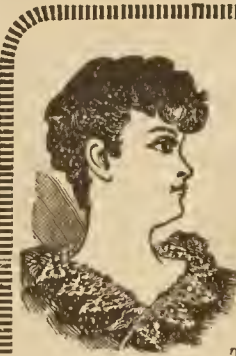
MARGUERITE:—In ascending stairs a man
precedes a woman. In descending the woman
goes first.

B. J.:—Your blue brilliantine will make a
sensible travelling costume if developed by pat-
tern No. 6057, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents,
and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR.
Trim with dark-blue silk passementerie.

Chicago:—A dealer in chemicals or dye
stuffs can very likely supply you with walnut
juice. In Autumn it can be expressed from
the outer rinds of nearly ripe walnuts.

K. E. B.:—Natural-curl waves and switches
are obtainable at L. Shaw's, 54 West 14th St.,
New York City. In writing please mention the
DELINEATOR.

KATYDID:—Remodel your lace gown by pat-
tern No. 6077, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents,
and is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR.
Trim with black grosgrain ribbon. The gren-
adine will develop stylishly by pattern No. 4992,
which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated
in the February DELINEATOR.



LOVELY FACES,
WHITE HANDS.

Nothing will
WHITEN and CLEAR
the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for dissolv-
ing and removing discolorations from the cuticle,
and bleaching and brightening the complexion. In
experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach for
fine fabrics it was discovered that all spots, freckles,
tan, and other discolorations were quickly removed
from the hands and arms without the slightest in-
jury to the skin. The discovery was submitted to
experienced Dermatologists and Physicians who pre-
pared for us the formula of the marvelous Derma-
Royale. THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT. It is
perfectly harmless and so simple a child can use it.
Apply at night—the improvement apparent after a
single application will surprise and delight you. It
quickly dissolves and removes the worst forms of
moth-patches, brown or liver spots, freckles, black-
heads, blotches, sallowness, redness, tan and every
discoloration of the cuticle. One bottle completely
removes and cures the most aggravated case and
thoroughly clears, whitens and beautifies the com-
plexion. It has never failed—IT CANNOT FAIL. It is
highly recommended by Physicians and its sure
results warrant us in offering

\$500 REWARD.—To assure the public of its
merits we agree to forfeit
Five Hundred Dollars CASH, for any case of moth-
patches, brown spots, liver spots, blackheads, ugly
or muddy skin, unnatural redness, freckles, tan or
any other cutaneous discolorations, (excepting birth
marks, scars, and those of a scrofulous or kindred
nature) that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove
and cure. We also agree to forfeit Five Hundred
Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in
the slightest possible manner, or to anyone whose
complexion (no matter in how bad condition it may
be), will not be cleared, whitened, improved and
beautified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Put up in elegant style in large eight-ounce bottles.
Price, \$1.00. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

Derma-Royale sent to any address, safely packed
and securely sealed from observation, safe delivery
guaranteed, on receipt of price, **\$1.00 per bottle.**
Send money by registered letter or money order with
your full post-office address written plainly; be sure
to give your County, and mention this paper.

Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps
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AGENTS WANTED Send for Terms **\$10 A DAY.**
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THE ONLY BOOK WHOLLY
DEVOTED TO KNITTING
EVER ISSUED.

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THE Book is printed upon strong, highly
finished paper, with a handsome, flexible
cover, presenting an elegant appearance. It is
complete in its intention of instructing begin-
ners and advancing experts in Knitting; intro-
ducing, as it does, all the rudiments of the
work, from the CASTING-ON OF STITCHES to the
commencement and development of PLAIN AND
INTRICATE DESIGNS. No detail is left unex-
plained, and each of the almost numberless illus-
trations of garments, fancy and household
articles, edgings, insertions, etc., found on its
pages is fully and correctly explained by direc-
tions which are extremely easy to follow.

If "THE ART OF KNITTING" cannot be ob-
tained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our
Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us,
and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your
Address.

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7, 9 and 11 W. 13th Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

WARNER:—A library should first be classified under the headings of poetry, fiction, biographical, historical, educational, scientific, reference, etc., and then alphabetically arranged according to authors, and numbered.

R. D. P.:—The "sandal cure" for bunions, recommended by an English authority, is given in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, and is said to be productive of good results.


LITTLE GIRL:—Children of ten years are not usually permitted to attend evening parties.

MRS. E. A. V.:—Pillow-shams are not necessary with your silk quilt; have a French bolster covered with the same material. Correct lengths for little boys' dresses are given in our patterns. Pattern No. 4460, price 1s or 25 cents, is appropriate for the little man's costume.

E. P. S. M.:—You can give a reception after your marriage, but a repetition of the ceremony would be very much out of place.

EDNA:—Your sample is armure silk, which may be procured at any large dry-goods store. It will develop stylishly by costume pattern No. 4992, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR.

BOYS' COMBINATION SUITS.



The coat always lasts your boy twice as long as the pants—that's the reason we make Combination Suits—one coat, two pairs of pants, and a hat—all made to match—answers the purpose of two suits for the price of one—and a low price at that—only.....

\$5

They are all-wool—well-made—well trimmed—well fitting and fully guaranteed in every respect. Send us \$1.00 to guarantee express charges—and we will send a Suit C. O. D., with privilege of examination—before payment—or send \$5.00 and we agree to return your money if suit is not satisfactory.

"THE HUB,"

N. W. cor. State and Jackson sts., Chicago, Ill.

WRITE FOR OUR CAT

atalogue—(54 pages)—tells you how to save money on Men's and Boys' Clothing—Furnishing Goods—Hats—Men's and Ladies' Shoes—Ladies' Wraps, and Jackets.

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The LEONARD Cleanable.

Excel All Others.

Antique Oak or Ash.

Cold Dry Air.
Six Walls Charcoal Filled.
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Flues Movable for Cleanliness.
Metallic Ice Racks.

New Designs.

Real Bronze Trimmings.
Capacity of Factory again doubled.

Best & Cheapest.

In buying, ask for *Leonard Cleanable*, and insist on having it. Send for circular.

We pay freight where we have no Agent.

Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.,
12 to 30 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich

Lanolin Balm.

The most wonderful preparation for the removal of wrinkles and the restoration of flesh ever invented, combining the justly celebrated "wool fat," with soothing oils of well-known value. This preparation when applied nightly quickly effaces wrinkles, restores firmness and plumpness to impoverished tissues and fills out hollows in cheeks and throat.

(See January Delineator, page 101.) Price, \$1.00 per pot, mailed free.



Send 4 cents for a Book on **BEAUTY.** How to obtain a good complexion—to remove pimples, wrinkles, black-heads, moles, superfluous hair, &c. Advice given free. Sample Cremola Powder, with Book, 10c. **MME. VELARO,** 220 W. 50th Street, N. Y. City.

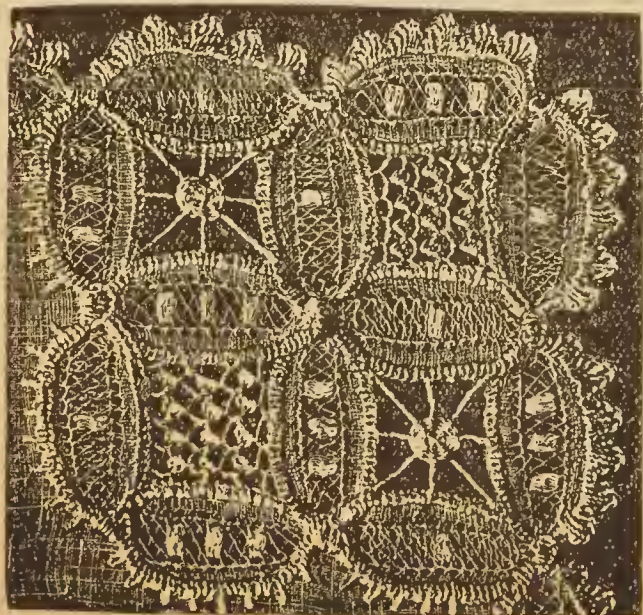
CASH'S WOVEN NAMES, INITIALS and FIGURES.

Embroidered in Fast Turkey-Red Cotton on fine Cambric Tape. Far superior to Marking-Ink for household linen, and invaluable for sewing on to socks, blankets, and other articles for which Marking-Ink cannot be used.

NAMES ARE MADE TO ORDER. INITIALS KEPT IN STOCK.	<i>Small Old-English Name.</i>  <i>Small Script Name.</i> 	SEE THAT THE NAME CASH'S IS ON THE BOX. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT.	
Small Old-English Initial. 	Small Cross-stitch Initial. 	Small Script Combination. 	Extra Small Figures. 

THE ART OF MODERN LACE-MAKING.

Price, 50 Cents per Copy.



A BEAUTIFUL MANUAL of this Fascinating Art, containing over One Hundred Illustrations of Modern Lace and Designs, together with Full Instructions for the work, from the Primary Stitches to the Final Details.

While the Methods and Details given are entirely modern and include none of the laborious work required in making the Pillow-and-Bobbin Laces of early times, yet Modern Laces made by these instructions are as Beautiful and Effective as those just mentioned, and in many instances are indeed *Direct Adaptations* from the *Antique or Old-World Designs*.

The Collection Includes Needle-Point, Honiton, Princess and Royal Battenburg Laces, the new "Ideal Honiton," the popular Louis XIV. Curtain Lace, and a fine variety of Designs in Darned Net.

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Celebrated for their Pure Tone, Elegant Designs, Superior Workmanship, and Great Durability. Sold on easy terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. Write for catalogue and full information.

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THIS Beautiful Work is replete with illustrations of *Fancy Stitches, Edgings, Insertions, Garments of Various Kinds and Articles of Usefulness and Ornament, with Instructions for Making Them.* It also contains many Directions, unaccompanied by illustrations, for the Various Kinds of Crochet Work mentioned, and furnishes valuable Hints and Suggestions as to various applications of the designs illustrated.

The instructions are so simplified that any child may learn to crochet from them, while adults who have heretofore found printed instructions generally unintelligible will be able, from the pages of this Manual, to crochet any Article illustrated or described therein.

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7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., New York.

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We are prepared to furnish Rubber Hand-Stamps and Daters, as per accompanying illustrations, at the prices indicated.

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(EXAMPLE.)

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NEW YORK.

(Rubber Daters, with durable Rubber Type for Dating, Two Inking Pads and Ink.)

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These Stamps and Daters are made of the best Vulcanized Rubber, and are mounted on Mahogany Blocks, with Rosewood Handles. The Inks are furnished in red, blue, purple, black and indelible black; and parties ordering are requested to state the Number of Stamp or Dater, and the color of Ink required. The money must accompany the order, or no notice will be taken. A liberal discount will be allowed to any of our Agents purchasing these goods.



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is a Luxuriant and invigorating HAIR DRESSING, endorsed by the leading physicians. It does not injure the hair; is certain to increase its growth where the roots of the hair are not destroyed, removes dandruff, and PREVENTS BALDNESS.

Get the genuine article. Sold by all prominent druggists, or expressed, prepaid, for \$1.00. Prepared only by R. E. RHODE, Mfg. Chemist, 504 No. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stylish Dress AT A SPECIAL PRICE.

\$4.49



IT is not necessary to bother with the inconvenience of Dress-making at home when you can buy ready-made garments at simply the cost of the material, and save the labor.

We have 1,000 of these Handsome Tailor-Made Dresses of Tan or Grey Novelty Goods, trimmed with velvet to correspond — sizes 32 to 42 bust measurement, which we will sell for

\$4.49

Best organized Mail-Order System in America. Send

for our Spring Fashion Catalogue. Ready March 1st. Mailed Free.

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NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

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HAZEL:—A cure for bunions is given "R. D. P." elsewhere in these columns.

O. S. B.:—It is said that washing the hair in champagne will bring out its light hues.

PERPLEXED:—Black serge finished in tailor style and developed by pattern No. 4973, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the February DELINEATOR, will make a comfortable costume for an elderly lady. Small, flat lace caps ornamented with black or lavender ribbon are sometimes worn.

1, 2 AND 3:—Serge of light weight will be a wise choice for travelling costumes; the older person may choose black and the younger ones blue. A dotted India muslin, a blazer suit and a dark-ground challis will be sufficient for your elder daughter, and a *vieux-rose* cashmere, a flowered organdy and a woollen Bengaline for the younger. Select a dark-gray vicuna, a striped grenadine and a dark-ground challis for yourself. Alpine hats are sensible for travelling wear.

ROSE:—Baked apples are eaten from a spoon, when served with cream; otherwise they are eaten from a fork. Pie is always eaten from a fork.



These beautiful Plate Handles are made very attractive by winding silk cord between the grooves; tying ribbon bows below. Fit all sizes of plates, wont tarnish. A great chance for agents. Write for wholesale prices. An untrimmed Handle mailed for 15 cts. in stamps.

J. B. TIMBERLAKE,
Patentee and Mfr.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

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 recommended 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 a beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mailed free. Address, and kindly mention Magazine.

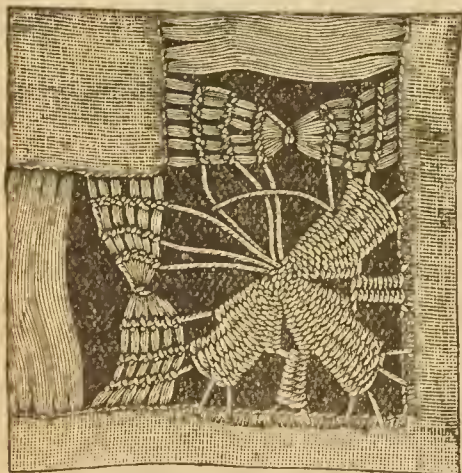
THE TOILET MASK CO.,

To be Worn Three Times in the Week.

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DRAWN-WORK: Standard and Novel Methods.

Price, 50 Cents per Copy.



The most Complete and Artistic Book EVER PUBLISHED upon this fascinating branch of Needle-Craft. Every step of the Work, from the drawing of the threads to the completion of intricate work, fully Illustrated and Described.

The Book includes Engravings of SPANISH, MEXICAN, DANISH and BULGARIAN DRAWN-WORK, in Borders, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Doileys, Towels, Tray-Cloths, Tidiies, Infants' Garments, etc., etc., together with Instructions for Making the Work and Decorating the articles mentioned, and also Innumerable Suggestions as to Fabrics, Knotting Materials, the Selection of Colors, etc., etc.

With the above are also included TWELVE Full-Page Engravings of Magnificent Specimens of Drawn-Work, which make the Book a Work of Art, while affording the Student of the Work the FINEST DESIGNS to be obtained.

If "Drawn-Work" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

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SOMETHING FOR YOUNG MOTHERS. Mother and Babe: THEIR COMFORT AND CARE.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy.



A Pamphlet of 48 pages, fully illustrated and carefully prepared.

CONTAINS full information concerning the proper care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and specifies the various articles needed for a Baby's First Outfit. Also, treats of the necessities belonging to the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and contains hints as to Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health.

If "MOTHER AND BABE" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

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NOW READY—THE MARCH FAMILY HERALD!

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together with much useful and entertaining miscellaneous matter of practical value in the household; the whole forming one of the MOST ATTRACTIVE and LOW-PRICED family magazines ever published.

Price, 15 Cents monthly; \$1.75 yearly.

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canvassing line in the world. Write for terms, catalogue and price-lists, Agents wanted everywhere. Large sales being made. It will pay you to investigate.

Reliance Corset Co., Jackson, Mich.



Jingle Bells.

Hark! you hear the music of quick-coming sleigh-riders.

Here they are; parted lips, a vision of lovely white teeth, and away they go over the glistening snow.

You watch them intently; something has powerfully attracted you, and you wonder what it is.

Why, it was the lovely white teeth seen through the parted lips.



RUBIFOAM FOR THE TEETH

may give you the same attractiveness. It is a delightful liquid dentifrice, pure, perfect, delightfully fragrant—a toilet luxury.

25 cents. All Druggists.

Sample vial free. Address E. W. HOYT & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

E. L.:—Your dark-green material is very fashionable, and plaid taffeta will trim it effectively.

DOT:—*Mizpah* is freely translated as "The Lord watch between me and thee while we are absent one from another."

THE IMPROVED QUARTERLY REPORT.—We would call particular attention to the advertisement of the *Quarterly Report*, which appears on another page of this magazine. Beginning with the number for Spring, 1893, which is now ready, the *Report* displays several additional features which render it more useful than ever to those who require accurate information regarding the newest styles in feminine attire. The large Plate is so arranged that it can easily be divided into several sections of pamphlet size, thus rendering it very convenient to handle; and three smaller Plates, illustrating respectively "Visiting and Carriage Toilets," "Promenade Costumes" and "House and Evening Dresses," are issued without extra charge as supplements to the regular Spring Plate. Numerous improvements are also introduced in the Descriptive Book, which forms a valuable part of the publication. The subscription price of the *Quarterly Report* is \$1.00 per year.



Goff's Braid is more durable and gives greater satisfaction for a dress binding than all the substitutes that have had a temporary run during the past 25 years;—experienced Dress Makers' word for it. Look for this clasp.

Any one not finding Goff's Braid on sale in desired shade, send the name of the house that could not supply you and four 2-cent stamps, and we will send you a sample roll of any color wanted, prepaid.

D. Goff & Sons, Pawtucket, R. I.

—THE—
"B & H"
LAMPS



—Are—
World Renowned
because of
their wonderful
LIGHT.

They Have a
Double Centre
Draught.

Are as
Easy to Light as
gas.

All
Leading Dealers
sell them.

SEND FOR OUR LITTLE BOOK.

Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.

Factories: Meriden, Conn.

\$1.50 AMERICAN WATCH



\$1.50 will now buy a reliable AMERICAN WATCH in strong GOLD PLATED Dust Proof Case. Will not vary a minute in 30 days; Is as durable as any watch made. FULLY GUARANTEED. (Publishers of this paper will tell you we are reliable.) It has AMERICAN patent lever MOVEMENT, Patent Escapement and Regulator, Lantern Pinion, 240 beats to minute; No key required to wind and set; weight 4 oz.; exactly like cut; Post-paid for \$1.50, 3 for \$4.00, 12 for \$15.00. by express. Mention paper and we will include handsome gold plated CHAIN & CHARM. AGENTS & Storekeepers send for TERMS. Catalogue of 1000 new articles FREE.

ROBERT H. INGERSOLL & BRO.,
65 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

NOT Exactly 10° Below ZERO,
BUT



ALWAYS COLD.

ALASKA STOVE LIFTERS,
POKERS & KNOBS.

Heavily Nickel Plated. On sale by all Stove and Hardware dealers, or sample by mail, 30 cents. ALASKA KNOBS are used only on first-class stoves, and are cold in use.

MADE ONLY BY
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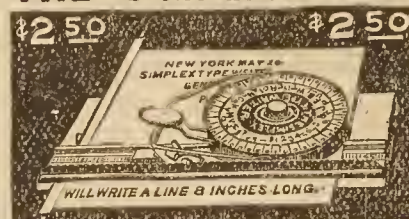
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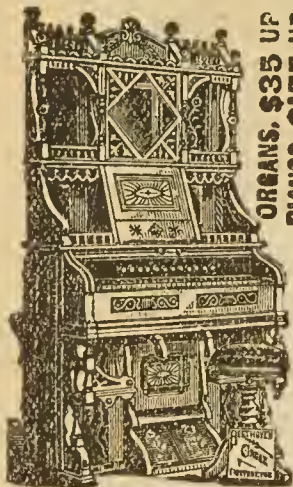
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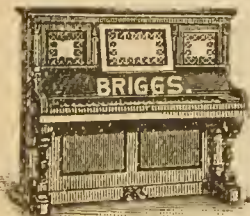
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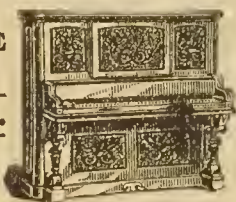
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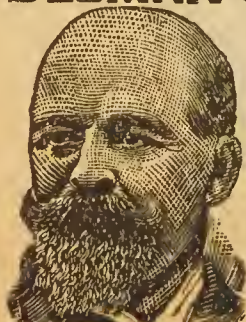
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(Continued).

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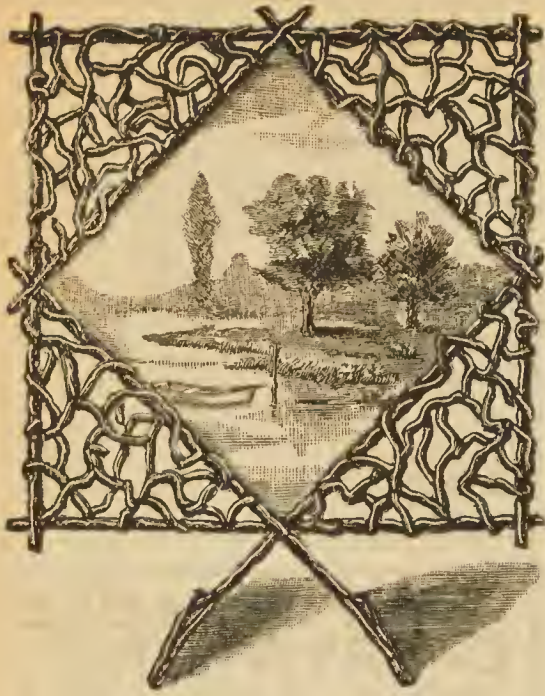
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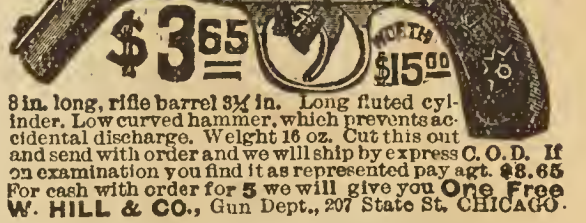
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
 (Continued).

CONSTANT READER:—Excessive perspiration is in very many cases a constitutional disorder and requires medical treatment. People who are troubled in this way should avoid warm baths; and if unable to take absolutely cold ones, they should have the chill taken from the water and then sponge with it, having first added diluted sulphuric acid in the proportion of two drachms of the acid to one pint of water. The affected parts should then be generously powdered with pulverized starch, which may be scented with orris powder or any other perfume. Curtain your washstand thus: Adjust a brass rod below the upper shelf, and upon the rod hang a curtain of colored cambrie under dotted Swiss. Nail a strip of wood to the back of the stand at the center, and upon it adjust a semi-circular board; allow curtains similar to those used below to fall over the board to the floor, and finish the top with a pretty bow.

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isn't on time, the chances are it is no fault of his. Do you expect him to tell time by the sun? Has he a watch? If not, that is your fault. He might have a first-class time-keeper as low as four dollars; up to ten, according to style—all the style anybody could ask.—Good enough for you, too, if you need a watch.

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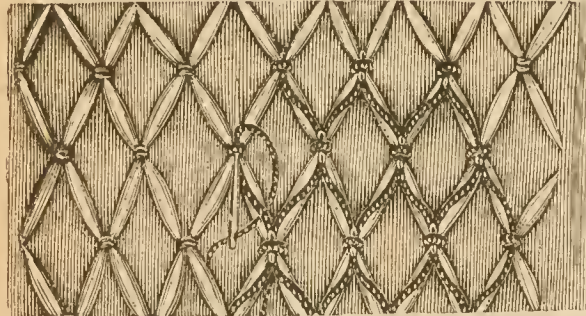
AN Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing all the Important Points concerning Festivities of this class, as well as those of a kindred variety, and displaying between Two and Three Hundred Illustrations of Historical, Legendary, Traditional, Shakspearean, National and Original Costumes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Young Folks, with complete Descriptions, especially in reference to Colors and Fabrics.

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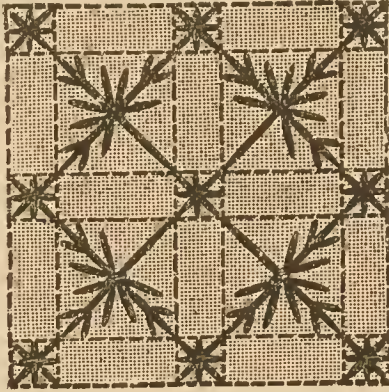
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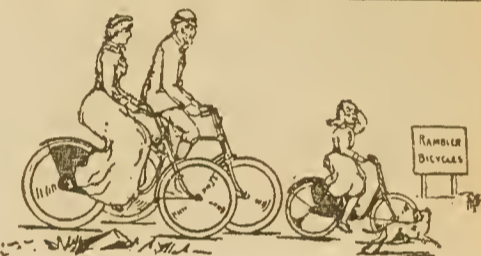
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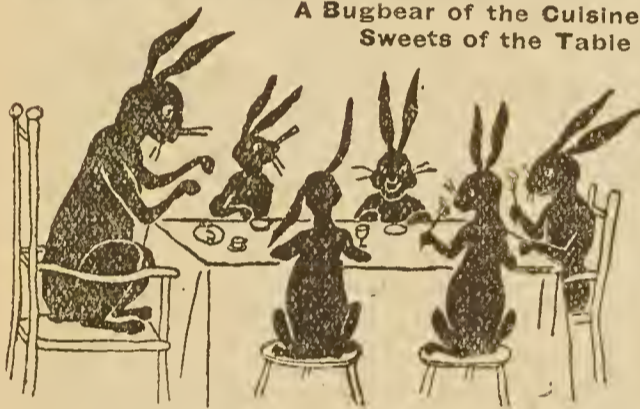
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an investigation of their right to do business for us, at the hands of a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Concluded).

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Tincture of benzoin, 1/2 ounce.
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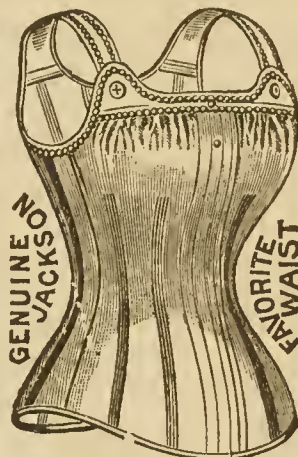
SUBSCRIBER:—Choose heliotrope China silk matching the dot as a combination fabric.

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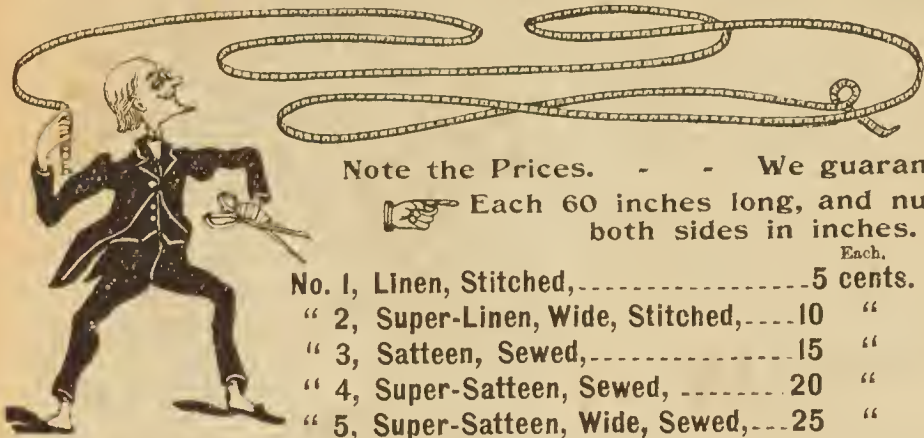


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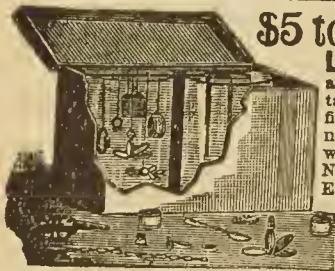
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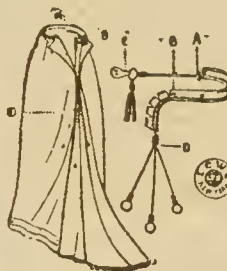
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A WOMAN'S SUCCESS For two years I have made \$25 a Week at Home. Instructions **FREE** to lady readers. Send stamp, (No humbug), **Mrs. J. A. MANNING, Anna, O.**

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SAPOLIO IS A SOLID CAKE OF SCOURING SOAP.

BY READING THE STATEMENTS below our Patrons can inform themselves fully as to the best methods of sending MAIL ORDERS or INSTRUCTIONS to Ourselves or to Agents for the Sale of Our Goods.

To Order Patterns by Mail.—In ordering Patterns by Mail, either from this Office or from any of our Agencies, be careful to give your Post-Office Address in full, naming the Town, County and State in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies or Gentlemen, the **Number and Size** of each Pattern should be carefully stated. When Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the **Number, Size, and Age**, should be given in each instance. In sending Orders for Men's Shirt Patterns, state the Numbers of the Patterns wanted, and specify the Neck and Breast Measures desired. In sending Orders for Boys' Shirt Patterns, give the Numbers of the Patterns, and specify the Neck and Breast Measures, and also the Ages, desired. Patterns will not be exchanged by Us, unless a mistake shall have been made by us in filling the order. A convenient Form for Ordering Patterns is as follows:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [Limited]:

"GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find Postal-Order (or Express Order) for—dollars and—cents, for which send me Patterns Nos. 983, 36 bust; 881, 24 waist; 994, 12 years, 29 bust; 996, 12 years, 24½ waist; 1000, 6 years, 23 bust; and 8646, 7 years, 23 waist. "MRS. JOHN MARTIN."

"SMITHVILLE, BULLITT Co., KY.

How to take Measures for Patterns.

To Measure for a Lady's Basque, Stays, or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:—Put the Measure around the body, OVER the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring a Waist Measure to be taken:—Put the Measure around the waist, OVER the dress.

To Measure for a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the Measure around the muscular part of the upper arm, about an inch below the lower part of the arm's-eye, drawing the tape closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

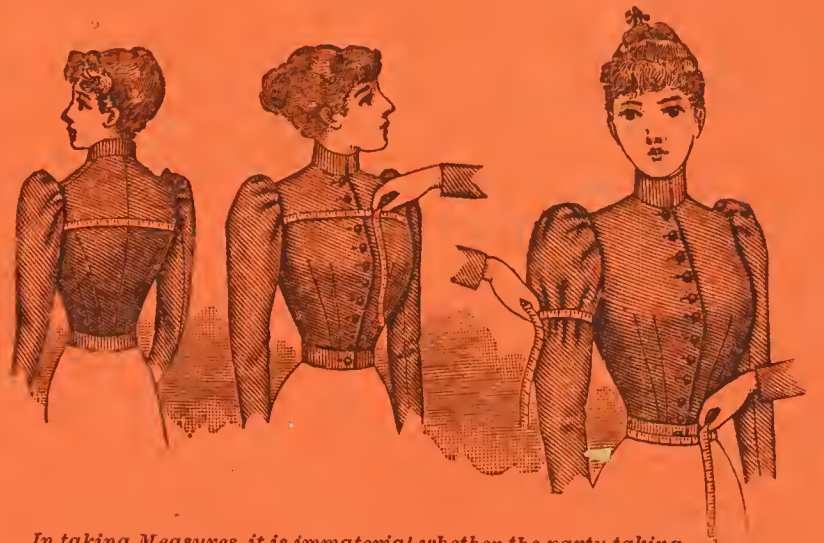
Take the MEASURES FOR MISSES' and LITTLE GIRLS' PATTERNS THE SAME AS FOR LADIES'. In ordering, give the ages also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Coat or Vest:—Put the Measure around the body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Overcoat:—Measure around the breast, OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Trousers:—Put the measure around the body, OVER the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Shirt:—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be 14 inches, select a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, measure the same as for a coat. In ordering a Boy's Shirt Pattern, give the age also.



In taking Measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking them stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed, the Rules for Measuring here given will insure satisfactory results.

SPECIAL 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. In ordering, specify the Patterns by their numbers:

On receipt of \$3.00, we will allow a selection to the value of \$4.00 in Patterns.

On receipt of \$5.00, we will allow a selection to the value of \$7.00 in Patterns.

On receipt of \$10.00, we will allow a selection to the value of \$15.00 in Patterns.

Patterns furnished at Package Rates will be sent, transportation free, to any part of the world.

To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books.

Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a Change of Address, are particularly requested to give their full former Address, together with the new Address, and state the name of the Publication, and the Month and Year in which the subscription to it began. Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., whose Subscription to the DELINEATOR began with December, 1892, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa."

To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines.

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the Month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:—

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., has not received the January number of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for November, 1892. She knows of no reason for its non-receipt."

To Secure Specific Numbers of the Delineator.

To insure the filling of orders for DELINEATORS of any specific Edition, we should receive them by or before the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue. For instance: Parties wishing the DELINEATOR for March will be certain to secure copies of that Edition by sending in their orders by the Tenth of February.

To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail.

In sending money through the mail, to us or to agents for the sale of our goods, use a Post-Office Order, an Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft or a Registered Letter.

Should a Post-Office Order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An Express Money-Order is equally safe and often less expensive.

A registered letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention, should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its Number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank drafts or checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A Postal-Note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mails.



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If any man or woman supposes he or she is going to get a rosy and clear complexion by washing the face a few times with Pears' Soap, disappointment will surely follow.

Health of skin all over shows in the hands and face; and health is a matter of time—give it time.

Pears' Soap is nothing but soap; no fat; no alkali—nothing but soap—no medicine—nothing but soap.

It cleans the outside of the skin immediately, dissolves the soluble part and washes it off immediately; it is friendly with life; it does not touch till life lets go; it is kind to the living tissue. It softens and smooths; encourages action; and action is health.

Not the skin of the hands and face alone, but the skin all over, drains the body. Use Pears' Soap all over—give it time and scope.

To be clean is health, and health is beauty. Wash and wait.

Columbian Number.

VOL. XLII.

Journal de la Mode

NO. 6.

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No. 6
June 1893
Box 4

THE FINEARTS

A JOURNAL

of FASHION

CULTURE

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LONDON & NEW YORK.

JUNE,

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1893.

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When the DELINEATOR is to be sent to any of the following Countries, **60 Cents** for Extra Postage must accompany the Subscription Price:— Africa (British Colonies on West Coast), Abyssinia, Argentine Republic, Asia, Australia (South and West), Austria, Azores, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Belgium, Bermudas, Bolivia, Brazil, British Burmah, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, Cape Verde, Ceylon, Chili, China (via Hong Kong or San Francisco), Columbia (U. S. of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curagoa, Egypt, Fiji Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gold Coast, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar (St. Mary and Tamatave only), Martinique, Mauritius, Nassau (New Providence), Natal, New Caledonia, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Queensland, Russia, San Domingo, Servia, Siam, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Trinidad, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Victoria and Zanzibar.

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Parties subscribing are requested to specify particularly the Number with which they wish the Subscription to commence. Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter term than One Year, and are always payable in advance. We have no Club Rates, and no Commissions are allowed to anyone on Subscriptions sent us.

NOTE THIS PREMIUM OFFER:

To Any Person residing in the United States, Canada or Mexico, sending us \$1.00 for a Subscription to the "DELINEATOR," with **10 Cents** additional to prepay transportation charges, we will also forward a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE of the current edition, until the same shall be exhausted. The METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE Premium will also be furnished to Parties residing in other countries, providing the 10 cents transportation charge is remitted us, in addition to the subscription price of the DELINEATOR and the extra postage on the subscription.

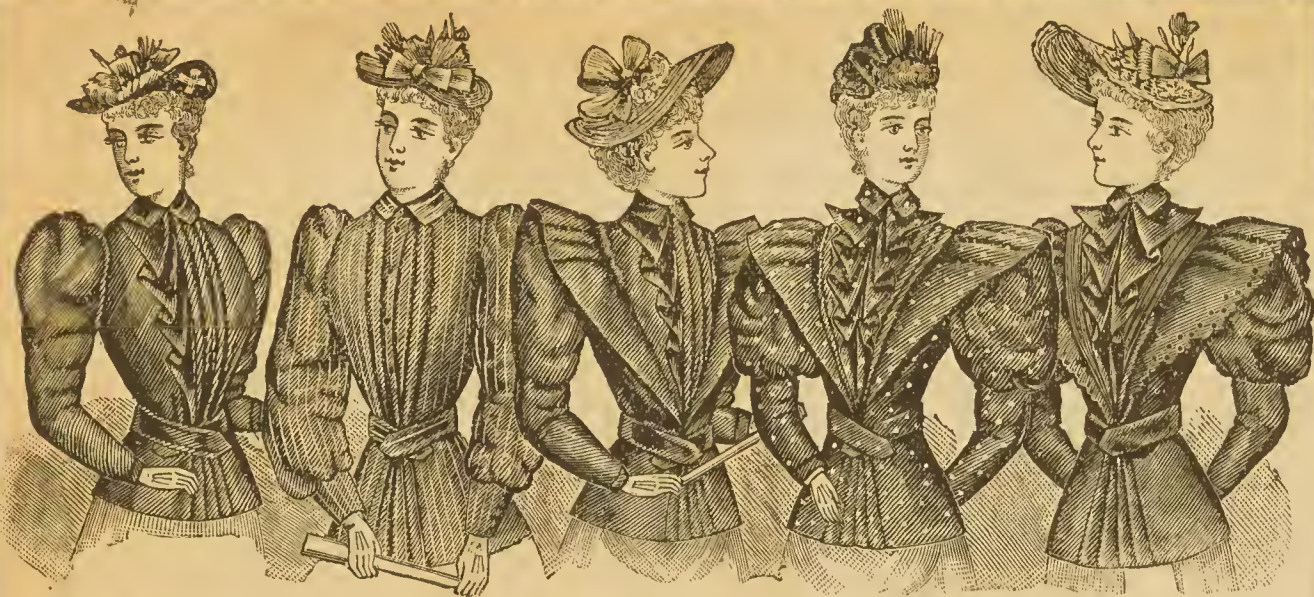
This Premium is allowed only when ordered at the same time with the Subscription, and is subject to the above transportation charge if ordered to be delivered at any point outside our Office.

If the Current Edition of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE is exhausted at the time we receive the Subscription, we will send a copy of the succeeding Number immediately upon its publication.

See Advertisement of the Metropolitan Catalogue elsewhere in this issue.

FRENCH'S "STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC" AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ADDRESS: **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),
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No. 10.—Made from fine quality genuine Japanese silk in a beautiful style, as shown in the cut, in black only. A good \$5.00 Waist for \$3.75.

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SILK SKIRTS.

No. 1.—Good quality black Taffeta, one ruffle, \$5.00.

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Extra quality, black Taffeta, two ruffles, \$10.00.

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The silks used in the above Waists are all manufactured expressly for us, and are therefore exclusive, and appropriate for their intended purpose. Our facilities for buying silks direct from the looms of every silk producing country in the world enable us to manufacture and sell

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made from reliable fabrics, at prices far below their real value. Send your order at once for one of the above Waists, and return it if not entirely satisfactory.

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Send for Samples of our world-renowned Black Silks, Chinas and Surahs, 40c. to \$1.25 per yard.

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The handsomer and best made at \$2.00 to \$3.00 in all popular weaves.

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Plain China, good quality, all shades, 20 inches,---40c.

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Bias velveteen, 4 and 6 yards long.

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APPLETON'S HOME DRESSMAKING tells you how to make every part of a dress. Sent on receipt of 15c. in postage stamps.

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Empire Short Stays. Price in White or Drab, Jean, \$1.00. In White, Black or Drab, Sateen, \$1.50. Postage, 8 cents. Order by bust measure, 30 to 48 inches.

They are admirably adapted for wear with the Short-waisted Empire Styles now so fashionable, as well as with Tea-Gowns, Greek Gowns, Wrappers, Lounging Robes and other loosely fitted Garments. They follow the outlines of the natural form, and while giving shapeliness to the bust, are very comfortable for the wearer, sustaining the parts requiring support yet interfering in no way with an easy and graceful movement of the body. Buttons are arranged at appropriate intervals along the lower part of the Short Stay for the attachment of the Empire Petticoat.

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Manufacturers of Notion Specialties

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Sold by Butterick Agents.



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\$3.50 for Skirt Form,

to which Bust can be added.

\$3.00 for Skirt only.



Adjustable to suit slight, medium or stout figure, and can be made very full around the bottom for wide skirts now in vogue.

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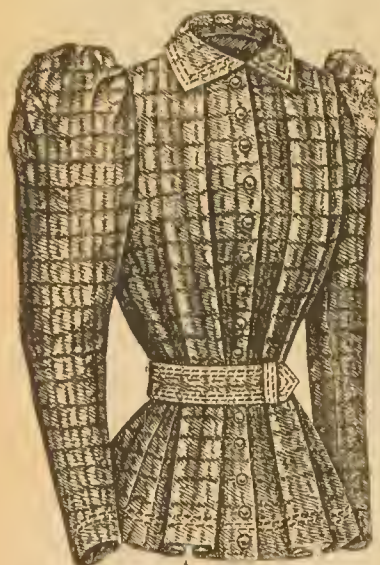
Know that they save time, extend their trade and please their customers by keeping the

Metropolitan Catalogue OF FASHIONS

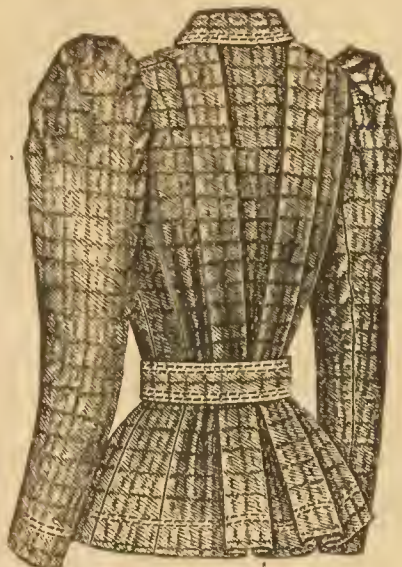
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THIS MAGNIFICENT PUBLICATION is a perfect COMPENDIUM OF STYLES, within whose ample covers are to be found illustrations of all the Latest and Reigning Fashions for Ladies, Misses and Children. It contains from 100 to 125 Pages of splendidly finished Engravings, representing every variety of wear, from the



6226



6226

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simplest swaddling clothes of the nursery king to the most elaborate costumes of the society belle.

This Publication is issued in two editions, the "Standard" and the "Popular," the Standard being printed upon heavy, super-calendered paper, and the Popular upon paper lighter in weight. A subscription to the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE, Standard Edition, pays for 2 Semi-



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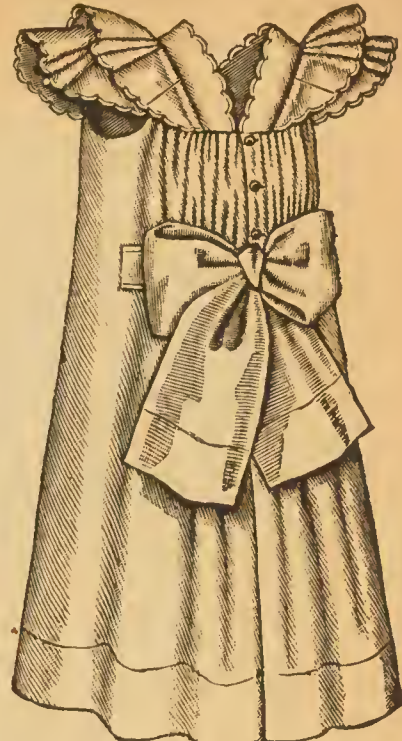


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6209

GIRLS' APRON (Copyright), price 20 cents.

Annual volumes and 10 Monthly Supplements, the Semi-Annual Numbers being issued in March and September respectively. The Supplements illustrate the new styles which become fashionable between the time of publication of each volume and that of its successor. Having been prepared in view of much handling, being especially calculated for the sales-counters of Agents for the sale of our Goods, the Standard Edition is excellently adapted to the needs of Dressmakers and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Clothing.



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Including 2 Volumes (in Pamphlet Binding), issued respectively in March and September, and 10 Supplementary Sheets, issued monthly.

Price of Single Volume, - 50 Cents

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We also make the following Premium Offers, under the terms of which the Publication, in the Popular Edition, can be obtained, with the latest Supplements, Free of Extra Charge.

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OR, to any Retail Customer sending us by Mail, AT ONE TIME, \$1.00 or more for Patterns, we will, on receipt thereof, send a Copy, PREPAID, FREE OF CHARGE.

OR, to any Retail Customer sending us by mail, AT ONE TIME, 50 Cents for Patterns, with 10 Cents ADDITIONAL TO PREPAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ON THE BOOK, we will forward, on receipt thereof, a Copy of the Catalogue.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

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METROPOLITAN FASHIONS

Is a Magnificent Colored Plate, illustrating the Latest Styles.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT is issued in March, May, September and November. Each number includes a handsome Chromo-Lithographic Plate illustrating Fashions for Ladies and Children, and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, articles upon Millinery and other Modes, items of interest to Ladies, etc. The Plate is 24 x 30 inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dressmakers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in Fine Colors upon richly finished Plate Paper, and is in itself a work of art without a superior in Chromo-Lithography. The Styles illustrated on the Plate and described in the Book are accurate, timely and elegant, and are the latest and best productions of our Artists in Europe and America.

Three Supplementary Plates, printed in Colored Inks, and illustrating Leading Styles for Street, Carriage, House and Evening Wear, will accompany the issue for Summer, 1893, without extra charge.

Subscription Price of the Quarterly Report, as described above,.....\$1.00 a year.
 Single Copy of the Quarterly Report, comprising the Lithographic Plate and Descriptive Book, .40
 Subscription Price of the Quarterly Report and Monthly Delineator,..... 2.00 a year.
 Single Copy of the Quarterly Report, with the Monthly Delineator of corresponding issue,.... .50.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT, sent by mail to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, is post-paid by us. When the publication is ordered sent on subscription to any other country, 20 cents extra for postage must accompany the subscription price. Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter term than One Year, and are always payable in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To any one sending us \$2.00 for a Subscription to the DELINEATOR and QUARTERLY REPORT, with 10 cents additional to prepay transportation charges, we will also forward a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE of the current issue. See advertisement of the DELINEATOR and METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE elsewhere in this issue.

ADDRESS: THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, New York.



FIGURE No. 333 Q.—LADIES' EMPIRE PRINCESS COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6152 (copyright), price 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 444 Q.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6148 (copyright), price 20 cents.

THE REPORT OF JUVENILE FASHIONS.

Comprises a Chromo-Lithographic Plate, Size, 19 x 24 inches.

Issued Semi-Annually on the first of February and August, with a Book containing descriptions of all the

Latest Styles of Juvenile Clothing.



FIGURE No. 535 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6200 (copyright), price 20 cents.

THE "REPORT OF JUVENILE" FASHIONS is a necessary adjunct to every well appointed Dressmaking, Tailoring and Children's Outfitting Establishment. If you are a Dressmaker, and have frequent or occasional calls for styles for misses or little folks, this report meets your needs for a handsome Plate of Garments developed in suitable colors and combinations of shades. Illustrating, as it does, a nice assortment of Boys' as well as Girls' Styles in each issue, it is also of much service to the practical tailor, in these days when modes for boys are given equal attention with those for their elders. To children's outfitters and clothiers generally the publication is invaluable, inasmuch as it gives them an intelligent idea of young people's clothing sufficiently far in advance of their time of sale each season to allow the manufacturer an opportunity to make up his goods beforehand, with full confidence that his productions will be acceptable to the buying public.

Subscription Price of the Juvenile Report, 50 Cents a Year.
 Price of a Single Copy,.....30 Cents.

INVARIABLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Postage prepaid by us to any address.

In making Remittances, if possible, send by Draft, Express Money-Order or Post-Office Money-Order. Do not risk a Postal-Note or Money in a letter without registering it.



FIGURE No. 538 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Dress No. 6058 (copyright), price 20 cents; and Little Girls' Apron No. 6215 (copyright), price 15 cts.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
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A NEW DEPARTURE,

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES'
OUTFITTERS GENERALLY:

*A Picturesque and Practical Assistant to Ladies'
Outfitters, with novel and convenient Supplements.*

THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF METROPOLITAN
FASHIONS, in its latest improved form, as ex-
plained below:



FIGURE No. 444 Q.—LADIES'
SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE GOWN.
—This illustrates Pattern
No. 4912 (copyright), price
35 cents.

It is generally known to those interested in ladies' costuming that the QUARTERLY REPORT OF FASHIONS formerly consisted of a handsome chromo-lithographic Plate illustrating Fashions for Ladies, and a Magazine containing a description of the Plate, Articles upon Fabrics and Trimmings, Millinery and Coiffures, etc. Interesting as it has been, however, it became, commencing with the issue for Spring, 1893, a work of much greater importance and convenience to dressmakers, whether their labors be confined to the limits of the family circle or be performed in estab-

lishments that cater to the public tastes.

The Plate itself, while retaining its characteristics as a pleasing exemplar of the latest modes in ladies' wear, reproduces the newest fabrics, textures and tints so clearly and efficiently that those who adopt its combinations cannot fail to be pleased with the results. It is printed in lithograph with water-color effects by processes only recently perfected, which permit a fidelity to originals in reproduction otherwise impossible of attainment. While it is also issued in its usual size for window and other display, the figures

are so grouped upon it as to permit its subdivision into several smaller Plates suitable for handling. By this plan, it can be made as convenient for use as if it had been issued in pamphlet form, while it loses none of its primary advantages as a distinctively representative Plate of Fashions.

Supplementary to the large Plate for Summer, 1893, and included in the same issue without extra charge, are three separate smaller Plates printed in tinted inks, which give the subscriber a fair idea of the handiness of the large Plate when subdivided into the groupings of its figures. These three Plates illustrate respectively "Visiting and Carriage Toilettes," "Promenade Costumes" and "House and Evening Dresses," all of them in the newest styles accorded popular favor.

The Descriptive Book, which forms a part of the Publication, has also taken a new departure. Every figure on the four Plates is described in detail, the descriptions being rendered additionally attractive and explanatory by the introduction with each of miniature front and back views of the modes represented, these miniatures giving the reader an understanding of how the garments would appear if differently or less elaborately trimmed.

Furthermore, the Book contains a choice selection of figures in addition to those represented on the Plates. These figures are fully described, and in every case reverse views of the garments shown by the figures, engraved in our popular size, accompany the descriptions.

Other items of improvement and interest are added, but we believe we have said enough to satisfy our patrons that the Publication under the new conditions is more than ever entitled to the fullest measure of popular esteem.

The subscription price of the Ladies' *Quarterly Report* remains the same—\$1.00 per year. An advertisement of the Publication will be found elsewhere in this issue.



FIGURE No. 99 Q.—
LADIES' SHORT-
WAIST EMPIRE
GOWN.—This il-
lustrates Pattern
No. 4944 (copy-
right), price 40 cts.

FIGURE No. 88 Q.—LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE
COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4971
(copyright), price 40 cents.



FIGURE No. 333 Q.—LADIES' SHORT-WAIST EMPIRE
GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4912 (copy-
right), price 35 cents.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited),

7, 9 and 11 W. 13th St., New York.



FIGURE NO. 494 B.

FIGURE NO. 495 B.

FIGURES NOS. 494 B AND 495 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUMES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 562.)



FIGURE NO. 496 B.



FIGURE NO. 497 B.

FIGURES NOS. 496 B AND 497 B.—LADIES' COSTUMES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 563 and 564.)



FIGURE NO. 498 B.



FIGURE NO. 499 B.

FIGURES NOS. 498 B AND 499 B.—LADIES' COSTUMES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 565 and 566.)



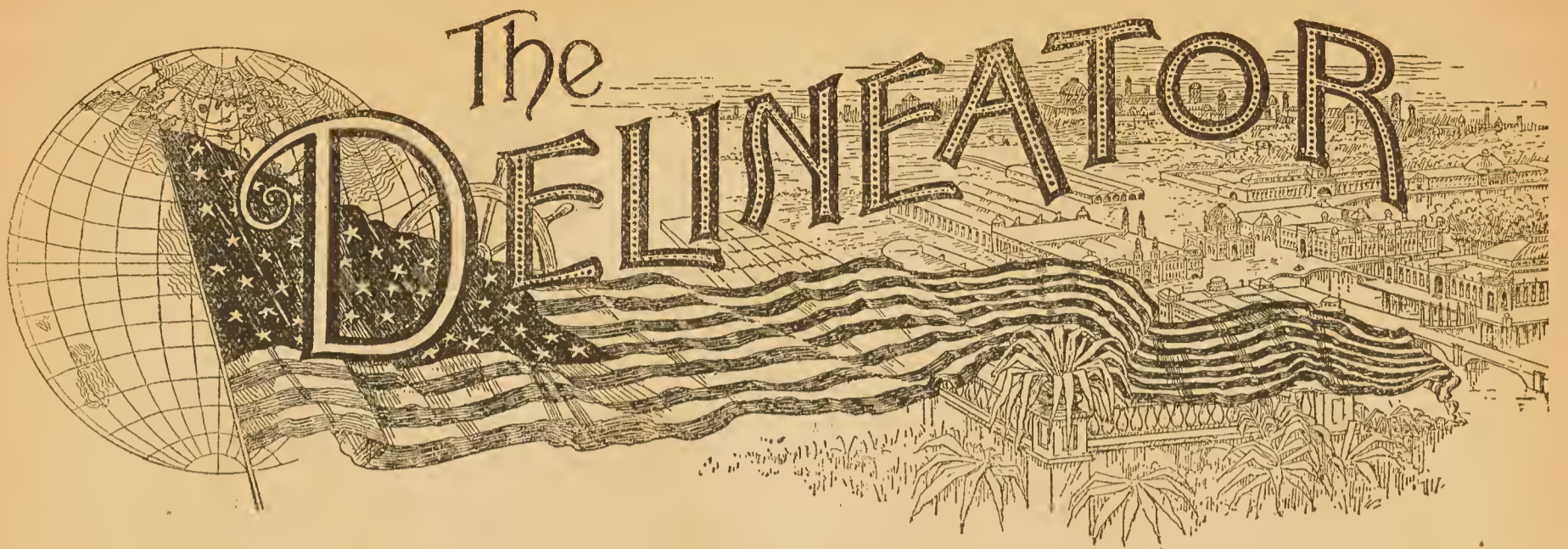
FIGURE No. 500 B.



FIGURE No. 501 B.

FIGURES Nos. 500 B AND 501 B.—LADIES' SUMMER GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 567 and 568.)



VOL. XLI.

June, 1893.

No. 6.

Fashions of To-Day.



FIGURE NO. 502 B.

FIGURE NO. 503 B.

FIGURES NOS. 502 B AND 503 B.—LADIES' SUMMER GOWNS.—(Other Views of these Gowns are given on Page 560.)

Amplitude is still a notable characteristic of feminine attire.

The prevailing fancy for ruffles and flounces is fully gratified by a particularly graceful new marquise skirt. The lower portion of the skirt is fashioned to hang naturally in a flounce, and above it are three shaped ruffles that fall in folds without the aid of gathers.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1893, by the Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited], in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

A lately devised gored skirt known as the "Sappho" has a group of precise folds at the back that suggest the severity of classic draperies.

Another novelty is the "Sappho" blouse, designed to accompany the skirt just mentioned. It presents an artistic drooping effect, which is due to the shaping of the sleeves as well as to that of the back and fronts.

The Empire and other fashionable capes are not so long as heretofore, but show a marked increase in fulness.

A cape that has a fluffy arrangement at the top will be gladly welcomed by women with graceful, slender necks.

Provision is made for short, stout figures in a cape that is rendered smooth above the shoulders by a deep yoke, which is extended to form the collar.

The jaunty gathered or plaited Derby collars are wonderfully improving to coats and capes that are plainly shaped.

The reappearance of the practical Norfolk jacket will be hailed with delight by those who take pleasure in outdoor sports.

Bretelles that are entirely without fulness and stand out as if wired contribute the chief charm to a rather simple costume.

One of the daintiest Summer gowns is formal and prim in aspect in spite of a fluffy cape-collar and voluminous puffs arranged upon the sleeves.

Bretelles that look like a full collar at the back and taper along the fronts, as if to frame their fulness, greatly increase the beauty of *négligé* garments.

A deep, puckered girdle of unique design is also seen on this costume. It forms a blunt point at the back, while in front there is a notch, as if the girdle were parting at the center to conform the better to the figure.

Strongly suggestive of a fichu is a pointed wrap that will set admirably upon matronly shoulders.

Wrinkled stock collars with frilled ends are preferred to stiff "chokers" for blouse-waists.

A jabot gives a dressy air to a very simply constructed blouse.

Leg-o'-mutton sleeves that stand out quaintly below the shoulders are seen in both blouses and close waists.

A wrapper is given a remarkably trim appearance by arranging the fulness at the waist in stitched plaits.

Fulness is admissible in a tea-gown both back and front.

A new tea-gown has a trained Watteau back that is only confined at the top, and a front that is full but not altogether flowing.

Long puff sleeves are often finished with wristbands, but deep frills are better when the hands are not small and shapely.

An over-skirt and under-skirt are suggested by the new double skirt, which is only becoming to very tall figures.

The smart zouave jacket is a rival of the long-favored blazer for outing wear.

A graceful costume has a balloon sleeve that is very broad above the elbow, the fulness being deftly tacked to the foundation to produce countless little folds and puckers.

FIGURES NOS. 494 B AND 495 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUMES.

(For Illustrations see Page 557.)

FIGURE No. 494 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6204 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different portrayal on page 582 of this publication.

Dahlia cr epon and satin are here charmingly associated in the costume, which will be favored for church, visiting and carriage wear, as well as for the promenade. The skirt is a notably elegant example of the Empire circular modes. It is *foureaux* at the top and falls about the figure at the sides and back in soft, rolling flutes or folds that reach to the lower edge, where the skirt flares broadly in true Empire style. Slight fulness is allowed at the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment over the hips, and the fulness at the back is massed in gathers at each side of the seam joining the straight back edges of the skirt, a placket being finished above the seam. The skirt is fashionably trimmed with five bias satin folds placed about a quarter of a yard apart and headed with narrow jet passementerie.

The jaunty waist, which is particularly adapted to round, plump figures, is worn beneath the skirt and is arranged over a body of lining fitted by the customary darts and seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The front is without darts and is extended to close invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams; it is disposed with becoming fulness above the bust by slight gathers at the neck, and a perfectly smooth effect is produced below. Under-arm gores render the sides smooth-fitting and separate the front from the smooth-fitting back,

which is shaped by a center seam. Very full Empire puffs that extend nearly to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped

sleeves; they droop gracefully from the shoulders, and each sleeve is stylishly trimmed from the wrist to the elbow with three encircling satin folds headed with passementerie. The close-fitting standing collar is similarly decorated. A notable feature of the costume is

the Empire collar, which extends to the bust, is circular in shape, and is joined in a seam at the center of the back. The collar fits closely about the neck and falls across the back and shoulders in soft, rolling folds, producing the fashionable broad effect. It may be omitted, if not admired. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire girdle, which is broadest at the center of the back and slopes gradually toward the front, where the closing is effected invisibly at the center, the ends of the girdle being prettily shirred. Just below the bust are applied three rows of jet passementerie that follow the upper outline of the girdle.

The costume will make up stylishly in hopsacking, velours, wool Bengaline or silk-and-wool novelty suiting, and may be trimmed with frills of silk, ribbon or Brussels net, passementerie, embroidered bands, gimp or lace, or with ruchings of the material banded at the center with jet passementerie. A becoming mourning dress may be developed in rough-surfaced camel's-hair trimmed with frills of lustreless gros-grain ribbon.

The hat is in the fashionable marquise shape, and is trimmed with ribbon, lace and orchids.

FIGURE No. 495 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6207 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in other views on page 579 of this magazine.

The costume possesses an elegant simplicity that renders it especially appropriate for shopping and the promenade, and it is here

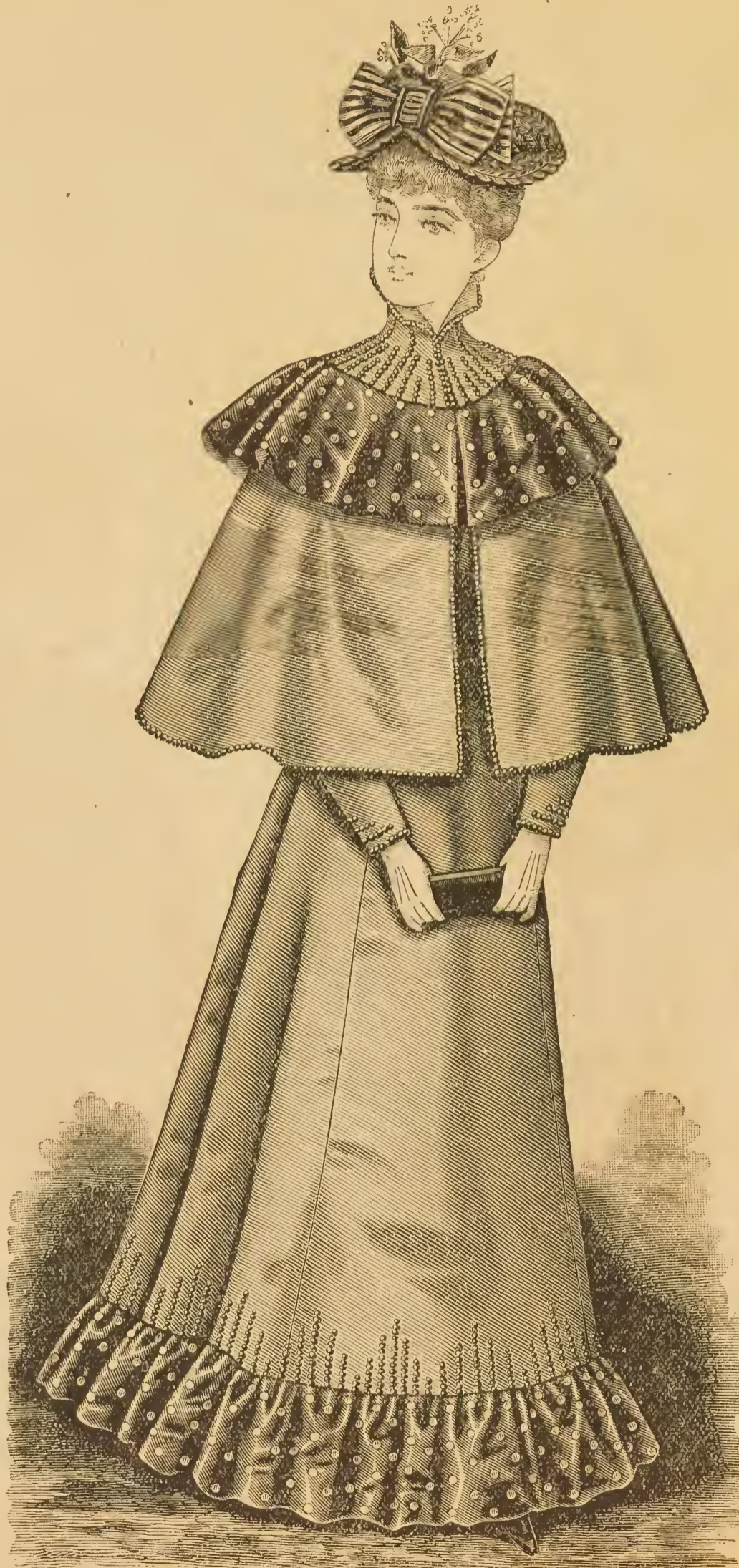


FIGURE No. 504 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Cape No. 6248 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Empire Four-Gored Skirt No. 6241 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 569.)

shown developed in light-brown wool Bengaline and smartly trimmed with black silk gimp and a box-plaited ruching of black satin rib-

bon. The skirt is a graceful Empire shape, and has a wide, straight front and a straight, seamless back separated at each side by a gore that is wide at the bottom and tapers very narrowly at the top. A novel effect is produced by disposing the front and back in gathers at the top which form graceful, rolling folds to the lower edge; and at the sides a perfectly smooth effect is presented. The side-gores produce the popular flare at the bottom, and a fashionable foot-trimming is provided by a box-plaited ruching banded at the center with a row of silk gimp.

The modish basque is very short and has a uniform lower outline. It is accurately adjusted to the figure by the customary darts and seams, and the closing is effected invisibly at the center of the

between the bretelles is attractively decorated with upright rows of gimp, and the bretelles are outlined with two rows of gimp. Three spaced rows of gimp ornament the lower portion of the basque, simulating a fitted Empire belt.

The mode is particularly desirable for the development of Summer fabrics, such as crépon, light-weight camel's-hair, silk-and-wool diagonal, challis, gingham, percale, Galatea, Oxford suiting, etc. The widest range is allowed in the matter of garniture. Frills of the material, headed with silk or velvet doubled ruchings, graduated ribbon bands, rows of lace insertion applied over ribbon of some delicate hue, fine lace, and embroideries of every description may be used in profusion and in any manner suggested by good taste. The *jabot* of old lace is much admired just now and will look well on the front of this basque.

The jaunty hat of brown straw is trimmed with ribbon, aigrettes and plumes.

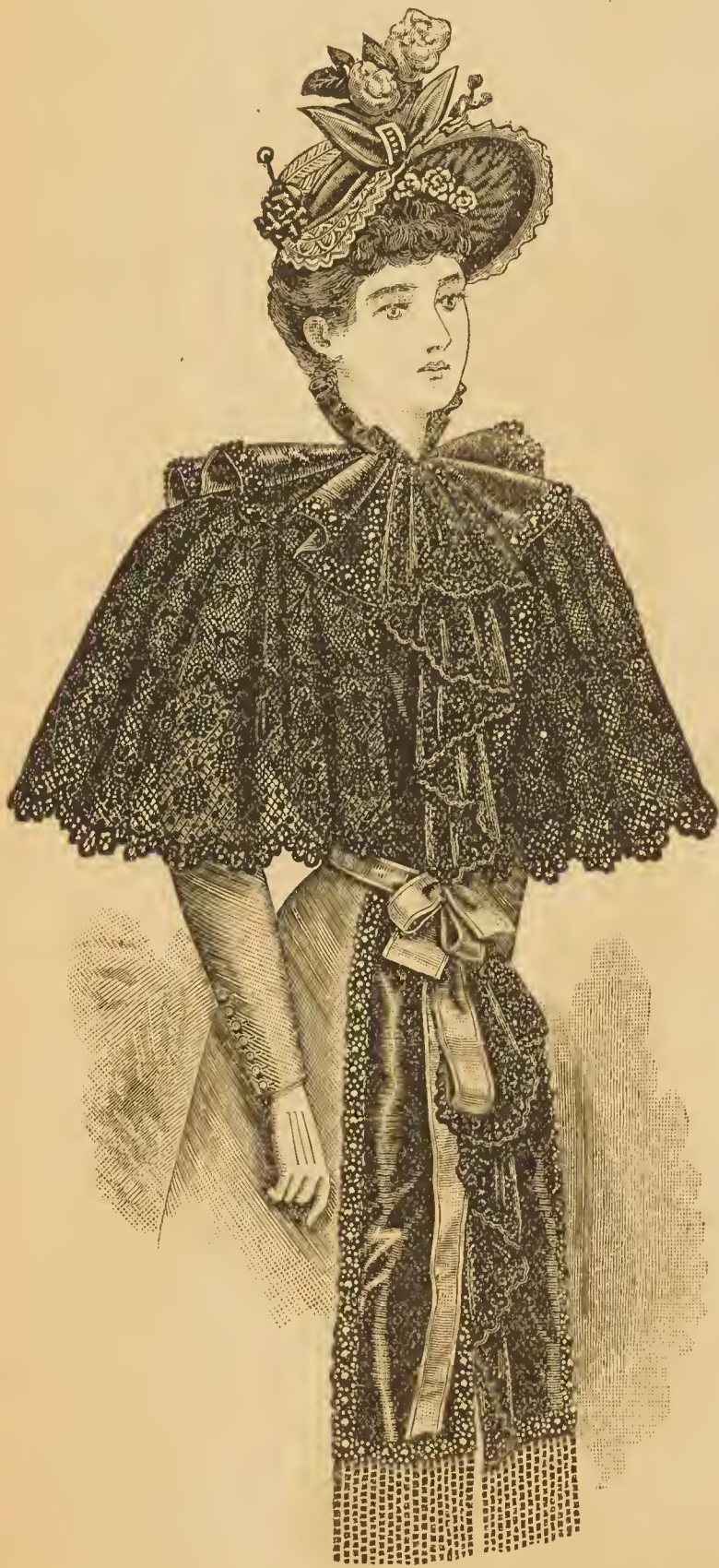


FIGURE NO. 505 B.—LADIES' WRAP-CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6254 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 569.)

front. The fanciful sleeves have full puffs, which droop gracefully from the shoulders, extend to the elbows, and are turned under deeply at their lower edges and shirred to form a pretty frill finish. Below the puffs the sleeves fit closely, and each wrist is trimmed with two encircling rows of gimp. Similar trimming follows the upper and lower edges of the standing collar. The plainness of the basque is agreeably relieved by the addition of smooth, shaped bretelles that are fashionably broad upon the shoulders and taper to points at the ends, which meet at the bust and at the center of the back. The portion of the basque exposed with pointed-yoke effect



FIGURE NO. 506 B.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6211 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 570.)

tern, which is No. 6253 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and receives further portrayal on page 576 of this magazine.

The costume is here represented developed for an afternoon reception in illuminated cheviot, with ribbon and silk-and-tinsel braid for garniture. The skirt is fashioned in the new, flaring Empire four-gored style, showing very slight fulness at the top of the front and sides, and the distended effect of old-time modes below. The fulness is massed at the center of the back by closely drawn gathers at the top, from which it falls into folds that spread gracefully and retain their flute-like appearance to the lower edge. A deep under-facing of canvas or crinoline may be added to heighten the distended appearance at the bottom. The skirt is decorated in the prevailing fashion with encircling rows of silk-and-tinsel braid applied in three widely spaced groups consisting respectively of five, four and three rows.

The round body, which is worn beneath the skirt, has loose fronts

and a seamless back separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a closely adjusted body-lining. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the center by double rows of shirring. Bertha-bretelles of unique design are arranged upon the body at round-yoke depth; they fall with fashionable fulness upon the sleeves, and are plain and rounding at the center of the front and back, where their ends flare slightly. The edges of the bretelles are decorated with braid, and closely spaced rows of braid trim the body above the bretelles, being applied to follow their rounding upper outline. Very full Empire puffs extending nearly to the elbow are arranged upon the coat sleeves; they rise and spread in balloon fashion at the top, and below them the sleeves are decorated with several encircling rows of braid. About the waist is a wrinkled ribbon belt, the ends of which are tied in a stylish loop-bow at the left side of the front. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar trimmed with braid.



FIGURE NO. 497 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6252 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented in two views on page 583 of this publication.

The costume embodies the leading features of prevailing modes, and is here shown developed for dressy visiting wear in Eminence crêpon and black lace. The skirt is one of the most graceful of the new Empire four-gored shapes. It displays desirable smoothness at

most invariably made up over silk; and plain and fancy-striped gingham or plain and figured wool goods are equally well adapted to a costume of this kind. Ribbon, braid, gimp and all other flat garnitures are well suited to the requirements of the mode, and may be applied in any becoming way.

The close-fitting straw *capote* is adorned with American Beauty roses and ribbon, and ribbon ties are bowed under the chin.

The costume embodies the leading features of prevailing modes, and is here shown developed for dressy visiting wear in Eminence crêpon and black lace. The skirt is one of the most graceful of the new Empire four-gored shapes. It displays desirable smoothness at

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FIGURE NO. 507 B.—LADIES' CAPE WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6210 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 570.)

An exquisite carriage, reception or dinner costume may be developed by the mode in green-and-rose bourette grenadine made over shot taffeta, with rose satin as a combination fabric; and an equally attractive gown may be fashioned from drapery net or *point d'esprit* flouncing made over rainbow silk, with the silk for the bretelles and puff sleeves. The mode will be a favorite for developing the numerous dainty cottons now offered, such as batiste, organdy, *dauphine* and other sheer fabrics that are al-

the top of the front and sides and the regulation flare below; and the fulness at the back is coarsely gathered at the top to fall into gracefully rolling flutes or folds. The flaring effect at the bottom may be made more pronounced by adding a deep underfacing of hair-cloth, moiree or erinoline. A placket is finished at the center of the back, the top is completed with a belt, and the lower edge is decorated with a demi-flounce of lace surmounted by a heading of crêpon arranged in knots and leaf points.

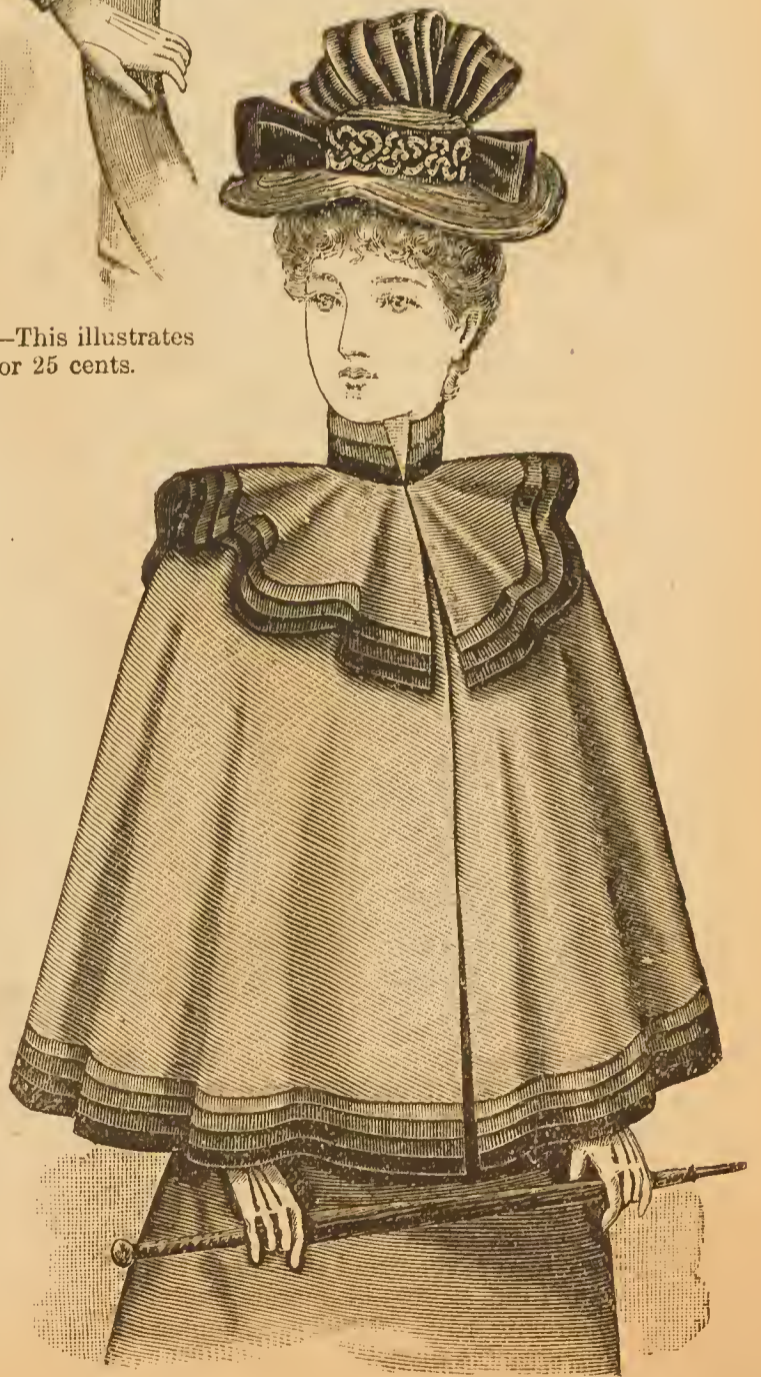


FIGURE NO. 509 B.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6243 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 571.)

FIGURE NO. 508 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6255 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 571.)

The fronts of the fanciful round waist cross the bust in becoming surplice-folds produced by gathers at the shoulder edges and are lapped in characteristic style below the bust, the fulness at the lower edges being disposed in forward-turning plaits at each side. A V-shaped facing of lace applied to the closely adjusted fronts of lining appears between the flaring edges of the surpieces, with charming effect. The seamless back is arranged upon a fitted back of lining and is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores; it is disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the center and collected in a short row of gathers. The body is worn beneath the skirt, and the waist is girdled by a broad Empire belt that is closed invisibly at the left side, the overlapping end being turned under and shirred to form a dainty frill. Lace bretelles start from the back a little below the arms'-eyes and cross the shoulders in full, soft folds; they are reversed below the bust to simulate a boléro or Figaro jacket, and their ends are inserted in the under-arm seams. The full mutton-leg sleeves droop in countless wrinkles to the elbows, below which they follow the outline of the arm closely; they are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, and each is trimmed at the wrist with lace and a soft fold of crépon. At the neck is a standing collar covered with an ornamental section, the ends of which are finished to correspond with the overlapping end of the Empire belt, and are closed invisibly at the center of the back.

A costume of this kind developed in velours, hopsacking, étamine, wool Bengaline, India silk, diagonal chevron, Surah rougeant, shadow silk, etc., may be appropriately worn at church, on the promenade or for visiting or driving. Less pretentious fabrics may also be used, and mil-



FIGURE NO. 510 B.—LADIES' MORNING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Blouse Shirt-Waist No. 6251 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Circular Double Skirt No. 6205 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 572.)

liners' folds or bias bands of the same or a contrasting material, galloon, gimp, satin ribbon or lace will contribute handsome and appropriate garniture.

The hat is a *plateau* of fancy straw, stylishly trimmed with lace, ribbon and aigrettes.

FIGURES NOS. 498 B AND 499 B.—LADIES' COSTUMES.

(For Illustrations see Page 559.)

FIGURE NO. 498 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6244 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 581 of this *DELINEATOR*.

A very elegant gown, suitable for visiting or carriage wear, is here pictured made of light-brown shaded grenadine, and *vrillé* in a darker tone. The skirt is in Empire style and consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side, and a seamless back, the side edges of which are gored. It is perfectly *four-reau* at the top of the front and sides and flares broadly at the bottom; and the fulness at the back is massed in coarsely drawn gathers, which form rolling flutes or folds to the lower edge. The bottom of the skirt is richly trimmed with white *point de Gène* insertion applied upon a band of cloth-of-gold and handsomely outlined with tinsel; and a similar garniture is placed just above the knee, giving the effect of a *marquise* skirt.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and has fitted under-fronts that close at the center. The fronts are fitted by double bust darts and lap in double-breasted style below the bust, the closing being made invisibly along the

first dart in the left front. They are shaped in Pompadour outline at the top, revealing a chemisette of silk. Under-arm and side-back gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which is shaped

in Pompadour outline at the top to correspond with the front and is arranged upon high-necked under-backs. The fanciful sleeves are in mutton-leg style, with inside seams only, and are arranged over smooth, coat-shaped linings; they are unusually full at the top, where they spread and flare in balloon fashion, the fulness being produced by gathers at the top and plaits on the upper side above the elbow. Each sleeve is encircled at the elbow by a twist of ribbon, which is arranged in a knot at the inside of the arm; below the elbow the sleeve fits smoothly, and the wrist is encircled by two rows of trimming like that used on the skirt. The fashionable broad-shouldered effect is produced by gathered bretelles that extend to the bust and to a corresponding point at the back; the bretelles are broad upon the shoulders and taper becomingly toward the ends, and between their front ends is placed a jaunty bow of satin ribbon. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar of silk; and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled belt of silk, which is closed under a knot at the left side of the front. The chemisette is richly trimmed with bands like those on the skirt, the bands meeting at the bust and flaring toward the shoulders.

The mode will develop exquisitely in Bengaline, fancy silk, taffeta, velours, grenadine, silk-and-wool Bengaline or any of the fashionable silken or woollen novelty suitings. The trimming may be of the most elaborate character. Rich passementerie or Persian embroideries may be artistically combined with handsome laacs, ribbons or nets, while for more serviceable wear the quiet but always stylish Hercules and sou-tache braids will be appropriate.

The large brown straw hat is effectively trimmed with feathers and flowers, a band of roses nestling under the brim against the hair.

FIGURE NO. 499 B.

—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6256 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 577 of this DELINEATOR.

Dark-tan cloth and figured bottle-green, silk are here charmingly associated in the costume, with jet passementerie for garniture.

The skirt is one of the most attractive of the Empire modes, introducing, as it does, all their prominent features without intensifying them. It consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and two gores at the back; and it presents a *fourreau* effect at the top across the front and sides and flares broadly toward the bottom. The fulness at the back is massed in coarsely drawn gathers, which produce rolling flutes or folds that stand out well from the figure to the lower edge in stately Empire style. The effect of a tablier front is produced by covering the side-front seams with jet passementerie, and graduated sections of similar passementerie are applied diagonally back of these seams.

The waist is extremely jaunty in effect and is worn beneath the skirt. It has a full back and full fronts of silk, which are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams and are arranged over a body lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam; and the closing is effected invisibly at the center of the front. The fronts are prettily disposed by gathers at the top and bottom at each side of the closing; and the seamless back fits smoothly below the shoulders and is gracefully gathered at the top. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar; and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills and closed at the left side. The coat sleeves have double Empire puffs extending to the elbows. A smart air is given the costume by the addition of the jacket, which is made inde-



FIGURE NO. 511 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Shirt-Waist No. 6224 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Empire Four-Gored Skirt No. 6241 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Zouave Jacket No. 4987 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 573.)

pendently of the waist and may be omitted, if not liked. The jacket is shaped in low, fanciful outline at the top and is fitted by

under-arm and short shoulder seams. The fronts meet at the bust, flare broadly below and have sharply pointed front corners; and the seamless back is deeply notched at the center of the lower edge to form a point at each side. From the neck edge of the jacket fall bretelles that are fashionably broad upon the shoulders, where they are gathered; they taper becomingly toward their ends, which flare prettily at the center of the front and back. The free edges of the bretelles and the other loose edges of the jacket are handsomely outlined with jet, and a section of the trimming is placed to extend diagonally from each lower front corner of the jacket.

The costume will make up charmingly in fancy silk, velours, poplin, illuminated cheviot, tweed or hopsacking, and any of these goods may be combined with plain or ombré velvet. Appropriate decoration may be arranged with handsome passementerie, silk ruchings, satin bands, gimp, embroidered bands, insertion or ribbon, and a jabot of fine old lace extending from the throat to the bust will prove a very attractive addition.

The straw hat is bent coquettishly to suit the face, and is trimmed with ribbons and flowers, a tiny rosette being tacked underneath the brim in front.

FIGURES NOS. 500 B,
501 B, 502 B AND
503 B.—LADIES'
SUMMER GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see
Pages 560 and 561.)

FIGURES NOS. 500 B
AND 503 B.—LADIES'
COSTUME.—These
two figures illustrate
the same pattern—a
Ladies' costume. The
pattern, which is No.
6235 and costs 1s. 8d.
or 40 cents, is in thir-
teen sizes for ladies
from twenty-eight to
forty-six inches, bust
measure, and is pic-
tured in two views
on page 578 of this
magazine.

At figure No. 500 B
a front view of the
costume is displayed,
the materials being
réséda crépon and
Eminence satin. The skirt is of the Empire circular variety. At its ends closing at the left shoulder seam. The free edges of the

ular bell skirt of last season; it flares in regulation fashion at the bottom, and the fulness at the back is gathered at the top to fall in voluminous folds that conceal the seam joining the straight back edges and spread in long flutes to the bottom. The distended effect may be made more pronounced by an underfacing of canvas or crinoline. The skirt is trimmed nearly to the knee with three satin folds alternating with bands of handsome jet passementerie.

The shapely basque extends to the short, round depth just now so fashionable, and displays fronts that cross in surplice fashion below the bust, and flare widely to the shoulders to reveal a short satin chemisette that is arranged upon fitted under-fronts of lining. Although the fronts present a smooth effect, they have a pretty fulness below the bust collected in diagonal plaits, which are stitched along their outer folds and concealed by stylishly broad bretelles joined to the loose edges of the fronts. The bretelles stand out with a broadening effect at the shoulders, and their back ends, which taper to points, meet at the lower edge of the seamless, bias back. The back is mounted on a back of lining fitted by the usual gores and a curving center seam; and under-arm gores complete the superb adjustment. The lower edge of the basque is concealed by a folded satin girdle, the overlapping end of which is turned under and gathered to form a frill; and the girdle is closed invisibly at the left side. The sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton order and are arranged upon coat-shaped linings. They are very full at the top, spread with balloon effect above the elbow, and follow the outline of the arm below; and each is decorated at the wrist with an encircling band of passementerie applied between two satin folds. A stylishly high satin collar in standing style is at the neck, The free edges of the



FIGURE NO. 512 B.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6214 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 574.)

the front and over the hips it presents the smooth effect of the pop-

ular bell skirt of last season; it flares in regulation fashion at the bottom, and the fulness at the back is gathered at the top to fall in voluminous folds that conceal the seam joining the straight back edges and spread in long flutes to the bottom. The distended effect may be made more pronounced by an underfacing of canvas or crinoline. The skirt is trimmed nearly to the knee with three satin folds alternating with bands of handsome jet passementerie.

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The hat is a fashionable shape in *réséda* straw, decorated with satin ribbon, impeyan wings and a handsome buckle.

Figure No. 503 B represents a partial back view of the costume made of plain and embroidered cashmere and plain velvet. The girdle is cut from velvet, and soft rolls of velvet decorate the sleeves above cuff facings of embroidered cashmere.

The costume is one of the most artistic of the season's novelties and will develop exquisitely in bourette grenadine, étamine, changeable velours and the staple varieties of dress goods. The mode is unusually well adapted to combinations of plain and embroidered goods, rainbow silk and velours, plaid or shot taffeta and épingline, or satin and crépon. The skirt may be trimmed to the knee or even to a greater height with graduated bands of ribbon, frills of silk or satin, milliners' folds, or bands of the material piped with a contrasting color; but the basque is so fanciful in design that garniture may be entirely omitted.

FIGURES NOS. 501 B AND 502 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' basque and marquise circular skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6217 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 590 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6216 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in three views on page 595.

Figure No. 501 B pictures a front view of the toilette, the material selected for its development being old-pink étamine and moss-green velvet. The skirt is fashionably known as the marquise and is among the extreme novelties of the season. It is in circular style, its back edges being joined in a center seam, and consists of an upper and lower section. The lower section joins the upper section with the effect

of a deep flounce, and the joining is concealed by the lowest of three velvet ruffles, which are shaped to follow the outline of the skirt and are surmounted by a band of jet gimp. The skirt is becomingly close-fitting at the top and spreads toward the bottom with the decided flare peculiar to the 1830 modes, the lower part presenting a series of flute-like folds.

The basque is a style well calculated to bring out the best points of a fine figure. Its superb adjustment is due to the usual number of darts and seams, and the closing is made at the center of the front beneath a plastron, which is included in the right shoulder seam, sewed permanently to the right front and secured with hooks and loops at the left side. Velvet bretelles, which are very broad upon the shoulders and rest upon the sleeves with picturesque fulness that results wholly from their ingenious shaping, are arranged upon the basque under a band of jet gimp and impart the admired broad-shouldered effect; their ends taper to points and meet at the lower edge of the basque at the center of the front and back, the back ends outlining a V section arranged upon the back to correspond with the plastron. The coat sleeves have full balloon puffs, which reach nearly to the elbows and are gathered at the top and along the upper part of the seam to spread in regulation fashion. A band of jet gimp encircles each arm below the puff, and a frill of white lace edging trims each sleeve on the upper side from the puff to the wrist. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with lace, from beneath the lower edge of which a box-plaited frill of similar lace droops with the dressy effect of a Derby collar.

The stylish hat of green straw is adorned with green velvet, white lace and a stiff wing.

A back view of the toilette is displayed at figure No. 502 B, the materials united being white Henrietta cloth and black velvet. The bretelles and the lower edges of the puffs are decorated with black fancy braid, and



FIGURE NO. 513 B.—LADIES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6245 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 574.)

similar braid trims the lower edges of the skirt and ruffles and forms a heading for the upper ruffle.

An artistic toilette for an afternoon reception, a morning wedding or the drive may be developed by the mode in shot taffeta and black lace or in a combination of étamine and rainbow silk or Ondine. More serviceable but equally stylish toilettes may be made up in whipcord, nun's-veiling, hopsacking, crépon, wool Bengaline, poplin, cheviot and various other fashionable woollens. Milliners' folds of satin, bands of ribbon, gimp, galloon or passementerie may be applied for decoration in any way becoming to the figure.

FIGURE NO. 504 B.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 562.)

FIGURE NO. 504 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape and Empire four-gored skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 6248 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 589 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6241 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 598.

Heliotrope cloth and polka-dotted silk are here charmingly associated in the toilette, and narrow jet gimp supplies tasteful garniture. The skirt is in the popular Empire style and consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side, and a seamless back, the side edges of which are gored. It is *fourreau* at the top in front and at the sides, and the fulness at the back is massed in coarsely drawn gathers, from which it falls to the lower edge in rolling flutes or folds that stand out well from the figure in stately Empire fashion, the folds at the sides being less pronounced than those at the center. The skirt flares broadly at the bottom, where it is tastefully trimmed with a ruffle of polka-dotted silk headed by graduated upright rows of narrow jet gimp arranged to form points.

The cape is extremely jaunty in appearance and is made of the same material as the skirt. It extends to a becoming depth below the waist-line, and its upper part is a round yoke, which is extended to form the fanciful collar, and is shaped by a curving seam at the center of the back

and three well curved seams at each side. The cape section is shaped by a seam at each side and displays a smooth effect at the back and front and pretty fulness over the shoulders. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by broad Bertha-bretelles that are included in the seam joining the cape to the yoke. The bretelles are made of polka-dotted silk and are joined in a seam at the center of the back; they are very broad upon the shoulders, where they are gathered to droop gracefully. The collar flares broadly at the throat. The seams of the yoke and collar are attractively overlaid with jet gimp, which is also arranged in graduated upright rows between the seams of the yoke. The cape is closed invisibly at the center of the front, and its front and lower edges and the upper edge of the collar are outlined with jet gimp.

The skirt will develop handsomely in Bengaline, fancy silk, crépon, hopsacking, grenadine, silk-and-wool novelty suiting and similar silken and woollen fabrics. Handsome decoration may be arranged with festoon founces of lace, ruchings of silk or velvet, graduated bands of braid or ribbon, or embroidered or Persian bands, applied in any manner suggested by good taste. The cape may match the skirt or may be made of satin, Bengaline, broadcloth or velvet. The Bertha-bretelles may be cut from the same material as the remainder of the cape or may contrast widely in fabric and hue, fine *point de Gène* lace being much favored for such adjuncts. A handsome satin lining will greatly improve a cape of this description.

The straw hat shapes a decided point at the front and is prettily trimmed with fancy ribbon and fine flowers.



FIGURE NO. 514 B.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6257 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 575.)

FIGURE NO. 505 B.—LADIES' WRAP-CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 563.)

FIGURE NO. 505 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrap-cape. The pattern, which is No. 6254 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 588 of this publication.

An elegant wrap-cape is here pictured made of Bengaline and lace flouncing and trimmed elaborately with jet and lace edging. The lace used at this figure, as well as that seen on the succeeding figure, was selected from the

stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. The cape has long, narrow tabs, which are square at the ends and are extended at the top to form a shallow yoke that is seamed at the center of the back. Depending from the yoke is a full cape-section of lace flouncing, which extends to the waist-line and falls in free, graceful folds about the figure. At the neck are a box-plaited collar and a fraise collar, both of which are cut from Bengaline. The box-plaited collar resembles somewhat the Sixteenth Century styles and flares broadly at the throat, and its free edges are handsomely outlined with jet passementerie. The fraise collar is laid in forward-turning plaits, is prettily rounded at the throat, and flares becomingly at the back. The lower edges of the tabs are decorated with jet fringe, and a jabot of lace edging falls gracefully from the throat to the lower edge, entirely concealing the closing. The free edges of the tabs are handsomely outlined with jet passementerie, and the waist is encircled by a ribbon, which is brought over the tabs and arranged in a pretty bow at the front.

The wrap-cape will develop handsomely in lace, Bengaline, faille, satin or Sicilienne, and any of these fabrics may be combined with beaded net and effectively trimmed with ribbon or lace ruchings, passementerie or embroidered bands.

The straw hat is faced with silk and stylishly trimmed with a buckle, ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE No. 506 B.—
LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see
Page 563.)

FIGURE No. 506 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 6211 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 589 of this DELINEATOR.

The dressy cape is here portrayed made of lace flouncing, wide lace edging, and beaded net over silk, and is especially suitable for theater, carriage and vis-

iting wear. The cape extends a short distance below the waist-line and will be becoming alike to tall and short figures; it has a pointed yoke of beaded net overlaying black silk, which is shaped by short shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The

cape section, which is cut from fine lace flouncing, is gathered at the top and falls from the yoke in soft, graceful folds about the figure. A very modish air is given the garment by the addition of gathered Bertha-bretelles of lace edging, which are included in the seams joining the cape to the yoke; they are fashionably broad upon the shoulders and taper becomingly at the ends, which meet at the center of the front and back. At the neck is a Medici collar of beaded net, which is softly rolled all round and flares broadly at the throat in characteristic fashion, prettily revealing its lining of black silk.

The mode will develop exquisitely in changeable velvet, satin, Bengaline, broadcloth or melton, and the garment may be trimmed with rich passementerie, fine lace, gimp, galloon or fancy braid. The yoke, collar and bretelles will frequently differ widely from the remainder of the cape in color or texture, and in many cases three materials will be employed, thus, the cape section may be of satin, the bretelles of *point de Gène* lace, and the yoke and collar of fine cut jet. A very ornamental effect may be produced by placing at the back of the collar a bow of satin ribbon with ends that fall nearly to the edge of the cape.

The fanciful hat is of fine straw and is trimmed with flowers, ribbons and jet.

FIGURE No. 507 B.—
LADIES' CAPE-
WRAP.

(For Illustration see
Page 564.)

FIGURE No. 507 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape-wrap. The pattern, which is No. 6210 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 588 of this DELINEATOR.



FIGURE No. 515 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Greek Blouse No. 6202. (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Nine-Gored Skirt No. 6203 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 576.)

ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 588 of this DELINEATOR.

The wrap will make an attractive accessory for a Summer toilette, and will prove amply protective on cool days. It is here shown developed in rich black Bengaline and net and elaborately garnished with lace and jet. The fronts and back extend in a sharp point a little below the waist-line, and are drawn in closely to the figure by a belt-ribbon tacked underneath. Bretelles of lace net joined to the fronts and back are stylishly deep on the shoulders and taper to points at the lower edge of the cape; they are covered with frills of lace to impart the broad-shouldered effect now so generally sought, and handsome jet-ornaments cross the shoulders and extend below the waist-line at the front and back. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar concealed by a crush collar of net, the ends of which are gathered to form a frill finish and closed invisibly at the throat.

The mode possesses a jauntiness which will be appreciated by young women and by those who do not admire the all-enveloping three-quarter wraps that held so prominent a place among the Spring modes. All sorts of handsome silks, such as Bengaline, Sicilienne, Ondine and *vrillé*, will make up exquisitely in combination with jetted net or Brussels net covered with frills of French or Chantilly lace. Bretelles of shaded green velvet may be applied upon a wrap of black lace net, and the crush collar may be of velvet. An inexpensive combination of *drap d'été* and satin will develop stylishly by the mode, and tasteful arrangements of satin or velvet ribbon, quillings, ribbon ruchings, jet passementerie or gimp may provide the decoration.

The hat is a unique shape in fancy straw, trimmed high at the front with satin-edged ribbon and American Beauty roses.

FIGURE NO. 508 B.—LADIES' EMPIRE CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 564.)

FIGURE NO. 508 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' Empire cape. The pattern, which is No. 6255 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 588 of this *DELINEATOR*.

One of the most jaunty capes of the season is here pictured

made of heliotrope cloth and heavy Richelieu silk and richly decorated with black silk braid that is uniquely trimmed at each side with narrow lace edging. The cape extends to a becoming depth, and the upper part is a pointed yoke, which is extended to form the fanciful collar and is shaped by a seam at the center of the back and two well curved seams at each side. The collar, which closely resembles the Henri Deux shape, flares broadly at the throat, revealing prettily its lining of dark silk. The cape section is gathered at the top and falls with pretty fulness over the shoulders and with a smooth effect at each side of the front. At the center of the back two gores are inserted, which are very broad at the bottom and almost pointed at the top, and stand out becomingly from the figure in cornet style. The fashionable broad-shouldered effect is produced by gathered Bertha-bretelles that are included in the seam joining the cape section to the yoke; they are very wide upon the shoulders and taper to points at the ends. The cape is closed invisibly at the center of the front, and the yoke is decorated with a row of silk braid. Similar braid starts from under the bretelles and is carried down the front edges of the fronts and along the lower edge, with pleasing effect.

The cape will develop handsomely in satin, Bengaline, Sicilienne, cloth or heavy serge, and may be trimmed with *point de Gène* or some other dainty lace, ruchings of ribbon, jet or braid. When silk or satin is made up, the yoke and collar may be overlaid with beaded net and the bretelles headed with fine marabou trimming. Such capes are usually lined with satin or changeable, striped or fancy silk in some delicate shade.

The hat is a picturesque shape in fine straw and is modishly trimmed with ribbons and flowers.

FIGURE NO. 509 B.—LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 564.)

FIGURE NO. 509 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 6243 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and receives further illustration on page 589 of this issue.

For the present stylish development of the cape Robin-Hood green cloth of handsome quality was chosen, with bands of green braid



FIGURE NO. 516 B.—LADIES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6225 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 576.)

shading from light-réséda to the deepest tone of myrtle for decoration. The cape is fashioned in the picturesque circular style and has bias back edges joined in a center seam; it displays the usual close adjustment at the top and the rolling folds of the military shape below the shoulders, and its lower edge, which reaches a little below the waist-line, is decorated with four bands of shaded green braid. The cape is provided with a fashionably deep, round cape-collar, the shaping of which produces a succession of rolling folds. The cape collar is adjusted by a center seam, its lower edge is decorated with three rows of braid, and rising high above it is a standing collar trimmed to correspond with the cape collar. The cape is closed invisibly at the throat.

The quaintness of the garment and the desirable simplicity of its construction will render the style a favorite with the home dressmaker. It will make up exquisitely in ombré velvet, rainbow silk, shaded serge or plain cloth, and with especially good effect in a combination of cloth and velvet. Fancy braid, gimp, galloon or feather or moss trimming may decorate the edges of the cape and cape collar or only the edges of the collar. A lining of changeable or shot silk or taffeta may be added.

The low crown of the becoming straw hat is banded with fancy ribbon, and the brim is turned up abruptly at the back beneath an ample bow of plain ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 510 B.—
LADIES' MORNING
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 565.)

FIGURE NO. 510 B.—This consists of a Ladies' circular double skirt and blouse shirt-waist. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6205 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in three views on page 596. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 6251 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 590.

An artistic combination of white storm serge, Russian-blue silk

and blue-and-white figured Surah serves in this instance to bring out the best features of the toilette, which is distinctive in style and picturesque in appearance. The skirt is of the new circular double variety and consists of an over and an under skirt. The under-skirt has an upper and a lower section; the upper section, which extends to the knee, is shaped in the prevailing Empire circular style, a close

adjustment being produced at the top and a flaring effect below, and the bias back edges being joined in a center seam. The lower section joins the upper section and falls in a succession of rolling folds that suggest the voluminous folds of the Empire full circular skirt; and the joining is concealed by the over-skirt, which is in circular style and falls in flutes like the lower part of the under-skirt. The fulness at the top of each skirt is massed in rolling folds at the center of the back by gathers, and a placket is finished above each center seam. The decoration consists of a broad band of Russian-blue Surah applied to the lower edge of the under-skirt and a similar band surmounting three narrow bands of silk arranged at the lower edge of the over-skirt.

The shirt-waist is adjusted with the comfortable looseness which characterizes garments of its class. Gathers at the top arrange the fronts in soft folds at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center; and the fulness at the waist-line is collected in forward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the fulness appearing with vest effect between the bretelles, which are broad on the shoulders and taper nearly to points at the waist-line. The bretelles fall with the effect of a deep frill at the back just below the collar, and their free edges are decorated with three tiny bands of silk. The fulness at the waist-line of the seamless back is drawn to the center by a tape inserted in a easing across the back and tied over the fronts. The full

shirt-sleeves are finished with deep cuffs of the blue silk, and the collar, which is in Byron style, with flaring ends, is decorated with two tiny bands of the silk. The shirt-waist is worn beneath the skirt,



FIGURE NO. 517 B.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6212 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 577.)

and the waist is encircled by a belt of the silk, which is closed at the left side.

An exceptionally stylish toilette for general wear may be developed by the mode in any fashionable silk, wool goods or cotton. Glacé cheviot, hopsacking, velours, silk gingham, wool Bengaline or percale may be chosen for the skirt, and wash silk, Madras, Oxford cloth, etc., for the shirt-waist; or a single material, which may be gingham, batiste, challis, organdy, etc., may be used throughout. A novel skirt decoration may be arranged with bands of lace applied over a contrasting color, ribbon ruchings or quillings, fancy braid, milliners' folds or flat bands.

The fanciful hat is of light straw and is decorated with velvet ribbon, jet and flowers.

FIGURE NO. 511 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 566.)

FIGURE NO. 511 B.—This consists of a Ladies' Empire four-gored skirt, shirt-waist and zouave jacket. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6241 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 598 of this DELINEATOR. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 6224 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 591. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4987 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

White serge, polka-dotted India silk and black velvet are here associated to produce

a most artistic toilette. The skirt is fashioned in graceful Empire style, and has a front-gore, a very wide gore at each side, and a whole back with gored side edges. It is *fourreau* at the top of the



FIGURE NO. 518 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Box-Plaited Basque No. 6226 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Six-Gored Skirt No. 6195 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 577.)

ton-holes and buttons. The waist is encircled by a black velvet belt having a pointed, overlapping end.

The zouave jacket is made of black velvet and is simply adjusted

front and sides and flares broadly at the bottom; and the fulness at the back is massed in gathers at the belt and produces graceful flutes or folds to the lower edge, the flutes at the sides being less marked than those at the back. A fashionably smooth effect is produced in front. The skirt is modishly trimmed with five encircling bands of black velvet equally spaced from the lower edge nearly to the belt. This style of decoration, by-the-by, is particularly becoming to tall women.

The comfortable shirt-waist is made of polka-dotted India silk. Upon the right front is arranged an applied box-plait, through which the closing is made with button-holes and buttons; and back of the closing at each side are laid four tiny, forward-turning tucks which extend a little below the belt-line. The fulness at the waist-line is collected in a double row of shirring back of the tucks, and stays are placed underneath. The seamless back is gathered at the top and joined to a shallow, pointed yoke, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected in a double row of shirring at the center and by tapes drawn through a casing and tied at the front. At the neck is a turn-over collar with flaring ends, mounted on a shaped band, which is closed at the throat with two button-holes and buttons. The free edges of the collar are trimmed with a tiny ruffle of silk. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with cuffs; each sleeve is slashed at the back of the arm, and one edge of the slash is narrowly hemmed, while the other is finished with an overlap that is pointed at the top. The cuffs are prettily rolled and are closed with but-

by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts flare to the shoulders and have square lower front corners; but, if preferred, they may meet at the throat and have rounding corners, the pattern providing for both styles. The back may be slashed to a short depth at the center. The free edges of the jacket are handsomely trimmed with embroidery. Ladies desiring to have jackets decorated in this way may send them, cut and basted, to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, who will do the work satisfactorily to order.

The skirt will develop stylishly in tweed, homespun, cheviot, hopsacking, flannel and other fabrics of a similar nature, and may be trimmed with graduated rows of braid or satin ribbon, doubled ruchings of silk, milliners' folds of satin, or fancy embroidered bands. The shirt-waist will make up pleasingly in India or Surah silk, taffeta, chambray, batiste, lawn, nainsook, etc., and frills of lace or of the material will usually be chosen for decoration. The jacket will be pretty made of velvet, silk or cloth, and rich trimmings may be arranged with passementerie, handsome embroidery or graceful braiding designs.

The fancy straw hat is trimmed with ribbons, a buckle and grasses.

FIGURE No. 512 B.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 567.)

FIGURE No. 512 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 6214 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 584 of this DELINEATOR.

The gown may be made up either in round length or with a train of graceful length, and it will develop as well in inexpensive fabrics as in those of rich and stately texture. It is here portrayed made up in a handsome combination of *eau de Nil* cashmere, shell-pink silk and black lace net. The gown displays the close adjustment peculiar to the Princess modes, and has side-fronts that flare from the shoulders to the lower edge, revealing a deep, square yoke and a full center-front, both of which

are arranged upon a Princess front of lining. The full center-front is drawn closely to show the graceful outline of the figure by rows

of shirring that reach to a little below the waist-line. Above the shirrings the upper edge forms a pretty

frill, and below them the fulness falls in flowing folds to the lower edge. The closing is made at the center of the Princess front and under the left side-front to some distance below the waist-line. The back falls from a shallow, square yoke in spreading folds, which suggest the Watteau styles and are lost in the graceful slight train; and tackings at the waist-line to a short, fitted back of lining secure a becoming disposal of the fulness. A fanciful collar falls deep and round and with somewhat of the effect of a Bertha at the back and over the shoulders; its ends are joined to the front edges of the side-fronts, and its free edge is decorated with *bourdon* lace. The close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the left shoulder seam, is ornamented with *bourdon* lace; similar lace applied on bands of silk trims the yoke with Breton effect, covers the front edges of the side-fronts, and is continued along the lower edge of the gown; and a lace-trimmed band is arranged some distance above the foot trimming to produce the effect of the fashionable marquise skirt. The voluminous net sleeves are shaped by inside seams only, and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings; they droop fashionably from the shoulders, and may be made up with a deep frill finish or with plain cuffs, as may be preferred. The fanciful collar may be omitted, if deemed unbecoming.

A dressy tea or luncheon gown may be developed by the mode in taffeta and lace net, or in some pretty variety of soft wool goods combined with changeable or rainbow silk, Surah, shot taffeta or Bengaline. Charming color combinations may be effected in this way, and individual taste may choose between a simple completion and an elaborate garniture of lace, embroidery, ribbon, feather-stitching or milliners' folds.



FIGURE No. 519 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Blouse No. 6233 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Empire Skirt No. 6249 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Zouave Jacket No. 4987 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 578.)

FIGURE No. 513 B.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 568.)

FIGURE No. 513 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 6245 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure,

and is given a different portrayal on page 585 of this publication.

Figured India silk in a delicate shade of pink was here selected for the charming wrapper, which my lady may wear at breakfast or when dispensing tea to intimate friends in her boudoir. The garment is provided with a body lining, which extends to basque depth and is adjusted smoothly by darts and seams, and closed at the center of the front. The wrapper fronts are rendered becomingly smooth at the sides by long under-arm darts, and are disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top at each side of the closing. The back is seamless, and has a broad box-plait shirred across between its folds at the neck, below which it falls with graceful Watteau effect to the edge of a slight train, which may, however, be cut off, if not desired. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar softly overlaid with upturning folds of silk, and a pretty jabot of lace falls from the throat midway to the bust. The coat sleeves are furnished with full Empire puffs, which droop gracefully from the shoulders and extend to the elbows; and each wrist is tastefully trimmed with a drooping frill of lace and with two spaced bands of ribbon that are arranged in pretty bows at the upper side of the arm. The pattern also provides for neck and elbow frills, which are here omitted. The lower edge of the wrapper is daintily trimmed with an upturning row of lace, and a frill of similar lace is passed about each arm's-eye, with boléro effect.

The wrapper may be developed in the daintiest of fabrics, such as Bengaline, fancy silk, washable Surah, embroidered crépon and vailing, cashmere, printed challis and other silken and woollen fabrics of a similar nature. The widest range is permitted in the matter of decoration, ribbon, lace and fine embroideries being especially pretty. A handsome gown was made up according to this style in pink Surah. From the neck falls a deep colarette of fine lace, and similar lace is arranged in frills below the puffs on the sleeves, and in festoons on the skirt. The collar may be concealed by a band of ribbon, which may be fastened at the back under a pretty bow; and the ends may be brought down under the arms and carried up to the bust, where they may meet under a handsome bow having long ends that fall almost to the edge of the gown.



6247

View, for Walking.



6247

View, in the Saddle.

LADIES' RIDING HABIT (CONSISTING OF SKIRT, BASQUE AND CHEMISSETTE-VEST). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 579.)

FIGURE No. 514 B.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 569.)

FIGURE No. 514 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6257 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 580 of this publication.

The costume is suitable for outing wear, and is here portrayed

made up in an effective combination of blue serge and white India silk, with Hercules braid in graduated widths for trimming. The skirt is in the lately devised circular Empire shape and flares in regulation fashion all round. It is dart-fitted at the top at the front and sides, and the fulness at the back is collected at the top in closely drawn gathers, from which it falls in spreading flutes or folds at each side of the seam joining the straight back edges. A placket is finished above the seam, and the top is completed with a belt. The distended appearance may be made more pronounced by adding a deep underfacing of canvas or crinoline. The skirt is decorated at the bottom with three rows of Hercules braid in graduated widths.

The blouse is worn under the skirt and extends to a little below the waist-line; it has a full back and fronts, which are separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a closely adjusted body of lining that is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The fronts are disposed in soft folds at each side of the closing by gathers at the top, and the fulness at the lower edges of the back and fronts is

collected in two rows of shirring. A close-fitting collar in standing style is at the neck, and its ends are closed with a lace-pin. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands; and the waist is encircled by a broad, wrinkled girdle, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form a frill finish. The girdle is closed invisibly at the center of the front, and its ends are stayed with whalebones.

The stylish removable zouave jacket is of becoming depth and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are reversed in lapels, which are extended to the center of the back and joined in a center seam to form a rolling collar; and below the lapels the fronts round gracefully to the back. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves display fashion-

able fulness at the top, which is arranged by means of box-plaits to rise and spread on the shoulders in the pronounced manner now in vogue. The wrists are trimmed with Hercules braid applied to match the skirt decoration, and the edges of the lapels and the lower edge of the jacket are ornamented with two rows of narrow Hercules braid.

A charming costume to be worn in the mountains or by the sea may be developed by the mode in red, navy or white serge, with India or wash silk for the blouse and black or white Hercules braid for trimming. All sorts of fashionable woollens will make up attractively in the jacket and skirt, and so will checked, striped and plaid duck, piqué and Galatea; and the blouse may be made of silk, Madras or Oxford cloth. If preferred, a shirt may take the place of the blouse.

The hat is a novelty in fancy straw, trimmed from the back with loops of velvet, a lace wing and a bunch of sweet-William.

FIGURE No. 515 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 570.)

FIGURE No. 515 B.—This consists of a Ladies' Sappho blouse and skirt. The blouse pattern, which is No. 6202 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 592 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6203 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 593.

The toilette is here represented made of dark-blue serge and trimmed in a fanciful manner with white braid in two widths. The skirt is known as the Sappho skirt, and is close-fitting at the top of the front and sides and flares in regulation fashion at the bottom. It consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and four gores at the back; and the fulness is collected at the center of the back and disposed in full, rolling folds by closely drawn gathers at the top. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top is completed by a belt. The skirt is fashionably wide at the bottom, and the flare may be emphasized by an underfacing of canvas, hair-cloth, moreen or crinoline. The lower edge is decorated with eight encircling rows of narrow braid, over which wide braid is arranged to form a series of points all round.

The blouse is disposed at the front and back in the soft folds which characterize the Greek modes. It is arranged upon a closely adjusted body of lining, which extends below the waist-line and passes beneath the skirt; and the fronts and back reach only to the waist-line and are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, the latter seams being independent of the lining. The blouse is shaped in slightly low, round outline at the top, and is

gathered at the upper edge, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn toward the center and collected in several rows of shirring, the front drooping in regulation fashion over the belt which encircles the waist. The body of lining exposed in shallow yoke shape at the top is covered with a facing of serge, which is ornamented with three rows of narrow braid and outlined at the lower edge with a tiny, drooping frill of wide braid. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The very full puff sleeves are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with round cuff-facings of serge; and each wrist is decorated with three encircling rows of narrow braid and a frill of wide braid.

A dainty Summer toilette may be developed by the mode in *étamine voile*, figured or flowered challis, silk gingham, French flannel or any stylish variety of silk, wool goods or cotton. A combination of plain and figured goods will be extremely effective in a toilette of this kind, and fancy braid, gimp, galloon, embroidery, lace or ribbon will contribute suitable garniture.

The large straw hat is simply trimmed with velvet ribbon and field flowers.

FIGURE No. 516 B.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 571.)

FIGURE No. 516 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 6225 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different representation on page 587 of this magazine.

The wrapper presents a trim appearance which will make it a favorite with those women who dislike the *négligé* effect of the ordinary wrapper. It is here pic-



6253

View without Bertha-Bretelles.



6253

Front View.

6253

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 579.)

tured developed in fancy-striped gingham and trimmed with embroidered edging and satin-edged ribbon. The fronts and back are shaped in low, pointed outline at the top, and are gathered slightly at their upper edges to produce pretty fulness, which is disposed at the waist-line in forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, and in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam, which terminates at the top of an underfolded box-plait. The

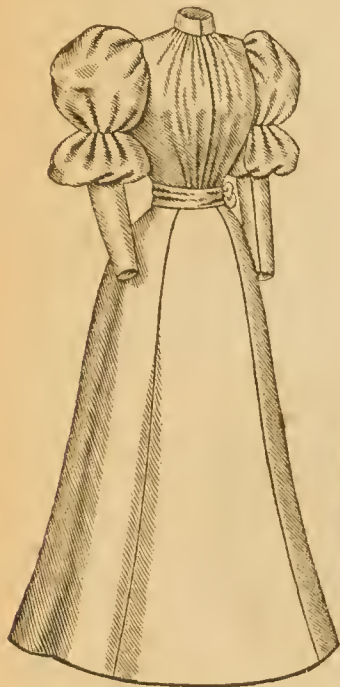
plaits are held in place by taekings to a closely adjusted body of lining, which extends to basque depth and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. Long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the body of lining curve the fronts well to the figure at the sides, and the fulness below the waist-line falls in spreading folds at the front and back. The body of lining disclosed in pointed-yoke shape is covered with a yoke facing of gingham overlaid with lengthwise rows of embroidered edging; a Bertha frill of similar edging droops softly from the upper edges of the fronts and back, and the V is emphasized by sections of satin-edged ribbon, that are caught up closely on the shoulders and tied in a dainty bow at the bust. Ribbon ties start from the under-arm darts at the waist-line and are tied at the center of the front, their long, notched ends falling low upon the skirt. The sleeves have full puffs, which reach to the elbows and rise full and high above the shoulders; and below the puffs the sleeves are covered with deep facings of the material, which in turn are concealed by flatly applied rows of embroidery. The standing collar is

overlaid with embroidery, and a frill of embroidery forms a tasteful foot-trimming for the wrapper.

Charming breakfast or luncheon gowns may be developed by the mode in India silk, cashmere, vailing, wool crépon, challis, nainsook, lawn, organdy and many other equally appropriate fabrics. For garniture, frills of *point de Gène*, French or Valenciennes lace, fancy braid, ribbon, feather-stitching, Irish point embroidery, etc., may be applied in any way becoming to the figure.

at the top to produce a pretty fulness over the shoulders, and are turned under deeply at their lower edges and shirred to form frills that droop with quaint effect over the sleeves. Each wrist is daintily trimmed with a drooping frill of lace, which is headed on the upper side of the sleeve with a band of narrow ribbon that is finished with a small bow. From the bow starts an end of ribbon that crosses the outside of the sleeve diagonally and disappears in the inside seam. At the neck is a close-fitting, standing collar, which is tastefully overlaid with soft, upturning folds of silk, and is finished at the throat with a bow consisting of a knot and two stiff loops. Soft lace droops in a frill from the lower edge of the collar and is carried down the front edges of the fronts to below the bust, with jabot effect. Ribbon ties are inserted in the side seams at the waist-line and are brought to the front, where they are arranged in a pretty bow, the long ends of which fall nearly to the edge of the gown.

The mode will develop attractively in Bengaline, Pompadour silk, taffeta, washable Surah, embroidered crépon, cashmere or satin-striped challis, and trimming may be supplied by lace, embroidered bands, fine embroidery, galloon, gimp, etc. The vest may be made of embroidered *mousseline de soie*, *crêpe de Chine* or mull; and when mull is used, the lower portion of the vest will be trimmed with clusters of tucks between rows of lace insertion. An Eton or zouave jacket of silk, velvet or cashmere, elaborately braided or embroidered in Cachemire tints, will form an elegant adjunct for such a gown.



6256

View without Jacket.

FIGURE NO. 517 B.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 572.)

FIGURE NO. 517 B.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 6212 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents,



6256

Front View.



6256

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 580.)

FIGURE NO. 518 B.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 573.)

FIGURE NO. 518 B.—This consists of a Ladies' box-plaited basque and six-gored skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6226 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thir-

teen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and receives further portrayal on page 586 of this DELINEATOR.

Pink-and-white striped *peau de cygne* and white Surah are here charmingly associated in the artistic gown, with white ribbon and lace for garniture. The gown has a front of lining, which is closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts and closed invisibly to a desirable depth at the center. The fronts are smoothly fitted at the sides by long under-arm darts taken up with those in the lining; the front edges are deeply hemmed and meet at the throat, below which they flare broadly to the lower edge, revealing a full vest of white Surah between them. The vest is sewed at the right side and closed invisibly at the left side, and the fulness is prettily disposed at the throat in two closely drawn rows of shirring, while at the waist-line it is shirred on tapes in a casing. Below the waist-line the vest falls in soft, graceful folds, with the effect of a petticoat; and it is tastefully trimmed at the bottom with a cluster of fine tucks above a deep hem-facing. The back is in Princess style and is adjusted by side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above an underfolded triple box-plait, which flares with fan effect into the sweeping folds of a train of graceful length. If the train be not liked, the gown may be shortened to round length, the pattern providing for both styles. Very full puffs that extend to the elbows are arranged over the smooth coat-shaped sleeves; they are gathered

at the top to produce a pretty fulness over the shoulders, and are turned under deeply at their lower edges and shirred to form frills that droop with quaint effect over the sleeves. Each wrist is daintily trimmed with a drooping frill of lace, which is headed on the upper side of the sleeve with a band of narrow ribbon that is finished with a small bow. From the bow starts an end of ribbon that crosses the outside of the sleeve diagonally and disappears in the inside seam. At the neck is a close-fitting, standing collar, which is tastefully overlaid with soft, upturning folds of silk, and is finished at the throat with a bow consisting of a knot and two stiff loops. Soft lace droops in a frill from the lower edge of the collar and is carried down the front edges of the fronts to below the bust, with jabot effect. Ribbon ties are inserted in the side seams at the waist-line and are brought to the front, where they are arranged in a pretty bow, the long ends of which fall nearly to the edge of the gown.

teen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 591 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6195 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label. A neat toilette for travelling, shopping or morning calling is here pictured made of fancy cheviot and trimmed with silk-and-tinsel braid. The basque extends well below the hips and presents a round lower outline. It has a box-plait at each side of the center of the front and back, and a becomingly close adjustment is produced at the sides by under-arm gores. The basque is made up on a closely adjusted body of lining to ensure a trim appearance, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and bone buttons. A velvet belt with an oxidized clasp encircles the waist in lieu of the belt provided by the pattern. The coat sleeves rise with fashionable curves above the shoulders and arc comfortably close-fitting at the wrists; they are made up on smooth linings, and

each wrist is trimmed with three encircling rows of braid. At the neck is a Byron collar decorated with braid, and a ribbon bow is tied between its flaring ends.

The skirt exemplifies one of the most popular of the new gored shapes. It consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and a wide gore at the back, the shaping of the gores producing a close adjustment at the top of the front and sides, and a decided flare at the bottom. The fulness at the back is coarsely gathered at the top to fall in long, flute-like folds that stand out stylishly. The seams are covered with silk-and-tinsel braid, which is turned near the lower edge of each side-gore and carried nearly across to form almost a continuous row around the bottom, and each side-gore is trimmed above with two graduated rows of braid. The front-gore is decorated at the bottom with three graduated rows of braid.

The toilette is serviceable rather than extremely dressy, yet it is sufficiently smart to meet the wants of the general woman. It will make up well in camel's-hair, cheviot, serge, whipcord, wool Bengaline, étamine, hopsacking and various other fashionable woollens. A tailor finish of stitching will suffice, if a more elaborate decoration of folds, bands, braid, galloon, gimp or milliners' folds be deemed undesirable.

The hat is a marquise shape in fancy straw, becomingly adorned with flowers, lace and a rosette of velvet.

FIGURE No. 519 B.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 574.)

FIGURE No. 519 B.—This consists of a Ladies' blouse, zouave jacket and Empire skirt. The blouse pattern, which is No. 6233 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different portrayal on page 592 of this DELINEATOR. The zouave jacket pattern, which is No. 4987 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is otherwise illustrated on its accompanying label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6249 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in three views on page 597 of this publication.

An exquisite color combination is here effected in the toilette by uniting *réséda* camel's-hair and velvet and *vieux-rose* plaid silk. The skirt is one of the most graceful of the Empire shapes, being fashioned in marquise style. It consists of a circular upper-portion which extends to the knee, and a gored lower-portion. The upper portion is *fourreau* at the front and sides, just enough fulness being allowed at the top to secure an easy adjustment over the hips; and slight fulness at the back is laid in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam joining the bias back edges of the skirt. The lower portion consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side, and two gores at the back; and it is so shaped that, while it is smoothly joined to the upper portion, it flares broadly toward the bottom and falls in graceful flutes or folds about the figure, the flare being rendered more pronounced by contrast with the close-fitting upper portion. The joining of the upper and lower portions is concealed by rows of silk braid shading from the darkest to the lightest tone of *réséda*, the darkest row being at the bottom; and a similar arrangement of braid is at the lower edge of the skirt.

The blouse is made of the plaid silk. It has a loose back and

fronts joined in under-arm and shoulder seams, and is closed invisibly at the center of the front; and the fulness is drawn in at the waist-line by tapes inserted in a casing across the back and tied over the fronts. The blouse is given a dressy effect by the addition of plaited jabots, which are arranged upon the front edges of the fronts from the throat nearly to the waist-line and taper becomingly to points at their lower ends. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills. The sleeves are of the mutton-leg order with one seam, being fashionably full at the top and smooth below the elbow. At the neck is a standing collar concealed beneath a crush collar that is turned under and shirred at the ends and closed at the center of the back.

The zouave jacket, which gives a decidedly smart air to the gown, is made of velvet and extends barely to the waist-line. It is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the loose fronts may have square or rounding lower corners and may meet at the throat, or, as in the present instance, may be rounded towards



6235

Front View.

6235

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 581.)

the shoulders. The back is seamless and may be slashed at the center for some distance from the lower edge, or left plain, as desired. The jacket is sleeveless, and is lined with silk and handsomely embroidered.

The skirt will make up stylishly in cloth, serge, diagonal, tweed, hopsacking or any other fabric of similar texture, and may be trimmed with groups of ruffles, clusters of braid, milliners' folds or bias bands of satin. The trimming of marquise skirts is arranged in groups to emphasize the band effect. The blouse may be made of plaid or striped washable Surah, taffeta, India silk, lawn, chambray or batiste, and the jabots may be of the same material or of lace. Velvet, Bengaline, broadcloth or Surah may be employed for the jacket, which may be entirely covered with an elaborate braiding design, edged with gimp or passementerie, or richly embroidered in Cachemire tints.

The picturesque hat is bent becomingly to suit the face, and is artistically trimmed with tulips, velvet and ribbon.

LADIES' RIDING-HABIT. (CONSISTING OF SKIRT, BASQUE AND CHEMISSETTE VEST.)

(For Illustrations see Page 575.)

No. 6247.—This habit is remarkable for elegance of style and fit, and is pictured made of dark and light cloth. The skirt is of the approved length and is fashioned to accord with the newest and most approved methods to secure grace and comfort to the wearer, whether walking or mounted. It is composed of two sections united by curving seams and shaped at the right side to follow the outline of the figure when in the saddle; the close adjustment over the right knee being obtained by a long crosswise dart seam and a still longer lengthwise dart seam in the front. The skirt is longer at the right side to allow for the extra length taken up by the pommels, but the lower outline is uniform when the wearer is mounted. Two darts at the back to the right of the center produce a perfectly smooth effect when in the saddle, and when walking the skirt is raised to a convenient depth by a loop, which is sewed to the

superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear above well-pressed coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. The fronts are widened by gores and lap in double-breasted style below the bust, above which they are reversed in stylishly broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The closing is made in double-breasted fashion with tailor buttons, and below the closing the fronts round gracefully toward the back. The lapels are faced with the material, and between them is revealed a removable chemisette vest which is attached to a standing collar and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The chemisette vest is attached to the basque with buttons and button-holes. The well fitting coat sleeves are made with comfortable fulness at the top, and the outside seam of each is discontinued some distance from the wrist at the top of an underlap allowed on the under sleeve-portion. The free edges of the sleeves are finished with a single row of machine-stitching, and four buttons decorate the sleeve

at the back of the wrist. All the free edges of the basque are finished in true tailor style with a single row of machine-stitching, and a short strap in which two button-holes are made is tacked to the back at the waist-line underneath, the button-holes being slipped over the buttons on the back of the skirt to hold the basque securely in place. If undesirable, the chemisette vest and standing collar may be omitted in favor of a linen chemisette and four-in-hand scarf or a silk or percale shirt-waist or blouse. Riding tights and boots are worn with this habit.

Riding habits are developed in a variety of materials, the texture being selected with reference to the season or the climate in which it is to be worn. Melton, broadcloth and fine diagonal serge are, perhaps, the fabrics most favored, and the fashionable colors are black, dark-green, tan, gray and cinnamon-brown.

We have pattern No. 6247 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the habit requires four yards and an eighth of dark and three-eighths of a yard of light cloth each fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or four

yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.



6207

Front View.



6207

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 582.)

right side of the skirt about midway to the lower edge and passed over a button sewed to the back near the top. The top of the skirt is completed with a binding of silk braid, and a placket is finished at the left side. The back edge of a pocket that is composed of two sections sewed together at their rounding edges is sewed to the corresponding edge of the placket; the pocket serves as an underlap, and the placket is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. A hook and eye fasten the top of the pocket to the skirt, and two loops formed of rubber are arranged underneath the skirt and slipped over the feet to hold the skirt in place, rubber being recommended instead of elastic as it yields more readily in case of accidents. Two buttons are sewed at the center of the back near the top for the attachment of the basque, and an oblong section of chamois skin is arranged underneath the skirt at a point indicated in the pattern to protect the cloth from defacement by contact with the knee and pommel

The jaunty round basque extends well below the hips and is

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 576.)

No. 6253.—At figure No. 496 B in this magazine this costume is shown made of illuminated cheviot and trimmed with silk-and-tinsel braid, a silk belt being worn.

Fancy striped silk was here selected for the gown, which will be wonderfully attractive to women who admire the quaint effects in their gowns. The skirt is in four-gored style, consisting of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a wide seamless back, the side edges of which are gored. It presents a smooth effect at the top and widens gradually toward the bottom, where it flares broadly in Empire style, and measures about four yards round in the medium sizes. The distended effect may be emphasized by an underfacing

of hair-cloth, moreen or crinoline. Just enough fulness is disposed in gathers at the top at the front and sides to secure an easy adjustment over the hips, and the fulness at the back is massed in coarse gathers and falls in rolling flutes or folds that retain their graceful pose to the lower edge, the flutes at the front and sides being less pronounced. The skirt is artistically trimmed with two ribbon ruffles arranged in festoon fashion, and a placket opening is finished at the center of the back.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and has a full back and fronts separated by under-arm gores and arranged over a body lining, which is fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam. The closing is effected invisibly at the center of the front. The back and fronts present a smooth effect at the top and have fulness at the waist-line drawn



6257

View without Jacket.

in becomingly to the figure and well toward the center by double rows of shirrings that are tacked to the lining. Very full Empire puffs which extend almost to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves; they are gathered at the top and bottom and droop gracefully from the shoulders and produce the long-shouldered effect of the gowns worn a quarter of a century ago. Each sleeve is tastefully trimmed at the hand with a gathered ribbon ruching, and a similar ruching

outlines the upper and lower edges of the standing collar. The bretelles upon this waist are exceptionally graceful; they are fashionably broad upon the shoulders, where they are slightly gathered and droop gracefully over the sleeves, the ends meeting and flaring at the center of the front a little above the bust and at the center of the back. The joining of the bretelles to the waist is concealed by gathered ribbon ruching, which also decorates the ends and lower edges of the bretelles. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled belt of ribbon, which is closed at the left side of the front under a fanciful bow.

The mode will develop exquisitely in any fashionable silken or woollen fabric, and may be trimmed with ribbon, braid, passementerie, gimp, galloon, etc. A very handsome gown may be fashioned of *point d'esprit* net overlaying a deep *vieux-rose* changeable taffeta. A unique skirt-decoration consists of five pinked frills of silk overlaid with lace edging, the frills being caught up at intervals in festoon fashion under knots of ombré velvet of a beautiful green hue at the upper row; the festoons are held up by fanciful bows

consisting of knots and loops, which stand up in ear fashion. The bretelles may be of silk overlaid with lace edging, and the waist above the bretelles of black net shirred in round-yoke outline with bands of beading, through which green velvet ribbon is run that forms rosettes at the center of the front.

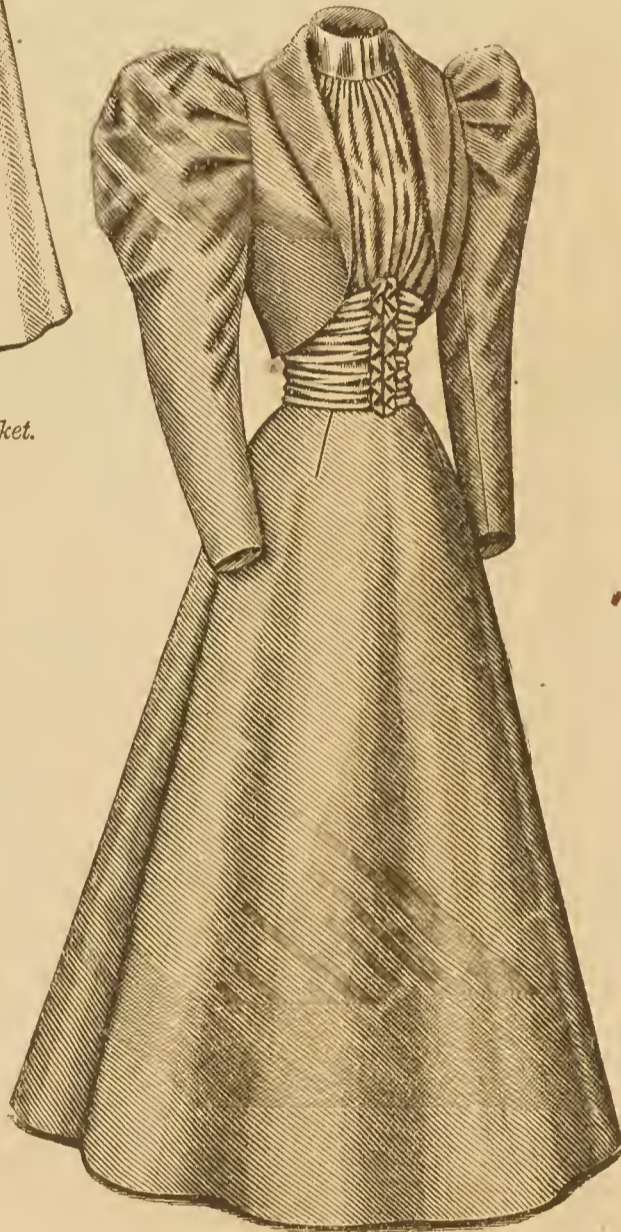
We have pattern No. 6253 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume requires twelve yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 577.)

No. 6256.—Dark-tan cloth and bottle-green silk are united in this costume at figure No. 499 B of this magazine, with jet passementerie for garniture.

The costume introduces the flaring skirt, puffs and bretelles of the picturesque Empire modes, and is here portrayed developed in a charming combination of violet crépon and darker velvet. The skirt is of the gored order and is composed of a narrow front-gore, two narrow gores at each side and two wide back-gores, the front-gore and side-gores being shaped to flare at the bottom in a pronounced manner, and to fit the figure closely at the top without the aid of darts. The skirt measures about four yards wide at the bottom in the medium sizes; and the fulness is massed at the center of the back and falls in long, rolling folds from closely drawn gathers at the top. The flaring effect at the bottom may be emphasized



6257

Front View.



6257

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT AND REMOVABLE EMPIRE JACKET. (DESIRABLE FOR OUTING, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 532.)

by an underfacing of crinoline or canvas. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The fanciful body has full fronts and a seamless back, which extend to the waist-line and are mounted upon a body lining that reaches a little below the waist-line and is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The fronts are disposed in soft, becoming folds by gathers at the neck and lower edges, the fulness being drawn to the center at the lower edge. The back is gathered at the top to display pretty fulness, which flares with a smooth effect below. The coat sleeves have double Empire puffs, which reach to the elbow and spread in balloon fashion on the shoulders. At the neck is a close-fitting collar in standing style. The body is worn beneath the skirt, and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled belt, the ends of which are turned under deeply and gathered to form frills, and are closed invisibly at the left side, short stays tacked underneath to

the belt keeping the folds and wrinkles in position. The costume may be worn with or without a fanciful Eton jacket which is fashionably short and is shaped in low, pointed outline at the top both front and back. The fronts are rendered becomingly close-fitting by single bust darts; they meet at the bust and flare widely below, and the lower front corners shape decided points. The fronts join the seamless back in under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the lower edge of the back forms a short point at each side of the center. To the upper edge of the jacket are joined bretelles that are gathered on the shoulders to fall in soft folds upon the sleeves; and their ends, which are narrowed gradually, meet and flare at the center of the front and back.

The costume is extremely picturesque and will develop attractively in a variety of seasonable goods at present in vogue. The shaping of the skirt renders the mode equally appropriate for goods of single or double width; hence India silk, Bengaline, Surah, changeable silk and the narrow varieties of woollen goods will make up nicely in this way. Camel's-hair, French serge, bourette grenadine, *épingeline*, wool whipcord, Bengaline, etc., are adaptable to the mode, and so are all sorts of fashionable cottons. Combinations are in order, and garnitures of ribbon, braid, lace, milliners' folds, flat bands, etc., may be added.

The jacket will generally be made of Bengaline, velvet or Surah, and may be of the same or a contrasting color, according to taste.

We have pattern No. 6256 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require eight yards of material forty inches wide, with a yard and seven-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need thirteen yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or six yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS.
(For Illustrations see Page 578.)

No. 6235.—Different materials and trimmings are pictured in this costume at figures Nos. 500 B and 503 B in this magazine. The costume introduces the prominent features of the fashionable Empire modes and is here shown made of woollen dress goods and corded silk. The skirt is of the circular Empire variety and presents the distended appearance so popular just now, and its back edges, which are straight, are joined in a center seam. The front and sides of the skirt are smooth-fitting at the top, the very slight fulness at the back being disposed in gathers; and the sides fall with a decided flare below the hips. The fulness at the back is massed

at the center in rolling flutes or folds that spread in regulation fashion to the lower edge, which measures about four yards and three-fourths in the medium sizes. A placket opening is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The decoration consists of three graduated folds of silk, the narrowest fold being applied above the knee, the widest at the bottom and the other midway between the other two; and all the folds are stylishly headed with fancy braid.

The round waist has a seamless bias back and surplice fronts, separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a body lining adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. The fronts flare from the bust to the shoulders over a smooth chemisette that is secured to the lining fronts. Below the



6244

Front View.



6244

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 583.)



6244

View without Bretelles.

bust the right front crosses the left front in surplice fashion; and the fulness below the bust is collected in two short plaits in the left front and in two long, diagonal plaits in the right front, the plaits being stitched along their outer folds to give a perfectly smooth effect to the fronts. Bretelles, which are gathered on the shoulders to fall with becoming fulness upon the sleeves, are joined plainly to the front edges of the fronts and also to the back at each side of the center, their back ends tapering to points and

meeting at the lower edge of the waist. The left bretelle extends only to a little below the bust, while the right bretelle extends to the lower corner of the right front and is tapered to a point. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar that closes at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are in full leg-o'-mutton style and have inside seams only. They are arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, and are gathered at the top to rise fashionably above the shoulders and droop prettily below. They are decorated below the elbow with three folds of silk, each headed with fancy braid. The free edges of the bretelles and the upper edge of the collar are trimmed with a single row of similar braid. The waist is worn outside the skirt, and its lower edge is concealed by a folded belt of silk, the ends of which meet at the left side beneath a knot of silk.

The mode is extremely picturesque and will develop exquisitely in whipcord, *étamine*, velours, wool Bengaline, plain or figured French poplin and all stylish silks. A combination of fabrics or shades will be specially effective in a gown of this kind, and bands

or milliners' folds of satin, rows of braid or ribbon, frills, ribbon quillings or ruffles, etc., may contribute the decoration.

We have pattern No. 6235 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume in the combination shown for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and a half of material forty inches wide, with two yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eleven yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 579.)

No. 6207.—Brown wool Bengaline is represented in this costume at figure No. 495 B in this DELINEATOR, pretty garniture being contributed by a black satin box-plaited ruche and black silk gimp.

The costume is very quaint and is specially adapted to the development of the old-fashioned fabrics which have been revived with the modes of olden times. It is here represented made of green-and-rose shaded whipcord. The skirt is a combination of the full Empire and gored varieties, being composed of a wide straight front, a very wide straight back and a gore at each side. The side-gores are narrowed almost to points at the top and produce a smooth adjustment over the hips. The front is gathered at the top to fall with pretty fulness that spreads out into a smooth effect below, and the back is closely gathered at the top to produce a series of long flutes or folds to the lower edge, which measures about three yards and a quarter in the medium sizes. A placket is finished at the left side-back seam, and the top is completed with a belt.

The shapely round basque is fashionably short and is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The basque is rendered fanciful by the addition of plain Bertha-like bretelles, which are becomingly broad upon the shoulders, and their ends, which taper to points, meet a little above the bust and at pointed-yoke depth at the center of the back. The full puff sleeves extend to below the elbow, and are turned under deeply at the lower edges and gathered to form frills that droop prettily over deep cuffs of the material applied to the smooth coat-shaped linings over which the sleeves are made. A close-fitting high standing collar is at the neck.

The mode is stylish in effect and will develop handsomely for general wear or visiting in cloth, wool Bengaline, serge, camel's-hair, *mélange* suiting, cheviot and other fashionable woollens. A combination of velvet, fancy silk or figured taffeta and wool goods will be stylish and becoming, and fancy braid, gimp, galloon, folds or bands may be used for garniture.

We have pattern No. 6207 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume requires eleven yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT AND REMOVABLE EMPIRE JACKET. (DESIRABLE FOR OUTING, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 580.)

No. 6257.—Blue serge and white India silk are stylishly associated in this costume at figure No. 514 B in this DELINEATOR, with Hercules braid in graduated widths for decoration.

Blue serge and light-blue China silk are the fabrics here united in the costume, which is especially adapted for travelling and outing wear. The skirt, though shaped in circular fashion, is *fourreau* only at the top of the front and sides, and falls in soft folds and with a



6204

Front View.

6204

View without Circular Collar.

6204

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND REMOVABLE CIRCULAR COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 584.)

decided flare toward the bottom, where it measures about five yards round in the medium sizes. The flare, by-the-by, is one of the characteristics of the Empire modes, and to emphasize it the skirt is finished with an underfacing of canvas, moreen, hair-cloth or erinoline. The skirt is smoothly adjusted over the hips by two shallow darts at each side, and its straight back edges are joined in a seam at the center of the back, the fulness at the back being massed in gathers at the top and spreading out toward the lower edge in graceful flutes or folds.

The blouse is made of China silk and has a full back and full fronts separated by under-arm gores and arranged over a body lining fitted by the customary darts and seams; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The fulness of the fronts is collected in gathers at the top at each side of the closing, and in a double row of shirring at the lower edge. The back fits smoothly across the shoulders, and the fulness below is disposed in a double row of shirring at the lower edge. The very full shirt-sleeves are

gathered at the top and bottom and finished with deep wristbands; and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt of silk, the ends of which are turned under deeply and gathered to form frills and are closed at the center of the front. The belt is boned at the shirrings and at the center.

The Empire jacket strongly resembles the jaunty Eton and barely extends to the waist-line. Its loose fronts open all the way down; they are reversed in long, tapering lapels and are extended to meet in a seam at the center of the back and form the rolling collar. The collar and lapels are covered with a facing, and below the lapels the fronts round prettily towards the back, which is seamless and joins the fronts in under-arm and shoulder seams. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams, and the fulness at the top, which stands out well from the shoulders, is laid in box-plaits. The jacket may be omitted, as shown by the small illustration.

The mode will develop attractively in storm serge, tweed, chevot, camel's-hair or heavy flannel. Trimming may be supplied by

figure No. 498 B in this magazine, brown shaded grenadine and *villé* being united in its construction, with cloth of gold overlaid with *point de Gène* insertion and richly outlined with tinsel for garniture.

Dress goods and velvet in a fashionable shade of *réséda* are here effectively combined with silk in a lighter shade overlaid with lace net. The costume is extremely modish, introducing the broad bretelles, fanciful sleeves and widely flaring skirt that are such important features of the season's gowns. The skirt is fashioned after the popular Empire style, and consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and a wide, seamless back-gore. The gores at the front and sides are shaped so narrowly at the top that a scarcely perceptible fulness is necessary to secure an easy adjustment over the hips, and the fulness at the back is coarsely drawn by gathers and falls in free, graceful flutes or folds, which become deeper and larger toward the lower edge. The skirt flares broadly at the bottom, where it measures about four yards in the medium sizes; and an underfacing of canvas or crinoline is added to

emphasize the fashionable flare. The skirt is attractively trimmed with two bias self-headed velvet ruffles, one of which is placed at the lower edge and the other more than a quarter of a yard above.

The waist fronts are shaped in low Pompadour outline at the top, and are smoothly adjusted by double bust darts, taken up with the darts in the high-necked lining-fronts; they are lapped in double-breasted style and closed invisibly along the first dart in the left front, while the lining fronts are closed at the center. A chemisette of silk overlaid with lace net is disclosed with square-yoke effect above the Pompadour fronts; it is included in the right shoulder seam, permanently sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hooks and loops to the left side. The seamless back is shaped in Pompadour outline at the top to correspond with the front, and is arranged over a high-necked back fitted by a well-curved center seam. Under-arm and side-back gores complete the perfect adjust-



6252

Front View.



6252

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 585.)

Hercules or soutache braid or milliners' folds, or a simple finish of machine-stitching may be applied. The blouse may be made of taffeta, plain, striped or plaid Surah, linen lawn or chambray.

We have pattern No. 6257 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and three-fourths of serge forty inches wide, and four yards and three-fourths of China silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs fourteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 581.)

No. 6244.—An elaborate effect is produced in this costume at

ment of the waist. The high-necked back is revealed with square-yoke effect and attractively faced with silk overlaid with lace net. The fanciful sleeve, which is a very striking feature of the costume, is in leg-o'-mutton style and is mounted upon a coat-shaped lining; it is unusually full at the top and falls in all manner of graceful folds about the arm, three downward-turning plaits being arranged in the upper side of the seam just above the elbow. Below the elbow a smooth effect is presented, and the sleeve is faced to deep cuff depth with silk overlaid with lace net and headed by a wrinkled band of velvet, which is jauntily knotted at the inside of the arm. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by the addition of gathered bretelles of velvet, which are joined to the front and back along the Pompadour side edges; they flare stylishly over the shoulders and are becomingly narrowed at the ends. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar of silk overlaid with lace net, the ends closing invisibly at the left side. The lower edge of the waist is prettily outlined with a narrow,

wrinkled belt of velvet, which is knotted at the center of the back and closed under a knot at the left side of the front. A bodice effect is achieved by passing a bias band of velvet around the waist under the arms, the band being knotted at the center of the back and caught at the center of the front at the bust under a bow consisting of a knot and loops of velvet. The waist may be made up without the bretelles, as shown in the small illustration.

The mode will develop exquisitely for Summer wear in fancy silk, grenadine, silk-and-wool novelty suiting, light-weight camel's-hair, serge, tweed or crépon, and lace, embroidered bands, braiding, gimp, passementerie or galloon may be chosen for decoration.

Washable fabrics, such as gingham, percale, chambray or piqué, will also make up modishly by this pattern, and will be trimmed with all-over embroidery, fancy cotton braid or ribbon.

We have pattern No. 6244 in thir-

costume at figure No. 494 B in this magazine, satin folds and jet passementerie providing elaborate garniture.

The costume displays the flaring skirt, puff sleeves and broad wrinkled belt of the picturesque Empire modes and introduces a novelty in the shape of a removable circular collar. The costume is here shown developed in tan camel's-hair and trimmed with Havane fancy braid and ribbon. The skirt is in full circular Empire style, shaped at the top to produce a becomingly close-fitting effect at the front and sides and falling below in graceful rolling folds. The top is gathered at the back, and the back edges are straight and joined in a center seam. The skirt falls with the fluted effect peculiar to the Empire modes, the flutes or folds flaring to the bottom, which measures a little more than four yards and a half in the medium sizes. The skirt is trimmed nearly to the knee with ten spaced rows of fancy braid. A placket is finished above the center seam, and a belt completes the top.

The body is worn beneath the skirt and is arranged upon a body

lining that extends but little below the waist-line and is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is closed at the center of the front. The front of the body reaches to the waist-line and is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams; it is disposed with pretty fullness above the bust by a short gathering at the top; and its shaping produces a smooth effect below the bust without the aid of darts. The back is fitted by a center seam and is separated from the front by under-arm gores. About the waist is a wrinkled Empire girde that is spread at the back and narrowed by closely drawn gathers at the ends, which are boned and closed invisibly at the center of the front. A bone sewed under-

neath to the girde at the center secures the pointed effect at the back. The coat sleeves have full Empire puffs that reach nearly to the elbows and spread in balloon fashion at the top, the gathered lower edges of the puffs being concealed by bands of ribbon, which are tied in dainty bows at the back of the arm. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar that closes at the left shoulder seam. The costume may be worn with or without a circular collar, which has a seam at the center, and is shaped to fit closely about the neck and fall in full rolling folds below. The circular collar extends to the bust, is of uniform depth at the front and back and a trifle less deep on the shoulders, and its lower edge is trimmed with three rows of fancy braid.

A charming costume may be developed by the mode in plain or figured China silk, figured or plain crépon, poplin, whipcord, camel's-hair, serge and, in fact, all fashionable varieties of silks and woollens. Combinations of fabrics are specially well adapted to the mode.



6214

View without Collar, and Showing Cuff Finish and Round Length.



6214

Front View.



6214

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN, WITH FITTED LINING, AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 586.)

teen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will need seven yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards and an eighth of velvet and a yard and three-eighths of silk each twenty inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs fourteen yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and a half thirty inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND REMOVABLE CIRCULAR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 582.)

No. 6204.—Dahlia crépon and satin are attractively united in this

We have pattern No. 6204 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume requires eleven yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 583.)

No. 6252.—Crépon and lace edging are pictured in this costume at figure No. 497 B in this DELINEATOR, the materials and lace being prettily associated in the decoration.

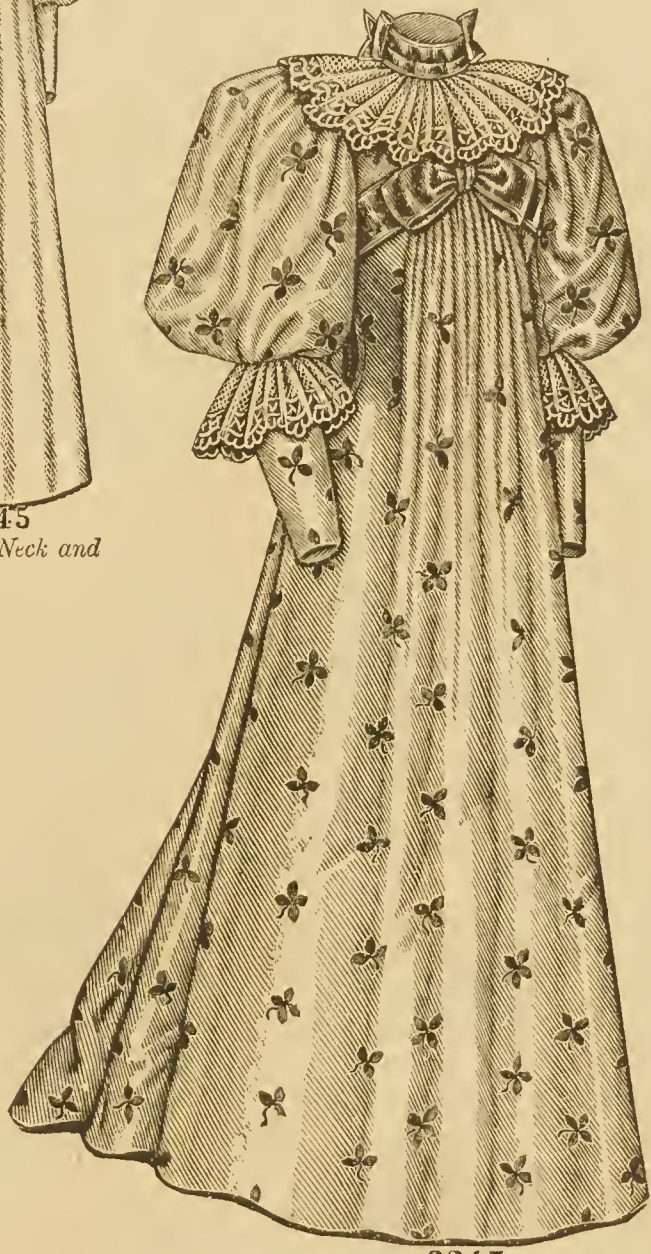
The costume will prove an exceptionally good style for developing dainty batistes, organdies and French

foldes by gathers at the top and at the waist-line. The waist is worn beneath the skirt and is encircled by an Empire girdle that is softly wrinkled by gathers at the ends, the overlapping end being turned under to form a frill finish. The girdle is closed invisibly at the left side. Between the flaring edges of the surplice fronts the lining fronts, which are revealed in V shape, are covered with a facing of the material overlaid with lace. At the neck is a standing collar closed at the front, and arranged upon it is a crush collar having gathered ends that close at the left shoulder seam, the overlapping end being turned under to form a frill. The sleeves are in very full leg-o'-mutton style with one seam, and are mounted upon smooth coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and for some distance near the top along one edge of the seam to rise with pronounced effect above the shoulders, and spread in balloon fashion below. The sleeves fol-



6245

Front View, without Neck and Sleeve Frills.



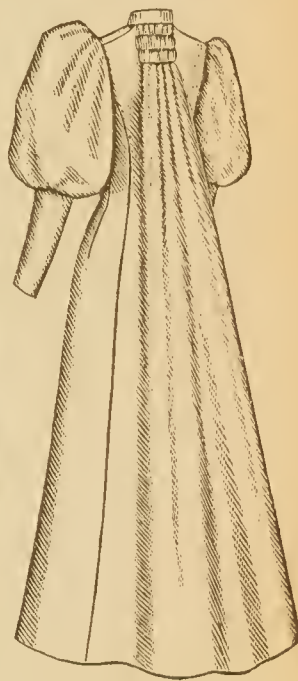
6245

Front View.



6245

Side-Back View.



6245

Back View, without Neck and Sleeve Frills, and Showing Round Length.

challis, etc. It is here represented made of an artistic combination of figured challis, plain silk and lace edging. The skirt is of the gored variety and consists of a narrow front-gore and an unusually wide back-gore separated by a gore at each side. The shaping of the front-gore and side-gores produces a smooth effect at the top without the aid of the customary darts, and the fulness at the back is massed at the center by gathers at the top to fall into stately flutes or folds that retain their graceful pose to the lower edge. The skirt flares in the prevailing style and is of fashionable width, measuring fully four yards at the bottom in the medium sizes. It is decorated at the lower edge with three frills of the material, each frill headed with a narrow fold of silk. A plaeket is finished at the center of the back-gore, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The shapely round waist has a full seamless back and surplice fronts, separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a body lining closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The surplice fronts separate above the bust and cross the figure in soft folds and wrinkles resulting from gathers at the shoulder edges, the fulness at the waist-line being disposed in three forward-turning plaits at each side and stayed by tackings. The fulness at the back is drawn to the center in soft

low the outline of the arm closely below the elbows and are trimmed at the wrists with three tiny bands of silk. Fashionably broad bretelles of lace edging are gathered to droop softly upon the sleeves; they follow the arms'-eyes to the under-arm seams, over which they are sewed to simulate jaunty jacket-fronts, and their short back ends are tacked back of the side seams.

The costume is exceedingly simple of construction, although fanciful in effect, and will develop exquisitely in all fashionable dress goods. Spotted and flowered challis, plain and embroidered batiste and pongee, bourette and lace grenadine and various other fabrics devoted to Summer wear will make up attractively in this way, and lace, ribbon, flat bands, folds, etc., may furnish stylish garniture.

We have pattern No. 6252 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires ten yards and three-eighths of figured

LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, AND SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 586.)

challis twenty-seven inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of plain silk twenty inches wide, and three yards and a fourth of lace edging eight inches and a half wide. Of one material, it needs thirteen yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN, WITH FITTED LINING, AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 584.)

No. 6214.—A pretty combination of cashmere, silk and lace net is shown in this gown at figure No. 512 B in this DELINEATOR.

The gown is suitable for an afternoon at home or an informal luncheon and is here shown handsomely developed in a combination of violet China silk, lace net and lace edging. It is fashioned in the picturesque Princess style and has Princess fronts of lining that are closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts and closed at the center, the front hemmed edges being lapped and tacked below the closing. A deep, square yoke is overlapped at its lower edge by a full center-front, which is drawn closely to a little below the waist-line by five double rows of shirrings to display the outline of the figure becomingly, the upper edge forming a pretty standing frill. All the shirrings are tacked to stays, and below them the fulness falls in folds to the lower edge. The center-front is deeply overlapped by side-fronts and with them sewed permanently to the Princess fronts, except for the depth of the closing at the left side, the closing being made underneath the left side-front. The side-fronts curve prettily over the bust, and are fitted smoothly on the hips by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the Princess fronts. The back is joined to a shallow, square yoke and is arranged upon a lining that extends but little below the waist-line and is adjusted by side-back gores and a curving center seam. The back is arranged at the top in two backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being reversed at the top and falling and spreading in Watteau fashion to the edge of the demi-train; and tackings at the waist-line secure the artistic disposal of the fulness against disarrangement. A fancy collar of lace edging gathered at the top falls full at the back and over the shoulders, its ends being joined smoothly to the front edges of the side-fronts. A close-fitting standing collar closes at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are shaped by inside seams only and are very full; they are arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings and may be made up with a deep frill finish or with a plain cuff finish, as shown in the illustrations. If desired, the gown may be made up without the fancy collar and in round length, as shown in the small engraving.

The mode is very graceful and will be found especially becoming

to tall, slender figures. It will develop with equally attractive results in a combination of fabrics or in a single material of either silken or woollen texture, and braid, passementerie, gimp, galloon, ribbon or lace may contribute handsome trimming. A pretty shade of gray Lansdowne and white India silk will combine attractively in a gown of this description, *point d'appliqué* lace being cascaded down the front edges of the side-fronts and forming the fancy collar.

We have pattern No. 6214 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the tea-gown for a lady of medium size, needs fifteen yards and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide, with three yards and an eighth of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, and a yard and a half of lace edging seven inches and a half wide. Of one material, it will require fifteen yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and a fourth thirty in-



6212

Front View.



6212

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN, WITH FITTED FRONT-LINING, AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 587.)



6212

View Showing Round Length.

ches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, AND SHORT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 585.)

No. 6245.—Figured India silk is pictured in this wrapper at figure No. 513 B in this DELINEATOR, with lace and ribbon for garniture.

The *négligé* character of the ordinary wrapper is modified to impart a trim elegance to the figure in the gown here pictured, the materials chosen being figured cashmere and lace edging. The gown has a body lining, which extends to basque depth and is closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts, side-back gores and a

curving center seam, and closed at the center of the front. The front of the wrapper is slashed to a convenient depth at the center and disposed in flowing folds by gathers at the top, and a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides is obtained by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the lining fronts. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, the left side being provided with an underlap. The back displays Watteau folds, which result from a box-plait at the center and four closely drawn rows of shirrings at the top between the outer folds of the box-plait; the back is tacked to the lining from the top to the waist-line along the underfolds of the box-plait, and the folds fall unrestrained to the edge of the short train. The coat sleeves have very full Empire puffs, which extend to the elbow and spread in balloon fashion at the top. Frills of lace edging droop softly from the lower edges of the puffs, and a frill collar of similar edging falls prettily from the lower edge of the stylishly high standing collar. The standing collar is overlaid with a folded ribbon, the

We have pattern No. 6245 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, will require six yards and five-eighths of figured cashmere forty inches wide, with three yards and three-eighths of lace edging six inches and a fourth wide. Of one material, it requires eleven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN, WITH FITTED FRONT-LINING, AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).
(For Illustrations see Page 586.)

No. 6212.—At figure No. 517 B in this DELINEATOR this tea-gown is illustrated made of pink-and-white striped *peau de cygne* and white Surah and trimmed with white ribbon and lace.

The wrapper has a Princess back and Princess front which are sufficiently close-fitting to display the contour of the figure with graceful effect, and is here represented developed in an attractive combination of woollen dress goods and silk. The Princess front, being invisible, is of lining; it is closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts and is finished for a closing to a desirable depth at the center. A full vest, which extends to the lower edge of the gown and falls in full, soft folds from gathers at the top, is permanently sewed to the right side of the Princess front and secured with hooks and loops for a desirable depth to the left side and tacked below. The fulness in the vest is drawn to the figure at the waist-line by draw-ribbons or tapes inserted in a double casing; and the vest is revealed attractively between the loose fronts, which meet at the neck and flare gradually to the lower edge. The fronts are turned under deeply at their front edges and tacked over the back edges of the vest, except along the closing. The fronts are rendered smooth over the hips by under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the Princess front, and the superb adjustment of the Princess back is accom-



6225

Front View.



6225

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 588.)

ends of which are fastened at the center of the back beneath an Empire bow. Sections of ribbon, which start from under an Empire bow just above the bust, are carried under the arms, and to the shirrings in the Watteau, where their ends are tied in a looped bow. The second darts in the fronts of the body lining may be opened, finished with cyelets and adjusted comfortably with lacing strings, an arrangement which will be appreciated by ladies in delicate health. The wrapper may be made up in round length and without the frill collar and sleeve frills, as shown in the small engravings.

The mode is becoming to stout and slender figures, and by it dressy tea-gowns may be developed for afternoons at home or an informal luncheon in plain or figured India or China silk, *crépe de Chine*, cashmere or challis. Serge, flannel and various inexpensive woollens will be suitable for a wrapper that is intended for general wear, and lace, embroidery or ribbon may provide the garniture.

plished by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fulness underfolded in a broad triple box-plait which forms fan-plaits at the center and spreads gracefully to the edge of the slight train. If preferred, the wrapper may be made up in round length, as shown in the small illustration, the pattern providing for both lengths. Ribbon ties start from the side seams and are tied over the vest to fall in long loops and ends at the center. The coat sleeves have very full puffs, which extend to the elbow and are turned under deeply at the bottom and gathered to form frills that are deepest at the back of the arm. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar.

Handsome luncheon or tea gowns may be developed by the mode in plain and figured India silk or a combination of figured China silk and cashmere. All sorts of silks and pretty woollens are adaptable to the mode, and, if liked, a single material may be chosen. The garniture may consist of braid, gimp, galloon or passe-

menterie, or, if preferred, a plain completion may be adopted. We have pattern No. 6212 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twen-

ty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper requires six yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards and a half of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

effect is given the figure by the fulness being drawn in at the waist-line and laid in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam, the plaits being tacked at this point to the lining. The exposed portion of the lining revealed with pointed-yoke effect and the close-fitting standing collar are attractively overlaid with lace net. The full puff sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and the exposed portions of the lining are faced with the material and overlaid with lace net. Ends of deep violet satin ribbon start from the under-arm darts at the waist-line and are brought to the front, where they are arranged in a pretty bow, the ends of which fall below the knees.

Wrappers of this description will develop attractively in India or Surah silk, figured or embroidered crépon, vailing, cashmere and light-



6254

Front View.



6254

Back View.

LADIES' WRAP-CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 589.)



6210

Front View.



6210

Back View.

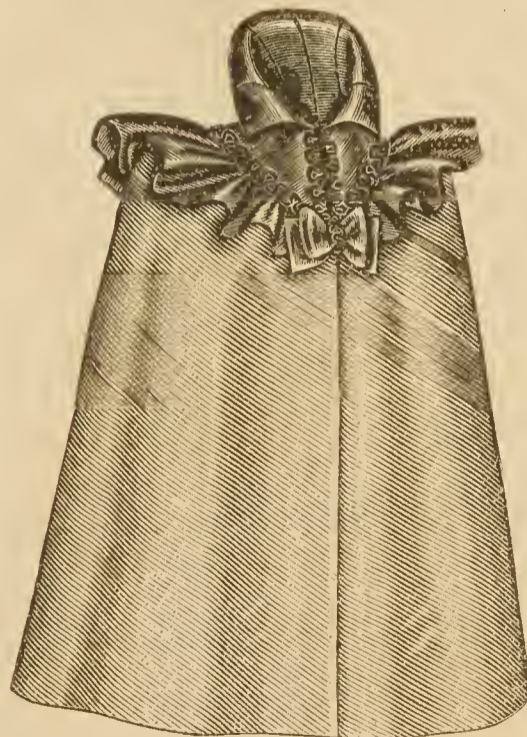
LADIES' CAPE-WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 590.)

ty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper requires six yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards and a half of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER. (WITH FITTED LINING.)
(For Illustrations see Page 587.)

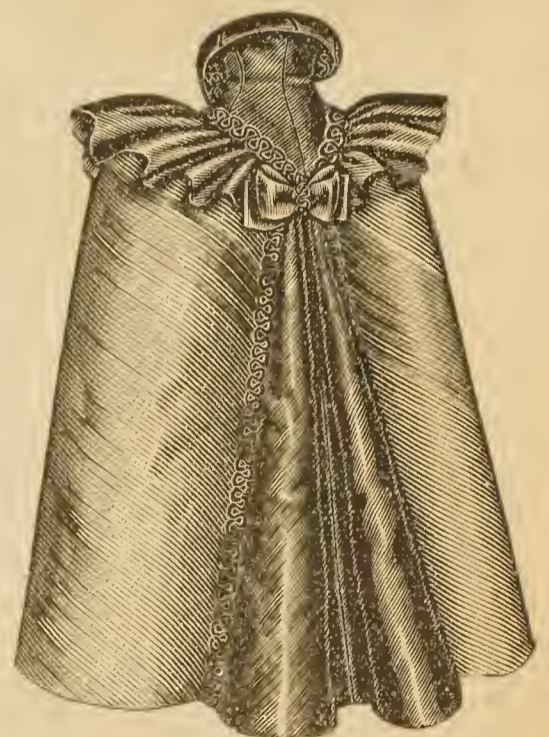
No. 6225.—A dainty development of this wrapper is shown at figure No. 516 B in this DELINEATOR, gingham being chosen for it, with ribbon and embroidered edging for trimming.

Dress goods in a pretty shade of violet and lace net are here attractively associated in the wrapper, which is particularly suitable for breakfast *en famille* or when receiving calls in one's apartment. The wrapper is arranged over a body of lining which extends to basque depth and is fitted by double bust and single under-arm darts, side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front. The full fronts are shaped in deep V outline at the top and are gathered to within a short distance of the shoulder seams, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn well to the center and disposed in four forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, the plaits being tacked to position. A becomingly smooth effect is maintained at the sides by long under-arm darts, which are taken up with the corresponding darts in the lining. The full back is shaped in low V outline at the top and has a seam at the center, which terminates at the waist-line above extra fulness arranged in an underfolded box-plait. It is gathered at the top to correspond with the fronts, and a tapering



6255

Front View.



6255

Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 590.)

weight camel's-hair; these materials may be combined with velvet, Bengaline and fancy silks with very effective results, and may be

trimmed with passementerie, fancy gimp, galloon, *point de Gène* or Irish-point lace, or fine embroidery. A very dainty wrapper may be made of fine cameo-pink cashmere, the yoke, cuff facings and collar being richly braided with fine black silk braid wrought in an intricate design; and the ribbon at the waist may be of heavy black satin. Washable fabrics, such as lawn, nainsook, percale, batiste, organdy, chambray, dimity, gingham and other cottons will also make up well in this way, and garnitures of lace, embroidery, insertion, fancy braids, feather-stitched bands, galloon, colored edgings, ribbon, etc., will be used upon them.

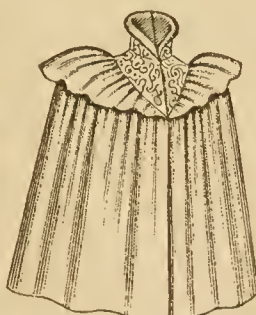
We have pattern No. 6225 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper needs five yards and three-

nine yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths



6211

Front View.



6211



6211

Back View.

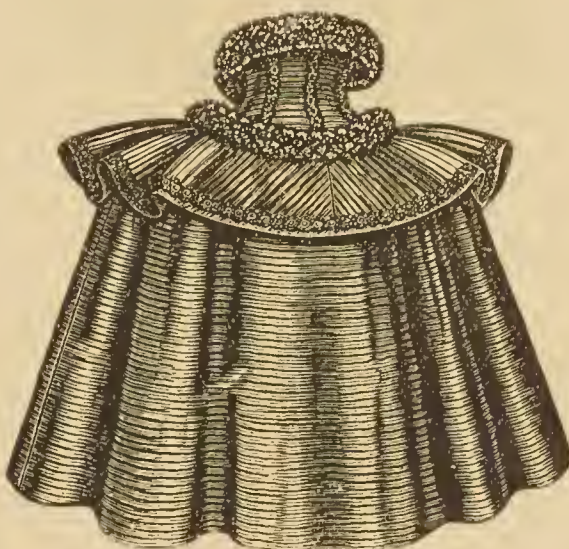
LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 591.)

forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6248

Front View.



6248

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 591.)

LADIES' WRAP-CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 588.)

No. 6254.—Bengaline and lace flouncing are pictured in this wrap-cape at figure No. 505B in this magazine, jet, ribbon and lace edging providing the garniture.

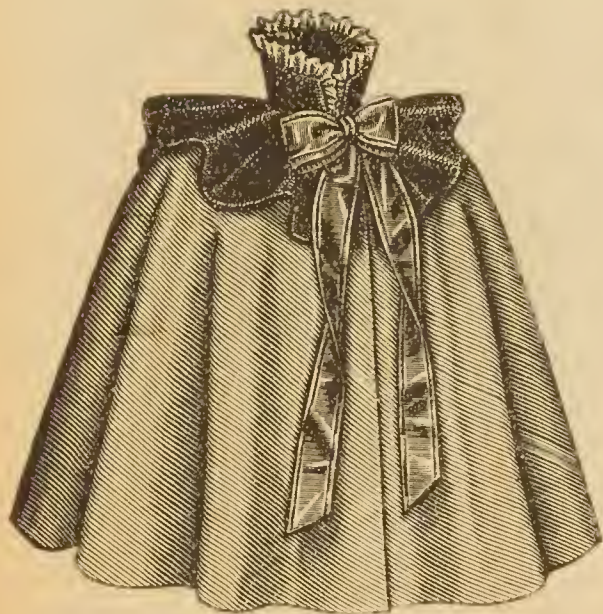
The cape will form a charming accessory for a dressy Summer toilette and may be made up *en suite*, if desired. It is here pictured developed in a dainty combination of satin and French lace flouncing. The cape has a yoke, which is shaped by a center seam and is quite shallow at the back, deeper on the shoulders and extended at the front to form narrow tabs that reach nearly or quite to the knees. From the lower edge of the yoke the cape section of lace flouncing falls to just below the waist-line in flowing folds from gathers at the top; and the front edges are tacked to the back edges of the tabs. A deep cape-collar cut from satin falls with picturesque fulness over the cape and entirely conceals the yoke. It is arranged in box-plaits all round, and its front edges flare at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a fraise of satin, which is stylishly high at the back and is arranged in five forward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the ends being tapered to points. A band of jet passementerie decorates the cape at the joining of the fraise; lengthwise rows of similar passementerie ornament the tabs back of jabots of lace edging arranged at the front edges; and a frill of lace falls softly from the end of each tab.

The cape is dainty enough to please the most fastidious, and will make up exquisitely in a combination of *miroir* velvet and Bengaline, Ondine or a handsome variety of cloth. The mode is especially well adapted to lace and satin, a combination which is exceedingly popular this season; and the garniture may consist of ribbon, lace edging, jet gimp, etc.

We have pattern No. 6254 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires three yards and an eighth of satin twenty inches wide, with two

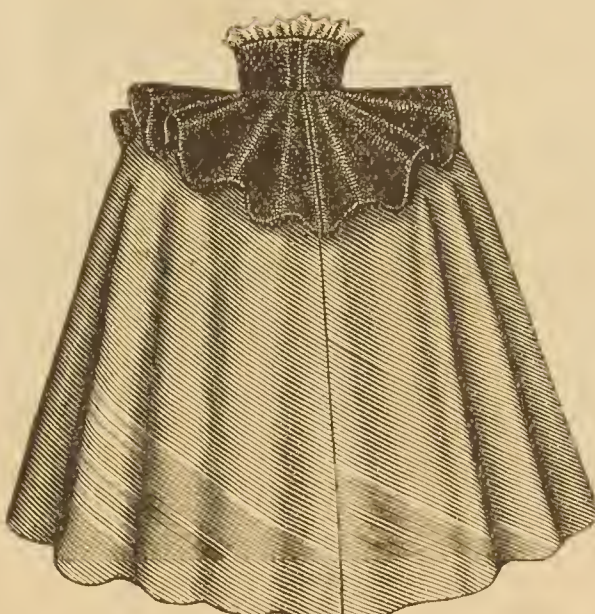
fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it requires

three yards and an eighth of satin twenty inches wide, with two



6243

Front View.



6243

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 592.)

yards and five-eighths of lace flouncing fifteen inches and a fourth wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

fully in black velvet, and black *point de Gène* lace flouncing over shaded silk, with fine cut jet for garniture. A pretty lining of plain or shot silk is always added. All-over decorations of jet or braid are very much liked for wraps of this description.

LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 588.)

No. 6210.—Bengaline and net are associated in this wrap at figure No. 507 B in this magazine, and lace and jet contribute stylish garniture.

A dainty wrap to accompany a visiting or church toilette is here pictured made of lace net and silk and trimmed with lace edging and jet. The fronts and seamless back extend to a little below the waist-line and are narrowed to deep points at the lower edges. Bretelles of lace net, which are joined to the fronts and back, are fashionably broad upon the shoulders, where they are gathered to droop in full, soft folds upon the arms, and are disposed by means of

tackings to fall in forward-turning plaits at the front and in backward-turning plaits at the back, the plaits flaring with graceful effect to the lower edge. The ends of the bretelles are narrowed to points at the lower edges of the front and back, and their edges are decorated with lace edging headed by a band of jet gimp. The wrap is closed invisibly at the center of the front, and the fronts and back are drawn closely to the figure by a belt ribbon tacked underneath. At the neck is a stylishly high collar in standing style. The collar and the fronts and back of the wrap are all-over decorated with jet.

A charming wrap for a young woman may be developed by the mode in Ottoman silk and French lace flouncing, or in Bengaline and *point de Gène* lace. Marquise and Chantilly lace will be especially effective when combined with shot or changeable taffeta or rainbow silk in a garment of this kind, and very little applied garniture will be necessary. A combination of less pretentious fabrics will also be appropriate for the wrap, and the fronts and back may be all-over decorated with jet ornaments or Escorial embroidery. For a matron the mode will develop beauti-



6217

View without Trimming.



6217

Front View.



6217

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 592.)

LADIES' EMPIRE CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 588.)

No. 6255.—This cape unites light cloth and silk in its construction at figure No. 508 B in this DELINEATOR, silk braid and lace being prettily combined in the decoration.

The cape is fashioned in the picturesque Empire style, the attractive features of which

are here shown to advantage in a charming combination of gray and *mousse* Bengaline. It extends to the fashionable depth and has a pointed yoke, which is extended to form the high collar and is shaped by a curving seam at the center of the back and two curving seams at each side. The cape sections are gathered on the shoulders to fall with pretty fulness below; and between their back edges are inserted two gores which are joined in a center seam. Each gore is arranged at the top in a tiny box-plait and is stiffened with an interlining of crinoline to stand out in a flute-like, rolling fold; and the seams joining the gores and cape sections are covered with passementerie. Included in



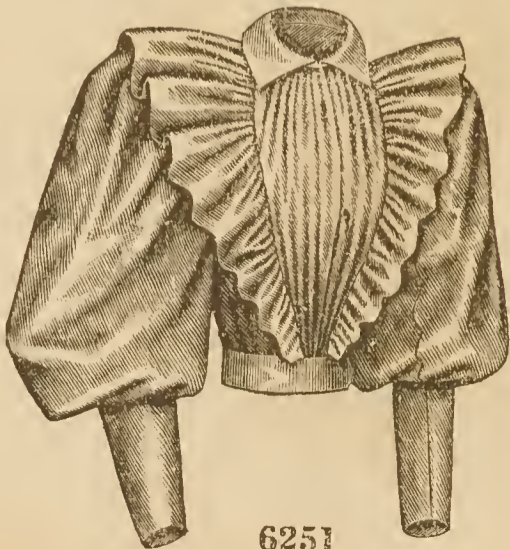
6251

Front View without Bretelles.



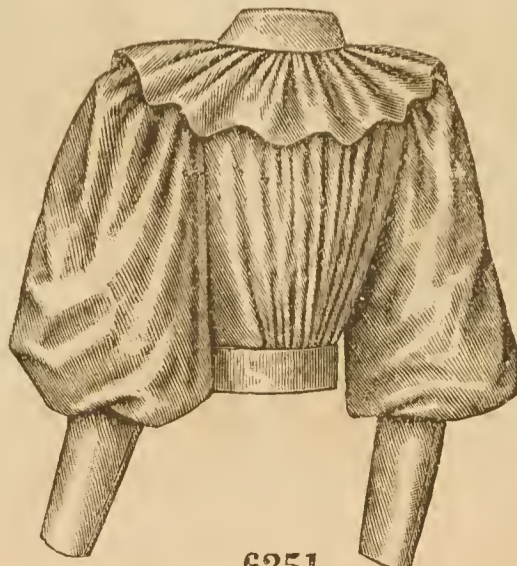
6251

Back View without Bretelles.



6251

Front View.



6251

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BRETELLES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 593.)

the joining of the yoke and lower portions are Bertha-bretelles, which are fashionably broad on the shoulders and narrowed to points at the center of the front and back. The bretelles are gathered to stand out with broadening effect on the shoulders and fall in pretty, rolling folds at the front and back, and their ends are gathered up closely and concealed beneath bows of ribbon. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The cape is lined throughout with changeable gray-and-rose taffeta, and the

The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The cape is lined throughout with changeable gray-and-rose taffeta, and the

lower and front edges of the yoke and the ends and upper edges of the collar are followed with a row of narrow passementerie.

The mode is exceedingly graceful and will make up exquisitely in a combination of Bengaline and ombré velvet, crystal Bengaline and plain velvet, or cloth and satin. While a combination of materials is more effective, a single fabric may, if preferred, be used for a top garment of this kind; and rich lace, passementerie, gimp, galloon, feather trimming, etc., may contribute handsome garniture.

We have pattern No. 6255 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires a yard and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with three yards of Bengaline twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. In each instance three yards and a half of taffeta silk twenty inches wide will be needed extra to line. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6224

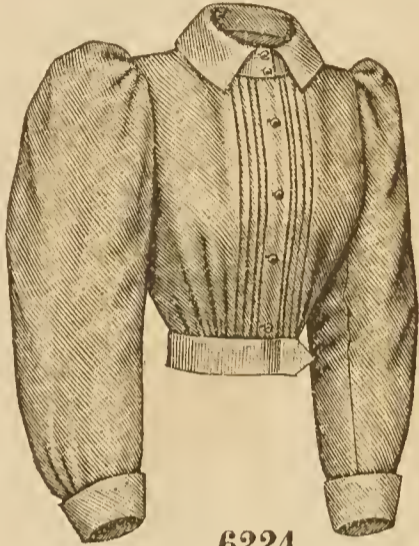
size, the cape calls for five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and a half of lace flouncing twenty-four inches and three-fourths wide, and two yards and three-fourths of lace edging eight inches and a fourth wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 589.)

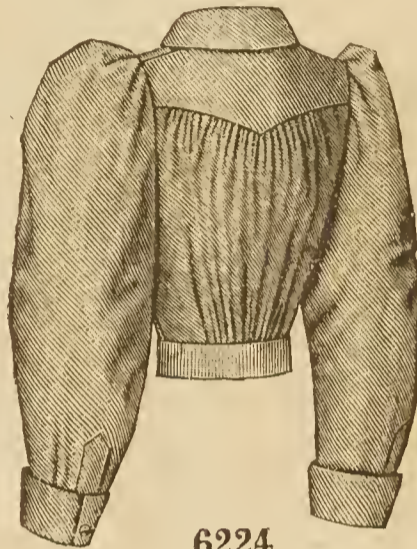
No. 6248.—This cape forms part of the stylish toilette pictured at figure No. 504 B in this *DELINEATOR*, heliotrope cloth and polka-dotted silk being chosen for it, with jet gimp for ornamentation.

A cape peculiarly adapted to the present fancy for combining materials of widely different shades and textures is here pictured developed in corded silk. It is fashionably short, reaching but little below the waistline, and has a round yoke, which is extended to form the high collar and is shaped by a curving center seam and three curving seams at each



6224

Front View.



6224

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 594.)

LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 589.)

No. 6211.—Lace

flouncing, wide lace edging, and silk overlaid with beaded net are stylishly combined in this cape at figure No. 506 B in this magazine.

A top garment that is particularly well adapted to the development of the handsome *mirroir* and ombré velvets introduced this season is here pictured made of lace flouncing, lace edging, jetted net and silk. The upper part of the cape is a pointed yoke shaped by shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The cape section falls to just below the hips with pretty fullness all round from gathers at the top; and included in the seam joining the cape section and yoke are Bertha-bretelles, which are stylishly broad on the shoulders and narrowed to points at the ends. The bretelles are gathered to fall in a succession of full, soft folds, and their ends meet at the center of the front and back. At the neck is a stylishly high Medici collar covered with jetted lace and lined with silk.

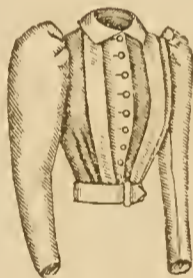
Any fashionable variety of lace, silk or cloth will make up handsomely in this way, and cloth, camel's-hair, *drap d'été* or lustreless silk may be chosen for more serviceable wear or for those in mourning. The yoke and bretelles may be of ombré velvet when the full lower portion is of silk or cloth; or French or *point de Gène* lace may be associated with rainbow silk if an exceedingly dressy top-garment be desired.

We have pattern No. 6211 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium

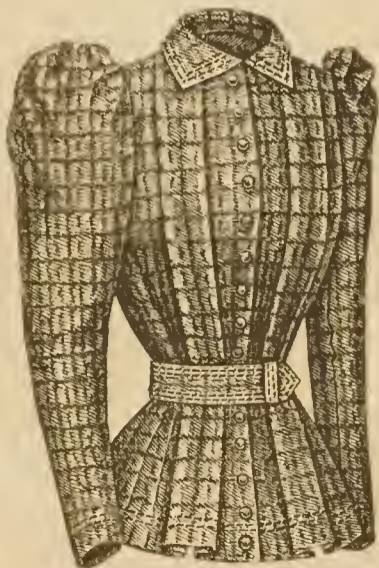
side. The cape is shaped by side seams; it displays a smooth effect at the center of the back and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front; and full, rolling flutes or folds at the sides result from gathers at the top. Included in the seam joining the yoke and cape is a Bertha-bretelle, which has bias back edges joined in a center seam. The Bertha is deepest on the shoulders, where it is gathered to stand out in full, rolling folds and imparts the popular broad-shouldered effect; and it is smooth and rounding at the front and back. The ends of the collar flare widely, the upper edge is softly rolled, and the collar and yoke are lined with silk and interlined with crinoline. The seams of the yoke and collar are covered with jet beading, and the loose edges of the Bertha

are decorated with the same trimming. The seam joining the yoke and cape is covered with a full ruching of lace, and a similar ruching trims the upper edge and ends of the collar and is carried down the front edges of the cape.

The cape is one of the dressiest of the novelties shown this season, and will develop exquisitely in black satin, or cloth in any of the fashionable colors. Ombré velvet will combine handsomely with plain cloth in a cape of this kind, the velvet being used for both yoke and Bertha, if desired. A combination of less expensive fabrics,

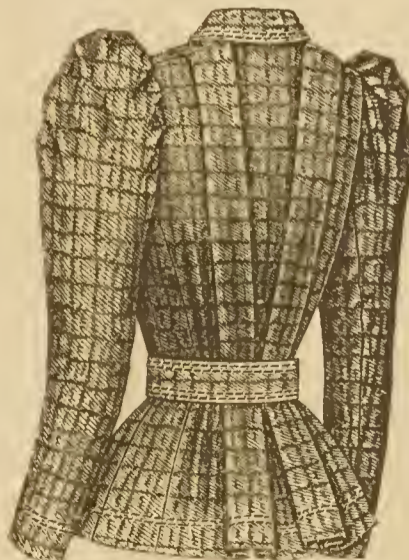


6226



6226

Front View.



6226

Back View.

LADIES' BOX-PLAITED BASQUE. (KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK JACKET.) (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 594.)

such as Bengaline, Ondine, faille or corded silk with any variety of woollen goods, will be quite as effective, and fancy braid, gimp,

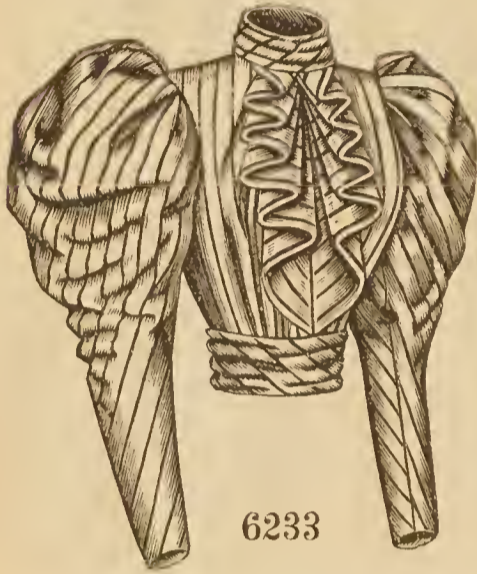
galloon, passementerie, feather trimming, ribbon ruchings or quilings may contribute stylish garniture. A becoming and dressy cape that can be suitably worn with several gowns may be made of lace net and insertion and handsomely garnitured with fine lace edging and black satin, gros-grain, Ottoman or Armure ribbon.

We have pattern No. 6248 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard



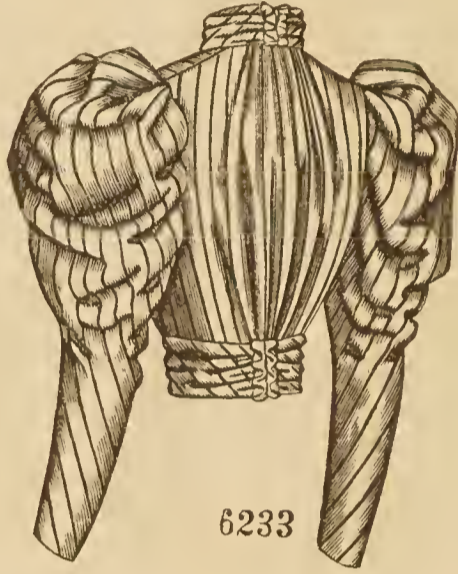
6233

View without Jabots.



6233

Front View.



6233

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 595.)

and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 589.)

No. 6243.—At figure No. 509 B in this DELINEATOR this cape is pictured made of cloth and handsomely trimmed with shaded silk braid.

A jaunty top-garment which presents an opportunity for charming color contrasts is here pictured made of fawn cloth and black velvet. It reaches to the fashionable depth and is in circular style, its bias back edges being joined in a center seam. The cape suggests in its peculiar shaping the military modes, being smooth at the top and falling in full, rolling folds below the shoulders. A cape-collar, which is fashionably deep and has bias back edges joined in a center seam, is at the neck; its shaping follows the same general outline as the cape, and it falls in natural folds that are held in place by tackings made at intervals. Above the cape-collar rises a stylishly high velvet collar in standing style. The standing collar is trimmed along the ends and upper edge with a tiny quilting of ribbon. The cape is closed invisibly at the front, and a bow of ribbon falls prettily from just below the standing collar.

Capes are undoubtedly the fashionable top-garments of the season. They are variously developed in cloth combined with ombré or fancy velvet, rainbow silk, plain or shaded silk, etc., or in a single material, which may be serge, camel's-hair, cloth, velvet or Bengaline. A decoration of feather or moss trimming may be added, or a plain completion may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 6243 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and an eighth of cloth fifty-

four inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. In each case four yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide will be needed to line the cape. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 590.)

No. 6217.—Different developments of this basque are pictured at figures Nos. 501 B and 502 B in this magazine.

A pretty style for making up a single material or a combination of

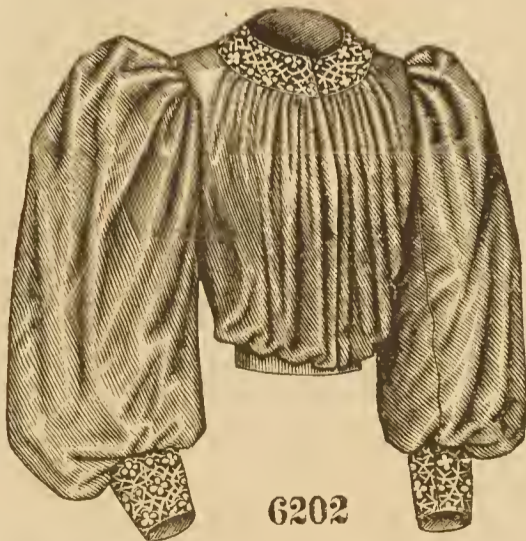
fabrics is here shown, the materials being woollen goods, velvet and silk. The basque will be becoming alike to women of stout or slender figure and is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and the closing is made at the center of the front. Arranged upon the front is a plastron, which is included in the right shoulder seam and permanently sewed to the right front, and secured with hooks and loops at the left side. A V section is arranged upon the back to correspond with the plastron, and its side edges, and also the side edges of the plastron, are overlapped by the bretelles, which are very broad upon the shoulders and are narrowed to points where they meet at the lower edge of the basque at the center of the front and back. The bretelle at the left side is fastened along the plastron with hooks and loops, and the peculiar shaping of the bretelles produces a series of rolling folds on the shoulders and a smooth effect below. The upper parts of the plastron and V section are covered with round yoke-facings of silk overlaid with lace net, the facings being outlined at their lower edges with milliners' folds; and the inner

edges of the bretelles are concealed beneath similar folds. The close-fitting standing collar, which is stylishly high, is overlaid with lace and closed at the left shoulder seam. The coat sleeves have full Empire puffs, which are gathered at the top and bottom and for a short distance along the seams; the puffs spread in balloon fashion at the top, and the sleeves are covered below the puffs with deep facings of the silk overlaid with lace net. The lower edges of the puffs and the wrists are trimmed with milliners' folds. The lower edge of the



6202

View Showing Low Neck.



6202

Front View.



6202

Back View.

LADIES' GREEK BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (KNOWN AS THE SAPHO BLOUSE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 595.)

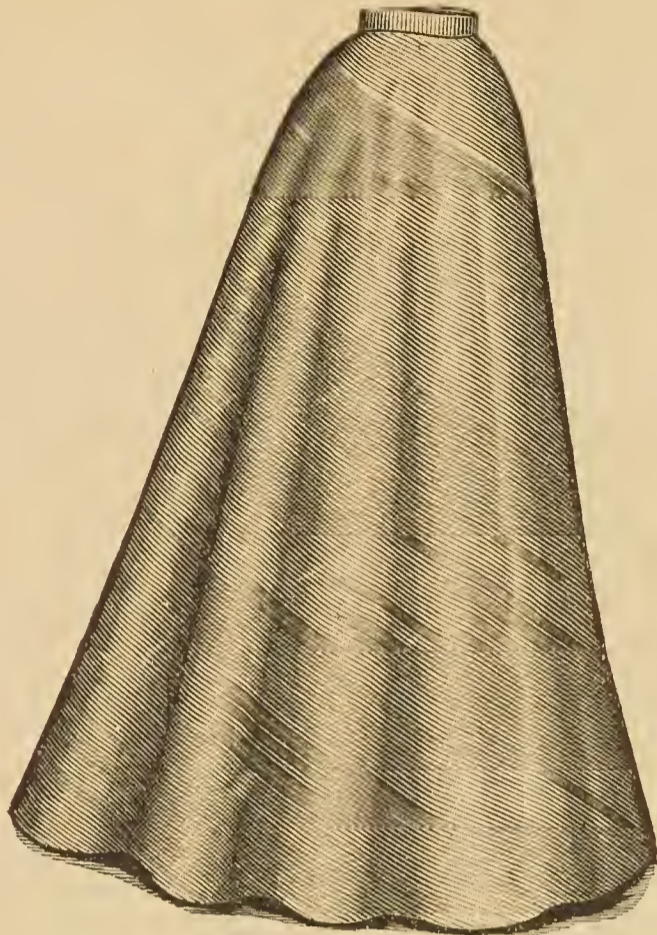
basque shapes a becoming point at the center of the front and back and arches well over the hips.

The mode is adaptable to a single material or to a combination of fabrics. It will develop handsomely in velours and velvet, étamine and Surah rougeant, or whipcord and shaded silk. Wool Bengaline,

challis, vailing and plain and fancy silks will make up nicely in this way, and Persian bands, gimp, galloon, ribbon, satin bands, etc., may supply the decoration.

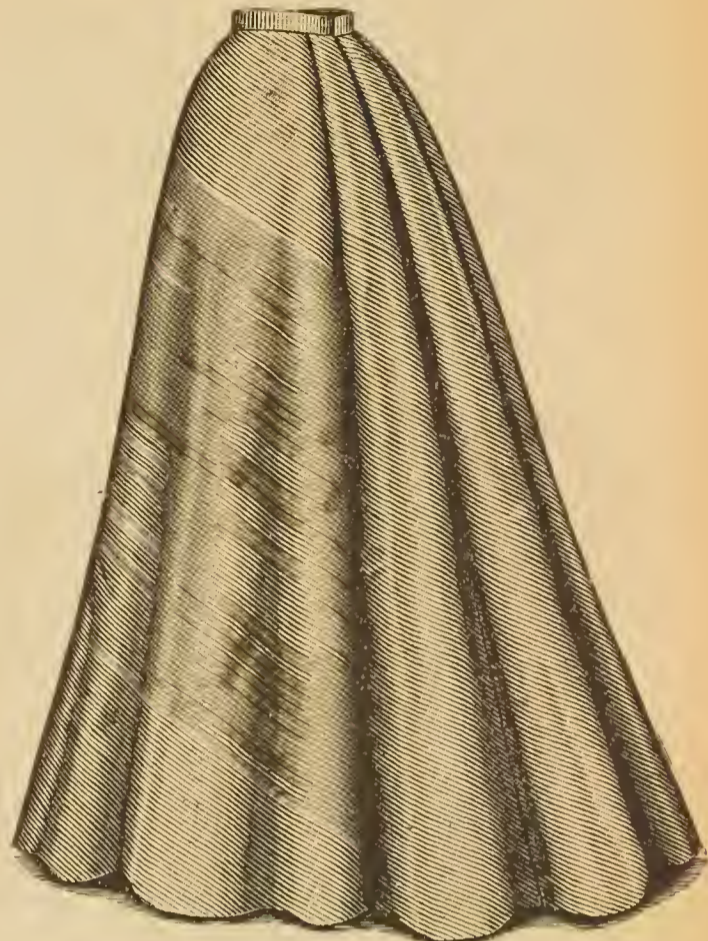
We have pattern No. 6217 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a half of velvet and a yard and a half of silk each twenty inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

the neck at each side of the closing, and the fulness below is collected at the waist-line in two forward-turning plaits at each



6201

Side-Front View.



6201

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH TWO BOX-PLAITS IN THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 596.)

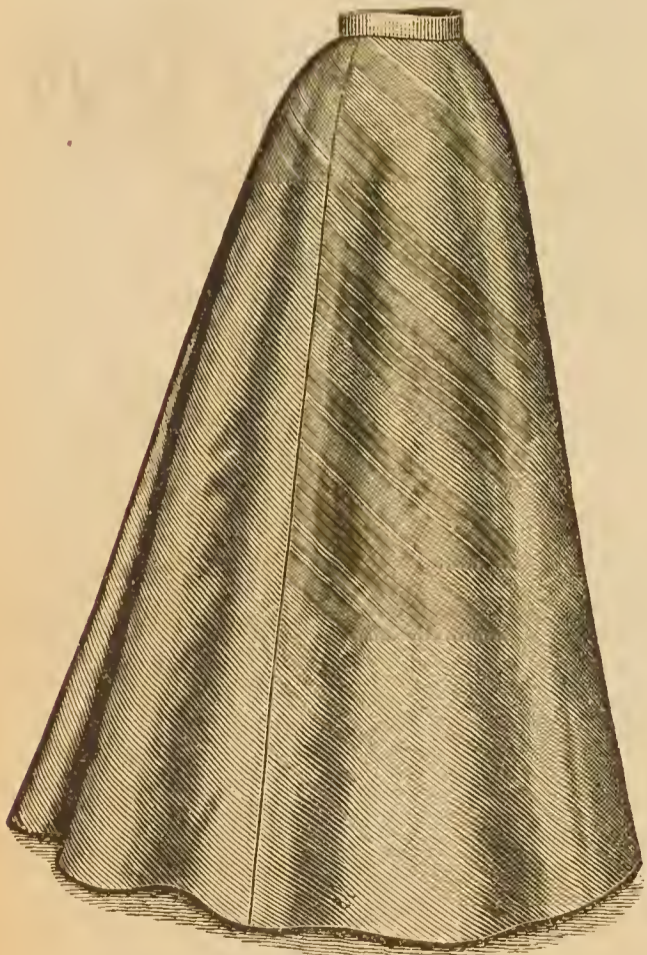
LADIES' BLOUSE SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BRETTELES.

(For Illustrations see Page 590.)

No. 6251.—Figured Surah and plain silk are pictured in this waist at figure No. 510B in this DELINEATOR, with folds of silk for trimming.

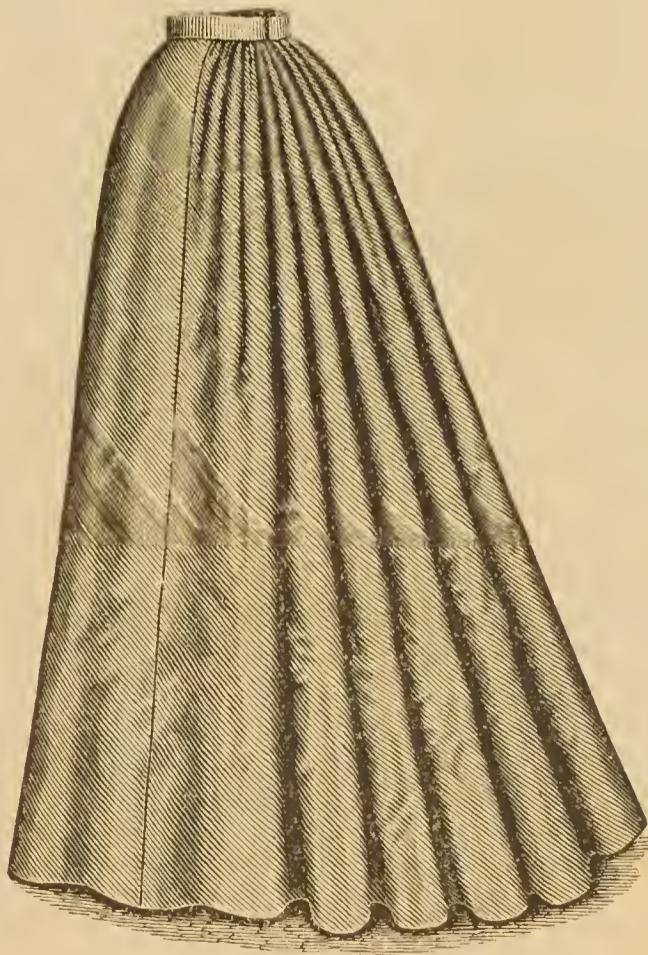
The blouse is here pictured made of *vieux-rose* shadow silk. It has full fronts and a full seamless back joined in under-arm and

side, the plaits being tacked to position. The back is drawn by gathers at the neck edge, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn



6203

Side-Front View.



6203

Side-Back View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE SAPHO SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 596.)

shoulder seams, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front. The fronts are disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at

One of the reasons why the blouse is so popular is that it permits the use of such a variety of fabrics. Many a woman who cannot

to the center by tapes inserted in a double casing which extends more than half-way to the seams, the tapes being passed over the fronts and tied at the center. The comfortable sleeves are in puff style and droop gracefully from the shoulders; they are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with deep cuffs. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare broadly at the throat; and the waist is encircled by a belt having pointed ends which may be lapped or crossed at the center of the front. All appearance of plainness is removed from the blouse by the addition of gathered bretelles, which extend across the back with the effect of a full collar; the bretelles are fashionably broad upon the shoulders and are narrowed becomingly at the ends, which meet at the waist-line in front; and between the bretelles the fronts are prettily revealed with the effect of a full vest. The blouse may be worn outside the skirt or underneath, and with or without the bretelles, as shown in the illustrations.

afford an entire house-gown of pretty light silk may yet have a dainty blouse made from it which she may wear with her skirts, the waists of which are the worse for wear. The mode will develop nicely in fancy silk, *crépe de Chine*, mull, linen lawn and fancy muslins, and may be trimmed with lace, insertion and fine embroidered edging.

We have pattern No. 6251 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist requires five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 591.)

No. 6224.—Another view of this waist is given at figure No. 511B in this DELINEATOR, dotted India silk being the material selected.

Pink percale was here selected for developing the comfortable waist, which may be worn suitably with an Eton, blazer or zouave jacket. The fronts are made ornamental by an applied box-plait stitched flatly to the right front, and a cluster of four tucks extends to below the waist-line, at each side of the closing, which is made

with gold studs in preference to buttons. The belt provided for by the pattern may also be omitted, and the waist encircled by a leather, *Suède* or silk Empire belt.

We have pattern No. 6224 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist of one material for a lady of medium size, will require four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

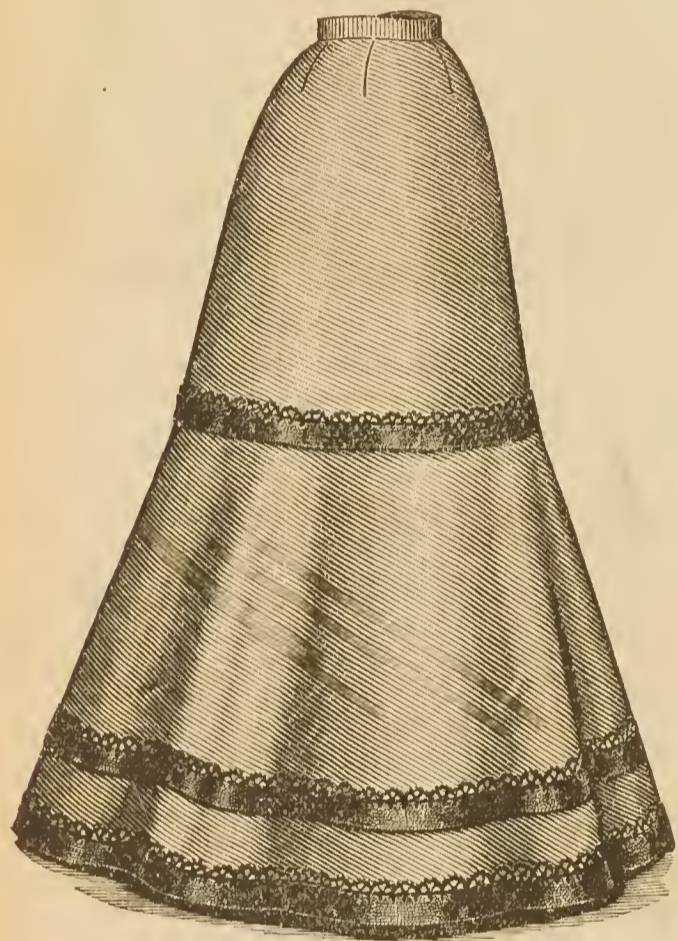
LADIES' BOX-PLAILED BASQUE. (KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK JACKET.)

(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 591.)

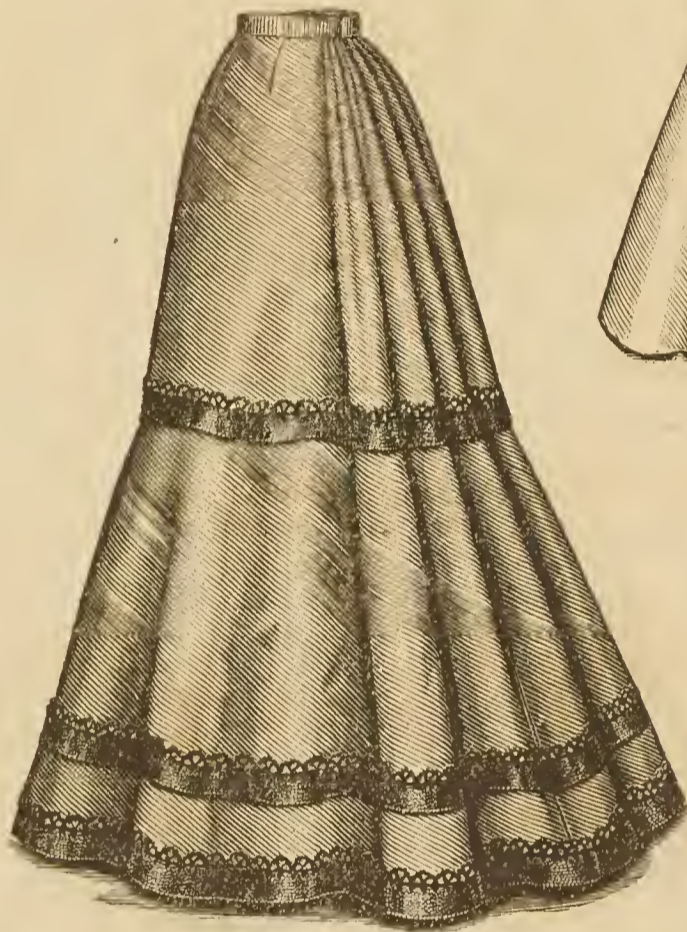
No. 6226.—This basque forms part of the toilette at figure No. 518 B in this DELINEATOR, the material pictured being cheviot, with a ribbon-bow and silk-and-tinsel braid for trimming.

The basque is fashionably known as the Norfolk jacket and will form a stylish accompani-



6208

Side-Front View.

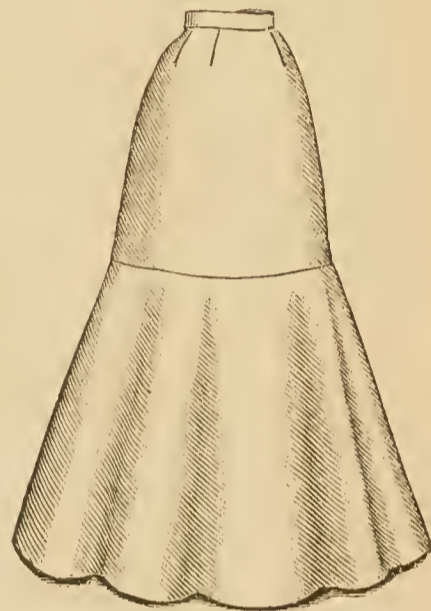


6208

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, WITH BELL UPPER PART AND CIRCULAR LOWER PORTION. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 596.)



6208

ment to one of the new Empire or marquise skirts. It is made up on a close-fitting lining, which, however, may be omitted, if undesirable, and is here pictured developed in cheviot of Summer weight. The body of lining is adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The basque ex-

through the box-plait with buttons and button-holes. Back of the tucks, at the waist-line, the fulness is collected in a double row of shirrings, which are tacked to stays that are extended to the side edges do strengthen the fronts. The full back is gathered at the top and joined to a shallow, pointed yoke; and the fulness is drawn well toward the center at the waist-line by a double row of shirrings, which are tacked to a stay that is continued across the back to form a casing at each side of the shirrings for tapes which draw the garment well in to the figure, the tapes being brought around the waist and tied in the front. At the neck is a turn-over collar mounted on a shaped band, which closes at the throat with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are in shirt-sleeve style; they are gathered at the top and bottom and have the regular opening finished with a pointed overlap at the back of the arm; deep cuffs, which are prettily rolled and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons, finish the sleeves stylishly. The garment may be worn outside the skirt or underneath, as preferred. The waist is encircled by a belt having a pointed, overlapping end.

The waist will be becoming to both stout and slender figures. Comfortable shirt-waists may be made up in India or China silk, Surah, taffeta, percale, gingham or Madras cloth, and may be closed

tends a little below the lining; its fronts are separated from the seamless back by under-arm gores, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. A box-plait is arranged in each front a little back of the closing, and a similar plait is formed at each side of the center of the back, the plaits being stitched along their under folds nearly to the lower edge. The coat sleeves display fashionable fulness at the top and are made up on smooth linings. The wrists are trimmed with two encircling rows of machine-stitching, and two rows of stitching finish the edges of the Byron collar, which fits the neck closely and rolls in regulation fashion. The waist is encircled by a belt, the overlapping end of which is pointed and drawn through a narrow strap of the material. The edges of the belt and strap and the lower edge of the basque are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. The basque may be worn under or over the skirt, as desired.

The mode will develop fashionably in checked, striped or fancy cheviot, tweed, homespun, flannel and numerous other seasonable woollens. Plaid, striped and changeable silk may also be developed in this way, and plaid, plain and fancy gingham, percale and other cottons are equally adaptable to the mode. A leather or ribbon belt may be worn, if preferred.

We have pattern No. 6226 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque needs four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

No. 6233.—Plaid silk is pictured in this blouse at figure No. 519 B in this DELINEATOR.

The blouse is an extremely good style for developing the pretty striped, figured and spotted wash silks that have been accorded so prominent a place among Summer fabrics. It is here pictured made of pink-and-black striped silk, and may be worn over or beneath the skirt, as preferred. The fronts and seamless back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made invisibly at

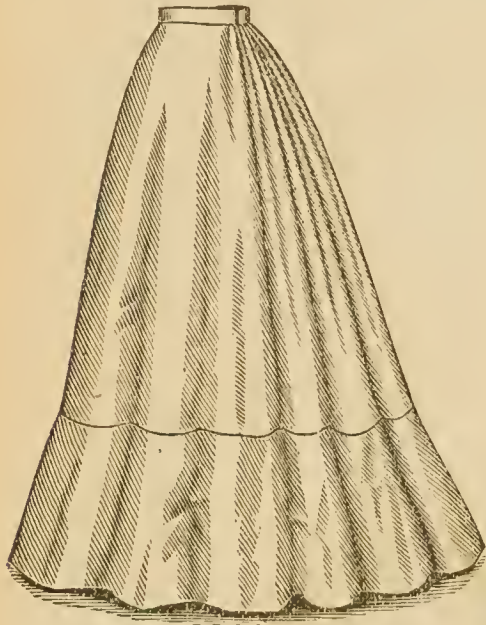
thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' GREEK BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (KNOWN AS THE SAPPHO BLOUSE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

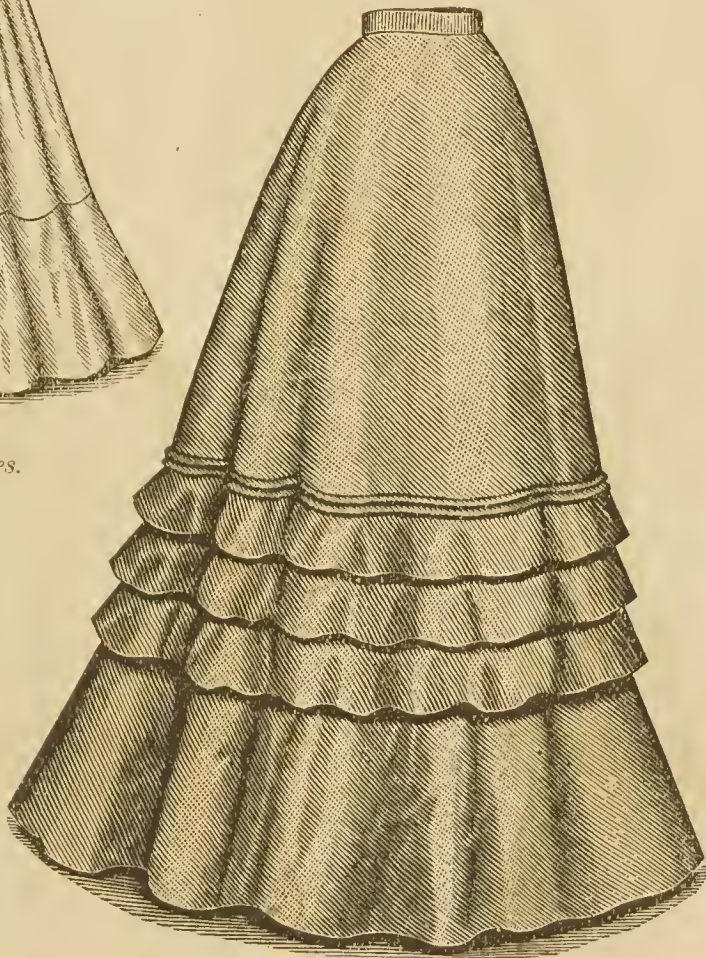
No. 6202.—At figure No. 515 B in this magazine this blouse is pictured as part of a toilette made of dark-blue serge and trimmed with white braid in two widths.

The blouse is quaintly picturesque in effect and is here pictured made of éru China silk. It extends to the waist-line and is arranged upon a body lining that reaches to round basque depth and is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is closed at the center of the front. The fronts and back of the blouse are cut slightly low and round at the top and are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, the shoulder seams passing into the corresponding seams of the lining; they are gathered at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in three short rows of shirring at the center of the back and at each side of the closing. The shirrings are sewed to the linings at the waist-line, and the fulness droops slightly at the back, and deeper



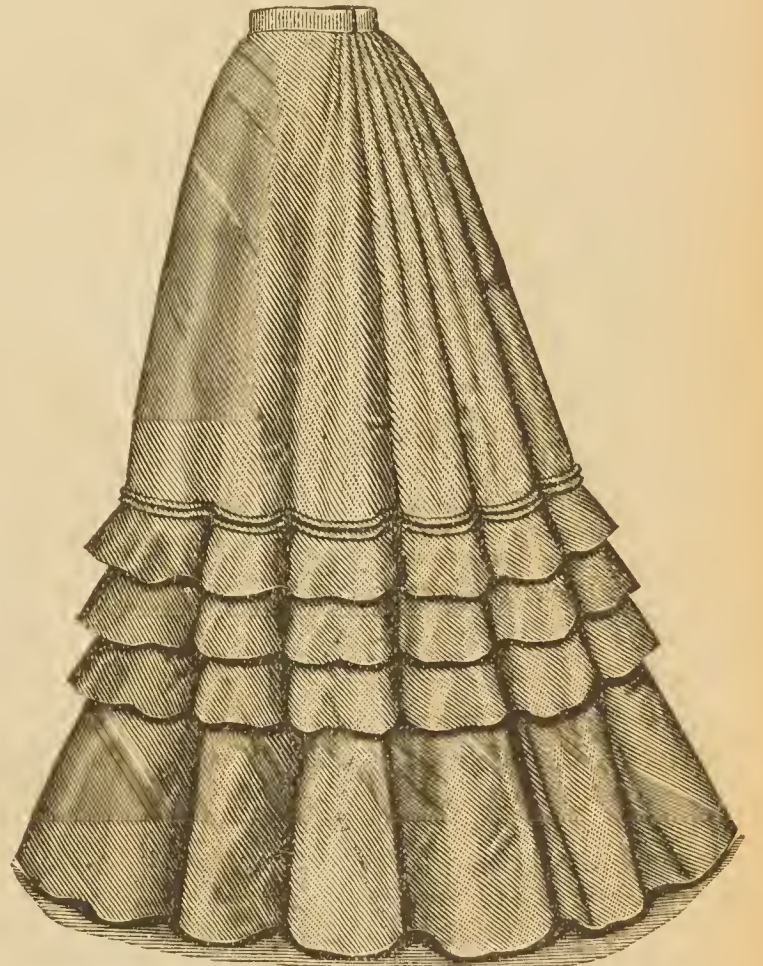
6216

View without Ruffles.



6216

Side-Front View.



6216

Side-Back View.

the center of the front. The blouse is arranged with pretty fulness at the center of the back by a short row of gathers at the top; and gathers at the front provide becoming fulness at each side of the closing. A casing is formed across the back at the waist-line, and tapes are inserted and tied over the fronts to hold the fulness well to the figure; and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled belt, the ends of which are turned under and gathered to form frills and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The full leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made with inside seams only; they are gathered at the top to fall in soft, irregular folds and wrinkles to the elbows, below which they follow the outline of the arm closely. The blouse is made elaborate and dressy by double jabots of the material which extend nearly to the waist-line. The neck finish is a standing collar concealed by a crush collar that is turned under at the ends and gathered in frills to correspond with the belt, the ends being closed at the center of the back. The blouse may be made without the jabots and crush collar, as shown in the small illustration.

The blouse presents a trimness which is too often lacking in garments of this kind, and will, therefore, be becoming to stout figures. It will make up nicely in Surah, China silk, taffeta, wash silk, pongee, Madras or Oxford cloth and all varieties of cotton goods, being specially appropriate for the dainty pin-check and plaid ginghams that so closely resemble silk.

We have pattern No. 6233 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the blouse of one material for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half

LADIES' MARQUISE CIRCULAR SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 597.)

and in pointed fashion at the front. The body lining is exposed in shallow yoke shape above the blouse portions and is covered with a yoke facing of silk overlaid with *point de Gène* lace. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the sleeves with round cuff-facings of silk overlaid with *point de Gène* lace, the sleeve drooping in regulation fashion. The waist is encircled by a bias belt that is closed invisibly at the left side. The blouse may be made up with a low, round neck, as shown in the small engraving.

The blouse may be worn with one of the new Sappho, Empire or marquise skirts, and will make up attractively in plain or figured China or India silk, wash silk, Surah, Oxford or Madras cloth, percale, chambray, gingham and numerous other fabrics used for blouses. Velvet or some other contrasting fabric may be used in conjunction with silk or woollen goods, and garniture, consisting of ribbon, lace, fancy braid, Irish point embroidery, feather-stitching, etc., may be added or omitted, as preferred.

We have pattern No. 6202 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the blouse for a lady of medium size, requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or

two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH TWO BOX-PLAITS IN THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 593.)

No. 6201.—This skirt is portrayed made of *réséda* dress goods, and strongly resembles the 1830 modes. Although it is fashioned in circular style, it is *fourreau* only at the top, and falls about the figure in rolling flutes or folds and with a decided flare toward the bottom. It is shaped so as to fit smoothly without darts and has straight back edges joined in a seam at the center of the back, where two box-plaits are laid, the plaits falling to the lower edge in rolling folds or flutes. The skirt measures a little over four yards and a half at the bottom in the medium sizes, and is distended by an underfacing of canvas, moreen or hair-cloth. A plaquet is finished above the center seam, and a belt completes the top.

The Empire skirts hang with marked elegance over the Empire petticoat, which is designed especially for them, and holds the skirt well out from the figure. The mode will develop attractively in striped, figured or changeable silk, poplin, eamel's-hair and the numerous silk-and-wool novelty suitings which are so popular this season. A variety of trimming may be used upon these skirts, spaced bands or milliners' folds, graduated frills of the material piped with silk or velvet, doubled ruchings, and bands composed of silk lace and velvet ribbon being favored. The trimming may extend to the knee or to the hips, the latter being especially liked for wash dresses and those of light evening fabrics.

We have pattern No. 6201 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt requires six yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT (KNOWN AS THE SAPHO SKIRT).

(For Illustrations see Page 593.)

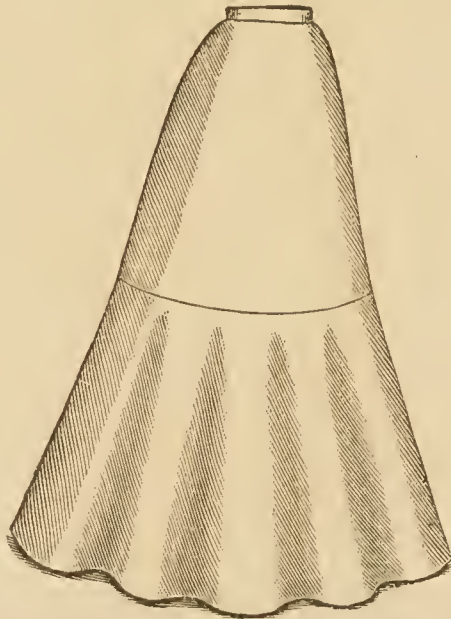
No. 6203.—This skirt is introduced in the toilette shown at figure No. 515 B in this DELINEATOR, dark-blue serge being the material represented, with white braid for garniture.

The skirt bears a strong resemblance in its general outline to the fashionable Empire modes, and is here pictured developed in shaded green-and-violet novelty goods. It consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and four back-gores. The front-gore and the adjoining side-gores are sufficiently narrow at the top to produce a smooth effect at the front and over the hips; and a decided flare is observed at the bottom. The other gores are gathered at the top to fall in voluminous folds to the lower edge, which measures about four yards and a quarter in the medium sizes; and the folds or flutes are retained in their graceful pose by elastic straps tacked underneath to the seams, the distended effect being emphasized by an underfacing of canvas, moreen, hair-cloth or crinoline. A plaquet is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

This skirt will be favored by women of conservative taste, who keep pace with the fashions yet eschew the exaggerated in dress. It will develop handsomely in Bengaline, faille, India silk, camel's-

hair, serge, changeable silks and woollens and cheviots of all varieties. Woollens of single width and all sorts of cotton goods are specially adapted to the mode, and velvet, satin or grosgrain ribbon, milliners' folds of velvet or satin, flat bands, plain and fancy braid, ribbon frills or quillings, etc., may be added for garniture in a simple or elaborate manner.

We have pattern No. 6203 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires ten yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



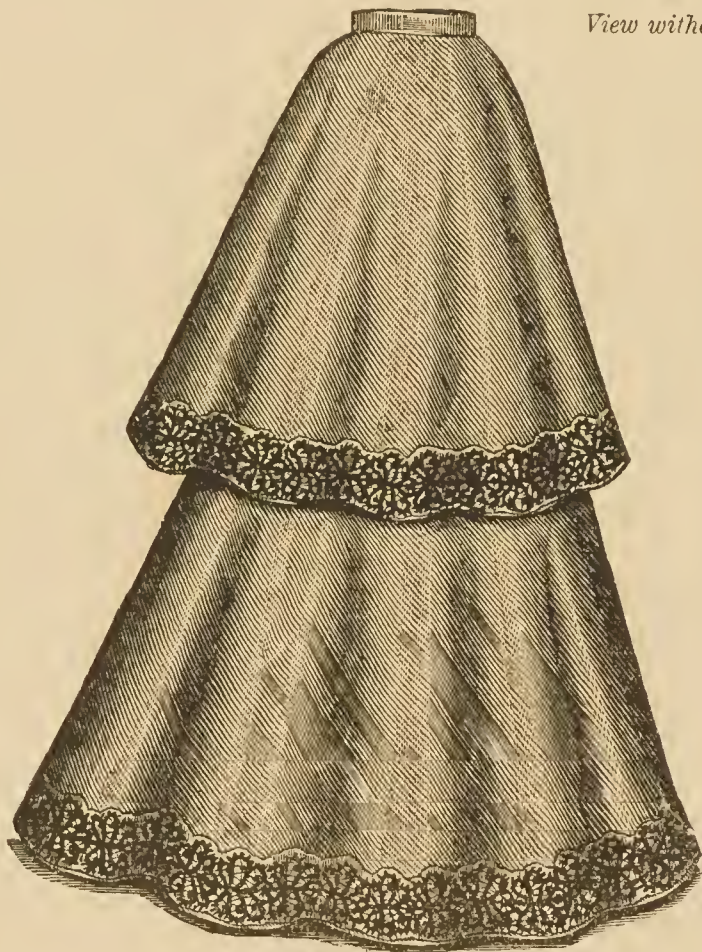
6205

View without Over-Skirt.

LADIES' SKIRT, WITH BELL UPPER PART AND CIRCULAR LOWER PORTION.

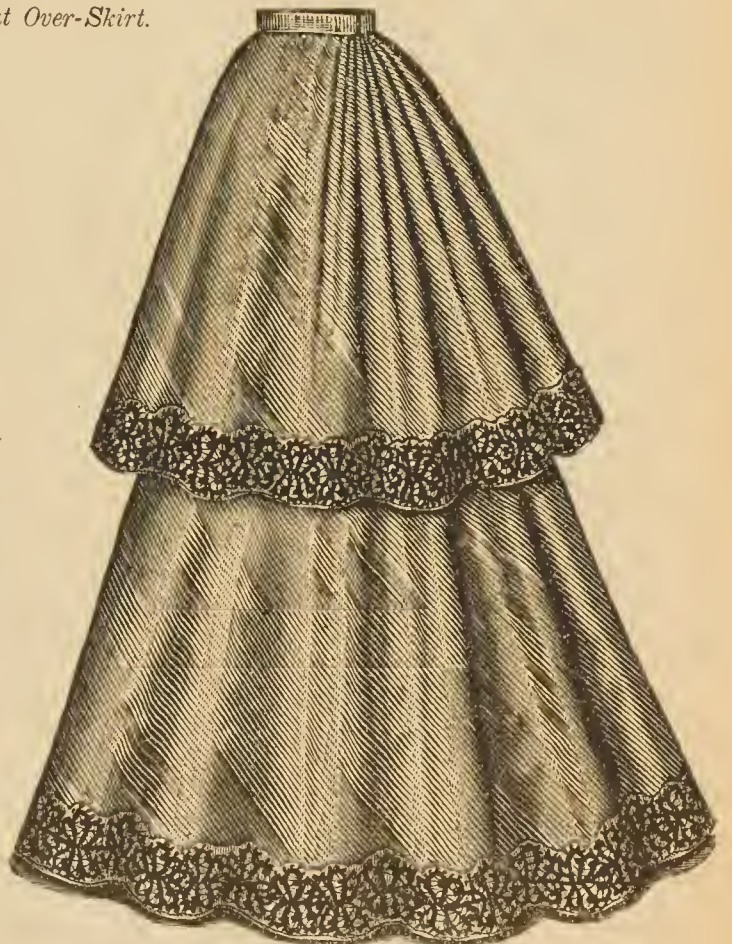
(For Illustrations see Page 594.)

No. 6208.—The marquise skirts are vastly popular this season, and not only are they becoming to tall women, by breaking as they do the length of the figure, but the woman of an economical turn of mind sees in them the possibility of converting her tight-fitting skirt of a past season into a truly stylish garment by having the lower portion made of a contrasting fabric or hue. The skirt here pictured is



6205

Side-Front View.



6205

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR DOUBLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 597.)

made of mode dress goods and trimmed with bias bands of golden-brown velvet and silk passementerie. The skirt has a circular bell upper portion and a circular lower portion, the bias back edges of the portions being joined in a seam at the center of the back. The upper portion extends almost to the knees and is perfectly *fourreau* at the front and sides, the smooth effect at the top being accomplished by three darts taken up at each side; while at the back the slight fulness is massed in gathers, a plaquet being finished above the seam. The lower portion is shaped in such a manner that while it is smoothly joined to the upper portion, it falls about the figure in rolling flutes or folds, which are very pronounced at the back and less so at the front and sides. The skirt is very

wide at the bottom, where it flares broadly in Empire style, and measures about five yards round in the medium sizes. The joining of the upper and lower portions is concealed by a bias band of velvet headed by a row of silk passementerie; and two similar bands headed with passementerie are ornamentally placed above the bottom of the skirt. An interlining of hair-cloth, crinoline or moréen will usually be added to the lower section to give it the decided flare.

The mode will develop attractively in Bengaline, grenadine, shot or taffeta silk, erépon, hopsacking, poplin, storm serge or silk-and-wool novelty suiting, and the trimming may consist of graduated rows of braid passementerie, ruehings banded with jet or gimp or frills of the material. A skirt of black *peau de soie* may be trimmed effectively with clusters of frills of Brussels net headed with handsome jet. One should always remember in applying trimming to these skirts, to arrange it in such a manner as to emphasize the marquise effect.

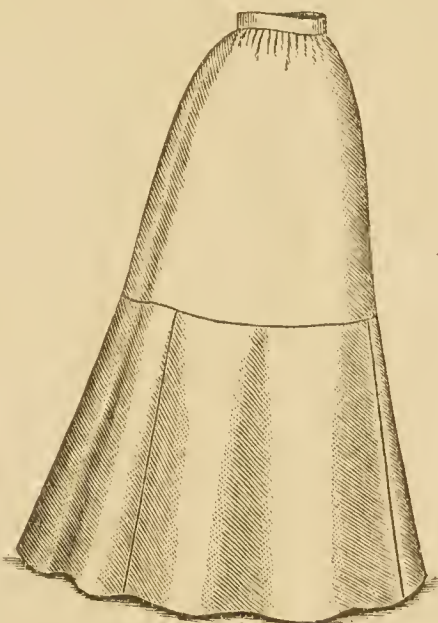
We have pattern No. 6208 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs seven yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three

just now engrossing the attention of womankind. The skirt is *fourreau* only at the top, and falls in rolling flutes or folds about the figure, and with a decided flare toward the bottom, where it measures about six yards round in the medium sizes. It has a deep, circular upper-portion to which is joined a shallow circular lower-portion, the bias back edges being seamed at the center of the back. The upper section extends some distance below the knees and is shaped to be perfectly smooth at the top, while at the back the slight fulness is massed in gathers at each side of the plaeket opening. Three ruffles of the material shaped to follow exactly the outline of the skirt surround the skirt above the lower portion, the upper ruffle being headed with a milliners' fold. The novel feature of the skirt is that the ruffles and lower portion are shaped in such a manner as to fit smoothly at the top and fall in stylish flute-like folds. The lower portion may be stiffened by an interlining of canvas, moreen, hair-cloth or erinoline to give it the correct flare.

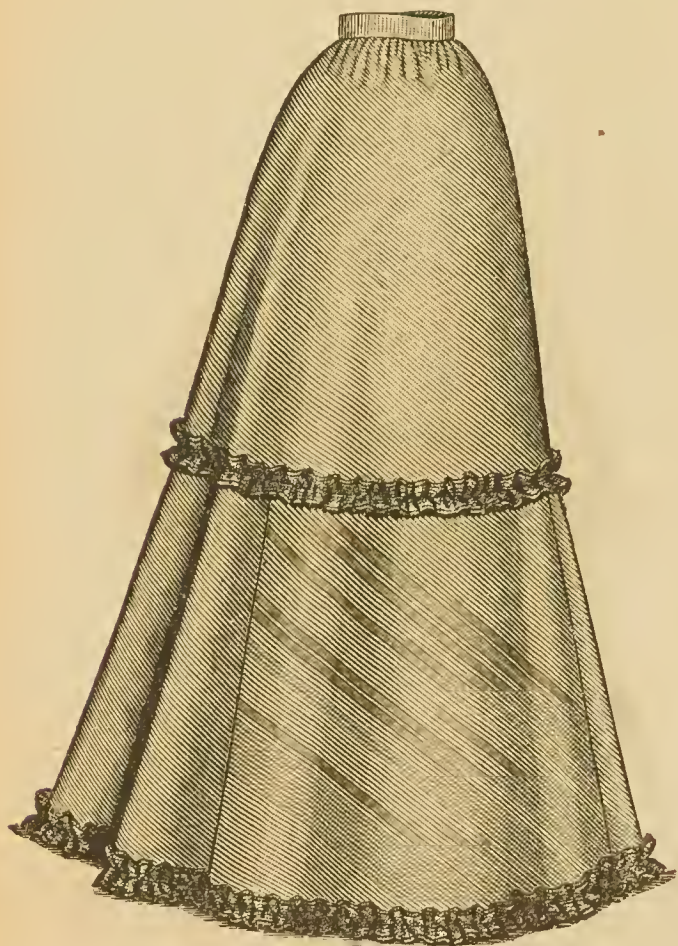
This style of skirt may suitably accompany any of the fashionable waists, and may be developed in Bengaline, Ottoman, Muscovite, faille, Pompadour or fancy silks, striped taffeta, cloth or any of the pretty Spring novelty goods. The small ruffles and lower portion may be of a contrasting material and shade, with effective results. When light-weight or sheer textures are selected, the frills and lower portion may be trimmed with lace, insertion, fine embroidery or ribbon.

We have pattern No. 6216 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt with the ruffles needs twelve yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. The skirt without the ruffles will need seven yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide,

or four yards and three-eighths either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

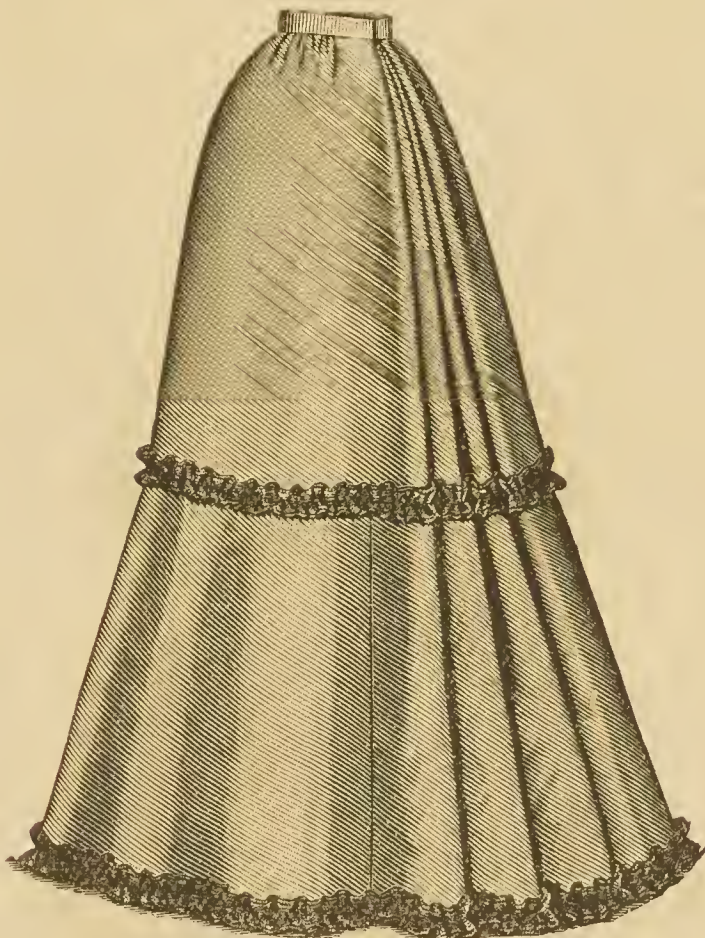


6249



6249

Side-Front View.



6249

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR UPPER PART AND GORED LOWER PORTION. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 598.)

yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' MARQUISE CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 595.)

No. 6216.—This skirt is also shown at figures Nos. 501 B and 502 B in this *DELINEATOR*, other materials and garnitures being pictured.

A notably stylish skirt is here represented made of a seasonable variety of dress goods. By its picturesque shaping and trimming, it is almost an exact reproduction of the 1830 modes, which are

of flutes or folds all round and measures at the bottom about six yards in the medium sizes. The over-skirt, also, is in circular style, and reaches to a little below the joining of the upper and lower sections of the under-skirt. It is smooth at the top at the front and sides and spreads out below in characteristic Empire fashion. The fulness in the top of both skirts is massed at the back in closely drawn gathers from which it falls in voluminous folds. A plaeket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The lower edge of each skirt is decorated with a band of shot taffeta overlaid with Persian lace.

This skirt is recommended for making over the bell skirts of last season, as well as for remodeling partly worn or passé gowns. It

LADIES' CIRCULAR DOUBLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 596.)

No. 6205.—At figure No. 510 B in this *DELINEATOR* this skirt is shown made of white serge and trimmed with silk.

Among the numerous novelties in skirts shown this season none have been received with more favor than the circular double skirt, a stylish example of which is here shown developed in *étamine*. The under-skirt is on the marquise order and consists of two sections, the upper section extending to the knees and being shaped in circular Empire style, with bias back edges that are joined in a center seam. The lower part of this skirt is also in circular style, with bias back edges joined in a center seam; and it joins the upper part with the effect of a deep band that flares in a series

will develop exquisitely in taffeta, India or China silk, *vrillé*, Bengaline and all fashionable varieties of woollen goods. Much latitude is allowed in the matter of decorating these skirts, frills of the material, ribbon ruffles, or quillings and lace frills dividing favor with flat garnitures, such as rows of ribbon or braid of graduated width, gimp, galloon, velvet bands and milliners' folds of the same or a contrasting material.

We have pattern No. 6205 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs ten yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR UPPER PART AND GORED LOWER PORTION.

(For Illustrations see Page 597.)

No. 6249.—*Réséda* camel's-hair is pictured in this skirt at figure No. 519 B in this DELINEATOR, the trimming consisting of rows of shaded silk braid.

One of the most graceful skirts of the season is here shown made of dress goods in the fashionable shade of Riche-lieu, velvet ribbon of a darker shade providing the garniture. The skirt has an upper and lower portion in mar-quisse fashion. The upper portion extends almost to the knees and is shaped in circular style; it is *fourreau* at the front and sides, where just enough fulness is allowed at the top to secure an easy adjustment over the hips; and at the back two backward-turning plaits are laid at each side of the placket opening, which is made above the seam joining the bias

back edges, the plaits flaring in fan fashion. The lower portion consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores and flares broadly at the bottom in Empire style, the flare being rendered more pronounced by contrast with the clinging upper portion. The skirt is fashionably wide at the bottom, where it measures about four yards and a half in the medium sizes; and it may be stiffened with an underfacing of canvas, hair-cloth or moreen. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The joining of the upper and lower portions is concealed by a gathered ruching of velvet ribbon, and a similar ruching is placed at the lower edge of the skirt.

For an evening toilette the skirt may accompany a granny waist, while for ordinary wear the much-trimmed Empire waist will be appropriate. The mode will be particularly effective developed in rich silk, grenadine, lace, silk-and-wool diagonal and novelty suiting, and may be trimmed with frills of lace net, silk or velvet, embroidered bands, folds of satin and graduated rows of braid. When decorating this style of skirt the marquisse effect should be well marked, and the trimming be applied in clusters of three at the

lower edge, and in one or two rows at the top of the lower portion. If a combination be desired, it may be effected by using a dark fabric for the top and a light one for the lower portion, or the reverse, as preferred.

We have pattern No. 6249 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires six yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

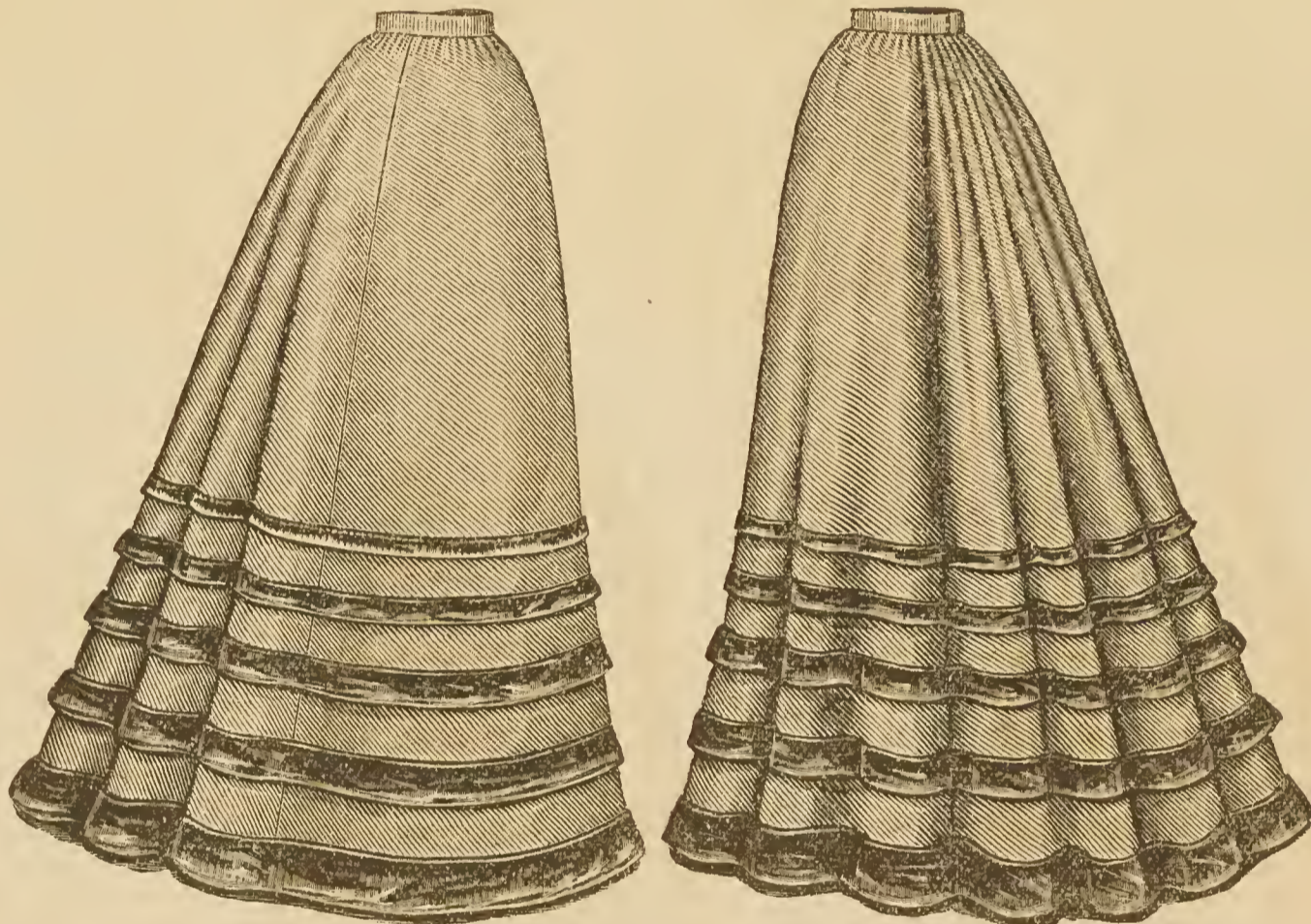
LADIES' EMPIRE FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH WHOLE BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6241.—By referring to figures Nos. 504 B and 511 B in this DELINEATOR, this skirt may be seen differently developed.

The skirt is suitable for all fashionable varieties of silks and wool-lens and is admirably adapted to all cotton fabrics. It is here depicted made of fine French serge and trimmed with satin folds. The skirt presents a smooth effect at the front and over the hips

and will, therefore, find favor with women of full figure. It has a narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a very wide back-gore. The front-gore falls smoothly to the lower edge, the back is coarsely gathered at the top to fall into the long flute-like folds which characterize prevailing modes, and very slight gathers at the top of the front and sides dispose of the necessary fulness at the belt. The skirt measures about four yards in the medium sizes and flares in the approved fashion, and an underfacing of canvas, moreen, hair-cloth or crinoline may be added to emphasize the distended effect. A placket is finished at the



6241

Side-Front View.

6241

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH WHOLE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

center of the back, the top is completed with a belt, and the skirt is trimmed to the knee with five satin folds of graduated widths; the widest being at the bottom and the narrowest at the top.

The shaping of the gores renders the skirt especially desirable for striped goods either of silk, woollen or cotton texture. The mode will be a favorite for developing *crépon*, velours, *épingelines*, whipcord, serge, wool Bengaline, camel's-hair, *mélange* suiting, cheviot and, in fact, all stylish goods of seasonable texture. The decoration may consist of rows of braid or satin ribbon, ribbon ruffles or quillings, flat bands or milliners' folds of the same or a contrasting material. A quaint effect may be produced by applying ruffles of lace over silk contrasting with the skirt fabric.

We have pattern No. 6241 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, will require seven yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

TO CONTRIBUTORS OF KNITTING, TATTING, NETTING, ETC.:—After the present issue of the DELINEATOR we shall not for some months to come accept any work of the kinds above specified,

owing to the large collection our request for such work brought us. Our contributors will be duly notified when we are again ready to inspect their samples.

LADIES' DRAWERS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 599 and 600.)

Nearly a year ago a number of patterns for drawers were issued, and although they were planned with every regard for comfort and convenience, they have not met with universal favor among our patrons, the one objection to them being that the leg seams do not come evenly in a fold when ironing. This difficulty is due to the different shaping of the side edges, from which, as well as from the curving of the lower edges, some advantage is gained in the matter of fit and general improvement. As the manner in which drawers fold in ironing seems to be regarded as of prime importance by many, we have re-issued the patterns, each of which now furnishes two patterns for shaping the same style of drawers, one being designed so that the leg seams will *not* come evenly in the folds, and the other being shaped so that these seams *will* come evenly in the folds. The latter style has straight lower edges. Drawers fashioned in either way are certain to be both comfortable and durable, and the choice between the two styles will be merely a matter of personal taste. In drawers shaped by either pattern, tucks and trimming may be easily added, by following the lower edge and measuring carefully.

LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS.

The open drawers here illustrated are fashioned by the latest and best methods to insure comfort. By the ingenious method followed in the making, the leg seams are prevented from tearing down from the top, as was too apt to be the case heretofore; these seams are sewed up first, and the hems formed after, the shaping of the garment permitting a continuous smooth hem across the seams to afford the required stay at these points. The seams may be made in flat or French fell style. The use of tucks for decoration is optional, consequently in the patterns there is no allowance made for them, and the maker must calculate according to the depth and make the needful allowance in cutting out.

No. 4660.—LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, WITH POINTED FRONT-YOKE.—These drawers are illustrated made of cambric and trimmed with frills of Valenciennes lace edging below five tucks. Their loose back and front edges are provided with deep hems that are lapped broadly at the top. The upper edge of the drawers is gathered and joined to a pointed yoke across the front and sides, and to band sections across the back, the band sections being joined to the ends of the yoke. Tapes inserted in the band sections and tacked at their front ends regulate the width across the back.

We have pattern No. 4660 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the garment for a lady

of medium size, will require two yards of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 4656.—LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, WITH YOKE.—These drawers will be found particularly satisfactory to stout figures, being made with a deep, smooth yoke. The material is white cambric, and the trimming consists of a frill of Hamburg edging and two clusters of fine tucks. The front and back edges of the drawers portion, above the leg seams, are hemmed, and the upper edges of the portions are gathered and sewed to a fitted circular yoke, which is made double and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons, the hems being lapped very widely at the yoke.

We have pattern No. 4656 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will require two yards and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

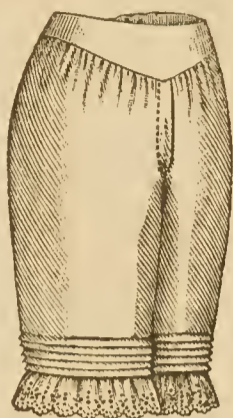
No. 4658.—LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, LAPPED AT THE BACK.—These drawers are lapped very widely at the back and are shown developed in fine bleached muslin and prettily trimmed with a cluster of tucks and frills of lace edging. The front edges of the drawers portions are joined together for a short distance from the top, the seam being terminated above extra widths, which are turned under to form hems that are continuous with the hems finishing the back edges. The hems are lapped in front and stitched twice across the top; and the top of the drawers is scantily gathered and sewed to a band, the ends of which are broadly lapped, and the closing secured with two button-holes and buttons.

We have pattern No. 4658 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will require two yards and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 4996.—LADIES' OPEN KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, WITH YOKE.—These comfortable drawers are pictured made of muslin and trimmed with embroidered edging. They are especially well suited to stout figures, as they are made with a deep, smooth yoke that closes at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The top of the drawers is gathered and joined to the yoke, and the front and back edges are finished with hems. The lower edges of the legs are gathered and finished with the regulation bands, which are closed at

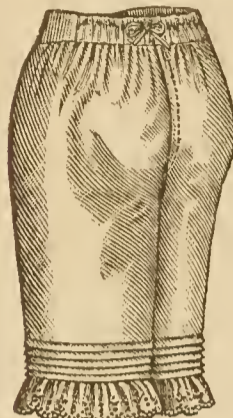
the outside of the leg with button-holes and buttons, the drawers being slashed deeply at the closing of the bands and the edges finished with an underfacing and an underlap. If preferred, the closing may be arranged at the seam instead of as illustrated. A frill of embroidered edging decorates the lower edges of the bands.

We have pattern No. 4996 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty



4660

Front View.



4660

Back View.

LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, WITH POINTED FRONT-YOKE.

(For Description see this Page.)



4656

Front View.

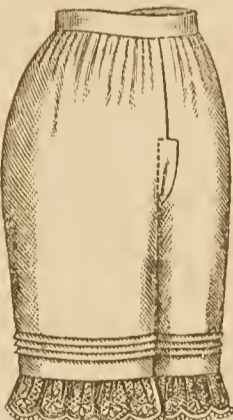


4656

Back View.

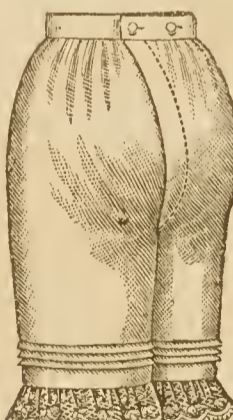
LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, WITH YOKE.

(For Description see this Page.)



4658

Front View.



4658

Back View.

LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, LAPPED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see this Page.)

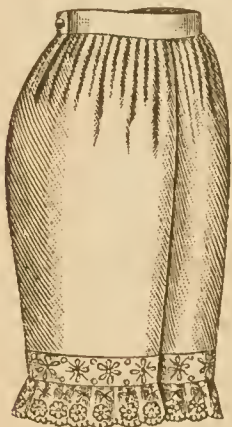
to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 4657.—LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, WITH NARROW YOKE.—White muslin was employed in the construction of these drawers, and a frill of deep embroidered edging, a little above which is set a row of insertion, forms a pretty trimming. The hems finishing the front and back edges above the leg seams are lapped widely at the top, and the upper edges of the drawers are gathered and sewed to a narrow circular yoke, which has a seam at the center of the front. A tape inserted in the yoke regulates the width about the waist, the fulness being kept at the back, takings at each side preventing the fulness escaping to the front, which is smooth.

We have pattern No. 4657 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires two yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

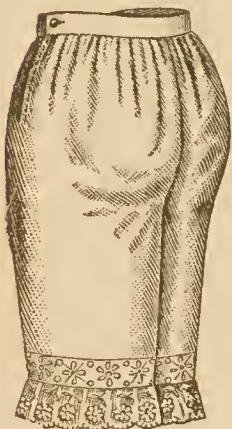
LADIES' CLOSED DRAWERS.

For those who prefer closed



4661

Front View.



4661

Back View.

LADIES' DRAWERS, BUTTONED AT THE SIDE.

(For Description see this Page.)

may be made to extend entirely about the waist, for extra security. The leg seams are terminated some distance from the lower

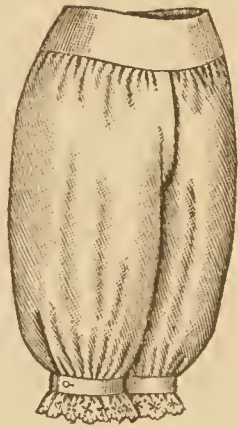
edge, the free edges being finished with narrow hems or a binding of tape. The lower edges of the legs are scantily gathered to the bands, which close about the knees with button-holes and buttons.

We have pattern No. 4659 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires two yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 4661.—LADIES' DRAWERS, BUTTONED AT THE SIDE.—These drawers are illustrated made of fine linen and trimmed with frills of embroidered edging headed by insertion. They are gathered and finished with a band at the back and front, the bands closing at the sides with buttons and button-holes above openings of desirable length. If preferred, the band at the front may be extended around the waist.

We have pattern No. 4661 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 3513.—LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, BUTTONING BELOW THE CORSET.—These drawers



4996

Front View.

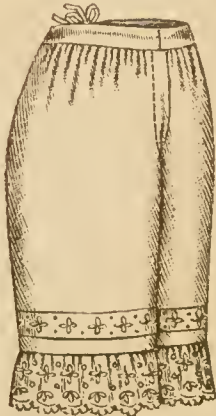


4996

Back View.

LADIES' OPEN KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, WITH YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 599.)



4657

LADIES' OPEN DRAWERS, WITH NARROW YOKE.

(For Description see this Page.)



4659

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, BUTTONED AT THE SIDE.

(For Description see this Page.)

drawers there are several varieties from which to choose. The openings may be finished in several ways. One way, liked for its firmness, consists of a binding of tape; another way shows one edge finished with an underlap and the other edge with an underfaeing, while a third method shows both edges finished with underfacings. Sometimes button-hole stitches or fancy tuakings are made at the ends of the openings for extra strength. The seams are usually made in French or flat fell style, according to preference.

No. 4659.—LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, BUTTONED AT THE SIDE.—These drawers are made of muslin, and the leg-bands are of insertion decorated with a frill of embroidered edging. The top is gathered and finished with a band at the back and front, the closing being made at the sides with button-holes and buttons above side openings, which may be finished as preferred. If desired, the front band

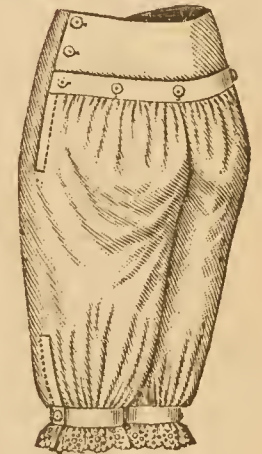
are made with a very deep yoke that permits them to close below the corsets. They are made of white cambrie and trimmed with frills of embroidered edging. The sides are deeply slashed and may be finished in any desired way, and the top is gathered both back and front. Across the front the garment is joined to the yoke, while across the back it is finished with a band that is secured to the yoke with buttons and button-holes. The yoke is closed at the left side with button-holes and buttons. The openings in the legs may be made at the seams or at the outside of the leg, as preferred; the openings at the seams being finished with narrow hems, while those at the outside may be finished like the upper openings. The regulation bands finish the gathered lower edges of the legs and are closed with buttons and button-holes.

We have pattern No. 3513 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment will require two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3513

Front View.



3513

Back View.

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, BUTTONING BELOW THE CORSET.

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE NOS. 520 B.—MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 520 B.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6237 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 607 of this DELINEATOR.
Henrietta

with two lace-edged ruffles of the material. The fanciful waist has a full front and backs separated by under-arm gores, and is arranged over a body lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores; and the closing is made invisibly at the



FIGURE No. 520 B.



FIGURE No. 521 B.



FIGURE No. 522 B.

FIGURE No. 520 B.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6237 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 521 B.—GIRLS' REEFER COSTUME AND TAM O'SHANTER CAP.—This consists of Girls' Reefer Costume No. 6234 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Tam O'Shanter Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 522 B.—MISSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6219 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 601 to 603.)

cloth and silk in a light shade of *vieux-rose* were here employed in making the dainty dress, with soft lace for decoration. The skirt is in Empire style and consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side, and a seamless back having gored side edges; it is gathered at the top and joined to the fanciful body, from which it falls in rolling folds at the sides and back. The skirt flares broadly in the accepted fashion and is prettily trimmed at the bottom

center of the back. The fulness at the top of the front and backs is drawn toward the center and prettily disposed in gathers, and that at the bottom is laid in forward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the front and in backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. Very full balloon puffs that extend almost to the elbows are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves; they droop gracefully from the shoulders and fall in soft folds about the arms, and each wrist is daintily trimmed with three drooping frills of lace. Bretelles that are gathered on the shoulders are

arranged upon the waist under bias bands of the material. They are stylishly broad upon the shoulders and taper to be quite narrow at the ends, and their free edges are daintily trimmed with lace. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar, and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt, which is drawn through a fancy buckle at the center of the front and closed at the center of the back, its ends being turned under and shirred to form frills at each side of the closing.

The mode is especially desirable for light Summer fabrics, such as challis, gingham, chambray, embroidered batiste, linen lawn and dimity; and for decoration, lace, embroidered edging, cotton braid, feather-stitched bands or ribbons may be applied in any manner suggested by good taste.

The poke hat is of coarse straw and is artistically trimmed with ribbons and flowers.

FIGURE No. 521 B.—
GIRLS' REEFER
COSTUME AND TAM
O'SHANTER CAP.

(For Illustration see
Page 601.)

FIGURE No. 521 B.—This consists of a Girls' reefer costume and Tam O'Shanter cap. The costume pattern, which is No. 6234 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in four views on page 607 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is otherwise depicted on its accompanying label.

Navy-blue and white serge are here charmingly associated in the jaunty costume, which will be a favorite for seaside and other outing wear, and will commend itself to the home dressmaker on account of the simplicity of its design. The full skirt is prettily decorated at the lower edge with three rows of white braid and is gathered at the top and joined to the round body, from which it falls in soft folds. The body has a full front and back, which are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The fulness is prettily disposed by gathers on the shoulders and in the lower edge at each side of the center of the front and back, and the gathers on the shoulders are concealed by narrow, bias straps of the material. The shirt sleeves

are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with deep wrist-bands; and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar. The waist is encircled by a girdle, which is pointed at the upper and lower edges at the center of the front and is narrowed to belt depth at the back and sides.

The reefer jacket extends to the fashionable depth and is lapped to close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. It is shaped in low outline at the top to accommodate the tapering ends of the sailor collar, which is cut from white serge. Under-



FIGURE No. 523 B.

FIGURE No. 524 B.

FIGURE No. 523 B.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6227 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 524 B.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6213 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 604.)

arm gores and a well curved center seam conform the back and sides gracefully to the figure, the center and side seams being discontinued a short distance from the lower edge to form the back into square tabs. The coat sleeves are gathered along the top to rise stylishly full above the shoulders; they fit smoothly below the elbow, and each wrist is attractively trimmed with two encircling rows of braid.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is made of navy-blue serge and consists of sides, a band and a circular crown.

Serviceable costumes may be developed by the mode in cloth, Imperial serge, fine diagonal, cheviot, tweed, heavy flannel or duck. The last-named fabric is especially favored this season for yachting suits, which may be trimmed with soutache or Hercules braid and with nautical emblems embroidered upon the sailor collar and sleeves. The cap may match the costume or contrast widely, as preferred, and it may be decorated along the band with a row of ribbon.

and sides and soft rolling folds at the back; it consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and two gores at the back and flares broadly at the bottom in umbrella fashion. The bottom is prettily trimmed with two rows of plaid braid.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and has a full front and back of India silk, which are arranged over a body lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam; and the clos-

FIGURE No. 522 B.—MISSES COSTUME.
(For Illustration see Page 601.)
FIGURE No.

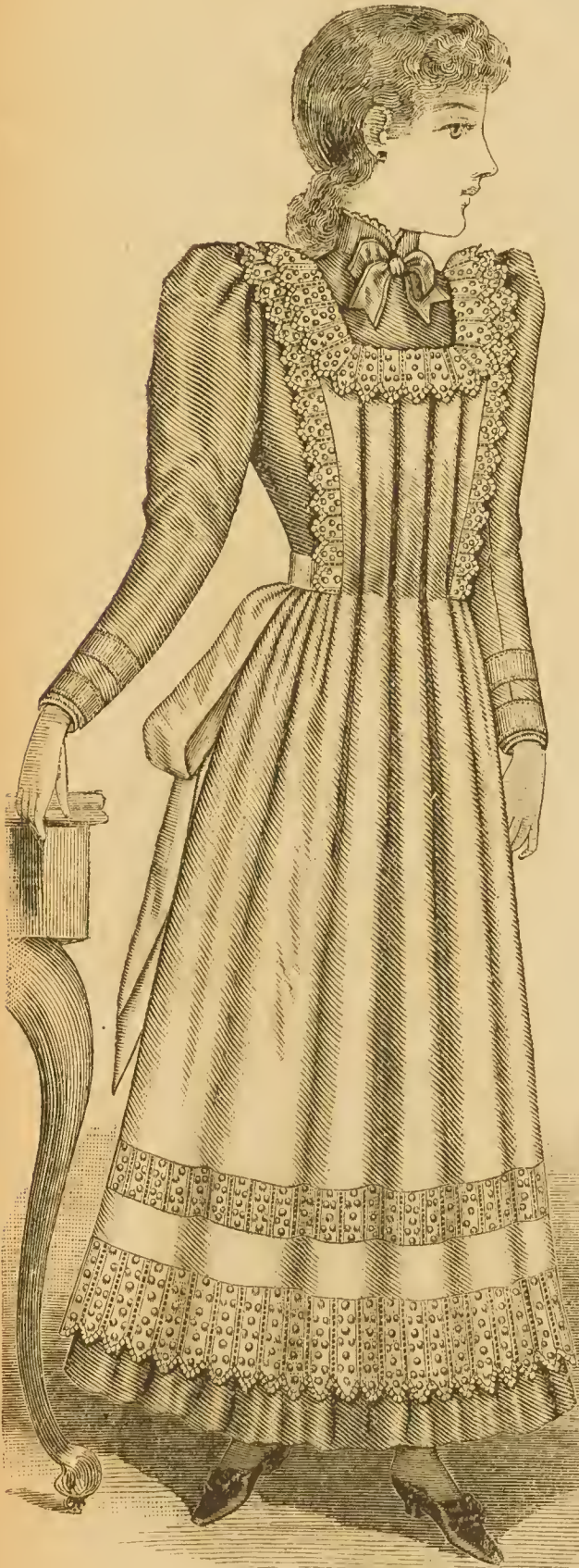


FIGURE No. 525 B.



FIGURE No. 526 B.

FIGURE No. 525 B.—MISSES' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Apron No. 6206 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Princess Dress No. 4154 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 526 B.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Apron No. 6209 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 4844 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 605.)

522 B.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6219 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is given a different portrayal on page 606 in this publication.

Fawn cheviot and golden-brown India silk are here charmingly associated in the costume, and plaid braid supplies the decoration. The Empire skirt presents a smooth effect at the top at the front

The mode affords opportunities for many charming combinations of colors and fabrics, and will develop prettily in gingham, percale, chambray, batiste, piqué and other cottons of a similar nature. Trimming may be supplied by lace, embroidery, ribbon, fancy cotton bands, braids, etc., applied in any manner suggested by good taste.

The hat is of brown straw prettily trimmed with ribbon and plumes.



FIGURE No. 527 B.—MISSES' EMPIRE WAIST.— This illustrates Pattern No. 6218 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. (For Description see Page 606.)

ing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The fulness in the fronts is prettily disposed in gathers at the top and at each side of the closing at the lower edge, and the seamless back is so shaped that, while it shows becoming fulness at the top, it is perfectly smooth-fitting at the waist-line. The full puff sleeves droop in regulation fashion over deep cuff-facings applied to the smooth linings; and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar. The waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills. A smart air is given the gown by the jaunty jacket, which is of the Eton order, and is made up independent of the remainder of the costume. It has single bust darts in the fronts and is shaped in low outline at the top. The fronts meet at the bust and flare broadly below, and the seamless back is slashed at the center to a considerable depth. Shaped bretelles, that flare broadly over the shoulders and at the center of the front and back, fall from the neck edges of the jacket; and their free edges and the other loose edges of the jacket are tastefully outlined with braid.

FIGURES NOS. 523 B AND 524 B.—MISSSES' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see Page 602.)

FIGURE No. 523 B.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6227 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 608 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress is one of the daintiest of the Summer modes, and is here shown developed in old-blue-and-white striped gingham. The skirt is full and

band of ribbon, the ends of which are bowed at the upper side of the arm. The close-fitting standing collar is overlaid at the top with a band of embroidery, and the lower edge of the skirt is ornamented with a ruffle of gingham edged at the bottom with embroidery and headed by a ruching of embroidery.

The mode is quaintly picturesque and will make up exquisitely in sheer organdy, dimity, nainsook, Swiss and many other dainty fabrics devoted to Summer gowns. Challis, cashmere, serge, vailings, albatross and similar woollens are also adaptable to the style, and a combination of materials will be especially effective. Ribbon, lace, Irish-point embroidery, frills, ruchings, flat bands, etc., may be added for decoration in any pretty way preferred.

The broad-brimmed sailor-hat is adorned with field flowers.

FIGURE No. 524 B.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6213 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 608 of this magazine.

For the present development of the dress a pretty variety of mauve-and-white checked gingham was chosen, with Irish-point embroidery for decoration. The skirt is round and fashionably full and is gathered at the top to fall in full, soft folds from the body, to which it is joined, and the lower edge is finished with a deep hem. The body has a closely adjusted lining, and fronts that flare from the lower edge to the shoulders to reveal a plastron, which is sewed to the right front of lining, closed invisibly at the left side,



FIGURE No. 528 B.—MISSSES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6250 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 606.)

round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem; and it is gathered at the top and joined to the body, from which it falls in full folds all round. The body has a shallow, round yoke shaped by shoulder seams, and a front and back that are disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top, the fulness at the lower edges being drawn to the center of the front and back and collected in gathers. Under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. Fashionably broad bretelles are arranged upon the body to droop in pretty folds upon the sleeves; their ends fall smoothly at each side of the fulness at the front and back, and their free edges are decorated with embroidery. A frill of gingham edged with embroidery follows the lower outline of the yoke, a bow of ribbon is tacked upon the frill at the center of the front, and a similar bow covers the front ends of the bretelles. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are joined to deep cuffs, which are here cut bias. The lower edges of the cuffs are trimmed with ruchings of embroidery, and each sleeve is decorated along its joining to the cuff with an encircling



FIGURE No. 529 B.

FIGURE No. 530 B.

FIGURE No. 529 B.—GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6221 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 530 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6220 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 607.)

and covered with rows of embroidery. The fulness at the lower edges of the fronts is drawn to the center and collected in two

short rows of shirring at each side, and the front edges of the fronts are decorated with embroidery arranged to simulate bretelles. The fulness at the lower edge of the seamless back is drawn to the center by shirrings, and a becomingly smooth effect at the sides is produced by under-arm gores. Bretelle frills of embroidery ornament the full puff sleeves at the top, frills of similar embroidery droop softly from the lower edges of the puffs over deep cuff-facings applied to the smooth linings, and the wrists are decorated with embroidery applied flatly. A standing frill of embroidered edging forms a neat and becoming neck finish, and a wrinkled belt encircles the waist, its ends being turned under, shirred to form pretty frills, and closed at the center of the back with hooks and loops.

An attractive school dress may be made up by the mode in percale, Scotch batiste, striped gingham or chambray, and an equally serviceable and becoming gown may be developed in challis or any preferred variety of wool goods. The mode invites fanciful applications of *point de Gène* lace, frills, fancy braid, ribbon ruffles, etc., and also permits of tasteful combinations of fabrics and colors.

The hat is a modified poke of fine straw, trimmed from the back with ribbon bows and Spring flowers.

FIGURE No. 525 B.—MISSSES' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 603.)

FIGURE No. 525 B.—This consists of a Misses' Princess dress and apron. The dress pattern, which is No. 4154 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on its accompanying label. The apron pattern, which is No.

6206 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 612 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the dress is shown made of *sang du boeuf* cashmere. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts and side-back gores, and the closing is made to a convenient depth at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Extra fulness allowed below the closing is under-folded in a broad double box-plait, which flares with the effect of fan-plaits to the lower edge. The coat sleeves are stylishly full at the top and close-fitting below the elbow, and each wrist is taste-

fully trimmed with two folds of the material. The collar is in two sections, the front ends of which are prettily rounded; and at the throat is a dainty bow of ribbon.

White nainsook was here used for the apron. The garment has a full skirt that is extended at the front and back to form bib sections, which are shaped in low Pompadour outline at the top and joined in short seams on the shoulders. Three box-plaits are taken up in the front of the bib and one at each side of the closing, which is effected at the center of the back, the plaits being sewed only to the waist-line. The side edges of the skirt are gathered and joined to bands, and ties are plaited and tacked to the back ends of the bands and arranged in a pretty bow at the back. The outer edges of the bib are daintily decorated with embroidered edging, and a frill of similar edging falls from the neck edge. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a row of wider edging, above which is a band of insertion.

The dress will make up prettily in all sorts of woollen and cotton goods and may be trimmed with lace, embroidery, braid, fancy bands, galloon, gimp, etc. Serviceable aprons may be cut from gingham, print or percale, and more dainty ones from lawn, Swiss, nainsook or fine-barred muslin. Feather or briar stitching, novelty bands, lace, insertion or edging may be added in any pretty way preferred.

FIGURE No. 526 B.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 603.)

FIGURE No. 526 B.—This consists of a Girls' dress and apron. The dress pattern, which is No. 4844 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to

twelve years of age, and may be seen differently developed on its accompanying label. The apron pattern, which is No. 6209 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and is pictured in two views on page 613 of this DELINEATOR.

Dark-blue Surah is the material here represented in the dress, which has a full skirt that is gathered at the top and falls from the round body in graceful folds. The body has a plain front and backs of lining, which appear with yoke effect above the full front and backs, the exposed portions being covered with yoke facings of the material. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Deep cuff-facings are applied to the smooth



FIGURE No. 531 B.

FIGURE No. 532 B.

FIGURE No. 531 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6228 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 532 B.—GIRLS' DRESS AND GUIMPE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 6230 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 4888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 608.)

sleeve-linings below the puff sleeves, and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar.

The extremely dressy apron is made of white hemstitched nainsook and embroidered edging and trimmed with embroidered edging. The full skirt is gathered at the top and falls in rolling folds from a fanciful yoke consisting of fronts and backs, widened by band sections of embroidered edging, which cross at the center of the front in surplice fashion. A frill of similar edging is included in the seam joining the skirt to the yoke. The caps are cut from wide embroidered edging, are arranged in triple box-plaits at the top, and round prettily at the sides. A quaint air is produced by the addition of bretelles of wide embroidery. The bretelles are fashionably wide over the shoulders, where they are arranged in triple box-plaits that flare in fan fashion; and a dart seam made at each end causes their lower edges to curve prettily. The apron is closed with button-holes and buttons at the center of the back; and sash-ties are plaited and secured under the arms at the waist-line and arranged in a pretty bow at the back.

The dress will make up attractively in challis, crépon, India or fancy silk, batiste, percale, chambray or Bulgarian flouneing, and may be trimmed in various attractive ways with all-over embroidery, fancy tucking, Russian bands, Persian bands, etc. The apron is one of the most picturesque styles lately devised for girls and will form a pretty addition to the most elaborate gown. Very dainty aprons may be made of Swiss, mull, organdy, fine lawn or nainsook, with lace or fine embroidery for decoration. The skirt may be elaborately trimmed with clusters of tucks separated by rows of insertion, but allowance for the tucks must be made in cutting the garment out.

FIGURE NO.
527 B.—MISSES'
EMPIRE
WAIST.

(For Illustration
see Page 603.)

FIGURE NO.
527 B.—This illustrates a Misses' Empirewaist. The pattern, which is No. 6218 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is pictured in three views on page 612 of this publication.

The waist displays the general characteristics of the fashionable Empire shape, and is in this instance shown developed in figured taffeta. It has a body lining adjusted by the customary number of darts and seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full front is arranged upon a plain fitted front that extends to the lower edge of the lining and is closed invisibly at the left side. The full front and back extend to a little below the bust and are arranged with pretty fullness by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges; and the fullness at the lower edge is drawn well to the center of the front and back and collected in gathers. The full portions pass into the shoulder and under-arm seams at the right side, and the closing is made invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side. The short-waisted effect is emphasized by a broad, wrinkled belt consisting of

two sections, which are joined in a seam at the right side and closed invisibly at the left side. The mutton-leg sleeves are mounted upon smooth linings, and are gathered at the top and for a short distance along the side edge to produce the much wrinkled effect now so generally sought. The wrists are simply trimmed with Irish-point embroidery applied to simulate round cuffs; and the standing collar, which closes at the left side, is decorated to correspond.

A waist of this kind may contrast with the accompanying skirt or may be made up *en suite*. The style will develop with very attractive results in plain or figured India silk, crépon, vailing, cashmere or any other soft, clinging material of seasonable texture. Shadow silk will unite beautifully with cashmere in such a waist, and changeable Surah and serge will form a desirable combination. Applied garniture is not really needed to bring out the attractive features of the mode.

The large straw hat is fancifully bent to suit the face and is trimmed high at the back with roses and their foliage.



6219

View without the Jacket.

FIGURE NO. 528 B.—MISSES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 604.)

Figure No. 528 B.—This illustrates a Misses' jacket or blazer. The pattern, which is No. 6250 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in four views on page 610 of this magazine.

The jacket is one of the jauntiest of the new top-garments for misses and is here pictured

made of light-drab cloth. It extends to a stylish depth, and its loose fronts, which are reversed by a rolling collar, may be closed at the bust with a single button-hole and button, or worn open all the way down in regulation blazer fashion. The back is handsomely curved to the figure by side-back gores and a center seam, and the shaping below the waist-line produces a fullness that renders the jacket especially desirable to accompany the new flaring skirts. The coat sleeves are made with fashionable fullness at the top and are comfortably close below the elbow, and gathers at the top produce a becoming arched effect on



6219

Front View.



6219

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 609.)

the shoulders. The collar and the reversed portions of the fronts are covered with a facing of the material, which is continued down the fronts for underfacings and is decorated with fancy braid gimp. The jacket may be made up with or without the Derby collar, which extends in a deep point at the center of the back and is arranged in broad box-plaits at each side. The back ends of the collar separate slightly, the front ends flare widely, and the edges are decorated to match the rolling collar. A narrow pocket-welt applied diagonally to each front conceals the opening to an inserted pocket.

A jacket of this kind may stylishly accompany an Empire skirt and a shirt-waist or blouse to complete a natty Summer toilette;

and it may be developed in storm serge, plain or fancy cloth, plain, striped, checked, spotted or striped flannel and striped or checked linen duck or piqué. Garniture of metallic or soutache braid, gimp, ribbon, galloon, etc., may be added, but a plain tailor finish of one or several rows of machine-stitching will be in best taste. A lining of bright silk forms a pretty completion for woollen jackets.

The hat is a plateau of fine straw, stylishly adorned with ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE No. 529 B.—
GIRLS' EMPIRE
COAT.

(For Illustration see
Page 604.)

FIGURE No. 529 B.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6221 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age, and is pictured differently developed on page 611 of this magazine.

The coat, which in the present instance shown made of light-tan serge, is fashioned in the quaint Empire style, with the regulation short-body effect. The fronts and back are gathered at the center and fall with graceful fulness from the square yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The coat sleeves have very full puffs that extend to the elbow and droop in regulation fashion, and the wrists are trimmed with lace flatly applied. The coat is provided with an Empire collar, which is disposed in full, rolling folds that result wholly from its peculiar shaping; the collar is deep and round and conceals the yoke, and its lower edge is decorated with a row of lace. Rising above the Empire collar is a close fitting collar in standing style.

An attractive top-garment for cool days and evenings in Summer or for travelling wear may be developed by the mode in light-weight cloth, serge, camel's-hair or plain or fancy coating of seasonable texture.

A dressy coat may be made up entirely in Bengaline or Surah, or in serge, cloth or camel's-hair combined with velvet or silk, and dainty garnitures of *point de Gène*, Honiton, Breton, Venetian point or Margot lace, Irish-point embroidery, velvet, satin or plaid ribbon, feather-stitching, etc., may be applied.

The large straw hat, is tastefully adorned with a ribbon bow.

FIGURE No. 530 B.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 604.)

FIGURE No. 530 B.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6220 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 609 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress is quaintly picturesque and presents opportunities for novel effects in the association of materials and trimmings. It is here pictured developed in a charming combination of red and white serge. It has a full, round skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and gathered at the top to fall in natural folds from the fanciful body, to which it is joined. The fronts of the body lap below the bust, and flare widely above to reveal a chemisette, which is arranged upon the right dart-fitted front of lining and closed invisibly at the left side. The fronts close at the left side with button-holes and buttons, the fulness at the lower edge is collected in double rows of shirring, and stylishly broad lapels roll softly from the flaring upper edges. The seamless back is arranged upon a back of lining, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn to the center and collected in gathers. The chemisette is decorated with upright rows of red braid, and the standing collar is ornamented to correspond. Double Empire puffs are arranged upon the coat sleeves, and four encircling rows of red braid trim each sleeve at the wrist. About the waist is worn an Empire girdle, the ends of which are turned under, shirred to form pretty frills, and closed at the left side of the front.

Charming little dresses may be developed by the mode by uniting plain and fancy woollen goods, or plain and embroidered chambray, batisse or nainsook.

Challis, serge, cashmere and numerous other pretty woollens in two tones will make up daintily in this way, and the mode will be a favorite for remodelling partly worn or old-fashioned gowns. Fancy braid, ribbon, feather-stitching, lace or embroidery will contribute a suitable completion. A pretty dress for garden parties and similar occasions may be made of white crêpon and blue Bengaline, and



GIRLS' REEFER COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 610.)



MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 610.)

dainty garniture may be contributed by *point appliqué* lace, which may finish the neck instead of the standing collar, and the wrists.

The broad-brimmed straw hat is decorated with field flowers.



6213

Front View.

MISSIS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 611.)

FIGURE No. 531 B.—
GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see
Page 605.)

FIGURE No. 531 B.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6228 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 609 of this publication.

A very pretty chalis having a white ground strewn with delicate sea-green sprays, and lace edging were selected for making the dress in this instance, with lace, silk and green ribbon for decorations. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and falls in graceful folds from the fanciful body, and the bottom is daintily trimmed with a frill

row of lace. An air of jauntiness is contributed by the addition of bretelles of lace, that are very broad upon the shoulders, where they are gathered, and are narrowed becomingly at the ends. The waist is encircled by a ribbon sash, which is uniquely knotted at the center of the front. The neck edge is becomingly outlined with a ruching of silk. A standing collar provided by the pattern will complete the neck when the waist is made high-necked.

The mode will develop exquisitely in India, China or fancy silk, percale, vailing, mull, chambray, organdy or embroidered batiste, and decoration be supplied by lace, insertion, fancy bands, fine embroidery, ribbon, fancy braid, gimp or beading. The last-named trimming is especially pretty to overlay yokes and cuffs, silk or velvet baby ribbon being run through it with extremely dainty results.

The picturesque hat is of white mull,



6213

Back View.

MISSIS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 611.)

of lace headed by a unique arrangement of ribbon that is knotted at intervals. The fanciful waist has a full front and backs, which are joined in underarm and short shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the center of the back, and the fulness is prettily disposed by gathers at the upper and lower edges at each side of the center of the front and backs. The waist is here made up with a low neck, but the pattern provides a shallow, round yoke to which the front and backs are joined when a high neck is desired. The full puff sleeves have only inside seams; they are gathered at the top and bottom and joined to deep cuffs, over which they droop prettily; and each wrist is tastefully trimmed with an upturning



6227

View without
Bretelles.

6227

Front View.

MISSIS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 611.)

6227

Back View.

prettily trimmed at the top with bunches of ribbon.

FIGURE No.
532 B.—GIRLS'
DRESS AND
GUIMPE.

(For Illustration
see Page 605.)

FIGURE No. 532 B.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 6230 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is given a different portrayal on page 609 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for girls from one-half to twelve years

of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

A charming dress for Summer fêtes is here pictured made of

cream batiste and embroidered edging and daintily trimmed with insertion. The skirt extends to the regulation depth and is decorated with three rows of insertion placed at equal distances apart. It is gathered at the top and falls in pretty, soft folds from the fanciful body, which is joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The body describes a decided point at the top at the center of the front and back, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The front of the body is artistically trimmed with three rows of insertion which form up-turning points at the

hands may be decorated with narrow lace edging or embroidery. The large hat is of fancy straw and the crown is completely hidden under clusters of flowers.



6228
View without
Bretelles.

6228
Front View.

6228
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 611.)



6220
Front View.



6220
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 611.)

center, the ends of the two upper rows passing into the under-arm seams. The short sleeves are very full and narrow gradually under the arms. A pleasing effect is produced by the addition of bretelles, which are very broad upon the shoulders, where they are gathered, and are narrowed becomingly toward the ends, which are concealed by rosette-bows of nainsook.

The guimpe is made of golden-brown Surah and contrasts prettily with the dress. It has a full, square yoke that is turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill about the neck. The yoke is arranged upon a smooth front and backs, which are drawn in closely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top, and their lower edges are turned under and shirred to form pretty frills about the hands.

Charming dresses may be developed by the mode in cashmere, vailing, crépon, India or fancy silk, gingham, percale, chambray or Bulgarian flouncing. Decoration may be arranged with ruffles of silk, lace or embroidery, fancy braids, embroidered bands or ribbon applied to suit the taste. The guimpe

gored umbrella skirt and consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores, the front and side gores being narrowed sufficiently at the top to produce a perfectly smooth adjustment. The fulness at the back is massed at the center by gathers at the top to fall in flutes or folds that flare to the lower edge, which measures about three yards and a quarter in the middle sizes. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top is completed with a belt.

The body has full fronts and a seamless back, which extend to a little above the waist-line and are arranged upon a body lining that reaches to just below the waist-line and is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts are arranged with pretty fulness at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center; the fulness is disposed by gathers at the neck and lower edges, being drawn well to the center at the lower edge. The back is gathered at the top to produce soft folds that spread into a perfectly smooth effect below. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop softly over round cuff-facings of the material applied to the smooth coat-shaped linings. A moderately high standing collar is at the neck. The body is worn beneath the

will make up prettily in mull, lawn, nainsook, India, China or wash silk, organdy or lace net, and the frills at the neck and



6230
Front View.



6230
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A
GUMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 612.)

MISSES' COSTUME,
WITH SEVEN-
GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see
Page 606.)

No. 6219.—Silk and cheviot are combined in this costume in figure No. 522 B in this magazine, fancy braid providing the decoration.

The costume is quaint and becoming and is here shown made of woollen dress goods and velvet. The skirt is fashionably known as the seven-

gored umbrella skirt, and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled or crushed belt, the

ends of which are turned under deeply and gathered to form a broad frill finish. The belt has stays arranged at intervals underneath and is closed invisibly at the left side. The costume may be worn with or without a short, sleeveless jacket, which resembles the Eton modes. The jacket is shaped at the top in low, round outline at the back and in low, pointed outline at the front. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts; they meet at the bust and flare widely below, and the back is deeply notched at the center, the corners being prettily rounded. To the upper edge of the jacket are joined smooth Bertha-bretelles that stand out fashionably on the shoulders and flare widely at the front ends.

The costume will develop handsomely in velours, whipcord, serge, étamine, mélange suiting, or other fashionable novelties combined with velvet, faille, Bengaline or shaded silk. All sorts of inexpensive woollens and seasonable cottons are adaptable to the mode, and for garniture fancy braid, Persian bands, ribbon, gimp, galloon or passementerie may be added in any pretty way preferred.

We have pattern No. 6219 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the costume will require five yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs nine yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

GIRLS' REEFER COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 607.)

No. 6234.—Navy-blue and white serge are associated in this costume at figure No. 521 B on page 601 of this DELINEATOR.

The reefer costume, while fashioned with a strict view to comfort, still retains its trim air. It is here pictured made of navy-blue serge and trimmed with anchors and gilt braid. The full skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and is gathered at the top and joined to the round waist, which is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The slight fulness at the front and back is collected in rows of shirrings at the shoulder seams, which are concealed by bias straps, and in gathers at the lower edge at

each side of the center of the front and back. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with cuffs, which are trimmed at the hand with two encircling rows of gilt braid; and a row of similar braid outlines the upper and lower edges of the standing collar and the side edges of the shoulder straps. The waist is encircled by a girdle, which is pointed at the upper and lower edges at the center of the front and is narrowed to belt depth at the sides and back. The girdle is closed invisibly at the center of the back and is prettily outlined with braid. A gilt anchor is placed at the center of the front just below the collar, imparting a nautical air to the dress.

The jacket has loose fronts which lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and are low at the top to accommodate the tapering ends of the sailor collar. Under-arm gores and a well curved center seam conform the back and sides gracefully to the figure, the center and side seams being discontinued a short distance from the lower edge to form the back in square tabs. The sailor collar presents a square effect across the shoulders, and its free edges are prettily trimmed with three rows of gilt braid; and a gilt anchor is placed in each back corner. The coat sleeves are shaped by the customary inside and outside seams

and are gathered at the top to secure a pretty fulness over the shoulders. Two rows of machine-stitching finish the lower edges of the sleeves, and deep cuffs are simulated by three encircling rows of gilt braid. The lower edge of the jacket is finished with a double row of stitching to correspond with the sleeves.

The mode will develop attractively in serge, twilled flannel, camel's-hair and cheviot in the fashionable shades of navy, cadet-gray, cardinal and cream, and may be trimmed with soutache or metallic braid applied in a simple or elaborate design.

We have pattern No. 6234 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the costume of one material for a girl of eight years, will require seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 607.)

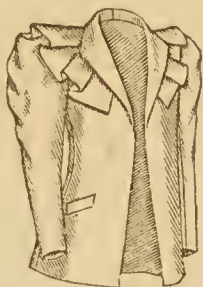
No. 6237.—By referring to figure No. 520 B, this dress may be observed developed in Henrietta cloth and silk and trimmed with lace and a slide.

A charming Summer dress for a young woman is here portrayed developed in an artistic combination of sprigged challis and plain Eminence velvet, with buckles and velvet ribbon for garniture. The skirt, which measures about three yards at the lower edge in the middle sizes, consists of a rather narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a wide back-gore. The top is gathered slightly at the front and sides and closely at the back. The skirt is trimmed with three widely spaced frills of velvet, and is joined to the fanciful body, which has a full front and full backs separated by under-arm gores. The body is arranged upon a smooth body-lining adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The front is gathered at the top and plaited at the bottom, and the back is similarly arranged at each side of the closing, which is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. Bretelles, that are fashionably broad upon the shoulders and narrowed to points at the ends, are gathered on the shoulders and extend down the front and backs at each side of the

fulness, bands of velvet concealing the inner edges. A velvet standing collar is at the neck. About the waist is a wrinkled or crushed velvet belt, which is doubled at the center and gathered to form a frill; it is drawn through a fancy buckle at the center, and its ends, which are finished to form frills, are closed under a buckle at the center of the back. Full Empire puffs are arranged upon the coat sleeves, and the wrists are decorated with three spaced bands of velvet.

The mode will develop charmingly in India silk, érèpon, mull, Swiss, plain and embroidered batiste and numerous other dainty fabrics for Summer wear. All sorts of woollens will make up attractively in this way, and ribbon, fancy braid, lace or embroidery may contribute effective decoration.

We have pattern No. 6237 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, needs six yards and three-eighths of challis twenty-seven inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



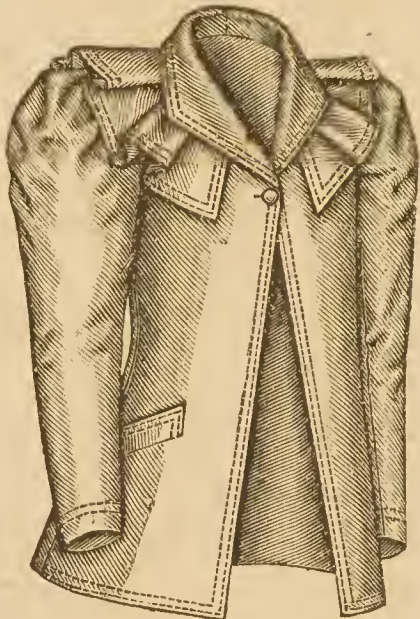
6250

View Showing Fronts Open.



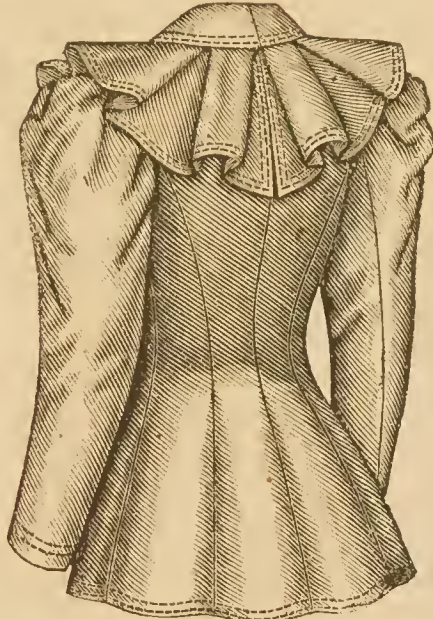
6250

View without Derby Collar.



6250

• Front View.



6250

Back View.

MISSES' JACKET OR BLAZER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 612.)

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 608.)

No. 6213.—Another representation of this pretty dress may be observed by referring to figure No. 524 B in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of checked gingham and trimmed with embroidery.

A dainty dress for school exhibitions, garden parties or general wear is here pictured developed in dotted French gingham and all-over embroidery. The full, round skirt measures about two yards and a half at the bottom in the middle sizes; and the upper edge is gathered and joined to the round body, excepting for a short distance at the left side, where it is finished with a band. The body is arranged upon a body lining that is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The fronts open over a plastron, which is included in the right shoulder seam, permanently sewed to the right front of lining and secured with hooks and loops at the left side. The fronts and seamless back are smooth across the top, and the fulness at the lower edges is drawn toward the center by two short rows of shirring; and under-arm gores adjust the sides. The waist is encircled by an Empire girdle, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form dainty frills and closed at the center of the back. Full puffs are arranged on the coat sleeves, and the neck is finished with an upturning and downward turning frill of embroidered edging.

The mode is specially adapted to percale, chambray, lawn, organdy, nainsook and other washable fabrics. A charming graduation dress may be developed by the mode in white China silk, cashmere, vailing, albatross, etc., with rows of ribbon, lace frills, milliners' folds of silk or satin, fancy braid or gimp for the skirt decoration.

We have pattern No. 6213 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the dress needs six yards and five-eighths of gingham twenty-seven inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it calls for seven yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 608.)

No. 6227.—At figure No. 523 B in this magazine this dress is shown made of striped gingham and trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

The dress is here pictured developed in white lawn and all-over embroidery and embroidered edging. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and depends from the round body; it is fashionably wide, measuring about three yards round at the bottom in the middle sizes, and is tastefully trimmed above the hem with three spaced rows of insertion. The waist has a full front and full backs that meet in short seams on the shoulders and are shaped in low, round outline at the top to accommodate a shallow, round yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams. The front and backs are separated by under-arm gores, and the fulness is drawn well to the center by gathers at the top and bottom. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with deep cuffs of all-over embroidery. The bretelles of embroidered edging are stylishly broad and full upon the shoulders and are narrowed toward the ends, which pass into the seam joining the body to the skirt. Included in the joining of the yoke to the front and backs is a frill of embroidered edging, and the waist is encircled by a band of ribbon arranged in a jaunty bow at the left side. The dress may be made up without the bretelles, as shown in the small engraving.

The mode will develop attractively in silk, woollen or cotton fabrics. The widest range is allowed in the choice of garnitures, lace, two-toned embroideries, insertion, cotton braids, fancy bands and ribbons being especially attractive. Hemstitched and embroidered flounings are greatly favored this season.

We have pattern No. 6227 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, will need four yards of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide, and two yards and three-eighths of embroidered edging five inches and three-fourths wide. Of one material, it requires seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 609.)

No. 6228.—At figure No. 531 B in this DELINEATOR this dress is pictured made of challis and lace edging, silk, ribbon and lace being combined in the ornamentation.

The dress is especially well adapted to the development of the dainty embroidered and hemstitched flounings which are so pretty for Summer gowns, and is here represented made of white lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging. The top of the full, round skirt is gathered and joined to the body. The upper part of the body is a shallow, round yoke shaped by short shoulder seams, and is attached to the full front and full backs, which are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The front is disposed with pretty fulness at the center by gathers at the top

and bottom, and the back is similarly gathered at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. Gathered bretelles of embroidered edging are arranged upon the body, their long, tapering ends extending to the lower edge of the body at each side of the fulness. The fashionably full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with deep cuffs of all-over embroidery, from the edges of which dainty frills of narrow edging droop over the hands. A frill of similar edging trims the lower edge of the yoke, and a standing collar overlaid with all-over embroidery is at the neck.

The dress will develop handsomely in any preferred variety of silken, woollen or cotton goods and invites charming combinations of color or texture. Organdy, lawn, plain and embroidered

batiste, *dauphine*, gingham and chambray will make an attractive Summer gown, and *point de Gène* lace, Irish point embroidery, fancy bands, novelty tucking, ribbon, etc., may be added for garniture.

We have pattern No. 6228 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, will need three yards and an eighth of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide, and two yards and an eighth of embroidered edging five inches wide. Of one material, it will require four yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 609.)

No. 6220.—At figure No. 530 B in this magazine this dress is again shown, its development combining red and white serge, and trimming being provided by red braid.



6221

View without Circular Collar.



6221

Front View.



6221

Back View.

GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT, WITH CIRCULAR COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 613.)

Navy-blue and white dress goods are in this instance effectively associated in the dress, which introduces in such a pleasing manner broad Directoire revers and fanciful sleeve-puffs. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the body, excepting for a short distance at the left side, where the top is finished with a band. The body has a full back and full fronts arranged over a body lining that is fitted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front. The fronts are shaped low in V outline and lap below the bust, the closing being made invisibly. The fulness at the lower edge is collected in a double row of shirring at each side of the closing, the shirrings being tacked to stays. The back joins the front in under-arm and shoulder seams, and the fulness at the lower edge is disposed in a double row of shirrings at the center. Directoire revers are joined to the neck edges of the fronts, and between them is effectively revealed a chemisette or shield, which is included in the right shoulder seam and sewed to the lining front at the right side and secured at the left side. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar, and the waist is encircled by a wrinkled Empire belt, the ends of which are turned under and shirred to form frills. Full double puffs are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are faced below the puffs with the contrasting goods.

The mode will be appropriate for yachting and outing wear generally, and may be developed in storm serge, tweed, homespun, cheviot, French flannel, gingham, percale and chambray. Suitable trimmings will consist of plain and fancy braids, gimp or ribbon.

We have pattern No. 6220 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires two yards and five-eighths of dark and seven-eighths of a yard of light dress goods each forty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6206
Front View.

MISSSES' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 613.)

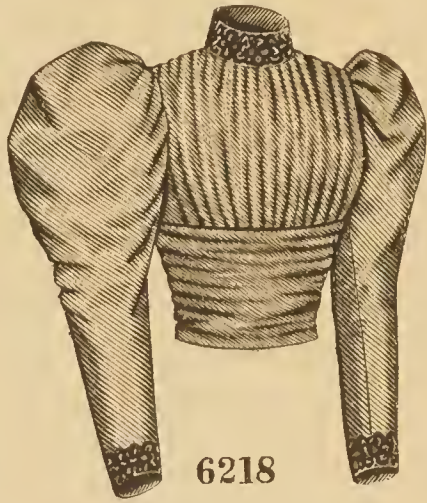
the addition of bretelles, which pass into the seam joining the waist to the skirt. The free edges of the bretelles and the neck edges

between the bretelles are trimmed with embroidered edging.

The extreme simplicity of this dress will recommend it strongly to the amateur dressmaker; it will launder very satisfactorily and will develop prettily in the numerous pretty ginghams, chambrays, lawns and organdies of which there is such a bewildering assortment. Dainty trimmings will consist of lace in any preferred variety, fine embroideries, ribbons and fancy cotton braids. A dainty dress was made by the mode in primrose fancy silk, the bretelles were of the material, and the portions of the waist exposed between the bretelles were trimmed with cross-rows of beading through which baby ribbon was run, rosette-bows of similar ribbon being placed at the bottom of each bretelle. With this dress was worn a guimpe of fine white mull.

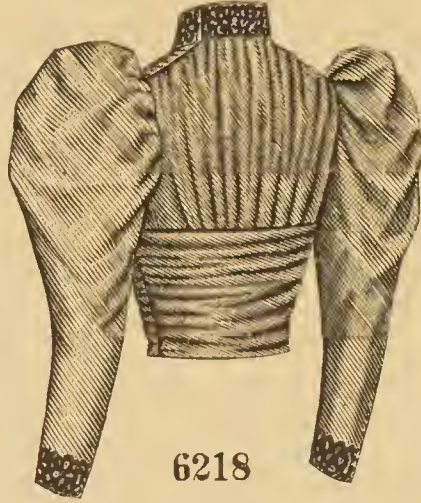


6218



6218

Front View.



6218

Back View.

MISSSES' EMPIRE WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 613.)

We have pattern No. 6230 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress of one material for a girl of eight years, will need four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' JACKET OR
BLAZER.

(For Illustrations see Page 610.)

is pictured in this jacket at figure No. 528 B in this magazine.

A misses' Summer wardrobe is incomplete without a jacket or blazer, which is now made fanciful by the addition of a Derby collar. The jacket is here shown made of red serge. The loose fronts may close at the bust with a single button and button-hole, or they may be worn open, as illustrated; they are stylishly reversed at the top by a rolling collar. The back is superbly conformed to the figure by side-back gores and a curving center seam. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders. The Derby collar, which is attached underneath the rolling collar, is in two sections that are deepest at the center of the back and flare widely at the front; it is arranged in three broad box-plaits at each side. The jacket may be made up without the Derby collar, if preferred. The rolling collar is covered with a facing of the material, which is continued to the lower edges of the fronts for underfacings. Pocket-welts are applied diagonally to the fronts, and their edges, as well as all the other edges of the jacket, are finished in true tailor fashion with two rows of machine-stitching.

A jacket of this kind may accompany a suit of storm serge to complete a fashionable toilette for travelling or mountain or seaside wear. The jacket will frequently be worn with a silk shirt-waist and Empire skirt, and may be developed in cloth, serge, flannel, cotton Bedford cord, piqué and other seasonable fabrics. A finish of one or two rows of machine-stitching is most approved.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE
WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 609.)

No. 6230.—Batiste and embroidery, with a trimming of insertion, produce a stylish effect in this dress at figure No. 532 B in this magazine.

The dress is here shown made of pink-and-white checked gingham. The full skirt is gathered at the top and depends from the round body, which is shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams, and closed at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. The short sleeves are very full, and their loose edges are trimmed with embroidered edging. The admired broad-shouldered effect is produced by



6206

Back View.

MISSSES' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 613.)

We have pattern No. 6250 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the jacket requires four yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6209

Front View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 614.)

with hems, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The coat sleeves have very full Empire puffs, and a circular collar and a standing collar are at the neck. The circular collar is shaped by a center seam and falls in full, rolling folds that result entirely from its ingenious shaping.

The mode is quaint and picturesque and will develop exquisitely in cloth or cloaking, and in any of the new colors, of which réséda, old-pink, Eminence, mousse, stone, dahlia and Venetian-green are the most fashionable. Velvet, Bengaline or Surah will unite beautifully with any seasonable woollen fabric in a garment of this kind, and fancy braid, machine-stitching, feather-stitching, ribbon, etc., may be applied for decoration in any pretty way.

We have pattern No. 6221 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the coat requires five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' EMPIRE WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 612.)

No. 6218.—This stylish waist is shown made of figured taffeta at figure No. 527 B in this DELINEATOR.

The waist is in this instance pictured made of green-gray dress goods. Its full front and full back and Empire girdle render it particularly becoming to immature figures. It has a body of lining, which extends to short basque depth, and is accurately fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the closing being made at the center of the front. The full front extends but a short distance below the bust, and is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams; the fulness is prettily disposed by gathers at the top and along the

shoulder and lower edges and is arranged upon a lining front, which is closely adjusted by single bust darts and extends to the same depth as the body lining. The short, full back is gathered to correspond with the front, and the lower edges of both the back and front are concealed by a broad wrinkled girdle formed of two sections, that are joined in a seam at the right side and gathered at the seam and ends, the gathers being tacked to stays, and the closing effected invisibly at the left side. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style and have but one seam; they are mounted upon smooth coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and for some distance at the upper side along the seam, the fulness drooping gracefully from the shoulders. Each wrist is tastefully trimmed with an encircling row of gimp, and similar trimming decorates the close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the left side.

The mode will develop attractively in plain and figured India silk, taffeta or plaid Surah, crépon, embroidered veiling, -cashmere and similar silken and woollen fabrics, and may be trimmed with lace, fine embroidery, soutache or fancy braid, galloon, Russian bands, etc., applied in any manner suggested by good taste. The sleeves and girdle may contrast widely with the remainder of the garment, with pleasing effect.

We have pattern No. 6218 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the waist will need four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 612.)

No. 6206.—This apron is shown made of nainsook and trimmed with edging and insertion at figure No. 525 B in this magazine.

The apron is here pictured made of cross-barred muslin. The skirt of the apron is extended at the front and back to form the bib, which is joined in short seams upon the shoulders and shaped in low Pompadour outline at the top. Three box-plaits are arranged in the bib at the center of the front, and one box-plait is made at each side of the closing, which is effected at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The box-plaits extend only to the waist-line and flare broadly below. The skirt is gathered between the front and backs at the waist-line and finished with bands, the ends of which are tacked to the sides of the bib. Plaited ends of ties are tacked to the back ends of the bands and arranged in a bow at the back. The free edges of the bib are daintily trimmed with embroidered edging set on under feather-stitched bands.

The mode will develop attractively in lawn, mull, cambric or fancy muslin, and may be trimmed with lace, insertion, embroidery

GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT, WITH CIRCULAR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 611.)

No. 6221.—By referring to figure No. 529 B in this magazine this coat may be seen made of light-tan serge.

Empire coats for girls have attained the popularity predicted for them in the early Spring and bid fair to remain preëminently the fashionable top-garment of the season. A stylish example of the Empire modes is here shown developed in light-weight tan cloth. A deep, square yoke forms the upper part of the coat; it is shaped by shoulder seams, and to the lower edge is joined the full lower-portion, which is shaped by under-arm seams and gathered at the center of the back and at each side of the closing. The front and lower edges of the coat are finished



Front Views.

6223

Back Views.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' BRETTELES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 614.)

or fancy bands. A pretty apron may be made of white mull, rows of insertion being placed between the box-plaits at the front.

We have pattern No. 6206 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the apron calls for five yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 613.)

No. 6209.—This pretty apron is shown made of nainsook and embroidered edging and trimmed with embroidery at figure No. 526 B in this DELINEATOR.

The apron is here pictured made of white nainsook and embroidered edging. The full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and narrow hems complete the back edges. It is gathered at the top and depends in free, graceful folds from the fanciful yoke, which consists of two front and two back portions joined in short seams on the shoulders and shaped in deep V outline at the top, and narrow band-sections which are joined to their upper edges and pass over the shoulders, crossing at the center of the front in surplice fashion. The band sections are cut from edging. A quaint and attractive air is given the apron by the addition of bretelles and caps cut from embroidered edging.

The caps are prettily narrowed to points at the ends, and each is arranged in a triple box-plait at the center. The bretelles pass over the shoulders, concealing the seams joining the bands to the fronts and backs of the yoke; they are stylishly broad upon the shoulders, where each is arranged in a triple box-plait; and a dart seam near each end causes their lower edges to curve prettily. The apron is closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons, and the plaited ends of sash-ties are secured at the waist-line to the sides of the skirt, the ties being bowed at the back.

The apron will develop attractively in lawn, mull, cross-barred muslin and plain and figured batiste, and may be trimmed with lace, insertion, embroidered bands or cotton braids in any way desired.

We have pattern No. 6209 in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age.

To make the apron for a girl of eight years, needs two yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, and two yards and seven-eighths of embroidered edging four inches and three-fourths wide. Of one material, it requires three yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' BRETelles.

(For Illustrations see Page 613.)

No. 6223.—Bretelles are the fashionable waist-garnitures of the day. They are plaited or gathered

on the shoulders and extend to the waist-line or about midway to that point, at the front and back. The several styles are here illus-

trated made of velvet. The long, box-plaited bretelles are arranged in five box-plaits. They are becomingly broad upon the shoulders and taper to points where they meet at the waist-line at the center of the front and back. The long, gathered

bretelles are even broader on the shoulders than the box-plaited ones and are gathered on the shoulders; their front and back ends are smooth and meet in a point at the center of the front and back. The short, gathered bretelles are a trifle narrower on the shoulders than the long, gathered bretelles; they rest upon the sleeves with pretty fullness from gathers on the shoulders, and their front and back ends taper to points and meet at the center of the front and back nearly half-way to the waist-line. The box-plaited, short bretelles are not quite as broad on the shoulders as the gathered, short bretelles, and the fullness in each is collected in five box-plaits. Their ends meet at the same point as the ends of the short, gathered bretelle.

Bretelles of the dress fabric or of silk or velvet of contrasting color will add greatly to the general good effect of a basque, round waist or Empire body, and a half-worn or old-style costume may be made to assume quite an air of newness with the aid of bretelles of either of these styles. Velvet, faille, Surah, Bengaline or changeable silk may be chosen for bretelles to accompany a basque of woollen texture, and lace or embroidery may be utilized when they

are to accompany a dress of nainsook, lawn, organdy, gingham, etc.

We have pattern No. 6223 in four sizes from six to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the gathered bretelle extending to the waist-line requires a yard and an eighth of material eighteen inches or more in width, or two yards and a fourth of lace edging six inches and three-fourths wide. The plaited bretelle extending to the waist-line needs a yard and three-eighths eighteen inches or more wide, or two yards and five-eighths of lace edging six inches and a fourth wide. The gathered bretelle extending to the bust calls for seven-eighths of a yard of material eighteen inches or more in width, or a yard and five-eighths of lace edging six inches wide. The plaited bretelle extending to the bust needs a yard and an eighth eighteen inches or more in width, or two yards and an eighth of lace edging

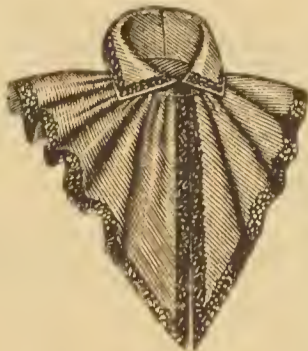
five inches and three-fourths wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DERBY COLLARS. (FOR WEAR OVER OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6242.—Fashionable top-garments for misses and girls are rendered fanciful by the addition of Derby collars, two styles of which, suitable alike for long coats, short jackets or three-quarter box coats or capes, are here shown made of cloth. Each collar has another collar that is fashionably high at the back and softly rolled all round, the ends flaring widely at

the throat. The Derby collars extend in a deep point nearly to the waist-line at the center of the front and back. One is arranged in



6242



6242



6242

Front Views.

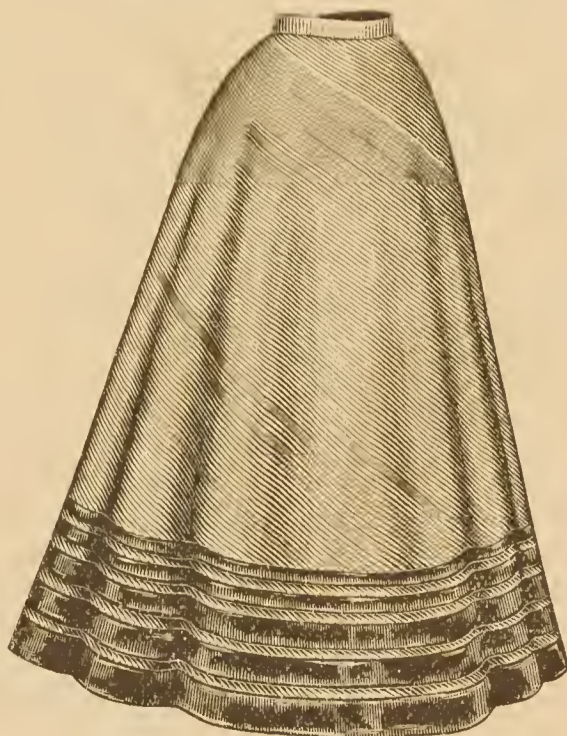


6242

Back Views.

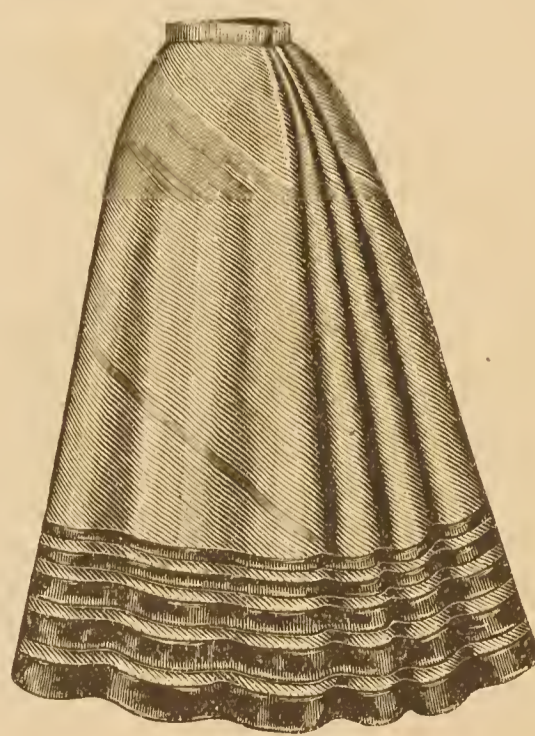
MISSES' AND GIRLS' DERBY COLLARS. (FOR WEAR OVER OUTSIDE GARMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6238

Side-Front View.



6238

Side-Back View.

MISSES' EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 615.)

four forward-turning plaits at each side of the front and in four backward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the back, and the other is gathered at the neck edge. Both collars are closed at the throat, and their edges are decorated with fancy braid. An interlining of canvas is used to stiffen the high collars, and the Derby collars are usually lined with silk.

These collars are just as frequently developed in velvet, shaded or rainbow silk or some other contrasting goods as they are in the jacket or coat material. Bands of ribbon, rows of braid, gimp, galloon or passementerie may supply the decoration, or a plain finish may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 6242 in five sizes from three to fifteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the plaited Derby collar requires a yard and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. The gathered Derby collar will need a yard and a half twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. Each collar needs a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



6240

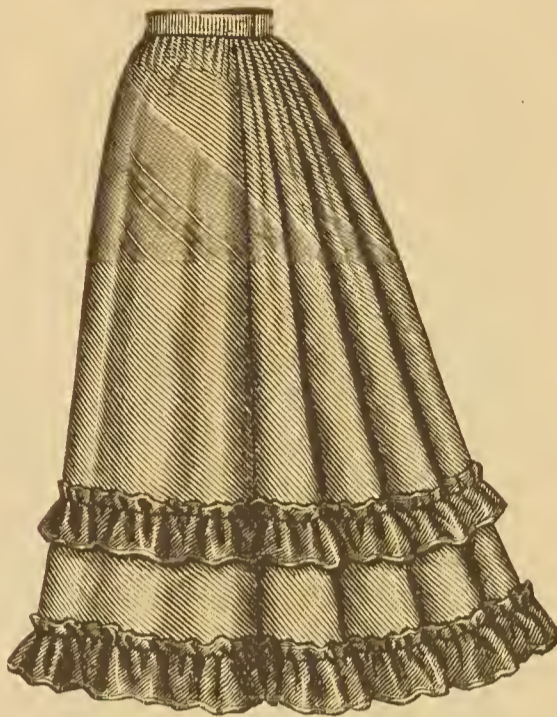
Side-Front View.

edge, which measures about three yards in the middle sizes. It is fashionably trimmed with two frills of satin ribbon placed several inches apart and gathered to form self-headings. A placket is finished at the center of the back, and the top is completed with a belt.

Woollens of all varieties are adaptable to the mode, and so are dainty cottons. Frills of lace or embroidered edging, rows of inscription, flounces, bias bands, silk or satin quillings, milliners' folds of the same or a contrasting material may provide the garniture, or a plain finish may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 6240 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt of one material for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and

a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6240

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' EMPIRE FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSSES' EMPIRE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 614.)

No. 6238.—This skirt unites the prominent features of the Empire and circular bell modes and is shown made of woollen goods of seasonable weight. It has straight back edges that are joined in a center seam, and a placket opening is finished above the seam. A smooth adjustment at the top at the front and sides is produced without the aid of darts, and two backward-turning plaits are laid at each side of the placket. The skirt flares fashionably at the bottom, where it measures about three yards and a quarter in the middle sizes. It is stylishly trimmed with five evenly spaced satin folds of graduated width. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The mode is suitable for storm serge, whipcord, camel's-hair, diagonal chevron, cashmere, challis, gingham, percale, cotton cr epon and all sorts of fashionable dress goods. The decoration may consist of rows of soutache or Hercules braid, milliners' folds or bands of silk or satin, graduated frills or rows of ribbon. A pretty decoration consists of rows of beading through which narrow ribbon is run.

We have pattern No. 6238 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt of one material for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' DRAWERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

These patterns are re-issued for the same reasons given under the heading of "Ladies' Drawers" on page 599 of this DELINEATOR. Each pattern furnishes two patterns for shaping the same style of drawers, one pattern having a curved lower edge and the other a straight lower edge; and the choice of either is a matter of taste.

No. 3391.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS.—These drawers are portrayed made of muslin. They are fashioned in the admired Knickerbocker style. A slash is made at each side to a sufficient distance from the top to allow for an opening, the front edge being faced and the back edge finished with an overlap. The fulness at the top is regulated by gathers, and the front and back are finished with bands, which are closed at the ends with buttons and button-holes. The lower part of each leg is slashed for some distance at the outside, one edge of the slash being finished with a narrow hem and the other with an overlap that is pointed at the top. The lower edge is gathered and finished with a band, which is closed with a button and button-hole and decorated with a frill of embroidered edging.

We have pattern No. 3391 in twelve sizes from four to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the garment requires a yard and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

No. 4655.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' DRAWERS.—Fine white muslin was employed in the construction of these drawers. The top is gathered and finished with a band at the back and front, the bands closing at the sides with button-holes and buttons above slashes made in the sides of the garment for some distance from the top. The edges of the slash may be finished with underfacings, or with bindings of tape. For greater security the front band may be extended about the waist. The legs are trimmed with a frill of edging headed by a cluster of tucks.

We have pattern No. 4655 in twelve sizes from five to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the garment requires a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3391

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS.

(For Description see this Page.)



4655

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' DRAWERS.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSSES' EMPIRE FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6240.—This skirt is a particularly graceful example of the Empire modes and is portrayed developed in plain woollen dress goods. It consists of a front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a back-gore. The top is slightly gathered at the front and sides and closely at the back, and the skirt falls in full flutes or folds at the back and sides and spreads to the lower

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES NOS. 533 B AND 534 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 533 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6239 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 619 of this DELINEATOR.

A very quaint gown for a wee maiden is here pictured made of ceil vailing and silk in a deeper shade. The dress is simply shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams, and is gathered at the top and joined to a round, shallow yoke of silk, which is closed at the center of the back with button-holes and small buttons. A picturesque effect is produced by double Bertha-bretelles, which are included in the seam joining the yoke to the dress, the lower bretelle being cut from silk. At the neck is a standing collar, and the lower edge of the skirt is prettily trimmed with two rows of ribbon. The full puff sleeves are finished with deep frills of the material, the joining of the frills being concealed by a band of ribbon arranged in a dainty bow at the outside of the arm.

The dress will develop prettily in challis, crépon, cashmere, dotted vailing, gingham, chambray, embroidered or hemstitched



FIGURE No. 533 B.

FIGURE No. 534 B.

FIGURE No. 533 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6239 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 534 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6222 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)



6229

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPY-RIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 619.)

flouncing or dimity. Well considered arrangements of fancy braid, embroidered braids, lace, embroidered edging or feather-stitching may provide the decoration.

FIGURE No. 534 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6222 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and is given a different portrayal on page 617 of this magazine.

The serviceable little dress is here shown developed in navy-blue serge and prettily trimmed with white braid. It has a full, round skirt, which is decorated at the bottom with three rows of narrow white braid, and is gathered at the top to fall from the round waist in free folds. The waist is arranged over a

smooth body-lining and has square-yoke upper-ports, which are joined in seams on the shoulders and closed with button-holes and

buttons at the center of the back. The full lower-ports are joined in under-arm seams and are prettily disposed by gathers at the top and bottom; they droop softly in blouse fashion, and the gathers at the lower edge are concealed by a belt of wide white braid, which is closed invisibly at the center of the back. Short Empire puffs that reach barely to the elbow are arranged over the coat sleeves, and each wrist is tastefully decorated with four encircling rows of narrow braid. The yoke is trimmed with cross-rows of narrow braid, and two rows of similar braid decorate the standing collar.

The mode is particularly well adapted for the development of Summer goods, such as gingham, percale, chambray, batiste and embroidered and Bulgarian flouncing; and suitable decoration may be chosen from among the numerous embroidered laces, fancy tuckings, edgings, cotton braids, gimps, etc., now offered in the shops.

FIGURE No. 535 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 617.)

FIGURE No. 535 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6200 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from one-half to six years of age, and is shown in two views on page 620.

Many of the fashionable garments for little folks

display the short waist and full sleeves of the Empire styles, and very becoming these quaint modes are to youthful figures. The coat here represented developed in white serge is an attractive Empire shape and displays the regulation short body shaped by shoulder and short under-arm seams, and a full skirt of stylish length that falls in soft folds from gathers at the top. The front and lower edges of the skirt are finished with hems, and the closing of the coat is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The joining of the body and skirt is concealed by a ribbon, which is prettily bowed at the center of the front, its long, fluttering ends falling low upon the skirt. The collar, which is a rolling style, with flaring ends, is decorated at the edge with feather-stitching; and round cuff-facings applied to the smooth sleeve-linings below the very full puff sleeves are each trimmed with two rows of



6229

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPY-RIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 619.)

The mode will be extremely popular for developing coats for general wear in cloth, serge, cashmere and plain and fancy dress goods of all varieties. A dressy top-garment may be made of Bengaline, and trimmed with ribbon and lace.

The hat is a large, flat shape in fancy straw.

FIGURE NO. 536 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 536 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6229 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and is represented differently developed on page 616 of this publication.



6222

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 620.)

The dress is one of the most picturesque modes lately offered for little girls and is here shown developed in China-blue cashmere and blue-and-white striped silk. The skirt is full, round and fashionably long; its lower edge is finished with a deep hem, and the skirt falls in natural folds from the body, to which it is joined. The body has a center-front of striped silk that appears with unique effect between side-fronts of the plain material; and center-backs that are arranged to correspond with the center-front between side-backs. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Included in the side-front and side-back seams are bretelles that are broad on the

FIGURE NO. 537 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 618.)

FIGURE NO. 537 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 6231 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for little girls from one-half to eight years of age, and is shown in three views on page 618 of this magazine.

The dress is fashioned with the quaint simplicity of the old-time Gabrielle modes, and is here pictured made of figured piqué. It reaches to a becoming depth, and its shaping is accomplished by side-front, side-back and under-arm seams. The closing is made to a desirable depth at the center of the back, and the back edges of the backs are joined in a seam below the closing. Short, full puffs are arranged upon the coat sleeves, and the wrists are trimmed with embroidery. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with embroidery, and similar embroidery decorates the front of the dress, being applied along the side-front seams.

The dress is so simple in construction that it will prove a favorite with mothers who have several little ones to sew for. It will make up attractively in challis, cashmere or flannel, and also in chambray, gingham, percale and similar washable fabrics. Lace, embroidery, feather-stitched bands or ribbon may be applied to simulate a yoke, and frills of embroidery may supply a foot trimming. A dainty gown may be fashioned from white China silk and trimmed with Breton lace, which may fall in



6222

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 620.)

shoulders and narrowed slightly toward the ends, which reach about midway to the waist-line at the front and back. The bretelles are gathered to fall with becoming fulness over full Empire puffs arranged upon the coat sleeves. The close-fitting standing collar is made of striped silk, and two Empire bows of satin-edged ribbon decorate the front of the dress at the waist-line.

The artistic little dress will make up attractively in lawn, nainsook, chambray, organdy, French flannel, challis, dimity, Canton crêpe and many other fashionable woollens and cottons. The mode is specially adapted to combinations, and will also develop charmingly in embroidered and tucked nainsook flouncing, Bulgarian embroideries, plain and embroidered batiste, etc. Ribbon, braid, lace, feather-stitching, embroidery or frills of the material may be used

for decoration, or a simple completion may be chosen. Rows of beading with ribbon drawn through will also form a pretty trimming.



FIGURE NO. 535 B.

FIGURE NO. 535 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6200 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE NO. 536 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6229 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 616 and 617.)



FIGURE NO. 536 B.

ascades along the side-front seams.

FIGURE NO. 538 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 618.)

FIGURE NO. 538 B.—This consists of a Little Girls' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 6215 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is differently represented on page 620 of this magazine. The dress pattern, which is No. 6058 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The apron almost wholly conceals the dress over which it is worn, and is here pictured made up in fine white nainsook. It has a full, round skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and gathered at the top to fall in pretty folds from the short body. The body is shaped in slightly low, round outline at the top, is adjusted by shoulder seams and is laid

in three tiny box-plaits at the center of the front. Arranged upon the body are graceful bretelles, which are fashionably broad upon the shoulders and are gathered to fall with pretty fulness over the sleeves. The ends of the bretelles pass into the seam joining the skirt to the body at the front and back, and their free edges are trimmed with narrow frills of the material. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The short puff sleeve is made with pretty fulness, which is gathered at the top and drawn in closely a little above the lower edge by two rows of shirring; the shirrings are tacked to stays underneath, and the lower edge, which forms a pretty frill, is trimmed with a tiny ruffle of the material. A drooping frill decorates the upper edge of the body, and tic-strings starts from the sides and are bowed at the center of the back to draw the fulness at the back as closely as desired.

The little dress, which is made of red cashmere, has a full front and back shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and falls with pretty fulness from a shallow, pointed yoke. The dress is closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons, and at the neck is a

standing frill and a cording of the material. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands, from which dainty frills droop prettily over the hands.

The apron is dainty in design and desirably protective to the gown worn beneath. It may be developed in lawn, nainsook, Swiss, barred muslin or, in fact, any of the numerous fabrics usually devoted to garments of this kind. Lace, embroidery, feather-stitched bands, tucks or insertion will contribute pretty decoration. The dress will make up attractively in cashmere, serge, challis or any preferred variety of washable goods.

FIGURE No. 539 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 619.)

FIGURE No. 539 B.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 6236 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is shown in two views on page 620 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 2989 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four

sizes from one to seven years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The coat bears a striking resemblance to the picturesque Empire modes, and is here shown made up for a golden-haired lassie in mauve serge and Surrah. It has a full skirt, which reaches to the ankles and is finished at the front and lower edges with hems. The skirt is gathered at the top and joined to a rather short body, the back of which is cut away at the center to present a fanciful lower outline. Arranged upon the body are very full bretelles that stand out broadly on the shoulders and are narrowed gradually toward the ends, which extend below the body at the front and back. The bretelles are decorated with two rows of fancy braid, and a row of similar braid trims the free edges of the rolling collar, which has flaring ends. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth linings, which are covered below the sleeves with round cuff-facings trimmed with encircling rows of fancy braid.

The cap matches the coat and consists of a front and circular crown. The front is gathered at its back edge and sewed to the crown, and its ends are joined in a short seam at the center of the back. A tiny ruching sewed underneath the front forms a pretty framing for the face, a large rosette of baby ribbon ornaments the top, and ribbon ties are bowed under the chin.

The coat is quaint and picturesque and will develop attractively in all sorts of light-weight cloths and coatings, dress goods, etc. Silk and velvet will unite handsomely, or either of these fabrics may be used in combination with any seasonable variety of wool goods. The cap may match or contrast with the coat.

FIGURE No. 540 B.—INFANTS' ROBE.

(For Illustration see Page 621.)

FIGURE No. 540 B.—This illustrates an Infants' robe. The pattern, which is No. 6232 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in one size, and may be seen differently trimmed on page 621.

The robe is here shown made up for christening wear in the finest French nainsook and lace insertion, with an elaborate garniture of Valenciennes lace and ribbon. It has a full, round skirt of



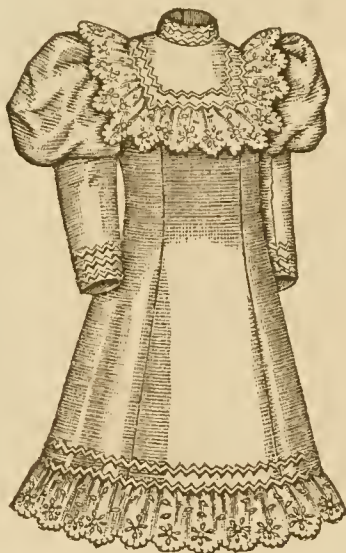
FIGURE No. 537 B.



FIGURE No. 538 B.

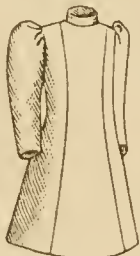
FIGURE No. 537 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6231 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 538 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Childs' Dress No. 6058 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Little Girls' Apron No. 6215 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 617.)



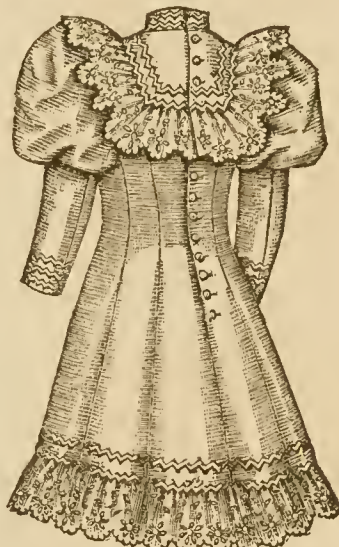
6231

Front View.



6231

View without Puffs.



6231

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS, GORED TO THE SHOULDER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 620.)

the customary length, and a rather short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The skirt is gathered at the top to fall in full folds all round. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands of lace insertion, from which frills of lace fall daintily; and a drooping frill of lace is at the neck. The lower edge of the robe is trimmed with a frill of lace, and a cascade of similar lace forms an elaborate decoration for the front from the neck to the frill at the bottom, the cascade widening gradually toward the bottom. Dainty loops and ends of ribbon are arranged along the edges of the cascade.

No material is too fine, no garniture too dainty for infants' robes, which are often made of the handsomest embroidered flouncing, India silk or the sheerest nainsook or French batiste. Florentine, Valenciennes or fine torchon lace, Swiss embroidery, drawn-work, feather-stitched bands or ribbon may contribute the garniture, being applied either simply or elaborately, as preferred.

FIGURE No. 541 B.—INFANTS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 622.)

FIGURE No. 541 B.—This consists of an Infants' cloak and cap. The cloak pattern, which is No. 6246 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in one size, and is shown in two views on page 622 of this *DELINEATOR*. The cap pattern, which is No. 2174 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in one size, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The cloak is here pictured daintily developed in baby-blue cashmere, with ribbon quillings and lace for decoration. It has a full, round skirt of regulation length, finished at the front and lower edges with hems and gathered at the top to fall in natural folds from the short, round body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made with pretty fullness at the top, and the wrists are trimmed with upturning bands of lace. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar, and a gathered Derby collar, which falls in a deep point at the center of the front and back and is fashionably broad upon the shoulders. The front and lower edges of the Derby collar are decorated with ribbon ruchings, and the lower edge is further ornamented with a drooping frill of lace. The standing collar is trimmed with a tiny ruching of lace.

The cap matches the coat. The front fits the head closely, its ends are joined in a center seam, and its back edge is gathered and sewed to a circular crown. The cap is decorated at the top with a lace pompon, a lace ruching forms a pretty face trimming, and ribbon ties are bowed under the chin.

A serviceable cloak for an infant's daily outing may be developed by the mode in serge or flannel, and a richer garment may be made of Ottoman, corded silk, Bengaline or Surah. All sorts of dainty garnitures, such as ribbon, *point de Gène* or *point d'Irlande* lace, feather-stitching, etc., may be applied in as lavish a manner as desired. The cap will usually match the cloak.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 616.)

No. 6229.—Striped silk is united with plain cashmere in this pretty dress at figure No. 536 B in this magazine, with ribbon for garniture.

China-blue gingham and all-over embroidery are here daintily associated in the gown, and embroidered edging and small buttons provide the decoration. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and depends in free, graceful folds from the picturesque body. The body has side-fronts and side-backs which meet in under-arm and short shoulder seams; they flare broadly from the waist-line, and reveal effectively a smooth center-front and center-backs of all-over embroidery. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back, and at the neck is a standing collar of all-over embroidery prettily trimmed at the top with a standing frill of embroidered edging. Very full Empire puffs are arranged over the coat-shaped sleeves; they stand out broadly from the shoulders and extend almost to the elbows, and each wrist is prettily decorated with a drooping frill of embroidered edging. A quaint air is given the gown by the addition of gathered bretelles having square ends; they are included in the seams joining the center-front and center-backs to the side portions and extend midway to the waist-line at the front and back, and are very broad upon the shoulders, where they fall gracefully over the Empire puffs. The loose edges of the bretelles are trimmed with embroidered edging, and a row of tiny pearl buttons is ornamentally placed upon each seam below the bretelles.

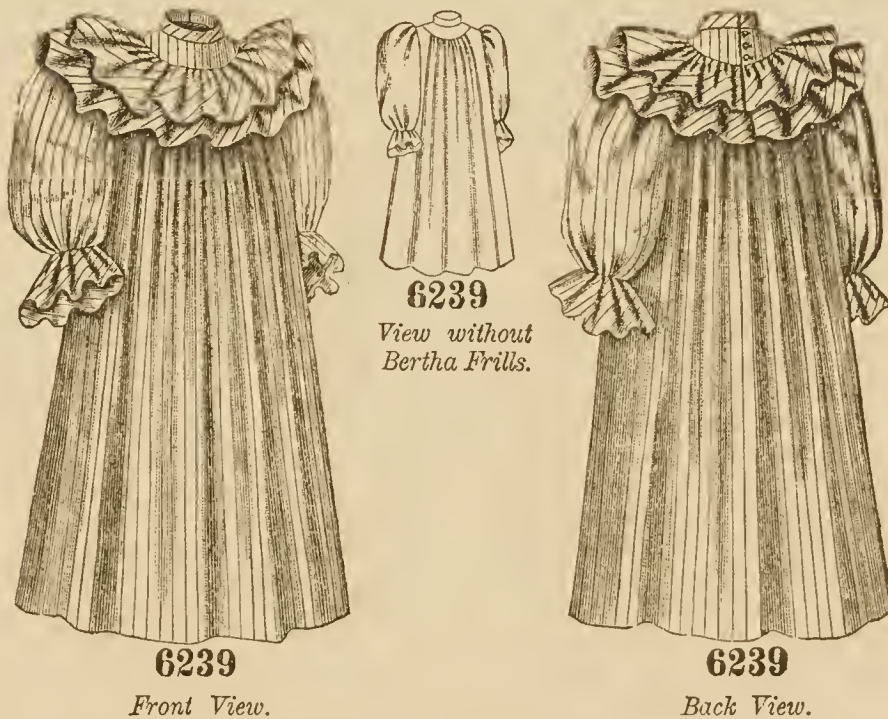
The little gown is so simple in construction and so unaffectedly pretty that it cannot fail to become very popular. It will develop charmingly in embroidered batiste, Bulgarian flouncing, silk gingham, percale, lawn, mull and organdy, and two-toned embroidery, fine lace or insertion or cotton braids will form attractive garnitures. Challis, vailing crépon and other soft woollens are also adaptable to this fashion. A dainty gown may be developed by the mode in French organdy showing tiny pink buds strewn carelessly upon its surface; the skirt may be trimmed above the hem with three rows of lace insertion, under which are run bands of pink satin ribbon. The center front and back may be crossed with spaced rows of narrow insertion overlaid with ribbon, a bow of which is saucily placed at the back of the standing collar. The bretelles may be edged with lace, and the sleeves trimmed at the wrists with frills of lace headed by bands of insertion. A gown may be made of cream China silk and green velvet, the latter being used for the bretelles, collar and sleeve facings below the puffs.

We have pattern No. 6229 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, will need four yards and a half of gingham twenty-seven inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-



FIGURE No. 539 B.—LITTLE GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Little Girls' Coat No. 6236 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Child's Cap No. 2989 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 618.)



6239

Front View.



6239

View without Bertha Frills.

6239

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 620.)

eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

dress requires four yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 617.)

No. 6222.—A different development of this dress is shown at figure No. 534 B in this magazine, navy-blue serge being the material selected, with white braid for garniture.

The dress is here pictured made of spotted wash goods, and introduces pleasingly the graceful blouse effect which is always so popular for children. The full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it depends in free, graceful folds from the round waist, which is arranged upon a smooth high-necked body-lining fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back. The waist has a square-yoke upper-portion, which is shaped by shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The lower portions are gathered at the top and bottom and sewed to the body lining a little above the waist-line, the fulness drooping in graceful blouse fashion. The gathered lower edge is concealed by the belt, which finishes the waist, and is closed invisibly at the center of the back. A quaint old-time air is given the gown by the short Empire puffs, which extend almost to the elbow of the coat-shaped sleeves; they are gathered



6236

Front View.



6236

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 621.)



6200

Front View.

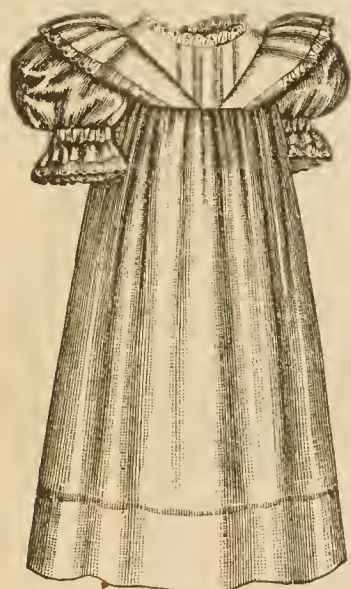


6200

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 621.)



6215

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 622.)

Very pretty dresses may be developed by the mode in chambray, gingham, embroidered batiste, dimity, all-over embroidery and percale; and lace insertion, embroidered edging, fancy cotton braids and ribbon afford tasteful decorations. A dainty dress may be fashioned by this mode of pink batiste, the yoke being overlaid with upright rows of insertion separated by a fine beading; the belt will be overlaid with wider insertion, and two rows of the same dainty trimming will be inserted in the skirt, pink baby ribbon being run through the beading in every instance. Another charming gown may be made of white China silk showing heliotrope sprigs in conjunction with velvet to match the design. The velvet may be used for the collar and puffs.

We have pattern No. 6222 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the

develop prettily in plain, striped or figured piqué, Marseilles, percale, gingham, chambray and fine cambric, and may be trimmed with lace edging and insertion, fancy cotton braids, fancy bands, embroidery, etc., applied in any manner suggested by good taste. A pretty holiday frock may be developed in cotton Bedford cord trimmed with cotton braid.

We have pattern No. 6231 in nine sizes for little girls from one-half to eight years of age. To make the dress of one material for a girl of five years, needs three yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 619.)

No. 6239.—A pretty combination of light vailing and dark silk is portrayed in this dress at figure No. 533 B in this magazine, with narrow ribbon for garniture.

The dress is fashioned with the quaintness which characterizes little folks' gowns this season, and is here shown made of fine

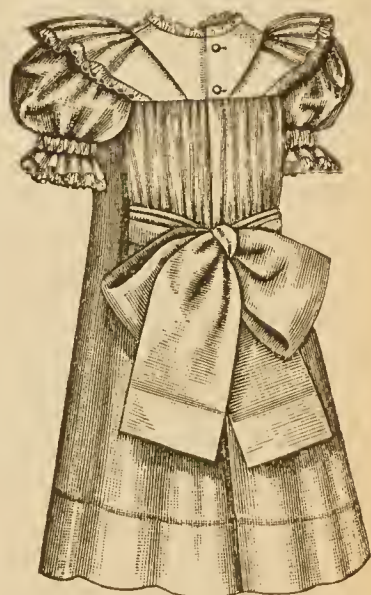
LITTLE GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS. (GORED TO THE SHOULDER.)

(For Illustrations see Page 618.)

No. 6231.—This dress is also shown at figure No. 537 B in this DELINEATOR.

The dress is here pictured made of white piqué and trimmed with Hamburg edging and braid. It resembles the Gabrielle modes, which some years ago were so popular for children, and is shaped by side-front and side-back gores extending to the shoulders. The center-front is narrow, and the backs are joined in a short seam below the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes. The dress flares prettily toward the lower edge and is attractively trimmed with a frill of Hamburg edging headed by two rows of braid. A square yoke is simulated by a frill of embroidered edging and two rows of braid, and the close-fitting standing collar is trimmed with two encircling rows of braid. A very quaint air is given the gown by the addition of full Empire puffs to coat-shaped sleeves, the puffs extending nearly to the elbows. The wrists are prettily decorated with three spaced rows of braid.

Dresses of this kind will



6215

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 622.)

striped gingham. The front and back, which are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams, are disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top and are joined to a shallow, round yoke shaped by shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and tiny buttons. Included in the seam joining the yoke and dress are two Bertha frills of unequal depth; the frills are gathered at their upper edges and stand out all round with picturesque fulness and rise high above the full sleeves. The sleeves are gathered

mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep-cuff effect and attractively faced with velvet. A quaint old-time air is given the coat by the addition of gathered bretelles of velvet, which are broad upon the shoulders and are narrowed becomingly to the ends. The portions of the body between the bretelles are tastefully faced with velvet. At the neck is a rolling collar of velvet having flaring ends, and at the throat is placed a bow of ribbon, the ends falling almost to the edge of the coat.

The mode will develop attractively in Bengaline, Surah, lady's-cloth, camel's-hair and Henrietta cloth, and may be trimmed with lace, feather-stitching, fancy braids, galloon, gimp and passe-menterie. A handsome coat may be made of *vieux-rose* Bengaline combined with velvet of a deeper hue; the bretelles are made of fine *point de Gène* lace, and the silk cuff-facings are also overlaid with the same delicate trimming.

We have pattern No. 6236 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the coat for a girl of five years, needs three yards and an eighth of cashmere forty inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 620.)

No. 6200.—This stylish coat may be observed made of serge and trimmed with feather-stitching and ribbon at figure No. 535 B in this magazine.

The coat is fashioned with the picturesqueness peculiar to Empire modes and displays the regulation short-waisted effect. It is here shown made of violet cloth. It extends to the fashionable length and has a full skirt, which is hemmed at its front and lower edges and gathered at the top to fall in full, graceful folds from the short body to which it is joined. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop in graceful fashion over round cuff-facings of the material applied to the coat-shaped linings. At the neck is a deep rolling collar mounted on a narrow band. The short-waisted effect is emphasized by plaited bands of ribbon, which conceal the joining



at the top and bottom and finished with frills that are deepest at the back of the arm, the seam joining the frill to the sleeve being finished with a binding. At the neck is a narrow standing collar. If preferred, the dress may be made up without the Bertha frills, as shown in the small engraving.

The little dress will develop attractively in a variety of materials, among the most appropriate of which may be mentioned chambray, lawn, percale, dimity, Canton *crêpe*, French gingham, nainsook and all sorts of seasonable woollens. The decoration may consist of lace, embroidery, feather-stitching, fancy braid, ribbon, etc., or a simple completion will suffice.

We have pattern No. 6239 in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age. To make the dress of one material for a girl of five years, will require six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 540 B.—INFANTS' ROBE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6232 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 618.)

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 620.)

No. 6236.—Serge and Surah are charmingly united in this coat at figure No. 539 B in this magazine, braid providing pretty decoration.

The picturesque little coat is here illustrated made of mode cashmere and golden-brown velvet, ribbon being used for decoration. It has a short body, which is adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams, and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The body is deepest at the center of the front, and shortens gradually toward the center of the back. Depending from the body is a full skirt, which is gathered at the top and shaped to accommodate the lower outline of the body; it is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and narrower hems finish the front edges. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and are



6232

Front View.

6232

6232

Back View.

INFANTS' ROBE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 622.)

of the skirt and body, and the ends of which disappear beneath huge rosettes of ribbon placed at each side of the center of the back and over the closing.

Cloth, serge, flannel and light-weight woollens of all fashionable varieties will make dainty cloaks of this kind. The mode is especially adapted to combinations of color and texture, and braid, velvet ribbon, folds, stitching, etc., may provide the decoration.

We have pattern No. 6200 in seven sizes for little girls from one-half to six years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years,

the garment requires five yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 620.)

No. 6215.—Nainsook is the material shown in this little apron at figure No. 538 B in this magazine.

The apron is here pictured made of white nainsook and trimmed with narrow lace, and is dainty enough to overcome the childish aversion to wearing these serviceable garments. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and narrowly at the back edges, and is gathered at the top to fall in free, graceful folds from the deep, square yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams, and in low, round outline at the top, the closing being made at the center of the back with button-holes and small pearl buttons. Three tiny box-plaits are arranged in the front at the center, and the neck edge of the yoke is trimmed with a standing frill of embroidered edging. The short puff sleeves are very full and are shirred near the lower edge to form a drooping frill about the arm; the shirrings are tacked to stays, and the frills are decorated with embroidered edging. A quaint old-time air is given the apron by the addition of Bertha-like bretelles, which are very broad upon the shoulders, where they are also very full, and are narrowed becomingly at the ends, which pass into the seam joining the yoke to the skirt. The bretelles are prettily edged with embroidery. The plaited ends of broad sashes are fastened to the skirt under the arms and arranged in a bow at the back, the ends being widely hemmed.

The apron will develop prettily in plain, striped or cross-barred muslin, lawn, mull, gingham and chambray, and may be trimmed with lace, insertion, cotton braid, feather-stitched bands, etc. The bretelles may be made of Irish point lace or fine nainsook embroidery, with pretty effect. A dainty and becoming apron may be made of dimity and wide nainsook embroidery, which may form the bretelles.

We have pattern No. 6215 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the apron requires three yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

INFANTS' ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 621.)

No. 6232.—This handsome robe is shown made of fine nainsook and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon at figure No. 540 B in this DELINEATOR.

The robe is here pictured made of French nainsook and insertion and prettily trimmed with clusters of tucks, lace edging in two widths, lace insertion and ribbons. The short body is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The little shirt sleeves have but one seam and are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands of insertion decorated at the lower edge with drooping frills of the narrow edging. The round, full skirt is gathered at the top, except for a short distance across the front, and is joined to the body. It is prettily trimmed at the bottom with a frill of the wide edging, and two

bands of insertion separated by a cluster of fine tucks; and bands of insertion of graduated lengths, separated by clusters of tucks decorate the front of the skirt and waist with the effect of a Princess or robe front. The front decoration is framed at the sides by cascades of the wide edging, which terminate at the top of the second row of insertion from the lower edge under rosette-bows of baby ribbon; and a similar rosette is jauntily placed on each shoulder. The material is cut away beneath the front and skirt decoration to give a dainty effect. At the neck is a drooping frill of narrow lace.

Charming little robes will be developed by the mode in India silk, linen lawn, nainsook, batiste and fine cambric; and hemstitched tucks, fine embroidery, feather-stitched bands and beading will constitute the dainty trimming. An exceptionally dainty robe may be fashioned from India dimity. A hemstitched hem may finish the skirt and above it may be made several rows of drawn work separated by feather-stitching. The same decoration may be applied to the body.

Pattern No. 6232 is in one size, and, to make a robe like it, will require four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, and one-half yard of insertion about an inch and a half wide for the wristbands. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 541 B.—INFANTS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Infants' Cloak No. 6246 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 2174, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 619.)

INFANTS' CLOAK, WITH DERBY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

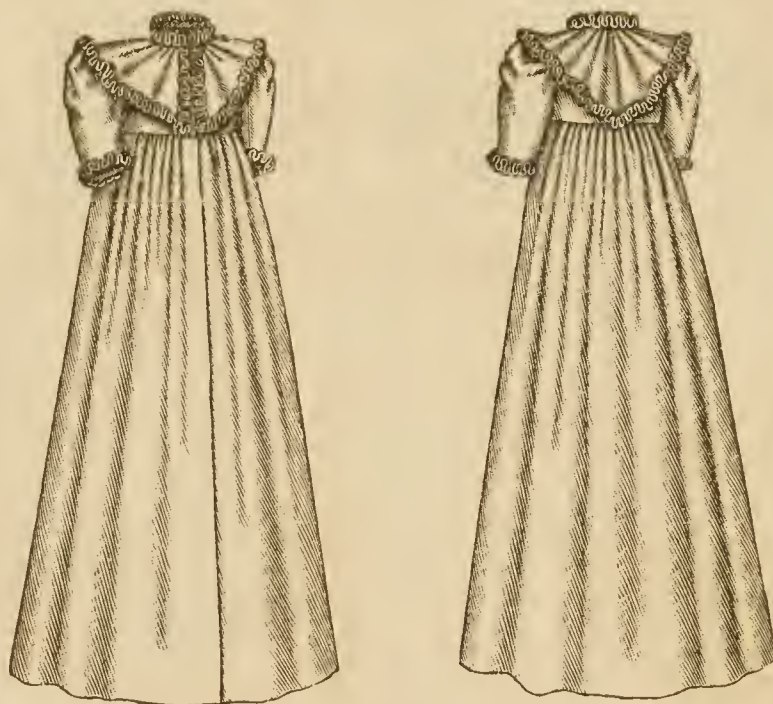
No. 6246.—At figure No. 541 B in this DELINEATOR this little cloak is shown made of cashmere and trimmed with lace and ribbon quillings.

This pretty little cloak, which is so charming in its simplicity, is here pictured made of white cashmere and tastefully decorated with silk feather trimming. The full skirt is of regulation length and is hemmed at the bottom and at the front edges. It is gathered at the top and depends in free, graceful folds all round from the short, round body, which is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The little sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style with one seam, and are gathered at the top to stand out broadly from the shoulders; and each wrist is tastefully adorned with a band of silk feather-trimming. A quaint air is given the cloak by the addition of a Derby collar, which extends in points to the lower edge of the body at the center of the front and back and falls with pretty fulness all round from gathers at the top. The free edges of this collar are tastefully outlined with feather trimming, and a band of similar trimming covers the standing collar.

Plain white or embroidered cashmere or flannel, Bengaline, Surah, eider-down, camel's-hair and all similar fabrics of either silken or woollen texture will develop charmingly by the mode, and they may be simply finished or elaborately decorated with lace and embroidery, as preferred. A handsome cloak of this kind may be fashioned from

cream-white Bengaline and Venetian point lace, which may be used for the Derby collar. Cooler and much simpler will be a cloak of white Marseilles. The Derby and standing collars and also the wrists may be trimmed with Hamburg embroidery.

Pattern No. 6246 is in one size, and requires four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



6246

Front View.

6246

Back View.

INFANTS' CLOAK, WITH DERBY COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Illustrated Miscellany.

STYLISH HATS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 623 and 624.)

The quaint 1830 fashions would be incomplete without the poke bonnet. Many of the Summer *chapeaux* show poke brims, whose lines are somewhat varied from the original shapes. The decoration on these hats is distributed in all sorts of ways, and it cannot be said that trimming at one point is considered in better taste than at another.

Gold lace, that is, gold net with lace woven at the edge, is a delicate texture, and is used extensively and always with good effect upon dressy hats.

Every blossom that grows, from the humblest field flower to the stateliest product of the nursery, is copied in silk, velvet and cloth, and given Nature's colors and shadings. These flowers are branched with and without foliage and are used in profusion upon the new hats.

Ribbons and laces are highly favored, but usually as associates of flowers; and feathers, too, have a considerable following.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is represented in medium-dark chip. The brim is edged with a quilting of lace, and the crown banded with ribbon, which is formed in a large bow front, a full bunch of tiny blossoms being arranged among the loops of the bow. The hat is simple and is a generally becoming shape.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' SMALL HAT.—A crown

high, sharply-pointed end, a fancy buckle holding the arrangement in place.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.—Poke hats are very becoming to rather full faces. A stylish poke is here pictured in light-tan chip. The brim is turned up at the back under a bunch of wild roses and leaves. At the left side is a great bow of golden-brown velvet ribbon held in place by a Rhinestone-and-ruby buckle, and in front stands a bunch of dark roses. A tan Tuxedo veil with brown chenille dots could be stylishly worn with a large hat of this kind.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—An exceptionally dressy sailor-hat is here shown in fancy black straw. The brim is turned up against the crown at the back, and in front is an Alsatian bow of réséda satin ribbon, which also bands the crown. The bow sustains a great bunch of brown-hearted daisies and cat-tails, which contribute a very

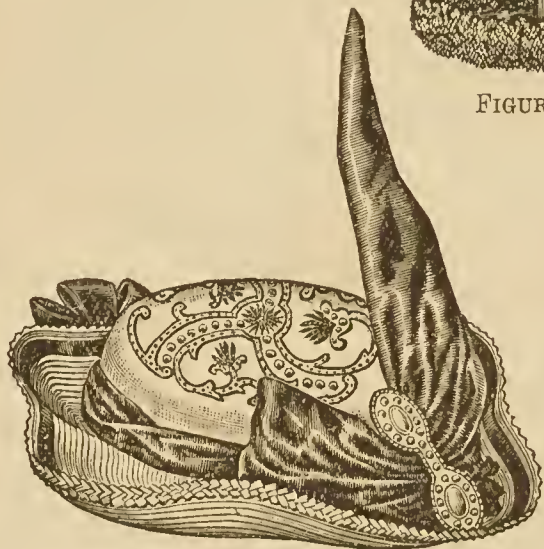


FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' SMALL HAT.

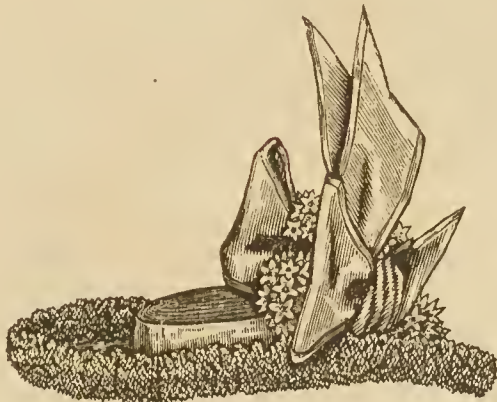


FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' HAT.

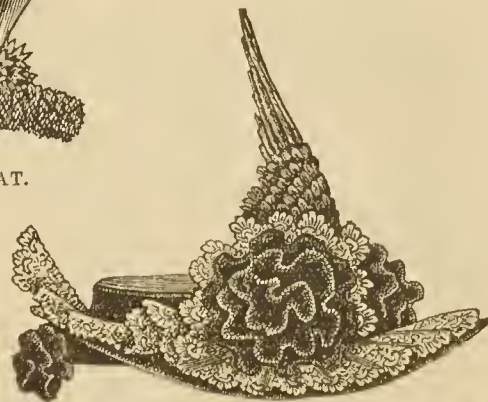


FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.

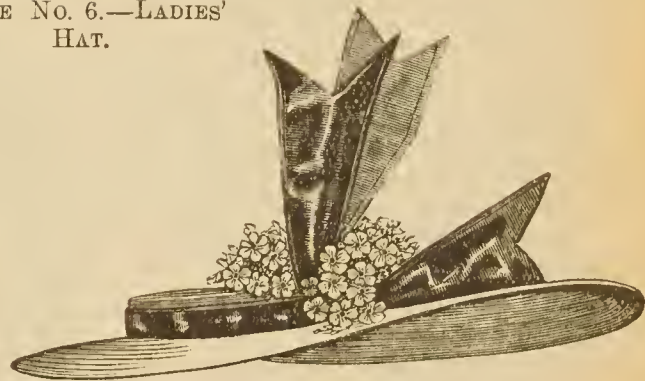


FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Stylish Hats," on Pages 623 and 624.)



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' HAT.

of gold-embroidered white *crépe de Chine* is united to a brim of white straw in this jaunty hat. Fancy straw braid edges the brim, which is rolled and bent in several places in suggestion of the Marquise hat. A bow of Eminence ribbon is placed over the tacking of the brim and crown, at the back, and a twist of the same ribbon encircles it. A band of ribbon also follows the edge of the brim on the inside, and in front stands a fancy disposal of Eminence silk—a flat loop and a

effective trimming. Either a dotted or a plain mixed veil may be worn with this hat.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' HAT.—Pretty for sea-shore or carriage wear is the hat here shown. The brim is edged with flowers, whose stems are carried upward toward the crown, which is similarly constructed, and banded with black satin ribbon.

In front is a very artistic arrangement of finely plaited white lace, and to the right of it stands a *pouf* and a tall leaf-shaped end of black velvet. A fancy pin is thrust through the lace, and from

the back of the lace appears a bunch of grasses. A bunch of flowers and leaves could take the place of the velvet and grasses, if preferred, the lace forming a support for the flowers.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—A jaunty little hat is here illustrated in white chip. The crown is low and square, the brim suggests a poke, and over it is frilled gold lace. A band of velvet encircles the crown and the brim is faced with the same. In front are two *choux* of Eminence velvet and lace, and between them stands a dark wing. At the back the brim is turned up under a smaller rosette of velvet, which completes the trimming of a pretty hat, that may be suitably worn with a church or calling gown.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—Very like a sailor-hat is the shape shown in this engraving. It is of light straw. The brim is broad and suggests a poke



FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' HAT.

in front, and the low crown is banded with black ribbon arranged in two standing and one flat-lying end in front, two bunches of fine yellow blossoms being disposed among the ends, with effective results. This simple hat may be assumed for general wear.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' HAT.—In this stylish hat the straw is open and lace-like and through it are reflected the colors in the trimming upon the face. The brim at the back is turned up under a bow of old-rose narrow grosgrain ribbon. On the crown is disposed a bow of wide grosgrain rib-



FIGURE No. 1.—FANCY YOKE.

(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 625.)

The hat could be appropriately worn with a shaded green and old-rose velours gown.

FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' HAT.—An admirable hat is here portrayed

in white straw. The brim is turned up in front under a rosette of green ribbon and is rolled up prettily at the back. In front stand two loops of straw matching the hat; the loops are lined with velvet, and between them are a loop of ribbon and shaded Eminence roses with leaves. At the right side a few leaves fall on the brim, and at each side of the back rises a black plume, whose ends curl toward the back. The hat is adjusted on a narrow head-band, which fits the head perfectly and keeps the hat in position.



FIGURE No. 10.



FIGURE No. 11.

FIGURES NOS. 10 AND 11.—GROUPS OF FEATHERS.

FIGURES Nos. 10 AND 11.—GROUPS OF FEATHERS.—Two pretty arrangements of ostrich feathers for hat trimmings are shown at these figures.

At figure No. 10 is pictured a lyre-shaped group suggestive of the Prince of Wales' feathers. The three lower feathers are branched in a row, and above rises a fourth feather, all the ends nodding forward. Such a group

would be effective upon an Empire poke bonnet.



FIGURE No. 12.—LADIES' HAT.

A dainty ornament is portrayed at figure No. 11. Two full tips form a foundation for three pompons on long stems. Almost any style of hat will admit of such an arrangement of feathers.

FIGURE No. 12.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is shaped in black straw. The brim rolls up at the back, droops at the side and is poked in front, and upon it, in front, is draped a section of light figured silk. A quilling of lace stands up round the crown, and in front are disposed two rosettes of lace. Two jet

pins are thrust through the silk drapery.

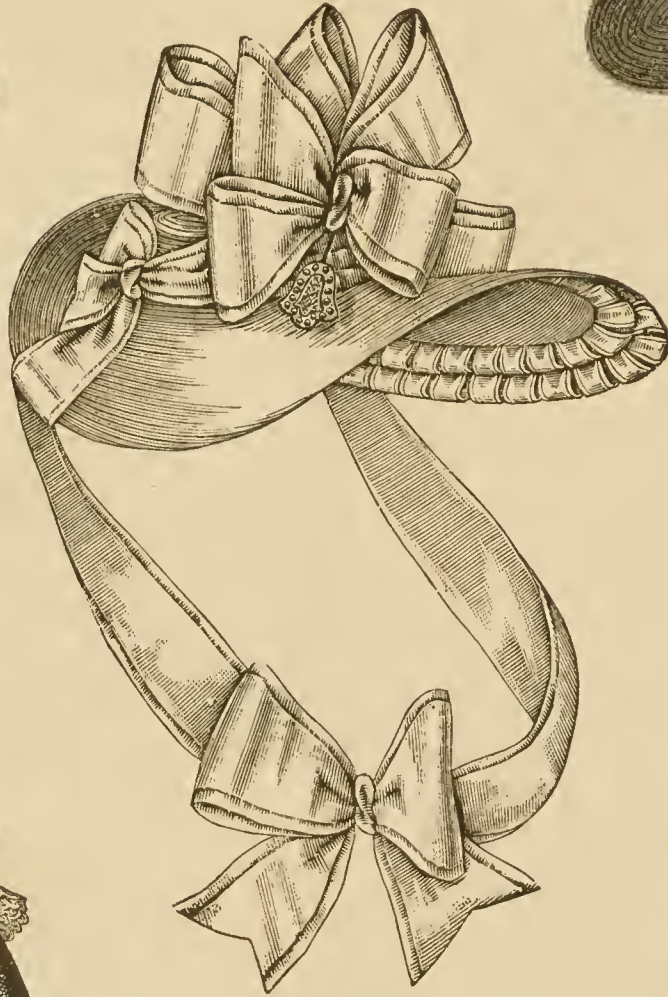


FIGURE No. 13.—LADIES' POKE HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Stylish Hats," on this Page.)

bon, whose ends project to the edge of the brim, which is bent in a peak at the center. The bow supports a bunch of shaded green silk poppies and their foliage and other flowers.

FIGURE No. 13.—LADIES' POKE HAT.—The effect of a ribbon decoration is represented in this pretty hat, which may suitably accompany a gown to be worn at a lawn or garden party. It is of white straw and has a wide poke brim, which is rolled upward at the back and is trimmed underneath near the edge with two rows of white satin ribbon loops. The crown is

FIGURE No. 2.—SHOULDER-CAPE. (For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 625.)



FIGURE No. 2.—SHOULDER-CAPE.

(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 625.)

banded with ribbon, and in front stands a many-looped bow of the ribbon. A handsome gold pin is thrust through the center of the bow, and strings fall from a small bow that is adjusted at each side of the crown and are tied in a bow under the chin or on the corsage.

sessing ordinary skill with the needle can arrange such a decoration. Silk scarfs, that are in reality fichus, adapt themselves perfectly to the Colonial styles of to-day, and are decidedly picturesque and charming.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 624 to 626.)

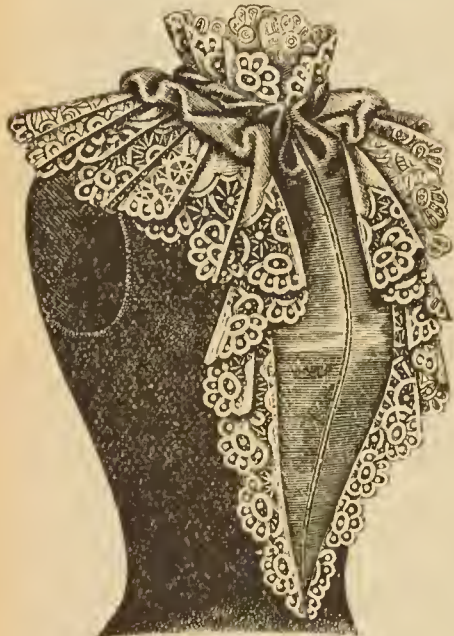
Last Summer's gowns may be transformed beyond recognition into very fashionable attire by adding some new accessories of ribbon or lace, a Derby collar to the waist of one gown, a Bertha

FIGURE No. 1.—FANCY YOKE.—A dainty yoke is here shown made of fine Valenciennes lace. From a standing collar depend two frills of lace, the upper one being much narrower than the lower one, both, however, presenting a rounding outline. On the shoulders are fanciful bows of wide white ribbon. The yoke is very youthful and becoming, and may be worn with a light or a dark gown in the evening.

FIGURE No. 2.—SHOULDER-

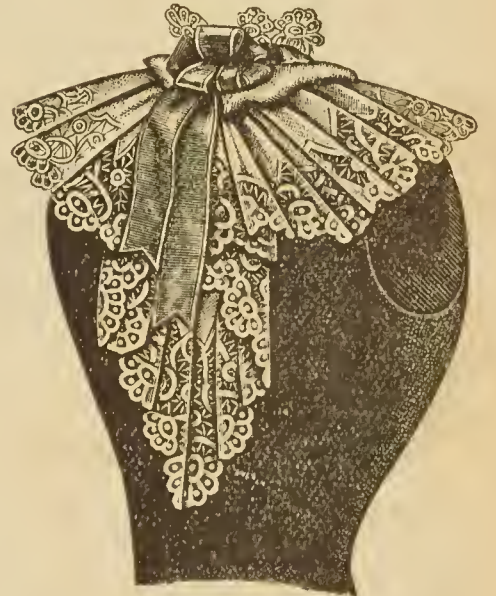


FIGURE No. 3.—CORSELET BODICE AND SLEEVES.



Front View.

FIGURE No. 4.—WAIST DECORATION.



Back View.

FIGURE No. 5.—WAIST DECORATION.

frill or bretelle to another, and a deep crush girdle to a third, and thus the wardrobe may be replenished, with much satisfaction. Most women have an aptitude for making these dainty little adjuncts.



FIGURE No. 6.—EMPIRE CRUSH GIRDLE.



FIGURE No. 7.—EMPIRE CRUSH GIRDLE.

CAPE.—A dainty cape for wear over an evening waist is here represented made of white *point de Gène* lace and *chiffon*. From a yoke of net a full cape-section of lace falls to just above

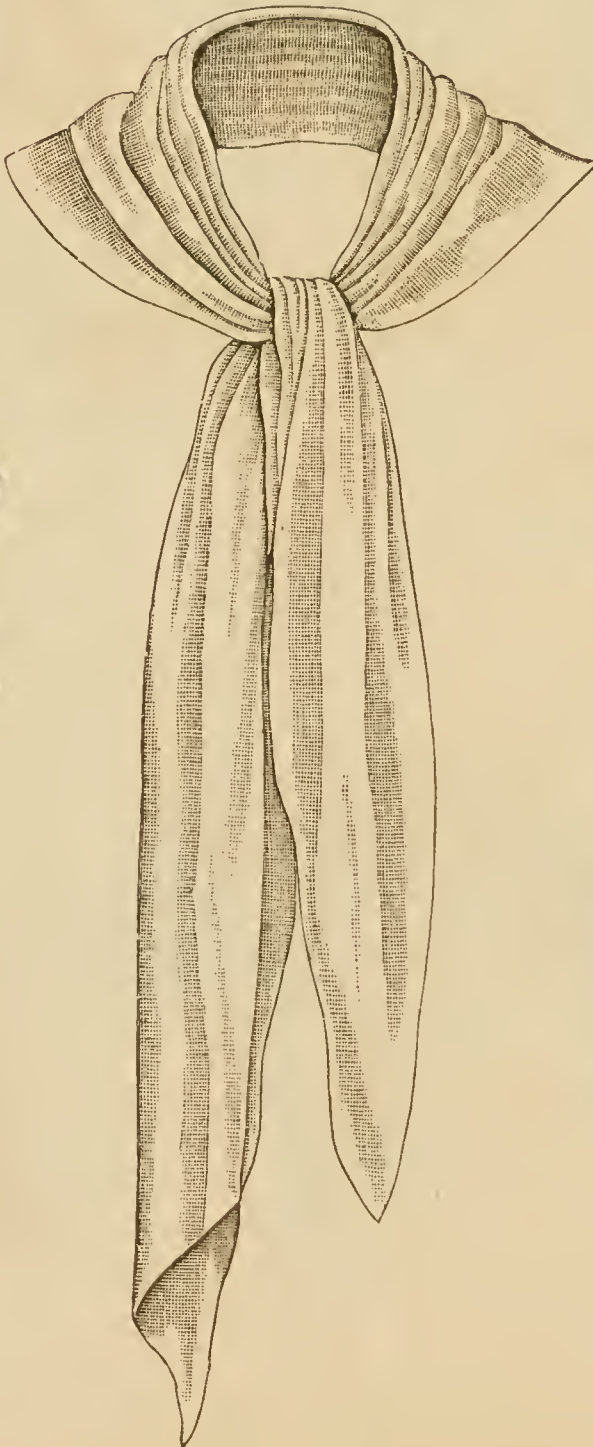
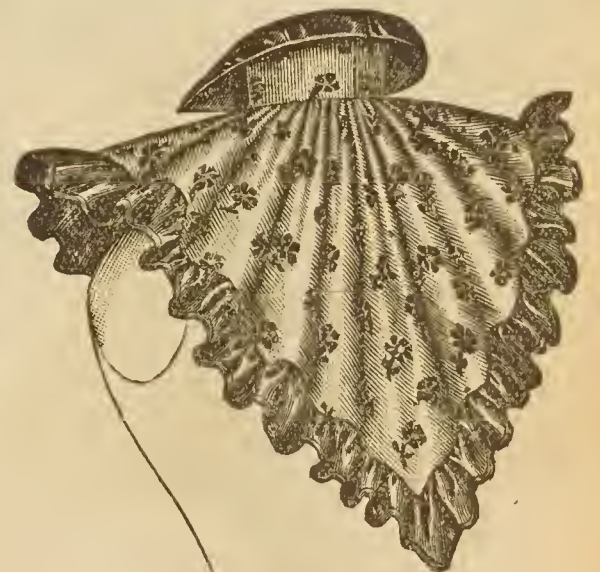


FIGURE No. 8.—LIBERTY SCARF.



Front View.

FIGURE No. 9.—DERBY COLLAR.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6110; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



Back View.

FIGURE No. 10.—DERBY COLLAR.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6110; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 626 and 627.)

A silk costume, that must of necessity do duty for daytime and evening wear, will gain a new air from a deep corselet bodice of lace accompanied by short, flowing sleeves, and any woman pos-

the natural waist-line, and between the yoke and cape section is inserted a puffing of *chiffon*. The standing collar is of lace. A cape of this kind will be especially becoming to a slender figure.

FIGURE NO. 3.—CORSELET BODICE AND SLEEVES.—This handsome bodice is made of wide cream-white Venetian point lace. It extends a short distance above the bust, and is fitted smoothly across the top and disposed in plaits at the waist-line. A narrow crush girdle of silk, such as is described at figure No. 7, encircles the waist. The sleeves are of lace gathered to a very narrow band, which may be easily adjusted about the arm's-eye and falls with flounce like fulness almost to the elbows.

to the waist-line in a point, with the effect of a plastron, the silk being disposed in a twist about the neck, which is finished with a standing collar of lace. The fronts are also edged with lace, which is extended from the back and gradually narrowed. A round bow of ribbon having short ends is placed at the back.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—EMPIRE CRUSH GIRDLES.—At figure No. 6 is shown a deep girdle made of dark silk. The ends are turned under and shirred to form frills, and a whalebone is adjusted at each side in a casing underneath to hold the girdle up.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—WAIST DECORATION.—White lace and pink silk are combined in this pretty decoration, of which a

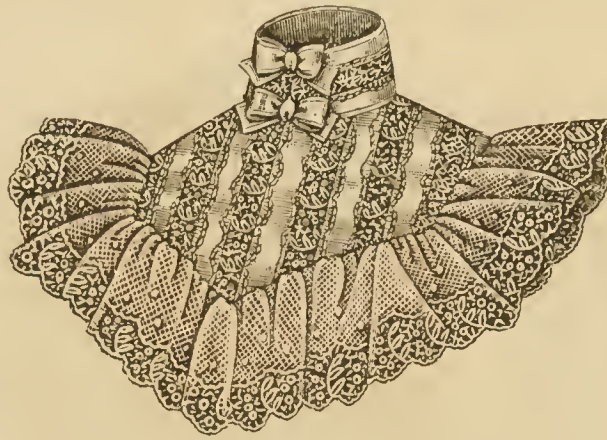


FIGURE NO. 12.—FANCY YOKE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6177; 3 sizes, small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

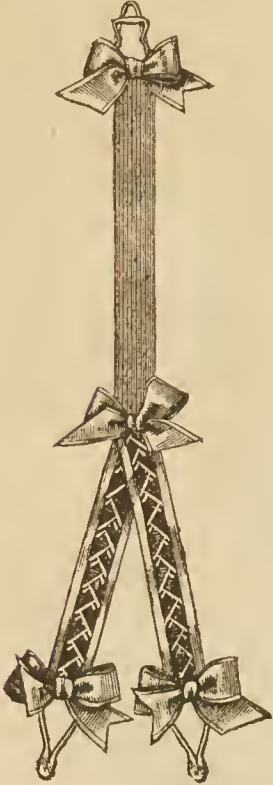


FIGURE NO. 11.—STOCKING SUPPORTER.



FIGURE NO. 13. FIGURE NO. 14.
FIGURES NOS. 13 AND 14.—BERTHA FRILL.



FIGURE NO. 15.—PARASOL COVER.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 627.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WRAP-CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6254; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cts.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6210; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6211; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Dress-making at Home," on Page 628.)

front view is given at figure No. 4 and a back view at figure No. 5. The back is formed of lace plaited to a point, and at the top a puffing is arranged. The fronts are made of silk and fall smoothly

The fulness resulting from the shirring falls in folds and wrinkles. A narrow girdle of the same kind is pictured at figure No. 7. The material is light silk, and the ends are likewise shirred and

boned. Narrow girdles are better adapted to short-waisted figures, while the deep girdle will apparently decrease the length of a very long waist.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LIBERTY SCARF.—This scarf is made of a square

ribbon formed in bows, a bow being also placed over the joining of the elastic and ribbon straps. These supporters are often preferred to garters and are very easily constructed.

FIGURE NO. 12.—FANCY YOKE.—This dainty yoke is made of



FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6207; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

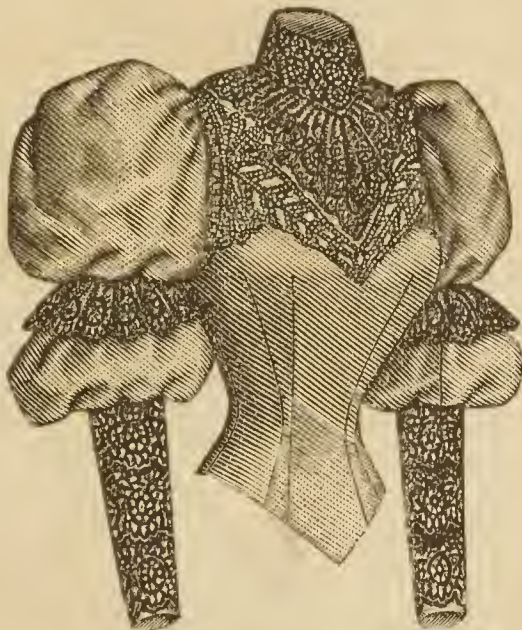


FIGURE NO. 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6118; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6023; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6253; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 628 and 629.)

of pale-blue *chiffon*. It is folded over cornerwise and simply knotted over the bust, the ends falling in points rather low on the skirt. Such a scarf may be worn either over the head in the evening when going to dances or like functions, or over a bodice of any color.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—DERBY COLLARS.—Two pretty styles of Derby collars are here represented by pattern No. 6110, price 5d. or 10 cents.

The collar shown at figure No. 9 is fashioned from tan faced cloth. It is plaited at the top to a stylish rolling collar, and is edged with a plaited frill of golden-brown satin ribbon. This collar may accompany either a cloth or silken gown.

At figure No. 10 is pictured a gathered Derby collar made of brocaded silk. At the neck is a high collar, which rolls over softly at the top. A ruffle of ribbon matching one of the colors in the brocade edges the Derby collar, which is exceptionally dressy and may appropriately accompany a gown of velours, grenadine or other stylish material.

FIGURE NO. 11.—STOCKING SUPPORTER.—A practical article is here shown. From a yellow silk elastic band depend two straps composed each of a narrow strip of blue ribbon applied to a wider one of yellow ribbon. The blue ribbon is fancy-stitched to the yellow with yellow silk. Metal attachments are secured to the top of the elastic band and to the ends of the ribbon straps with yellow

white silk and lace edging. Upon the yoke are applied vertical rows of *point de Gène* lace insertion. The yoke is pointed at the center of the lower edge, and about its edge is a full frill of lace. The standing collar is trimmed with a row of insertion and two small ribbon bows in front. A cotton, wool or silk gown may be adorned very effectively with a yoke of this kind. Pattern No. 6177, price 5d. or 10 cents, was used in the making.

FIGURES NOS. 13 AND 14.—BERTHA FRILL.—A front and a back view of a dainty Bertha frill are pictured at figures Nos. 13 and 14 respectively. The Bertha is made of Bourdon lace, which is gathered to a wide heliotropic satin ribbon, that is formed in fanciful bows on the shoulders and at the center of the back. In front is disposed a large bow, from which fall long ends. A plain bodice may be very tastefully decorated with a Bertha frill, which gives width to the shoulders and is generally becoming.

FIGURE NO. 15.—PARASOL COVER.—A novel idea is expressed in the parasol cover, which conforms to the 1830 modes. In this instance it is pictured made of white silk showing stripes in Dresden china colors. A puff is

formed at the top and bottom, and a small bow of white ribbon is tied below the lower puff and above the upper one. The handle of the parasol is of Dresden china, and on the stick is adjusted a great bow matching the silk.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 626 to 630.)

The flare in skirts is increasing despite the opposition it meets, and the clinging, trained skirt so generally worn last Summer has been consigned almost to forgetfulness, so changeful is Fashion.

Trimming is never absent from these skirts, and various applications are seen. When there are many gores, the trimming is often disposed along the seams to give prominence to the chief feature of the skirts. Otherwise the decoration is applied in encircling rows to the hip or to the waist-line, the latter arrangement being only correct when the skirt is intended for a tall figure.

It is only the exceptional waist which is worn *basque* fashion outside the skirt. In most cases the short, round-waist effect is preferred, as being strictly in accordance with the revival of early 19th century modes.

In sleeves the greater the volume at the top, the better the style; below the elbow, however, smoothness is desirable.

Even in Summer the elegant wrap has its uses, and when made of lace or some equally light fabric, its weight is scarcely felt, yet it is protective on cool days and nights

garment intended for other than mourning wear. The pattern used is No. 6254, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.—The back and fronts of this jaunty little wrap are made of black silk overlaid with black *point de Gène* lace, and the bretelles, which fall well over the arms, are fashioned only from lace. The standing collar is made of lace over silk. A ribbon belt passes round the waist to hold the garment to the figure. A wrap of this kind may be worn with either a silk or woollen gown. It is cut by pattern No. 6210, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—A cape of this kind is appropriate alike on the drive or promenade. It is pictured made of glacé green-and-rose taffeta and black *point de Gène* flouncing. The top is a pointed yoke of silk, and from it falls a full cape-section, also of silk, overlaid with two lace flounces, the lower one being overlapped by the upper, to which the lower flounce is sewed fast. Bretelles of lace fall over the cape from the yoke, which is trimmed with two rows of jet passementerie. The collar is of silk and rolls softly over at the top in suggestion of the Medici style. Bengaline or silk is adaptable to this mode, and jetted grenadine bands will form suitable trim-



FIGURE No. 9.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6235; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 8, 9 and 10, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 630 and 631.)

FIGURE No. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WRAP-CAPE.—A jaunty little wrap for mourning wear is here pictured in a combination of Surah and crape. The

cape hangs full from a yoke, which is extended in front to form long tabs. A deep box-plaited cape-collar of crape falls over the cape, and the neck is finished with a side-plaited crape fraise, with rounding ends. Over the closing is adjusted a long bow of grosgrain ribbon. The cape is bordered with a bias band of crape, and above this is a second band a trifle narrower than the border. Silk, Bengaline or cloth may be associated with lace or made up alone in a similar

ming. Pattern No. 6211, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the making. FIGURE No. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—Glacé Surah presenting robin's-egg-blue

and light-yellow is associated with black satin in this costume, which is dressy for evening wear. The skirt is made with four gores and fulness at the belt, and is distended at the bottom, where a ruffle of white Breton lace is applied over a band of black satin. At the knee the trimming is successfully repeated. The *basque* is short and presents a rounding lower outline. Satin bretelles cross the shoulders, being made without fulness; below them lace is



FIGURE No. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6257; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE No. 10.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6244; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SAPPHO BLOUSE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6202; 11 sizes; 28 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

coat-sleeve-shaped foundations, which are faced with satin, a frill of lace falling below the sleeve frills. The pattern used in this costume is No. 6207, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Dressy effects may be achieved in this basque, which is represented made of tan camel's-hair. It fits the figure very snugly and, while short on the hips, is deeply pointed at the center of the back and front and closed at the back. The standing collar is pointed in front and is overlaid with black Bourdon lace; below it falls a pointed frill of

carried plainly across the bust, and beneath this the basque is faced with black satin to simulate a corselet. The collar stands high at the neck. The sleeves are made with frills at the bottom and fall full upon

FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—A shapely basque is here shown developed in réséda whipcord, with mutton-leg sleeves in a darker tone. The lower outline of the fronts is defined by a row of



FIGURE NO. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' MARQUISE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6149; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 631 and 632.)

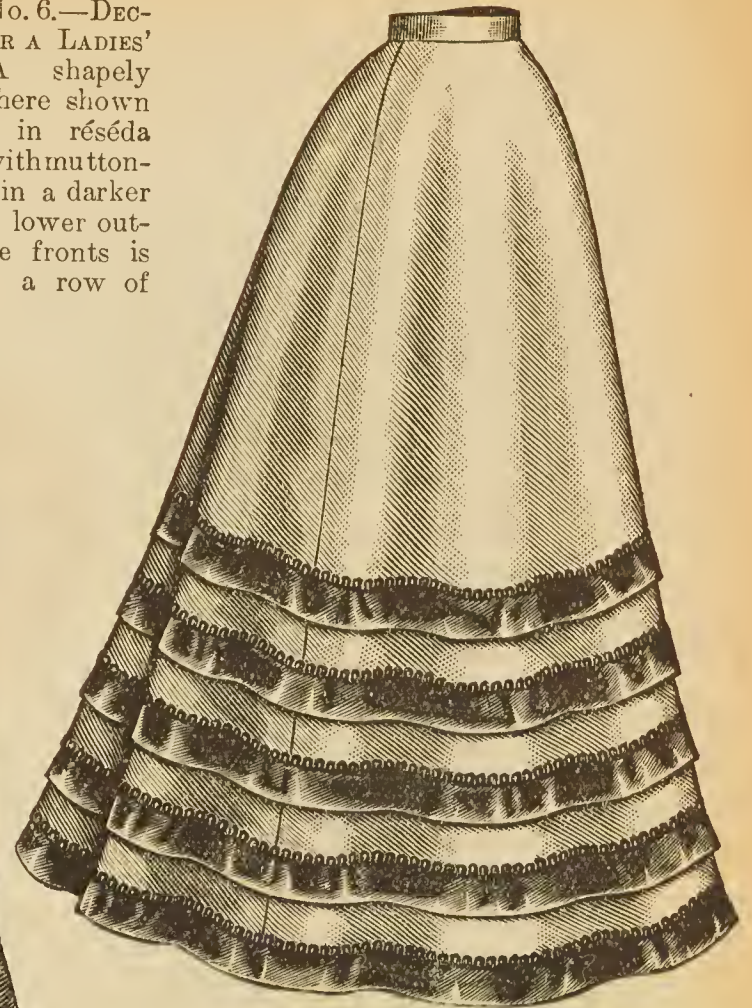


FIGURE NO. 14.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SAPPHO SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6203; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

white silk gimp in a simple scroll design, a second row crosses the line of the waist, a slight point being described at the center, and a third row is applied straight just below the bust, the entire arrangement producing the effect of a deep gir-

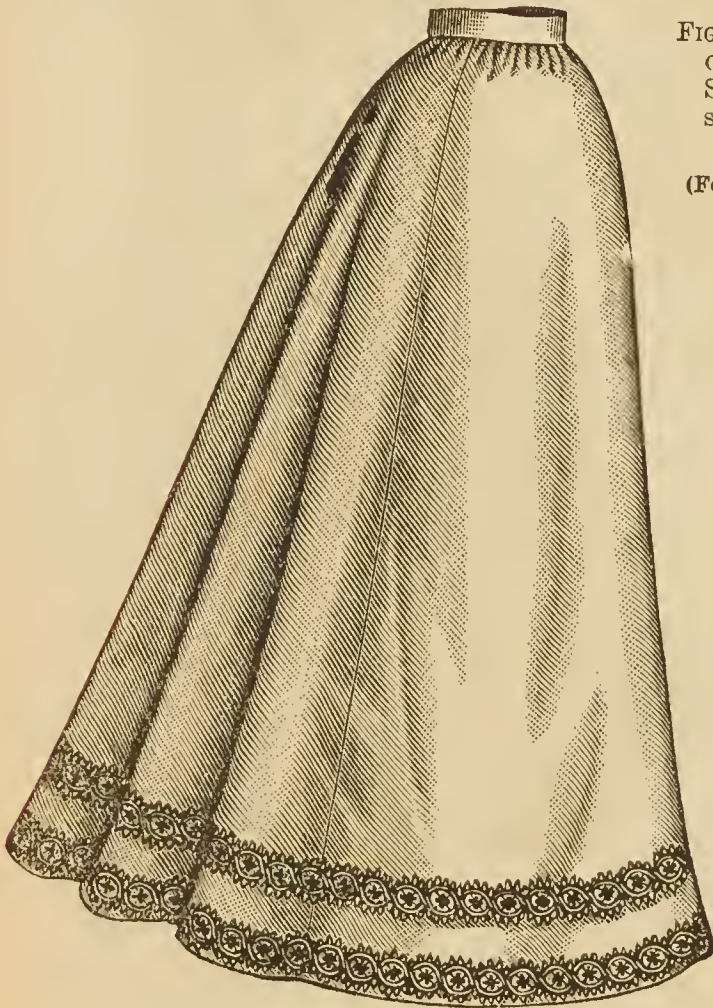


FIGURE NO. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6241; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

gored or circular skirts may accompany the basque, which was shaped according to pattern No. 6118, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

lace, which is framed by a handsome jet passementerie-ornament. The sleeves fall in double puffs over coat-sleeve-shaped foundations, which are trimmed below the puffs with three flatly applied rows of lace. A shirring divides the puffs, and over it is applied a frill of lace that falls prettily over the lower puff. Any of the fashionable

dle. A square yoke-ornament of white silk gimp is disposed at the top. A row of trimming overlies the standing collar, and two rows are applied diagonally on the upper side of each sleeve at the wrist. A basque of this kind may be worn with any of the gored skirts made of similar material and trimmed to correspond. Pattern No.

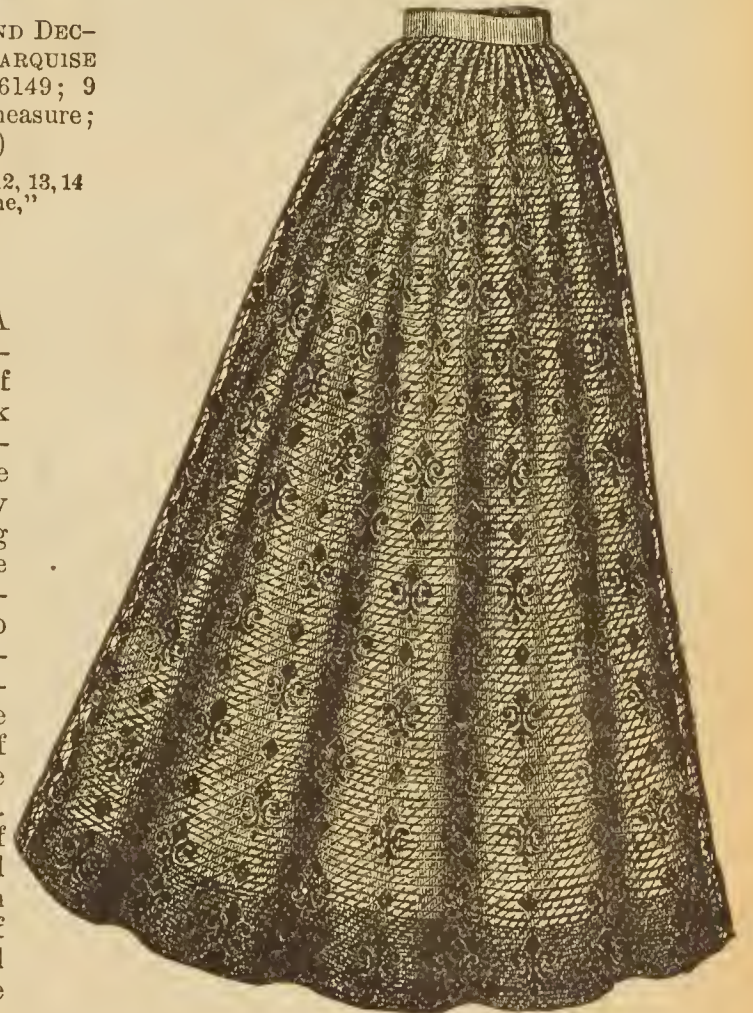


FIGURE NO. 15.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' GATHERED SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6025; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

6023, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was employed in the making. FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES'

COSTUME.—An exceptionally attractive union of fabrics is effected in this costume with Eminence velours and white cashmere. The four-gored skirt presents the much favored flare toward the bottom and is bordered with a band of cashmere upon which is applied a

jacket, which may be worn or removed at will. White serge and Eminence Surah achieve an attractive combination, the silk, together with silk gimp matching it, contributing the decoration. The Empire skirt is flounced to the knee with graduated ruffles of Surah, the deepest being adjusted at the top and the narrowest at the bottom. The blouse is of Surah. It is made full, and the waist is encircled by a deep Empire girdle, with shirred ends that are held up by bones or steels adjusted underneath. The collar is in standing style. The sleeves are in shirt-sleeve



FIGURE No. 16.

FIGURES NOS. 16 AND 17.—STYLISH COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME, AND SECTION OF SKIRT ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF ARRANGING THE LACE FLOUNCING.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6252; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 16 and 17, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 632.)



6252

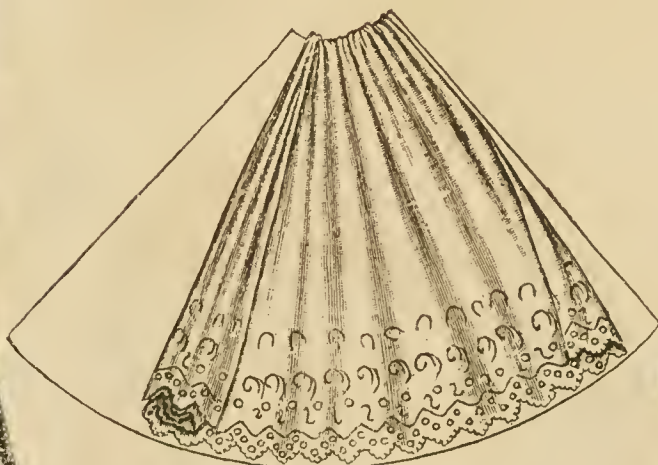


FIGURE No. 17.

row of shaded purple silk and - tinsel appliqué embroidery. The waist is worn beneath the skirt and shows fullness, which flares upward from plaits made

style, with deep wristbands. The jacket matches the skirt. It is reversed at the top to form a collar and rounds away jauntily below, the reversed portion flaring very stylishly over the blouse. The edges are adorned with gimp, as are also the wrists of leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which slip easily



FIGURE No. 1.—HANGING WORK-BAG.

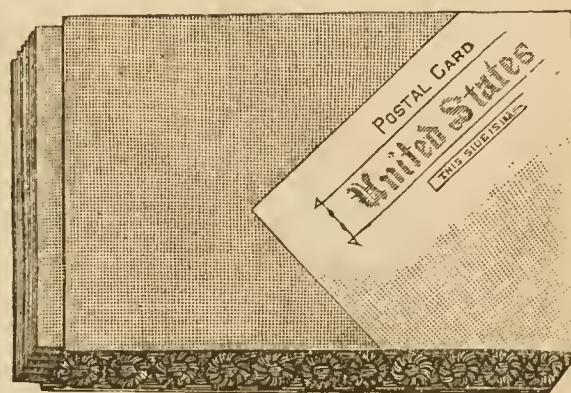


FIGURE No. 2.—POSTAL-CARD BOX.

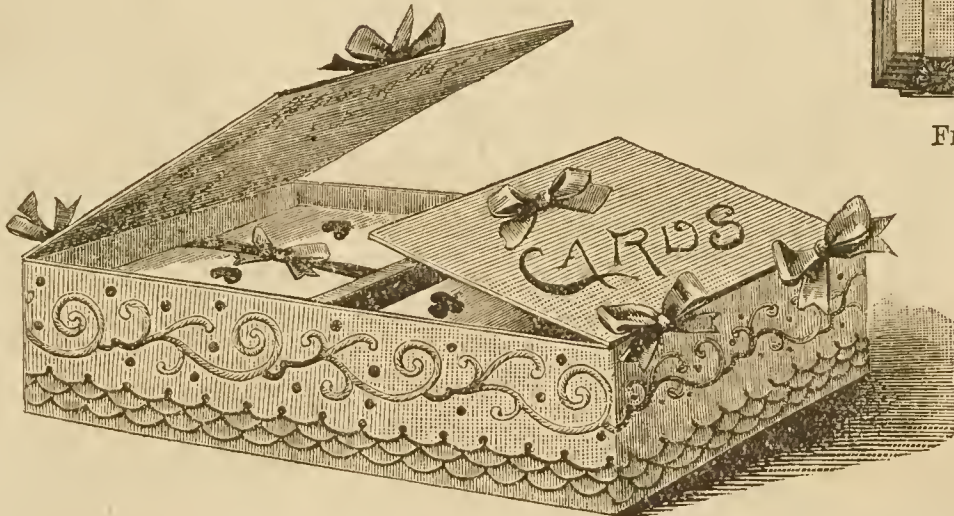


FIGURE No. 3.—CARD-BOX.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 632.)

at the bottom. The neck is cut low and round, and from its edge falls a Bertha frill of cashmere trimmed at its free edges with the embroidery. The frill is full only on the shoulders, and the front edges flare. The full puff sleeves end at the elbow; the pattern, however, provides for full length sleeves and also a high neck finish. Round the waist is wrinkled a narrow girdle of cashmere formed in a bow in front. The style is very pretty for organdy and other cotton goods. Lace may be used for the frill, and ruffles may decorate the skirt. The pattern employed is No. 6253, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A notable feature of this costume is the jauntly Empire

is of the Empire order, circular in shape and flaring toward the bottom. At the lower edge is applied a group of four satin milliners' folds headed by a band of white cloth overlaid with black *point de Gène* lace. The trimming is duplicated at the knee, with

over the blouse sleeves. This mode is adaptable for outing or travelling and may be made of diagonal, whipcord or hop-sacking with a blouse of taffeta, China or wash silk. The pattern used is No. 6257, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 9.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A striking contrast is effected in this costume by the union of tan whipcord, white cloth and black satin. The skirt

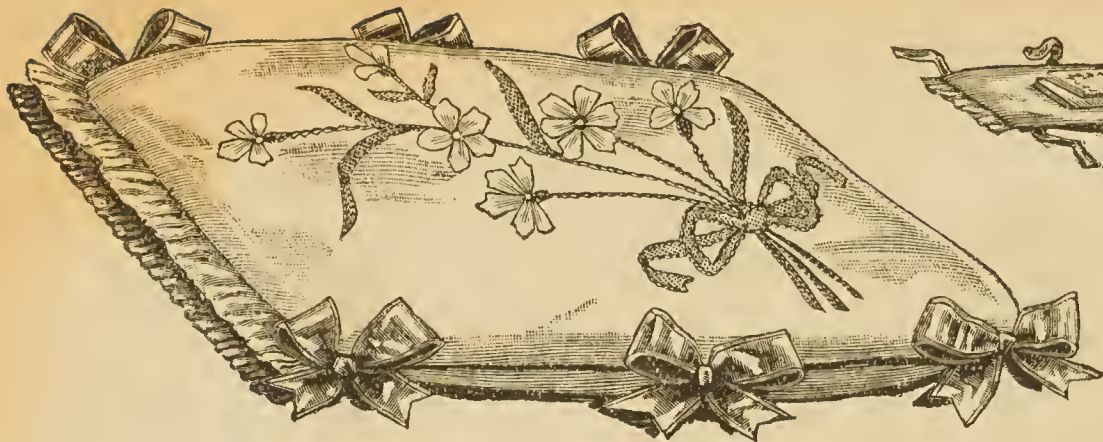


FIGURE NO. 4.



FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—EMBROIDERED *Mouchoir*-CASE, OPEN AND CLOSED.

very stylish effect. The waist is short and is worn beneath the top of the skirt. The fronts are crossed in surplice fashion, plaited fulness being introduced at the bottom. A chemisette of cloth is revealed between the flaring edges, and bretelles of satin are added which fall full over the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. The standing collar is of cloth overlaid with lace, and the wrists are decorated to correspond with the skirt. Round the waist is worn a black satin ribbon girdle tied in a pert bow at the front. A costume of this kind is suitable alike for church and visiting wear. The pattern used in its construction is No. 6235, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 10.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—*Réséda* crépon and black velvet are united in this costume, which is shaped by pattern No. 6244, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The skirt is of the six-gored variety with flute-like folds at the back and a great flare toward the bottom. The skirt is trimmed to the waist with five ruffles of novelty lace placed at equal distances apart. The waist is made over a fitted lining. The fronts are cut out in Pompadour outline, the right front overlapping the left; and the lining above the fronts is faced with velvet in suggestion of a square yoke, which is emphasized by a frill of lace. Lace is applied smoothly from the shoulder to the bust, on the velvet at each side, the velvet being revealed in a deep V. The standing collar is of velvet. The mutton-leg sleeves are faced below the elbow with velvet to simulate deep cuffs. Round the waist is worn a black satin ribbon formed in a bow in front. This fashion is quaint and especially becoming to slender figures.

FIGURE NO. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SAPHO BLOUSE.—A graceful droop both in the blouse portion and sleeves distinguishes this pretty blouse. White China silk showing small scattered vines in shaded green, and dark-green silk are united in the garment, which is cut by pattern No. 6202, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The blouse, though very *négligé* in appearance, is held to the figure by a fitted lining and droops in true blouse fashion, yet unlike the original garment of this order,

over a belt of dark silk. The blouse is full at the top and in lieu of a collar a round facing of dark silk is applied to the lining, which

extends above the blouse, though it may be cut away if not desired. The sleeves are long puffs, which droop over coat-shaped foundations, that are faced with the figured silk and decorated just below the puff with a band of dark silk, and at the edge with a similar band surmounted by a row of narrow black silk gimp. Gimp outlines the upper and lower edges of the facing at the neck. Wash silks, *peau de cygne* or chambray may be made up by this pattern without decoration if liked.

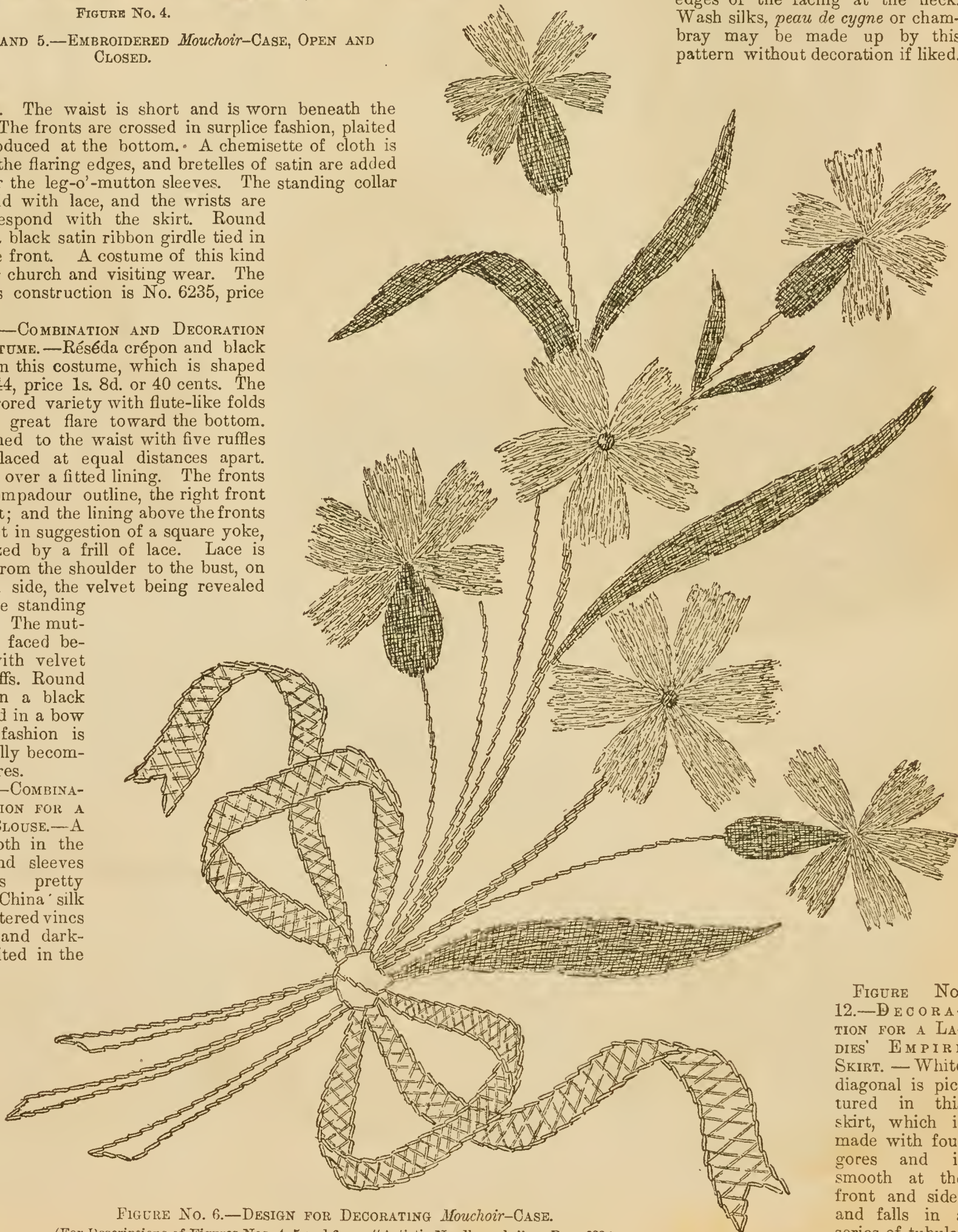


FIGURE NO. 6.—DESIGN FOR DECORATING *Mouchoir*-CASE.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 633.)

FIGURE NO. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.—White diagonal is pictured in this skirt, which is made with four gores and is smooth at the front and sides and falls in a series of tubular folds at the

back, the bottom flaring in the approved manner. Two rows of black silk gimp, fine and lace-like in design, encircle the bottom of

the skirt and form a decided contrast with the material. A stylish figured or striped silk blouse or a short waist to match may accompany such a skirt. The pattern used in the making is No.

6241, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' MARQUISE SKIRT.—Tan and navy-blue serge are united in this skirt, which is made with seven gores and a circular lower-portion, slight fulness being arranged all round the top, the front and sides,

however, fitting smoothly. The lower portion is cut from the dark material and is trimmed at the top with a row of plaid worsted braid, two rows of the same being applied as a foot garniture.

Various combinations may be achieved in a skirt of this style, and trimming may be introduced or not, as desired. The pattern used is No. 6149, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 14.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SAPHO SKIRT.—An appropriate companion for the Sappho blouse, pictured at figure No. 11, is this skirt, which is developed in robin's-egg-blue crépon. It is gored at the front and sides, where it is very smooth, and the back is very full by contrast, the bottom being expanded in accordance with the mode. The skirt is trimmed to the knees with five milliners' folds of black satin headed by black silk outline gimp, a style of trimming which is particularly becoming to tall figures. Ruffles or graduated bands of ribbon may be used instead for trimming upon any variety of wool goods in a similarly designed skirt. The pattern used is No. 6203, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 15.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' GATHERED SKIRT.—This style of skirt is adaptable to lace drapery net, which in this instance is used over a changeable silk transparent made with a gored front and straight back. The top is gathered to the belt, and the bottom is deeply hemmed. Wool, silk and cotton

shown a stylish costume made of changeable gold-and-blue taffeta under black lace flouncing. The skirt is of the four-gored variety and sweeps out in a flare toward the bottom. The waist is worn beneath the skirt. Over fitted fronts are adjusted surplice fronts of lace, which separate at the top and disclose a silk facing that is applied to the fitted fronts in suggestion of a chemisette. Lace bretelles cross the shoulders and are arranged on the fronts after the manner of boléros. The mutton-leg sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with wrinkled sections of silk. A wrinkled collar of silk is at the neck, and a silk crush girdle encircles the waist, one end being shirred, and the closing made at the left side.

Figure No. 17 shows the method of arranging the flouncing over the skirt. The lower edge of the flounce is laid even with the edge of the skirt, and the top is gathered with enough fulness to make it lie easily. The costume, which was cut by pattern No. 6252, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, may be made of any of the fashionable wool or silk fabrics alone or in combination with other goods.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 630 to 632.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—HANGING WORK-BAG.—A convenient and very ornamental receptacle for holding unfinished fancy-work etc., is here illustrated. The bag is made of alternate strips of plain and embroidered ribbon. A casing is made underneath some distance below the top, and in it is run a cord, which serves as a means of suspension and also for drawing the bag together, a full handsome quilling being formed when the bag is closely drawn. The bag is set in a cup-like arrangement composed of sections of plain silk shaped like the petals of a lotus flower, the lower edge being scantily gathered and trimmed with a shell frilling. If the silk be naturally stiff enough to stand out, stiffening will not be required in making the flower cup; if soft silk be selected, however, the petals will be cut from thin pasteboard and covered neatly with silk.

FIGURE NO. 2.—POSTAL-CARD BOX.—Simple yet pretty, and above all, practical is this box, which is made of two oblong sections of card-board cut in the same shape though somewhat larger than a postal card. The sections are covered smoothly with old-rose China silk and connected at the top and bottom and also at one end with crocheted rings of darker silk. On the upper side at the right end is outlined part of a postal card, the words Postal Card, United States, and This Side being painted upon it. The cards are slipped in the opening left at one end. If desired, the box may be covered with linen or linen canvas, ribbon may form the bottom and sides, and the upper right corner of a postal card may be neatly pasted at the bottom of the box.

FIGURE NO. 3.—CARD-BOX.—A lover of whist and like games will especially appreciate an article of this kind. The box

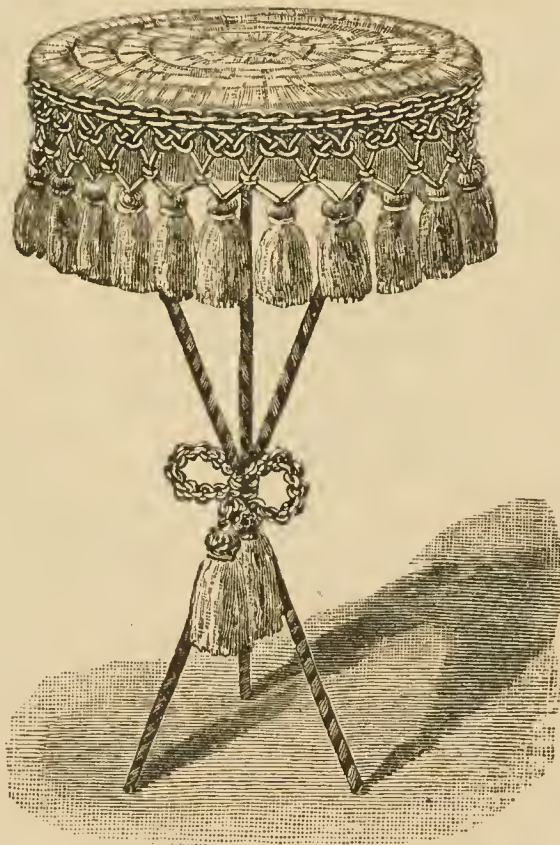


FIGURE NO. 2.—TABLE.



FIGURE NO. 7.—TEA-COSY.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 633.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—FOOT-STOOL.

fabrics are equally suited to this mode, and trimming may be added or not, as desired. A pretty effect may be achieved by vertical rows of trimming placed at intervals all round the skirt. The pattern employed in making is No. 6025, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

is made of card-board in oblong shape, and is covered with white linen canvas, upon which is embroidered an arabesque design done in gold and green silk in satin stitch and studded with mock emeralds. At the lower part a series of scollops are simply

outlined with gold silk, the points of the upper row of scollops being marked with jewels. Inside a section of card-board divides the box in two parts. The lid is also in two parts. Each is made

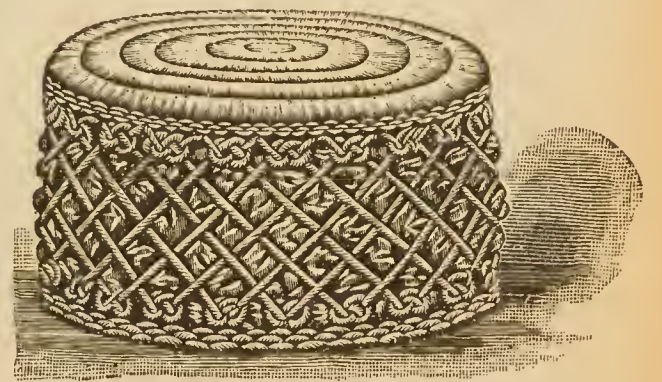


FIGURE NO. 3.—FOOT-STOOL.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "The Work-Table," on Page 632.)

FIGURES NOS. 16 AND 17.—STYLISH COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME, AND SECTION OF SKIRT ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF ARRANGING THE LACE FLOUNCING.—At figure No. 16 is

of card-board, covered neatly with white linen canvas and adjusted at its back edge to the box with bows of yellow ribbon, a single bow being placed at the center of the front edge. The word "Cards" is painted in gold on one or both lids. Directions for embroidering in satin stitch are given in "Needlecraft," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—EMBROIDERED *Mouchoir*-CASE, OPEN AND CLOSED.—Artistic and dainty is the case here represented. It is cut from a section of fine white linen eighteen inches wide and twenty-two inches and a half long, including a narrow fringe at each end. The section is folded over lengthwise through the center, the long edges and one end are neatly seamed, and the case is turned over, a sachet sprinkled with orris and violet powder being placed inside, and the open ends also stitched together. On one side of the case is embroidered a graceful spray of carnations, whose stems are tied with a ribbon bow-knot; the flowers are wrought with pink silk, the stems and leaves with light-gray and the bow-knot with white outlined with pale-yellow, the combination of colors being very effective. At each

gold cord couched on, and the butterfly is wrought with shaded silk. At the top is adjusted a handle made of links of gold cord finished at each end with shaded silk pompons. A dainty cosy may be made of figured China silk and edged with cord.

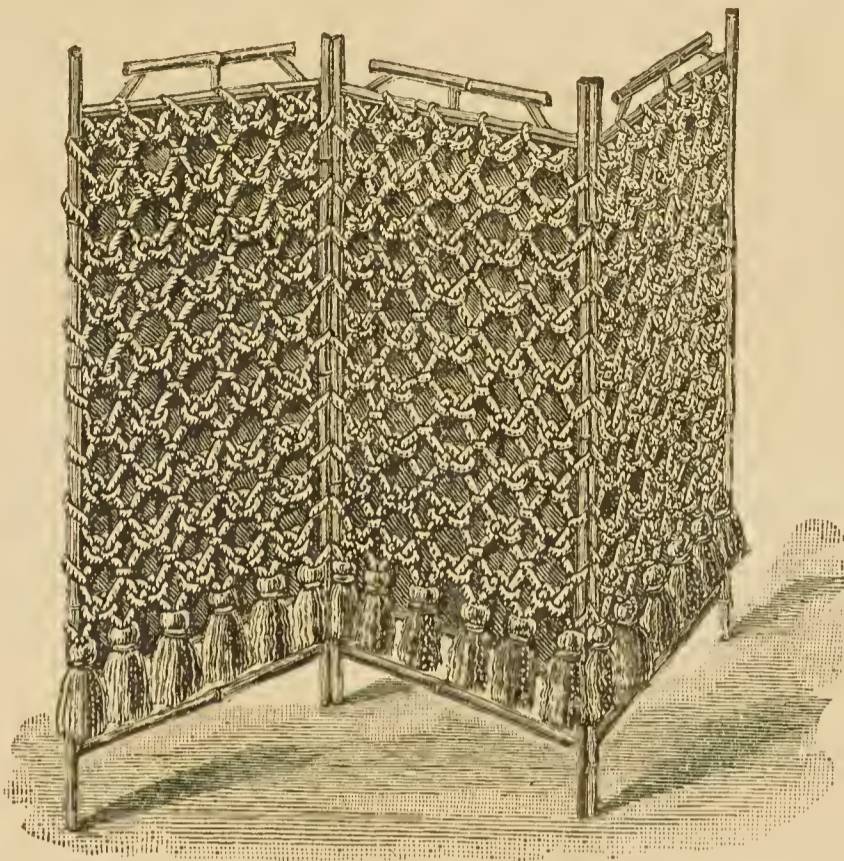


FIGURE NO. 4.—ROPE SCREEN.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 632 to 634.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE.—Decorations for all sorts of pretty appointments may be made of rope, coiled, twisted, fringed and knotted, and little labor or ingenuity is required in executing the work. This circular table rests on three rods, which are wound round and round with rope and tied where they are crossed with a chain of rope tipped with tassels. The table is covered with a Japanese straw mat, and round it falls a rope fringe having a fancy heading consisting of a chain and knots, which may be made according to the methods shown respectively at figures Nos. 5 and 7.

FIGURE NO. 2.—FOOT-STOOL.—This pretty foot-stool is made of dark wool goods. On the top is adjusted a circular Japanese straw mat, and round it is

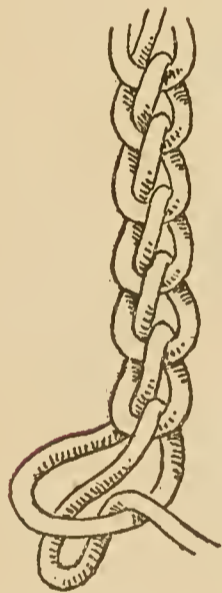


FIGURE NO. 5.—METHOD OF MAKING CHAINS SHOWN AT FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.

side are sewed ends of pink ribbon that are tied in bows when the case is folded over, so that the handkerchiefs, which are slipped in at the open end, may be kept securely in their scented case.

At figure No. 5 is shown the *mouchoir*-case open.

FIGURE NO. 6.—DESIGN FOR DECORATING *Mouchoir*-CASE.—The design embroidered upon the *mouchoir*-case pictured at figure No. 4 is here represented

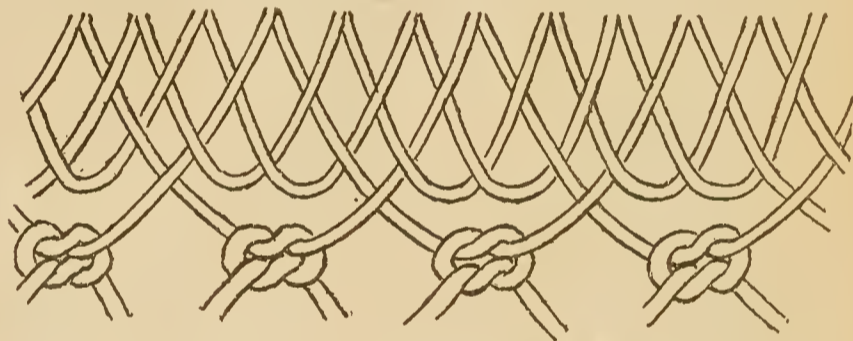


FIGURE NO. 6.—METHOD OF MAKING HEADING OF ROPE FRINGE SHOWN AT FIGURE NO. 2.

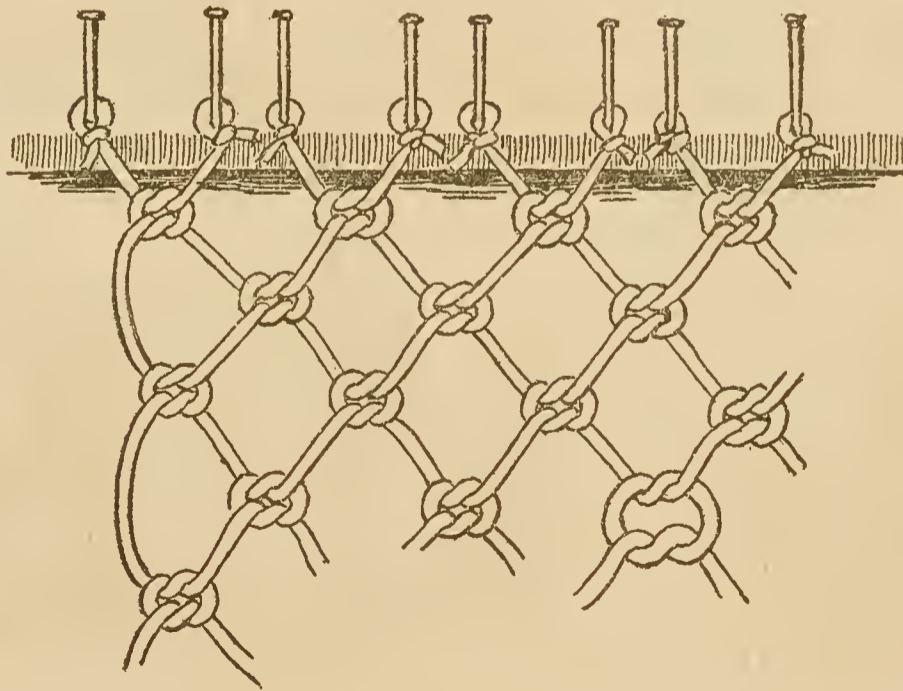


FIGURE NO. 7.—METHOD OF MAKING NET SHOWN AT FIGURE NO. 4.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "The Work-Table," on Pages 633 and 634.)

in its actual size. The flowers and leaves are done in long-and-short stitch, and the bow-knot in outline stitch filled in with cat-stitches.

FIGURE NO. 7.—TEA-COSY.—A daintily wrought tea-cosy will prove an admirable ornament for a well appointed tea-table. A very artistic article of this kind is here shown made of plain cream-white China silk, which is folded over and slanted at the sides toward the top. In each end, which presents an inverted V-shaped opening, is fitted a gore cut from silk. The cosy is lined with silk and interlined with wadding, and all the free edges are trimmed with a narrow frill of Valenciennes lace. At one side the cosy is elaborately embroidered, the design representing a butterfly on a branch; the branch is made with Japanese

placed a tassel fringe of rope having a fanciful heading. The bottom is bordered by a double chain, also made of rope. The methods of making both the chain and heading are illustrated respectively at figures Nos. 5 and 6.

FIGURE NO. 3.—FOOT-STOOL.—Another foot-stool is here shown. On the top is placed a circular Japanese straw mat. The sides are covered with silk, which in little puffs breaks through a simple lattice-work formed of rope. Rows of double knots and chains are made of the rope at the top and bottom and furnish pretty borders. The methods of making the chains and knots are described at figures Nos. 5 and 7.

FIGURE NO. 4.—ROPE SCREEN.—The screen shown at this figure has a bamboo frame, and a dark-silk cover, over which hangs a netted cover of rope tied in square knots and finished with tassels, the rope being fringed to form the tassels. The method of making the knots is described at figure No. 7.

FIGURE No. 5.—METHOD OF MAKING CHAINS SHOWN AT FIGURES Nos. 1, 2 AND 3.—One end of a rope is attached to a nail that has been driven into a board, and a chain is made as in crocheting, the loop being caught over the first finger instead of on a needle.

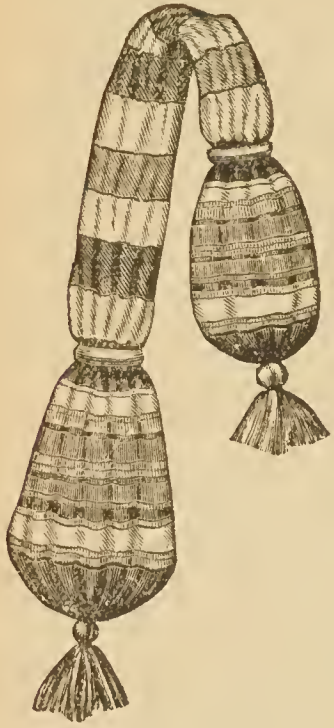


FIGURE No. 8.—PURSE.

tach ends of rope to the top of the foot-stool, and weave the ropes back and forth in basket fashion. Tie some of the ropes in square knots some distance below the top, and arrange the remainder of the ropes in loops as illustrated.

The Japanese mats here employed are the kind which are used upon garden seats and may be purchased cheaply. A Summer room may be given a very pretty appearance by the addition of these rope-decorated appointments.

FIGURE No. 7.—METHOD OF MAKING NET SHOWN AT FIGURE No. 4.—Drive nails in groups of two to a board, and attach the upper end of a hempen rope to each nail. To make each row of knots, begin at the left end of the board and tie each pair of ropes to form a square knot, as follows: Cross the right rope over the left, and bring this end up from underneath to form half the knot; then tie the other half in the same manner; and so proceed until the desired number of rows have been made. Below the lowest row of knots the ropes are frayed and tied firmly near the top to form tassels.

FIGURE No. 8.—PURSE.—Since pockets have disappeared from the fashionable gown, a purse is more easily carried than a pocket-book. A handy and beautiful purse is here shown, the material being silk showing Roman stripes; it may be knitted, crocheted or formed of strips of ribbon or silk. Each end is tipped with a tassel, and metal rings are slipped over the purse to secure the contents.

FIGURE No. 9.—DRESSING-TABLE.—A boudoir seems incomplete without a dressing-table. A very dainty one is here shown, and it may be reproduced with little difficulty. The table proper is a wooden one in oblong shape and is provided with drawers. From beneath the drawers depends a curtain of white Swiss, which is adjusted on a slender brass rod. A scarf of white linen with fringed ends covers the table, and at the center is fastened an oval mirror, over each side of the table is placed a set of boxes, upon the top of

which rests lace that is a continuation of the cascade on the frame. A cushion of light-yellow China silk trimmed with narrow *point de Paris* lace and erect bows of yellow ribbon, and a perfume bottle are placed on the table. If desired, colored silk or Silesia could be introduced beneath the sheer curtain.

FIGURE No. 10.—WORK-BASKET.—Womankind delights in fancy baskets for holding bits of unfinished fancy-work and the materials for making it. A very dainty basket is here shown. The inside is covered with blue China silk full on and extended over the edge, from which falls a deep frill of Valenciennes lace; and an emery cushion is secured to the inside with narrow blue ribbon. The handle of the basket is wound with wide ribbon, and at the top and at one end are arranged very large bows of the ribbon.

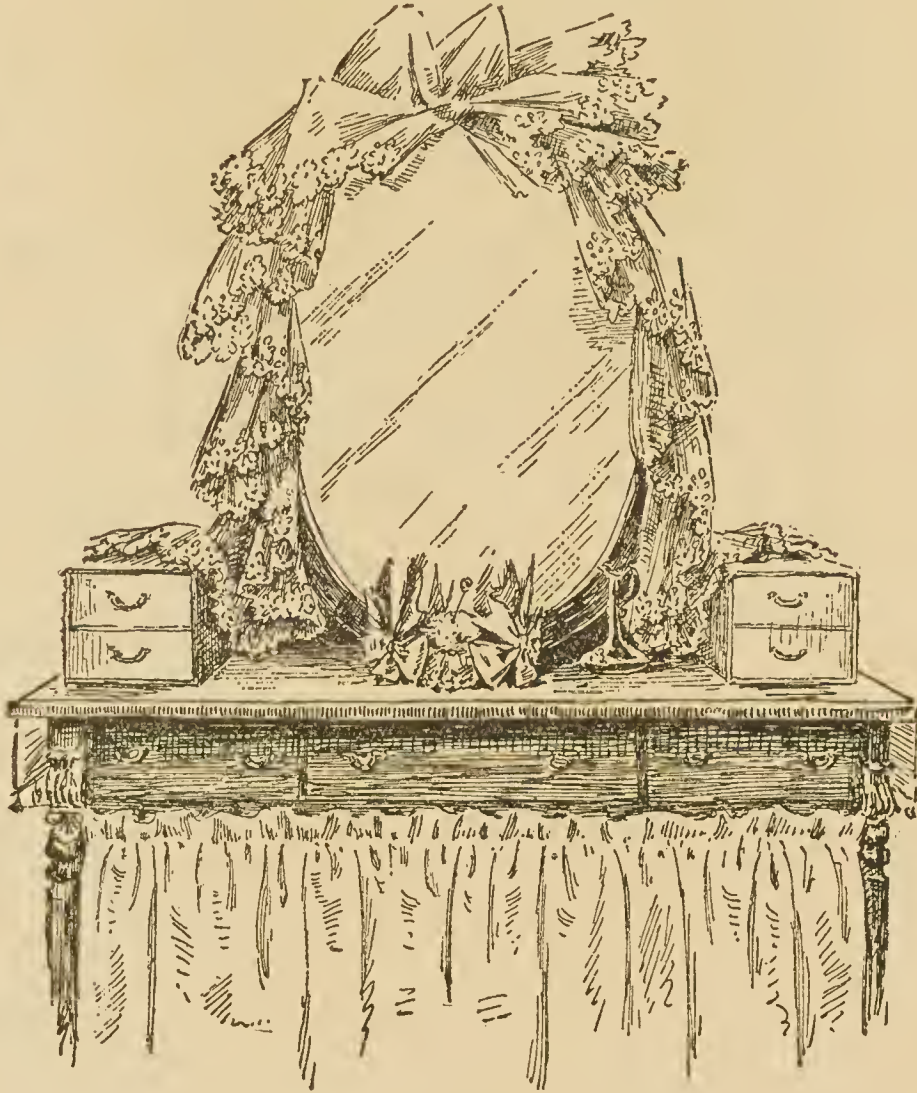


FIGURE No. 9.—DRESSING-TABLE.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 635 and 636.)

The illustrations in this department include two knot scarfs, two de Joinvilles and three four-in-hands.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—GENTLEMEN'S DE JOINVILLES.—Two de Joinville scarfs showing different designs are pictured at these figures. The scarf at figure No. 1 is illustrated in white with black figures.

Figure No. 2 represents the scarf in black with white spots. The material in each instance is India wash silk.

FIGURE No. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—White India silk

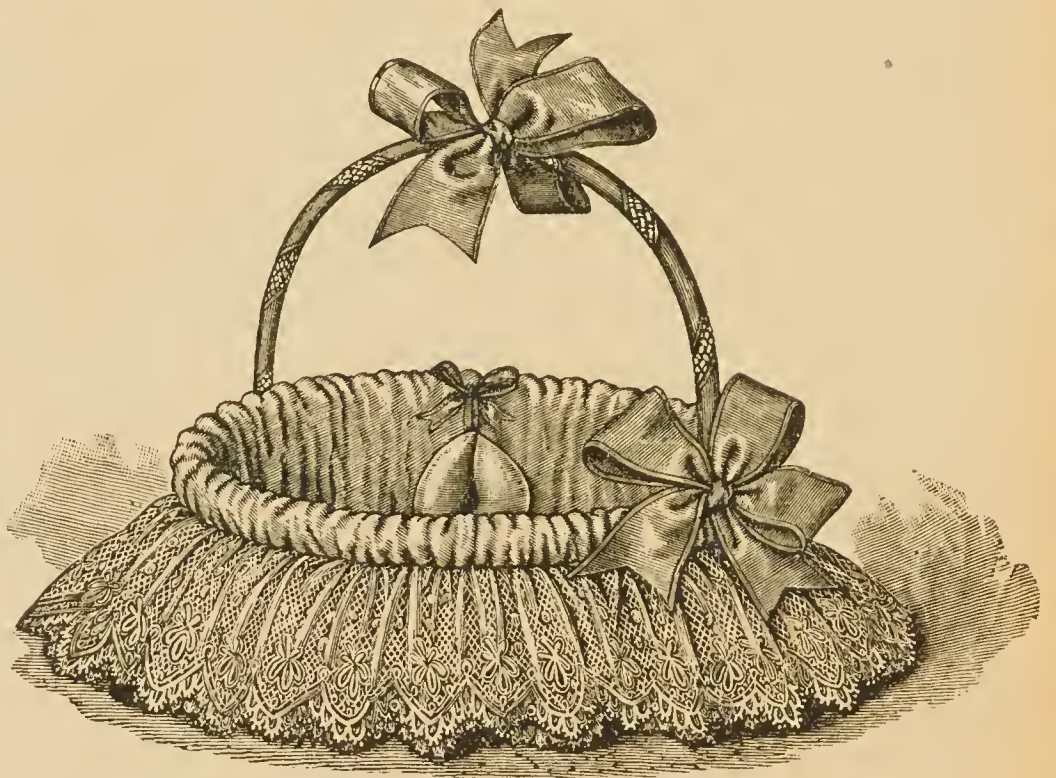


FIGURE No. 10.—WORK-BASKET.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 8, 9 and 10, see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

is the material pictured in this scarf, which is reversible. For wear on the promenade and all semi-dress occasions it is just the thing.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—The scarf here pictured has flowing ends and is unlined. The material chosen is silk, and the stripes are of mixed blue, brown and red, the small figures between them being in white and bright red and blue. On the whole the scarf is remarkably attractive and handsome, and will be widely favored for warm-weather uses.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—This handsome scarf is shown made of blue India silk figured with white. It is reversible and for that reason will be a favorite with economical young men. Some remarkably artistic cloths are made up in this shape.

FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—Figured white India silk was used in the manufacture of this scarf, which is unlined. The knot is small and the ends are allowed to flare at will. This is decidedly a Summer shape.

FIGURE NO. 7.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—This handsome shape is made of white silk showing a hair-line pattern in delicate blue. A lining is added to retain the scarf in shape. This is one of the most grace-

we have a picture of the lady herself, who, while waiting and watching for her son, whom she fears will return no more, is smoking a pipe, which she regards as a sort of consolers.

You can create a Widow Machree, if you like, according to these pictures, though, really, if your hearts are too tender to mock at the memory of the poor, sorrowing, old soul, who no doubt lived long before your great, great grandparents, you may call her by any other name and laugh as much as you please at her queer little round face and angular form.

You must first secure a good-sized daisy with a yellow center, and the fields and parks are just full of these dainty little wild flowers now. Encircle the yellow center with ink, and clip all the petals but two, as shown at figure No. 1, retaining the stem of course.

At figure No. 2 is shown the face, which is made with ink, and any of you can draw it. The clipped petals represent the Widow's spotless white cap, and the two intact ones at the bottom, the strings of the cap.

Now trace the figure, illustrated at figure No. 3, on card-

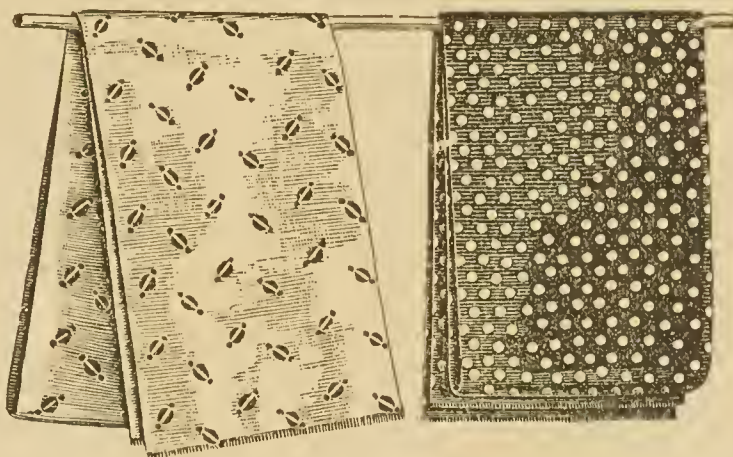


FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—GENTLEMEN'S DE JOINVILLES.

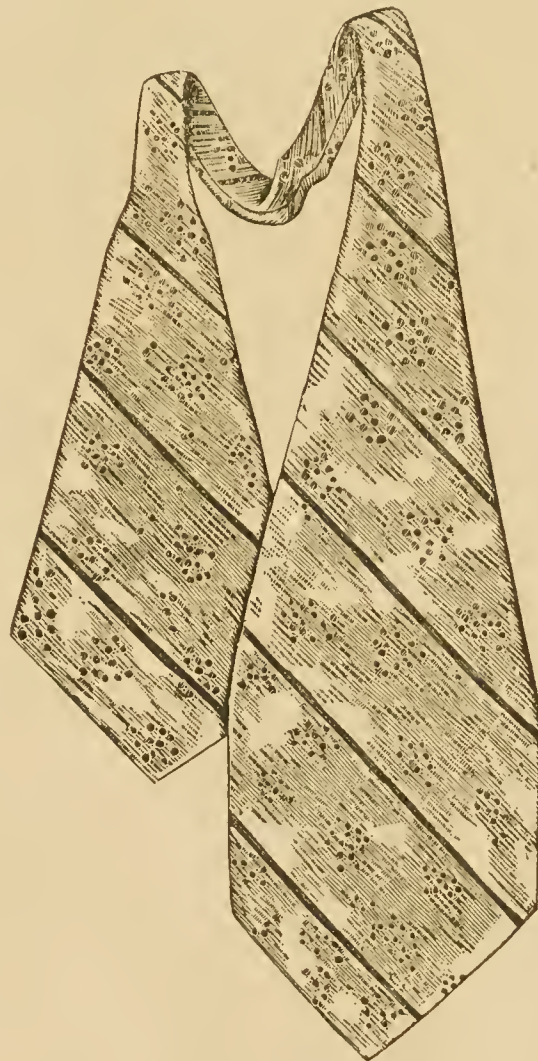


FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Pages 634 and 635.)

ful of the made-up scarfs now offered.

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Page 636.)

Most of you have heard of the Widow Machree and her brave soldier boy, who fought in a dreadful war and came back in such a sorry condition that his own mother, the good, old widow, no longer recognized him. This was a sad state of affairs, was it not? Here

board, using water-color paints for filling in, and cutting the standard so that the widow may stand easily.

In the neck of the figure near the top cut a hole, as shown, large enough to admit the stem of the flower, and paste a small strip of paper across the back, to hold the stem down near the end, as pictured at figure No. 4.

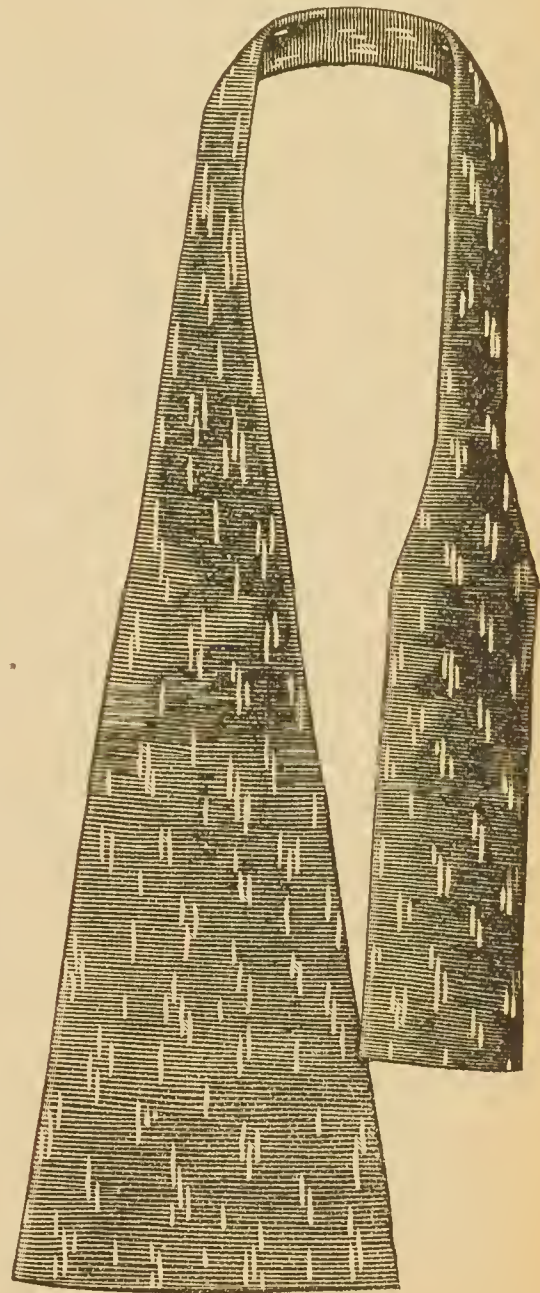


FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

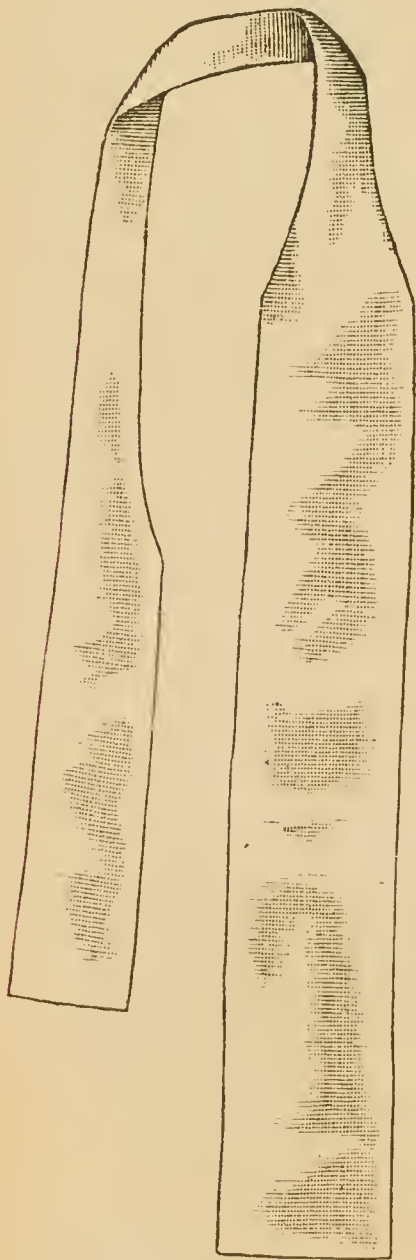


FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

who fought in a dreadful war and came back in such a sorry condition that his own mother, the good, old widow, no longer recognized him. This was a sad state of affairs, was it not? Here

At figure No. 5 is shown the pipe, which, as you see, is made by cutting a pin in two and adjusting the end of a match on the sharp end.

and a fan, a butterfly, or an Alsatian bow of lace or silk gauze folded and pressed in plaits is secured at the front. The bow may be beaded with pearls.

Figure No. 6 portrays the Widow complete. Her forehead is wrinkled from age or frowning, we know not which, and her small, bead-like eyes peep through spectacles. The upper lip is very long, and deep lines are at each side of the wide mouth, in which she holds the pipe as if she were quite used to smoking. Her shoulders are square, and her arms are crossed comfortably over her chest.

Her attire? Does it not quite agree with your ideas of what a widow's toilette should be like? But as long as she is warmly clad, this poor old widow is content. Her cotton frock is green, and short enough to show slender ankles and very large blue felt slippers. Her apron is white and has two very little pockets—perhaps she keeps her tobacco-pouch in one of them, who knows? Her sacque is red and has a real sailor collar, like your reefer jacket. Do you not like the colors? This widow has laid aside her weeds, but remains faithful to the cap.

I think you will have sport with the widow of your own creation; and when the daisy face wilts, you can get a fresh one and make her look like this one; or you may use one of the daisies on your last summer's hat.



FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.

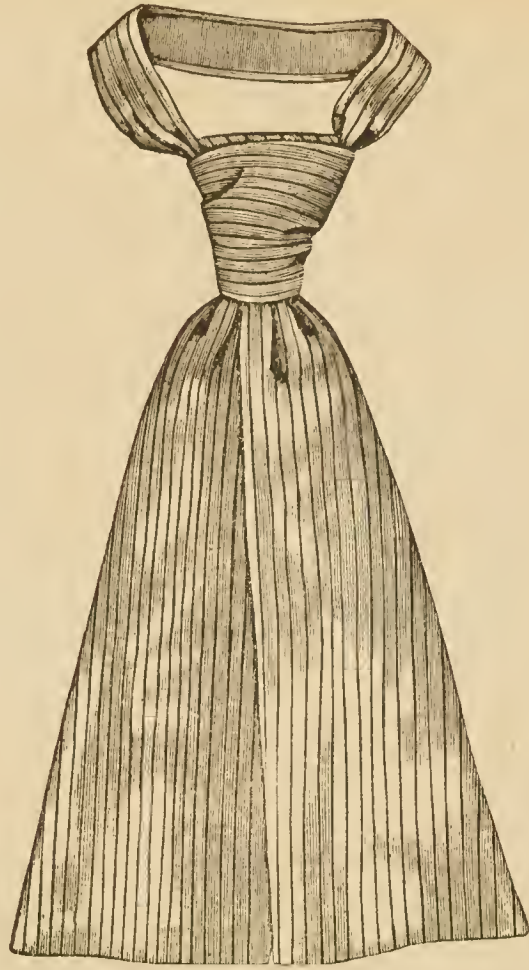


FIGURE NO. 7.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6 and 7, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 635.)

Pearl-strung aigrettes are just now very popular bonnet decorations. Ornamentation with pearls is easy and attractive work for the home milliner.

Basket straws and basket-woven gown fabrics harmonize most charmingly, and both are now in high vogue. They are picturesque, refined, and entirely appropriate for warm-weather attire.

Last year the clearest shades of yellow were among the most popular colors, but this season the hue of champagne is the most admired as well as the most becoming tone of yellow, being chosen for all sorts of garments. It is especially effective in taffeta and Surah silks to which it gives a glint almost as brilliant as that of sparkling wine. Champagne-color, which has a topaz tint that will har-

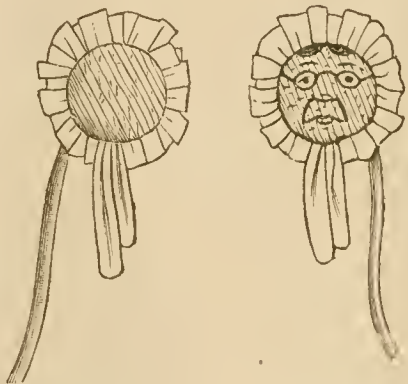


FIGURE NO. 1. FIGURE NO. 2.

There is a marked tendency among fashionable women to trim and even make their own hats, bonnets, Tam O'Shanters, and various picturesque and comfortable head-coverings of the Tam order. The latter are made of fragments of the travelling gown or of the goods from which its vest, blouse or sleeves are cut.

Curious and original effects are now much sought in millinery.

Trimming straws are sold by the yard for loops, bows and borderings, and also for wholly covering wire hat and bonnet frames. These braids are furnished in various widths and in a number of colors, the most popular of which is the natural yellow or almond shade of the straw.

Dainty head-dresses, that can only be called bonnets by courtesy, are made of flowers, lace or tulle butterflies, etc., and are favored for visiting and evening wear.

Prettily shaped frames for bonnets or toques are fashionably covered with tulle, silk, gilded netting or jetted lace, and afterward Roman pearls in one or more sizes are sewed upon them at short intervals. Sometimes a fringe of pearls adorns the edge of such a *chapeau*,



FIGURE NO. 4.

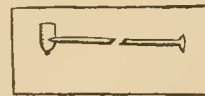


FIGURE NO. 5.

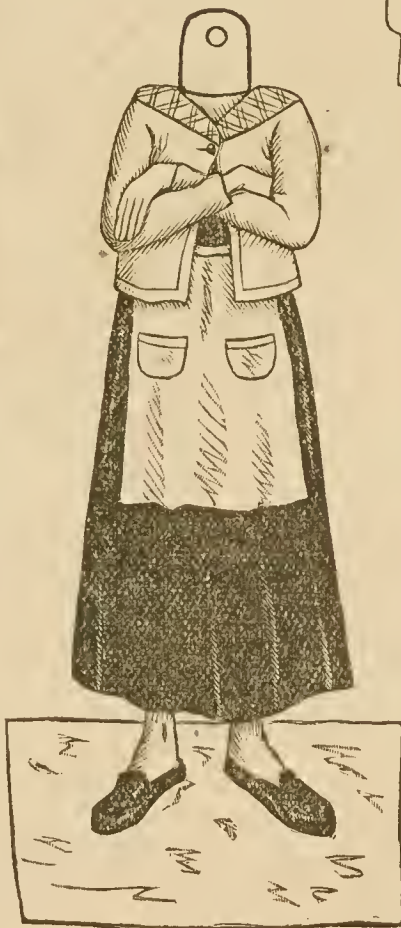


FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—THE WIDOW MACHREE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Children's Corner," on Pages 635 and 636.)

monize with all sorts of complexions, is often united with blues, greens and reds in plaid silks for short, fancy waists and blouses.

COSY CORNERS AND ARTISTIC NOOKS.—No. 18.

Inspired by love of the artistic, many home-makers defy the conventional and appoint each room according to individual taste, which sometimes finds expression in uniqueness, and sometimes in a simplicity that is truly ideal. Formality is, perhaps, more frequently observed in furnishing a library than in any other apartment, but there exist no iron-bound rules that may not be transgressed in a matter in which fancy and taste govern.

The present illustration portrays a library furnished in a most artistic manner. The apartment has a home-like and inviting air, and lacks none of the elegance which a refined taste knows so well how to provide.

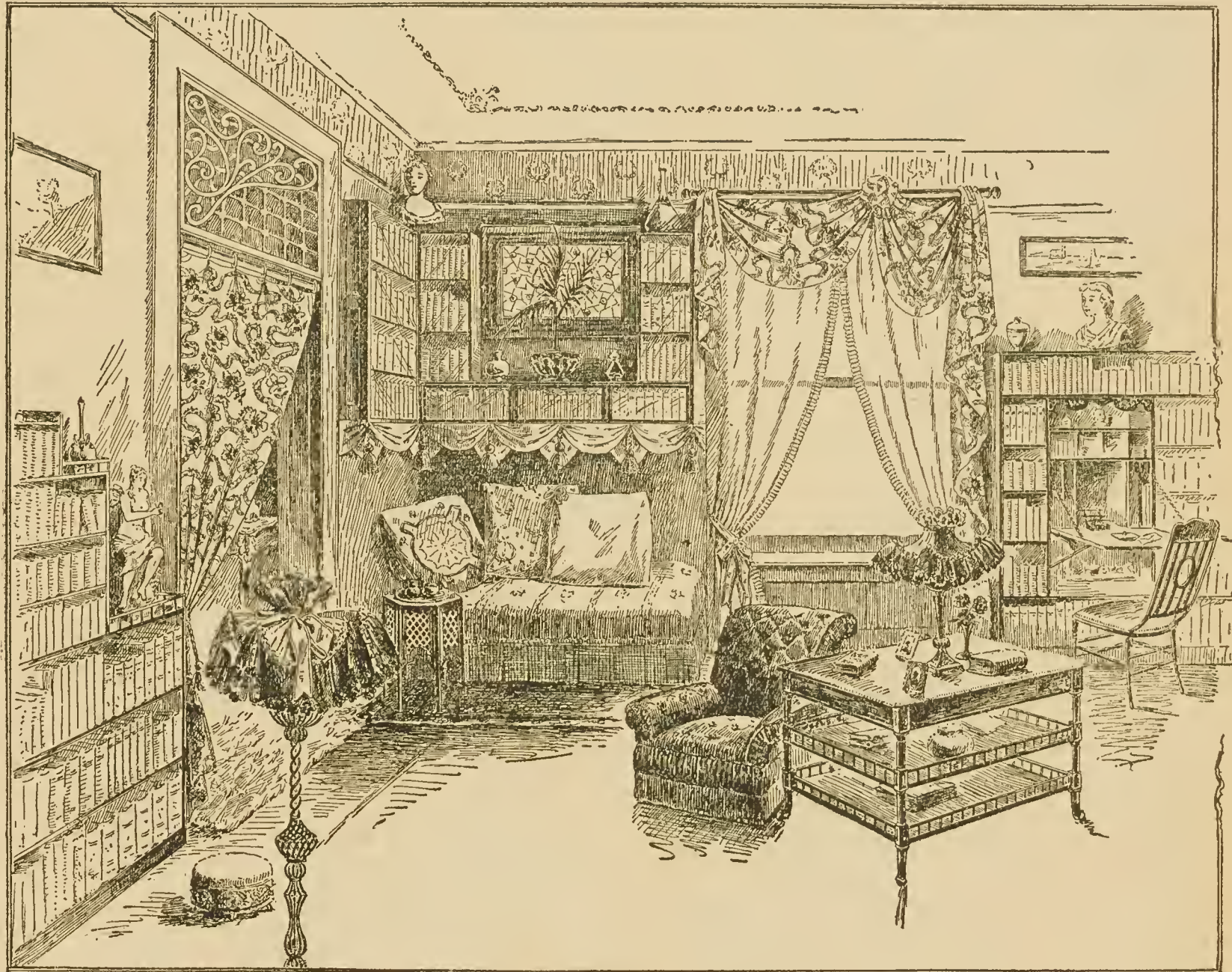
The floor is of hard-wood, and the walls are hung with plain cart-

flounce, stands near enough to the shelves to throw light upon the books.

At the right of the doorway, book shelves are built high in the wall round a small stained-glass window through which the light comes in charming colors. A marble statuette and a vase stand on the upper shelf, and on the lower one are placed a palm in a fancy jardinière and two small vases, a festoon drapery of old-rose silk being arranged to fall from the bottom with tassels to match catching up the drapery at intervals.

Below the shelves is a small couch covered with Bagdad drapery material, and upon it are three pretty cushions.

On the floor in front of the couch lies an oriental rug, and at the



ridge paper in a light old-rose tint, the frieze presenting scattered wreaths in light-green on a field of old-rose a few shades darker than that of the paper.

The ceiling is white at the center and is framed by a pretty green vine.

At the left side of the room is the doorway. Over it is fixed an oaken grille transom, and below is a thick brass rod from which falls a portière of cream-white China drapery silk presenting flowers and a serpentine design in old-rose and green. The portière is daintily held back by an old-rose silk cord and tassel, the room beyond being partially seen through the opening; and on the floor, in the doorway, is an oblong fur-rug of Mandarin lamb.

At the left of the doorway are well-filled book shelves, upon one end of which rest a marble Psyche and a curious vase. Above the shelves hangs a neatly framed landscape.

A foot-rest is placed some distance from the book shelves, and a wrought-iron piano-lamp, with an old-rose China silk shade trimmed with old-rose ribbon and a light-gray embroidered *chiffon*

head of the couch stands an oaken Moorish coffee table upon which is placed a dainty coffee service. This corner is particularly luxurious. The broad, low window at the right side of the shelves is hung with a dainty Swiss curtain, edged with a narrow fluted frill and tied back with old-rose ribbons. Over the pole is draped a curtain matching the portière.

Next the window are book shelves, in which a desk is ingeniously adjusted, and upon it are all the usual appointments. On the top shelf are placed a marble bust and a vase, and above hangs a marine view prettily framed.

An oak leather-cushioned chair stands in front of the desk.

The library table is of oak. Books and a pot-pourri are placed on the lower shelves, and upon the table are set well-bound volumes, a few prettily framed photographs and a silver lamp with a light-green silk shade trimmed with black lacc. A slender glass vase filled with fragrant blossoms also rests on the table.

An upholstered tapestry *fautueil* stands invitingly next the table.

The color scheme carried out in this apartment is delightful, and perfectly adaptable to a Summer room.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.—No. 18.

Many ingenious ways are being continually devised to produce exquisite novel effects in embroidery and at the same time to lessen the labor of the needlewoman. In the production of lace effects, this is particularly remarkable. Fancy nets and braids are

pink, white, pale-green or any preferred color; and, with lace braid carefully sewed on, the fancy edge is formed. The net is then cut away from beneath the lincn lawn and the braid. If the lace work is to be done with thread, trace the design on a square of lincn



FIGURE NO. 1.

now being used so effectively as to almost do away with the arduous task of "filling in," or forming the lace work entirely with the needle and thread.

Two handsome patterns in which net and braid may be introduced, or in which the lace work may be done with needle and thread in the old-time way, are here illustrated. The designs are very elaborate, and consequently the best results will be produced if the lace work is done with the needle and thread.

The design illustrated at figure No. 1 is for a doily, but may also be used for the center of a small table-cover, a sofa-pillow or a cushion cover. The material is fine lincn lawn, on which the design is traced. If net is to be used, cut the design out carefully and baste it on the net. The design is then appliquéed to the net with button-hole stitches done with wash silk in yellow, pale-blue,

lawn, and work well round the edges with button-hole stitches, making the veining in outline stitch; then cutting away small sections of the lincn lawn at a time, fill in with the lace stitches, being careful not to catch these stitches to the lawn.

At figure No. 2 is shown a pretty corner design, which may be used for a tray-cloth, sofa-pillow, etc. The work is done as described above. It will be noticed that double button-hole stitching is used. The regular button-hole stitch is worked along the edge, the stitches being evenly spaced and not made close together as usual; then in these spaces button-hole stitches are worked in the opposite direction, so that the same effect is produced on both sides of the stitches, as illustrated. In this design the lace work is made with thread, the pattern being a spider web, which is exceedingly simple and effective.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Neither the daintiest of blossoms nor the richest of tropical plumage can show more exquisite color harmonies than those presented in the Summer fabrics. Many of the new materials are so filmy in texture that they suggest rather than positively declare their beautiful tintings. This is particularly true of the grenadines and vailings, which are distinctively summery, in hue as well as in weight.

All-silk and silk-and-wool grenadines are offered in the most artistic weaves. Of the latter class the "lined" variety is one of the most popular. In a very charming sample, a diaphanous webbing of turquoise-blue silk underlies a black wool grenadine, through which the color glimmers faintly; and red, green and blue silk stripes are woven through the material at considerable intervals. The union of the silk and wool meshes produces wonderfully soft watered effects. In another specimen a variegated silk

Bengaline under plain black grenadine are added. The bretelles are full on the shoulders and have pointed ends, which extend to the waist-line and take the place of a jacket provided by the pattern. The neck is finished with a wrinkled stock instead of the formal standing collar of the original design, and about the waist is a wrinkled belt with shirred ends that close at the back. The coat-shaped sleeves have double puffs above the elbows; the puffs match the bretelles, and below them the sleeves are faced with the shaded goods. The hat worn with this costume is a fancifully shaped *plateau* of yellow lace straw, trimmed with black feathers and yellow flowers. The gloves are yellow *Suèdes*, and the parasol is covered with the grenadine.

Vailings are offered in a large and varied assortment. The newest weave, known as *étamine voile*, is three yards and three-quarters wide and is shown in Eminence, gray, old-rose, *réséda*

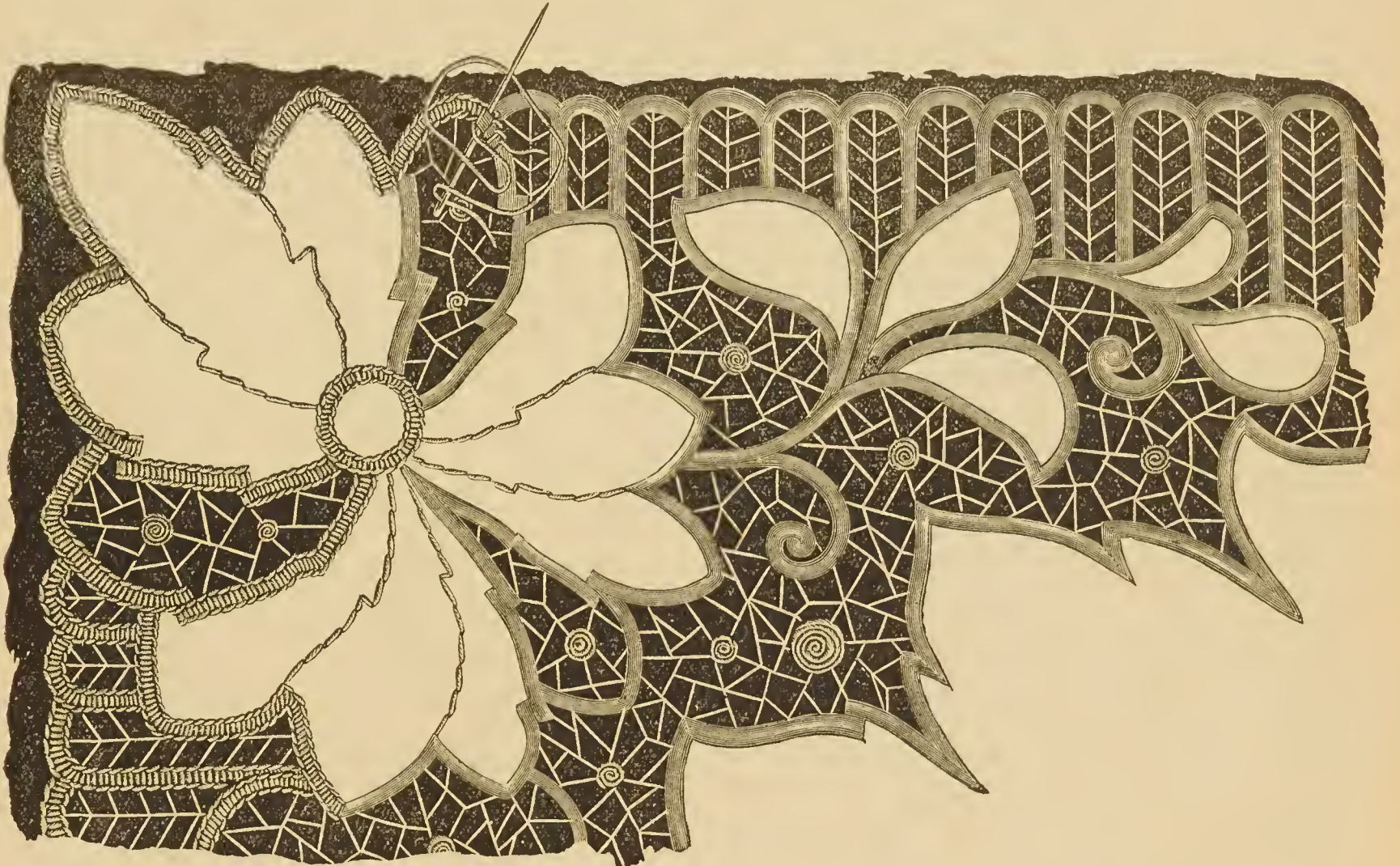


FIGURE NO. 2.

foundation is seen through a film of black grenadine figured with dots of various sizes and shapes. The choicest dinner and driving gowns will be developed in these fabrics.

Another species of silk-and-wool grenadine is woven with a border and is beautifully shaded. Bronze and light-blue are perfectly blended in one instance, while the border consists of blue silk stripes; and an equally effective pattern has a forest-green and Eminence ground and an Eminence border. Plain silk contrasting with both colors or matching either (but usually that seen in the border) is selected for lining these goods.

Black all-silk brocaded grenadines are preferably made up over colored or *glacé* silk transparents, but *ombré* striped grenadines are handsomest over black, which brings out the exquisite shadings to the best possible advantage. The *ombré* class is fairly illustrated by a showy fabric displaying wide stripes of black and yellow; the yellow stripes shade from the vivid tone known as Spanish-yellow to a soft ivory tint, and the brocaded flowers in the material are likewise shaded. In a striking carriage costume lately noted this fabric was made up in conjunction with all-black grenadine and Bengaline in a medium tone of yellow. The skirt is made with seven gores, all the fulness is massed at the center of the back, and encircling ruffles of the material are applied from the lower edge to a little above the knee. The body has a full back and fronts disposed over close-fitting linings of black taffeta, and bretelles of

and many other fashionable tints. It is a square-meshed material like canvas, as its name implies, and is semi-transparent, for which reason it is frequently made over shaded taffeta, the colors of which show softly through the dainty material. Shaded bayonnaise, which is another name for vailing, is a silk-and-wool mixture enriched with silk-embroidered floral designs. In one noteworthy pattern, the ground shades from gray to Eminence and bears figures embroidered with Eminence silk, and another sample shows diminutive flowers in robin's-egg-blue thickly strewn over a silk-and-wool surface in which old-rose and robin's-egg-blue are skilfully mingled. A very popular variety of vailing is known as Hortense batiste. It is plain and fine and develops dainty and youthful-looking costumes that are dressy enough for any purpose.

The *crépons* are very little heavier than the vailings. For street wear there are the beautifully shaded *crépons* in figured, striped and plain weaves, while for house and sea-side gowns there are the light varieties, either plain, or embroidered with silk in odd and pretty devices. A robin's-egg-blue *crépon* showing a small crinkle is embroidered with old-rose and green dots; a *réséda* surface is enlivened with short diagonal fancy stripes done with old-rose silk; and *réséda arabesques* enrich a shaded tan-and-heliotrope ground. The shaded variety is known as *broché crépon* and will be used more frequently for carriage or ceremonious toilettes than for street attire.

Storm serge has found a formidable rival in hopsacking, which is obtainable in a variety of colors and has a loose weave that adapts it perfectly for warm-weather uses. Stylish blazer costumes are made of this material for travelling and general wear. A new idea that will doubtless be very generally followed is to omit the sleeves of the blazer jacket, thus displaying the sleeves of the accompanying blouse, which may be of wash silk, figured China or Surah silk, glacé taffeta or some pretty cotton shirting. When this fashion is adopted, the blouse sleeves will usually be very fanciful in shape.

A light plaid silk-and-wool novelty material is woven in suggestion of hopsacking and is much used for street costumes. A plaid poplinette, also a silk-and-wool mixture, is equally fashionable for street wear and is delightfully cool and dainty. For more conservative tastes there are silk-and-wool novelties powdered with pin-head dots and woven with narrow Persian borders showing palms, or arabesques composed of minute tinted stemless blossoms. These pretty fabrics have gray, réséda, tan and other light-hued grounds, and the borders are in quietly contrasting tints, startling effects being carefully avoided.

China silk has been largely superseded by *peau de cygne*, which is equally cool and infinitely softer and shows a satiny lustre. Marvellous color schemes are developed in the grounds, and the same hues are united in the designs. Thus, in one instance forest-green and Eminence are associated in the background, and also in the pattern, which is a pastille device skilfully woven to stand out bold and clear from the ground. In another specimen *chartreuse* and rose are united, réséda and gold blend artistically in a third, while in a fourth pattern a dark shade of rose melts into a lighter tone that is a mere refrain of the other. Fanciful rings, very small clover leaves and various other simple designs are seen in these silks, which may be made up by nearly all the new fashions.

Glacé Empire satins, with rich floral borders that bring out prominently the several colors in the weave, are notably sumptuous fabrics. They are forty-eight inches wide and are developed according to Empire designs for ceremonious occasions. Ombré striped satins, and shaded brocaded satins presenting lace patterns are equally stately. Plain satins are utilized in many ways. When not made up into gowns, they are frequently used for sleeves, which play so prominent a part in present fashions; and for this purpose they are usually selected in strongly contrasting colors or shades. Capes and coats are also made of satin, and so are many of the decorative adjuncts of dressy attire.

Bordered glacé Surah, which is woven extra wide, divides favor with glacé taffeta and *peau de cygne* for street wear, and it is produced in such quiet, harmonious tones that it is even advised for church gowns.

One of the most elegant toilettes in a recently completed Summer wardrobe is developed in a combination of white-and-yellow changeable silk-and-wool diagonal and white-and-yellow striped taffeta, being designed for dressy afternoon wear. The diagonal is used for the skirt, which is a four-gored Empire shape, with innumerable rolling folds toward the back and the fashionable flare all round. At the foot is a box-plaited quilling of white and yellow ribbon, the yellow ribbon being arranged to project beyond the

white. A blouse of silk accompanies the skirt. Fulness at the back flares upward from the bottom, and the fronts are crossed over the bust like a fichu, the ends being carried to the back and tied in a short bow. The throat is exposed between the flaring front, although a high neck could be arranged, if liked. The coat-shaped sleeves have double Empire puffs formed by shirrings at the center, and the sleeves are faced below the puffs. A jaunty yellow straw sailor-hat trimmed with yellow ribbon *choux* and white aigrettes, white chamois gloves and white canvas shoes complete a truly dainty outfit.

Shirt-waists or blouses of striped wash silk or Surah are worn with blazer suits of piqué or duck. These materials are pin-dotted, checked and otherwise figured with red, blue and other colors and are among the most favored wash fabrics for seaside and country wear.

There are wash goods which very fairly imitate silks and woollens in color, and sometimes also in weave and design. Some of the new organdies are woven with satiny blocks and wide and narrow stripes, and upon them are printed isolated or clustered flowers in the shadowy effects seen in *chené* silks. Other organdies are ornamented with embroidered dots, and trailing vines that are remarkably true to Nature.

Then there are velours gingham that have thick cords like those formed in wool velours; and another corded gingham is a close copy of poplin, two colors being introduced to produce a tasteful shading. Tan and robin's-egg-blue are combined in one sample of the latter fabric, Eminence and gray in another, and rose and réséda in a third; and in every instance the design woven in the material consists of palms in the lighter color.

Cotton chevôts make very pretty and seasonable shirt-waists. They are produced in dainty colors and are very like wool basket-cloth in appearance.

The silk gingham are both plain and shaded and are as soft and glistening as China silk, which they closely resemble. Plaid gingham are flecked with white and are not unlike the speckled woollens, being plaided and colored in the same way.

Every weave of *crêpe* or *crépon* is reproduced in cotton *crêpe* in equally charming tints and designs.

The cotton grenadines present changeable colors and can scarcely be distinguished from the plain varieties of silk grenadine.

Linen lawn strewn with tiny blossoms, flowered India dimities, and batistes, both figured and flowered, are always dainty and make very pretty gowns for morning or afternoon wear.

Challies with broad grosgrain stripes, and also with crinkled or plain satin stripes, either graduated or all of one width, are figured with very natural-looking flowers and bouquets. Tinted challies in such shades as tan, gray, etc., are blocked by narrow vertical and horizontal satin lines and decorated with flowers in a deeper shade. Diagonal cords cross another variety, also floriated; and still another specimen presents a honeycomb weave and shadowy-looking flowers that seem to grow less distinct the longer one looks at them. Silk threads and dashes are woven in some of the choicest challies, and in others the white grounds are almost concealed by light-hued printed watered effects and delicate detached flowers.

FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Could the lace-makers of old now return to life, they would doubtless be filled with chagrin and amazement to discover how easily and perfectly the laborious productions of their skill are imitated by modern machinery. The patterns and stitches of the hand-made laces are copied with surprising accuracy by the loom, and even the hue of age is deftly imparted to the dainty fabrics to complete the deception, the most generally favored tints being *écru* and a deep-cream shade that is very appropriately known as "butter-color."

Lace is used upon the voluminous Summer gowns with a lavishness that is unprecedented, and it would be difficult to find more suitable garniture for the many-colored, light-textured materials now fashionable, be they of silk, wool, or even cotton. Delicate colors and fine tinsel threads are wrought into some of the newest laces, with uncommonly pleasing results; and lace borders in white and colors are worked upon filmy gold nets. These laces are so fine in weave and artistic in design that there is not a hint of tawdriness in their effects. A very choice pattern consists of a border of open black lace woven upon gold net; and heliotrope, old-rose, blue and other dainty-hued borders are seen in equally attractive specimens. Laces of this description are extremely effective upon

black lace, grenadine and Bengaline, contributing just the amount of color needed to enliven the sombre fabrics tastefully. Variegated colors are also introduced in these laces, floral designs being executed with silks in the natural hues of the flowers.

Colored metal threads and bullions appear like embroideries in *point de Gène* and Renaissance edgings and insertions, which are chosen to decorate plain and shaded silks and woollens.

Marie Stuart lace is one of the newest varieties displayed. It has a very open pattern and closely resembles Cluny lace in appearance. Fichu-like capes with long ends are made of this handsome lace and are used as adjuncts of ceremonious gowns of novelty silk-and-wool grenadine and other rich fabrics. Upon skirts the lace is flounced or festooned or arranged in any other manner pleasing to the taste, for considerable variety is allowable in decorating the fashionable broad skirt.

Another new lace, called Louis XIV., is rather heavy and braid-like, being not unlike a Venetian lace. In fact, all these heavy varieties, although known by several names, are really members of one family.

Laces are obtainable in various widths, with insertions to correspond. Ruffles are still largely used upon skirts, but a stronger

preference is expressed for bands, for which reason lace insertions are in high favor.

A handsome visiting costume made of *réséda* silk-warp *crépon* and velvet in a darker shade is stylishly trimmed with *écru*-tinted Venetian lace edging of medium width, and an insertion to match applied over old-rose silk. The flaring skirt is composed of seven gores and has slight fulness only at the back, and each seam is concealed by lace insertion and silk. The bodice is full both back and front, and instead of a full girdle a belt of insertion over silk encircles the waist, concealing the meeting of the skirt and waist. At the neck is a high collar covered with silk and lace. A jaunty velvet jacket that may be removed at will is worn over the bodice. A notch is formed at the center of the back at the bottom, and the fronts separate over the full fronts of the bodice in a stylish manner. *Bertha*-bretelles of lace edging fall from the upper edge of the jacket very effectively. Double puffs formed by shirrings at the center are disposed over the snug-fitting sleeves, and below them the sleeves are faced with silk and covered with vertical strips of insertion. The hat worn with the costume is a *réséda* chip *plateau* faced with old-rose chip and trimmed with a fan of the lace edging and pink rose-buds with their foliage. The gloves are *réséda glacés*, and the parasol is covered with *réséda-and-rose glacé* silk.

Any of the laces mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs could be used upon a gown fashioned according to the mode just described. The bands could be applied in encircling rows, and the jacket could be covered with wide lace. Several widths of insertion could be used instead of a single width, and graduated ruffles of lace could also be applied, if such a decoration were admired.

Point de Gène insertions half an inch or an inch wide are largely favored for gingham, batistes and other cotton fabrics. They are applied in innumerable spaced encircling rows upon skirts or are inserted in ruffles of the material, which are outlined with narrow edgings. Yokes, vests and sleeves are also appropriately trimmed with these insertions.

For *Berthas*, *bretelles* and other frills of a similar nature there is a spangled, goffered *point appliqué* lace decorated at the bottom with spangled fringe and finished at the top with a narrow band. This is preferably used, however, upon ball or dinner costumes of black tissue.

A shaped skirt of white Brussels net having a floral pattern embroidered with white satin ribbon is shown for wedding gowns. It is to be worn over a silk or satin skirt, and waist trimming of like character is supplied in broad and narrow widths. This skirt suggests the various Empire flouncings, which are so popular for dancing dresses when fashioned after the Empire modes.

The pretty *Bruges* laces are well liked for organdy and dotted Swiss gowns that are dainty enough for dancing wear. *Point gaze*, oriental, and even torchon and fine *Medici* laces are admired for wash dresses, while *point de Paris* is woven in such charming patterns that it is frequently chosen for the same purpose. Leaf, floral and ribbon designs are popular in both edgings and insertions of Paris lace. One very pretty specimen presents a mesh like a spider's web, and a dainty floral edge. These light laces are used upon gored skirts in frills and vertical or horizontal bands, and also in cascades along the seams to a considerable depth; and upon waists they are applied in countless pretty ways.

Cotton gowns for both ladies and children are trimmed with the narrow *Valenciennes* laces, the insertions being let into ruffles, and the edgings being applied upon the ruffles at one or both sides. Bias folds are also headed with lace. Delicate color schemes are followed in oriental laces, as well as in the heavier sorts.

A quaint, old-time air characterizes a costume lately made up for wear at an outdoor daytime *fête* in robin's-egg blue and white striped gingham, with a charming garniture of blue ribbon and bias ruffles of the goods enriched with *Valenciennes* lace insertion and edging. The skirt is perfectly smooth at the front and sides, falls full at the back and sweeps out widely toward the bottom; and it is decorated almost to the waist-line with ruffles that are placed one directly above another. The waist is short and is perfectly smooth at the back, while the fronts cross below the bust and flare above to reveal the lining fronts in V shape. Lace-trimmed *bretelles* are adjusted on the body, and an insertion is let into the standing collar

and a standing lace frill applied at the edge. About the waist is worn a ribbon belt that is formed in very severe bows at the back. The mutton-leg sleeve is trimmed with three rows of insertion below the elbow, and the wrist is edged with a frill. The hat designed to accompany the gown is a white *Leghorn* poke trimmed with corn-flowers, daisies and blue ribbon bows.

Ribbons, like laces, run riot upon Summer gowns, being arranged in frills, bands, folds and, in fact, any pretty disposal that good taste can devise. Bows are welcome everywhere, a fact that is attested by the number seen on many of the daintiest costumes. On a wide skirt recently completed ribbon was twisted round the bottom and formed at intervals in bows with sharply pointed, upturning ends and small, downward-turning loops. Another new skirt shows a curious decoration consisting of a series of ribbon frills in one color headed by folds of ribbon in another color; and the accompanying waist is decorated with ribbon bows showing the two colors placed upon the shoulders and wrists and at the back of the collar and belt.

The sparkling jets are as handsome as the laces and ribbons and receive their full share of patronage, being used in various forms. Galloons are rather more popular than edgings, and are very light in weight, whether made of jet only or of jet on net or grenadine. The jetted grenadines are frequently applied over a color that contrasts prettily with the material. A unique trimming consists of colored silk grenadine bands or galloons embroidered with arabesques of jet. Two colors are often introduced in the grenadines. Another fine galloon shows open-work jet at the center framed by narrow bands of tan kid, which are dotted with minute but very accurately cut facets.

Then there are bands composed of two, three or more rows of Persian ribbon and jet in alternation. These decorations in graduated widths are often seen on the new skirts. Persian combinations are effected with colored silken threads run through jet galloons.

Embroidered bands are effective, and many varieties are shown. Upon a white cloth band a graceful vine of fine flowers is wrought with silk in natural colors, and a striking contrast is effected with jet, which is introduced in a pretty scroll.

Kid trimmings are as fine and open as lace. They are shown in white and the leading tints embroidered with tinsel, and are applied to the dressiest fabrics. Vests and yokes are overlaid with them, and sometimes the arms'-eyes are encircled with the bands to suggest *boléros*. On skirts kid bands are applied over the seams or in encircling rows, in much the same way as other band trimmings.

Gold net bands are overlaid with white or cream *point de Gène* lace caught to place with colored tinsels. Silk *appliqué* embroideries display dainty hues and, when carefully applied, have the effect of needlework. White or tinted China silk or *crépe* dancing gowns may be prettily trimmed with these *appliqués*.

Narrow silk braid with a slender thread of tinsel at each edge is shown in all colors, and is very stylish on a cheviot or even a plain serge or hopsacking. Upon the last-named fabric three or more rows in contrasting colors may be used together very happily.

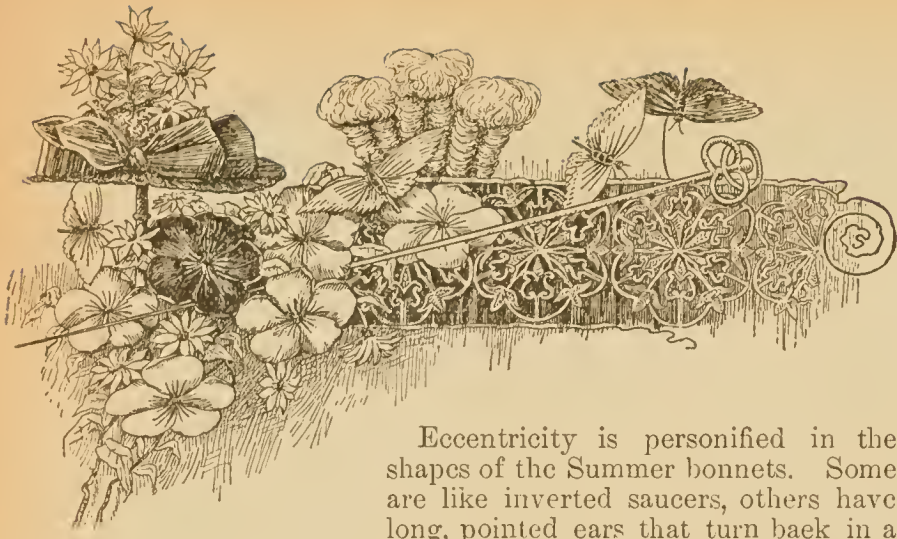
Mixed cheviot in which the prevailing color is golden-brown was made up in conjunction with brown-and-blue *glacé* taffeta in a travelling gown, with silk-and-tinsel braid for decoration, a row of blue braid being used between two rows of brown. The distended skirt is bordered with a ruffle of the goods headed by three rows of braid. The silk shirt-waist has a full back and fronts and is girdled by a deep, wrinkled belt having Shirred front ends. At the neck is a standing collar, and the sleeves are in shirt-sleeve style, with deep wristbands. The jacket has its fronts reversed and extended to form a rolling collar, and rounds away very stylishly at the bottom. The sleeves are full enough to slip over the blouse sleeves comfortably, and the wrists and other edges are trimmed with the braid, which brightens the neutral-tinted material admirably. The hat is a brown straw sailor trimmed with blue ribbon, and brown quills thrust through the bow at the left side.

Just now bands are adjusted smoothly at the front and sides of skirts, but are made somewhat full at the back, to accord with the fulness usually allowed at that point. Lace edgings, when not flatly applied, are scantily frilled in front and at the sides and very fully ruffled at the back; in applying them great care must be taken that the material is not puckered in the slightest degree.

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Eccentricity is personified in the shapes of the Summer bonnets. Some are like inverted saucers, others have long, pointed ears that turn back in a curious fashion, others again are large,

picturesque, poke-shape affairs, and still others, contrasting strongly with all the rest, are so small that they suggest the coquettish little breakfast-caps assumed by fashionable young matrons.

Fancy straw, jet, lace, and lace straw that is only a trifle heavier than guipure lace, which it closely resembles, are the materials of which the bonnets are made; and upon nearly all shapes flowers bloom daintily, either in beds formed of airy lace or against tall arrangements of ribbon or velvet.

Formerly bonnet frames were selected with a view to their own becomingness, but now a shape is chosen merely to satisfy a fancy of the wearer, who leaves to the milliner the task of rendering it wholly suitable to the face. Considerable ingenuity is often required to accomplish this result, for the trimming must be applied in such a manner as to preserve the character of the shape without giving special prominence to its peculiarities.

Strings are omitted quite as often as they are added, stringless bonnets being especially adapted to youthful faces.

A small jet bonnet is built on a *bandeau* of hyacinths that shade from creamy white to the faintest tone of green, the flowers being more plentiful in front than at the sides or back. Finely plaited black lace jetted at the edges is disposed in Alsatian fashion in front, and at the center rests a single cream-white velvet rose. The strings, which are of white satin, start from the sides, as they do on most of the new bonnets; they are crossed at the back, brought forward, and tied in a demure bow under the left ear.

Fancy shaded straw in which are united soft tones of green, pink and brown is seen in an odd-shaped bonnet that may be appropriately worn with a church gown of wool goods. In front is a butterfly arrangement of golden-brown velvet pierced by two tiger's-eye pins, and back of this rises a short, doubled ruffle of velvet, which is crossed in two twists over the crown. At the left side stand two bunches of yellow and pink wax berries above a cluster of purple primroses. The strings are of brown velvet and come from the sides, and the bonnet is deeply notched at the center to accommodate the Psyche knot.

A bonnet that would set well above a youthful face is a new shape in fancy yellow straw. The front is notched, the corners are reversed, and the sides end in long points. The notch furnishes a nook for a bunch of shaded pink pansy blossoms and leaves, and back of the flowers is an airy butterfly of deep-écru lace wired to retain its shape. A black velvet ribbon is banded about the crown and ends in strings, and at the back are more pink pansies that straggle prettily over the coiffure, upon which the bonnet rests very comfortably.

White *point appliqué* lace and jet form a unique bonnet that may only be suitably worn in the carriage or on occasions demanding exceptionally dressy attire. The bonnet is very small and is made on a white silk wire frame, the lace falling over the edge in a dainty frill. The crown is surmounted by a small rosette of lace and encircled by a band of jet composed of faceted discs and ear-drops, the latter falling prettily among the folds of the lace frill. In front is a spreading arrangement of plaited lace caught at the center with jet *antennæ* that are enriched with sparkling Rhinestones. A bonnet of similar design is made of finely plaited black lace over a black silk wire frame, and trimmed in front with a jet butterfly. This dainty head-dress requires to be safely anchored with hat-pins, since it has no string.

Very charming for wear with a broad Empire skirt and short cape is an Empire poke bonnet of green chip. The crown is rather high and narrow and is banded twice with black velvet ribbon; the bands are held in place at the center and again at the corners of the brim with small Rhinestone buckles, and the second band is shaped in a point on the brim, where it is also caught under a buckle. Inside is a black velvet facing, and at the left side wave pink and green plumes, between which stands a green aigrette. Black velvet strings hang from the sides.

Hats are also provided with strings. A graceful example is a large

SUMMER MILLINERY.

hat that is equally appropriate for carriage and seaside wear. The crown is made of Leghorn and the broad brim of shirred Nile-green *chiffon*, and a frill of white lace droops from the edge. About the crown is disposed a twist of *chiffon*, which falls in a long scarf at the back. In front rests a bunch of shaded heliotrope silk poppies and leaves, and a smaller cluster is adjusted at the back. Underneath the brim is a *bandeau* covered with a twist of *chiffon*, which is formed in a knot in front. The scarf is to be twisted about the throat and will be found very becoming to the face.

A veritable Summer *chapeau*, that would satisfactorily accompany a gown of flowered organdy or challis at an outdoor *fête*, has a moderately low crown made of knotted grasses, and a broad brim in which the grasses are matted, pretty curves being formed here and there to suit the face. At the left side rises a cluster of bluettes, daisies, poppies, buttercups and green oats. The hat is a most exquisite creation, suggesting fields of waving grass brightened with variegated wild flowers.

Manilla straw is a general favorite because of its extreme lightness of weight. A stylish large hat of Eminence manilla straw has a brim facing of modc straw that is revealed effectively at the back, where the brim is bent up under a *chou* of olive-green velvet. Velvet is folded about the crown and formed in a large *chou* in front, through which two tiger's-eye pins are thrust crosswise. At the left side rise two Eminence plumes with ends that curl in opposite directions. The color combination in this hat is very effective, rendering it a suitable companion for a gown of either hue.

Satin crowns are new and very fashionable. A dressy hat of moderate size has a black straw brim and black satin crown. The brim is turned up twice against the crown at the back under bunches of violets, the stems of one bunch being arranged to stand upright. In front is a plaited disposal of cream-white lace, and in each side of it are thrust two stiff black quills. This would be a pretty hat to wear directly after laying aside mourning.

A decidedly French effect is produced in a hat having a pliable black chip brim, and a low, round crown composed of alternate rows of black velvet ribbon and yellow straw braid. The brim is raised sufficiently in front to show a cluster of shaded Eminence velvet roses, and a similar bunch of flowers conceals the tacking of the brim to the crown. On top of the brim near the front rise three formal loops of Eminence grosgrain ribbon, completing a very striking decoration.

The sailor hat is with us again, as a matter of course, being shown in all kinds of straw and in the glazed material known as tarpaulin. The tarpaulin hats, which will be much worn for travelling by land or sea, are now trimmed with flowers or quills, and always with ribbon. A rather dressy tarpaulin is banded with dark-purple velvet, which is formed in a bow at the left side to support a bunch of purple lilacs; and another bunch of lilacs is adjusted underneath the brim to fall gracefully upon the hair. Violets are much in demand for trimming these hats, and so are mottled and black quills, which are often thrust through black satin ribbon bows, that stand erect when at the back, but obliquely when placed at the side. The trimming may be located at either point, as fancied by the wearer.

The jaunty Marquise hats have been very favorably received, and their vogue is assured for some time to come. A highly artistic example of this class is a somewhat larger shape than usual made of Leghorn, with a facing of black straw. About the crown is laid a twist of pink *peau de soie* ribbon, which is arranged in front in a great bow with pointed ends that is caught at the center with three Eminence roses. At one side of the front the brim is tacked to the crown under a yellow feather pompon and aigrette, and at the back a single tacking is made at the center under a cluster of roses, the dark tone of which accords admirably with the light-pink tint of the ribbon.

A large hat designed for a blonde or demi-blonde comprises a crown of black *point de Gène* lace, and a brim that is completely hidden by a mass of natural-looking forget-me-nots veiled with black dotted net. A little to one side of the front a *chou* of blue satin supports two American Beauty roses surrounded by leaves that tremble and wave in response to every movement of the head. At the back is a rosette of black lace, and below it is a cluster of forget-me-nots that falls upon the hair.

Summer hats, like Summer gowns, are all aglow with bright colors, and incongruity in the matter of combinations is scarcely possible. A gown of shaded stuff may be supplemented by a hat or bonnet showing all the colors in the dress material, contributed by ribbons or flowers or by both; and as such arrangements of hues have the fullest sanction of la Mode, their tastefulness and propriety cannot be questioned.

TATTING.—No. 14.

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.

TATTED PLASTRON.

FIGURE No. 1.—The plastron illustrated may be made of either silk or cotton. It is here shown made of the latter. The plastron is composed of 91 wheels, which are made separately and then tied together. Each wheel is made thus:

Make a ring of 4 d. s. then 8 picots each separated by 4 d. s.,

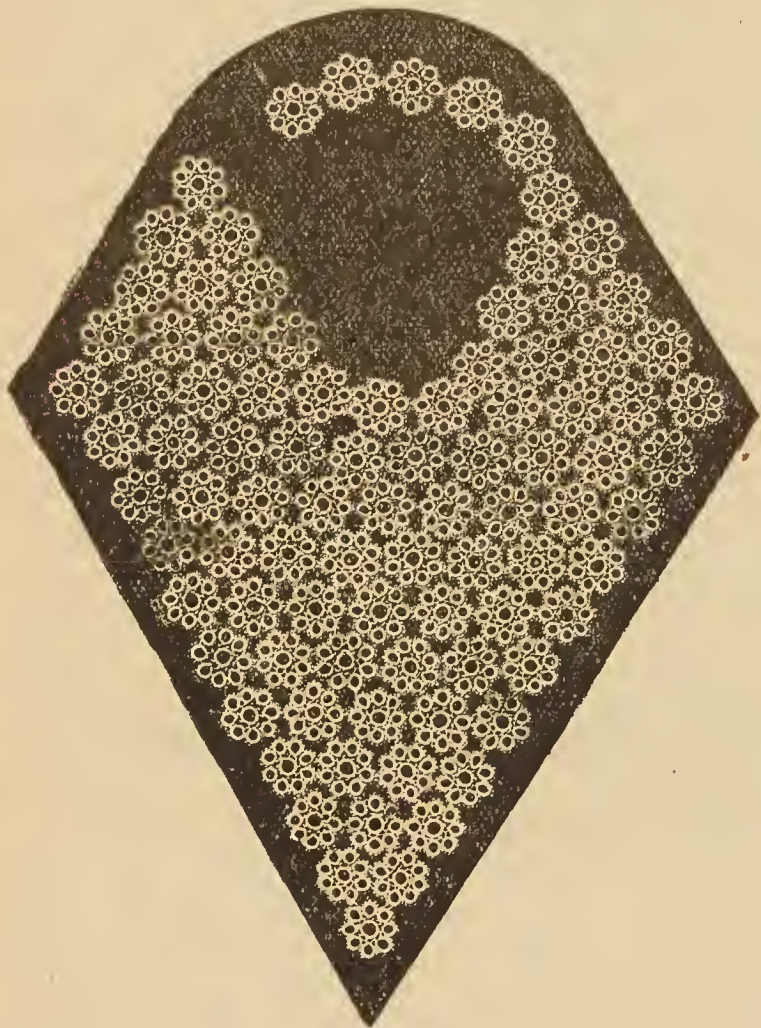


FIGURE No. 1.—TATTED PLASTRON.

then close. Now make a smaller ring a short distance from the other, without breaking the thread, of 4 d. s., 1 picot, then 8 more picots each separated by 2 d. s., then 4 d. s., and close. Tie to the first picot formed in the ring first made; then make another ring like the last one, except that you join it to the side picot of the last ring made, after making the first 4 d. s.; then make 8 picots instead of 9, tie in the next picot of the center ring, and make 6 more rings



FIGURE No. 2.—TATTED SILK EDGING.

in the same way, joining the last ring to the first small one where the 8th picot would come; and after tying to the center ring, tie the two threads together and cut off as close as possible.

In shaping the plastron, begin with one wheel and increase one in each row, having the wheels come between the ones in the preceding row after the second row is tied. Tie the wheels by the corresponding picots of each (see picture). After the tenth row is tied, tie 4 rings at each side of the center, having the last one at each side come beyond the ring in the row underneath, then make 3 rows more, decreasing one ring in each row. Now make 16 rings and tie together once at each side, then tie to the plastron around

the neck edge, leaving five rings free. If a wider band be desired, two rows of wheels may be used for the neck instead of one, and if the plastron is not large enough, make another row of rings before tying on the 4 rings at each side.

TATTED SILK EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—The edging illustrated is made of silk, but cotton may be used, if preferred. Very fine thread makes beautiful edging.

Begin with large loop. Make 1 d. s., 1 picot, 1 d. s., 1 picot, and repeat until you have 10 picots. Finish with 1 d. s. and draw up. Begin the small loop about an eighth of an inch from the larger one. Make 5 d. s. and catch in first picot of large loop, 5 d. s. and draw up. Turn the work over and make 2 d. s., 1 picot, 1 d. s., 1 picot, 1 d. s., 1 picot, 1 d. s., 1 picot, 1 d. s., 1 picot, 2 d. s.; draw up. * Turn the work. Make 5 d. s. and catch in second picot of the large loop. Make 5 d. s. and draw up. Turn. Make 2 d. s. and catch in first picot of previous loop, 2 d. s. and 1 picot, 1 d. s. and 1 picot; continue until you have 5 picots; finish with 2 d. s.



FIGURE No. 3.—TATTED INSERTION.

and draw up. Turn, as before. Make 5 d. s. and catch in picot of large loop. Repeat from star until you have five picot-loops. Then fasten thread to large loop. Commence second scollop about an inch from the first, joining the scollop at the top.

TATTED INSERTION AND EDGING.

FIGURES Nos. 3 AND 4.—These two designs are made of silk, although cotton may be used, if preferred. Both the insertion and edging are composed of rings and square figures and are made with two threads. The figures are each made thus:

Begin with the shuttle silk and make a ring of 5 d. s., then 8

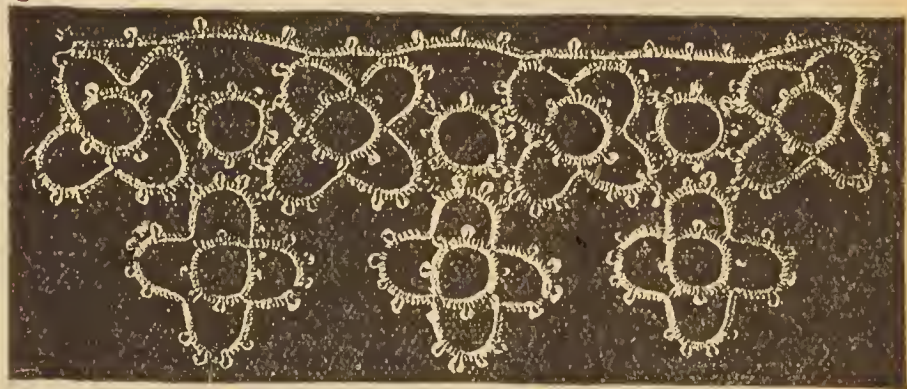


FIGURE No. 4.—TATTED EDGING.

picots each separated by 5 d. s., and draw up. * Now take the two threads and make 7 d. s., 1 picot, 4 d. s., 1 picot, 4 d. s., 1 picot, 4 d. s., 1 picot, 7 d. s., skip 1 picot in the ring (the first picot made), and tie in the next picot, and repeat 3 times more from *. Make each ring the same as the ring is made in the figures, and tie together after all are made.

The insertion consists of the figures and rings tied together alternately, the rings each being tied by two picots with one picot between, to the first and last picots of 2 chains in the figure (see picture).

The upper part of the edging is arranged like the insertion with a figure tied to the chains of 2 figures below each ring (see picture).

The heading is made thus: Tie the 2 threads in the first of the 2 picots on top, then make 2 d. s., tie in next picot, 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s., tie in next picot, 2 d. s., tie in next picot, 5 d. s., 1 picot, 8 d. s., 1 picot, 8 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s., and repeat from beginning. The insertion may, when made of silk, be used as a passementerie, and the same is true of the edging.

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 1.

NETTING.

Although of very ancient origin, and never very prominent in the world of fancy-work, netting has been diverted from its general

table linen, and is finished with a border of netting, which is also darned. The hem is feather-stitched. If preferred, the border may be simply netted and the darning omitted.

Doileys of this kind are made in several sizes for the various platters used upon the dining-table, and may be round, oval, square or diamond-shaped, as preferred.



FIGURE NO. 1.—PLATTER DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

use in the making of nets and hammocks, and is now seen in dainty articles for the dining-table, the dressing-case, the parlor and the boudoir. Strong and pretty laees are made of netting, with cotton or linen as the working thread, for trimming children's clothing and ladies' underwear, and for mats, doileys, bonbon dishes and squares; and with embroidery silk for fancy articles, and with rope silk or linen for draperies and portières, sofa-pillow covers and other articles of use and ornament. In this article we give a few specimens of the work in its modern form, in order to convey a thorough idea of its prettiness and suitability for decorative purposes. In a following number details and illustrations of them will be given for the benefit of those who desire to learn the art. Once the method of making the knot and mesh is accomplished, a netter can follow any design she may see, without detailed directions. The work may be quickly done and is very effective in most cases.

PLATTER DOILY, WITH
NETTED BORDER.

FIGURE NO. 1. — The doily illustrated is made of handsome

NETTED BORDER FOR
PLATTER DOILY.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 4.—As this edging is netted into the hem of the doily described, the latter must first be cut, hemmed and feather-stitched.

Then, in the manner represented by figure No. 4, knot enough meshes into the hem to make the twenty-four points seen in the picture. Each point has thirteen meshes at its top. This will make three hundred and twelve meshes which should be knotted into the edge of the doily.

Now with a small mesh-stiek work one row, crossing the row of meshes first made as follows:

Knot the *second* mesh first; then the *first* mesh; then the *fourth* and then the *third*, and so on around the work.

Then make another row with the small mesh-stiek; then a row with the larger stick, and then 2 rows with the smaller stiek.

Now, with the same stick, begin the points, using 13 meshes for each and working it separately. At the end of each row turn the work and go back to the opposite side where you leave one mesh unknotted each time. Work in this manner to the tip

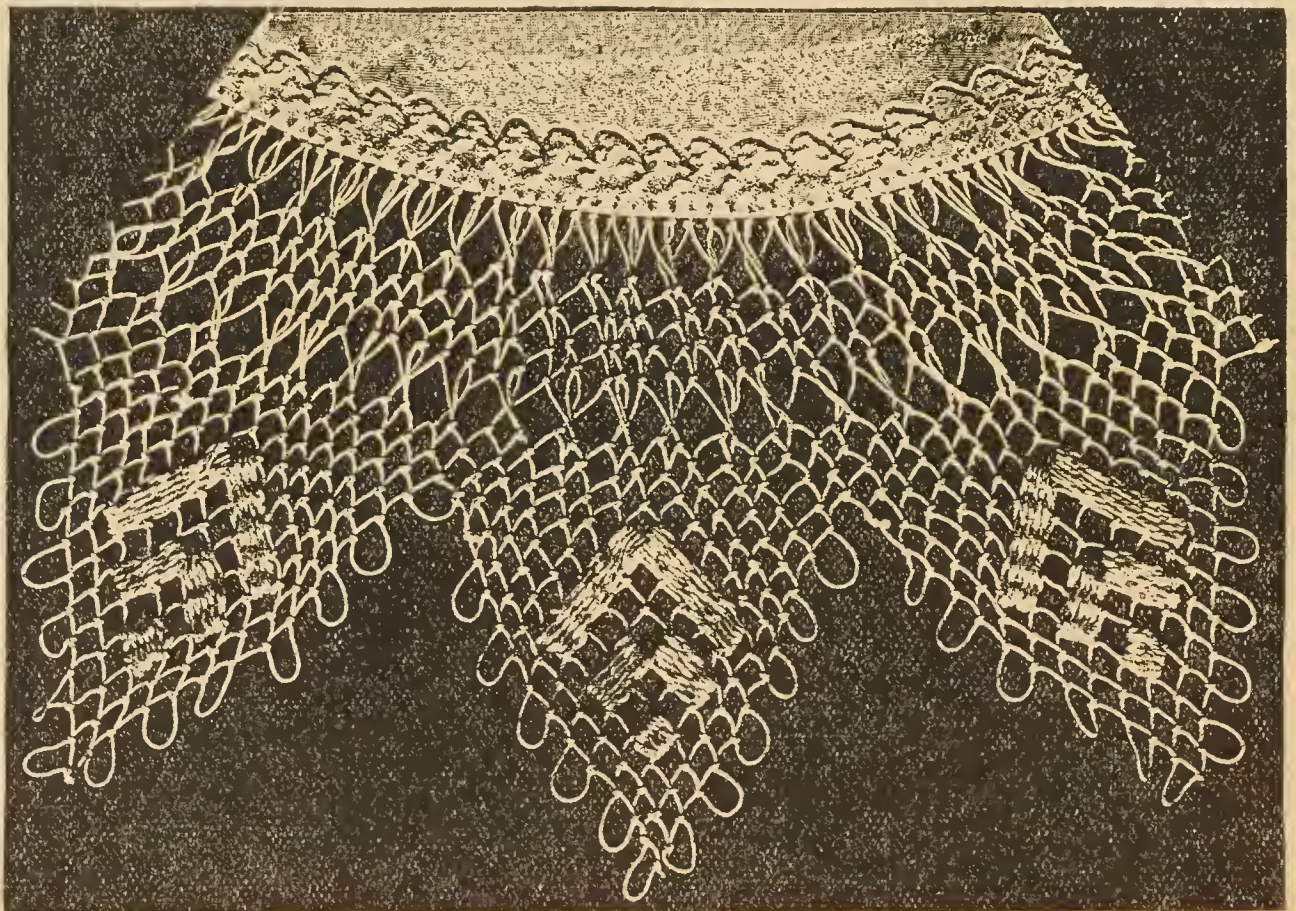


FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL OF NETTED BORDER FOR PLATTER DOILY.

of the point; fasten and break the thread and begin the next point. The solid pattern is simply darned in with linen floss.

for vases, albums and *mouchoir*-cases and for fan and opera-glass bags may also be developed from the idea here presented.

DESIGN FOR NETTED AND DARNED LACE.

FIGURE NO. 6.—The specimen of netted, darned lace here given is one of a large number of designs, and is introduced to show the method and ultimate beauty of the work. Edgings and insertions of this description are generally made of *écru* linen thread, but colored or white crochet cotton may also be used, according to the purpose for which the decoration is intended.

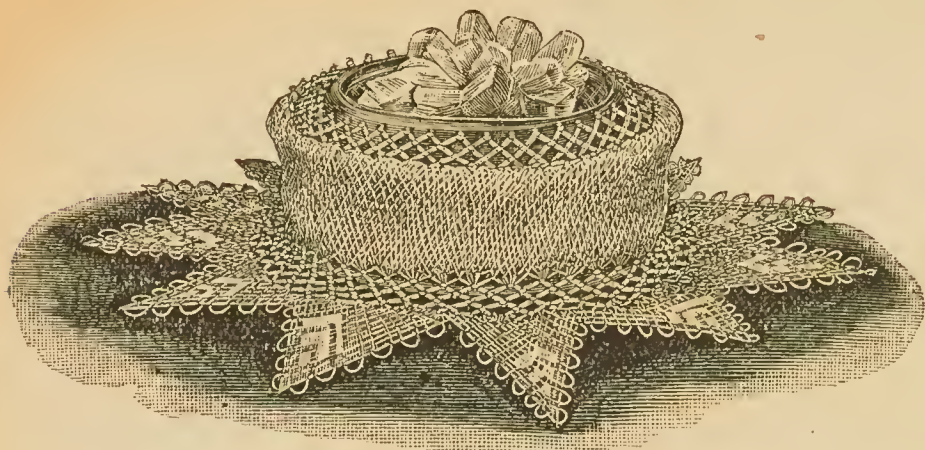


FIGURE NO. 3.—NETTED COVER FOR BONBON DISH. (ARRANGED.)

NETTED COVER FOR BONBON DISH.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 5.—These two engravings show a very pretty article for table use. Figure No. 3 shows it when in use, and figure

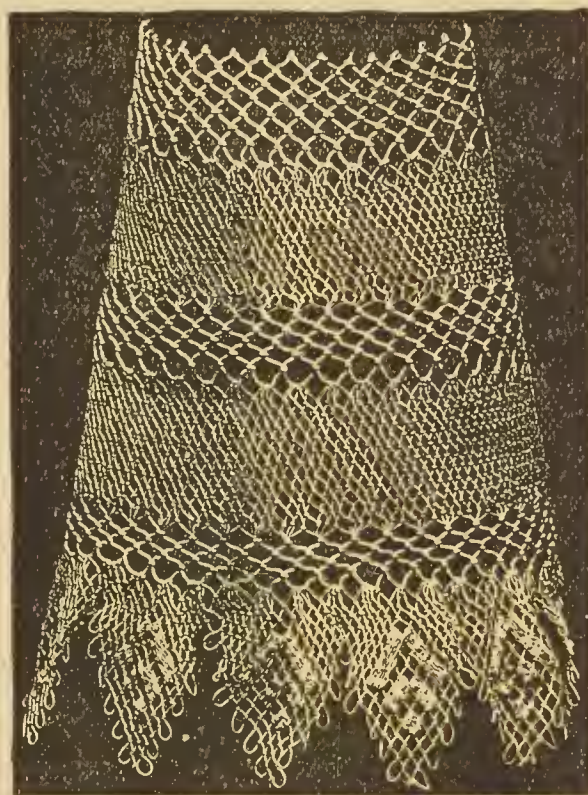


FIGURE NO. 5.—NETTED COVER FOR BONBON DISH. (UNFOLDED.)

The method of darning is made very plain by the engraving, as is the button-holing which outlines the lower edge. The method of making a serrated edge is described in the directions for netting the doily border. Other specimens of netted lace, more or less elaborate, will be given from time to time, and will include mats, tidies, squares, etc

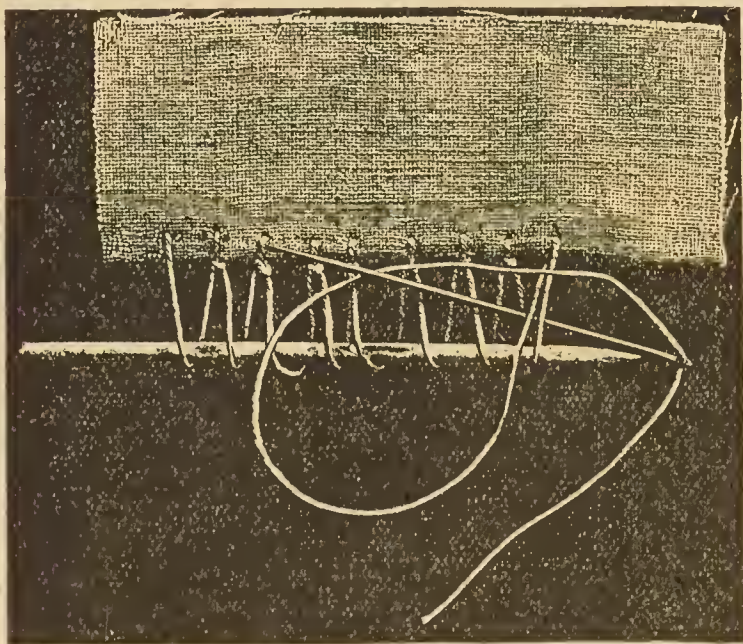


FIGURE NO. 4.—DETAIL OF NETTED BORDER FOR PLATTER DOILY.

No. 5 represents it as it appears when finished and before it is arranged. The netting is done with mesh-sticks of two sizes, and the points are made precisely like those of the doily border. The size of the cover must depend upon that of the dish it is to conceal. The points may be increased or diminished in number to make the cover larger or smaller, but a point itself should not be divided.

The cover can be used as a bonbon bag by drawing it together at the straight edge, and running a tasseled cord or a narrow ribbon through the large meshes next the points for a drawing string.

Lamp-shades can be netted on the same plan, and covers

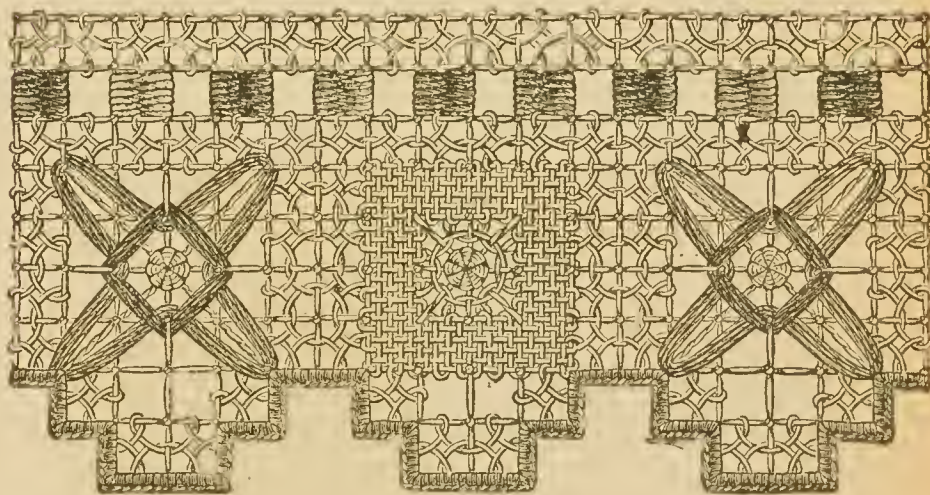


FIGURE NO. 6.—DESIGN FOR NETTED AND DARNED LACE.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.—“The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home” is a well written pamphlet of twenty-four pages that should find a place in every household where lovers of wholesome candy and confections dwell. A glance at the book will inform the reader regarding some of the merits of this thoroughly practical work and will show that by its assistance old and young alike can easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home and at a minimum of cost. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—To correspondents, who express surprise that their communications were not answered in a certain issue, we wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number subsequent to that already in their hands. The enormous edition of the *DELINEATOR* compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in the July

DELINEATOR should reach us not later than the fifth of May. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine, addressed to the firm, will find their way into the proper channel.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOK SERIES.—The unprecedented sale of the books published in this series is very gratifying to us as publishers. When we began them, the publication of books was a new departure for us, our attention having been previously confined to the issuing of patterns and fashion publications. But the frequent requests of our patrons for such works as “Good Manners” and “Needle-Craft” led us into the venture, and we are more than satisfied with the result.

To date we have placed on the market seven of these volumes, “Good Manners,” “Needle-Craft,” “Needle and Brush,” “Home-making and Housekeeping,” “Social Life,” “The Pattern Cook-Book,” and “Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation,” at the regular price of Four Shillings or \$1.00 each.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

FLEUR-DE-LIS FOR "IDEAL HONITON."

FIGURE No. 1.—As announced in the May DELINEATOR we here-with present the *fleur-de-lis* so popular for decorating "Ideal Honiton" squares, mats, doileys etc. As in the case of the carnation

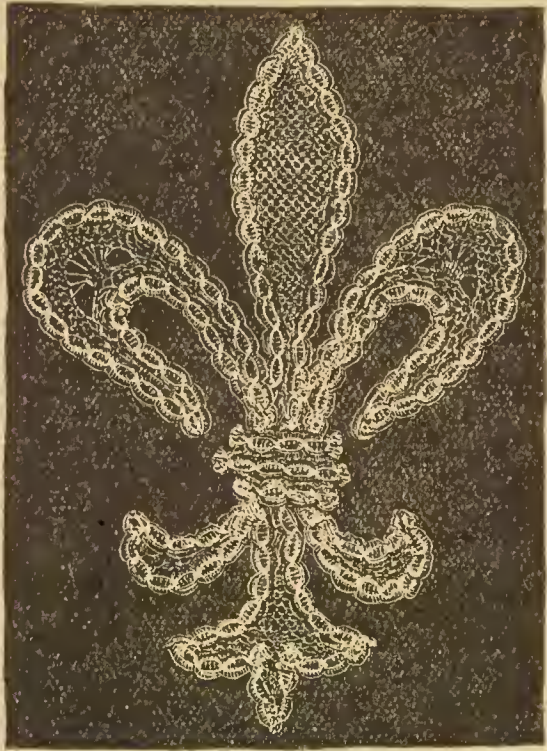


FIGURE No. 1.—FLEUR-DE-LIS FOR "IDEAL HONITON WORK."

pink given last month, the design for the *fleur-de-lis* may be purchased in any size desired at lace-making establishments and developed at home. The *fleur-de-lis* here shown is about one-half its original size. The upper portions require considerable filling-in, the lower part much less, but all of this work is done in fancy lace-stitches with lace thread. The latter, in a size suitable for the braid selected, will be furnished by any professional lace-maker, especially

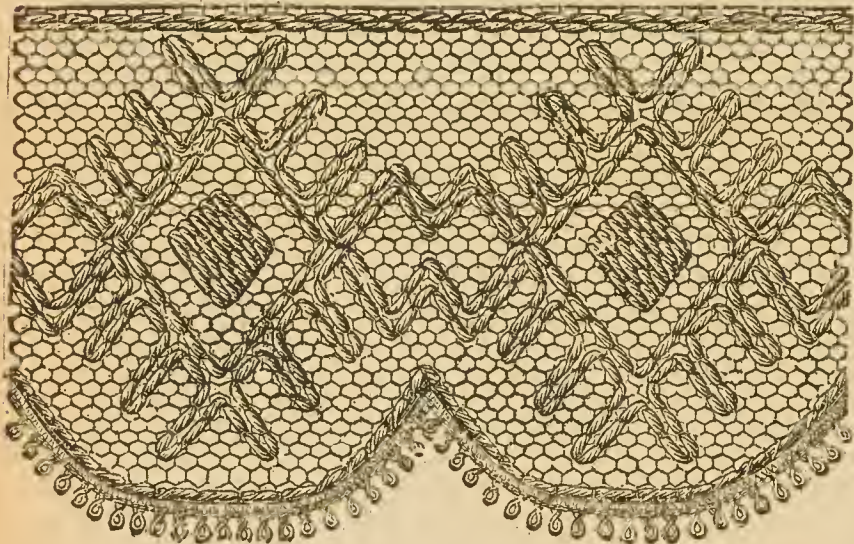


FIGURE No. 2.—DESIGN FOR DARNED NET.

if she also provides the braid. When completed the *fleur-de-lis* is appliquéd on to the lawn of the article being decorated, and the fabric is cut from under it, the same as in the border.

DESIGN FOR DARNED NET.

FIGURE No. 2.—This is a very pretty as well as a simple design for

an edging of darned net. It may be either white, *écru* or black, linen being used for the darning in the first two instances, and silk in the last one. A picot edge is added by darning fine picot or feather-edged braid along the net in scollops, running the darning thread through the loops at one side of the braid.

Edgings of this kind are very pretty when made of black net darned with colored floss or gilt thread, for trimming gowns of China silk in which there are colored figures or stripes. In *écru* or white the edging may also be used for trimming gowns or underwear, especially when the latter is of cambric or lawn.

PUNCH-GLASS DOILY OF POINT LACE AND LAWN.

FIGURE No. 3.—As represented, this doily is about three-fourths its actual size. It is made of fine linen lawn, and a set generally comprises a dozen. Fine point lace braid is used to outline the design, and then rosettes in *point d'Angleterre*, and "spiders" or small rosettes are made in the openings as represented. The alternate outer scollops are filled in with *point de Bruxelles* stitches, and a dainty picot-braid is added to the edge by the usual over-and-over stitch.

LOUIS XIV. DESIGN FOR A CURTAIN.

FIGURE No. 4.—This engraving (see page 467) shows a handsome

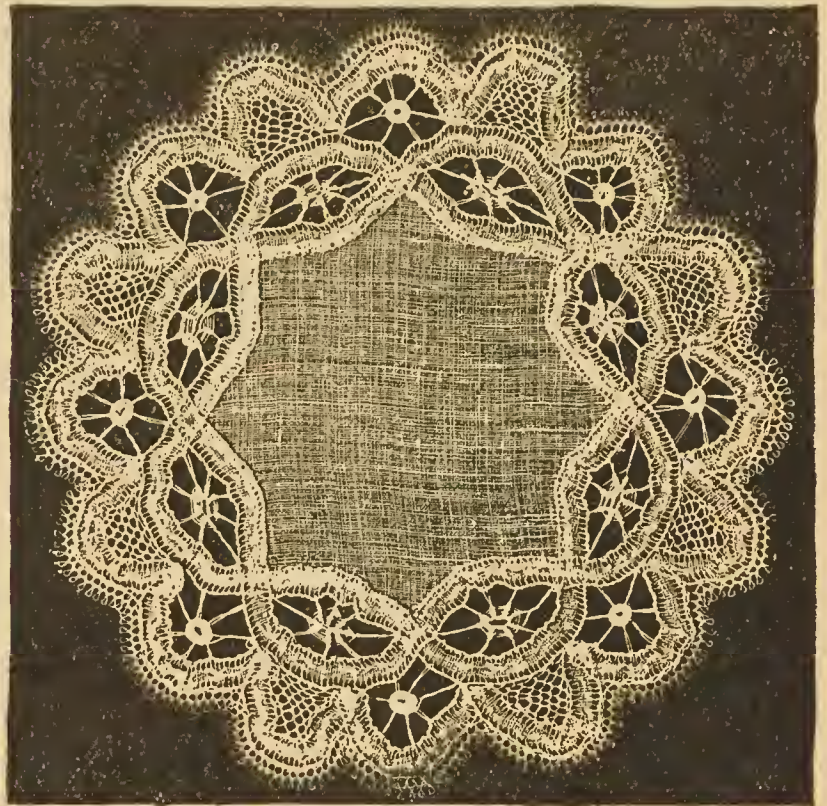


FIGURE No. 3.—PUNCH-GLASS DOILY OF POINT LACE AND LAWN.

design for a lace curtain. Fancy braid, cord and rings, such as are illustrated in our book on Modern Lace-Making, are appliquéd on coarse net in the graceful manner seen. The work is very easy to do, as the braid and cord are simply sewn on by stitches which are made so as to be invisible. The design can be enlarged without any difficulty.

This kind of work is sometimes done with the ribbons of the tints seen in the flowers from which the design is copied. The effect in this event is exceedingly dainty and pretty.

The net used may be white or *écru*, as preferred. The braid may match the net in color or harmoniously contrast with it. *Écru* braid may be used on white net and white braid on *écru* net; or fancy gilt or silver-tinsel braids may be intermingled with the white or *écru* braids.

For the information contained in this article our thanks are due Miss Sara Hadley, Lace-maker, 923 Broadway, New York.

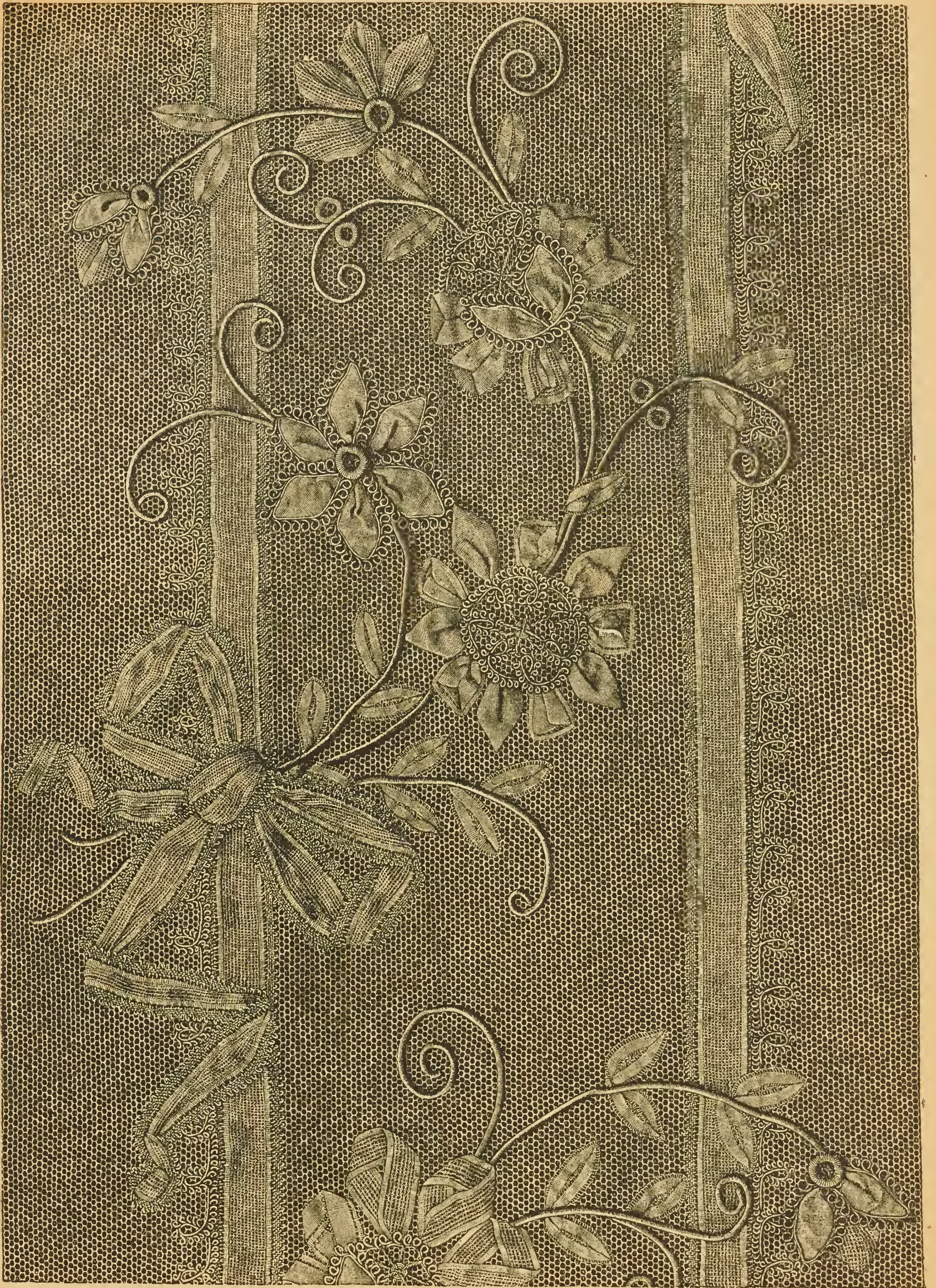
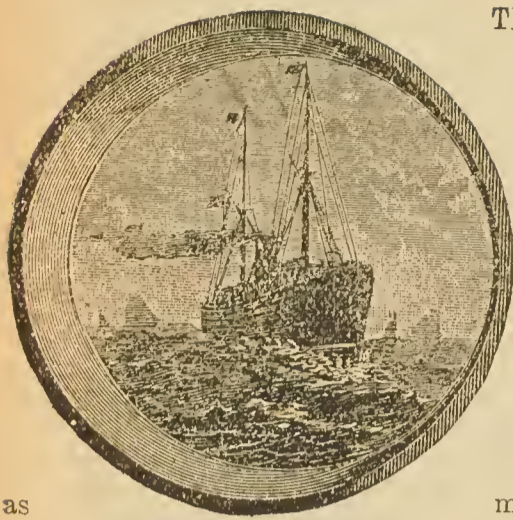


FIGURE NO. 4.—LOUIS XIV. DESIGN FOR A CURTAIN.

OVER LAND AND SEA.



THAT the Americans are a nation of travellers has become almost proverbial. The fact that the world is wide is a sufficient indication to them that it was meant to be travelled, and every year that passes sees greater numbers of them crossing the ocean and "doing" all parts of the globe, while those who are less fortunately situated financially content themselves with journeying much as possible over the face of their own country.

The year 1876 found very many Americans leaving their homes for the first time to attend the great Centennial Exposition. Fares were reduced to a minimum, and it was thus possible for many to undertake journeys that, under ordinary conditions, would not have been thought of. A new generation has grown up since then, and the present year brings us an Exposition vastly more attractive than the other, to which thousands will go who have never before undertaken a long journey. Such novices in the art of travelling may save themselves much discomfort by studying those methods which experience has proved to be the most satisfactory; and the following suggestions are offered in the hope that they may enable many intending tourists to derive the fullest measure of benefit and pleasure from their travels.

TRAVELLING BY LAND.

The wise feminine tourist never envelops herself in that uncouth linen garment known as the duster. For her travelling gown she selects a material that dust cannot cling to, and then gives no further thought to protection. The newest and best fabric for such serviceable dresses is smooth-faced poplinette, which is fifty inches wide and very moderate in price. This material is produced in light colors, but it may be very easily cleaned and will endure much hard usage without looking shabby.

A trunk may be so skilfully packed that its owner will never have to lament a tumbled hat or dress or to bemoan the ruin of her dainty possessions by the contents of broken bottles. The modern woman is compelled to carry certain articles that can only be placed in glass, such as shoe polish, various liquid toilet articles, and a few simple medicines for use in

PACKING.

case of sudden illness. To pack bottles safely, first drive the corks in firmly, and tie those corks that do not seem perfectly secure. Wrap the neck of each bottle with three or four thicknesses of old cloth, envelop the entire bottle with stout paper, and pack the bottles in a strong pasteboard box, filling all the interstices with crumpled paper. Then place the box in one of the small compartments in the tray of the trunk, and pack it solidly in place so it cannot possibly be shifted by the rough handling of porters or expressmen. If only a few bottles are to be carried, the safest plan is to pack them in the hand-bag that is to be carried by the tourist.

The modern trunk contains two trays, one above the other. The lower one is simply a frame, with straps of webbing for the bottom; and the upper one usually contains three divisions, one at the right for hats, a long, narrow one at the back for the parasol, and the third, at the left of the first, in which bodices are usually placed. The trunk with a compartment in the lid is seldom purchased nowadays, as articles packed in the compartment have a most unpleasant tendency to fall out whenever the trunk is opened.

In packing, first see that the parasol is of proper length to be placed in the compartment designed for it; if it is too long, stow it in the bottom of the trunk. The underclothing should then be put in; and if space must be economized, every piece should be rolled tightly. Wrap each shoe in paper, and place the bundles in with the underclothing, keeping all firm and tight. On top of these garments place whatever shawls and bulky wraps are to be carried, and also such dresses as do not require very careful treatment. In the under tray pack the skirts of the best gowns. The wide skirts should be laid in folds just the width of the tray, and each should be turned down at the band end if the tray is not long enough to

accommodate them without folding. After the parasol has been placed in its own compartment, there is still room enough for a great many small belongings, such as handkerchiefs, gloves, veils, belts, ribbons, etc.

Lay the hat in the middle of the division provided for the purpose, and pin it to the tray. At least three pins should be used, and they should be inserted well up toward the crown of the hat. If the hat tray is deep, more than one hat may be placed in it, there being space enough at the side for a sailor or other small shape, which should be pinned to the side of the tray. Lay tissue paper carefully between the hats to prevent breakage of the trimmings.

Before packing the bodices in the left-hand division of the upper tray fill the sleeves with tissue paper, and puff out the lace or ruffling at their tops to avoid crumpling. If loops of tape are pinned to the neck and bottom of each bodice and then secured to tacks driven into the ends of the division, the garments will not shift about, and the likelihood of wrinkling will be greatly diminished.

The thoughtful woman will leave out of her trunk a night-gown, a flannel wrapper, a pair of easy slippers and a gossamer, and will pack them in a valise or in a linen travelling case secured with a shawl-strap; then, if the trunk is delayed, she can exist in comparative comfort for several days, if necessary.

Baggage may be checked to any part of America, and each passenger is allowed to carry one hundred pounds free. In the Eastern States baggage is seldom weighed unless the quantity is strikingly in excess of this allowance, a single trunk being checked on a ticket regardless of its size or the amount of other baggage. West of the Missouri river, however; the railway officials are more exacting, and on the Pacific railways all baggage is weighed and the excess charged for at a certain rate per pound. The passenger ticket is shown in the baggage room at the starting point, and a metal or pasteboard check is given to the place of destination.

ABOUT BAGGAGE.

Baggage expresses are to be found in all cities and large towns. They undertake, for a small fee (usually about twenty-five cents for an ordinary trunk), to deliver baggage at any hotel or private residence on surrender of the traveller's check. These men, however, are proverbially slow in executing orders, and the tourist who wishes to receive her luggage quickly should not entrust its delivery to their hands. If the traveller is to take a hotel coach or a private carriage, the driver will usually attend to her luggage. Cabs or coaches are to be had at the stations in all towns of any size; in some cities, notably Boston, the rates are quite reasonable, but in others the drivers are inclined to overcharge. For the economical traveller there are always the street railways; and by asking a policeman, the stranger may ascertain the best route to her destination. It is unwise to inquire the way of anyone but a policeman, since a casual passer-by, though actuated by the best intentions, is liable to direct one wrongly.

Some people dislike to check anything smaller than a trunk, but it is very foolish to assume the charge of a large and heavy valise, when it can be sent in the baggage car the same as any other luggage. The trouble of carrying the bag from the station to the car is not the only inconvenience entailed, for it occupies considerable space on the car floor and is certain to cramp and weary its unwise owner. The best plan is to check as much baggage as possible.

In many of the Western cities there is a most excellent omnibus system. As the train approaches a city, an agent of this transfer company passes through for orders; the traveller states her destination, whether a hotel, a private residence or another railway station, and surrenders her check, together with the transfer ticket, if one was sold with the regular ticket, or else a fee, which usually ranges from twenty-five to fifty cents; and the agent tells the traveller the number or letter of the omnibus she is to enter. On arriving at the station the omnibuses are easily located, and the tourist enters the one bearing her number or letter and is soon at her destination, her baggage following on another vehicle.

The inexperienced feminine traveller feels most uncertainty regarding the sleeping car. In fact, many super-sensitive women actually endure the fatigue and discomfort of passing the night in an ordinary coach rather than display unfamiliarity with such matters. The folly of this course is obvious, since ignorance on any topic is only ridiculous when there has been an aggressive assumption of knowledge which the individual never possessed. The quiet gentlewoman makes her way in the world with much less embarrassment than the

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

loud-voiced, pushing woman, for she knows that oftentimes a frank avowal of utter ignorance is the wisest course. The traveller who wishes to economize may ride in an ordinary coach during the day, and may purchase a sleeping-car ticket for the night only; but such an arrangement must be made early in the day, as the berths are usually quickly taken by the regular day occupants of the sleeper.

If a journey is commenced in the evening, the sleeping-car ticket must be purchased at the same time with the regular ticket. The ticket seller usually displays a plan of the car and indicates the sections not yet taken. A section is one compartment and contains an upper and an under berth. The berths in the middle sections are to be preferred, as the motion of the car is less noticeable there than at the ends. Many provident travellers secure their sleeping-car accommodations some hours before the time of starting, by writing or telegraphing to the agent to reserve a certain section on a certain train. This plan is especially satisfactory at a time like the present when travel is certain to be very heavy.

A woman travelling alone should never engage an upper berth. If the agent does not present a plan of the car for her inspection, she should ask to see it and choose for herself; otherwise she might be assigned an undesirable location. On the sleeping-car ticket is printed the name that is lettered on the side of the coach, which may thus be easily identified. The number of the section is usually printed in large figures above the windows; and when the proper section has been found, the traveller takes possession, laying her bag and umbrella on the seat, removing her coat and, if desired, her hat also, and making herself as comfortable as possible.

When she wishes her berth to be made up for the night, she has simply to summon the porter. The tired or half-ill traveller need not defer the time of retiring from any fear of being thought "queer," even if the hour is very early and no other berth has yet been prepared. This is one of the few places where the traveller can do exactly as she pleases without exciting comment. A courteous porter will ask which way the head is to be placed; but if he does not ask, the passenger should request him to make the berth with the head toward the engine. By this arrangement the danger of draught from the window is materially lessened and the jarring of the car is rendered less noticeable to the sleeper. A piece of money slipped into the ever-open hand of the porter will prove a good investment, twenty-five cents being usually sufficient to ensure good attention from him. If the passenger wishes to be called at a certain hour, the porter should be informed of the fact, and the hope of a future "tip" will generally cause him to remember the request. When the porter has made up the berth it will be found that there are two long pockets above the bed, one at the head and the other at the foot, in which articles of apparel may be placed. There is also a large double hook on which to hang one's hat and coat. The umbrella should be placed across the foot of the bed, and the valise will be quite safe in the corner at the foot next the window.

Before retiring to the berth one's night toilet should be complete—that is, the face and hands should be washed, the teeth brushed and the hair combed in the dressing-room. If the hair is to be put in curl-papers, this part of the toilet should be performed in the privacy of the berth and not in the dressing-room. No woman who cares for appearances will promenade through a sleeping-car with her hair hanging loosely down her back or with her bang in papers. The hair should be braided for the night and wrapped temporarily about the head, and should be loosened from its confinement on reaching the berth.

The long curtains that hang before the bed afford the needed privacy, and behind them the clothing may be removed. That woman is foolish who refuses to make herself as comfortable as possible in her berth. If but one night is to be spent on the train, and a change of cars is to be made early in the morning, it is wiser, of course, not to entirely disrobe; but when the journey is to continue all next day and possibly for two or three days, all the garments should be removed, the same as at home, and everything done that can possibly promote rest. As each garment is removed, fold it and place it in one of the receptacles mentioned above. The dress may be laid across the foot of the bed or hung on the hook with the hat and wrap.

The wise woman always provides herself with one of those neat, stout leather bags that hang at the belt or are carried, and that fasten securely with drawing strings or a metal clasp. In this bag she places jewelry, purse, hair-pins, gloves, button-hook, etc., and slips it to the foot of the bed under the covers, where it is safer than it would be under the pillow. Having thus carefully laid away the small things of the toilette, she knows just where to find them next morning. After all the clothing has been laid aside (the shoes with stockings and garters inside of them being placed in the pocket at the foot of the bed), the night-dress is put on, and over it a flannel gown or wrapper, which will greatly lessen the danger of taking cold.

The traveller is now ready for the night, and she must remember

that if she lies awake through fear of accidents, the next day will be most fatiguing, and the loss of sleep will make her eyes dull and give a most unbecoming pallor to her cheeks. Statistics are offered to prove that one is actually safer on a railroad train than in one's home; and whether this be true or not, the sensible traveller tries to think it is and goes to sleep at once.

Next morning—ah! that is the time that tries the feminine soul; for the dressing-room is so small that only one passenger can occupy it at a time, and the waiting to dress is apt to be long and tedious, unless one rises before the other women in the car. Stockings, shoes and underclothing are first slipped on, and the flannel wrapper is placed over all. The dress and skirts are thrown across one arm, the satchel is carried in the other hand, and the trip to the dressing-room is made as quickly and quietly as possible. The satchel should contain all necessary toilet articles—sponge, soap, tooth-brush, comb, hair-brush, towels, etc. First brush the dress and skirts and hang them on the hooks, out of the way. Then brush the hair smartly to remove all dust, and arrange it compactly for the day, replacing all articles in the satchel as soon as used. Next place the railway towels on the floor to stand on, fill the bowl with water, hang all clothing safely out of the way, and take a quick sponge-bath. If a generous quantity of good cologne is added to the bath, its refreshing influence will be felt all day, and it will cleanse the skin thoroughly of all dust and grime. After this brief ablution dress carefully and completely, but remember that others are to follow, and be as expeditious as possible, not forgetting to wipe off the wash-stand and lay aside the wet towels, that the next person may find the little room in good order

TRAVELLING BY SEA.

Those who contemplate crossing the ocean for the first time may learn much before setting out that will be of assistance during the entire trip. The best guide-books should be consulted and the route carefully mapped out. People of limited means and unlimited strength may choose one of the numerous excursion tours, a single ticket being purchased for the entire trip. A tour of this kind, however, is likely to be tiresome to those who are not very vigorous, and the haste that is necessary at all points, tends to make such an outing a disappointment even to the strong.

The advice of one who has travelled much is to see a little thoroughly rather than to hurry over a large space and thus produce a confusion of ideas that will prove a weariness to both body and mind.

In preparing for the voyage, aim to have as little baggage as possible. One steamer-trunk ought to be sufficient to hold everything that will be needed for a Summer trip, although an extra trunk will not be a noticeable addition and will not be likely to return empty, while it will enable the traveller to carry one or two additional dresses and wraps. It must be remembered, however, that luggage is a great source of expense and often the cause of delay and annoyance.

NECESSARY ARTICLES.

First on the list of necessary articles to be provided for the trip is the steamer trunk, a flat-topped affair that is low enough to slip under the berth in a small stateroom; next comes the travelling rug; and a steamer chair is quite indispensable for comfort on deck. The chair should be marked with the owner's name to prevent its appropriation by any chance comer; and it will usually be left on storage with the steamship company, to be called for on the return trip. A pillow should be provided for use in the chair. The square or roll pattern of head-rest is most desirable for the purpose, and stout ribbons should be securely sewed to it to attach it firmly to the chair. Black satin is advised for covering, because it cannot be injured by spray or smoke.

A most convenient addition to the voyager's outfit is an English shawl-bag. The top, to which the handles and straps are attached, is made of leather; the bag is a yard long and three-fourths of a yard wide, and the inside is provided with broad flaps that tie across. This bag will hold a number of needful articles that would otherwise be constantly misplaced, such as the shawl, rug, book, rubbers and mackintosh; and when it is strapped, the umbrella may be slipped through the fastenings and thus safely disposed of. The bag will be carried by the porter, thus leaving the traveller cumbered only with her hand-bag, from which every woman is reluctant to part.

For use on deck nothing is more comfortable than a Japanese *kairo* or hand-stove. This stove, with a dozen rolls of tinder, costs but a trifle, and one roll will burn four hours. The woman who is so used to home surroundings that she would be wretched without them, even on an ocean steamer, will add to her list of requisites two bags, each seven inches wide and ten inches long, made of the cotton cloth that resembles dimity. Each bag is made with a pocket front and is bound with braid, and a ring is sewed to each upper

corner for suspending the bag in the stateroom. These receptacles will be useful for holding brushes, combs and other necessaries, and may be utilized later on for safely packing a number of small articles.

Of course, the practical woman will not fail to provide herself with a small medicine-chest, containing a supply of camphor, aconite and some reliable cholera mixture, a goodly number of prepared mustard plasters, which may be obtained of any druggist, and a hot-water bottle or bag made of rubber.

After these miscellaneous items have been provided the clothing must be carefully considered, for the comfort of an ocean journey depends largely on a wise selection of apparel.

CLOTHING.

A long, warm ulster or travelling cloak that fits comfortably is a necessity. It should be provided with a cape that buttons down, and two pockets large enough to hold one's gloves, veil, book, etc.

While on the steamer lay away in the trunk the jaunty serge travelling dress and the pretty jacket and hat, and put on an old dress that is neat and warm. Garments become "crocky" on deck and are sadly crumpled when the wearer is lying in her berth. The steamer dress should be assumed immediately on boarding the ship, thus preserving the travelling gown in all its prettiness for going ashore. Among the small articles needed may be mentioned the following: A veil three yards long, which is to be tied at the back, and then carried forward and tied beneath the chin; a soft felt hat to wear when reclining in the steamer chair; a warm shawl, in which the feet may be wrapped; thick gloves, stout boots, and rubbers.

A loose wrapper for cabin wear will be found a most useful garment. It may be worn over the night-gown in going to and from the bath-rooms, and will be a great comfort in case of sickness. The travelling hat should be a close-fitting toque and be fastened upon the head securely enough to withstand the stiffest breeze. What is known as a sea-hood is preferred by many women for deck use on a breezy day. It is made of velvet and lined with fur or wool, and thoroughly protects the ears and throat.

Shoes, rubbers, etc., will suggest themselves at once to the practical mind. Flannel skirts and underwear should also be provided if cold weather is likely to be experienced. For wear on deck one

careful woman always supplied herself with a pair of over-drawers made of heavy red flannel. This garment she always wore over her underclothing when in the open air, slipping it off on going below.

It is a good rule in choosing an outfit to discard everything that is not really necessary. A warm wrap that can be quickly assumed should never be omitted from the wardrobe. For this purpose nothing is better than a fur cape.

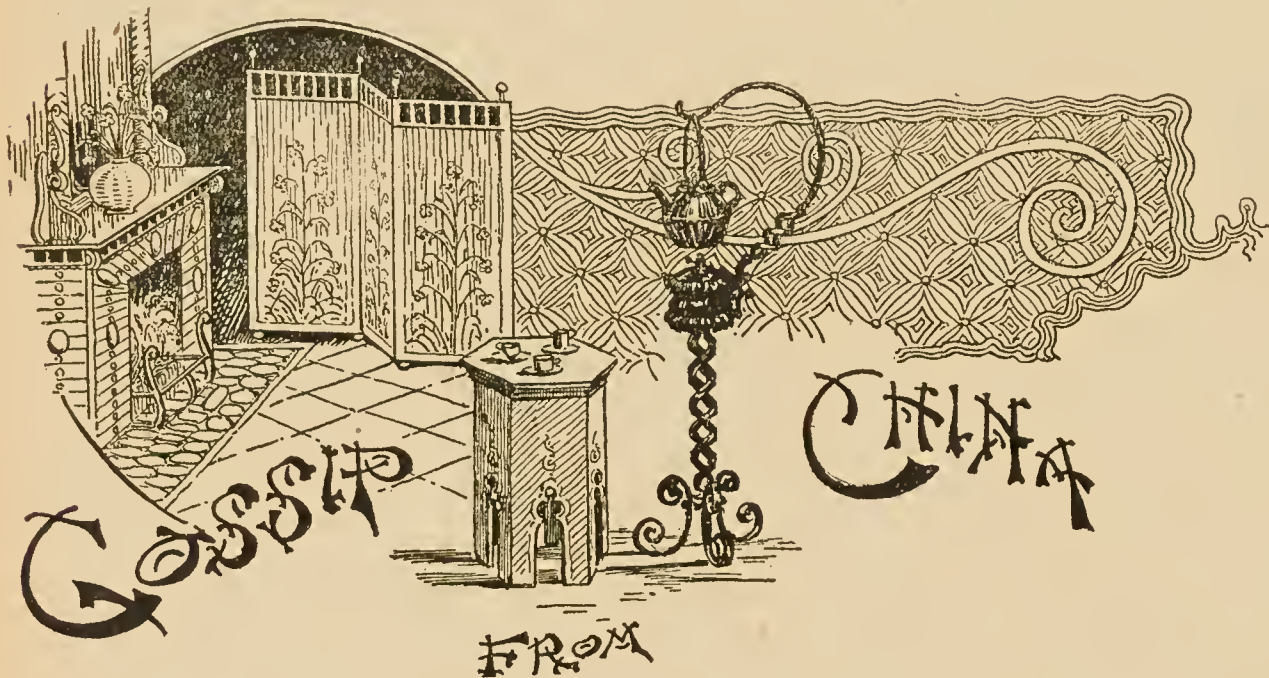
When storing the steamer chair it is well to also pack away the dress, extra wraps and other articles which were brought for use during the voyage only. This will relieve the owner of their care and will leave much valuable space in the trunk. The rug should not be left behind, as it will be found very useful when one is riding in an open carriage on cool days.

Foreigners who contemplate visiting the Chicago Exposition and who are uninformed regarding the facilities for travel in the United States, may set out with as little apprehension of danger or discomfort as though starting upon a brief journey at home. Steamship and railway companies have largely increased their accommodations and have made every provision that modern science and mechanical skill can suggest for the safety and enjoyment of their patrons. Ocean travel has reached what seems to be the highest degree of luxury on the huge liners, and almost equal comfort is to be obtained on the trains of any of the great railways leading from the seaboard to Chicago. Indeed, a long journey, whether by land or sea, is nowadays regarded as a pleasure to be sought instead of a discomfort that must be endured for the sake of what lies at the other end.

When the tourist is not thoroughly familiar with the regulations regarding tickets, "stop-over privileges," etc., of the particular railway by which passage is to be taken, ample inquiries should be made on all doubtful points at the office where the ticket is purchased. Some tickets, especially those sold at reduced rates, do not give the holder the right to "stop over" at any station *en route*, and this privilege may often be obtained by applying to the conductor of the train. Matters of this kind should, of course, be well understood before starting.

TO BE NOTED.

BLAIR.



If we look closely, my dears, we will find that careful attention to apparently insignificant details counts for as much in the arrangement and decoration of the table as it does in the weightier matters of life. The most attractive board is not always the one that is set with the finest linen and the richest plate, china and cut-glass. A few dainty and artistic touches can render the plainest table inviting, while a marked display of costliness, unless relieved and softened by taste and good judgment, cannot fail to give offence to refined and sensitive natures. But the few graceful touches are often omitted by women who possess all the material requisites for successful entertaining; and such shortcomings appear the more deplorable when one reflects how easily they may be avoided. A bowl of roses in the middle of the table, a dainty center-piece of embroidery, a true harmony in color and form between the table ware and the decorations, perfection and nothing less in the condition of the linen—these and many other similar details help to make an artistic table, and none of them is beyond the reach of any woman who possesses the means to entertain on the most modest scale.

She who is dainty in the small matters of daily existence is certain to carry her refinement into every relation of life. She is

gracious and polite to every member of her household, for she believes that the youngest and humblest have rights which she is bound to respect. Harmony and graceful living cannot fail to make a lasting impression upon the unformed characters of the young, while discord and lack of refinement are even more potent in the opposite direction. The children of a loud-voiced, untidy mother are unable to associate anything dainty or refined with her, and it is small wonder if they grow up as unattractive as she. The mother who gives her family the happy impression that she is continually at peace with the world, whose pretty neck ruffling or immaculate linen collar testifies to her interest in her *lingerie*, who never allows a spot or stain to remain on her gown even if it is much worn, and to whom the loss of a button from shoe or dress is a disaster that admits of no delay in its repairing—such a mother is truly a noble example for her children to copy, and they are proud to be like her. She never forgets that the little things, whether in dress, conduct or house management, have an influence out of all proportion to their real importance, and she has some act of graciousness for everyone who passes her way.

The brides of the glorious month of flowers claim a goodly share of our attention just now, and we give it most willingly. The bridal bouquet is no longer the conventional large bunch of flowers. The new arrangement is termed the "shower bouquet," and, as its name implies, it is literally a shower of flowers. The blossoms are tied to narrow white ribbons of different lengths, which are suspended from a small cluster of flowers, the effect being artistic in the extreme. Lilies-of-the-valley lend themselves most charmingly to this disposal, the tiny bells appearing as though in the act of falling to the floor. The longest ribbons should reach below the knee when the bouquet is held in the hand below the waist-line, and there should be no scarcity of flowers. While the making of the wedding bouquet is usually entrusted to a florist,

the new disposal may safely be undertaken by the bride or her maids if she or they possess a little skill in the arrangement of flowers.

At a wedding soon to be celebrated in a country house the bride will stand under a bower or archway formed of leafy branches, wild flowers and daisies and surmounted by a solid ball of daisies. The foundation of the bower will be made of wire fence netting, which is quite cheap. The netting will be gracefully curved and entirely concealed with flowers. A narrow aisle from the foot of the stairs to the bower will be marked off by white ribbons held at the ends by the two little sisters and two young nephews of the bride. When the bridal party pass through this aisle two ushers will follow at the end of the line and roll up the ribbons as they advance, so that the aisle will entirely disappear and the guests may close into the space. In arranging for her wedding a bride must not forget that the maids should form a setting or framing for her own person. This effect cannot be obtained when white is used for the bridesmaids' gowns as well as for that of the bride, and for this reason the maids should be clad in a color that contrasts decidedly with the bridal robe or else in some pale tint leading up to it.

As the family of this country bride are unable to procure the services of a caterer, only the simplest refreshments have been planned. A large table will be set in the dining-room, and the guests will be asked to help themselves. Delicate little three-cornered sandwiches made with pounded chicken, dishes heaped high with large strawberries, ice-cream in pretty tints, and wedding-cake will supply the principal features of the feast, which will doubtless be more generally enjoyed than many a more pretentious spread. All the rooms will be prettily decorated with daisies and azaleas. I am sure this will be a most artistic wedding, and its arrangements may easily be duplicated.

One of the most unfortunate mistakes an entertainer can make is that of attempting to do too much. A little well done, with the members of the household showing no signs of fatigue and greeting the guests with a glad welcome, as if each individual were the one they most desired to see, is certain to give more real satisfaction than an elaborate entertainment that has cost the hostess a burden of anxiety which she is unable wholly to conceal from her guests. The wise man of old preferred the dinner of herbs with love for its environment to the elaborate meal where there is disquiet and evident vexation of spirit, and his preference is as wise to-day as it was then. When it is impossible to engage a caterer for a wedding or any other entertainment, the hostess will show her good sense by offering refreshments that are easy to prepare and serve.

Do you ever think how much the comfort of the *fin de siècle* woman depends upon the thousand and one small articles that go to make up her possessions? The various bags that perform so many dainty services, and the cases for veils, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., faintly perfumed with sachet powder, are really necessary to the refined woman of to-day. When she goes abroad to visit her friends she carries with her all these pretty belongings, without which she would be miserable. If a stay of only a day or two is contemplated, she stows away all she will need in a shawl bag. This receptacle has leather straps and handles, is a yard long by three-quarters of a yard wide, and is made of light waterproof cloth.

If, however, the visit is to be a long one, she carries her smaller belongings—the numerous travelling conveniences which every well equipped woman possesses. There is the pretty shoe-bag of dimity that wraps each separate shoe or slipper and buttons or ties over it, thus protecting the other contents of the trunk or valise from soiling. This bag is not in the least like the shoe-bag that hangs on the closet door or at the foot of the bed, but resembles an envelope with a flap, being made just long and wide enough to hold one shoe. The brush-bag accommodates all the articles needed for the toilet, including a tall, round box of soap-powder. This box is cleverly contrived so that no moisture can reach its contents, the lid being arranged to revolve until a tiny open ring in it reaches a similar opening in the box, through which the soap-powder may be shaken.

The fastidious traveller also carries her favorite soap for the bath, and if she cares for luxurious bathing, she does not forget her bath-bag. This is made by filling a bag of unbleached muslin, not flannel, with a mixture composed of the following ingredients:

- 1 quart of ordinary bran.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of powdered starch.
- $\frac{1}{8}$ pound of orris-root powder.

The bag is to be soaked in hot water and allowed to remain in the tub during the bath. Its contents render the water smooth, milky and fragrant and are very beneficial to the skin. If carefully and thoroughly dried after each bath, the bag will remain efficacious for a long time.

Not the least of the requisites for modern feminine comfort is

sachet powder. The fashionable Parisienne wears in her best gown tiny sachet-bags of *peau d' Espagne*, which emit a most delicious perfume suggestive of flowers; but as this scent is rather costly, it is hardly available for the general woman. My lady never changes her perfume, and all her garments smell alike, whether of myrrh, aloes and cassia, of heliotrope and lavender, or of violet. Two sachet-bags are sewed into the corset, two at least are used for the waist, and two more are fastened to the skirt seams. Then the cases that hold this dainty woman's gloves, veils and handkerchiefs are perfumed with the same powder, so that her entire personality seems to be pervaded with the faint, intangible odor.

The busy housewife who compels herself to retain in memory all the details connected with her duties, is simply taking the surest way to produce wrinkles on her face and to harden the lines of her pretty mouth. She is no longer considered a deficient housekeeper who frankly acknowledges that she can never remember a recipe or the number of her baby's last shoe or stocking, or even of her own, for that matter. So much that is necessary is required of her memory that she does not burden it uselessly with such memoranda, and by saving herself this extra tax she stores up energy to be used in other directions. A pocket diary four inches long and two inches and a half wide, is her artificial memory for hundreds of useful facts. In this she notes the quantity of material required for her dresses, both of single and double width, and also the amount of lining, thus avoiding long and tiresome calculations when making her purchases. Waist and bust measures are also set down, so that when a corset or a paper pattern is to be selected, no time will be lost in trying to remember these measurements or in being measured to ascertain them.

If she is required to shop for her husband and sons, she is never at a loss as to the size of collar, cuffs or hosiery, for she has it safely jotted down in her little book. Certain pages are devoted to the addresses of her friends, and the diary contains much printed information regarding postal rates, directions for help in case of accidents, antidotes for the more common poisons, etc., etc. The few lines allowed for each day in the year are not used for recording happenings, but for making memoranda of engagements, errands, and duties to be performed. Having registered these necessary items, she dismisses them from her mind and is never haunted by the fear that she may leave some duty unperformed or fail to keep some important engagement. Every night she consults her diary and discovers what particular items are set down for the following day. The best memories are by no means those that treasure hosts of trifling facts that may be more surely remembered by means of a well arranged memorandum book.

While the Summer months yield much that is beautiful, they also bring certain trials that largely offset their charms. With some people one of the inevitable results of a high temperature is a red and shining face that is both unbecoming and uncomfortable. When the face is thus heated, wet a soft cloth in alcohol and gently mop the affected parts, allowing the moisture to dry by evaporation or with a little rubbing. Copious perspiration in Summer, unless excessive, should not be regarded as a misfortune, since it tends to freshen the complexion, and will improve the general health if proper care is taken of the person. There are few people who are not benefited by a daily cold or tepid sponge-bath in Summer. The proper time for such a bath is immediately after rising.

Any person who sleeps in a garment that has been worn during the day is inviting dull eyes and a sallow or spotted complexion. An under-vest that has been in use all day is loaded with the poison thrown off by the body, and if the garment is retained during the night, instead of being aired, the poison will, to some extent at least, be absorbed into the system. There are few women who do not need an under-vest at night, and it is a good plan to keep certain vests for night wear only.

An eruptive complexion is certainly a great source of mortification, but it is very often the natural result of neglecting well known physical laws. She who is thus afflicted should keep her person scrupulously clean, sleep in dry and well-aired garments, and eat plain, nourishing food. If all this is done and there is no noticeable improvement, she may safely conclude that her bad complexion is due to indigestion, and a physician should be consulted and asked to treat her for that only. A well known doctor declares that more than half the spotted and eruptive faces which he has been called on to prescribe for were due to indigestion alone.

No, Janet; not dyspepsia. That is quite another ailment. A woman who has indigestion is continually taking cold when she is certain she has not been exposed to draught or wet. Her throat is often sore without apparent cause, and, what is hardest of all to bear with equanimity, there are always disfiguring spots upon her face. These symptoms almost invariably indicate indigestion, and in such cases the application of cream, lanolin, zinc oxide and other external remedies is worse than useless. The cause of the trouble must be removed, and this can only be done by the aid of proper medical treatment.

SOUTHERN SKETCHES.—No. 4.

PLANTATION REMEDIES.



TRADITION asserts that of yore the death rate among the colored population of the South never attained the dismal proportions revealed by modern statistics; and while some people attribute the increase in mortality to exposure and lack of proper attention, which were seldom encountered when every negro possessed a certain money value to

his master, there are many old-fashioned colored folks who find a powerful reason for the change in the spread of new-fangled pathology and a consequent neglect of the homely methods of treatment. It is true that "turkentine" and oil still retain much of their ancient reputation as panaceas, but the various roots and herbs once so popular have fallen into general disfavor, only a few old cronies preserving a knowledge of those simple remedies which were formerly regarded as almost infallible bulwarks against disease on the plantations.

Old Aunt Crecy, who, more than a quarter of a century ago, used to tend the sick and watch the pickaninnies while their parents were afield, often bemoans this latter-day degeneracy, and at the same time extols the numerous teas, poultices and ointments obtained from Nature's pharmacy in woods and fields, whose potency she has often proved by actual use. "You talk erbout dis heah quinine whut you hatter buy, en den don't know how much on hit's plain flour," argues she; "aint I done secd jes de naked boncset kyo' chill en fever, wunst Marse come down to dar to de Cyarmaek Place, 'cept'n' me; tuck wid de Hit wuz, dis one wuz in', 'en dat one wuz po'ly,' en de tuther bout, jisterbout, chile,' done come ter dat



"AUNT CRECY."

boneset, right dar whar dey bus' de water-million, sho' es youer born, dey did dat, caze dis heah nigger whut's talkin' done gethered en dried 'nough de yarb ter las' till hit come in ergin. Time Marse secd how marters stood, he whirl in en made me make a whole clo'es-biler full er boneset tea, which's de mos' oudaciousst-tastin' stuff you ever come ercross. Den he tucken made all on 'em come up wid dey cheers en row deyse'f out 'ginst de sunny side de overseer house, en den ev'y one hatter swaller a cup plum full de stuff. Dey sputter en dey spew, but wid Marse lookin' right at 'em, dey blegged to git hit down. Next day 'twuz de same thing ergin en when I upen

said dey oughter have another round, dat ar biggity 'Little Dave, what done growed up wid Marse, upen 'low'd, 'Lawd, Marse Gyarl don't gin us no mo', for my bones is sot already!' Wid dat, Marse bus' out in a laugh en say, 'Dat'll do fer to-day, Crecy.' I let you know dem niggers wuz up en out crack er day next mawnin', 'dout waitin' fer dey boneset!"

Although this nauseous decoction was the sable dame's customary remedy for chills, she sometimes substituted maypop root, doubtless in accordance with the familiar adage, "The hair of the dog is good for the bite," since chills are supposed to follow any eating of the small oval fruit borne by this vine, which is distinguished in flower catalogues as *passiflora incarnata*, or passion flower. Next on the list came that autumnal glory, golden rod; and for the fever the beautifully frosted leaves of aromatic horse-mint were steeped to make a cooling drink, while the surface heat was allayed by applications of bruised peach leaves and beaten bark of the slippery elm and red oak. Later, the helpless convalescent was deluged with catnip teas and balm draughts to encourage appetite.

Should rheumatism advance in spite of the potato which was constantly carried as a preventive, straightway copious doses of poke-root tea were administered; and fully as liberal were the Spring-time potions of sassafras given for impurities of the blood, with a supplement of beargrass root in case of risings. Black haw and August-flower were for consumption; and to "break" colds, this old doctress used "life-everlasting" and the velvet-leaved mullein. As a mild narcotic for fretting children, she prepared a syrup as dark as herself, which she called "sut tea," while for the colic she had almost as many alleviations as there were twinges of pain—from the calamus and piceoon down to snake-root and Indian onion, which last she called "Injin ingun."

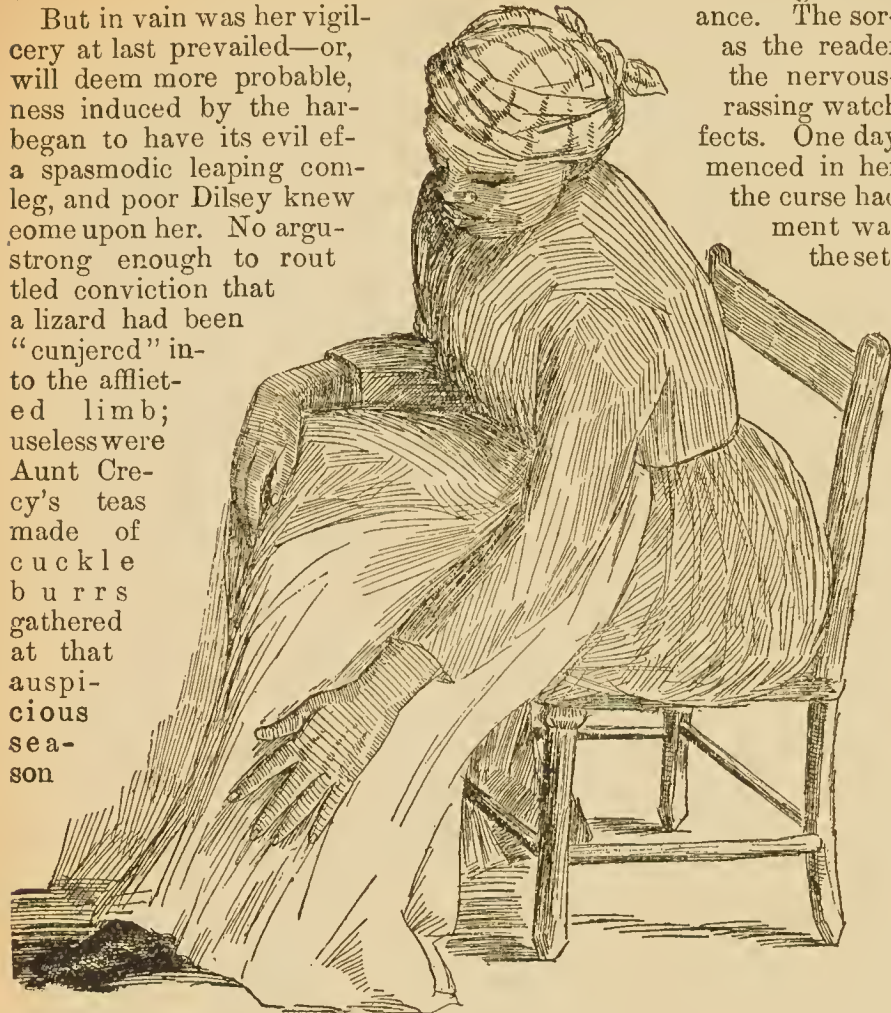
The dirt-dauber nest cure, the fried mice prescription, and, stranger still, the tying on of live frogs, to banish pain with the death of the amphibians, approach very near to the dark province of voodoo practice, commonly denominated "cunjerin'," in which Aunt Crecy emphatically denied participation. "For," she solemnly declared, "cunjer folks gotter scell deyse'f to de debble, en dat's de trouf de trouf, you heah me! Time en agin I done secd how dey blegged to tell hit out when dey come to die. Dey cain't keep hit to deyse'f, howsomdever dey try, for Gawd make 'em say whar dey gwine—en to torment at dat. Dat's how come I don't th'ow off no time projickin' 'long er cunjerin', 'dough I kin break cunjer cf yer come to me time de cunjer strack yer."

To this day she is well assured that her sagacity and counsel averted for a period that "cunjer" curse which at last fell upon Dilsey, a fellow servitor who had excited much envy because of her desirable position as lady's maid, with all the perquisites appertaining thereto. That this good luck had gained her an enemy the girl found out upon discovering buried beneath her doorstep a "cunjer bottle" containing snake bones, pins, needles, black hairs, and other evil substances the nature of which she knew not, since she feared to investigate, but made haste to break the spell by casting the vial into running water. The same stream washed away whatever curse had been invoked by the driving of a rusty nail in the young woman's pathway, for the superstition runs that "cunjer" cannot take effect so long as the mischief-working charms are detected and properly disposed of.

So while these ominous proofs of persevering hostility filled Dilsey's soul with terror, they also put her upon her guard. She carefully destroyed all combings from her woolly locks and burned the parings of her nails, lest any portion of these, however small, stolen and wrapped with brimstone in red rags, should work her harm. Fearfully each day she shook her gay "head-handkerchief" in dread of a possible sprinkling of parched frog dust, which was said to cause unrest and madness. As another precaution she assiduously scattered salt around her doorway to ward off the evil which might be introduced by way of her daily food, for she tremblingly recalled the sad fate of a cousin who had unsuspectingly seasoned her meat with pounded ground puppies, substituted by the crafty foe for pepper, in consequence of swallowing which the unfortunate woman took to howling and whining like a dog, until death came to her release. Dilsey also called to mind direful accounts concerning the introduction of "snake-sheds," snail shells, lode stones, rusty iron and coon feet into mattresses and pillows, which thenceforward proved anything but couches of repose; and her horror can be imagined when she found a gopher bone in her own pillow! After this she dreaded to touch even the broom, duster and other implements of her daily work, knowing that these

could be "eunjered" by the unknown enemy, for whom she carried a rattan stick, in the hope that she could establish his identity and then by a dexterous blow which would forever end his

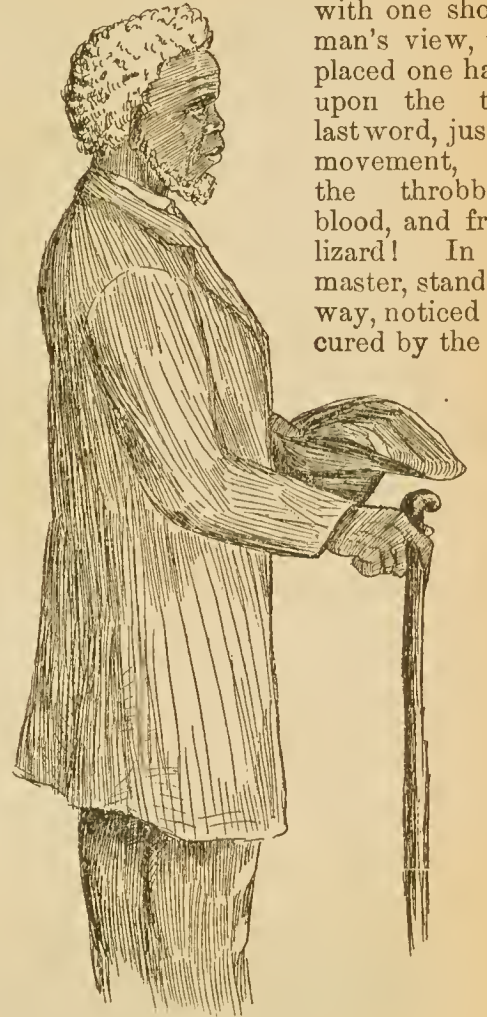
But in vain was her vigilancy at last prevailed—or, will deem more probable, began to have its evil effect, and poor Dilsey knew come upon her. No argument strong enough to routed conviction that a lizard had been "cunjered" into the afflicted limb; useless were Aunt Cre-cy's teas made of cuckle burrs gathered at that auspicious season



"DILSEY."

ance. The sor-as the reader the nervous-rassing watch facts. One day menced in her the curse had ment was the set-

patient to attend her oft-repeated account of the lizard's peregrinations. "Heah he go! Heah he go! Up ter my knee! Heah he go! Down ter my go!" Leaning over, der obstructing the w-shrewd old impostor holding a cabbage leaf mented limb, and at the advance of the indicated thrust a keen lancet into flesh. Out burst the red the leaf out sprang a gory confusion none but the watchful in the door-trick. Thus was Dilsey titious magic, and her friends, who slew the lizard, have ever since held unshaken belief in "cunjer" and "cunjer kyo'." This episode of the long ago is no stranger than occasional instances of later times, and no doubt the frogs and fishes which the relieved sufferers have gazed upon with their own astonished eyes were produced by some such sleight-of-hand performance as that exercised by the wily old "root worker."



"THE OLD ROOT-WORKER."

The supposition is that the foundation of the uncouth fabric of voodooism lies in the intimate knowledge of poisons possessed by the reputed magicians, coupled with a most persevering cunning in administering the venomous compounds; and to the same source must be attributed the mysterious brain affections sometimes considered "tarrypin in de head," and the painful swellings which the poor, unlettered darkey imputed to "cunjer." As for the educated younger generation, however much they may scoff at these old fears, they cautiously avoid the suspected voodoo votaries as if the shadows of ancient superstition lurk within their secret souls. With the older negroes, some of whose memories reach back into "darkest Africa," the shadows become very substance, and after listening to them relate old tales and modern instances, one is convinced of their staunch belief in those strange ailments and in the efficacy of the old plantation remedies.



"TARRYPIN IN DE HEAD."

known as "de new er de moon," which had hitherto proved infallible for curing reptile poisoning; and fully as fruitless were the family physician's prescriptions, since the sufferer strenuously opposed them under the impression that "doctor stuff" only aggravated a malady produced by sorcery.

On a neighboring plantation lived a grizzled old creature noted as a successful "root-worker," and "eunjer man," whose love philters, voodoo charms and miraeulous eures had aquired a more than local fame and brought their originator steady augmentation of a hoarded sum with which he hoped some day to purchase his freedom. He was popularly supposed to hold communication with evil spirits, and this uncanny reputation only served to increase the general confidence in his occult powers. To this hoary seer Dilsey turned in her distress; "for," she complained, "I aint nuver gwine be no mo' 'count dis side er Jordan, 'lessn de lizard's tuck outen my leg, en ez 'twuz cunjer put 't in, 'taint nuthin' but eunjer gwine git 't out."

So the conjurer was sent for, and for a week he called daily, ostensibly to watch "how de mis'ry work," but in reality to cultivate a growing faith in his ability by lengthy narration of the wonderful eures he had effected. Succeeding in this wise endeavor, he appointed a day for the necessary operation, to witness which a number of sympathetic friends gathered together, though taking care to station themselves at as safe a distance as the cabin's narrow limits would allow. The old man alone drew near the



D. M. B.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 25.

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 after knitting it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED SPOOL-BAG.

FIGURE No. 1.—With ordinary knitting silk and medium-sized steel needles, cast on enough stitches to make the bag as large around as you wish it to be, and add 12 more stitches for the edge.

First row.—K 2, * o, n; * repeat between stars until 12 stitches are left; then k 3, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5.

Second row.—K 7, p 1, k 2, p 1, knit plain to end.

Third row.—Knit plain.

Fourth row.—K 14; * o, n, * and repeat between stars to end.

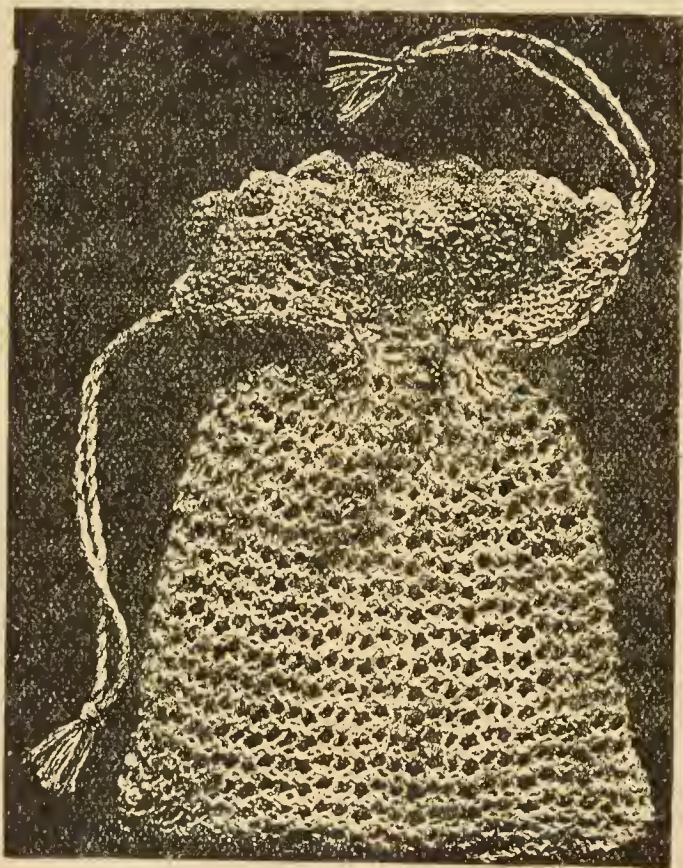


FIGURE No. 1.—KNITTED SPOOL-BAG.

Fifth row.—Knit plain until 14 stitches are left, then k 3, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5.

Sixth row.—K 7, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3; k rest plain.

Seventh row.—K 2; * o, n, * and repeat between stars until 17 stitches remain; k rest plain.

Eighth row.—Sl and bind 5; k plain to end.

This completes one point of the edging. Repeat until the strip is long enough for the bag, and crochet it together across the lower edge and up the side. If preferred, two pieces may be knitted and crocheted together to form the bag. Run a cord or ribbon in the row of holes nearest the beginning of the edging for a drawing string.

A clever knitter can vary the design of the bag in many ways, using any fancy pattern for the bag portion and any edging that pleases her for the top. Lined, such a bag will serve as a button-holder.

KNITTED LEAF LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on 25 stitches.

First row.—Purl.

Second row.—Th o, k 1, o, k 2, n twice, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, n twice, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth rows.—Purl.

Fourth row.—Th o, k 3, o, k 1, n twice, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n twice, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Sixth row.—Th o, k 5, o, n twice, o, k 5, o, n twice, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Eighth row.—Th o, k 3, n, k 2, o, n, o, k 3, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Begin again at the 2nd row for the next leaf.

KNITTED STRIPE FOR SPREAD OR AFGHAN.

FIGURE No. 3.—Cast on 58 stitches and knit across plain.

First row.—K 1, * p 2, k 1, n, k 6, p 2, th o, k 1, th o twice *

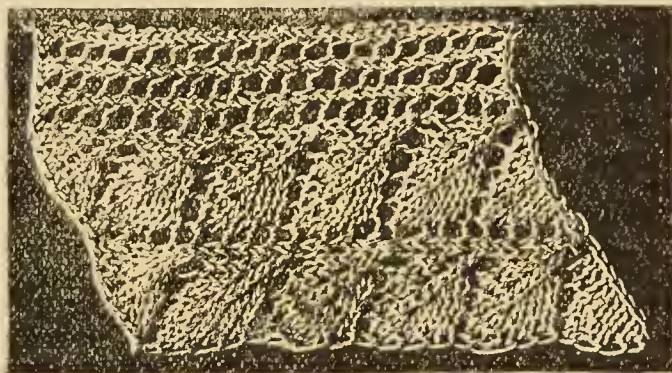


FIGURE No. 2.—KNITTED LEAF LACE.

(except after the last repetition, when you put it over once); repeat between stars across the row, k 1.

Second row.—K 1, * p 3, k 2, p 5, p 2 together, p 1, k 2*; repeat between stars to edge; k 1.

Third row.—K 1, * p 2, k 1, n, k 4, p 2, k 1, th o, k 1, th o, k 1, *; repeat between stars to edge; k 1.

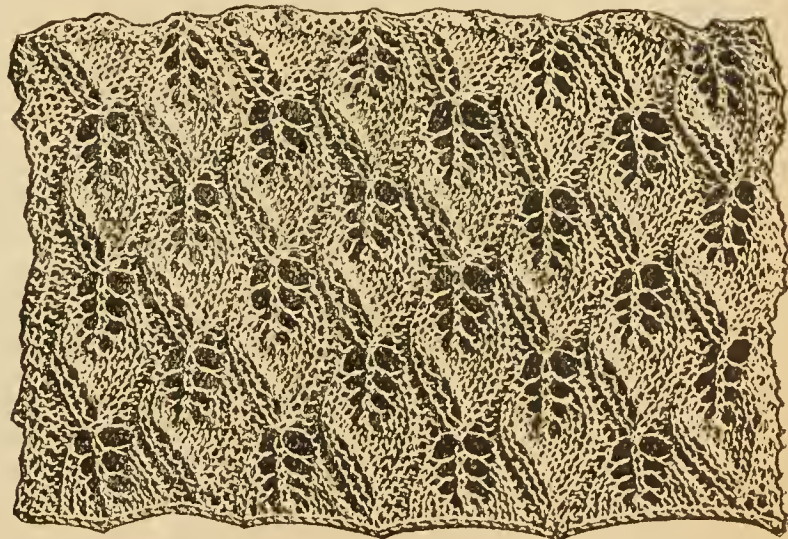


FIGURE No. 3.—KNITTED STRIPE FOR SPREAD OR AFGHAN.

Fourth row.—K 1, * p 5, k 2, p 3, p 2 together, p 1, k 2, *; repeat between stars to edge; k 1.

Fifth row.—K 1, * p 2, k 1, n, k 2, p 2, k 2, th o, k 1, th o, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Sixth row.—K 1, * p 7, k 2, p 1, p 2 together, p 1, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Seventh row.—K 1, * p 2, k 1, n, p 2, k 3, th o, k 1, th o, k 3, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Eighth row.—K 1, * p 9, k 2, n, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Ninth row.—K 1, * p 2, th o, k 1, th o twice, p 2, k 1, n, k 6, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Tenth row.—K 1, * p 5, p 2 together, p 1, k 2, p 3, k 2, *; repeat between the stars; k 1.

Eleventh row.—K 1, * p 2, k 1, th o, k 1, th o, k 1, p 2, k 1, n, k 4, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Twelfth row.—K 1, * p 3, p 2 together, p 1, k 2, p 5, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Thirteenth row.—K 1, * p 2, k 2, th o, k 1, th o, k 2, p 2, k 1, n, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Fourteenth row.—K 1, * p 1, p 2 together, p 1, k 2, p 7, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Fifteenth row.—K 1, * p 2, k 3, th o, k 1, th o, k 3, p 2, k 1, n, *; repeat between stars; k 1.

Sixteenth row.—K 1, * p 2 together, k 2, p 9, k 2, *; repeat between stars; k 1. Repeat from 1st row.

Fourth row.—K 14, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Fifth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o, n, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, n, o, n, o, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5, o, n, k 1.

Sixth row.—K 10, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Seventh row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, o, n, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, n, o, n, o, k 3, o, n, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 13, o, n, k 1.

Eighth row.—K 16, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Ninth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, o, n, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5, o, n, k 1.

Tenth row.—K 10, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Eleventh row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, o, n, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, n, o, k 7, o, n, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 16, o, n, k 1.

Twelfth row.—Bind off 7, k 11, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Thirteenth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., n, o, n, o, k 9, o, n, o, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o twice, n, k 6, o, k 2.

Fourteenth row.—K 11, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Fifteenth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, o, n, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, o, n, k 5, n, o, n, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, o, n, k 1.

Sixteenth row.—K 14, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Seventeenth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o, n, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, o, n, o, n, k 3, n, o, n, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5, o, n, k 1.

Eighteenth row.—K 10, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Nineteenth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, o, n, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o, n, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, o, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 13, o, n, k 1.

Twentieth row.—K 16, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Twenty-first row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, o, n, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, o, n, o, sl 1, n, pass slipped stitch over, o, n, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5, o, n, k 1.

Twenty-second row.—K 10, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Twenty-third row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, o, n, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 16, o, n, k 1.

Twenty-fourth row.—K 19, th o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Twenty-fifth row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, o, sl 1, n, pass sl st over, o, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 16, o, n, k 1.

Twenty-sixth row.—Bind off 7, k 11, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3. Repeat from first row.

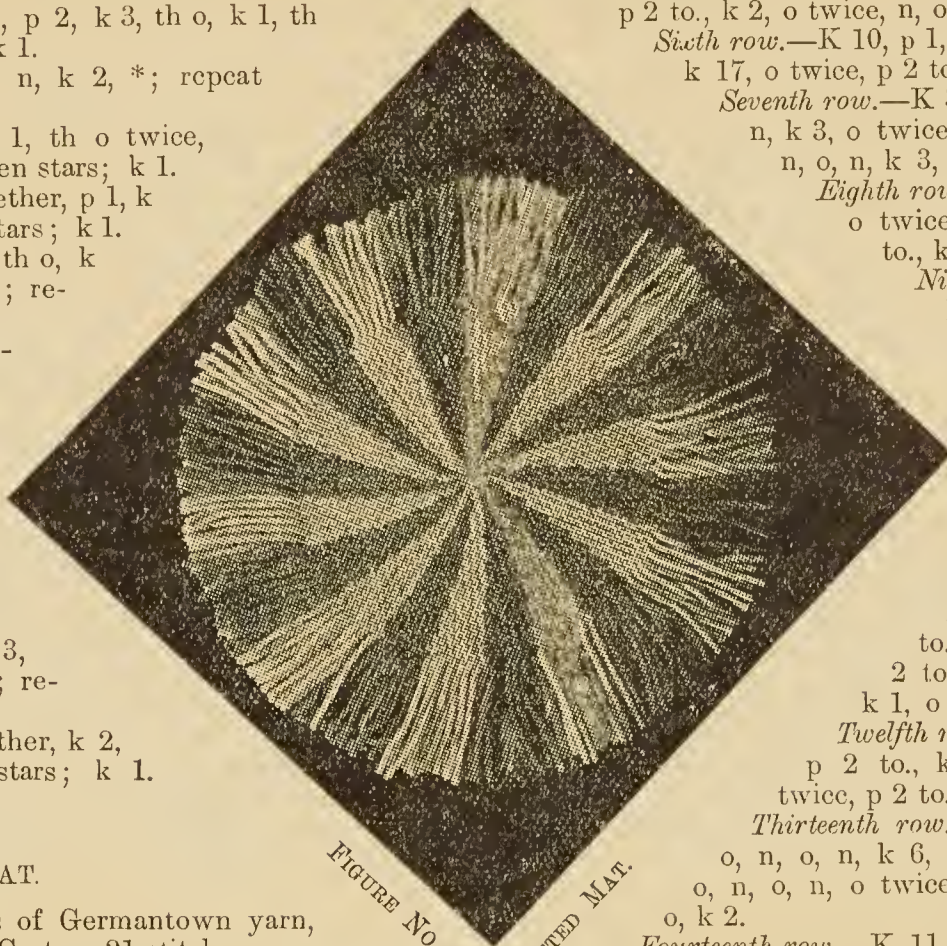


FIGURE No. 4.—KNITTED MAT.

KNITTED MAT.

FIGURE No. 4.—Use two colors of Germantown yarn, and two steel needles, No. 14. Cast on 21 stitches.

First row.—Insert the needle in first stitch, wind the yarn around the first three fingers of the left hand for loop of fringe; knit 3 stitches; turn and knit back.

Third row.—Wind yarn as before and knit 6 stitches; turn and knit back.

Work like these four rows, back and forth, knitting 3 more stitches each time after winding the yarn than were knitted in the preceding row, until you have knit the 21 stitches cast on; turn and knit back. This completes one section.

Now join the other color and knit the same as in the first and all following rows to form the section. Alternate these two sections until you have an even and necessary number of each, and the work lies flatly. Bind off and join the two edges, running a thread through the stitches at the center to close the hole, and fasten tightly. Press with a warm iron on the wrong side, and cut open the fringe.

Serviceable table-mats may be knitted in this manner with knitting cotton. Made of fine cotton or linen thread, with a lace edge knitted on instead of the fringe, mats like this are pretty for cushion-covers or doilies.

KNITTED WIDE LACE FOR APRONS.

FIGURE No. 5.—Cast on 50 stitches and knit across plain.

First row.—K 3, th o twice, p 2 together, k 2, th o, n, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, th o twice, n, k 6, o, k 2.

Second row.—K 11, p 1, k 2, th o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Third row.—K 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, th o, n, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, o, n, k 1.



FIGURE No. 5.—KNITTED WIDE LACE FOR APRONS.

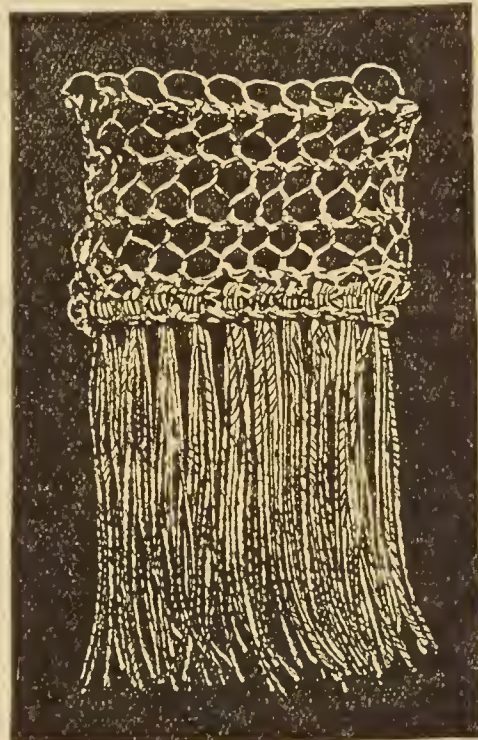


FIGURE No. 6.—KNITTED LINEN FRINGE FOR TABLE-COVER.

KNITTED LINEN FRINGE FOR TABLE-COVER.

FIGURE No. 6.—From heavy Canton flannel cut a cover half an inch larger on all sides than your table. For the fringe use linen macramé cord the shade of the cover. Cut two pieces of pasteboard six inches in length, one of them three inches and a half in width and the other slightly narrower. Lay the two pieces together; wind the cord smoothly over their width, and when covered cut the cord at one edge of the strips by passing a knife or scissors between them. The fringe is now ready to be used. Two very large steel needles are required to knit the heading. Cast on eleven stitches.

First row.—* Throw thread over, k 2 together*; repeat between stars until there are three stitches on the left-hand needle. Now lay three pieces of the cord you have cut across the work between the needles; knit one stitch, draw the end of the fringe from the under side across the work, so that both ends may turn towards you. Knit one stitch, throw both ends of the fringe across the work to the under side, knit one stitch.

Second row.—Knit 4 stitches; * th o, n, * repeat between stars until you have one stitch left. Knit it. Sew the fringe a quarter of an inch from the edge of the cover. If the table is square, lay a small plait at each corner; if round, draw the fringe tightly as you sew it on.

A GARDEN PARTY.

"My dear, I really envy you your pretty lawn and flower beds," said Mrs. Wilmot as she tripped up the steps to the vine-covered porch, where her friend and neighbor sat busily engaged with some fancy work.

"Alas! How great is the lack of contentment in poor human nature!" responded Mrs. Andre smilingly. "When I saw you just now coming up the walk, the wish was uppermost in my mind that my house was as commodious as yours, especially the parlors; for I am thinking of giving some sort of an entertainment that will include all my friends."

"Why, what is the difficulty?" asked Mrs. Wilmot. "It seems to me you are very charmingly situated for such a course, at this season of the year, at least."

"Not when you consider the number of people I would like to entertain, and the small space at my command in which to receive them. It is what might be called a *multum in parvo* problem."

"Why not use the lawn, then?" asked her friend. "It would be simply delightful."

"How could it be done?" demanded the hostess eagerly.

"Give a garden party. Nothing could be prettier or better suited to the season."

"That is an idea," said Mrs. Andre musingly. "It had not occurred to me, but it is well worthy of consideration. If you will only promise me your assistance, I don't know but what I shall attempt an entertainment of that description. Can I rely on you, my dear?"

"To the end!" cried Mrs. Wilmot in mischievously dramatic tones; and then the two fell to discussing ways and means.

"You see," began the hostess plaintively, "I will have to invite everybody, or give lasting offense to some."

"That is very true," assented her neighbor. "I am sorry it is getting to be the fashion to give large entertainments, for people now expect to be invited everywhere. It becomes a great tribulation at times to the hostess, who would like to entertain all her friends at once, yet is not always so situated that she can do so conveniently."

"I had an experience of that kind last Autumn," said Mrs. Andre. "I was under especial social obligations to four or five dear friends, and I undertook to give a small tea. My dining-room and my dishes would only accommodate about a dozen guests, so I invited that number; and the result was I offended about twice as many of my acquaintances, and without the faintest intention of doing so."

"How ridiculous it is," cried Mrs. Wilmot with a laugh, "to imagine that the omission of an invitation to a small entertainment is intended by the hostess as a deadly insult, when, in truth, it may simply be caused by a lack of table room or a limit in the matter of chairs, dishes or spoons. I once had an experience similar to yours. It was before we had built the house in which we now live, and, like you, I had to economize in space. I was under a good many social obligations, and was considerably puzzled as to how I might discharge them satisfactorily. Finally I hit upon the plan of giving a series of small entertainments suited to my house. I thought to receive perhaps a dozen at a time, first one group, then another, until I had succeeded in paying my various social debts."

"I gave the first of the series of 'evenings,' and everything passed off beautifully; but when I essayed the second entertainment, I found that the most of those whom I asked were highly indignant at not being invited on the former occasion; so that I could never gain the courage to make a third attempt, for fear of utter failure and the giving of mortal offense to the rest of my friends."

About two weeks after this conversation, invitations to the garden party were sent by messenger, and very pretty and dainty they were. They were written on long, narrow cards having rough

edges and a pebbly surface, and on each card was tied a small spray of flowers or a half-blown rose.

The lawn had been carefully mown, and seats were placed about it in groups. Potted plants and flowers arranged on pretty rustic stands adorned the porches or were effectively placed upon the lawn, and the flower-beds were bright with bloom.

One pretty ornament of the lawn was an iron kettle filled with hanging vines. This was swung from a rough pole held by forked sticks, and underneath it blazed a small bed of scarlet geraniums.

The hostess had procured from the city several bright awnings and some large Japanese umbrellas, and these were set up on the lawn for the use of such guests as preferred shade to sunlight, and also to serve as refreshment booths.

The refreshments, already prepared, were brought from the house by servants and placed on small tables under certain of the Japanese parasols; and a bevy of pretty young girls costumed in the quaint attire of Swiss peasant maidens served the refreshments to the guests.

Bright-hued paper napkins were first passed, and then each guest was offered a plate containing an egg sandwich, a slice of tender chicken dressed with lettuce salad, a beet salad that was both pretty and good, a small, flaky roll, and some cheese chips, an olive and a bit of pickled cauliflower.

After this came a sherbet made of frozen tea that had been given a pleasant acid taste by the addition of lemon juice. This was served in dainty little cups of fragile china, and was accompanied by delicate sponge cake.

Next was a delightful strawberry cream, colored and frozen in moulds to represent strawberries, a cluster of three or four of the berries being laid on a green leaf of pistachio ice. The cream was served on small, flat china dishes, and the effect was exceedingly pretty and appetizing.

Finally chocolate bonbons and crystallized fruits were passed about in fancy trays, together with ice-water.

In one part of the lawn were two croquet sets, in another a tennis court, while here and there, under the trees or shaded by clumps of flowering shrubs, were numerous *tête-à-tête* seats for the benefit of guests who were conversationally inclined.

Sweet music was discoursed from time to time by a trio of mandolin players, who sat behind a mass of vines and flowering plants on one of the porches.

One very pretty conceit was a parasol-like tent placed in the center of the lawn. This was wreathed with vines and roses, and beneath it stood the acknowledged beauty of the place, dressed to represent "June" and crowned with roses. Baskets of roses stood on a table near her, and she distributed one of the flowers to each guest as a fragrant souvenir of the occasion.

Mrs. Andre in a pretty costume of green-and-white Summer silk also stood in this floral tent to receive her guests, and several of her intimate friends strolled here and there about the grounds and assisted in entertaining.

The affair was yet farther enlivened by the presence of a juggler, who had arrived in company with the mandolin players. A short while before refreshments were served he spread a square of carpet upon the lawn, and performed some very clever feats of legerdemain and tricks of jugglery, much to the amusement of the guests gathered about him.

What with the flowers, the music and the bright and pretty costumes of the guests and entertainers, Mrs. Andre's garden party proved one of the pleasantest entertainments of the entire Summer, and she also had the satisfaction of knowing that every one of her numerous friends had been remembered with an invitation.

H. C. W.

THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

FIFTEENTH PAPER.

To still further illustrate the numerous expressions which may be given to the face, we will now combine the lips with the eyes and head.

COMBINATION OF EYES AND LIPS.

First.—Turn the eyes with the subjective gaze, and the head normally, toward the individual or object, with the lips in the attitude of approval; the expression will then signify simple, interested attention with approval or satisfaction. (See figure No. 234.)



FIGURE No. 234.



FIGURE No. 235.

By raising the eyelids to the attitude indicative of animation or lively interest, we change the expression to one that signifies animated attention with approval or satisfaction, as portrayed at figure No. 235.



FIGURE No. 238.



FIGURE No. 239.



FIGURE No. 240.

With each of the above attitudes of the face a change in the attitude of the head would indicate a change of mood. Thus, for instance, if the head in the first attitude were lowered in the attitude of respect, the action would indicate respectful attention with approval; while the head thrown upward and obliquely away from the individual or object might mean supercilious attention with satisfaction, or simply careless, satisfactory contemplation.



FIGURE No. 242.

Third.—Turn the head, and the eyes subjectively, toward the individual or object, with the lips drawn down at the corners into the attitude of disapproval or dissatisfaction, and the expression will denote interested attention with disapproval. This is shown at figure No. 236.



FIGURE No. 243.



FIGURE No. 244.



FIGURE No. 245.

Fourth.—The head thrown to the side away from the individual or object would indicate indifferent attention with disapproval or dissatisfaction, and the head thrown more

obliquely backward would denote the same feeling in a careless mood.

Fifth.—The head and eyes turned normally toward an individual or object, with the lips simply apart in the attitude of suspense, will produce an expression of interested attention in a suspensive mood, as shown at figure No. 237.



FIGURE No. 236.



FIGURE No. 237.

Sixth.—The head thrown upward, the eyelids raised to the attitude of animation, and the lips in the suspensive attitude, will give an expression of exaltation or imagination. (See figure No. 238.)

Seventh.—With the lips apart in the attitude of suspense, raise the eyelids to the attitude of eagerness and thrust the chin slightly forward; the expression will then denote eager, suspensive attention in a mood of activity or excitement. (Shown at figure No. 239.)

Eighth.—Retaining the same position of the chin and lips, simply turn the eyes with the objective gaze away from the individual or object, and at the same time slightly incline the head toward the individual or object in opposition to the eyes; the result will be a suspensive listening attitude, intent and eager, as shown at figure No. 240. An attitude of eagerness on the part of the eye would strengthen the expression.



FIGURE No. 241.

Ninth.—Thrust the chin slightly forward, with the lips in normal attitude, raising the outer corners of the lower lids to the attitude of inquisitiveness, and the expression will be one of eager, inquisitive attention. This combination is illustrated at figure No. 241.

Tenth.—Raise the corners of the lips to the attitude of approval, and the expression will become pleasantly inquisitive, as shown at figure No. 242. The lips simply parted in suspense would denote a suspensively inquisitive mood.

Eleventh.—Turn the head to one side away from the individual or object, in a coquettish attitude, with the lips in the attitude of approval, and with the same attitude of inquisitiveness in the lower lids; the resulting expression will be pleasantly inquisitive, but in a coquettish or mischievous mood. (See figure No. 243.) The head leaning over the shoulder in the attitude of weariness would simply change the expression to that of fatigue.



FIGURE No. 246.

Twelfth.—Incline the head forward in the attitude of reflection, thrust the chin slightly forward, compress the lips in an attitude of firmness, raise the lower lids at the inner corners to the attitude of concentration, and

concentrate the eyes in the introspective gaze; the expression thus produced will signify firm concentration or determination in a reflective mood, as pictured at figure No. 244.

Thirteenth.—With the chin thrust slightly forward, the eyelids raised to the attitude of animation, and the lips apart in the attitude of joyousness, we produce an expression of eager interest in an animated mood, or joyous anticipation. (Refer to figure No. 245.)

Fourteenth.—The head hung to one side in the attitude of indolence or fatigue, the upper eyelids slightly dropped, and the jaw and lips relaxed, would express an indolent or fatigued mood, as represented at figure No. 246.



FIGURE No. 248.

Fifteenth.—The head hung more forward, the eyelids dropped still more to the attitude of prostration or stupor, the jaw relaxed, and the lips falling apart in an attitude of dejection, denote prostration, stupor or stupidity. (See figure No. 247.)

Thus, each of the milder attitudes of the lips may be combined with the different attitudes of the eyes and eyelids, and with the attitudes of the head as heretofore given or with others not illustrated in these few examples, the addition of each attitude strengthening the power of expression according to the mood.

COMBINATION OF THE BROWS WITH THE FEATURES ALREADY GIVEN.

The eyebrows combined with the attitudes already given lend still greater and more forceful expression to the face or convey other emotions of the being that cannot be expressed without the aid of the brows, which either

show more intensity of feeling, according to the attitude, or else add another element to the emotion or impulse actuating the expression of the features before mentioned.

Thus, in the first expression here illustrated, if we raise the brows to the attitude of surprise, the expression will be changed from simple, interested attention to surprised attention with approval or satisfaction, as denoted by the attitude of the lips (see figure No. 248); while with the second attitude, that of animated attention, the raising of the brows will intensify the expression to pleasurable excitement or imagination, as indicated by the gaze, in a mood of satisfaction, as denoted by the attitude of the lips.



FIGURE No. 247.

With the third attitude a depression of the brows into the attitude of firmness or deep concentration produces an expression of attention with decided disapproval, as pictured at figure No. 249. An added firmness of the jaw would give still greater strength to the expression.



FIGURE No. 249.

In the fifth attitude, representing suspensive attention, if the inner corners of the brows should be drawn upward into the attitude of perplexity, the expression would change to suspensive attention with the mind anxious or perplexed, as represented at figure No. 250.



FIGURE No. 250.

Elevation of the brows into the attitude of surprise, together with the suspensive attitude of the mouth, changes the expression of suspensive attention to one of astonishment, as shown at figure No. 251.



FIGURE No. 251.

With the sixth attitude, representing exaltation, place the brows in the attitude of timidity or perplexity, and the expression will be changed to one of timidity or perplexity in imagination or exaltation. (See figure No. 252.)



FIGURE No. 252.

From the attitude of exaltation throw the head farther back to the attitude of mental prostration, drop the mouth and chin to the attitude of despair, raise the inner corners of the brows also to the attitude of despair, and droop the outer corners of the eyelids; the expression then becomes one of despair or mental agony. (Example pictured at figure No. 253.)



FIGURE No. 253.

With the same attitude of the eyebrows, lower the head to the suspensive attitude, compress the lips, thrust the chin slightly forward, and raise the inner corners of



FIGURE No. 254.



FIGURE No. 255.

the lower lids to the attitude of concentration; the resulting expression will portray physical pain or agony borne with endurance, as indicated by the firm lips and active jaw. (See figure No. 254.)



FIGURE No. 256.

the mouth and chin to that of firmness, and at the same time draw the latter slightly inward, and the expression will become one of terror or frightened attention in a mood of resolution or resistance, as displayed at figure No. 256.

With the same attitude of the brows, the mouth in the attitude of suspense, and the head drawn to one side in the attitude of distrust, the expression signifies fear in a suspensive mood of distrust, as illustrated at figure No. 257.

The eyebrows raised to the attitude of wonderment or surprise in the sixth attitude, which denotes exaltation, would intensify the expression or change it to one of extreme wonderment, according to the indication of the gaze. (Refer to figure No. 258.)

Stubbornness is expressed by a firm jaw, compressed lips drooping at the corners (denoting an intermingling of firmness and disapproval), and the brows rather straight, and concentrated at the inner corners. (See figure No. 259.)

Discontent is signified by a drooping of the corners of the mouth, a slight drooping of the eyelids, a general relaxation of the muscles of the face, and a contraction of the brows suggestive of perplexity or uncertainty. This expression is pictured at figure No. 260.

Contentment is denoted by an upward tendency of the corners of the mouth and the outer corners of the eyes, a slight uplifting of the brows, and an upward and outward expansion of the

In contrast with the last expression, lower the inner corners of the brows, raise the outer arch in the attitude of fear, expand the eyelids, and drop the chin and lips to the attitude of suspense; in this way may be expressed fearful attention in a suspensive mood, as pictured at figure No. 255.

With the same attitude of the brows, change the attitude of



FIGURE No. 258.



FIGURE No. 259.



FIGURE No. 260.



FIGURE No. 261.



FIGURE No. 262.



FIGURE No. 263.

various muscles of the face, as represented at figure No. 261.

Anger is expressed by a firm jaw, compressed lips, frowning, straight brows, wide-open, animated eyes and expanded nostrils, as displayed at figure No. 262. Anger verging upon fury would concentrate the brows more at the inner corners and throw them upward at the outer arch, as shown at figure No. 263.

Making a brief *résumé* of the work presented in this paper and the last, the learner will find, by closely examining the few examples given as a guide to the study of facial expres-



FIGURE No. 257.

sion, that the eye is the indicator, directing the attention or signifying by its gaze the emotional state of the being. It will also be discovered that the action of the head determines more particularly the mood, while the chin and mouth suggest the vital or physical condition, and the eyebrows relate to the mental state of the being.

The physical or vital actions are expressed chiefly by the chin and mouth, as inactivity, eagerness, excitement, determination, passion, etc. The moods are expressed by the different attitudes of the head, while the eyes act as indicators of the whole inner being, physical, emotional and mental. The mental state of the being is particularly expressed by the eyebrows, as in thought, imagination, despair, anxiety, etc.

It will thus be seen how necessary it is to teach every part of the face to perform its functions perfectly, in order to give true artistic expression. Taking these illustrations as a guide, assume every attitude of the head singly, and with each attitude combine as many expressions of the features as possible, being careful to assume only those which will harmonize with the action of the head. This study must be interesting to the observer of human nature, for the more knowledge

one acquires the more absorbing the subject becomes.

The next paper will present a deeper treatment of expression in the combination of the body and head. ELEANOR GEORGEN.

A TEXT-BOOK OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.—“Drawing and Painting” is the title of a book recently published by us, that should be within easy reach of every one who possesses or aims at acquiring skill with the pencil or brush. It treats comprehensively, yet not too technically to suit the ordinary reader, of pencil-drawing and sketching, of painting with both oil and water colors on all sorts of materials, and of the uses of golds, enamels and bronzes. The

chapters entitled “Oil Painting on Textiles,” “Painting on Glass,” “Painting on Plaques,” “Screens,” “Lustra Painting,” “Kensington Painting,” “Tapestry Painting,” “Fancy Work for the Brush,” and “China Painting” will be of especial interest to women; and every branch of the delineating art is entered into with a thoroughness that renders the book one of the most complete art works ever published. Price, 2s. or 50 cents.

COUNTRY HOMES.

The saying that "God made the country, but man made the town," though it may seem old and trite, has not yet lost its force. The inspiration of the poet is really the instinct of the race. Falstaff but followed an almost universal tendency when he turned his last thoughts to the "green fields," for the overwhelming majority of mankind picture a country life as the true and natural one, however much they may have become immersed in the turmoil of business and however closely they may have immured themselves between dingy city walls.

If men go to town to make their fortunes, they look forward to the time when they can lay down the cares of city life and exchange its noise and grinding monotony for the consolation and calm that a rural existence affords. Many families that never realize fully the dream of a substantial country life are yet able to spend some part of the year out of town, so that the country home in Summer is and always will be a topic of commanding interest. It is to be counted particularly fortunate that the former general habit of considering the environs of the great watering places as the only portion of the country worth attention has almost entirely disappeared during the last twenty years. The very best city people now rely no longer on the fashionable resorts, but seek more and more the quiet, secluded spots—even the backwoods farms.

This tendency, at least, is apparent in many places; and in New England and certain counties of the Middle States it has been increased by an economic situation which has been much written about of late under the title of "The Abandoned Farm." Many people who have made the experiment bear witness to the pleasure and satisfaction which may be derived from purchasing and improving a farm. These benefits, however, while not uneconomic, are not simply those which have a money value. One who purchases a country place solely for pecuniary results, whether it is now "abandoned" or occupied, will very likely suffer disappointment in his venture; for there is no pot of gold at the end of this rainbow. Its chief rewards are health, freedom and wholesome recreation.

For those who intend to build country homes in which to dwell throughout the year or during a certain part of it, a few words of caution may not be amiss. The choice of a site is a matter of prime importance. Probably the most favored situation for a rural home is a hill-top. Such a location commends itself at once because it affords an extensive view, and also because the natural drainage of the soil is likely to render the cellar dry and the house healthful. The hill-top has this disadvantage, however, that both man and beast are compelled to climb to reach it on every return from a wearisome walk or journey. This drawback may not be noticed in one or a few trips, but when it is to be endured throughout a lifetime, it may very properly be accounted an objection. There are dry places besides the hill-top; and when the wind blows fiercely or the heat is strong and penetrating, there are often sheltered lowlands which yield more comfort and possess a pastoral and idyllic beauty that is more pleasing than an extensive view. I do not say that a hill-top or eminence is never desirable; but I do assert that a lower situation is often more satisfactory.

I would secure a dry cellar, of course; and yet, though it may seem rank heresy to say so, not every cellar into which water flows is necessarily a breeder of sickness. The healthiest house I ever knew, which had been occupied for ninety years and by more than one family, had a cellar which was never wholly dry for two successive years; yet no one died in that house before reaching late middle life, and several of its inmates attained a ripe old age, one living to be ninety-four years old. The water in the cellar was never stagnant, there being a surface overflow of fresh rain, which rapidly disappeared through a porous and friendly soil.

Another item that requires careful consideration when one is choosing a country home is the supply of water for drinking. At the house to which I have just alluded the drinking water was fresh and abundant, being taken from a penstock which drew its supply from an absolutely pure spring. The spring was located on a summit, so that no impurity could possibly flow into it. Thus the chances of serious disease were greatly diminished. Half the malaria, so called, is the product, not of bad air, but of contaminated drinking water. So, if the prospective builder is fortunate enough to discover a spring of pure water (whether hard or soft) that can be effectively protected against impurities, he may consider that an important problem has been well solved. A well in the country is, of course, equally good, if properly situated and kept perfectly clean; but one cannot be certain that some subterranean stream starting at a considerable distance does not impair the purity of its water. Moreover, a well of any depth is quite expensive. But if neither a spring nor a well is to be had, the next best means of

supplying drinking water is a large cistern, with a thorough and frequently renewed filtering attachment.

Tastes differ regarding the facing of a country house, although most people seem to prefer a southern view. I once lived in a house that was set to face due south by reference to the North Star; and it was a true noon mark, by which one could set a watch or clock pretty accurately with a little help from an almanac. An English writer thinks a south-east view is to be preferred, probably because it relieves the opposite side of the house from facing directly north. Mr. Urban, a character in Mr. Mitchell's *Rural Studies*, did not want any north side to his house; or, if he must have one, he would devote it to a picture gallery.

In the matter of architecture there can be laid down no hard and fast rule. At one time the Greek cornice and the Corinthian or Doric column were deemed indispensable in rural architecture, and of late the Queen Anne style has won supremacy; but the latter has in some cases been so diluted and distorted that the observer feels tempted to call it the "Mary Ann" style instead. One cannot do much better, though, than find some old house of the Colonial or early century period, built long before our curious Greek *renaissance* of the thirties, and furbish it up to modern completeness. There are many such structures in existence, whose frames are even now more substantial than the ordinary new frame of to-day, and will warrant a considerable amount of judicious outlay. But the "improvement" must be homogeneous. The new that is added must be fashioned after the antique style; and this need not cause it to lack either picturesqueness or comfort.

The friendly porch and spacious veranda look as well on an old house as on a new one, and they are a necessity where the house is intended wholly or principally for Summer use. No room is so popular in warm weather as the veranda or porch, and not to have at least one of these breezy adjuncts attached to the country house is a breach of the code of comfort, and of good looks, too. "A house without a porch," someone has said, "is like a man without an eyebrow."

I would not have my country house ape city airs. The style that serves where land is costly need not and should not be followed out of town. It must be remembered that no ground in the country is too valuable to build upon. It is not necessary to go higher than a second story, and a story and a half will serve very well if the owner can only satisfy himself with that height. If a mere look-off is desired, an attached or detached observatory may be built, or a Summer-house may be erected on a neighboring summit.

The house may be built of brick, stone, concrete or wood, the choice depending upon whether the builder expects to keep the house for a long time or dispose of it in a few years. In many approved designs the lower story is of stone and the second one of wood. It is a good plan to have the kitchen and laundry of a country house built apart from the main structure. There should be a covered way to this separate building to serve as a shield against sun and storm; and to save many of the extra steps which this arrangement would otherwise necessitate, some apparatus on the plan of the carriers by means of which money is transferred from the counters to the cashier's desk in many large stores could be devised, at least for the return of empty dishes, if not for sending full ones to table. By thus isolating the kitchen and laundry the living rooms are made much cooler, and the odor of cooking and the steam from washing are entirely removed. The advantages of the plan have been thoroughly tested by many clubs of Summer cottagers who have all their cooking and laundry work done in a single club-house, thus rendering kitchens unnecessary in their own cottages.

There is one other point deserving special mention, and that is the fire-place. A country house without one or more fire-places is a snare and a delusion. It is like Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted. No matter whether much or little fire is needed, the fire-place will always come into play; and it is a good ventilator whether flames illumine the hearth or not.

It is taken for granted that no one will build or buy a country house without seeing that it has good means of access and departure and that the roads in the neighborhood are well kept. Not a little of the comfort of a country life or of a Summer outing depends upon the state of the roads. The cool shade, the purling brook, and even the carefully made hedge are to be found in almost any rural locality, but not everywhere are the facilities for country travel even passable. If bad roads prevail where you feel tempted to locate your country home, and they are not likely to be remedied soon, take up your knapsack of observation, shake the dust of that neighborhood from your feet, and leave the slothful folk thereabouts to their own reflections.

JOEL BENTON.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO.

SECOND PAPER.—SEEN FROM THE LAGOONS.

By whichever of the several convenient routes the visitor approaches the World's Fair in Jackson Park—whether by surface train, trolley car, elevated railway or steamer, and by whichever of the numerous entrances he first gains admission to the grounds, the impression received is one that will be retained vividly as long as memory endures. The water route, however, is, perhaps, the most attractive means of reaching the great Exposition. It affords the most exquisite perspectives, in which bright and sober coloring, light and shade, beautified land and ornamental water contrast with and melt into one another in a most enchanting fashion; and it enables the beholder to form something like an adequate estimate of the architectural wonders that have here been heaped together with a prodigality that has paid small heed to cost or previously accepted limits of size.

The lake front of Jackson Park is a mile and a half long, and at least two-thirds of this distance must be traversed before the visitor approaching by water is landed near a tall, graceful tower erected upon a semi-battlemented artificial island, from which may be gained a comprehensive view of the entire group of Exposition buildings. Looking westward from this island across what is known as the Great Basin, the first object of interest to attract the gaze is a colossal statue of the Republic holding aloft in one hand a liberty-cap and in the other a globe surmounted by a winged symbol which each beholder will interpret for himself. An illustration of this statue was given last month. At the other end of this beautiful sheet of water, which is bordered by an esplanade bedecked and perfumed with flowers, is McMonnies' fountain, tossing upward its shower of liquid jewels—pearls in the clear sunlight and dazzling brilliants under the glare of two electric search-lights in the evening. Across the bright surface of the Basin flit numerous gondolas, which are more or less poetically Venetian in their outlines, but which have been adapted to America's luxurious requirements in this her grandest gala year.

Beyond the Great Basin is seen the most beautiful though by no means the largest structure in Jackson Park. This is the Administration Building, in which are located the offices of the business managers of the Fair. It has a dome that is said to be more graceful in outline and truer in proportion than any other edifice of the kind in the world. This statement may easily be true, for the architect has been enabled, by studying the famous domes of the old world, to avoid those faults of outline and proportion which have marred the productions of other artists. Blazing with gold, this appropriate suggestion of the half world which Columbus discovered lifts itself with indescribable dignity toward the blue dome of heaven, forming a most imposing spectacle, whether viewed from the land

or from the water. Pretty bridges have been thrown across the lagoon at each side of the Great Basin, and the land approach on the opposite front of the Administration Building is very beautiful, although the structure is less impressive there than on the side which faces the lake.

If the visitor is more deeply interested in the aesthetic or the poetic than in objects that have a distinctly practical value, the best plan is to first make a voyage of observation and discovery in a gondola, which will drift in and out through the lagoons, with many curves and doublings, skirting flower-decked lawns that reach to the foundations of the great white palaces of industry and art. A nearer approach to the Administration Building reveals the fact that its golden dome rests upon the inner corners of four pavilions,

each of which is eighty feet square. Between the pavilions are four deeply recessed and richly ornamented entrances fashioned beneath Doric arches that are fifty feet in height and the same in breadth; and the sides being glassed in above properly proportioned spaces for ingress and egress, the rotunda is abundantly lighted. Loggias within lead to the numerous offices, which are easily accessible by means of circular stairways and speedy elevators. The interior of the dome is as impressively enriched by art as the exterior is by the glow of burnished gold. This building and its dimensions will be considered at length later on if time and space permit.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

At the right as the visitor passes on is the largest roofed structure ever erected—the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. It is designed in the Corinthian style of architecture and covers more than thirty acres of land, and its huge rectangular roof shelters the greater proportion of the varied industrial exhibits which form the most interesting part of the Exposition. The best products of human invention and manual skill are here grouped together from every land, the immense area being admirably adapted for their display and comparison. Besides its ground-floor space, the building has a gallery fifty feet wide extending entirely about its interior, and from this project eighty-six galleries, each twelve feet wide. Thirty staircases lead to the smaller galleries from the two center avenues, which run each way and are forty feet wide. The four entrances, which suggest triumphal arches, are each eighty feet high and forty feet broad and are richly decorated with sculptures. At the four corners are extended arched pavilions that apparently diminish what would otherwise be an almost overwhelming effect of immensity.

It is wise to become somewhat familiar with the exterior of this building before attempting anything like an acquaintance with its contents; and the most comprehensive views may be obtained

from the little boats that glide past its lawns and promenades. The structure fronts the great lake on one side and on the other the lagoon, across which is the Wooded Island with its Japanese rose-gardens and oriental landscape decorations, and also an elaborate temple containing treasures that are thousands of years old. Some of these precious objects represent arts that are wholly lost to human intelligence. As a subtle compliment to the occasion, there is an exhibition here of articles that were being made at the time Columbus landed upon our continent. These objects are very properly displayed quite apart from the other curios, and they will be mentioned more in detail in a later paper. The gardens and temple, by-the-by, have been donated to Jackson Park and so will be a permanent pleasure to Americans.

Floating onward, still to the right, the United States Government Building is brought into view. This looks as if it might be the national Capitol out for a holiday. The Fisheries Building comes next, a large, low structure of the Spanish Romanesque type, with a tiled roof that shelters circular arcades and ten aquariums. In the latter grow countless varieties of aquatic plants, between and beneath which all manner of fish dart as contentedly as though each were in its own native waters. Some of the aquariums contain salt water and others fresh, and the flora peculiar to each are well represented. The salt water is produced by adding sea salt in due proportion to water from Lake Michigan.

By the time these interesting facts have been duly considered the north end of Wooded Island is reached and nearly doubled, and the Illinois State Building is passed. The Art Palace is next seen rising stately yet dream-like in its strength and vastness, with its outlines reflected brokenly in the dancing waters. A view of this building from the water conveys a totally inadequate impression of its size, charming as the picture is; and to say that its architecture is a combination of Ionic and Greek is to give but a faint idea of its chaste, classic beauty. It is five hundred feet in length and more than three hundred in depth, and its dome is one hundred and twenty-five feet in height and is surmounted by a colossal replica of the statue known to most lovers of sculpture as "Winged Victory." This palace is reached by means of broad steps that lead upward through terraces of bright turf studded with blossoms, and its four deep entrances are decorated with sculptured history and tradition. The southern front faces the lagoon, in which the building is mirrored brilliantly when the water is calm; and the northern front, which the voyager can only imagine at first, overlooks the gardens and various annexes of the Art Palace and, further on, several beautiful State Buildings.

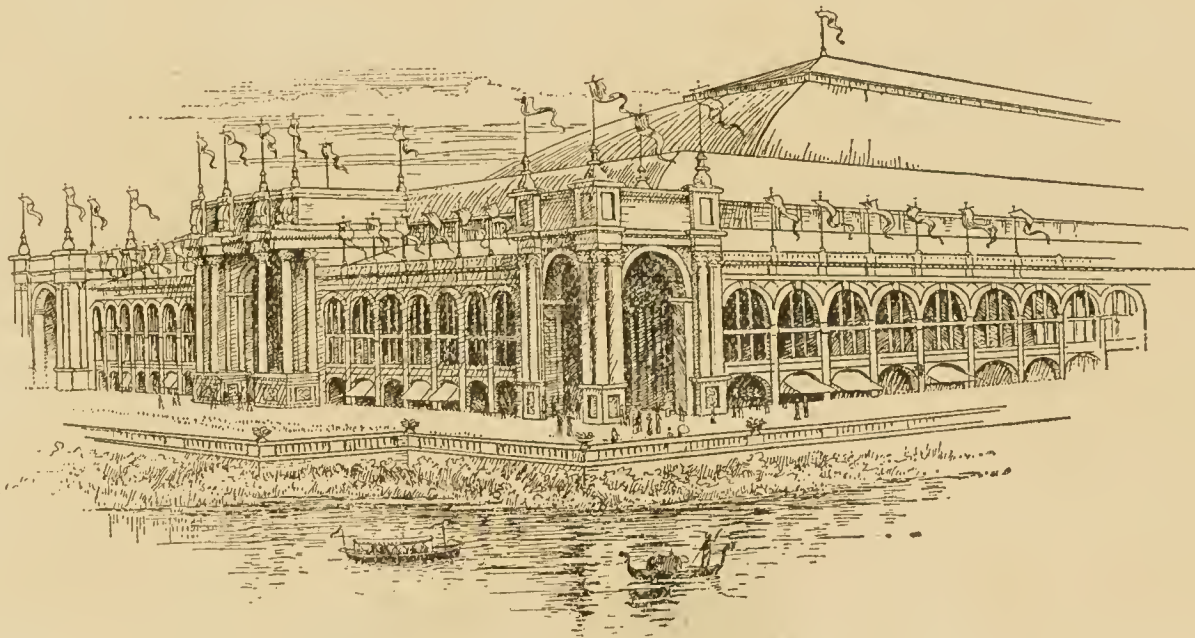
Turning back for a short distance and passing under one of the many pretty and convenient bridges, where a second view of the large Illinois State Building is obtained, the visitor beholds the Woman's Building, suggesting in its quiet beauty the dignity of some grand dame, whose aloofness is not hauteur but a fitting and pleasing reserve. Here the worthiest achievements in the many departments of feminine handiwork have been collected and now await the study and admiration of the world of women. Products

of women's brains and skilful hands are, of course, exhibited all through the various buildings in candid competition with the results of masculine labor and thought, but in this noble edifice man's work has no place. It is exclusively a feminine structure for the display of strictly feminine productions. Its length is nearly four hundred feet and its breadth a trifle less than two hundred; and

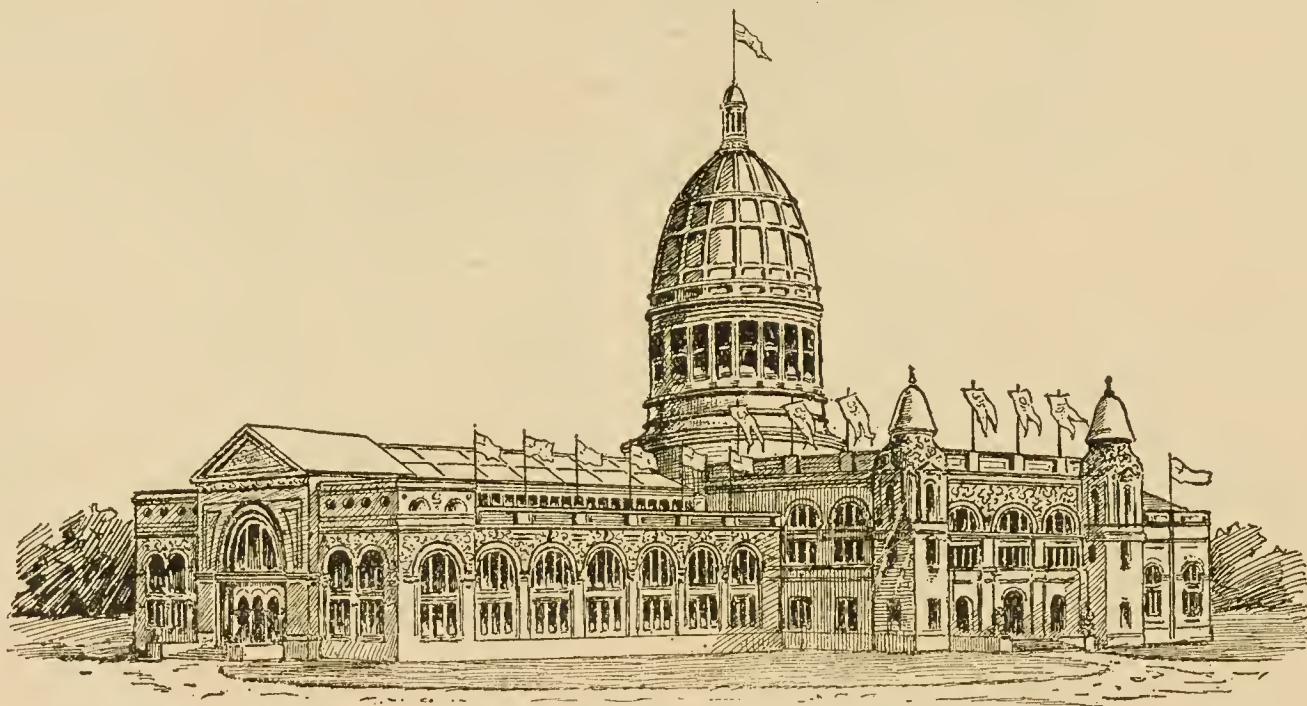
the architect who designed its beauties is a young and comely woman fresh from her studies. She is the extraordinary daughter of a New Englander who married a Spanish girl in South America and sent his daughter to his own land to be educated. The style of the building is that of southern Europe in the sixteenth century modified by a sensible regard for the ideas and practical improvements of to-day. All women who behold this beautiful edifice will be proud of Sophia Hayden, and all who have exhibits in it will be grateful to a mind that foresaw the need of women for a place in which to display their achievements in the kitchen and the library, in the nursery and the kindergarten, in the drawing-room and the college. It is, indeed, a noble and appropriate temple to Woman, where she may be critically judged and justly weighed. To earnest women and to far-seeing, generous men the modest Woman's Building promises more generously for the future development of the arts of peace than many of the more imposing structures. At its front entrance starts the spacious avenue along which are situated the various foreign villages mentioned in the last paper.

A little further on the gondola carries us gently to the Horticultural Building, with its beautiful, flower-jewelled terraces and its watery homes for myriads of aquatic beauties,

from the tender rose-tinted, golden or blanchéd water-lily to the magnificent *Victoria Regia*. In the several pavilions of this edifice are cafés, where happy but weary sight-seers may pause and refresh themselves. Here are palm trees of great size and beauty, the crystal dome at the center allowing them to attain a height of more than a hundred feet and affording ample space for their ambitious foliage. The "staff" used in covering this building was tinted a delicate tone of yellow when its various ingredients were mixed.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

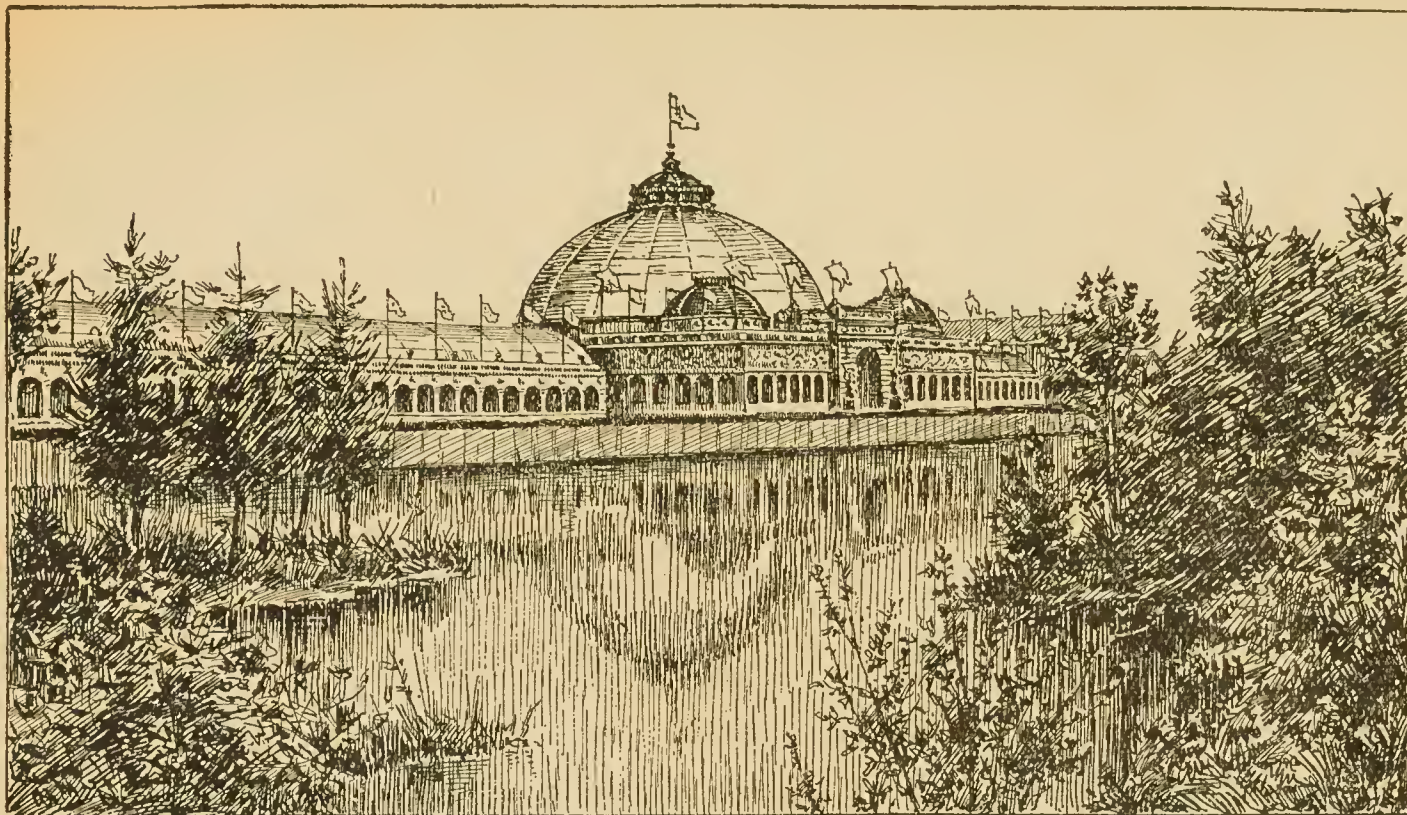
and this soft hue blends exquisitely with the greenery underneath the glass, and also with that which clothes the lawns without.

tics which the future holds for them. On returning to the Great Basin and the wide, beautiful quadrangle that is sparkling at one

end with fountains large and small, the long front of the Electrical Building may be definitely impressed upon the memory. It is richly adorned with Corinthian columns, and from the four corner pavilions rise towers with graceful, lantern-like tops that are more than a hundred feet from the ground. The southern doorway of this building is of vast size and beautifully decorated, and the arched windows of the second story resemble it in design and ornamentation.

Passing under two bridges and once more crossing the Great Basin, the explorer enters the South Lagoon, which separates Machinery Hall from the Agri-

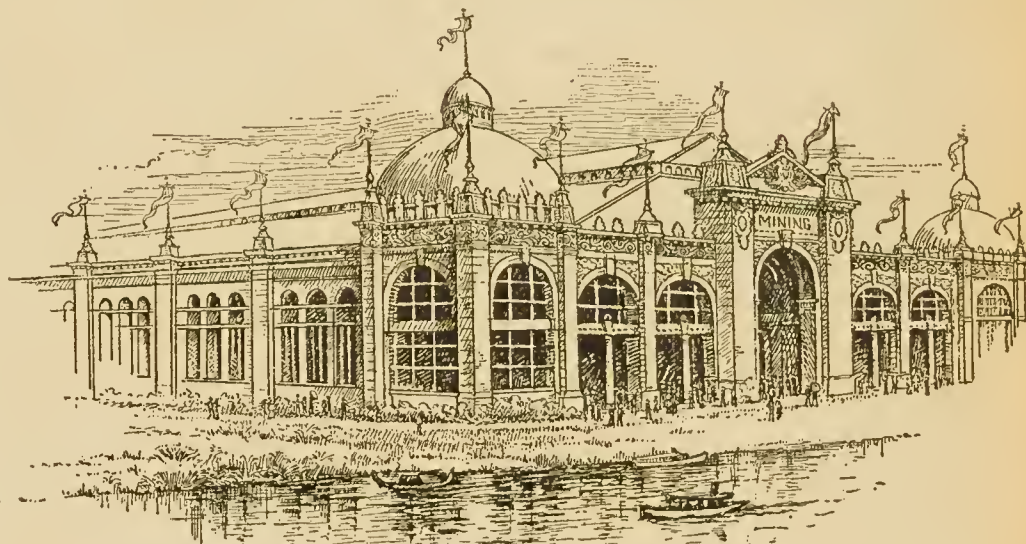
cultural Building. Each of these gigantic structures is provided with annexes that are about as large as the main buildings devoted



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Gliding past a broken end of Floral Island, upon which is the Hunter's Camp, the voyager faces a semi-Romanesque structure of immense and symmetrical proportions, called the Transportation Building. It has a deep, wide and lofty entrance that is very properly called the "Golden Door," and displays a highly ornate but very substantial-looking façade nearly a thousand feet long. In the center is a wide cupola that rises more than a hundred and fifty feet above its base. This is provided with numerous stages or galleries for observation, which are reached by eight swift elevators. Passing through the "Golden Door" and crossing the building, which is two hundred and fifty feet wide, the visitor enters an annex in which are displayed specimens of all the vehicles used for carrying men and goods in various ages and lands. This exhibit, which covers nine acres, dates from Jacob's time to the present day, and includes all the old and new worlds' means of transportation, from carrier pigeons and the state barges used by the Doges of old Venice to the newest locomotive that weighs nearly a hundred tons and has twelve monster driving-wheels. Knowing something of the wonders which every building contains, the visitor who makes his or her first tour of the Exposition grounds in a gondola will feel impatient for a closer scrutiny; but it should be remembered that the more sight-seeing one accomplishes in a single day the less will be definitely remembered.

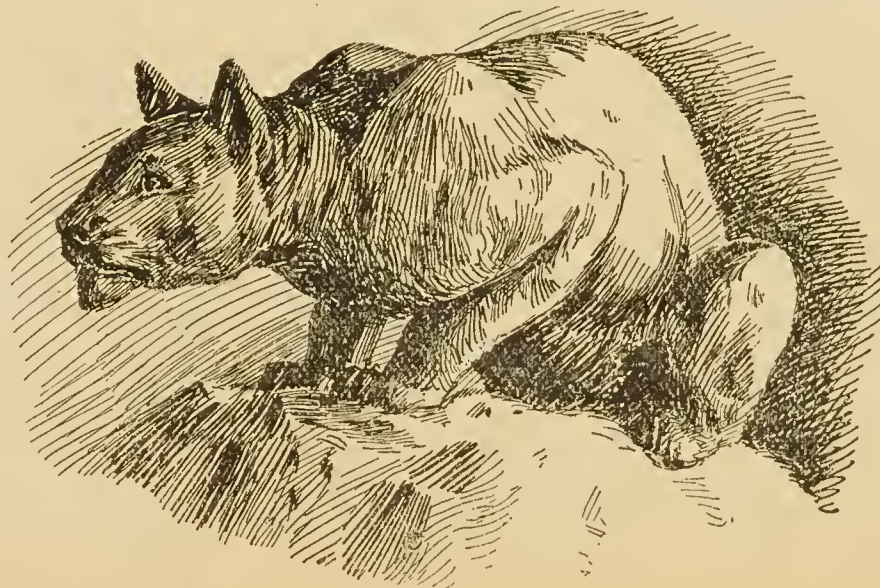
From the Transportation Building the lagoon skirts the north end of the Hall of Mines and Mining, and also of the Electrical Building. These two structures stand parallel with each other, and each measures seven hundred feet in length and about three hundred and fifty feet in breadth. Both are ornamented with arcades and galleries and provided with pavilions and loggias for the more convenient display of the bewildering exhibits which illustrate the progress already made in the two great departments of electricity and mining, and hint at the vast possibili-



MINES AND MINING.

to the same interests at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. The Stock Pavilion is close at hand, and the number and value of its exhibits cause the horse, dog and poultry shows of Eastern cities to appear insignificant by comparison.

During this journey by water many little pavilions, music-stands, casinos and gay tents have been passed without mention, but they are the necessary details of the immense and elaborate picture. Having thus made the tour of the lagoons, the visitor whose time is limited will do well to take a reverse journey round the grounds on the Intermural Elevated Railway, in order to become familiar with the location of places upon which he desires to bestow most



EDWARD KEMYS' "STATUE OF PANTHER."

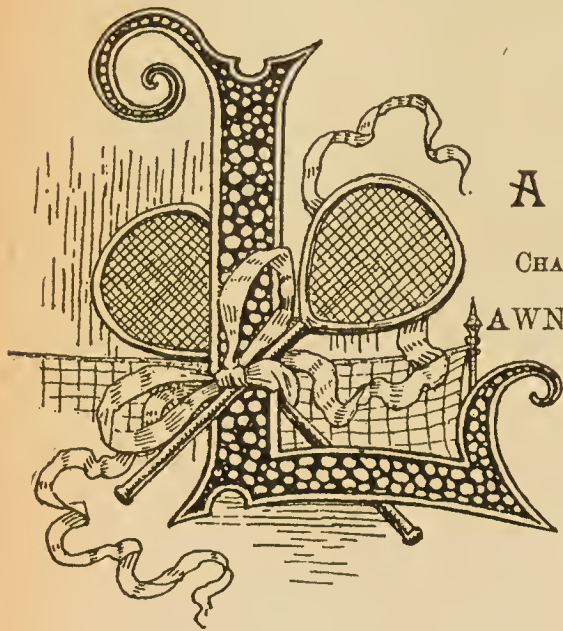
attention. This railway is a particularly humane provision for the eager sight-seer who is likely to overlook the limits of physical endurance in the absorbing interest inspired by the great Exhibition. It must not be forgotten, especially by feminine visitors, that the distances are great in Jackson Park, although the magnitude of the buildings makes them appear smaller, and that self-preservation demands as great a saving of physical strength as possible. The system should be frequently reinforced with light but nourishing and well cooked foods, for it is an exploded superstition that urges widely separated meals when uncommon exhaustion is unavoidable. Suitable sustenance is easily procurable at the Fair, since there are eating places everywhere. Dinner, however, should be taken only after sight-seeing for the day is over and an hour has been conscientiously devoted to repose. This advice is given by one who has enjoyed and endured three World's Fairs and knows what havoc may be wrought with the nerves at such a time by neglecting to take sufficient rest and nourishment to repair unusual bodily wastes.

Visitors are advised to reach the Fair by the lake entrance, but

if this is inconvenient, it is well to know that those who journey by rail may be transported into the grounds direct, this being the first Exposition at which such an arrangement has been planned for the comfort of visitors. Hitherto travellers have been left at ordinary railway stations to find their way to the entrance of the Exposition grounds as best they could; but those who intend to visit the Chicago Fair may arrange to travel directly into Jackson Park from their starting points. There are about thirty sets of rails ending in a *perron* or track shed nearly seven hundred feet long, that is by no means uninteresting to the visitor. This shed and its environments were included in the plan for decorative landscape gardening, and may be studied, with many other imposing objects, from the cars of the Intermural Railway.

We have mentioned enough in this paper for one day's sight-seeing—perhaps more than the visitor can retain clearly in memory. What is left of the day should be spent in repose and in making notes for future reference or for the benefit of those who are unable to see for themselves.

A. B. LONGSTREET.



A MANUAL OF LAWN TENNIS.

CHAPTER II.—DEVELOPMENT AND BEARING OF THE GAME.

LAWN TENNIS has been so much written about, and the happenings in its brief but eventful history would, if presented in detail, require so much patience on the part of both reader and chronicler, that we will not here try to give more than a general outline of the growth of the game.

After a long period of neglect, we see tennis beginning in our own time to regain its old place as a favorite game of the people. Nowadays, however, it is the outdoor sport that claims popular attention. *La longe paume*, so completely supplanted in former centuries by the indoor or *courte paume*, has firmly established itself in the modern form of outdoor tennis.

The first signs of the revival appeared about 1874, when Major Wingfield introduced what he called "sphairistiké." "The game, as the Major played it, took place in an hour-glass court, 60 ft. by 30 ft., narrowing to 21 ft. at the net, which was 7 ft. high at the posts and 4 ft. 8 in. in the middle." As first planned the service box was in the center of the court, but this put the player to such obvious disadvantage that it was shortly abolished. The scoring was similar to that used in rackets, but the rules of the game became much entangled as it grew into wider favor. Each player had his own ideas on the subject, and invented new laws or interpreted old ones to his own liking. It became quite impossible for players to meet on even terms, matches were a farce, and there was no champion, or, rather, every player thought himself one.

At last, in 1877, the All England Lawn Tennis Club held its first championship contest and drew up a code of laws to govern the meet, which proved satisfactory and were afterwards generally adopted. In fact, most of the laws then laid down hold good to-day, with some slight alterations. Several important changes were made on this occasion.

1. The court was made rectangular.
2. The service line was brought in to 24 ft. from the net. (It is now 21 ft.)
3. The net was lowered to 4 ft. 9 in. at the posts and 3 ft. 3 in. in the middle.
4. Tennis scoring was adopted. The most important amendment since made to these rules was the lowering of the net, in 1883, to 3 ft. 6 in. It is probable that this change, which was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. H. F. Lawford, materially altered and improved the style of play.

For some years the All England Club held sway over tennis affairs, but with the rapid spread of the game the need of a higher power was increasingly felt—a power that should be "the supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority in all tennis matters of the country." With a view to supplying this want and establishing order more firmly in the game, a Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1887. The council, as it has been named, is elected annually, and "consists of the officers (a president, six nominative and six elective vice-presidents, an honorary secretary and an hon-

orary treasurer), and of thirty-six members, who are representative of the six divisions into which the United Kingdom has been divided. These divisions are: (1) North of England, (2) South of England, (3) Midlands, (4) Wales and Monmouthshire, (5) Scotland, (6) Ireland; and they return respectively eight, ten, six, two, four and six representatives to the council."

All the leading English clubs belong to the Association, and its beneficent effects have been felt in many ways, but especially in the increase of tournaments, both in number and efficiency. There is at last one law throughout the land, and the uniformity of rules and implements established by the Association has made it possible for players from all sections to meet on equal terms and thus bring about a more general knowledge of the game.

The history of tennis in the United States runs almost parallel with that in England. The game was early introduced here in the English form and soon became popular. There was, however, no All America Club to give authority to tennis law, and the confusion of many rulers called into existence here, even earlier than in England, a National Association (1881). Its object and methods are essentially the same as those of the English Association, although its list of officers is rather less imposing, being made up of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, with an executive committee of nine that includes the officers just named as *ex officio* members. As in England, the influence of a common law quickly showed itself in the growth of tournament playing and the rapid progress made in the knowledge of the game. One of the first and most important moves of the American Association was the establishment of a national contest to be held annually for the championship of the country. It alone had the right to carry on such tournaments, and the success they have met with from the beginning shows clearly the hearty support given by tennis players, and also by those who, not themselves athletic, still feel an interest in the sport.

BEARING OF THE GAME UPON ATHLETICS.

Let us now turn to the game itself. It well deserves a clearer name and a better recognition of its usefulness than many seem willing to give it. It has been so often cried down by "health fiends," as being a much too violent and unnatural exercise, that it seems worth our while at the start to reassure ourselves on the subject and determine whether such an opinion is warranted.

If we look into any of the modern systems of bodily culture so highly prized by society, we will find three principles holding universally. They are as follows: First, the exercises are planned to bring into play at one time or another all the muscles of the body; second, to avoid all risk of strain or overwork, the exercises are always light at first and of short duration; and third, exercise is gradually increased and the time lengthened, according to the ability of the student, until strength and endurance are gained for the more advanced work.

In tennis we find a system of exercise quite in conformity with the most stringent rules of normal bodily culture.

First: Tennis brings into play the right arm and shoulder, the back, chest and legs, and, less conspicuously, the muscles of the waist, and if exercise for the left arm and shoulder be added, the

muscles of the whole body will be involved. The game also gives excellent lung practice, and it is very noticeable how regular work of this sort will overcome shortness of breath and develop steady breathing in exercise. The motions required in making many of the strokes are distinctly similar to certain of those used in the club-swinging and free-hand movements of the gymnasium. The back and waist are called upon in making certain of the strokes, and the muscles of locomotion are almost constantly in use. Moreover, the complaint that some of the muscles, being given a heavier part of the work, become over-developed and out of proportion to the rest, which seems especially noticeable in the arms, has really little foundation. Of course, if only one arm is given exercise, it will outgrow the other; and that is exactly the reason why we stipulate above a supplementary training for the left arm. As to the rest of the muscles, the legs are constantly in as vigorous use as the arms, and should show equal development. The work of the back and waist muscles is comparatively light, but this again is a point in favor of the game, since no systematic training ever requires very severe exercise of these muscles.

Second: Beginners, properly taught, get but light exercise.

Third: The exercise may be gradually increased by putting more strength into the strokes and devoting a longer time to play.

The last two statements need, perhaps, more discussion, for it is here that the most serious charges must be met. Doubtless we see now the facts that have given plausibility to many complaints. We have often had pointed out to us cases, particularly among enthusiastic maidens who have "gone in for tennis," as they say, where the injurious effects of the exercise have speedily checked the players' ardor. It seems never to have been noticed by the on-looking public, however, that in at least nine-tenths of these instances there have been no competent instructors to overlook the work. No sensible person would think of turning a perfectly inexperienced girl loose in a gymnasium, to learn the use of the apparatus in the manner that most pleases her fancy, but many people seem to have no such scruples about trusting to her hands this intricate and many-sided exercise. We can only partly excuse their negligence on the ancient plea of ignorance.

Without going into a particular discussion regarding the teaching of tennis, a few words on the exercise for beginners seem necessary to explain our position. Since it seems especially in regard to girls that the most fault is found with the game, and since it is generally considered that what does not harm a maiden cannot injure a man, we will suppose our beginner a girl, although the same system of teaching could be used to advantage with a pupil of the sterner sex.

The would-be player having mastered the ordinary full-arm swing, the first step is to teach her the correct motions of the simple strokes and the positions in which they should be received. This may be done without the ball. Next, with the use of the ball, the pupil must be taught how to judge its bound and how to put herself in position to receive it. At first the teacher will place easy balls almost in her hands; and not until she has gained a fairly accurate idea of where the ball is coming and has learned to take her time in returning it, does he let her try to return balls sent to different parts of the court.

Even here there should be system. For example, the pupil, starting from a position, say, back of the center of the court, should practise returning a ball sent down the front-hand side line, then one down the back-hand line, etc., etc. She will thus become

familiar with the court and learn to judge balls more accurately and to take easy and natural positions from the start. Undue contortions in striving to return balls which have passed the player, and for which she is quite out of position, are not and never were tennis strokes and should be excluded from the game. A competent teacher will guard against them and keep the pupil from straining herself in efforts to reach impossible balls; and he will also insist upon proper rest between times, and see that there is no overwork or weariness. The trouble often is that the beginner, being her own mistress and being aided by an incompetent friend, has for her sole object the returning of all balls over the net; and as a natural result of untaught ignorance, she invariably takes the hardest way to do it, twisting herself into the most unnatural and trying positions and using her strength to its utmost capacity.

As the pupil advances she acquires more difficult strokes, learns to use more force in sending the ball, and may give longer time to the practice. As the game is played more skilfully it requires increased activity, strength and endurance; but if it is systematically approached, it has not the quality of wear and tear which is so often ascribed to it.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAY.

Tennis has passed through many stages in its growth, certain of which we have already traced in its history. It has had from the beginning a double growth along two distinct yet closely associated lines, the development of the style of play running always parallel with the constant change and improvement in the implements. The net has had a particularly strong influence. At first it was so high that it required no mean skill to get the ball over at all, and this feat seems to have been the one ambition of the early players. Placing the ball was little thought of, and pace in a stroke was well nigh impossible. With a slight lowering of the net, however, the conditions improved, and a new style of play, the volleying game, was gradually introduced. This form of return at first met with much opposition; in fact, it was looked upon by some as a most ungentlemanly thing to do. There is a record of a match in which "one of the players threw down his racket and refused to go on playing against a low fellow who insisted on volleying his best stroke, a heavy cut tennis stroke, which had up to then been regarded by his fellow clubmen as unreturnable."

But in spite of such a strong feeling against it, the stroke grew in favor. The lowering of the net to 4 ft. in 1880 aided in bringing it more fully into use, and at the same time gave greater opportunity for swift play. Mr. Renshaw was a noted supporter of the new form, while Mr. Lorford defended the ground stroke. The volley at first gave promise of becoming the winning game, until in 1883 a further lowering of the net made possible a really swift ground stroke, when the two styles of game became more nearly equal. As to which alone is the stronger, it would hardly be safe to venture an opinion. It is a question of how the court may best be defended and from whence the most effective strokes can be sent into the opponent's court—still very much a matter of personal opinion. As in most cases of this kind, a due admixture of both styles would seem the best policy. It was noticeable that Mr. Renshaw soon acquired a very powerful ground stroke to supplement his volleying, and that Mr. Lorford would often make a sharp volley.

S. S. WHITTELEY.

CHILD LIFE.—SECOND SERIES.

THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN.

CHAPTER IV.—THE KINDERGARTEN.—SECOND ARTICLE.

The use of stiff cardboard or thin tablets of wood cut into inch squares, while really belonging to the seventh gift, may be taught in connection with the study of the cubes, each side of which is of the same size and shape as one of the squares. The cardboard squares offered in the Kindergarten supply stores are in the complementary colors, but the wooden tablets show a variety of colors and shades. A cardboard square may be laid by one of the small cubes, and attention called to their points of resemblance and difference. Then place the square on the table, and turn it in various ways on the outlined squares, requesting the children to state its positions. After the possibilities of the square have been exhausted, the children may sing, march or engage in a little romping sport. These instructions are for the benefit of children between the ages of

three and seven years, and the mother must be careful not to weary or overtax them.

When two or more of the little square tablets are given, various designs may be formed with them. The mother may say: "Count from the end of the table six squares up; count from that six squares toward the center. Place a green tablet in the sixth square; in front of this tablet place a red one; behind the first tablet place a red one; at the right side of the first tablet place a red one; at the left side of the first tablet place a red one." This is only a simple example of what may be done. Encourage the children to form as many figures as possible, and be sure they notice each combination carefully before making a new one.

With the seventh gift the mother may teach weaving colored papers, since they have plain surfaces and are woven in squares that look very much like the square tablets of cardboard. - The

children were probably told how paper is made while considering the card-board tablets; so the mother can prepare in their presence the mats and paper strips for weaving. It is better to begin with a small mat, as the children are not yet accustomed to the fragile paper, and must be taught to use it with care and delicacy of touch. First cut from paper a mat ten inches square, draw a marginal line all round about an inch from the edges, and cut the mat inside the margin into strips half an inch wide. The strips of paper to be used in weaving must also be half an inch wide, and must first be woven in and out to form regular squares. After the pupils can do this neatly, they may be allowed to form other designs by skipping one or more squares. The study of paper weaving and of the other paper work of the seventh gift is really fascinating and leads up to the most elaborate designs possible with any of the gifts.

Before dismissing the children after this lesson, have them stand in line and sing the following song, suiting their actions to the words:

1.—Here we stand, hand in hand,
Ready for our exercise.
Heads upright, with delight
Sparkling in our laughing eyes.

CHORUS.—Singing cheerily, cheerily, cheerily,
Clapping merrily, merrily, merrily.
One, two, three, don't you see
Where we love to be.

2.—Right hand up, left hand up,
Twirling see our fingers go.
Folded now, see us bow,
Gently to each other so.

CHORUS.—Singing, etc.

Children enjoy nothing more keenly than modelling in clay, perhaps because it is so nearly akin to making "mud pies." Having given each a piece of clay, ask them to describe how it feels to the touch, and to name its color. As the ball is the first gift, let them start by imitating it in clay. This task seems very simple, but it will take them some time to make a moderately perfect ball. As they work with the clay have them repeat the following little stanza:

Roll the clay, roll the clay so gently,
As gently as gently can be.
Roll the clay, roll the clay so gently,
And make a ball with me.

When they have attained tolerable proficiency in making balls, they may be permitted to attempt other things that are similar in shape, such as apples, eggs, peas and potatoes. Next teach them to model cylinders and cubes, and then let them form objects of their own choosing. Of course, all this practice will be included in many weeks of instruction, for the children must not be forced in any way. Any article that is well modelled may be kept and allowed to harden; and the youthful modeller will point to it with great pride as his or her "very own" work. Those objects that are not satisfactory should be put back in the lump of clay, which must be wrapped in a wet cloth and kept in a cool place until again needed.

With the eighth gift Froebel presents the straight line for examination. The children have, of course, learned something of it when considering the edges of the cubes, but a simple straight line is now introduced for the first time. For this study the Kindergarten stores sell small wooden sticks having round and square surfaces, and ranging in length from one to five inches. Place one stick in the hands of each child, and ask all manner of questions in regard to it. Illustrate little stories by placing the sticks in different positions, and explain when they are vertical and when horizontal. These words are long, but the little ones will soon repeat them with a pleased air of dignity. Place the sticks so as to form angles and squares, and let the children become perfectly familiar with them.

After many lessons with the sticks, slates ruled in tiny squares may be provided and the children instructed to draw within the lines all the figures they have learned to make with the sticks—angles, squares, crosses, Grecian borders, and squares within squares. The lines on the slates are guides such as the mother would use in embroidering in cross-stitch or in darning net. In connection with

this work the pupils may be taught to embroider the same figures with colored worsted threads on perforated paper. All the occupations included in this gift are very delightful to little folks and will quicken the development of many of their faculties.

The ninth gift consists of rings and half-rings of various sizes; and the children will soon discover their resemblance to the edges of the cylinder. Call attention to the material of which they are made, to their true curves, and to the fact that, while two cubes or other objects having straight lines may touch throughout an entire side, two rings can only touch at one point. They may be so placed as to make many attractive designs, all of which will display graceful curves.

Froebel's system also assists in the development of the senses of smell, touch, hearing and sight. One child may be blindfolded while another holds to his nose an apple, orange, grape, flower or anything possessing a decided odor, and asks him to name the object. The sense of smell may thus be made so acute that it will seldom err. The sense of touch similarly developed. Blindfold a child and have him touch and name different articles in the room, such as various threads and pieces of cloth, seeds, sticks, the Kindergarten gifts and many other objects with which he is familiar. As his accuracy of touch increases let him try to recognize one of his companions by feeling his face, hands and hair. Such exercise will make the touch very sensitive.

The development of the faculty of observation can be continued indefinitely. First place a few articles on a table, and tell the child to walk past them and name them: all after he takes his seat. Gradually increase the number of articles until a large assortment can be taken in at a glance. Send the children for a walk, and when they return ask them to mention what they have seen. A mother who is interested in the subject can easily extend these lessons in many interesting ways.

The sense of hearing is as easily developed. Blindfold one child, have another sing or speak a line, and ask the first child who was the speaker. With a stick strike a glass, a piece of marble, the floor, a window or anything else in the room, and ask what produced the sound.

In connection with these exercises have the children practise the movements of the hands and fingers, and at the same time sing the following song:

1. Thumb-kin says he'll dance, Thumb-kin says he'll
sing; Dance and sing, ye merry little men,
Thumb-kin says he'll dance a-gain.

2.—Pointer says he'll dance,
Pointer says he'll sing;
Dance and sing ye merry little men,
Pointer says he'll dance again.

3.—Tall man says he'll dance,
Tall man says he'll sing;
Dance and sing ye merry little men,
Tall man says he'll dance again.

4.—Feeble man says he'll dance,
Feeble man says he'll sing;
Dance and sing ye merry little men,
Feeble man says he'll dance again.

5.—Little man says he'll dance.
Little man says he'll sing;
Dance and sing ye merry little men,
Little man says he'll dance again.

6.—All men say they'll dance,
All men say they'll sing;
Dance and sing ye merry little men,
All men say they'll dance again.

M. C. M.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the number and size of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the number, size and age should be given in each instance.

TO PARENTS OF SMALL CHILDREN.—Under the title of "Pastimes for Children" we have published an attractive little pamphlet treating of all manner of entertaining and instructive amusements for children, among which may be mentioned games of all kinds, slate-drawing, the making of toys and toy animals, the dressing of dolls,

puzzles, riddles, etc., etc. The book is handsome in appearance, being bound in ornamental but durable paper; and it is copiously illustrated with attractive engravings. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

THE BUTTERICK CUTLERY.—We wish to call special attention to the various articles and implements we have recently put on sale in this department, which includes manicure implements, shears, button-hole cutters, embroidery, pocket, dressmakers' and surgical scissors, ripping knives, etc. These goods are all of the most approved pattern and are made of the best materials in the highest style of workmanship; and the prices at which they are offered are the lowest ever quoted for articles of similar quality.

FLORAL WORK FOR JUNE.

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS.

The rearing of flowers from bulbs commends itself to the amateur, because it is far simpler than culture from either seeds or cuttings. Bulbs are very easy to start and require little attention, and their growth is so rapid that they soon make a good display. They flower during the first Summer and can easily be kept through the Winter, so that, when once started, they may be preserved for years, even by those who have no accommodations for wintering other plants.

The gloxinias make extremely handsome pot plants. Their large, velvety green leaves turn downward and cover the pot, while their lovely, trumpet-shaped flowers are produced on graceful, erect stems. By means of hybridization a species has been obtained which bears a blossom of gigantic size that is held nearly erect, so that the border and throat, in which the chief beauty of the flower lies, are plainly visible. Crimson, scarlet, violet, rose and white are among the principal ground tints of gloxinia blossoms, and the grounds are "tigered," spotted, veined and bordered with other colors and shades in a most fantastic and charming manner.

Gloxinias grow naturally in much-shaded situations, seeming to avoid the sun; and they are, therefore, desirable for north windows, and also for stands that are placed on the piazza out of reach of strong sunlight during the Summer. They should be planted in a light soil late in the Spring, when settled warm weather has arrived, and should be watered very sparingly until growth begins. A slight depression in the bulb indicates the top, and care must be taken to plant it in the correct position. Keep the plants in a half-sunny location until the flowers appear; then, if they are removed to a more shady spot, the colors of the flowers will be richer.

These plants like plenty of water while growing, but the soil should never be allowed to become sodden. In watering carefully avoid wetting the leaves, for if these are at all damp when the sun strikes them, they are certain to be "sun-scalded." When the plants have ceased blooming gradually withhold water until the leaves die away, which will usually occur in the latter part of October or the beginning of November. The bulbs should then be dried, packed in dry sand or sawdust and kept in a warm place during the Winter. If not allowed to freeze, they will be ready and anxious to bloom on the return of warm weather; and as the bulbs multiply every year, a plentiful stock can always be kept on hand. Cut flowers of the gloxinia placed in water will sometimes last more than two weeks.

Tuberous-rooted begonias, with their beautiful foliage and bright, waxen flowers, are also lovely pot plants for the window or piazza.

rich an effect during the Summer as the finest green-house plants, and are very easily grown. They succeed best in a light, loamy soil and a slightly shaded situation. After the plants have bloomed all Summer, the bulbs should be dried and kept through the Winter the same as gloxinias.

These begonias may be successfully grown in the open ground by bedding them out in moist soil where they will be protected from high winds and the strongest heat of the sun. The tops will die down in the Autumn like potato plants, and the bulbs must then be taken up, dried, and kept in sand where they will not freeze. No class of plants is now attracting more attention from leading florists than the tuberous-rooted begonias, and many exquisite new varieties are offered this season.

The fancy-leaved caladiums are a most attractive group of variegated foliage plants reared from bulbous roots. Their large leaves



The shapely, glistening leaves droop gracefully and form a dense, oval pyramid, which is crowned with a mass of huge flowers showing an endless variety of tints ranging from warm, rich scarlet to soft rose, golden-yellow and pure-white. These flowers produce as

are margined and delicately traced with various rich colors and markings that cannot be obtained in any other class. As decorative plants for piazzas or verandahs during the Summer, caladiums of this kind are unequalled. A well-grown plant is truly a thing of beauty, whether placed alone or surrounded by other leafage. This species prefer a half-shaded situation and should be planted about the first of June in light, rich soil. Too much water should not be allowed at the start, but when the plants are growing vigorously an abundance of moisture should be supplied. Many of the finest varieties do not show variegation in their leaves when young, but the rich shades of green, crimson, violet, rose and white appear as the plants grow older. Caladium roots must be kept over Winter as directed for other Summer-blooming bulbs.

For outdoor planting the gladiolus possesses an invaluable quality that is found only in bulbous-rooted plants—it never fails to bloom abundantly and handsomely. The plants need but little room for their roots and make the finest display when arranged in masses. The bulbs should be set about four inches apart and three deep; and any ordinary soil will answer. The spikes of gorgeous blossoms present every shade, from white to deepest scarlet, purple and yellow. The gladiolus makes very pretty beds and is especially useful to fill in among other bedding plants when occasional vacant places appear, as the bulbs can be planted at any time during the Spring or Summer. Flowers may be had during the entire season by means of successive plantings. The spikes of blossoms make very pretty house decorations. They should be cut when only a part of the buds are open; when the stalks are placed in water the remaining buds will expand into perfect flowers, which will last a

week or more. After the first frost the bulbs should be lifted and dried. Some of the last bulbs planted may still have green tops, which should be cut off and the bulbs kept in the cellar during the Winter.

NEW PLANTS.

M. Delaux, a florist of Toulouse, has succeeded in developing a marvellous class of Summer-blooming chrysanthemums. The flowers are entirely unlike all former early strains and rival their sisters of Autumn in form, size and variegation of color. These new varieties comprise the "Delaux Strain," and they practically extend the chrysanthemum season from June to January.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

June is preëminently the month for transplanting, and to the owner of a garden its perfect days are full of work and pleasure.

The "puddling" system of transplanting is generally the safest, being the only one involving no risk to young plants in the hands of inexperienced amateurs.

Seedling plants should be taken from the hot-bed by means of a trowel, with as much soil as possible adhering to their roots,

and should be set in pans of water, from which they should be immediately removed and planted in the rows where they are to grow. To insure complete success, transplanting should always be done on a dull day.

Those who experiment in raising green-house plants from the seed will find this a good time to sow. Primroses and carnations for Winter blooming may be very easily grown in this way. The seed should be sown in shallow boxes containing a mellow soil that is at least one-fourth sand. Scatter the seed on the surface, sprinkle lightly with fine, sandy earth, and cover the box with a pane of glass. The box should be kept darkened and the soil slightly moist until the seeds germinate, when light and air should be admitted by partially or wholly removing the glass and placing the box in a warm, sunny window. When the plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted singly into small pots, and should afterward be carefully removed to six-inch pots for flowering.

To insure an abundance of fine bloom in Winter, keep the plants growing vigorously during the Summer and Autumn in good, rich soil. If flower buds appear during the Autumn, pinch them off, that the entire strength of the plants may be preserved for the work of Winter blooming.

All kinds of bedding plants can be safely planted in the open ground during this month.

A. M. S.

DRESS: ITS MORALS, FITNESS AND CARE.

THIRD PAPER.

The care of dress may be said to be of three distinct kinds: first, the thrifty care that preserves gowns and other garments of good material which are no longer in accord with prevailing shapes, and which cannot be satisfactorily remodelled; second, the artistic care that secures due harmony in color, quality and proportion, appropriateness to the wearer and to the occasion, and proper arrangement upon the person; and third, the practical care that prevents the damage of wear as much as possible and quickly repairs that which is unavoidable.

The first sort of care hoards for those future needs that are certain to come sooner or later because Fashion repeats herself at longer or shorter intervals. It lays up all sorts of serviceable or ornamental odds and ends that are left over, such as laces, trimmings, and remnants of handsome textures, which may often be used, as at present, for vests, tuckers, cuffs, etc. Care in this direction frequently allows one to be fashionably and elegantly dressed at very moderate cost, and that woman is particularly fortunate whose mother was thus saving all her life and bequeathed to her daughter a collection of heirlooms, precious and unpurchasable, for her personal adornment. What can be more fascinating than a bit of eighteenth-century brocade used to decorate a nineteenth-century gown; and what can be more barbarous than the sacrifice of a rich, antique silk upon the altar of that most uncouth of crazes, the well named crazy quilt? There is always a to-morrow for good materials and garnitures, a fact which wise women remember in disposing of their *passé* apparel.

The second sort of care involves the ability to think intelligently regarding one's raiment, to avoid incongruities between the various parts of toilettes and to give proper attention to garments that are to be laid away. Judicious care of clothing which is not in use makes attractive dressing possible later on to women with scanty wardrobes, and elegance to those who possess an abundance of rich attire. Without a strict regard for small details as well as for large ones, even a lavish expenditure will fail to produce satisfactory or, at least, commensurate results.

Carefulness in dress has more than one inspiration, the most prominent being delicacy of taste and conscientiousness. The latter is usually born of necessity, but the former is an endowment—one of the fine products of good breeding. Gaudy or over-abundant gowns and bonnets are an indelicacy, but not a hopeless one. They argue a distinct lack of true refinement, which may, however, be supplied by cultivation.

But perhaps the most important care is that which maintains the purity and integrity of attire, taking the "stitch in time" that makes even a trifling shabbiness impossible. She who has a proper respect for her raiment and herself will never throw her clothes in a heap after removing them from her person, nor will she fail to free each garment from all defilement before laying it away, since dust and stains may be more easily and satisfactorily removed if treated at once, and will leave much less permanent defacement. A

progressive lesson in the practical care which is due even the most ordinary attire will certainly be improving to many girls whose training in this direction has been neglected.

Let us first consider the proper treatment of gloves. Remove them from the hands by peeling them off from the top, turn them right side out, stretch the fingers and thumbs carefully, and lay the gloves neatly together in a glove-case. This airs the inner sides and preserves the proper shape. Very light-colored gloves should be folded in soft paper. If gloves are only slightly soiled, a soft piece of rubber, lightly applied, will cleanse them nicely. For more serious defilement there are various proprietary liquids and soaps that are more or less satisfactory; but it is generally better to entrust gloves that are badly discolored to a professional scourer. Gloves should never be laid away in the case when too unclean to be worn. Rips and loose or missing buttons should be attended to at once; but if this is impossible, the gloves should be laid aside and not worn until the repairs can be made. Never wear evening gloves with utility gowns, wraps or hats.

If there is a hint of dust on a hat or bonnet, remove it carefully with a soft brush before putting the *chapeau* away. Spread out the strings where they have been tied, and roll them up to remove the wrinkles as much as possible. If flowers are disarranged, pull them into shape; and when feathers are worn hold them near the fire to remove all dampness and preserve their graceful curl. Millinery should be kept in darkness to prevent needless fading, and should be carefully protected from dust. Many experienced women who have sufficient space at command place their hats and bonnets upon milliners' trees or hang them against the wall upon pegs that have covered tips.

Wraps, coats and, indeed, most other garments, whether of light or heavy weight, will best retain their shape if spread out in boxes or drawers of proper length. Only one garment should be placed in each box or drawer; but if this cannot be conveniently managed, avoid packing one article of apparel upon another, because in damp weather the upper one is sure to press the lower one into wrinkles, which are difficult to remove, and which, if not effaced, give the garment the appearance of having seen much service.

If a wrap or gown is made of a delicate fabric or trimmed with ribbon or lace, it should be supported by light linen or tissue paper, and the latter should be placed between the trimming and the material against which it must be laid. This use of paper is, of course, a necessity in packing, and it is advised when handsome garments are to be laid away at any time. The plainest apparel, if fresh, dustless and free from wrinkles, is more attractive than rich attire that shows unmistakable signs of careless treatment.

Paper boxes of any size may be purchased at the factories where they are made, and it is an economical plan to procure one for every dress and wrap. Of course, if one has an ample wardrobe with tightly fitted doors and drawers, the boxes will not be needed; but the woman who does not possess such a receptacle for her clothing

can find no better way of supplying the want. Several boxes of equal length and depth may be secured, and each may be labelled at both ends with the name of the garment it contains. The boxes may be neatly piled in a closet, or even in one's bed-room, where they will not be unsightly if covered with dark paper.

Garments take up less room when arranged in this way than when hung in closets or wardrobes. If, however, the latter method is adopted from choice or necessity, procure a suitable number of "hangers," such as tailors use, and suspend one gown or wrap on each, being careful not to hang the garments so closely that they can crush one another. For each dress or skirt of handsome or delicate-hued material make a cotton bag that is large enough to slip over the entire garment; make a hem at the top, and through it run a string, which must be drawn closely to keep out dust and light.

Furniture dealers offer combination couches and boxes, in which a large quantity of clothing may be stowed away very conveniently. To all appearances such a wardrobe or box is a comfortable couch, for which purpose it is perfectly fitted; and when it is prettily covered with Bagdad or some other tasteful drapery, it will prove a useful and ornamental addition to the furnishings of any boudoir. In it skirts may be laid their entire length and almost their entire breadth, and waists, too, may be spread out with little danger of crushing.

Wrap fine dress bodices loosely in tissue paper and lay them in drawers or boxes, but do not crowd them. If folds or creases are liable to be made by the weight of the garments, lay crushed tissue paper between the parts most likely to be thus affected. Heavy-weight garments are often creased because their folds have not been properly filled with paper. All laces, ribbons and jets should be carefully separated in the same way, and sleeves should be filled with paper to prevent crushing. Garments treated in this manner will look almost as well after a season's wear as they did when first put on.

Skirts that have become damp should first be thoroughly dried, and then shaken out and carefully freed from dust; and bindings, facings of velvet and under-ruchings at the bottom must be made tidy, or replaced if they are much worn. Waist trimmings of tulle, *chiffon* or machine-made ruchings should be in perfect condition before the garment is laid away, for nothing in attire is less refined than rumpled or dingy finery about the throat or, indeed, anywhere else upon the gown.

Under-arm protectors should never be perfumed, but should be removed as often as necessary and scrubbed with a brush dipped in warm (not hot) unscented soap-suds to which a little ammonia has been added; they should then be dried in the open air. If the shields are of good quality, this process will purify them most satisfactorily. They should be ripped off and cleansed before the bodice is finally laid away in box or wardrobe, thus preventing the odor of perspiration from permeating the entire garment.

The same pair of silk stockings should not be worn for two consecutive days, but should be used in alternation with another pair. As soon as removed from the feet they should be shaken free from dust, turned inside out and hung in an airy place. Treated in this way they will need less frequent washing, and the same process is advised for silk underwear of all kinds. To wash articles of this description, use warm but not hot white soap-suds both for rubbing and rinsing. Pull them into shape, but do not iron, as heat injures silken textures much more than ordinary wearing.

Street shoes should be removed as soon as the wearer reaches home. They should be pulled into form while still warm; and some women go so far as to place lasts in their shoes and then button or lace them carefully. The use of the lasts, however, does not allow the shoes to be properly aired inside, and they do not really need such careful attention, except when they are wet. It is claimed that if wet boots are filled with dry oats (having first been drawn into their proper shape), they will dry very quickly without losing their original outlines. When the leather is dry it should be rubbed with a soft cloth dipped in a very little oil. The same oats may be dried and used many times.

Shoe buttons should be replaced and button-holes repaired as soon as the need for such attention occurs; and if the heel begins to wear off at one side, it should be "righted" immediately, not only to preserve the beauty of the shoe, but also to prevent ungraceful and injurious postures while standing or walking.

When shoes are put away carelessly in shoe-bags they frequently

become rubbed or scratched from too close contact. Such defacement may be avoided and the leather may be made to retain its high polish, if the shoes, after having been well aired, are wrapped separately in soft flannel cloths.

Nothing is more annoying than creaking shoes, and many methods have been recommended for overcoming this unpleasantness. Perhaps the most efficacious plan consists in placing the shoes in a shallow vessel containing an ounce or more of neatfoot oil or of melted but not too hot lard, until the soles absorb most of the oil. This will at once soften the leather and render it impervious to water.

Veils should be folded and pressed between any flat surfaces that are convenient, old account-books wrapped in pretty tissue paper being favored for the purpose by many women. The paper absorbs moisture and retains the colors of the veils. Neatly covered boards are placed in veil boxes or drawers by certain careful dressers for the reception of veils that have first been carefully shaken to remove all dust, and then smoothed and folded.

Undergarments and linens that are not in use soon exchange their snowy whiteness for a yellow hue that is most undesirable. If wrapped in sheets that have been dyed a deep-blue color in water in which a large quantity of indigo has been dissolved, the dainty *lingerie* will retain its pristine purity.

Woollen garments of any kind that are worn frequently require more than an ordinary brushing or shaking out, for often unpleasant odors cling to them. After using the brush or whisk-broom conscientiously in every wrinkle and fold, the garments should be turned inside out and hung for several hours in the wind and sun. No simpler or more efficacious means of deodorizing could be found.

An old-fashioned but potent purifier is camphor. If a top garment or costume is well brushed and then sprinkled with spirits of camphor and hung out to air for an hour or two, it will become perfectly sweet and fresh.

The light Summer woollens show soiling all too soon. Naphtha and benzine are the usual remedies for defilement on goods of this kind, but powdered French chalk will be found equally beneficial. The chalk, which may be procured from any chemist, is very inexpensive and may, therefore, be used liberally. The soiled parts should be thickly covered with chalk, which should be allowed to remain for one or two days and then removed with a camel's-hair velvet-brush. In most cases this treatment will cause the spots to disappear entirely. Light velvet or cloth evening bonnets may be restored in the same way, and every neat woman will treat such millinery with as much care as she does the hats which she wears with her best gowns.

Wash dresses that are sent to the laundry rarely return looking "quite as good as new." Skirts especially suffer from contact with the "suds," which invariably cause them to shrink noticeably, to the despair of the wearer, whose efforts to pull them into shape are unavailing. This evil may be counteracted by a little extra labor when a gown is made. The skirt should originally be cut at least an inch longer than desired. If it is trimmed with ruffles, as most cotton skirts are, the extra length may be run in a tuck under one of the ruffles, where it will be completely hidden from view. The fulness may be let down before the skirt is laundered. If there are no ruffles, the extra length must be taken up in the hem.

These hints, suggestions and directions may appear to be elaborate, but they relate to an elaborate subject—feminine attire. If saving is equal to earning, then economy in the freshness of raiment is as much a duty as its preservation by any other means. Who does not admire a perfectly groomed woman? She may not be beautiful, but if she is dainty, she is sure to be charming. She is also sure, if her raiment is well cared for and skilfully disposed upon her person, to be exempt from any association with shabbiness, even if her attire is much worn or out of style.

Tidiness is a sign of good breeding, and so also is simplicity when sumptuous attire is out of reach or would be out of place. She who keeps her raiment constantly in good order, and who is, therefore, never hurried at the last moment because of a missing button or a loose binding, is more likely to possess a serene disposition than one who is in a constant turmoil over the condition of her garments; and her general appearance is far more pleasing, even with a small expenditure, than that of the rich woman who heedlessly neglects her handsome belongings, so that their very richness emphasizes her evident lack of neatness and self-respect.

SMOCKING AND FANCY STITCHES.—Under this title we have published a carefully prepared 32-page pamphlet devoted to the illustration and description of the English and American methods of Smocking, and also of numerous Fancy Stitches that may be appropriately used in connection with smocking, as well as independently, or the decoration of various garments. Among the stitches thus resented are Plain and Fancy Feather-Stitching, Cat-Stitching

and Herring-Bone, Briar, Chain and Loop Stitches. The work also offers numerous suggestions for the tasteful application of smocking to different articles of apparel; and a separate and especially interesting department is devoted to illustrations and directions for many new and original designs in Cross-Stitch for embroidering garments made of checked gingham, shepherd's-check woollens and all sorts of plain goods. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

CROCHETING.—No. 27.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.	h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.	tr. c.—Treble crochet.
s. c.—Single crochet.	p.—Picot.
d. c.—Double crochet.	sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the 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 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, *twice* more after making it the first time, making it *three* times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

WHEEL-FINISH FOR HEMS.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—The popular method of finishing hems with heavy stitching or embroidery at their upper edges has recently been supplemented by the creations of those who are more

fact may readily be demonstrated by crocheting a single wheel of each kind; the difference will at once be apparent.

To crochet the wheel illustrated at figure No. 3 and applied in figure No. 4, take No. 40 thread and begin by winding twenty-five times around the end of a "programme pencil," or any smooth stick the size of a slate-pencil. Some pen-holders are of the right size at the end; a slate-pencil would be apt to soil the thread. Slip off the ring thus formed, and cover with twenty-eight double crochets. Join the last double to the first one; make 5 chain and catch with a double crochet into the second double from chain; then make 3 chain, another double in second double from last one used, and repeat until there are fourteen spaces around the center. Fasten the thread and break.

In making a row of wheels, join the doubles of the last two spaces to two doubles of the preceding wheel, taking care to have the succeeding wheels joined to corresponding doubles in order to make the row even in effect.

The wheel illustrated at figure No. 2 and applied in figure No. 1, is made of No. 30 thread. Wind this twenty-five times around the fore-finger just below the nail. Slip off, and cover the ring with fifty single crochets. Now around the ring thus covered make double crochets alternating with single chain stitches until there are twenty-three spaces, catching the doubles into alternate singles along the ring. Join the last double to the first, and fasten the thread, leaving an end about twelve inches long. Now with a sewing-needle carry this thread to the inner edge of the ring, and in the center work a spider stitch. To do this, carry the thread across the center space to the opposite side of the ring, catch it there,

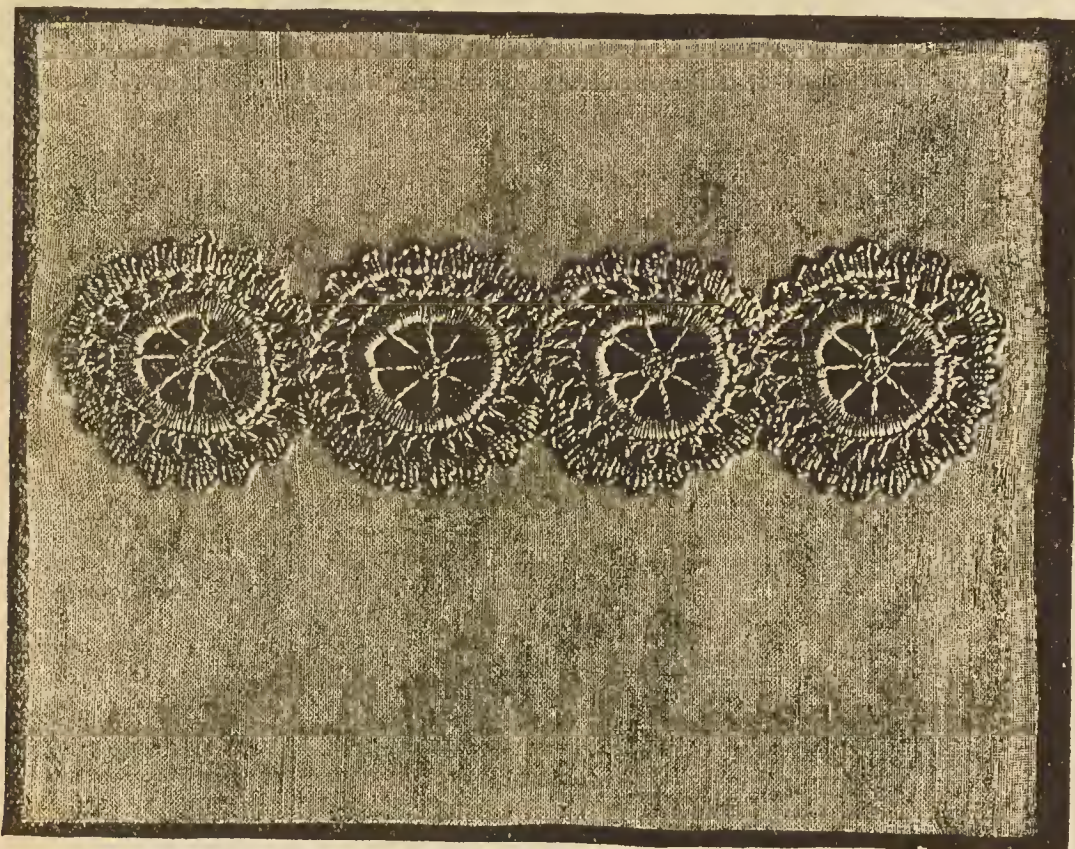
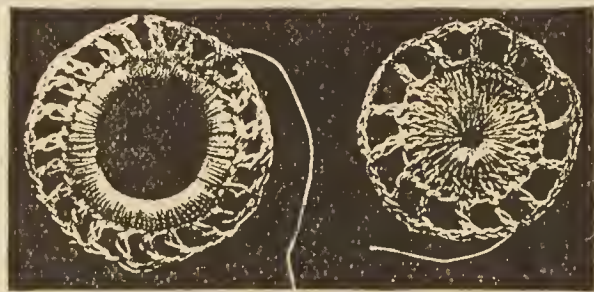


FIGURE NO. 1.—WHEEL-FINISH FOR A HEM.



FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—DETAILS FOR WHEEL-FINISH.

skilful with a crochet hook than with an embroidery needle. The new method is carried out as follows: Turn the hem to the depth required, leaving the edge raw. Crochet a single row of wheels after the method described later on, and baste them in position so that the top or raw edge of the hem will cross their centers.

Next, with embroidery silk or linen, fasten the edges of the wheels to the goods, through both thicknesses, with button-hole stitches done in small scollops, as seen in the illustration. When this is finished cut away the goods from under the wheels. Be careful to cut close to the button-hole stitches without cutting the threads of the work. The effect thus obtained is very handsome, and the work is much more rapidly accomplished than embroidery.

Of course any wheel design may be used for this purpose, but the two illustrated, directions for which are given, result in an especially heavy and rich effect. This heavy effect is produced by winding the thread around a pencil or the finger for the foundation of each wheel. Wheels thus made look much more like embroidery and less like insertion than those that are simply crocheted flat. This



FIGURE NO. 4.—WHEEL-FINISH FOR A HEM.

then twist the loose thread around the crossing-thread back to the middle. From this point catch in one side and twist back to middle. Continue thus till the thread is fastened eight times into the edge. Now run the thread around the center where the

Second row.—* 4 ch., 1 s. c. in 1st st.; repeat from * 4 times; 7 ch., 1 s. c. into 4th st., 2 ch., 1 s. c. into center st. between the picots of 1st loop of 1st row, * 6 ch., 1 s. c. into 3rd st., 7 ch., 1 s. c. into 4th st., 2 ch., 1 s. c. into center of next loop; repeat from * 36 times; 6 ch., 1 s. c. into 3rd st., 7 ch., 1 s. c. into 4th st., 2 ch., 1 s. c. into 3rd st. from 1st picot made; turn.

Third row.—Like the 2nd, working the last loop in the 2nd st. from 5th picot on edge of collar; turn. Work the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th rows like the 3rd.

Tenth row.—Make 9 picots, 1 s. c. between 1st and 2nd loops, * 7 picots, 1 s. c. between next 2 loops; repeat from * 36 times; 8 picots, 1 s. c. into 2nd st. from 5th picot on the edge. For the edge

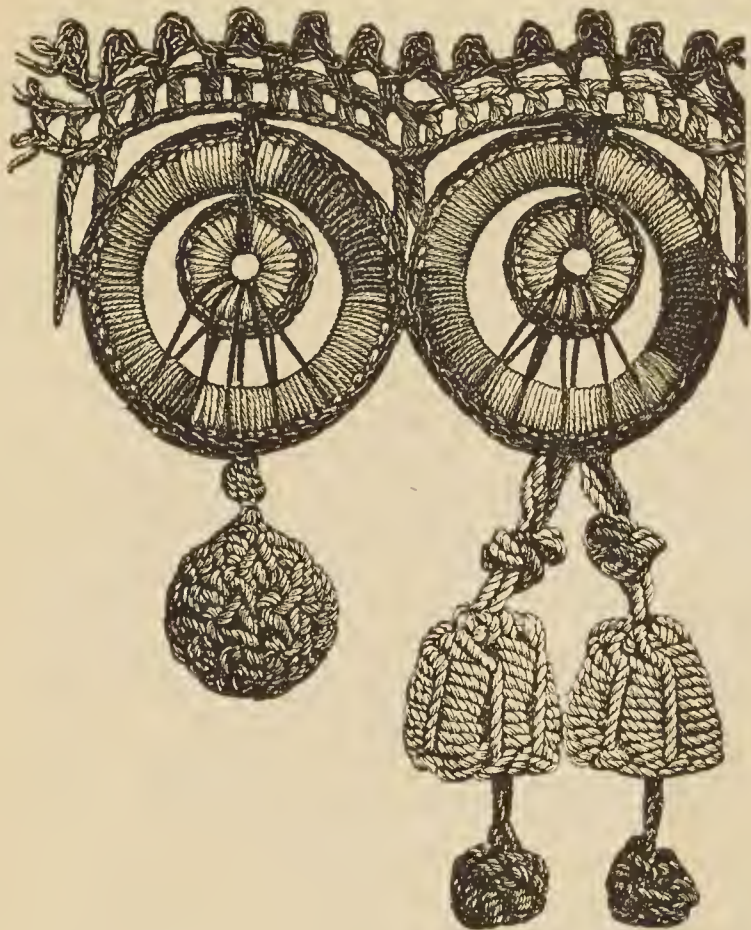


FIGURE NO. 5.—MOULD-CROCHET DESIGN.

threads cross, going over and under the radiating threads alternately, till the center knot or web is sufficiently large; catch the thread underneath the knot and carry it out to the ring again by twisting around the single thread left in making the web; fasten the thread to the ring and cut.

Many uses for this work will suggest themselves to each reader. Those given will include hems for aprons, pillow-cases, drawers, skirts, tray-cloths, carving-cloths, center-pieces and doileys.

These rings may be joined together in various forms (in yokes, for example), and the outer edge button-holed to the goods as described.

Four wheels of either pattern would form a pretty cushion-cover if edged with lace, the color of the cushion beneath throwing the pattern into pleasing relief.

MOULD-CROCHET DESIGN.

FIGURE NO. 5.—The design here presented was worked out in different shades of olive and deep-red, and was used to border a mantel-drapery of old-rose plush. The fancy pendants were purchased at a fancy-work shop. The long stitches which extend from the center ring to the larger one were made with gilt thread, which furnished just the touch of glitter needed to make the trimming most effective. It is not necessary to develop the design in a combination of colors. One color, or several shades of one color, could be used as well.

POINT DE GÈNE COLLAR.

FIGURE NO. 6.—Make a chain of 200 stitches; make 1 s. c. into 4th st. from hook, 7 ch., 1 s. c. into 4th st., 2 ch., 1 s. c. into 8th st. from 1st picot formed; * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in 3rd st., 7 ch., 1 s. c. into 4th st., 2 ch., skip 4 sts. on the foundation ch., 1 s. c. into the next; repeat from * 36 times; turn.

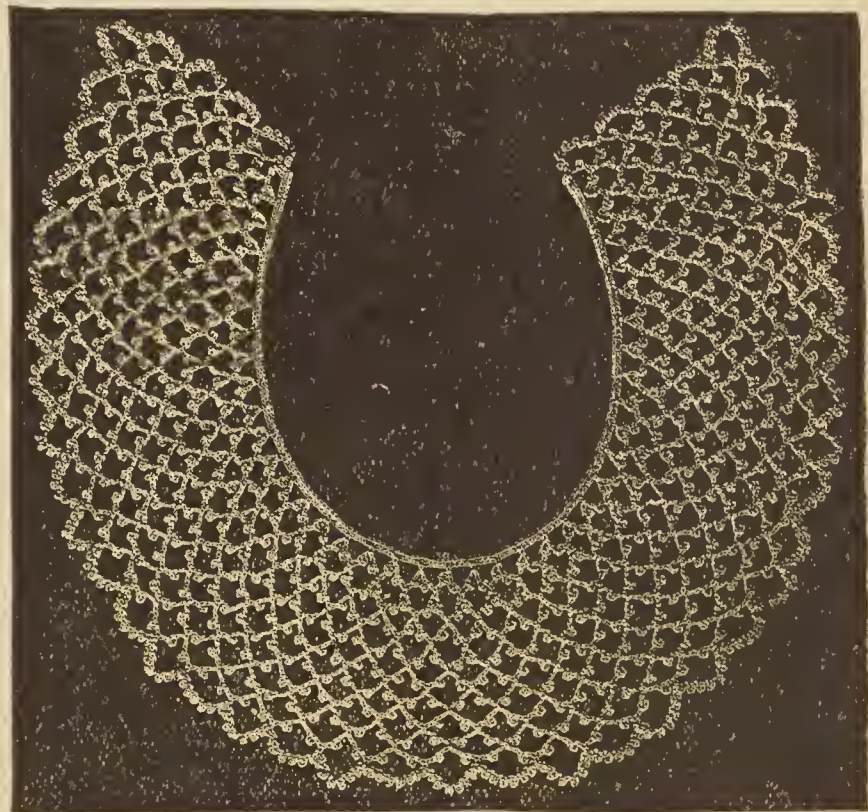


FIGURE NO. 6.—POINT DE GÈNE COLLAR.

around the neck work 1 s. c. into each st. If this collar is to be worn over a standing collar, skip 5 instead of 4 sts. on the foundation chain.

EDGING OF FANCY BRAID AND CROCHET.

FIGURE NO. 7.—Arrange the braid as shown in the picture, and begin a scallop by fastening the thread in the braid where it meets, thus confining the two edges of the braid; work three slip stitches in the braid (see picture); then make a chain of 5 stitches and catch with a slip stitch to the braid at the opposite side (see picture); work 3 slip stitches up the side of the braid; then over the 5-ch. make 5 treble crochets, working tight, with 1 ch. between; then 1 ch. and fasten with a slip stitch to the braid at the same distance from the last row at the other side; work 2 slip stitches in the braid, then 1 ch., 1 d. c. in 1st space, then d. c. with 2 ch. between in each of the next 5 spaces, then 1 ch. and catch to side of braid; work 2 slip stitches, then 2 more rows of d. c. with 2 ch. between instead of 1, fastening each row to the side of the braid; then slip stitches to the next row. Now work 5 slip stitches in the braid, then 4 ch.; then make 1 leaf worked thus: Thread over 4 times, pick up a loop through the first space, th. o., work off 2, over again, work off 2 more, over again, work off 2 more; this will leave



FIGURE NO. 7.—EDGING OF FANCY BRAID AND CROCHET.

3 stitches on the hook; leave these 3; th. o. twice, pick up a loop through the lower part of the d. tr. just made, th. o., work off 2, over, work off 2 more; 4 stitches are now on the hook. Re-

peat the last movement twice more, when there will be 6 stitches on the hook; now thread over, work through 4 of these at once, then th. o., through 2, over, through the last 2; this completes the first leaf, and the last one of the nine along the scollop is made exactly like it. Now make 4 ch., then make the *second* leaf thus: Th. o. 5 times, pick up a loop through the next space, then th. o. and work off 8 stitches, 2 at a time; this will leave 3 on the hook; now th. o. 3 times, pick up a loop through the lower part of this last movement, then th. o., and work off 6 stitches, 2 at a time; make 2 more movements like the last, then work off the 6 stitches the same as for the first leaf. Make another leaf like the last with 4 ch. between in each of the next 6 spaces; then the one like the first. Now make 4 chain and fasten to the braid. Make 1 s. c. in every space with 6 chains between, fastening the last chain to the braid (see picture); then make the picot edge as follows: Make 5 ch., and catch in first st. of chain with a slip stitch to form a picot; another picot, 1 s. c. in first space, then 3 picots, 1 s. c. in next space, and repeat to last space in scollop; then 2 picots, 1 s. c. in space of braid just before the space between the scollops; 1 picot, 1 s. c., 1 picot, all in the same space (see picture); then 1 s. c. in next space of braid, and repeat from beginning of picot edge.

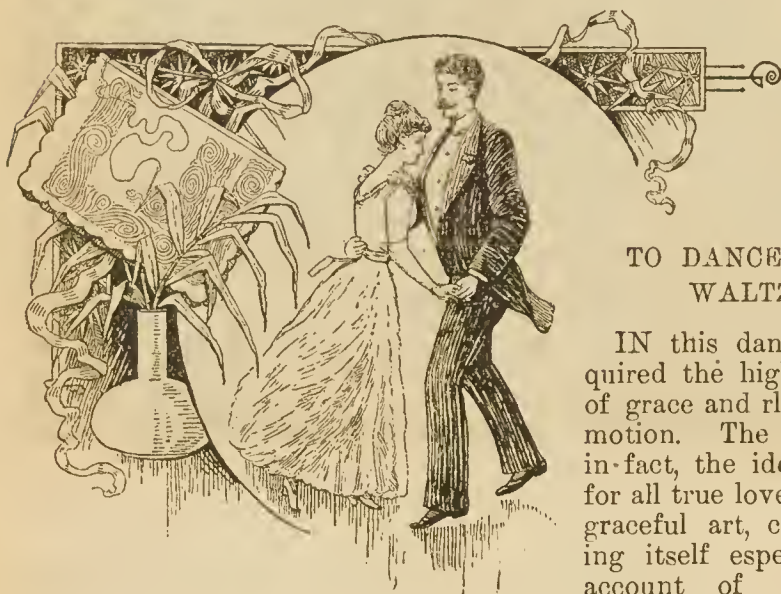
For the Heading.—Catch in the braid at the right-hand end, and make 5 ch., * skip 4 spaces in the braid, 1 d. c. in the next space,

2 ch., and repeat 5 times more from *, which will bring you to the center of scollop if worked as seen in the picture. Now make 3 tr. c. each separated by 2 ch. in the large space (see picture), then work 7 d. c. with 2 ch. between down the other side of the scollop, placing them about 4 spaces apart; this brings you to the adjoining edges of the braid between the scollops. Now without any chain, make a treble crochet (rather long), catching it in both edges of the braid at the angle (see picture); then opposite the last d. c. make 1 d. c. in the next scollop, and work the same as for the first scollop for the remainder of the work.

Next row.—Begin in the 4th space from the three treble crochets, and make half doubles each separated by 2 ch. in the next 10 spaces, or in the 4 spaces beyond the center 3 trebles; now make 3 ch., th. o. 4 times, pick up a loop in second space, then th. o., work off 2, over, work off 2 more, leaving 4 stitches on the hook; now th. o. twice, pick up a loop in opposite space (see picture); then work off all the stitches 2 at a time; 5 ch., th. o. twice, pick up a loop through the middle of last movement made, and work off the stitches 2 at a time; 3 ch., and repeat from beginning of row.

Next row.—Make 1 d. c. with 1 ch. between, in every other stitch underneath.

Use rather fine cotton and a fine hook, and work quite tightly, as the effect is much prettier than when the work is done loosely.



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

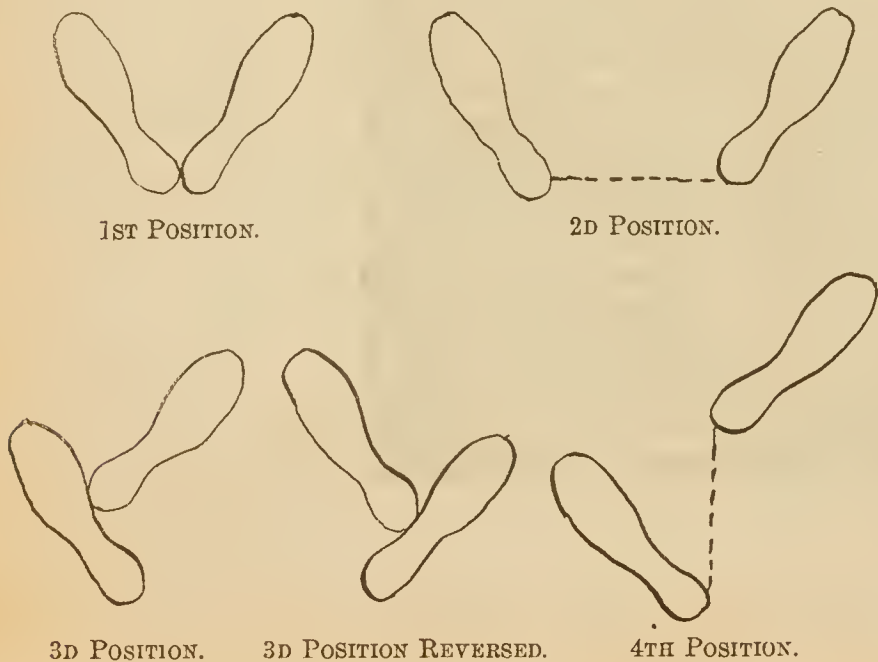
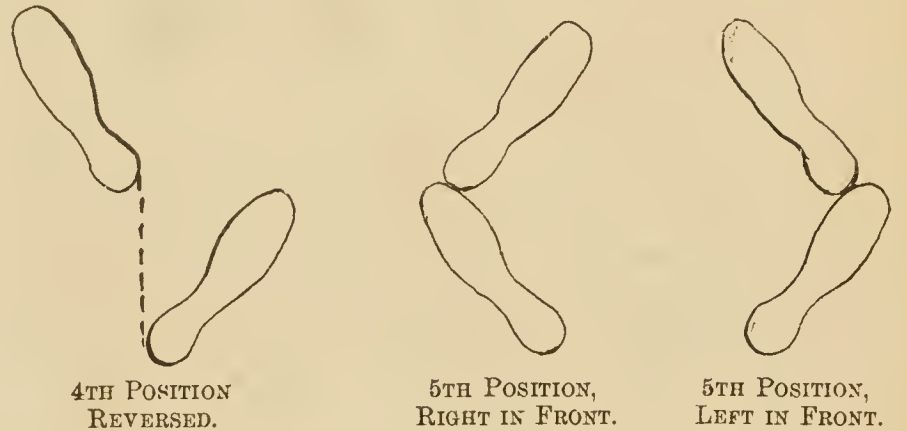
DANCING.—EIGHTH LESSON.

TO DANCE THE WALTZ.

IN this dance is required the highest type of grace and rhythmical motion. The waltz is, in fact, the ideal dance for all true lovers of the graceful art, commending itself especially on account of its easy movement and its entire

freedom from apparent physical effort. As now danced, it contains no feature of the old-time hop. It includes a continuous glide and a subdued springing movement, but no suspicion of a hop. The beginner should fix the thought firmly in mind that the waltz is merely a walk, either backward or forward, the steps being taken first with one foot, then with the other, and the feet being placed in the different positions used in dancing. The weight of the body is transferred from one foot to the other as in walking, the toes being always the first to touch the floor as the steps are taken. This walk having been mastered, the turn is easily added, and the dance is then learned.

To gain a thorough understanding of the method of placing the feet in the different positions required, the pupil should carefully study the following diagrams, which clearly illustrate the positions:



The music for the dance contains three beats to the measure, and there are six motions employed, one count of the music being given to each motion.

FIRST MOTION.—Advance the right foot to the fourth position, transferring the weight of the body to the right as this position is taken.

SECOND MOTION.—Slide the left foot in the second position eight inches to the left of the right and slightly in advance of the right.

THIRD MOTION.—Back with the right foot to the fourth position reversed.

FOURTH MOTION.—Back with the left; the feet will thus be left in the fourth position, with the right in front.

FIFTH MOTION.—Place the right foot in the second position eight inches from the left; this is the reverse of the second motion.

SIXTH MOTION.—Place the left in the third position beside the right, as in the third position reversed, and at the same time raise the right in front ready to commence the series of motions again.

Two bars of the music are required for these six motions. Beginners very often fall into the error of believing the movements of the gentleman and lady to be quite different. They are precisely alike, but follow in different succession. The lady commences with the first motion as described, and continues in the order given, while the gentleman begins the fourth motion and continues with the fifth, sixth, first, second and third, the one half being a complement and counterpart of the other. It will be seen, then, that while the lady is executing the first, second and third motions, the gentleman is dancing the fourth, fifth and sixth. To reverse these motions is most simple, the left foot being used wherever the right foot is designated.

THE PURSUIT.—What is known as the pursuit is designed merely to avoid giddiness and fatigue, and is usually followed by a reversal of the former movement. The pursuit is danced forward or backward in a straight line, the lady being guided by her partner. It is not considered correct, however, for the gentleman to require his partner to take the backward pursuit, although it is sometimes

done. Unless the lady's gown is a short one, she is almost certain to step on and tear it in executing the backward movement. In learning the pursuit the thought that the regular walk forms a large part of the movement will greatly assist the beginner. There are six motions in the pursuit, one count being given to each.

FIRST MOTION.—Slide the right foot forward the length of a short step without removing the toe from the floor.

SECOND MOTION.—Slide the left foot forward in the same way, advancing it ahead of the right as though walking with a sliding gait, and not lifting the toe from the floor.

THIRD MOTION.—Slide the right foot forward until its toe touches the heel of the left, as in the *fifth position reversed*. The right foot thus makes a very short step or slide as compared with the other motions.

FOURTH MOTION.—Slide forward the left foot as in a sliding walk.

FIFTH MOTION.—Slide forward the right foot in the same way.

SIXTH MOTION.—Slide forward the left foot until its toe touches the heel of the right, thus producing the reverse of the third motion.

The learner should first master the waltz motions and the pursuit, and should then take up the turn. This is the most difficult part of the waltz and requires considerable practice. The turn is confined to the second, third, fifth and sixth motions. The steps in the other movements are taken in a straight line, either backward or forward, as the movement may demand.

THE SECOND MOTION (SLIDE LEFT).—The turn commences here, being made to the right on the ball of each foot, the dancer turning in the same direction as the line of the first motion.

THE THIRD MOTION.—The dancer still turning to the right, this beat, which is the last of one bar of music, completes the half turn.

THE FIFTH MOTION.—Again turn to the right, making a quarter of a revolution.

THE SIXTH MOTION.—Turning to the right completes the second half turn; and the dancer rests upon the left foot with the right in front ready to execute the first movement again.

Turning to the left or reversing is the same as the above, but the turn is made in the opposite direction. Foreigners seldom reverse in the waltz, and the result is that the dancers suffer from fatigue and giddiness before many revolutions have been made. The change to the reverse should not be abruptly performed. After executing as many revolutions to the right as are deemed desirable, dance two bars of the pursuit, and then commence the reverse.

Accent has everything to do with the success of two persons in waltzing together. Two lovers of the art who are both well trained may still be unable to waltz together gracefully or satisfactorily because their accents are different. A smooth accent is certain to

result if the changes are made on the first of each beat—never on the half beat. An accent that is frequently observed is produced by dancing the third and sixth motions on the last half of the third beat of the measure, instead of on the first half. Another awkward accent is the result of dancing the first and second motions each on a half beat (allowing one beat for the two), and prolonging the second motion over the second beat, thus giving it really a beat and a half of time. Various other accents occur; but it is obvious that if two dancers would enjoy the waltz together, their accents should be exactly alike.

The most graceful waltzers vary the distances covered by the different motions. Exact measurement is a foe to freedom of motion, and mechanical execution destroys the beauty of any art. When a couple of waltzers can dart about from one place to another and then with short, dainty motions seem to verily flutter over a small space, they may be said to have attained perfect freedom of motion.

TO DANCE THE KNICKERBOCKER.

This dance originated with a celebrated dancing master in New York, who made it a fancy dance by introducing a vocal accompaniment, to be sung by the children of his classes. It grew rapidly in favor and is now one of the most popular dances. The Knickerbocker is the waltz, with additions. The first six motions of the regular waltz are executed, occupying two bars of music as usual; the next six motions are as follows: First, same as waltz; Second, same as waltz; Third, Slide; Fourth and Fifth, Slide; Sixth, same as waltz. It will be seen that after the second motion of the waltz, which is a slide with the left foot, a second and a third long slide occupying two beats of the music are taken with the same foot, followed by the last motion of the waltz. It must be remembered that in order to execute repeated slides with the same foot it is necessary to change to the other foot after every slide. The following diagram shows the application of these directions to a waltz tune:

TERPSICHORE.

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

One of the most acceptable volumes lately published is a collection of the poems of William Watson, published by Macmillan and Company, London and New York. Watson is, perhaps, the most gifted of the younger writers of English verse. His thought never falls to a low key and seldom touches a minor chord. His ideals are fine and his endurance heroic, since he has what Harriet Martineau called "a habit of pain." Under pitiful suffering and a constant apprehension of future inability to write, he is bravely silent and smilingly patient, gaining such joys as imagination now and then bestows upon those who become her vassals. He writes:

"Enough of mournful melodies, my lute;
Be henceforth joyous, or be henceforth mute.
Song's breath is wasted when it does but fan
The smouldering infelicities of man."

When he was assured that he could be England's laureate if he desired the honor, his joy was so excessive that his frail and sensitive nerves reeled under its weight, and have only lately recovered their firm equilibrium. It is hoped and believed that, whether or not the laureate's crown be again proffered him, lovers of true poetry will so assure him against a mistrust of his powers that the brilliant wings of his fancy will soar in happy freedom, unwearied and unpaired by lack of tender recognition. Watson's muse wins fair secrets from the hearts of all things and all beings, and he seems quite unconscious of his power, displaying neither egotism nor arrogance. His mood is kindly, save when he hurls scornful reproaches at tyranny and injustice, as in "The Russ at Kara" and "The Soudanese." In the latter poem he portrays

England's strength, and also laments her shame that she should have used her force cruelly and selfishly by driving the Soudanese back into their Egyptian misery. Of these unhappy people he writes:

"Where in wild desert homes, by day, by night,
Thousands that weep their warriors unreturned,
O England, O my country, curse thy name!"

No one can read William Watson's verses without thrilling to his eloquence and his rhythm.

The Novel, What is It? is the title of an interesting little work by F. Marion Crawford, its subject being one upon which the author is peculiarly well fitted to speak. While the answer to the question, from the novelist's standpoint, is not ostensibly a plea for the novel as a factor in the advancement of civilization, it certainly may be just that, as it very often is. Crawford's own romances are geographical, climatic, social and religious portraiture of the world and its peoples, and as such are distinct pictures, more or less ideal; and these explanations by the results of events add immensely to his readers' sum of information. Henry James aptly defined a novel as "the excitement of being in society, with the economy of staying at home." Crawford calls the dramatic novel (and he might have included all other written romances in the definition) "a theatre that one may carry in his pocket." Stage mountings are not alike in all theatres, and every novelist who is original arranges different settings for his dramas and different persons and actions for his plays. He who succeeds best is not always the most original, but the most natural. [London and New York: Macmillan and Company.]

Housewives in general, and especially those who have to provide

sustenance for people with delicate digestions, should not fail to read *Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough*, by Helen Campbell. Dr. Martha Scarborough, as the public is allowed to know her, was the motherless daughter of a country doctor, who made a companion of her during his long rides from patient to patient among the hills and valleys of New England. He had a habit of thinking aloud to his daughter, partly because she was a wise little being, and partly because he could not easily take up the themes that are supposed to be suited to childish comprehension while his heart was heavy because of the condition of his patients, many of whom were ill in consequence of their own foolish modes of eating, or else were victims of their ancestors' riotous or unreasonable living. When he thus gave utterance to his thoughts he said many reproachful things of his patients that he knew would be useless if spoken to those victims of a love for unwholesome foods and drinks. The little maid, not understanding that she had been receiving confidences, repeated what her father had told her when fitting opportunities arrived, doing so because she was being brought up to become a wise physician, and this was the only part she was yet able to take in her future occupation. Such open speech did not always increase her father's popularity, but in many cases it aided in curing many of his patients of an inordinate love for pie and "pot-nuts," as doughnuts were lovingly named by those whom the greasy luxuries killed as rapidly as strong constitutions would permit. The author is evidently convinced, and not without reason, that an impaired digestion often leads to alcoholic excesses and to that dreadful and hopeless disease, dipsomania. Whether this be a scientific fact or only a probability, need not be considered while one is reading this most sensible and practical book. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

A truly ingenious story is *The Marplot*, by Sidney Royse Lysaght. The "Marplot" is a woman of course, and a very pretty, ignorant and unprincipled one, who strives to gain what she desires by methods that are quite in harmony with her nature. The tale depicts the birth and growth of a soul that is by turns heroic and sordid, practical and sentimentally chivalrous. This character is continually fluctuating between good and bad, but on the whole he gains in strength and fineness until a cyclone of passion sweeps him from his moorings and his wreck is hopeless and pathetic, but not without grandeur from one point of view. The romance is always natural, if we except the manner of the duel; and it brings us face to face with many of the problems of life. These are left unsolved, but we come very near to the author's individuals. The last word is used deliberately, for the characters in the tale are in the main unusually distinct and natural, and are actuated by unmistakable purposes. We experience real pain and real delight as we follow the fortunes of the orphaned children from India; and equally interesting are the doings of the beautiful girl from the hill country of Ireland, the romance of the cheery, philosophic uncle, and even the obliquities of the "Marplot," who lives up to her best, which is bad enough because her youth was taught nothing but a spirit of self-preservation that included no impulse of self-elevation from the wretched conditions which were her only birthright. Viewed on every side, *The Marplot* is a felicitous and powerful novel, and if the reader closes the book with a feeling of sadness, it is because he must bid farewell to pleasant friends whose lives he cannot follow further. [London and New York: Macmillan and Company.]

From the same publishers as the last comes a collection of five short tales by Henry James, the first of which, "The Real Thing," furnishes a title for the volume. The stories are all emphatically new and are in the author's usual scholarly, well bred and diverting style. "The Real Thing" represents a man and his wife who were so unmistakably thoroughbred in form, finish, attitude, and manner of thinking and speaking that they were as automatic as wooden models in an artist's studio where they posed because their fortunes were fallen and they hoped to get bread by being just themselves and serving as originals of illustrations for a novel of the best society. Indeed, they were so invariably in good form that one picture of them could not be made different from another—the moral whereof the reader is allowed to deduce for himself. The story is as pathetic as it is amazing. "Nora Vincent" is a most fascinating tale of stage life and play writing.

A Heroic Sinner and The Pilgrim Spinster, by Gorham Silva, is a good book with an unalluring title. The reader commences it with misgivings as to its form, expression and morals, but these semi-adverse impressions quickly vanish as its personalities take a firm hold upon the attention. The Mohawk valley is the scene of the story, and the interests, occupations and speech of its people are strongly portrayed, together with their conflicts with conscience and religious dogmas. The Salvation Army, while more or less an active element in this realistic romance, appears to have been introduced to provide a setting for individual characteristics rather than with the purpose of giving an account of the Army's aims. Several diverse strata of humor run through the book, each having evidently been copied from living types by a keen listener and ob-

server; and these drolleries contrast sharply with the pathos and strong self-abnegation which endow certain of its personages with touches of spiritual beauty not anticipated at the beginning of the tale. The plain, self-forgetting woman who had her first lover after she had become a staff captain in the Salvation Army and was more than fifty years old, is so touching that the reader cannot but sigh in pity for her arid life while laughing even to tears. The author is said to be an Albany woman who has written much that is charming for little folks. This is her first story for older people, and it is hoped she will write many more. She has opened up a mine of dialect that is wholly new to the majority of novel readers, who have of late been familiarized with the quaint speech of the New Englander and of the southern negro and "poor white." Even the terms by which the Salvationist addresses unconverted "low-downers" and the "black-hearted rich" are novel to ordinary ears. [Albany: The Granite Publishing Company.]

The Plutocrat is the name of "A Drama in Five Acts," by Otto Friedrich Schuppius, bearing the imprint of A. Lovell and Company, New York. It is stilted in style, being written in blank verse, for which mode of expression the author justifies himself in a brief preface; and it displays throughout a conspicuous lack of literary facility. He tells us of a young man who, while engaged to the pretty daughter of an equally pretty widow, lapses into violent love for the mother, which he confesses to her in a most crude and unromantic fashion. The daughter, learning of her betrothed's disloyalty, is naturally miserable until the young man apologizes properly and is restored to favor, his plea being in substance that "he didn't go for to do it."

In *Wrostell's Weird* Helen Mathers has given us a novel that is decidedly above the average, though constructed of materials that are not usually fusible. The weird is not a weird at all, and the French girl, who at the beginning of the story marries a chivalrous, generous and hot-blooded Irish gentleman, is more like an Irish lass than a Parisian belle, and is a finer, more courageous and more winsomely capricious woman than one would expect to find in a tale with so forbidding a title. If the romance is somewhat too vividly colored here and there, its high lights are easily tolerated because they are laid on so prettily. [New York: Tait, Sons and Company.]

Though not too skilfully written, *Christine*, by Adaline Sergeant, is uncommonly interesting in plot and in the manner in which it is wrought out. Geographically considered, the book is remarkably effective. Being a romance of Englishmen, both civil and military, with their wives and daughters, in Egypt, it could scarcely have failed to be interesting; for no matter what the details of the story are, the habits and events described must be novel to most Americans. The author deals chiefly with well-bred English people, some of whom have manners that are finer than their morals. One of the feminine characters appears to be frivolous and heartless; but when tried in that crucible which at one time or another tests most people and casts out their dross, she proves to be the purest gold. The moral of the story, whether it was intended or not, is that we should avoid judging hastily of those we meet, that we should believe ill of others only when we must, and that we should do good to our fellows whenever we have the opportunity. The reader will not realize the strength and interest of the story until the last page is turned and he finds himself unable to at once loosen the hold which the romance has taken upon his consciousness. To be sure, there is an excess of setting and explanation, nothing being left to imagine or speculate about, but this needless detail is far from disagreeable, and one has the satisfaction of being for the most part in good company. [New York: Tait, Sons and Company.]

But Men Must Work, by Rosa Nouchette Carey, is a story of sweet sensibilities made wretched by autocratic, mistaken consciences, the plot and action being skilfully moulded until all is made right. One of the chief charms of the book is furnished by the tender-hearted, high-minded, finely bred spinster who relates the tale. She has no love affair of her own and never once hints that she has had one, the latter fact lending a distinctive touch of originality to the story; nor does she inform us that she was handsome in her youth, or was always misunderstood, or was a repressed orphan in the house of a rich, begrudging kinsman. She is simply herself and fully as interesting as her heroines. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

Everybody's Fairy God-Mother, by Dorothy Q., is a pretty little story of a high-spirited and not too well treated child who found out, through interviews with her fairy god-mother, that if she wanted to be loved, she must be loving—that consideration for others would bring consideration for herself. This truth regarding human conduct is as applicable to mature as to immature persons, and doubtless Dorothy Q. means to infer this by teaching the lesson first to children. The story, which, by-the-way, is very daintily published, is full of deep meaning for little girls, although no wise mother will allow her daughters to receive such instruction first from books. [New York: Tait, Sons and Company.]

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

INFORMATION:—To prepare old mahogany or rosewood furniture for varnish, thoroughly scrape the surface with broken glass or a steel scraper, and then rub with several sizes of sand paper until the grain of the wood is clearly visible. Then apply the varnish, which can be procured ready for use at any paint shop, but care must be taken to remove every particle of dust from the surface before applying the varnish.

PORK CAKE:—Several correspondents have favored us with recipes for pork cake, and from the number we have selected two which seem the most explicit.

No. 1.—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of salt pork (fat only).
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.
 1 " " N. O. molasses.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling coffee.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of raisins.
 1 table-spoonful of cinnamon.
 1 tea-spoonful of cloves.
 1 " " ginger.
 1 " " soda.
 Flour to make as stiff as cup cake.

The pork should be chopped perfectly fine.

No. 2.—Chop very small three-fourths of a pound of fat salt pork, pour over it a pint of boiling water and two cupfuls and a half of molasses, and add the following:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.
 1 tea-spoonful of cloves.
 1 " " allspice.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " cinnamon.
 1 " " ginger.
 1 table-spoonful of soda.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of raisins (stoned).
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " citron.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " currants.
 10 cupfuls of flour.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful of salt.

The above quantities are sufficient for four loaves.

MRS. L. L.:—Since publishing your answer in the April DELINEATOR, a correspondent sends us the following directions for pie-crust without shortening: Add flour to mealy mashed potatoes until the mixture is quite thick; salt to taste, and then stir in sufficient cream to make the dough into a ball for rolling out.

GLOUCESTER:—A delicious Welsh rarebit is made as follows: Cut two pounds of English cheese into dice. Put into a porcelain-lined stew-pan two ounces of butter and two wine-glassfuls of ale; when this is hot, stir it into the cheese, and keep stirring until all is blended into a smooth paste. Have ready some oblong pieces of toast, and pour the rarebit over them. Serve at once with English mustard.

SAVARIN:—Always select small Blue Point oysters for serving raw, and arrange them on deep plates filled with crushed ice. They may be eaten with lemon, horseradish or tomato catsup.

THREE M'S:—Roquefort cheese is usually served with toasted Boston crackers and fresh butter, and crisp celery may be added.

COLUMBINE:—If you wish to discover the presence of moths, place a lighted candle in a basin of water; the moths will be attracted by the flame, and will drop into the water.

PEGGY:—To salt almonds, proceed as follows: Shell and blanch the nuts, spread them on a bright tin pie-plate, add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, and set in a hot oven until they are of a golden-brown hue; then remove from the oven, stir well, dredge thickly with salt, and turn out to cool.

MRS. A. K. D.:—To make bread with salt-rising: Place a pint of water at a temperature of about 90 deg. (be sure it is not too warm) in a perfectly clean bowl, and stir up a thick batter, adding only a tea-spoonful of salt and beating thoroughly. Set the batter in a pan of warm water to secure uniformity of temperature, and in from two to four hours it will begin to rise. The rising will be much more certain if coarse flour or "shorts" are used instead of fine flour. When the rising is nearly light enough, measure a pint of milk and a pint of boiling water (the addition of a table-spoonful of lime-water is advised to prevent souring), mix the sponge in the bread pan; and when it has become about milk-warm, stir in the rising. The sponge will be light in from two to four hours if placed

in a proper temperature. It requires less kneading than yeast-raised dough. The bread is simpler, but not so certain to rise; and you leave out all the ingredients save the flour, water (milk is not essential) and a pinch of salt. It should be made oftener, as it dries faster than bread which contains potatoes.

Lemon jelly is made thus:

$\frac{1}{2}$ box of gelatine.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " boiling water.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.
 2 lemons (juice).

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for two hours; and when it is dissolved pour the boiling water over it, stir well, add the sugar, and, when nearly cold, put in the lemon juice. Strain through a sieve into a mould, and set away to harden. Taste at the last, and add more sugar if needed.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Make plain frosting thus:

1 egg (white).
 8 table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of vanilla.

Beat the egg enough to thin it, but not so as to make it frothy; and then add the sugar. In measuring the sugar have the spoon even full, not heaped. Stir with a fork until the frosting is perfectly smooth and light; the longer it is beaten the finer it will be. Add the vanilla, and when it is well mixed, the frosting will be ready to use. Place all the frosting in the middle of the cake, and press it outward until it almost rolls over the edge; then set the cake in a current of cold air so the icing will set before it runs off the cake. This quantity will make a deep frosting for one cake. If yellow frosting is desired, add a little saffron to the above recipe.

MISS L. B.:—Grease spots and other stains may be more easily removed from floor coverings than is generally supposed. Finely pulverized soapstone rubbed upon a greased carpet will soon draw out the oil, especially if the powder is warmed. The powder may be easily brushed away after it has served its purpose. Magnesia may be used in the same way.

MRS. G. H. O.:—For beaten biscuit:

1 quart of flour.
 1 table-spoonful (heaping) of lard.
 Water to make a stiff dough.
 A little salt.

Beat well with a rolling pin, work into flat biscuit, make a few holes in each with a fork, and bake in a quick oven.

SALLIE M.:—The number of utensils and implements provided for the kitchen will depend largely on the amount of money the housewife desires to devote to the purpose. "The Pattern Cook-Book" itemizes two kitchen outfits, one costing about one hundred dollars, and the other about twenty-five dollars. The cheaper outfit contains everything really necessary in an ordinary kitchen, but the more expensive one is, of course, more complete and contains many conveniences and improvements that greatly lighten the work of the cook and laundress. It would be a good idea to make selections from both lists to meet your requirements and the size of your purse.

RED BIRD:—To make ginger snaps:

2 cupfuls of molasses.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " butter.
 2 tea-spoonfuls of ginger.
 1 " " cinnamon.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " allspice.
 1 " " baking powder.
 Flour to thicken.

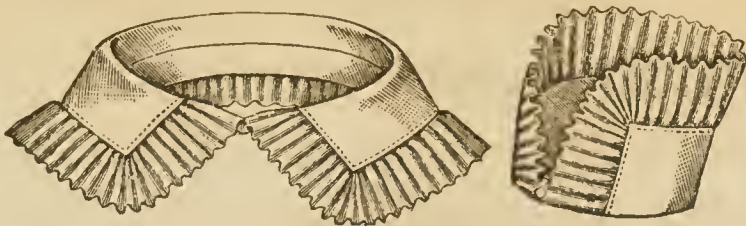
Place the molasses and butter on the fire in a stew-pan, and scald them well. Set the pan aside, and when the molasses has cooled, add the rest of the ingredients, putting in only enough flour to make the dough roll nicely. Bake the snaps in a quick oven.

A. A. E.:—For carving a large joint, a long, slim blade, known as the French beef-carver, is required. For ham or roast-lamb, a shorter knife having a thin blade is used.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS.

Correspondence solicited with dealers who are unable to procure our goods from their wholesale merchants. Our specialties supplied to such parties in the exact quantities required, on special terms. Information and particulars furnished on receipt of references.

THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO.,
190 South Fifth Ave., New York City.



A 322.—Kursheedt's Standard Puritan Collars and Cuffs (Columbian Style), made of fine chambray. Sizes, 12 to 14 inches; colors: white, pink, blue, dark-blue, navy or heliotrope, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

A 325.—Same as above; pink, blue or navy check, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

A 326.—Same as A 322; pink, blue or navy stripe, 25 cents per set. Postage, 5 cents.

Kursheedt's Standard Chambrays, 44 inches wide, 35 cents per yard. Postage, 3 cents per yard. A 365.—Plain chambray; pink, blue, dark-blue or heliotrope. A 366.—Striped chambray; white with pink, blue or navy. A 367.—Checked Chambray; white with pink, blue or navy. Send 2 cents in stamps for sample line.

Index to articles adapted to costumes contained in this Delineator but not illustrated in this advertisement. Further information, and samples when practicable, furnished on application.

PAGE.	FIGURE NO.	ARTICLE.	PRICE.
557	495 B	A 355.—Plaited Ribbon, 1 1/4 inch wide, black or colors,.....	34c. yard.
558	496 B	B 666.—Braid Gimp, 3/4 inch wide, black or colors, combined with tinsel,.....	25c. yard.
559	498 B	E 7333.—Trimming, 2 1/4 inches wide, cotton lace, gold cloth, silk and tinsel embroidery,.....	\$1.25 yard.
559	499 B	L 13168.—Jet Gimp, 1 1/4 inch wide,.....	60c. yard.
574	519 B	E 1419.—Embr'd Black Velvet Eton Jacket, " Colored " " "	\$4.88 each. \$5.60 each.

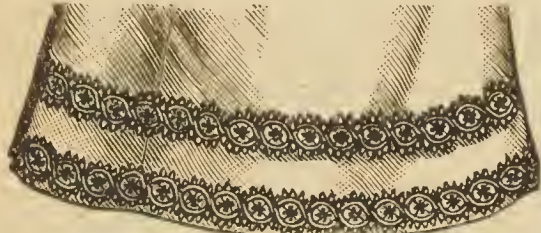
Postage on Lace Edgings, about 6 cents per dozen yards. Drapery Nets, 3 cents per yard.

A SUGGESTION FOR YOU.

Entrust your Orders to your local dealer, if he will undertake to procure the desired goods for you; otherwise, send your orders direct to us.

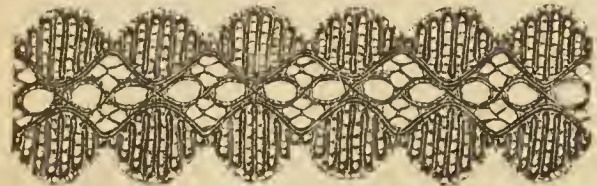


L 13264.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Jet Fringe, 1 inch deep, 35 cents per yard.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 12, Page 629.)

L 12570.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Black Silk Cord Gimp, 1 inch wide, 23 cents per yard.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 512 B, Page 567.)

L 12610.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Black Silk Cord Gimp, 1 1/2 inch wide, 36 cents per yard.



L 19801.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Russian Drapery Net, 46 inches wide, \$1.00 per yard.

(For Adaptation see Figure No. 15, Page 629.)

L 19803.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Russian Drapery Net, 46 inches wide, 50 cents per yard.

Send two cents for samples of Black Silk Russian Drapery Nets.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 512 B, Page 567.)

L 12510.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Black Silk Chantilly Drapery Net, 46 inches wide, \$2.75 per yard.

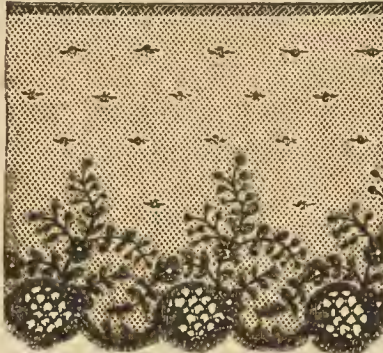
Send two cents for samples of Black Silk Lace Drapery Nets.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 16, Page 630.)

L 15350.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Black Silk Lace Empire Flouncing, 45 inches wide, \$2.35 per yard.

Send two cents for samples of Black Silk Lace Flouncings and Drapery Nets.



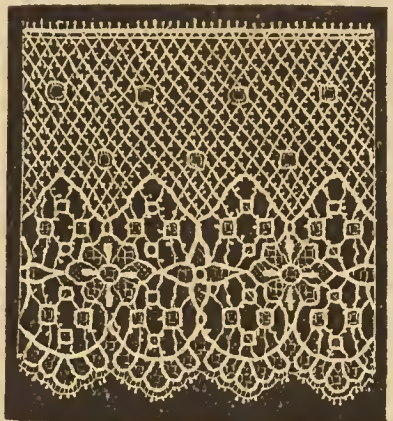
L 15240.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Chantilly Lace Edging: Inches wide, 3, 3 1/4, 4 1/4, 6. Per yard, 18c., 23c., 28c., 36c.



L 15330.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Silk Chantilly Lace Edging, in Black and cream: Inches wide, 3, 4, 4 1/4, 6 1/2. Per yard, 23c., 28c., 33c., 45c.



L 10360.—Kursheedt's Standard Colored Point d'Irlande Lace Edging; colors: pink, blue, cardinal or navy, on écreu ground. Inches wide, 3, 4 1/4, 6. Per yard, 20c., 30c., 40c. Same design, in cream-white and écreu. Ins. wide, 3, 4 1/4, 6. Per yard, 18c., 27c., 39c.



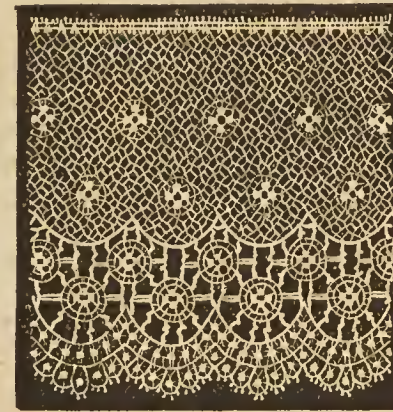
L 10350.—Kursheedt's Standard Colored Point d'Irlande Lace Edging; pink, blue, cardinal and navy, on écreu ground. Inches wide, 3 1/2, 5 1/2. Per yard, 22c., 29c. L 10340.—Same design, in cream-white and two-toned effect. Inches wide, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2. Per yard, 16c., 20c., 24c.



L 12540.—Kursheedt's Standard Fine Black Silk Net-Top Bourdon Lace Edging. Inches wide, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/4, 8. Per yard, 32c., 42c., 63c., 84c.



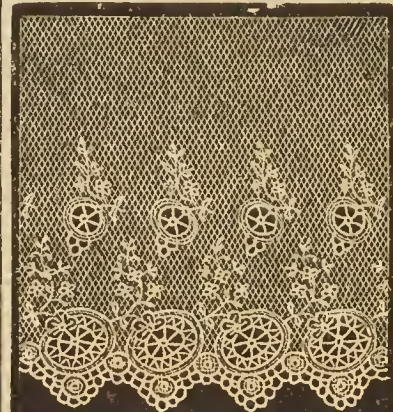
L 12530.—Kursheedt's Standard Black Silk Bourdon Lace Edging. Inches wide, 3 1/2, 5, 6. Per yard, 28c., 42c., 59c.



L 10280.—Kursheedt's Standard Net-Top Point d'Irlande Lace Edging, in cream-white and écreu. Inches wide, 3, 4, 5, 6 1/4. Per yard, 14c., 19c., 23c., 28c.



L 10370.—Kursheedt's Standard Brugge Lace Edging, in cream-white and écreu. Inches wide, 3 1/4, 5, 6 1/2, 8. Per yard, 28c., 35c., 42c., 51c.



L 19330.—Kursheedt's Standard Net-Top Point de Gene Lace Edging, in cream-white and écreu. Inches wide, 5 1/4, 7 1/2. Per yard, 34c., 57c.



(For Adaptation see Figure No. 497 B, Page 558.)

Samples to show quality of the Demi-Flounce used on this costume, also those used on the various Lace Capes depicted in this DELINEATOR, sent on receipt of two cents in stamps.

A Good Investment.

Samples of Our Lines Cost but Two Cents — May Save Many Dollars.

SAMPLES. On receipt of two cents to prepay postage, mentioning THE DELINEATOR, we will furnish Samples of any of our manufactures that can be readily sampled. To avoid sending out duplicate copies of "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties," kindly mention whether you have received a copy, and, if so, please give number of issue; we would be pleased if ladies who are not subscribers to "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties" would remit seven cents to pay for the current number.

LACES.

SAMPLES.—Enclose two cents in stamps, stating price desired, and we will send samples of our Silk or Cotton Lace Edgings, Demi-Flounces, Drapery Nets or 42-in. Flouncings.

Lace Capes.—Samples to show qualities of the Demi-Flounces used on the Lace Capes illustrated in this DELINEATOR sent on receipt of two cents in stamps.

Satin Gloria.—We have prepared for general distribution 10,000 sample lines of the famous "SATIN GLORIA," a beautiful wash fabric closely resembling silk, brilliant and lustrous. Each collection comprises about forty samples. Sample line sent on receipt of two cents in stamps.

Dotted Swiss.—Send two cents in stamps for samples of Plain and Printed Dotted Swiss.

Ginghams.—Imperial and Sea-Island Zephyrs in choice designs and colorings. Send two cents for samples.

Cotton Batistes.—Send two cents in stamps for samples of Cotton Batistes, and book of White Goods, comprising Cambrics, Nainsooks, India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Batistes and Fancy Weaves.

* MOULD CROCHET. *

Are you interested in this fascinating work? If so, procure a copy of the Columbian Number (Summer issue) of "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties."

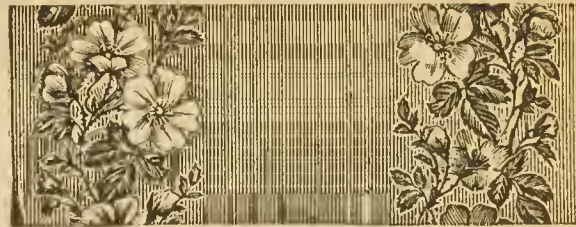
KURSHEEDT'S STANDARD FASHIONABLE SPECIALTIES

is published four times a year, and is sent *free* for one year to parties ordering goods to the value of One Dollar or over. Yearly Subscription, 25 cents; Single Copies, 7 cents. Summer Number now current.

THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING CO.,

190 South Fifth Avenue, New York City.

POSTAGE.—Postage quoted is approximate. Send full amount mentioned, and we will return any balance; if cheaper, goods will be sent by express.



L 1042.—Kursheedt's Standard Double-Bordered Silk-oline, 36 inches wide, specially designed for curtains, draperies, etc. Printed on cream, light-blue, old-rose, Nile-green and yellow, 18 cents per yard. Postage, 2 cents per yard. Send two cents in stamps for samples of novel and artistic designs of silkolines.



L 99.—Kursheedt's Standard Printed China Drapery Silk, 32 inches wide, printed on cream, shrimp-pink, light-Gobelin, Nile-green, yellow and cardinal, 69 cents per yard.

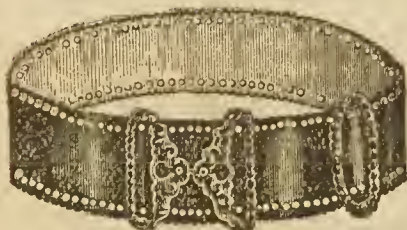
A 264.—Plain China Silk, 31 inches wide; all colors, 65 cents per yard. Postage, 2 cents per yard.



A 306.—Kursheedt's Standard Embroidered Surah Silk Tie, 34 inches long, 5 1/2 inches wide; colors: white, cream, black, pink, blue, cardinal, yellow, heliotrope, pearly, tan, brown and navy, 25 cents each.



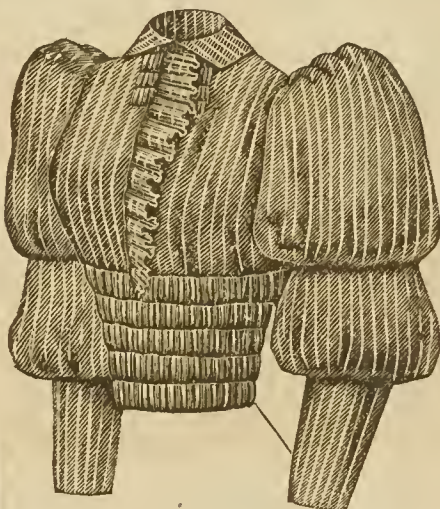
A 432.—Kursheedt's Standard Surah Silk Sash, 9 inches wide, 4 yards long, including fringe; colors: white, cream, pink, light-blue, cardinal, tan, brown, maize, heliotrope, navy and black, \$2.25 each. Postage, about 3 cents each.



When ordering belts, please state color desired, black, tan, orange, red or navy, sizes, 23 to 32 inches.

E 143.—Pinked Cowhide Belt, 2 inches wide, hammered buckle, 30 cents each. Postage, 6 cents each.

E 169.—Cowhide Belt, laced front, pinked top piece, extra quality nicked side buckle, 50 cents each. Postage, 6 cents each.



Kursheedt's Standard Shirt-Waists, sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches. Postage, about 10 cents.

L 116.—Japanese Silk Shirt-Waist, colors: tan, brown, cardinal, navy or black, \$7.50 each.

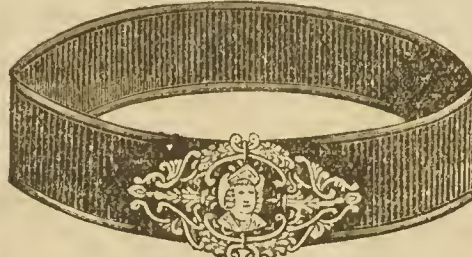
L 117.—Same style, but made of sateen, colors: navy or black, \$2.50 each.

L 104.—Different style Sateen Shirt-Waist, colors: navy or black, with white polka-dot, \$1.25 each.

L 105.—Different style Sateen Shirt-Waist, colors: navy or black with white figure, \$1.50 each.

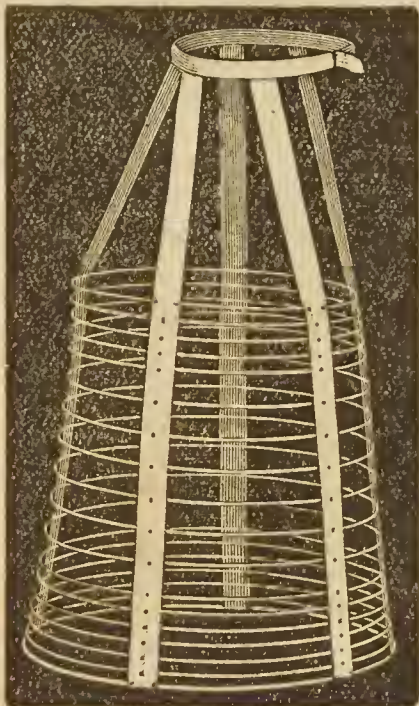
L 115.—Plain Black Sateen Shirt-Waist, \$1.50 each.

L 110.—China Silk Shirt-Waist, colors: tan, brown, cardinal, navy or black, \$3.75 each.



E 5001.—Kursheedt's Standard Columbian Belt, oxidized silver clasp, with black silk ribbon \$1.35 each; with silver metal ribbon \$1.50 each.

E 4486.—Oxidized silver Clasp, \$1.00 each.

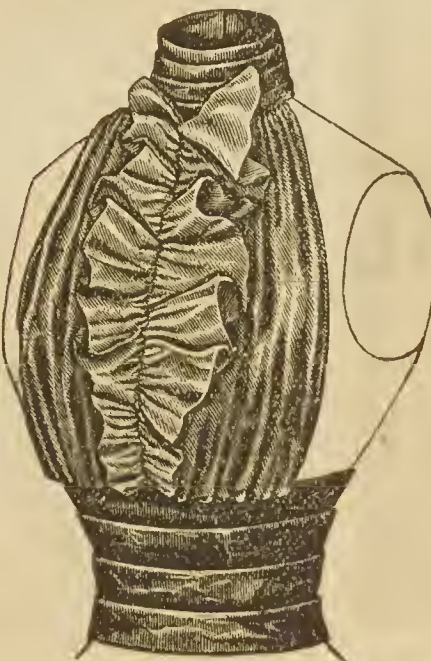


B 23001.—Hoop-Skirts, 10 springs, 35 cents each; 12 springs, 40 cents each; 15 springs, 45 cents each; 20 springs, 50 cents each. The above can be furnished in any circumference of hoops, from 62 to 72 inches. When ordering, please state circumference, and number of springs desired. Postage, about 10 cents each.

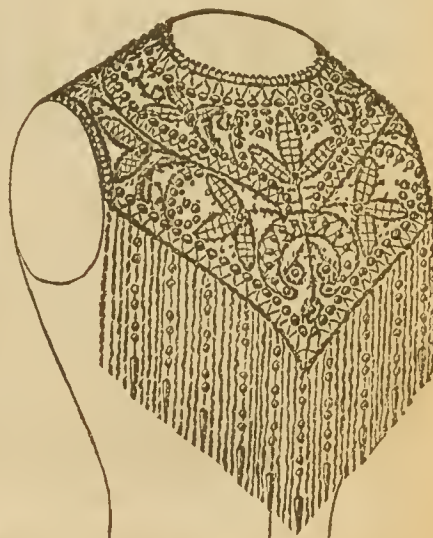


L 13160.—Kursheedt's Standard Jet Gimp, 3/4 inch wide, 12 cents per yard; per dozen yards, \$1.25.

L 13236.—Similar design, Colored Bead Gimp, 5/8 inch wide; colors: steel, light-brown, medium-brown, green, Iris and blue Iris, 15 cents per yard.



A 361.—Kursheedt's Standard China Silk Dress Front; colors: white, cream, light-pink, light-blue, heliotrope, cardinal, pearl, rose, tan, golden-brown, navy or black, \$1.50 each. Postage, 10 cents.



L 13251.—Kursheedt's Standard Very Fine Cut-Jet Yoke, \$3.50 each. L 13266.—Different design, Cut-Jet Yoke, \$2.00 each.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CONTRIBUTORS OF KNITTING, TATTING, NETTING, ETC.:—After the present issue of the DELINEATOR we shall not for some months accept any work of the kinds above specified, owing to the large collection our request for such work has brought us. Our contributors will be duly notified when we are again ready to inspect their samples.

SUBSCRIBER:—A bonnet frame similar to the one mentioned can be obtained at almost any milliner's establishment. We handle only our own patterns and publications, and the special articles advertised by us in this magazine. Nothing can be done to stiffen checked Summer silk. Correct lengths and widths for garments are given in our patterns.

MRS. C. N. G.:—The series of articles on Dancing now running in the DELINEATOR will include figures of the German.

ANCIENT SUBSCRIBER:—A series of articles entitled "Novelties in House Decoration," which appeared in this magazine in July, August, October and November, 1891, will aid you in furnishing your house. They treat of "Walls and Ceilings," "Mantels, Grates and Windows," "Carpets and Hangings," and "Furniture and Fittings." "Cosy Corners and Artistic Works" in the March DELINEATOR gives valuable suggestions for draping windows.

The Question
is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

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—the new scientifically prepared shortening — is made from pure beef suet, and highly refined vegetable oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the pure leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

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22-inch Extra Quality FIG. CHINA SILKS,...	50	FLANNELETTE CLOTHS, choice styles,...	12½
27-inch REAL JAP. SILKS, latest designs, ..	69	FRENCH CREPE DE CHINE CHALLIES, Confined Styles,.....	75
ILLUMINATED FIGURED INDIA TWILED SILK, worth \$1.25, at.....	69	FRENCH CHALLIES, Exclusive Styles,.....	50 and 58
27-inch OOLAH WASH SILKS, at.....	59	SATEENS RAYE, Silk Designs,.....	40
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50 shades CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILKS, Extra Quality BENGALINE DE SOIE, worth \$1.75, at.....	1.25	FRENCH ORGANDIES, Exclusive Designs, PRINTED INDIA DIMITIES, just Imported, PONGEE CLOTHS, Light and Dark Ground, AM. ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, at.....	35 25 15 15
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Extra Heavy TREBLE-CHAIN SURAH,.....	50	40-inch FRENCH SUITINGS, \$1.25, at.....	79
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CRYSTAL BENGALINE, worth \$1.00, at.....	89	54-inch FANCY CLOAKINGS, a Specialty, All-Wool Cloakings, worth \$2.50 to \$5.00, at.....	\$1.50 to 3.00
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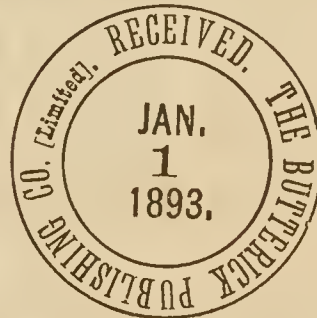
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7, 9 AND 11 WEST THIRTEENTH ST.,
NEW YORK.

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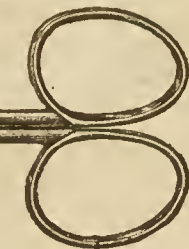
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50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs;
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Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are of the best quality English Razor Steel, Needle-pointed, Hand-forged, and Ground by French Cutlers.

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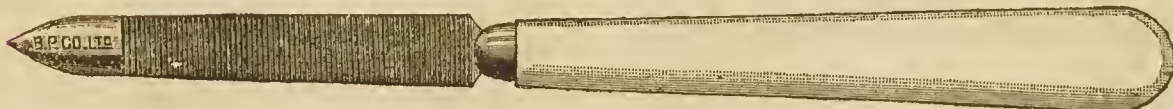


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50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross.
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No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (With Blade 1 1/2 inch long). 35 Cents per Knife; \$3.00 per Dozen; \$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—The Handle on this Cuticle Knife is of Finest Quality White Bone, and the Blade is of Best Hand-forged English Razor Steel, the connection being made with Aluminum Solder, under a Brass Ferrule.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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MRS. D. B. M.:—Pillow-shams of drawn-work are fashionable. Read "The Art of Drawn-Work," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents.

MRS. G. H. F.:—Read "Dress at the World's Fair" in the May issue. A postman's-blue silk-and-wool English suiting will make a stylish gown for street wear. Two and four button dogskin gloves are fashionable for the promenade.

HARD AND BRIGHT:—The size of a French bolster depends upon the size of the bed. Pretty draperies are described and illustrated in "Cosy Corners and Artistic Nooks" in the May DELINEATOR.

R. M.:—The length of one's seclusion from society after the death of a member of the immediate family is not fixed by rule, but visiting or a general receiving of formal visits within a year after the loss is not considered in good taste. Rubber gloves will prevent grown people biting their nails. A sallow skin usually results from some derangement of the system, which should be corrected by internal treatment prescribed by a physician.

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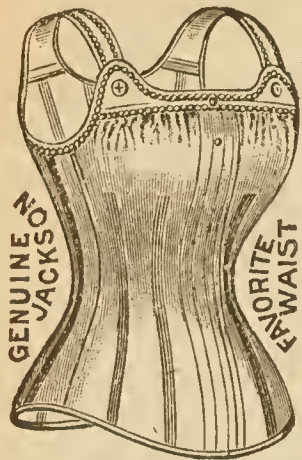
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Ladies who Attend the Chicago Exposition should wear the

Jackson Favorite Waist



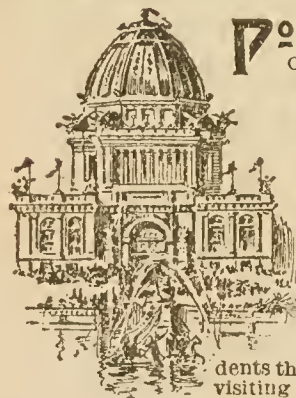
to modify the fatigues of the occasion. This Waist contributes materially to comfort and endurance in working, walking and travel. Snug-fitting, stylish, becoming; good, firm support without corset severity; of great practical utility to delicate women, misses and growing girls. Corset steels front and back

WARRANTED. White, Drab, Gold, Fast-Black, Summer Net. Sold by dealers everywhere. Sample, post-paid, \$1.00. Our finest grade, \$1.75.

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MRS. G. A. O.:—Bustles are not now worn. Goods like your sample would make a pretty holiday frock for the little miss; shape it by pattern No. 3847, price 10d. or 20 cents. Your other question is answered in the Housekeepers' Department of this issue.

HELÈNE:—There are many publications on palmistry, any of which may be obtained through your local bookseller. An article on that subject appeared in "Evening Amusements at Home" in the DELINEATOR for February, 1891.

SUBSCRIBER:—The Spring medicine to which you refer is composed of the following ingredients:

- 2 ounces of Rochelle salts.
- 1 ounce of cream of tartar.

Pour on the drugs a quart of boiling water, and allow the mixture to cool. Strain and bottle; and each morning before breakfast take a wine-glassful. This cools the blood, tones the stomach, and prevents the eruptions and irritations which appear on the skin when the blood needs thinning and cooling.

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Extra Quality Sateens. Very Popular. Patent Forms give free expansion. Combines Style with Comfort. Recommended by Physicians.



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Extra long Waist. Form is Perfect. Best material. Very rich.

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White only. Price, 40 Cents.

For sale by retailers, or post-paid on receipt of price. **FEATHERBONE CORSET CO.,** Sole Manufacturers, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

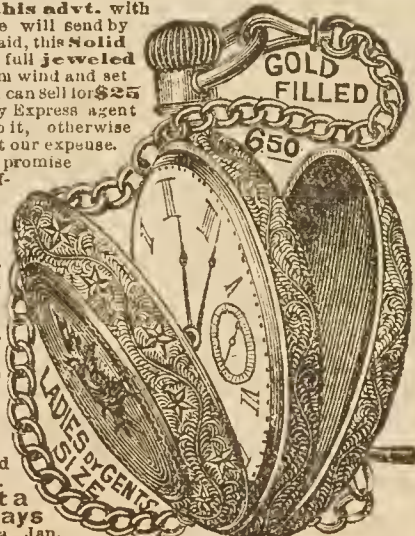
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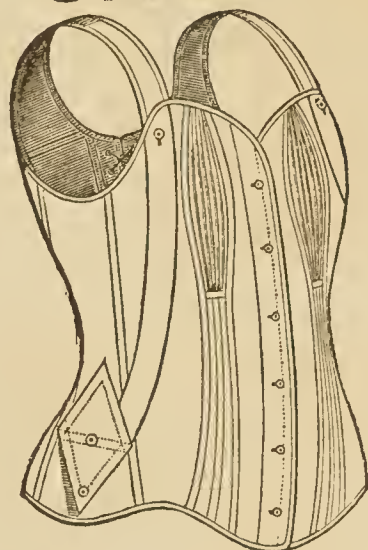
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Best Cough Medicine.

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Ages, 10 to 16 years.

THIS GARMENT is made for **GROWING GIRLS**—the most critical period of life. It fits into the hollow of the back and **CURVES OUTWARD** down the line of the front, following the natural outline of the form without pressure upon any vital organ. A **Hygienic Garment.**—Also made for **Other Ages**—Babies, Infants, children (Boys and Girls), Misses & Ladies. **IT IS A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT.**

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THE PERFECT VELVET FABRIC

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IN THE PIECE IN BIAS STRIPS

FOR COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS AND INDESTRUCTIBLE DRESS FACINGS.

HOW TO MAKE

WOMEN BEAUTIFUL

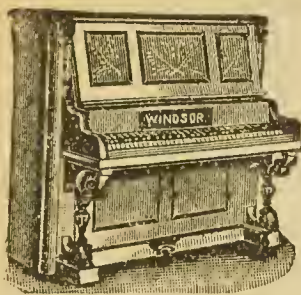
Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

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L. E. MARSH & CO., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

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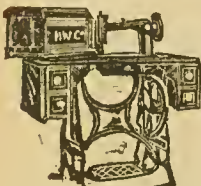
AND SAVE AGENT'S PROFIT.



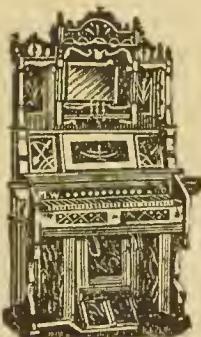
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Elegant lithographed
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SYLVAN TOILET CO., Proprietors, **DETROIT, MICH.**
Massageo Facial Soap, for complexion, skin and scalp; price 50c.
LADY WANTED to manage sale at home of the
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Beauty Book, "ART OF MASSAGE," Sent Free.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

LON:—Directions for finishing skirts with hair-cloth are given in "Practical Lessons in Garment-Making," in the April DELINEATOR.

GEORGIE:—Choose silk grenadine instead of lace for your gown. It is a really beautiful material and is shown in stripes and brocades. Make it up over shot silk, and trim with satin ruchings.

RUTH:—Directions for washing knitted articles are given in "The Art of Knitting," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents.

TYPEWRITER:—An inclination of the head is all the acknowledgment necessary when a man thanks a woman for a dance.

WESTERN GRANGER:—Send to this office for back numbers of the DELINEATOR.

MIRIAM:—The "Ever-Ready" dress stay has gutta-percha on both sides of the steel, so that it is perspiration-proof, and consequently will not rust. It has a metal cap or tip on each end, which prevents the steel cutting through. You can purchase this dress stay at almost any dry or fancy goods house. The name is on the back of each stay.

IGNORANCE:—Only an intimate friendship permits one to write a letter of condolence. Cards are sent to express sympathy, and an acknowledgment is not necessary. Read "Good Manners," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

MRS. A. S. C.:—Regarding graduation gowns read answer to "Subscriber" elsewhere in these columns.

ARMANDE:—A smart Spring costume may be made of bishop's-purple broadcloth by pattern No. 6112, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the April DELINEATOR. Trim with black satin.

HOW SHALL WOMEN EARN MONEY?

A Lady's Interesting Experience.

DEAR DELINEATOR: I was much interested in the letter from "Anita" printed in your columns, in which she writes: "Please tell me how a lady can earn money?"

This "old new" question daily presents itself to hundreds of women. A necessity with many, a choice with others who do not always like to depend upon selfish, unfeeling and often ungrateful man to hand them out a few cents when he feels like it, which naturally is not as frequently as many ladies could wish.

Only a woman can truly sympathize with one of our sex, and I feel that possibly my experience in self-providing may be of interest to others who have the same problem to meet.

Brought up in a refined and comfortable home, it was not until unfortunate business ventures of my family occurred that I was brought face to face with the vital question "How shall I earn some money?" I never before realized how hard it is for women to find congenial, paying employment. I had but little time to choose and I reviewed in my own mind as well as I could, what would be required in any occupation I could pursue.

My friends told me type-writing or stenography would scarce support me owing to the already overcrowded condition of this calling, and that these positions ordinarily paid but little. Thoughts of school teaching, the long weary hours of terrible nervous strain, with hard manual work, and little prospect of a hopeful future, made this a dreary prospect. Dress-making meant round shoulders, contracted lungs, and weary hands. A clerkship would render me no better than a slave. I felt that I might start a small store of some kind or open fancy goods parlors, but there was an all important drawback; lack of capital; of course this made any such plan wholly impracticable.

Taking a few minutes rest from my home duties one evening, I picked up an old and trusted friend of our family, the DELINEATOR Magazine, which we had taken from my earliest recollections. In glancing casually through its pages my eyes suddenly lighted at the top of a column, upon an odd word "Massageo." My French lessons told me from what language it was derived.

My curiosity was excited, and I read with interest the description of Massageo, a skin, nerve and flesh food for building up tissues and removing wrinkles, lines, creases and blemishes from the face, and producing a lovely and youthful complexion; also Massageo Facial Soap, which I have since found to be positively the only soap (after trying all leading brands) which can be used without unpleasant after effects, and does not roughen and irritate. We ladies know what torture the use of all ordinary soaps is to the delicate facial skin.

As soon as I read the names of the proprietors, Sylvan Toilet Co., of Detroit, Mich., I recognized an old friend, for I had used Sylvan's Balm of Lilies for my complexion for several years. I bought it one Summer when out camping and the way it removed tan and sunburn was remarkable, and it is such a nice face dressing I have used it daily ever since.

Following the description of Massageo, above referred to, I found a call for lady helpers from the Sylvan Toilet Co., to introduce their toilet preparations. Intuitively I felt I must write them a letter without delay, that they had something desirable to offer me. A prompt reply came to my letter and it brought me a new idea. I was offered the position of local manager of a branch office or Toilet Parlor for the Sylvan Toilet Preparations. My duties to be the employment of agents, circularizing, getting names of probable patrons, and handling the Company's goods on quite a large scale. I was delighted with the idea, and the next day I laid my plans before a friend for approval. He promptly informed me the most important thing was to first find out if this Company were reliable. Now of course I felt sure they were. No one else could furnish the matchless complexion preparation I had used for over three years with such pleasure and satisfaction, but he said it was "business" and I submitted to the delay. He told me he would look them up in Bradstreet's and Dun's Reporters, which show the financial standing of every commercial concern of any importance in the United States. The result was just what I knew it would be. The standing of my firm was of the highest. My friend then readily consented to loan me the necessary money, which I borrowed without a misgiving. I immediately sent for my outfit, and it soon came. Such a beautiful assortment of toilet goods I had never before seen!

Of course I could do well with them, I knew it. The Company were very kind and wrote me full instructions how to proceed, and I only wish I had time and space to give my successful experience more fully. However, my business was a grand success from the start. Why I have often made more in a day than most stenographers get in a week, and I have frequently made more money in a week than a school-teaching friend of mine receives in a month; yet I work in a small town.

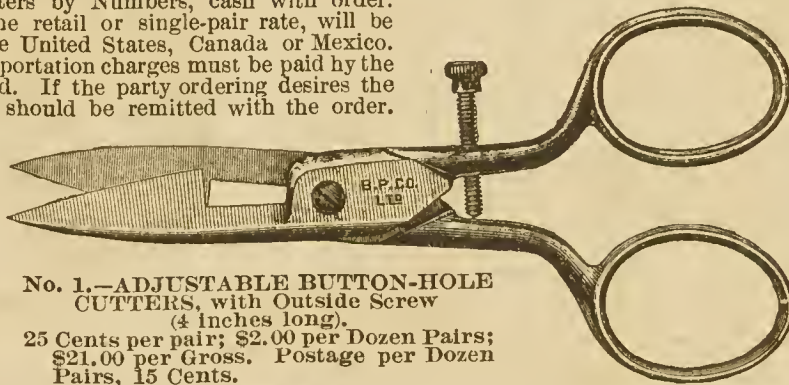
My business increased until I was obliged to have quite a force of assistants, and to-day I am happy in the fact that I have a business all my own, which is not dependent upon the will or caprice of some uncertain employer. I have written my experience as I felt that some ladies who would read this might be ambitious to make money for themselves or obliged to earn their own support, and would be glad of the same opportunity that was offered to me. Anyone who would like to have the particulars of the work in which I have been so successful, can do so by writing the Sylvan Toilet Co., of Detroit, Mich. They will send their latest and best offer free of charge and you may be sure also that you will get most prompt and courteous treatment, and be dealing with upright business people.

In some future issue I hope to describe to you a woman's experience in a visit to New York City during the fashionable Winter season. **LENORA LAKE.**

The Banner Button-Hole Cutters!

Order these Button-Hole Cutters by Numbers, cash with order. Button-Hole Cutters, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. 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 gross.

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. These Cutters are of solid Steel throughout and full Nickel-plated.

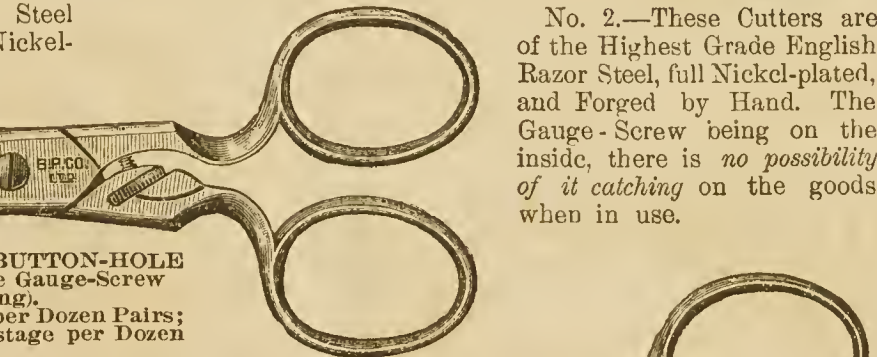


No. 1.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Outside Screw (4 inches long).
25 Cents per pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.



No. 2.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Inside Gauge-Screw (4 inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 3.—These Cutters are of the Highest Grade of English Razor Steel, Full Nickel-plated and Hand-forged. They 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.



No. 2.—These Cutters are of the Highest Grade English Razor Steel, full Nickel-plated, and Forged by Hand. The Gauge-Screw being on the inside, there is no possibility of it catching on the goods when in use.



No. 3.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale (4 1/2 inches long).
75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$65.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, N. Y.

On this page is illustrated an assortment of Patterns for

Ladies', Misses' and Girls'

SLEEVES,

which many will no doubt be pleased to inspect.

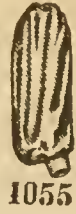
The patterns can be had in the sizes mentioned, from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Patterns. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. [LIMITED].

171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.; or 7, 9 and 11 W. 13th St., N. Y.



Ladies' Sleeve (For Street Garments), with Round or Pointed Cuff, and Fitted Lining which may be Omitted (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve, In Very Full Bishop Style (With Fitted Lining) (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Empire Two-Puff Sleeve (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Leg-o'-Mutton Dress Sleeve (Sometimes Called the Balloon Sleeve) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Empire Dress Sleeve, with Puff Sewed On (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Bishop Dress Sleeve (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



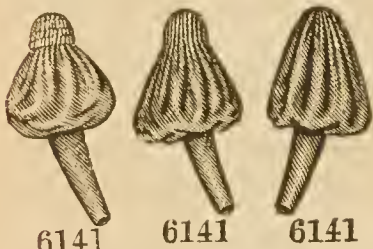
Ladies' Leg-o'-Mutton Dress Sleeve, with Two Scams (Known as the Balloon Sleeve) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Known as the Balloon Sleeve) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve (In 1830 Style) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Shirt-Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Medium-High Dress Sleeve (With Fitted Lining) (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve (To be made With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Wrinkled Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve, with Deep or Gauntlet Cuff (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Puffed Dress Sleeve (In Henri II. Style) (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Sleeve, with Deep Cuff (For Street Garments) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' High Dress Sleeve, with Cuff and Fitted Lining (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Sleeve, for Outside Garments, to be Worn Over Dresses with Large Sleeves (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 15 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve (With Fitted Lining) (To be made with One or Two Puffs) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Empire Dress Sleeve, with Puff Sewed On (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Children's Bishop Sleeve (With Fitted Lining), Forming a Frill at the Top, which may be Omitted (Copyr't): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Sleeve, with Deep Cuff (For Street Garments) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



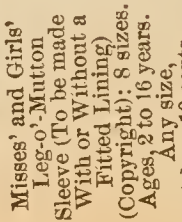
Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve, In Very Full Bishop Style (With Fitted Lining) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



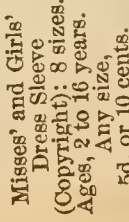
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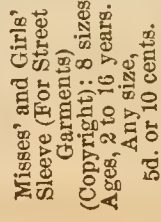
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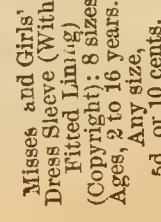
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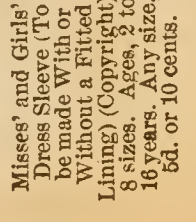
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FREE. * A GRAND OFFER * FREE.

MME. A. RUPPERT'S WORLD-RENOWNED FACE BLEACH.

FREE. In order that all may have an opportunity of trying the wonderful effect of her World-Renowned Face Bleach, Mme. Ruppert will present to all callers every day during this month a sample bottle free, or will send to ladies living in any part of the world, on receipt of 25 cents, cost of sending.



MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are thousands and thousands of ladies in the United States that would like to try my World-Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of the price, which is \$2.00 per bottle, or 3 bottles taken together, \$5.00. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absolutely free, during this month, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those living outside of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it to them safely packed, plain wrapper, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25c., either silver or stamps."

This grand undertaking will cost MME. RUPPERT many thousands of dollars, but she does it in order to prove to all that her World-Renowned FACE BLEACH is the most wonderful preparation in the world for clearing and beautifying the skin, and does as she recommends it. In every case of **FRECKLES**, pimples, moth, sallowness, black-heads, acne, eczema, oiliness or roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) it removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. The price of this wonderful FACE BLEACH is \$2.00 per single bottle, or three bottles, usually required in severe cases, \$5.00. Sent to any part of the world in plain wrappers, safely packed. To give all a chance to test its wonderful merit, MME. A. RUPPERT will, as stated above, give free to all callers every day during this month a sample bottle free, or send it to those at a distance on receipt of 25c., cost of sending. Be sure that all her preparations bear the photograph and signature of MME. A. RUPPERT in full. All others are fraudulent. MME. A. RUPPERT'S well-known Book, "How to be Beautiful," of which more than three million copies are now in circulation, will be sent on receipt of 6 cents in postage. Address all communication or call on

MADAME A. RUPPERT,

New York's Leading Complexion Specialist,

Branch Offices: 13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS., } 6 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,
235 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS., } . . . NEW YORK. . . .
And All Large Cities in the United States.

MASSAGEO

Will massage away wrinkles, lines, scars, facial blemishes, darkness under the eyes. Feeds and nourishes the skin. Gives a Lovely Complexion and Youthful Bloom. Neglect, not age, first causes wrinkles! For why does the face so often waste away while the body remains plump? Wrinkled, shrunken, sallow, shriveled or blemished faces show Stagnation and Starvation of the tissues. **Massageo** (Mas-sazh e-o) builds up and restores, corrects the waste caused by fatigue, social life, age or nervous strain, smoothes and freshens.

Nourishes and Develops, Produces and Preserves, Recovers and Retains BEAUTY!

NOT a nostrum, bleach, cosmetic, or patent medicine. It is a skin, muscle, nerve, and flesh food. The original and only article successfully used in facial massage. All imitations, oils, creams, vaseline, cocoa butter, lanoline, wool fat, &c., clog the pores, produce blackheads, pimples, and ruin the complexion.

The preservation of an attractive appearance is a duty. Our **Massage Manual** (given with each pkg. of **Massageo**; not sold separately), teaches use of **Massageo** in Parisian Face Massage, and for wrinkles, sallowness, scars; facial or bodily development; cure of pimples, blackheads, freckles, tan, sallowness, moth, and preservation of beauty to old age. You can treat yourself, and all will wonder at your improved appearance. Also tells how to forever remove objectionable hair and obliterate birthmarks, red veins. \$1,000 is our offer to any one proving **Massageo** harmful. **Massageo** and **Manual** are registered and copyrighted. Imitators prosecuted.

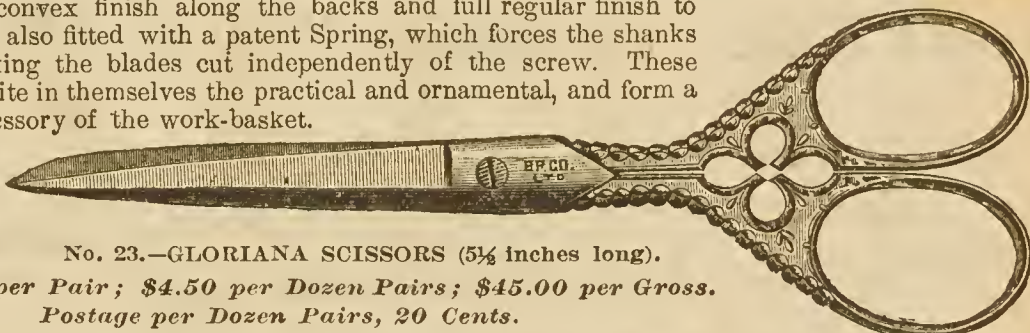
Price \$1.00, in elegant ebonite case, plainly sealed by mail, with book and **Massage Manual**. **SYLVAN TOILET CO., Detroit, Mich.** **MASSAGEO FACIAL SOAP**, Complexion, Skin, Scalp, 50c. **Lady Wanted** to manage sale at home of the elegant, popular **Sylvan "Toilets."** Pays well entire year. Terms, Toilet Parlor Plan and Beauty **ART OF FACE MASSAGE** Free on Book request.

LITTLETON'S Dress Fasteners

A boon to dress-making, dispensing with hooks and eyes. Applied in one-fourth the time. Dresses fit perfectly, do not gap. Pull the string and the thing is done. In Black, White or Drab. If your dress-maker or shop does not have them, send 25 cents for sample to **LITTLETON CO., 906 Filbert St., Dept. A, Philadelphia, Pa.** Agents wanted. **Don't bother with Hooks and Eyes.**

Scissors for the Work-Basket.

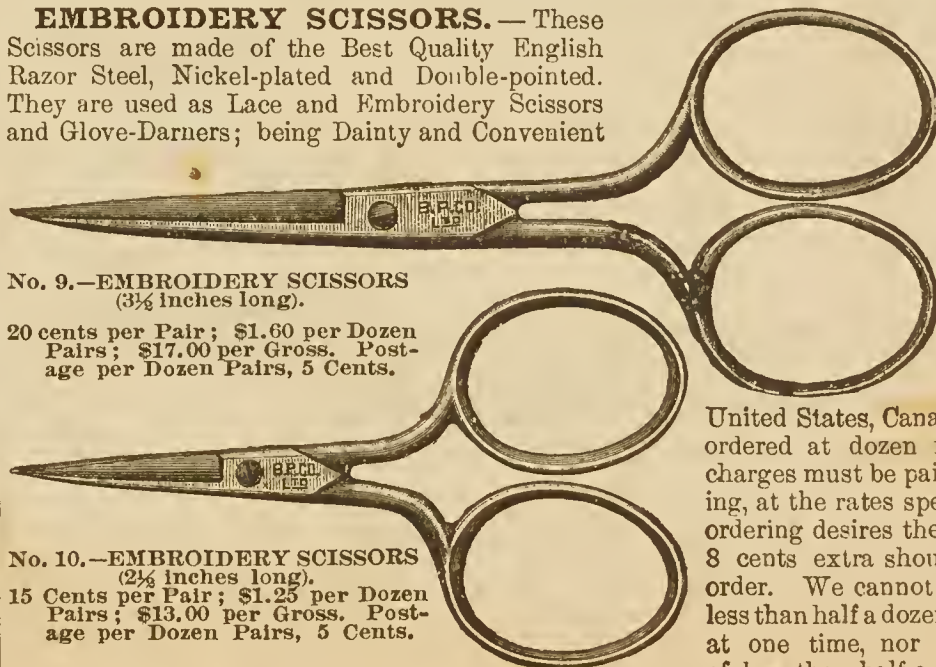
THE GLORIANA SCISSORS.—Made of Finest Razor Steel, with Bows beautifully embossed in Nickel and Gold and fluted along the sides; with Blades finely polished and nickeled, having a convex finish along the backs and full regular finish to the edges; also fitted with a patent Spring, which forces the shanks apart, making the blades cut independently of the screw. These scissors unite in themselves the practical and ornamental, and form a dainty accessory of the work-basket.



No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS (5¼ inches long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

EMBROIDERY SCISSORS.—These Scissors are made of the Best Quality English Razor Steel, Nickel-plated and Double-pointed. They are used as Lace and Embroidery Scissors and Glove-Darners; being Dainty and Convenient



No. 9.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (3½ inches long).

20 cents per Pair; \$1.60 per Dozen Pairs; \$17.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (2½ inches long).

15 Cents per Pair; \$1.25 per Dozen Pairs; \$13.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

Implements of the *Nécessaire* and Companion, Indispensable to every Lady's Work-Basket.

Order by Numbers, cash with order. Ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, they will be sent prepaid to any Address in the

United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on lots of less than half a gross.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 W. 13th St., N. Y.

DURKEE'S
SPICES
SAUCES
EXTRACTS
 OF
PERFECT PURITY
 AND
EXQUISITE FLAVOR

YOUR DURKEE'S GROCER
KEEPS THEM.

DURKEE'S ORIGINAL SALAD DRESSING
 NEVER SPOILS
 FOR SALADS, COLD MEATS, ETC.

MONEY AND COMFORT
\$1.50 SHOE
 The Desire of All Mortals.
 A pair of Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Shoes sent prepaid to any address in U. S. upon receipt of \$1.50. Equals any \$2.50 shoe sold at retail. Send your size, and we will guarantee style, quality and fit to please you, as we control their manufacture. Common Sense and Opera Toe. Sizes 2½ to 8 in C, D and E widths.
100,000 PAIRS
 Sold LAST YEAR.
 Try one pair.
 We pay postage.
MICHIGAN SHOE CO., HUDSON, MICH.

No Old Rags

Are used in the manufacture of our popular Society Writing Papers
The Boston Linens.

Only new rags carefully selected are accepted. What is the result? We are able to produce one of the **Finest Writing Papers** made. Purchase the Boston Linen Writing Papers and you will always be satisfied. We make them in all the fashionable sizes in smooth, antique and levant finish, with envelopes to match.

If your dealer does not keep them, send us three 2-cent stamps, and we will forward you our complete samples, representing over 250 varieties, with full information how to obtain them readily.

Samuel Ward Company,

Paper Merchants, Stationers, Engravers and Printers,
 49 & 51 Franklin St. **BOSTON, MASS.**
 (Entire Building)

NOTICE.

Persons inquiring about or sending for goods advertised in this magazine will confer a favor by stating, in their correspondence with the advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in the DELINEATOR.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

NEW SUBSCRIBER:—If you wish to become a trained nurse, write for particulars to the New York, Mount Sinai and Bellevue hospitals, New York City.

BIRDIE:—Steaming the face (giving it a Russian bath) has a wonderfully clearing effect upon the complexion. Directions for the treatment are given in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

MRS. A. P.:—Articles on appropriate dressing for stout ladies appear from time to time in the DELINEATOR. The last one was presented in the DELINEATOR for June, 1892 and another one will appear very shortly.

MAUD MULLER:—Trim your green dress with ashes-of-roses silk in one of the fancy weaves. The green hat will be in harmony with the gown.

SUBSCRIBER:—Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" is regarded as her greatest production, but her "Casa Guidi Windows" has been almost equally admired by critics.

L. I.:—If your acquaintance intimates that he is desirous of calling upon you, you may invite him even if he has not asked the privilege. We do not mention becoming colors in these columns.

SUBSCRIBER:—Crêpe de Chine is pronounced crep-de-sheen.

AIMÉE:—You doubtless refer to a muff ribbon, with slides and clasps of silver to regulate its length. Many silversmiths handle articles of this kind.

MRS. D. K. D.:—A Tam O'Shanter cap can be appropriately worn by a little man of two years.



This represents a very large line, with other specialties, comprising one of the finest outfits in the world for Lady Canvassers. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms, catalogue and price lists. Mention *Delineator*.

RELIANCE CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.

FIRST QUALITY STRAIGHT AND BENT SHEARS,

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Made of Solid Razor Steel throughout, full Nickel-Plated, with Finger-shaped Bows and Screw adjustment.



No. 16.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' STRAIGHT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).
 50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs;
 \$45.00 per Gross.

No. 21.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).

(With Patent Spring that forces the Shanks apart and the Edges together, making the Shears cut evenly independent of the Screw.)

75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs;
 \$65.00 per Gross.



No. 22.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (9¼ inches long).

(With Patent Adjusting Spring, as in No. 21.)

\$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$90.00 per Gross.

Order these Shears by Numbers, cash with order. When ordered at the Retail or Single Pair Rate, they will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen or Gross Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering. In lots of half a dozen or more, they can, as a rule, be more cheaply sent by express. If a package is to be sent by mail, and the party ordering desires it registered, 8 cents extra must accompany the order. We cannot allow Dozen Rates on less than Half a Dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor Gross Rates on less than Half a Gross.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, New York.

KARL'S GLOYER ROOT
 PURIFIES THE BLOOD
 IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
CURES CONSTIPATION
 INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS.
 ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.
 \$50. FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

KO NO
 An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.
S. C. WELLS & Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

25 DOSES 25¢
THE GREAT
 TAKE THE BEST
COUGH CURE
 25¢ 50¢ & 1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat.
 Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

You can take out Iron Rust and other stains immediately with **RUSTINE**; by mail 15 cts. Agents terms free.
MONROE MFG. CO., Box 9560, Rochester, N. Y.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,"
When from domestic scenes a man
Will quickly disappear;
For lo! around his humble home
Housecleaning waxeth rife,

And brooms, and mops and kindred
Absorb his wedded wife; [things
But he'll return at eventide
And sweetly smile we trust,
If in her work his busy spouse
Will use Fairbank's GOLD DUST.



GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Makes radical change in a household by making work easier,
shorter and less expensive. Try it in yours. Sold everywhere.
4 lbs. for 25 cents.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO,
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

R. E. H.:—Combine dark-green poplin with your silk for church wear.

H. B.:—Announcement cards are sent after the marriage. At six o'clock P. M. one usually says "Good evening."

A. E. G.:—Serve sauterne or Rhine wine with oysters; sherry or Madeira with soup or fish; champagne with meat; claret with game; and sherry, port or Burgundy at dessert. Claret is never served with ice, but should be about the same temperature as the room.

J. C. C.:—Black sateen may be worn during mourning.

J. G.:—"The Ounce of Prevention" in the DELINEATOR for May, 1892, tells how to destroy moths.

I. Z.:—Doyleys are used under water bottles, glasses, butter plates, dishes and finger bowls, and on bread and cake plates, etc.

B. E. M.:—White Suède gloves and slippers are suitable for wear with a graduation gown. Wear your hair parted in the middle and coiled high in a fluffy knot upon the crown.

A Letter from
PARIS (France).

BEN. LEVY & CO., Boston:
GENTLEMEN—The dozen boxes of LABLACHE POWDER have been received. I should have responded sooner had I been in Paris. I beg your pardon for the delay. I herein send you check for the amount, \$4.80, and thank you very much for your promptness. I can find no powder in Paris that can compare with your LABLACHE POWDER, and I think I have tried them all fairly. Thanking you again, I remain, very sincerely yours,
Mrs. _____
PARIS, FRANCE, Oct. 11, 1892.

The famous LABLACHE FACE POWDER will be mailed to any address in the U. S. on receipt of 50 cents. BEN. LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West St., Boston, Mass.



YPSILANTI
DRESS REFORM
UNDERWEAR

**DON'T BE
DECEIVED.**

See that our Trade Mark is on each garment. Otherwise they are not the genuine Ypsilanti.

Send for Catalogue and other information to



HAY & TODD MFG. CO.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

SOMETHING FOR
YOUNG MOTHERS.

Mother and Babe: THEIR COMFORT AND CARE.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

A Pamphlet of 48 pages, fully illustrated and carefully prepared.

CONTAINS full information concerning the proper care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and specifies the various articles needed for a Baby's First Outfit. Also, treats of the necessities belonging to the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and contains hints as to Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health.

If "MOTHER AND BABE" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.



THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, New York.

**45
DOLLARS PROFIT**

On seventy-five dollars' worth of business is being easily and honorably made by, and paid to, hundreds of men, women, boys and girls in our employ. **Nor is that all.** In addition to the forty-five dollars cash, we give them absolutely, as a present, a ladies' or gentlemen's WATCH, one that will run well, wear well, and keep good time. This offer is magnificent, and surpasses any heretofore made by ourselves or any one else. No capital required. We start you and furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully. If employed during the day, you can do the work evenings, and before you can realize it, you will be in possession of a nice watch and \$45.00 in money. You need the profit. You want the watch. Sit right down **now**, and write for pamphlet explaining all.

TRUE & CO.,
BOX 1347, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—Full information relative to graduation gowns is given in the May DELINEATOR.

MISS M. M.:—Trim the blue serge cape with black satin.

READER:—A curling fluid made of quince seeds is not injurious.

ALABAMA:—The decorated sides of window-shades are turned outward. To prevent kid gloves moulding in warm weather, peel them off from the top, and leave them turned inside out, so that all moisture may be dissipated. When putting them away, do not roll them, but lay them lengthwise in a sachet. Always place white flannel between light gloves. Coiffure is pronounced coiffure.

L. K.:—Young girls should not wear much jewelry. A single rose-bud arranged in the hair is much more becoming than costly ornaments.

SYLVESTER:—A pretty gift for the little one would be a fine gold chain, with a heart pendant bearing her name.

THE CHAMPION CHEAP SCISSORS.

The Lowest-Priced First-Quality Scissors ever placed on this Market. Made of the Best Quality English Razor Steel, full Nickel-Plated, and neatly finished.

Order by Numbers, Cash with order. When ordered at the Retail or Single-Pair Rate, these Scissors will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 Cents extra should be sent with the order. 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 Gross.

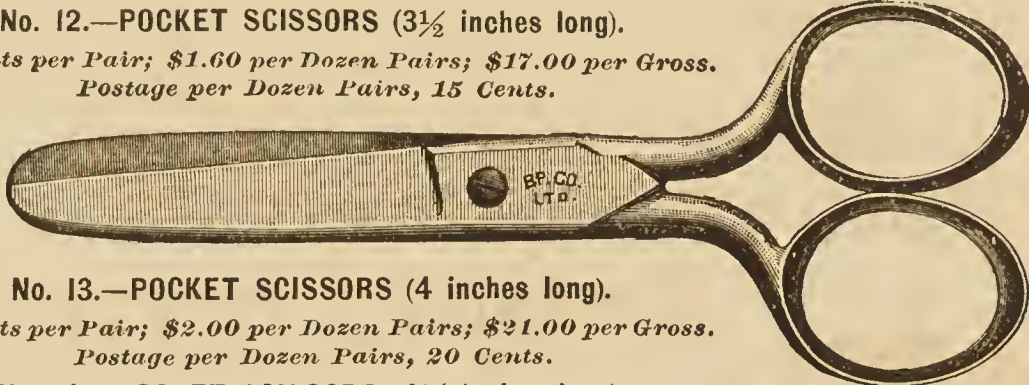


No. 11.—LADIES' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 12.—POCKET SCISSORS (3½ inches long).

20 Cents per Pair; \$1.60 per Dozen Pairs; \$17.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.



No. 13.—POCKET SCISSORS (4 inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 14.—POCKET SCISSORS (4½ inches long).

30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$27.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.



No. 15.—RIPPING OR SURGICAL SCISSORS (5 inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 17.—SEWING MACHINE SCISSORS AND
THREAD-CUTTER (4 inches long).

(With Scissors Blades 1½ inch long, having File Forcep Points to catch and pull out thread ends.)



35 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$32.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 18.—TAILORS' POINTS AND DRESSMAKERS'
SCISSORS (4½ inches long).



25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 19.—TAILORS' POINTS AND DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).

35 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$32.00 per Gross.
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; \$45.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 Cents.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7, 9 and 11 W. 13th St., N. Y.



SYLPH CYCLES are highest grade, built for use, fully guaranteed, finest workmanship, best material and most correct design and proportion. Our 30-lb. rigid frame is built for the Scorchers. Our Diamond spring frame is the ideal carriage for everybody. It is the business man's best friend. Medium weight, staunch, strong, and easy-riding. It has no equal. Our Ladies' spring frame simply excels. No lady should ride a rigid frame. Save health and strength. Secure comfort and ease. You want the best. Investigate. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Everybody admits that our cycles **RUN EASY.**
Rouse-Duryea Cycle Co., 118 G St., Peoria, Ill.



Importers, Manufacturers
and Jobbers of

Millinery Goods

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NEW YORK.

PUBLISHERS OF

HILL'S MILLINERS' GAZETTE.

Samples of the Gazette mailed free to dealers only.
Please inclose business card with your application.

Buy Fashionable Goods in New York.

All who favor us with orders will receive Good Goods,
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices and find Everything as
Represented. A trial order proves this.

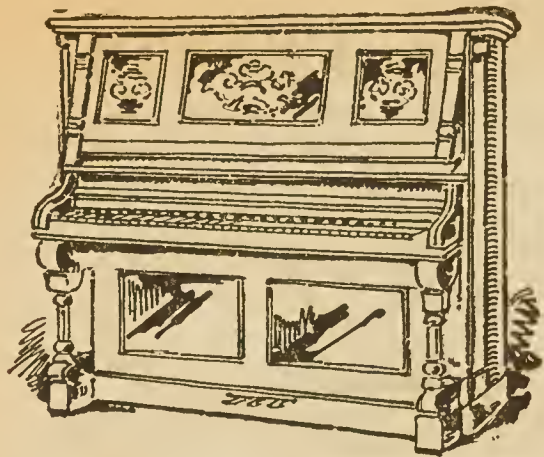
Please mention the DELINEATOR in your application.



These beautiful Plate Handles are made very attractive by winding silk cord between the grooves; tying ribbon bows below. Fit all sizes of plates, wont tarnish. A great chance for agents. Write for wholesale prices. An untrimmed Handle mailed for 15 cts. in stamps.

J. B. TIMBERLAKE,
Patentee and Mfr.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.



Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Pastor First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon St., Boston, writes, regarding his Ivers & Pond Piano: "We enjoy our Piano and find no other for which we would be willing to exchange it."

DO YOU WANT ONE?

Where no dealer sells them, we sell direct from factory. Besides our regular line of new instruments, which have a wide range in price according to size and style of case, we have all sorts of pianos at

all sorts of prices; various makes taken in exchange and our own make that have been rented more or less, some so little used they are good as new; reduced prices on these.

We guarantee satisfaction or no pay, and we pay freight both ways. Easy payments; one to three years to complete purchase. Write for full information.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,

183 Tremont St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

C. G.:—Relative to a taxidermist's outfit write to Frank H. Lattin, Albion, N. Y.

MRS. N. W. P.:—Use Bengaline, faille, Muscovite silk or velvet to make new sleeves for your jacket. For practical use construct a French bolster or roll of ticking filled with feathers, fitting a circular piece into each end, and binding the edges with tape. In the day-time a slip of material matching the bedroom furniture may be drawn over the roll, and at night one of linen or muslin.

PEARL:—White dresses are generally becoming to young girls. A correct form of invitation to a party is as follows:

Mrs. John Blank,
Miss Blank,
Wednesday, May Tenth,
from five until twelve o'clock.
Dancing.
22 Belvidere Terrace.

The favor of an answer is requested.

MARGUERITE:—Walking dresses just clear the ground. Little boys of two years wear kilts.



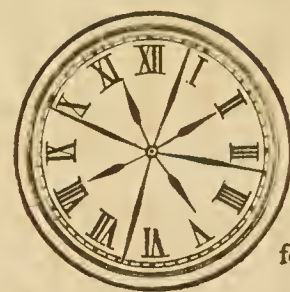
Artistic Homes

"How to Plan and How to Build Them"
A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK

that tells the whole story from Cellar to Garret. This book contains a large number of designs and plans and other illustrations, both interior and exterior, of BEAUTIFUL HOMES costing from \$500 to \$18,000; also designs for laying out and beautifying your grounds, and is brim full of points you should know about the Building of your Home.

Sent for 10 cents in postage or silver, if you mention this paper.

GEO. F. BARBER & CO., Architects, Knoxville, Tenn.



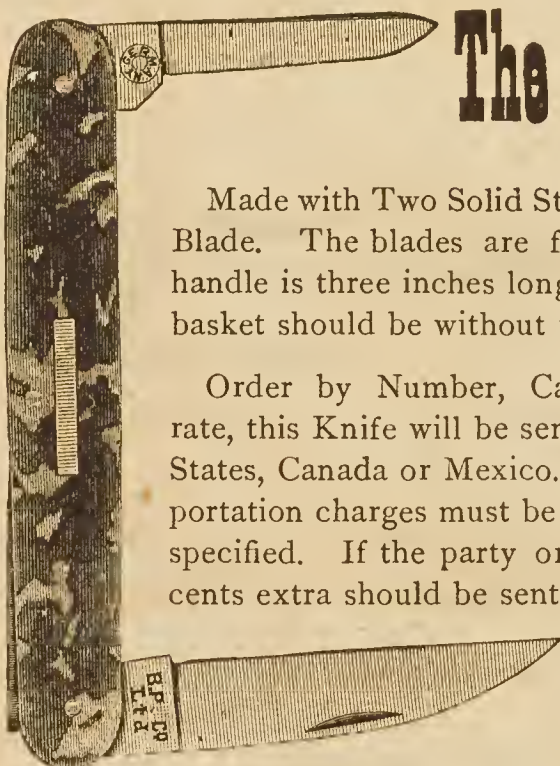
Any Time

is the right time for everybody to drink

Hires' Root Beer

A temperance drink.
A home-made drink.
A health-giving drink.
A thirst-quenching drink.
A drink that is popular everywhere.
Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.



The "Rapid" Ripping Knife,

Made with Two Solid Steel Blades, one "Ripper" and one "Pen" Blade. The blades are full polished and well tempered, and the handle is three inches long and of celluloid shell. No lady's work-basket should be without this Knife.

Order by Number, Cash with Order. Ordered at the retail rate, this Knife will be sent, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at the dozen rate, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow dozen

rates on less than half a dozen ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

No. 30.—"Rapid" Ripping Knife. THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),

25 Cents per Knife; \$2.00 per Dozen Knives; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Knives, 15 Cents.

7, 9 and 11 W. 13th St., New York.

NO MONEY WANTED



In Advance. **EXAMINATION FREE!**
A WONDERFUL OFFER! \$20 Outfit For \$5.35
READ! We have bought at a forced sale for CASH, the entire lot of over 2000 hand-some cases of Silverware, at **LESS THAN ONE-THIRD** what it Cost to Make Them. You can have one case for less than half the cost to make. **JUST THINK!** A handsome large plush and satin ornamented and decorated silver case (case alone at retail sells for \$5.00, you can't imagine from the picture how beautiful it is) and the following described extra heavy plated silverware of a very high grade made of heavy plates of coin silver over hard inner metal and fully warranted, viz: 6 Table Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Table Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Sugar Shell and 1 Napkin Ring, (a place arranged in the beautiful plush and satin tray for each piece.) The silverware alone being of such high quality would be **VERY** cheap at retail for \$15.00 or the complete case a bargain at \$20.00.

OUR OFFER! Cut this advertisement out and send to us immediately and we will send the complete outfit to you by express C. O. D., subject to examination (all express charges paid by us). You can examine it at the express office, and if satisfactory **PAY THE EXPRESS AGENT \$5.65** and take the regular \$20 outfit. Order immediately; there is only 2000. They will soon be gone. Address **ALVAH MFG. CO.,** 170 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

ABSOLUTELY ODOR-LESS **A SANITARY NECESSITY.** **THOROUGHLY TESTED**

Much sickness of women and children is caused by out-door closets. THE COLUMBIA PATENT VENTILATED CABINET OR BEDROOM COMMODOE is absolutely odorless, and can be set up in any room having a chimney or stove pipe, by anyone. Needs no expensive plumbing. Costs nothing to keep in order. Endorsed by doctors.

A BOON TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Affords all the comforts and conveniences of the most elaborate water closet without deadly sewer gas. Particularly desirable where there are no sewers. The effect on health is so great and the expense so little that every family should have one. Made of hardwood, beautifully finished, with galvanized buckets and all necessary piping, elbows and thimbles, complete, price \$12.00. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. We refer to this paper. This commode is not a luxury, it is a necessity; a "saver of doctor bills." Descriptive pamphlet and testimonials free. Mention this paper.

DONALD KENNEDY & SON, Minneapolis, Minn.

Perfect Fitting Suits and Wraps.

We are manufacturers of Ladies' Suits and Wraps, and make every garment to order, thus insuring a perfect fit and finish. We pay the express charges to your town at our expense.

Our Catalogue illustrates Jackets and Blazers from \$3.75 to \$35; Capes \$4 to \$40; Eton and Blazer Suits \$7 to \$30; Tailor-made Suits \$17 to \$50; Silk Waists, Traveling Suits and Wraps, etc.

We will send you our catalogue together with new measurement diagram (which insures a perfect fit), a 48 inch tape measure, and an assortment of samples to select from, on receipt of four cents postage. Our samples include a full line of goods suitable for capes, jackets and spring wraps; also serges, clay diagonals, ladies' cloths and broadcloths for suits. You may select any style of dress or wrap from our catalogue, and we will make it to order for you. We also sell cloths at from 90 cents to \$4.50 per yard. Ladies who reside in or near New York City should visit our salesroom.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 21 Wooster Street, New York.



A Beautiful **LAWN TENT**

For \$5.00. Worth Double the Price.



7 1/2 feet Square. Made of the best material, in either blue or brown stripe. Just the thing for the lawn and absolutely indispensable for a picnic. Sent C.O.D. on approval, ready for use. Headquarters for **Camping Tents and Tents** of all kinds. Send for illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

McAULEY-PETERS TENT & AWNING CO.
173 North High St., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

IGNORANCE:—Address the invitations, "Miss Blank and Escort." Where there are two or more daughters in a family one invitation is sent, "The Misses Blank."

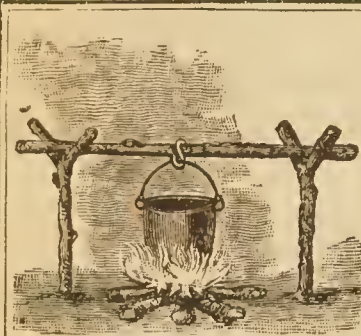
PANSY:—Different methods of draping windows are given in "Cosy Corners and Artistic Nooks" in the March DELINEATOR, and the corresponding article in the May DELINEATOR gives suggestions for a bay-window drapery.

A. B. C.:—Any chemist will supply you with India ink. We do not give prices in these columns.

TRUDE:—A familiar preparation for whitening the hands is made as follows: Peel some horse-chestnuts, thoroughly dry them in the oven, and then reduce them to a fine powder. Place a table-spoonful of this powder in the rinsing water whenever the hands are washed.

INQUIRER:—Relative to a French bolster read answer to "Mrs. N. W. P." elsewhere in these columns. Chiropodists' instruments can be procured from any dealer in surgical instruments. "Pediuring" is the term most generally used.

IDYL:—Choose a hat of brown Tuscan straw, and trim with *marron*-colored velvet and variegated roses.

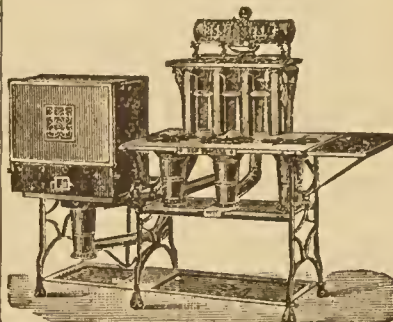


Cooking Evolution

Has kept pace with civilization.

The Wonderful
'NEW PROCESS,'

The Original
Evaporating Vapor Stove



Once, Everybody had to have This

Now, Everybody should have This.

Is the highest product of the stove-makers skill. It is a stove that lights like gas; does not smoke or smell; is absolutely safe under all circumstances; will save its price in cost of operation every month; built by the rule of strength and simplicity—will not get out of order. A stove that has simplified cooking in all its branches. Ask your stove dealer for it, or send for catalogue giving full particulars *Free*.
THE STANDARD LIGHTING CO., 205 Perkins Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.



The Pattern Cook-Book.

COMPLETE. PRACTICAL. RELIABLE.

A Comprehensive Work on the Culinary Science, Showing How to Cook Well at Small Cost, and embracing The Chemistry of Food; The Furnishing of the Kitchen; How to Choose Good Food; A Choice Collection of Standard Recipes; Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Desserts; Proper Foods for the Sick; Items of Interest in the Kitchen and Household Generally.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

Every Recipe in THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK has been thoroughly tested. The Entire Work is written in Clear, Simple and Well-Chosen English, that everybody can understand. Especial attention has been paid to the Statement of EXACT WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

If "The Pattern Cook-Book" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

ADDRESS: **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),**
7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, New York.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERBES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



Large Fur Rugs \$2.00 Each.

5 1/2 ft. long, 33 in. wide. Made from selected skins of the Japanese Angolia, they are odorless and moth proof, and have long, soft, silky fur. The colors are *Silvery White, Light Grey* and *Dark Grey*. We also have a beautiful **Glossy Black Fur Rug** at \$3.00. Same size. Comfortable, luxurious, elegant. For Parlors, Reception Halls, or Bed Rooms. Sent C. O. D. on approval if desired. *No home should be without these Rugs.*

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Carpets and Curtains explains all, and is sent **FREE**.

LAWRENCE, BUTLER & BENHAM,
72 High Street, Columbus, O.

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 recommended 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 a beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mailed free. Address, and kindly mention Magazine.

THE TOILET MASK CO.,

To be Worn Three Times in the Week.

1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

When You Want a LAMP

BUY THE "B&H"

World Renowned, and as easy to Light as Gas.

Has a Double Central Draught.



SEND FOR OUR LITTLE BOOK.

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR DEALERS.

Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.
Factories: Meriden, Conn.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MIGNON:—Long, twisted, odd-shaped combs make pretty ornaments for the hair, which may be coiled high, or braided low on the neck, as most becoming.

A. L. B.:—Tea roses and ferns would make a pretty decoration for your table. Allow rose leaves to float in the finger-bowls.

Mrs. J. C.:—Use cheese-cloth for your comfortable, and have a doubled ruffle of the material around the edge. Light-blue, pink, cream and red are pretty colors.

E. M.:—If you will send a stamp for reply by mail, we will send you a prescription for removing the spot on your face caused by a sore. The treatment is too lengthy to be given through these columns.

S. S. S. S.:—The exquisite bon bonnières shown by confectioners, small booklets of verse bound in vellum, letter openers of silver or ivory, etc., would be pretty souvenirs for a dancing club.

S. S. S.:—Select a growing plant as a graduation gift for a young man, rather than cut flowers. A rubber plant or some hardy foliage plant would be suitable.

M. F. F.:—A pretty wooden-wedding gift would be a handsomely carved salad fork and spoon of Swiss manufacture.



ON LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, 1400 Feet Above Sea Level. **NOW OPEN**

A Winter and Summer resort of peculiar environs, including separate sanitarium treatment by strictly regular physicians. **A New Principle Applied to Consumption and Diseases of Throat and Lungs.** A report of Medical Commission showing results hitherto unknown and impossible by prevailing methods, also illustrated folder and addresses of patients cured sent on application. Two weeks' stay will prove superiority over any climatic change. Personal investigation of attending physician especially invited.

Address: **STERLINGWORTH SANITARIUM, Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, NEW YORK.**

References: { C. M. DANIELS, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. G. DORR, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; JOHN DAMBACK, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. M. J. CRONYN, M. D., Dunkirk, N. Y. BOX 102. NEW YORK.

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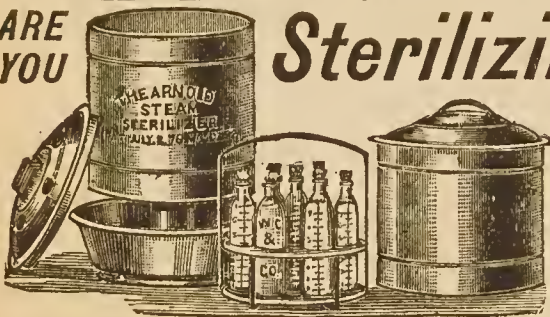
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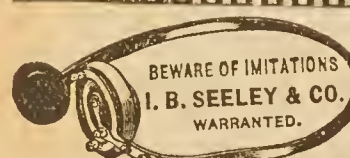
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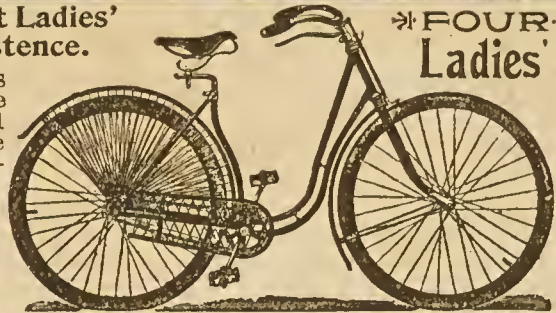
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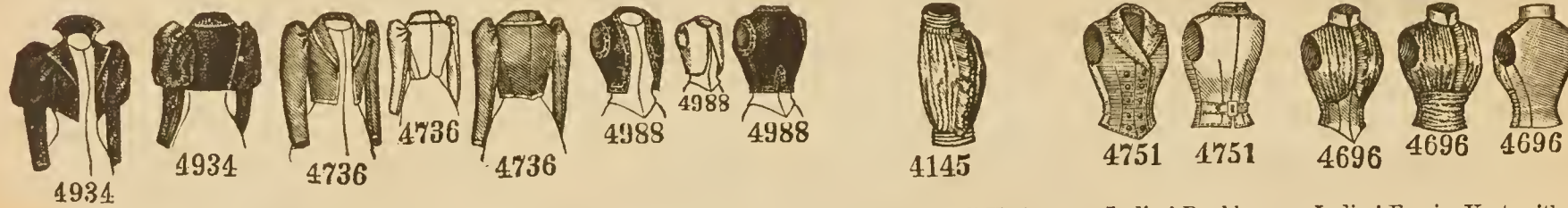
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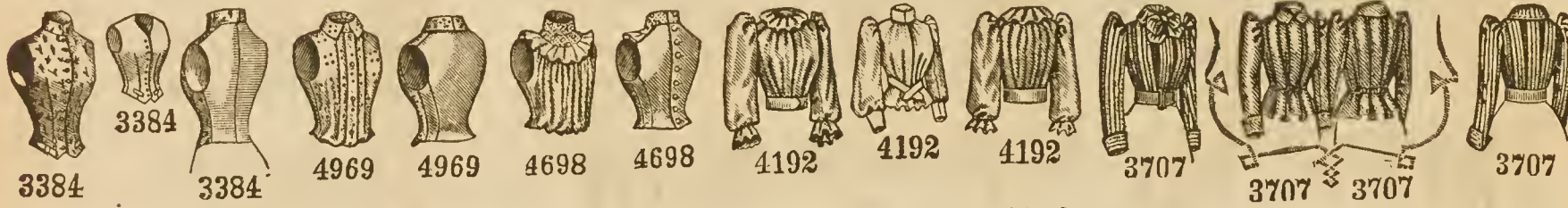
Misses' Eton Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Zouave Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

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3982 Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Back-Yoke Facing (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts. 4451 Ladies' Shirt-Blouse (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. 6029 Ladies' Blouse-Waist, with Derby Collar (Having a Fitted Lining that may be Omitted) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. 4740 Ladies' Blouse or Shirt Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. 4120 Misses' Tucked Blouse (With Fitted Body-Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



6193 Ladies' Shirred Blouse-Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. 4922 Misses' Blouse (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 3992 Ladies' Blouse Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. 3993 Misses' Blouse Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 3981 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Back-Yoke Facing (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4596 Misses' Blouse or Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 3705 Misses' Box-Plaited Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 4581 Misses' Side-Plaited Blouse (With Fitted Linings) (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts. 6040 Misses' Blouse (With Fitted Lining, which may be Omitted) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts. 4223 Misses' Blouse-Waist (With Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4984 Misses' Blouse (Known as the Vassar Blouse) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 4940 Alpine Hat for Ladies, Misses and Children (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents. 3166 Pattern for a Cap for Outdoor Sports (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts. 3637 Pattern for a Commodore Cap (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents. 2175 Cap for Outdoor Sports: 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts. 6009 Tam O' Shanter Cap (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



6168 Ladies' Empire Skirt, with Plain Side-Gore (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. 4951 Ladies' Gored Skirt (In Round Length) (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. 4893 Ladies' Skirt, with a Straight Back, and a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. 4642 Ladies' Bicycle Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 32 inches. Any size, 1s 6d. or 35 cents.



4375 Misses' and Girls' Full Skirt, with Bell Seam at the Back, and Pitted Foundation, which may be Omitted (Copyright): 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 4375 Misses' Four-Gored Skirt (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents. 2898 Misses' Five-Gored Empire Bell Skirt (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts. 6113 Misses' Empire Full Circular Bell Skirt, with Darts (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts. 6106



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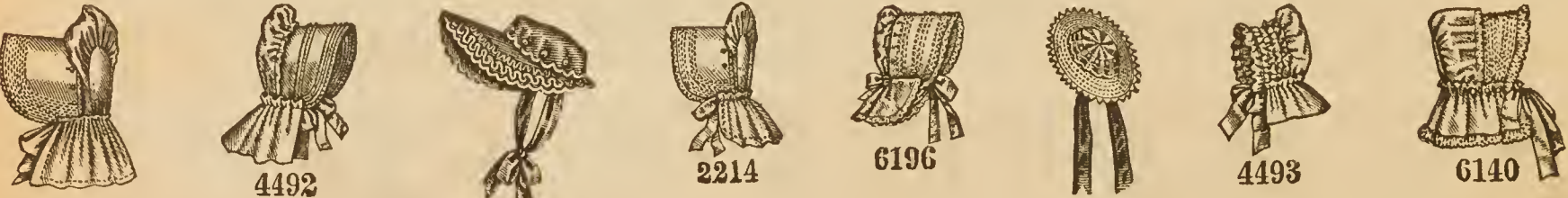
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M.:—The articles on "Forming a Library," which commenced in the DELINEATOR for August, 1892, mention works of reference, history, romance, discovery, exploration, travel, biography, classic literature, essays, metaphysics, poetry, etc.

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(Continued).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).
IGNORANCE:—Dessert knives are used for fruit-Tea-gowns are not worn after six o'clock.
Y. Z. X.:—Pretty graduation gowns are illustrated in the May DELINEATOR. Pallor generally results from imperfect circulation and an anæmic condition of the blood. Eat plentifully of eggs and of vegetables that are rich in phosphorus, and, if possible, drink claret at dinner. A gentle application of Jamaica rum and water will bring a transient color to the skin.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

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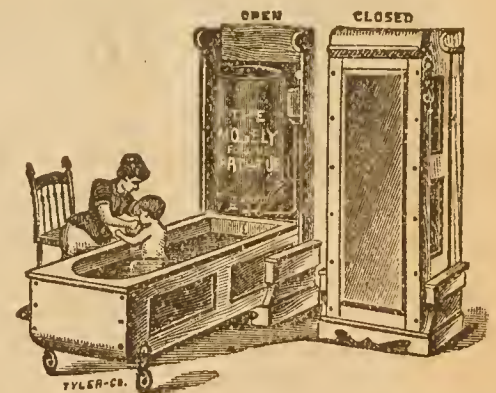
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

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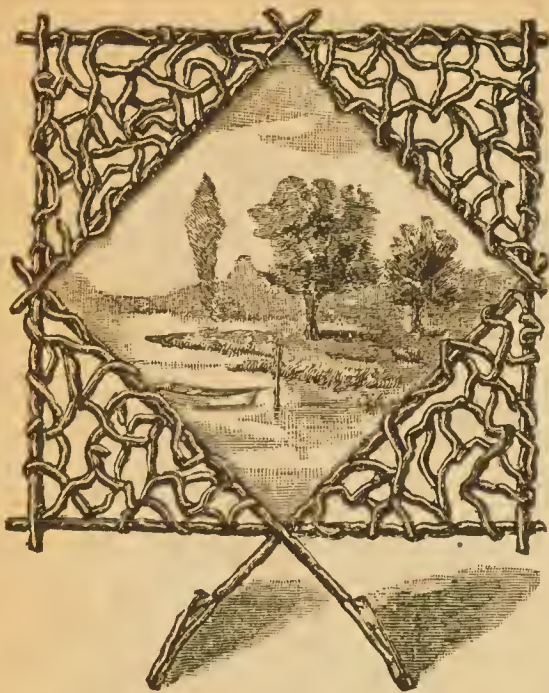
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(Continued).

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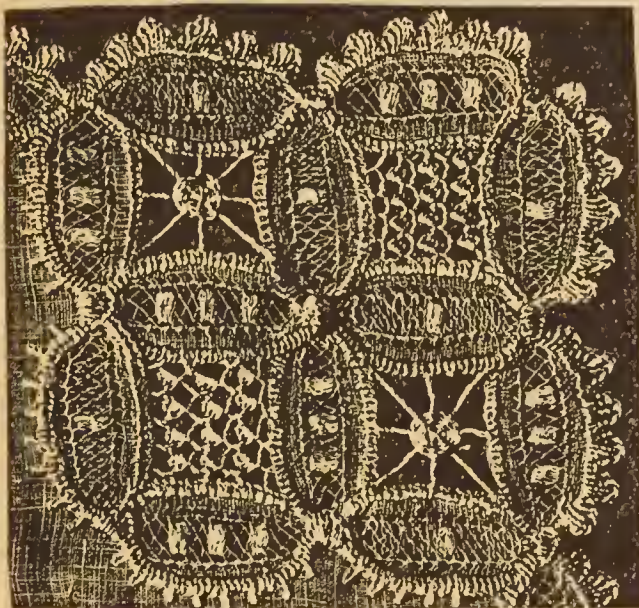
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

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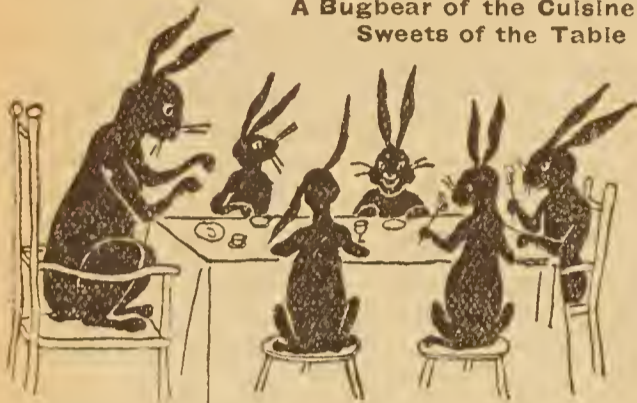


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(Continued).

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BRUNETTE—Cut your plum-colored goods by costume pattern No. 6188, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the May DELINEATOR. Make the vest of white broadcloth embroidered with gold braid, and use plum-colored velvet for the revers. A few drops of ammonia in the water used for washing and rinsing the face will remove the oily look.

BO-PEEP—Utilize your plaid silk for a serpentine waist, cutting it by pattern No. 6125, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. A pretty blouse may be shaped by pattern No. 6124, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in the April DELINEATOR.

ATHENE—Have a cape of black satin, cut by pattern No. 6183, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and is illustrated in the May DELINEATOR. Trim with hunter's-green velvet and black silk *point de Gène* lace. Cut the Empire costume by pattern No. 6154, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the May DELINEATOR.

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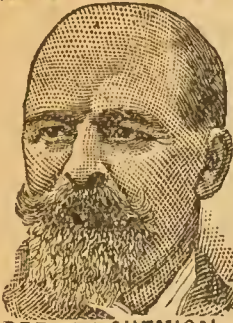


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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

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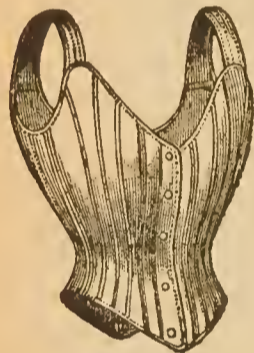
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(Continued).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

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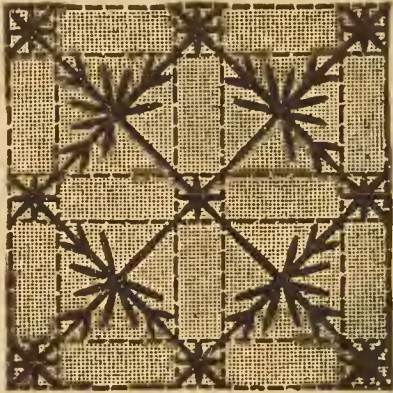
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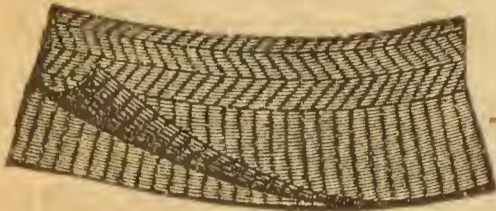
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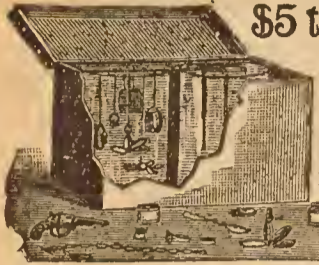
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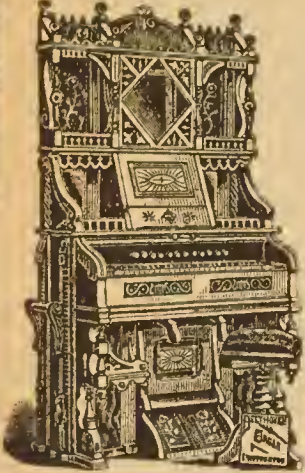
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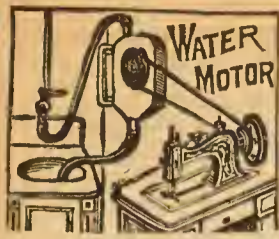
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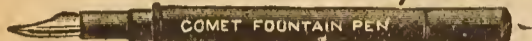
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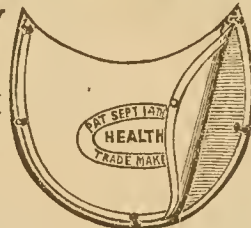
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