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Vol XLIX
No. 1

JAN 1897
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THE Delineator

A JOURNAL

of

FASHION,

CULTURE

and

FINE ARTS.



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JANUARY,

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1897.

AT THE BAYOU, A SOUTHERN LOVE STORY, BY T. C. DE LEON, IN THIS NUMBER.

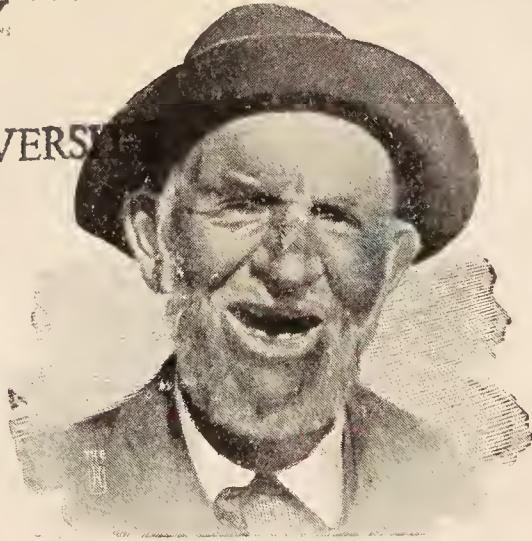
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THE DELINEATOR FOR JANUARY.

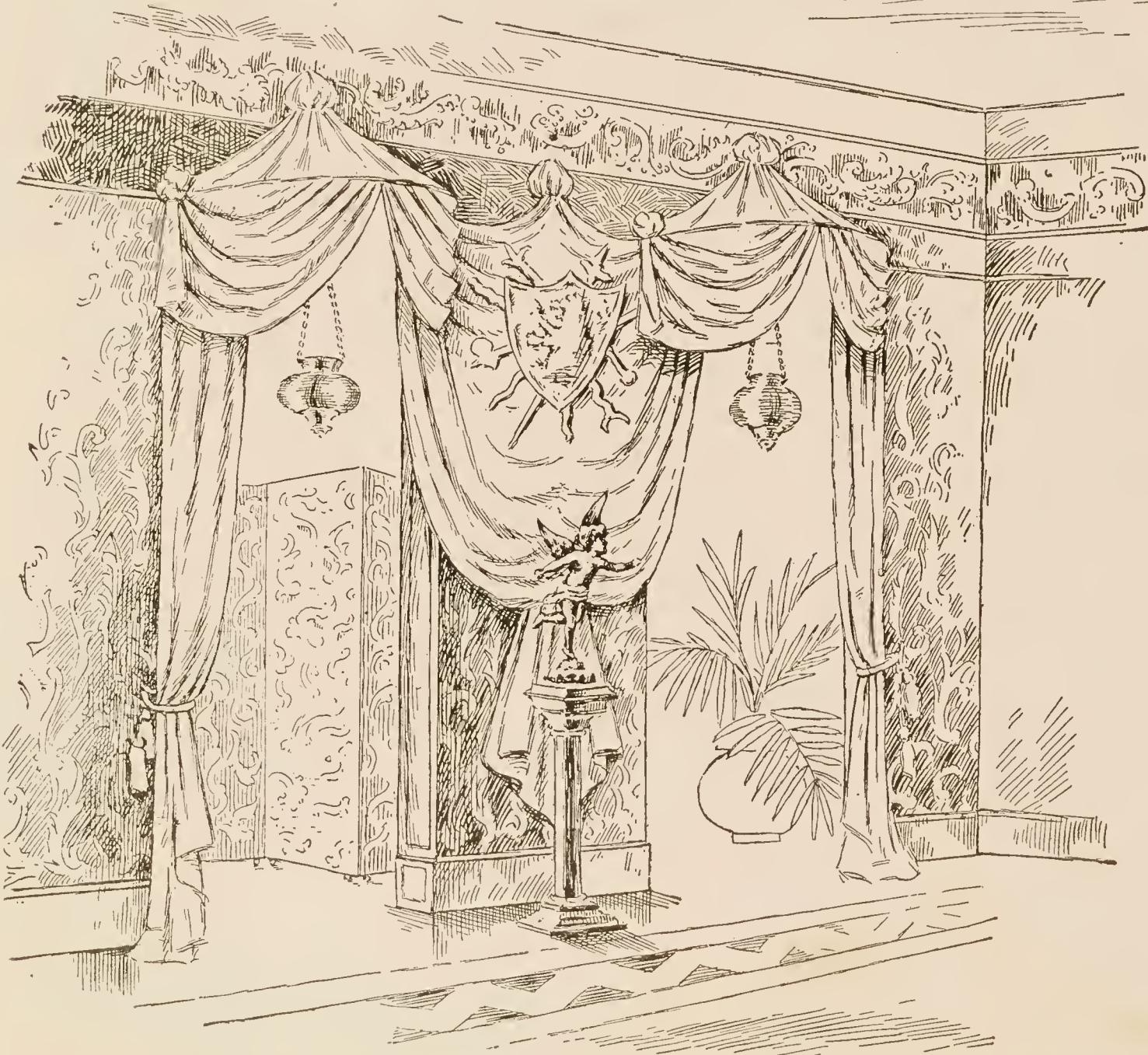
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House Furnishing and Decoration.

The artistic effect of an interior depends as largely upon the tasteful hanging of draperies as upon the disposal of the furniture. Happy results are possible even with inexpensive fabrics, now obtainable in effective patterns. A skilfully planned drapery for the entrances to a drawing-room extension is suggested in the larger drawing. The fabric used is velours, which falls naturally into the most graceful folds. A canopy is arranged above each doorway, and from the edge of each canopy is draped a festoon, rosettes being placed at the corners of the drapery and on top of the canopy. At the outer side of each doorway hangs a single curtain, which is held back near the bottom by a tassel-tipped cord. These curtains may easily be released from their cords when it is desired to draw them as they are hung by rings from poles concealed by the canopies. The wall space between the doorways is draped as shown in the engraving, an end of the velours falling below the center. A metal shield bearing a heraldic device and supplemented by mediæval arms appears effectively against this drapery background. A marble pedestal supporting a winged figure in bronze or marble is placed near the wall, so the drapery provides for it also a charming background. A Moorish lamp is hung by chains from the center of each doorway. Through one of the doorways is visible a growing plant, and through the other a tall folding screen covered with Japanese pressed-leather paper. If such a drapery were arranged in a bedroom, a mirror extending from the frieze to the wainscoting might be fitted into the panel between the doorways.

In the second engraving a luxurious Oriental corner is depicted. The seat, for which a large wooden box will answer, is simply covered with cotton Bagdad portière goods and upon it are piled cushions with various covers and colorings, subdued tones being used throughout. The drapery suggests a tent arrangement and is made of printed Japanese cotton cloth.



Metal poles bearing the Turkish crescent uphold it. The top is finished with a rosette and a second rosette is arranged at the front, a short drapery end falling below it, and below this hangs a Turkish lamp. A long silken tassel hangs from each of the poles at its juncture with the drapery. The curtains are caught back at the sides near the bottom. A Turkish coffee table, which may support a coffee service or a smoker's set, is placed conveniently in front of the divan. Such a "corner" may be arranged either in the angle of a room or against a straight wall and Oriental rugs may be used for the seat and also for a wall covering, while embroidered Bagdad hangings may furnish the drapery. The materials necessary for the making of such a corner are inexpensive and the arrangement is one easy to reproduce.



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now in the market, make it necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact that for their protection every yard of the genuine material is plainly stamped **Fibre Chamois**. Beware of these imitations and get **Fibre Chamois**, or you will be obliged

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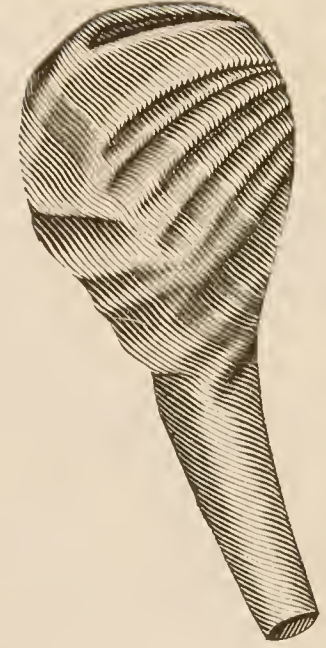
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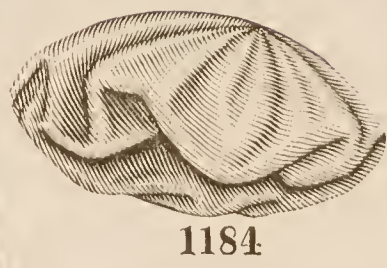
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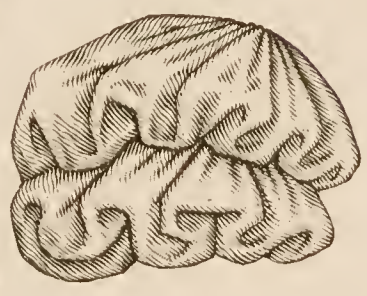
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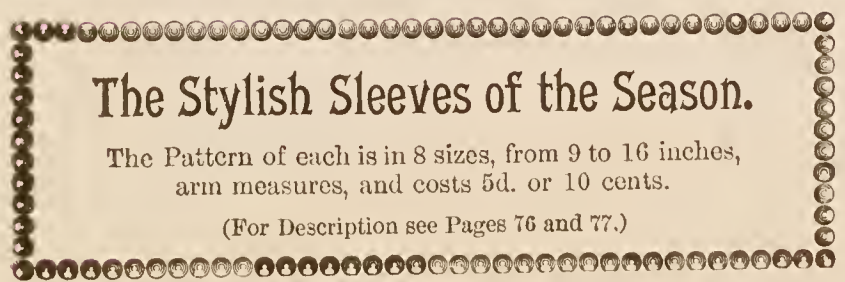


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The Stylish Sleeves of the Season.

The Pattern of each is in 8 sizes, from 9 to 16 inches, arm measures, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Pages 76 and 77.)





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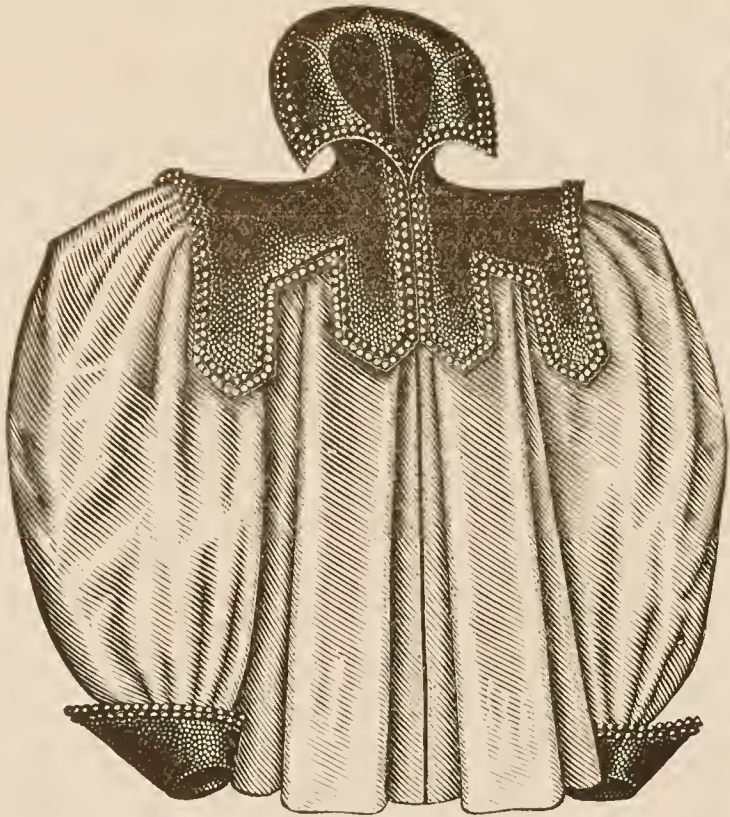
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It is a Beautiful Pamphlet.

Send 5 Cents to us, and have it mailed
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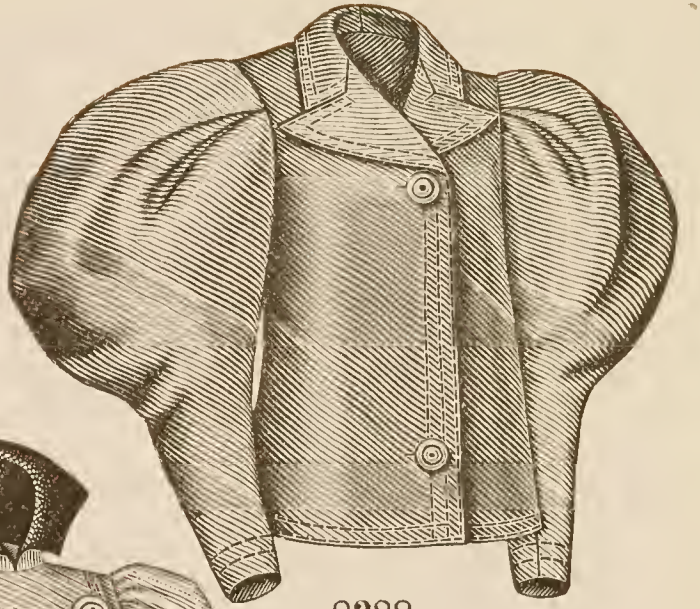
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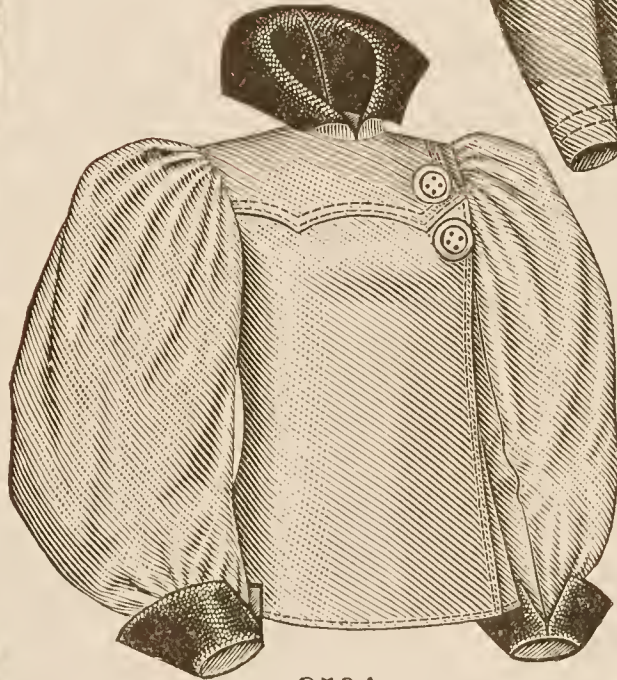
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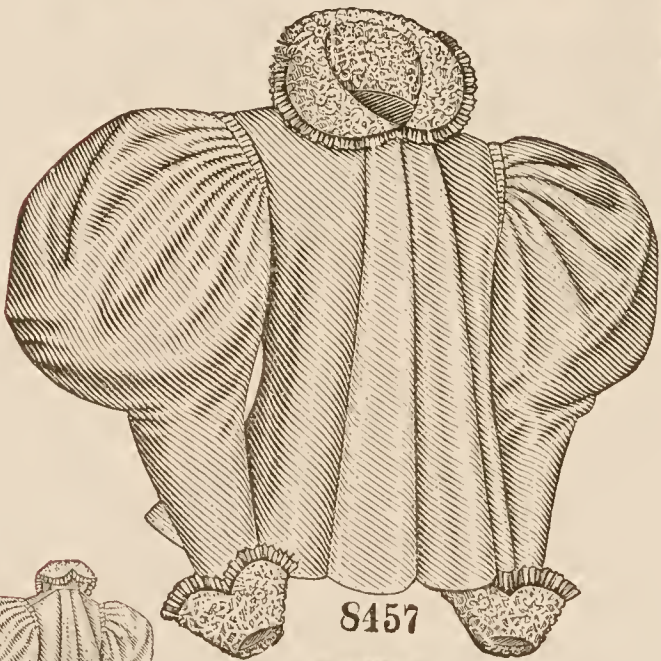
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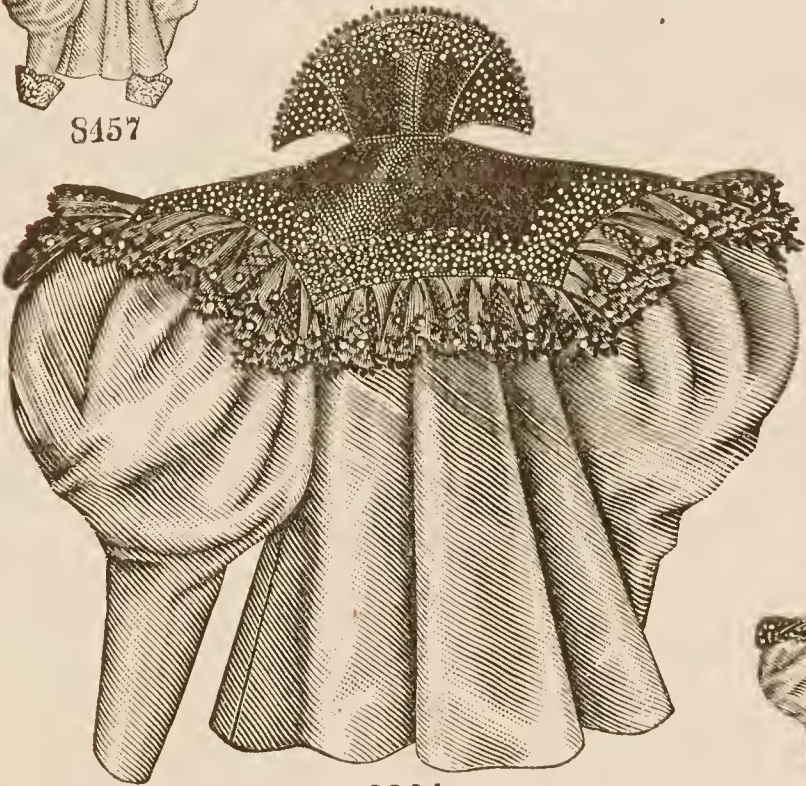
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STYLES IN EMPIRE COATS, ETC.

(For Descriptions see Pages 71 and 72.)

Reduce Your Fat!

**DR. EDISON
CURES
OBESITY!**

CORPULENCY

Cured by Dr. Edison.

**WERE FAT!
GOT THIN!
ARE WELL!**

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Compound Take Off a Pound a Day—His Scientific Obesity Bands Make Fleshy People Thin—Only Obesity Remedies That are Always Safe and Sure.

NOTE WHAT CURED FOLKS SAY.

The number of fleshy men and women who have been reduced in flesh and weight and saved from the perils of advancing cold weather by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt, Compound and Band is very large throughout the country. Many thousands would doubtless have succumbed to the dangers of the changing season had they not taken Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment in time. It has been stated by the *Western Practitioner* that "these remedies quicken and purify the blood and prevent all derangements of the stomach, heart, liver and kidneys. Dr. Edison's Obesity Fruit Salt is a delightful drink for all seasons, beneficial alike to the fat and the thin, and should be used in every family. The sudden changes of weather peculiar to our winters are dangerous to fat people, because fat people are more likely to die of pneumonia than thin people, and the advent of an early and wet spring would bring other dangers, which corpulent people should avert by the timely use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies. "DR. EDISON'S OBESITY TREATMENT will reduce a FLESHY ABDOMEN, NECK, BUST, CHIN or FACE, or SHOULDERS, or HIPS, without reduction where there is no surplus fat. THE SKIN CONTRACTS TO ITS NORMAL TENSION and covers the parts WITHOUT WRINKLES or other evidences of former enlargement. NO "TONICS," "NERVINES," "SARSAPARILLAS" OR OTHER MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY WHEN DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS AND SALT ARE USED. While they reduce obesity, they revitalize the general system and cure chronic diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys and stomach, and TAKE THE PLACE OF ALL FEMALE REMEDIES AND REGULATORS. No other Obesity Treatment was admitted at the World's Fair. What higher indorsement could Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt, Compound and Bands have?"

The portrait presented on this page is that of Harry F. Winsman, actor, vocalist and whistler, who is one of the features of the "Sidewalks of New York" Company and whose permanent address is in care of the *New York Clipper*, New York City. Mr. Winsman writes: "I became too fleshy for health, comfort and the demands of my profession, and was induced by my physician to use Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt. These remedies reduced me twenty-two (22) pounds in one month and cured me of indigestion and that feeling of fullness so painful to fleshy people. I will answer any inquiries about this treatment that may be sent me in care of the *New York Clipper* by my professional friends or others."

Write to Mrs. J. M. McKinney about her experience with Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies. She wrote as follows under date, July 5, 1896, from her residence at

Dr. Edison's Pills, Salt, Compound and Band Will Make You Thin and Well.
ONLY OBESITY REMEDIES ADMITTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Used by Fat Physicians and Prescribed by all Physicians.

Remember Dr. Edison's Treatment is Better and Cheaper than any other. We have three large stores and a Medical Department. Other "Obesity" advertisers have no stores, no offices—you can't find them personally.—This Treatment Is Equally Effective With Men and Women. Tell Your Husbands and Brothers About This.



HARRY F. WINSMAN,

Favorite Actor, Vocalist and Whistler,

Reduced by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salts.

4504 State street, Chicago: "I have been taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment one month and have been reduced in flesh and weight 33 pounds, and I have been cured of heart trouble, which manifested itself in palpitation whenever I took the least exercise. I can now exercise freely without this trouble and without any fatigue. The old painful fullness in my chest is gone, and I breathe easily and naturally, even when climbing stairs, an exercise which before I took this treatment completely exhausted me. A deranged condition of the stomach, which caused me frequent terrible headaches has been corrected by these remedies, and I have no more headache. I have been reduced from 240 pounds to 207, my figure and complexion are improved, and my general health is better than it has been for years. You may publish this if you wish, and I will reply to any questions about this treatment. My husband, Officer J. M. McKinney of the 11th Precinct, Chicago, has also been greatly reduced by this treatment."

Rev. Walter James of London, England, represents the English Methodist Church extension idea in America. He is a well proportioned man of pleasing appearance, charming manners and unquestionable Christian integrity, popular alike in church and social circles. He writes as follows concerning Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment:

"This is addressed principally to fat men and women. Fat men and women are unhealthy. They cannot be well and be too fat. There are in England several so-called obesity treatments, but there, as in America, the reliable one is Dr. Edison's by his Pills, Salt and Bands. This treatment was the only one recognized as genuine and prescribed for me by the celebrated Dr. C. Pouncefort, of London, and I took

it under his immediate supervision and was reduced by it 41 pounds in less than two months, and cured of heart and liver trouble of long standing. In addition to taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt, I wore his Obesity Band and was reduced by it in the time mentioned seven inches in measurement round the abdomen. I am recommending these remedies to all my friends who need them, both in England and the States."

Hon. Seth Wilbur writes thus from Springfield, Mass.: "in five weeks Dr. Edison's Obesity Band reduced my abdominal measurement six inches. My brother, Col. Henry H. Wilbur, of Louisville, Ky., was reduced 43 pounds in less than two months by Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound."

Note carefully the following records of flesh reduction by these remedies:

Bernard Brosterhaus, 112 Eugenie st., Chicago, Ill., (wholesale tobacco and cigars) lost 25 pounds in seven weeks.

J. M. McKinney, 4504 State street, Chicago, Ill., (city official), lost 30 pounds in forty-two days.

Mrs. Walter Davlin, Whitmore, O., lost 147 pounds in six months.

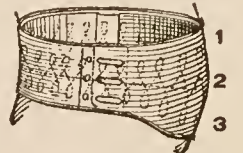
Mrs. H. Mershon, 156 S. Jackson st., Lima, O., lost 148 pounds in nine months.

C. C. Nichols, 145 Clarke st., Aurora, Ill., Grand Lecturer of Royal Arch Masonry of Illinois, reduced 36 pounds and cured of rheumatism.

Mrs. Florence Tower, 1818 N. Spalding av., Chicago, reduced 15 pounds on a partial month's treatment and cured of constipation.

PRICES.—Obesity Pills, \$1.50 a bottle; three bottles for \$4 (enough for one treatment); Obesity Fruit Salt, \$1 a bottle. If either Pills or Salt be used, not both, best effects are gained by taking the Pills. Dr. Edison's common Obesity Band is \$2.50 up to 36 inches in length, and 10 cents extra for each additional inch. His improved bands are a little more expensive. Measure as per figures on cut.

Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.



"Fat folks who want vegetable remedies in liquid form welcome Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound, and testify to the rapid and agreeable manner in which it has taken off their surplus flesh and left them thin and healthy."—Dr. Robert Lee Shradley in the *Central Medical Age*.

PRICE OF COMPOUND.—Two months' treatment, \$6, sent prepaid to all parts of the U. S.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—You are invited to address our Chicago Medical Department about your obesity or about any medical question. You will be answered carefully and without charge. Describe your case and send for obesity literature.

ARE YOU RUPTURED? Many fleshy people are. Rupture cured without pain or detention from business by Loring & Co.'s Medical Department. Age is no barrier. Men, women and children are cured with equal certainty. Not one dollar asked for until cure is complete. Permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. A treatment which has stood the test of time and is endorsed by physicians. Send for particulars.

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LORING & CO., DEPT. 119. No. 42 WEST 22d STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
No. 3 HAMILTON PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

Get this out and keep it and send for our New 24-Col. Paper "How to Cure Obesity." No. 115 STATE ST., CHICAGO ILL.



FIGURE NO. F.G. 1.



FIGURE NO. F.G. 3



FIGURE NO. F.G. 5.



FIGURE NO. F.G. 2.



FIGURE NO. F.G. 4.



FIGURE NO. F.G. 6.

**STYLISH
FUR GARMENTS**
(For Descriptions see Page 72.)

Try These Delicious Recipes.

Quaker Oats with Apples. Core an apple for each dish of Quaker Oats Porridge; peel and fill the center with sugar and a little cin-
namon. Then bake the apples—when ready to use place an apple in the center of each individual saucer of Porridge, and serve with sugar and cream.

Any kind of fresh or baked fruit can be used in the same way as apples.

Quaker Oats Fried Pudding.

Take the cold Breakfast Porridge, cut into slices, dip into egg and fry on the griddle like Indian Pudding or hominy, and serve with butter or syrup.

Quaker Oats Pudding, Baked or Steamed.

To two cups Quaker Oats Porridge, add the yolks of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, some grated lemon or

other flavoring, and finally, the well beaten whites of the eggs. Bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven, or, if preferred, steam one hour. Serve hot with sauce, cream and sugar, or raspberry or strawberry syrup.

Quaker Oats for Infants.

Boil one cup Quaker Oats in two quarts of water for half an hour, strain through a sieve and sweeten to taste.

Quaker Oats in the form of porridge is "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."



Qual. A,
5 cents per pair.

Qual. AA,
8 cents per pair.

THE EUREKA DRESS PAD,

Qual. 1, 15c. per pair.

after several years test among the trade and dressmakers, has earned a favorable reputation for itself.

On Sample Orders By Mail Add Postage.

It takes up the Lateral Crease which forms across the bust, due to stretch of the goods or faulty figure; is indiscernible and makes the garment set perfectly

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THE EUREKA HIP PAD,

endorsed by all First Class Dressmakers, gives a perfect set to the skirt across the hips.



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EUREKA COAT PAD CO.,

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Hip Pad, 15 cents per pair. Payson and Eagle Sts., Baltimore, Md.

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Spices,
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Each and every article of the choicest kind, full weight and of full strength and flavor. **Gold Medals and Diplomas** awarded at Columbian Exposition to each article exhibited for **Superiority to all others.** These articles cannot be excelled, and we challenge comparison with any goods sold.

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Figure No. 1 X.



Figure No. 2 X.

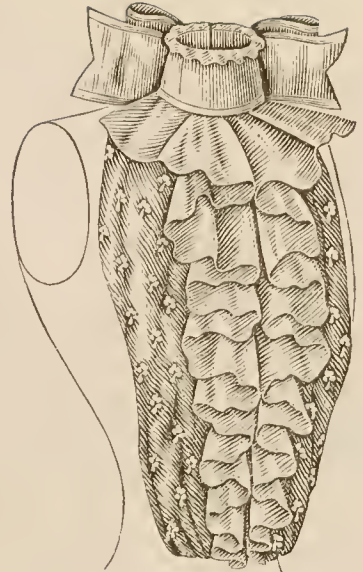


Figure No. 4 X.

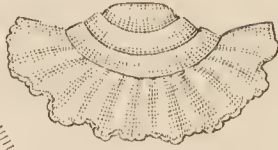


Figure No. 3 X.



Figure No. 5 X.



Figure No. 6 X.



Figure No. 8 X.



Figure No. 7 X.

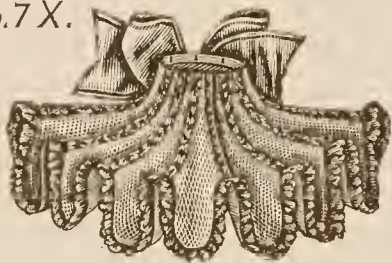


Figure No. 9 X.

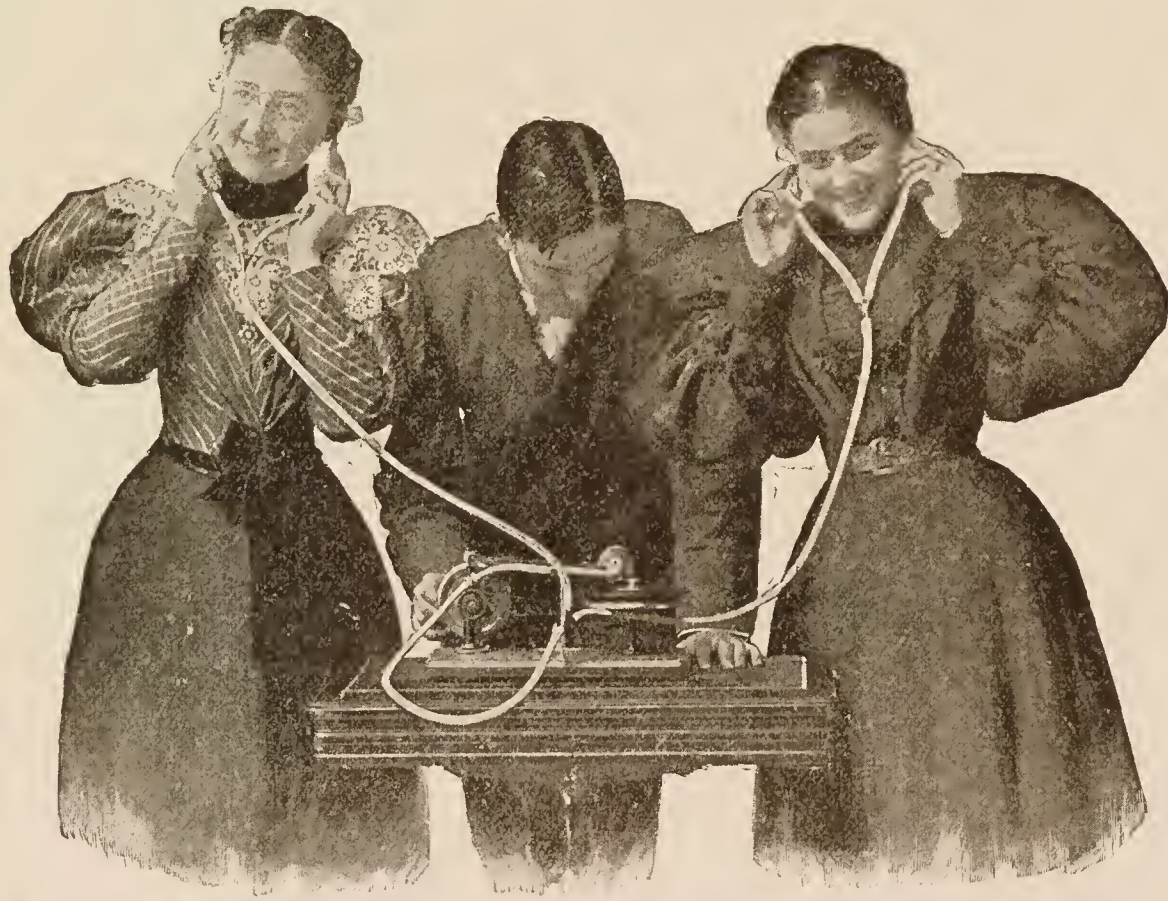


Figure No. 10 X.

Stylish Lingerie

(For Descriptions see Pages 63 and 64.)

A TALKING MACHINE for the Family at so low a price that it is brought within the purchasing power of everybody, is one of the latest achievements of scientific invention.



The BERLINER GRAMOPHONE

Talks distinctly, sings every song with expression, plays the piano, cornet, banjo and, in fact, every musical instrument with precision and pleasing effect. The plate called 'The Morning on the Farm' gives a perfect reproduction of the lowing of cattle, crowing of the rooster, the call of the hawk, the neigh of the horse, the bleating of the sheep, and, in fact, every sound which is familiar to the farmyard. The records are endless in variety, including nearly every song you are acquainted with. Accompanying illustration shows the machine operated with hearing tubes for two people; these go with every machine. Extra hearing tubes, so that any number of people may hear, are furnished at 75 cts. extra for each person. Two records are included with every machine. Extra records 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per dozen.

All for \$10.—**OUTFIT**—The outfit includes Talking Machine, Style 7½, provided with revolving table covered with felt, fly-wheel so balanced as to turn evenly and arm which holds the sound-box with reproducing diaphragm, rubber tubes as described above. Box of 100 needles all nicely packed in a box and sent express prepaid to any express office in the United States upon receipt of price. *Send money by Postal-Note, Express Money-Order or New York Draft.*

SPECIAL OFFER.—With each Machine ordered before January 20th we will include an Amplifying Horn. For sale by all Music Dealers. Send for Catalogue—**FREE**, of course.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, 874 X Broadway, New York City.

We Will Send Every Lady Free

Our complete catalogue No. 37, showing 200 of the latest *Fall and Winter Styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Furs* together with samples of cloths. The garments illustrated herewith are worth double what we ask and are samples of our this season's offerings. We are an exclusive cloak and fur house, manufacture everything ourselves and sell at wholesale, thereby saving you the retailers' profit. Send for Catalogue and samples today.

No. 221, CLOTH CAPE, only \$5.75 worth \$12.00. Made of the very best black Kersey. Has velvet inlaid collar; heavily stiched with silk; immense sweep. Finest workmanship throughout.

No. 310, PLUSH CAPE, \$7.50; worth every cent of \$15.00. The Plush is of the finest grade. Best Thibet Fur edging, heavy black Soutache and jet braid. Lined throughout with changeable or plain silk. Immense sweep. 24 inches long.

No. 227, CLOTH CAPE, \$6.50, worth \$11.00. Of high grade black Beaver. Genuine black Thibet Fur edging. Silk facing; immense sweep; 30 inches long.

No. 127, CLOTH JACKET, only \$9.50, worth \$15.00. Magnificent quality black Kersey, with straps as illustrated. Large and small pearl buttons in front. 25 inches long: custom workmanship.

No. 110, LADIES' JACKET, \$5.00, worth \$9.00. High grade black Beaver. Deep storm collar, large buttons with 16 small pearl ones in front. Nicest style. 25 inches long. Also in navy blue.

No. 700, BLACK FIGURED MOHAIR SKIRT, \$1.75, worth \$3.00. Lined throughout, velvet binding. Nearly four yards wide.



EDWARD B. GROSSMAN & Co
178 STATE ST. CHICAGO.

The FINEARTIST

VOL. XLIX.

January, 1897.

No. 1.

ILLUSTRATION AND DESCRIPTION OF A HANDSOME COAT FOR WINTER WEAR.

FIGURE No. 87 W.
—This illustrates a Ladies' coat.

The pattern, which is No. 8834 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 35 of this publication.

This coat is altogether new in shape and effect; it is here pictured made of biscuit cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts appear loose, yet they are each fitted at the top by a seam extending from the neck to the bust, where extra width is allowed and underfolded in a box-plait that gives the effect of a broad box-plait at the center of the front on the outside. They lap broadly, the closing is made invisibly and pointed straps of the cloth are tacked over each seam at the bust and a little above, small buttons being fastened over the ends of the straps. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam render the adjustment at the sides and back comfortably close, and extra widths allowed below the waist-line of the middle three seams and underfolded in box-plaits increase the stylish effect. The sleeves display but moderate fulness at the top, which is collected in forward and backward turning plaits; the adjustment on the forearm is stylishly close and roll-up flaring cuffs of round outline complete the wrists. A turn-down military collar forms the



FIGURE No. 87 W.—This illustrates LADIES' COAT.—The pattern is No. 8834, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

stylish neck-completion.

The smartest coats are made of faced cloth, broadcloth or fancy mixed coating in neutral tints and there is a substantial quality as well as a fascinating grace in their shaping and effect, so protective and appropriate are they for the season of varying winds. High collars that insure warmth are features. Their sleeves are no longer huge in size but cling comfortably to the arm below the elbow, and fur on the collar and the cuffs gives the Wintry touch acceptable to many people. For dressy wear a coat may be copied from this in velvet, either black or colored. Elaborate passementerie, heavily jetted, is used extensively for decoration, but it requires a refined taste to direct its disposal lest the effect be too theatrical. Made of any of these materials the coat is appropriate for wear at the theatre, opera or at any social function where the wrap or coat is not discarded. Ladies with slender figures do well to adopt this admirable style, for its flowing lines in front are becoming and graceful, while the well fitted back insures perfect trimness and displays the curves of the figure. The mode may be worn with any style of skirt, whether of silk, cloth or wool, and whether untrimmed or decorated with fur or with jetted bands. The green felt hat is stylishly adorned with feathers and changeable ribbon.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATES 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

FIGURE D1.—LADIES' VISITING COSTUME.

FIGURE D1.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8845 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 27 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The combination and decoration of this costume emphasize the new and popular ideas of its arrangement. Golden-brown broadcloth, yellow satin and brown velvet are here united in its development, and lace insertion and fur bands form an artistic decoration. The basque-waist has a broad, seamless back, with a plait extending from the shoulder to the lower edge at each side, and under-arm gores separate it from jacket fronts that may have square or rounding lower front corners. The jacket fronts open over full fronts that have an applied box-plait at the center, and a well fitted lining closed in front insures a trim appearance to the waist. A girdle belt surrounds the waist, and smooth, pointed epaulettes of velvet droop over the one-seam sleeves, which display the short puff effect at the top and the close adjustment below. The wrists are completed with fancy cuffs of velvet. The collar separates and flares becomingly at the center of the front and back; the sections are joined to a high band, which is encircled by a band of insertion terminating in a bow at the back.

The seven-gored skirt is plaited at the back and fits smoothly at the top in front and at the sides. Deep flute-like folds appear at the back and shallower flutes break forth at the sides below the hips. Two spaced bands of fur decorate the lower edge.

The fancy muff, which is made of velvet and matches the costume, is elaborately trimmed with lace edging and fur. It is shaped by pattern No. 1214, which is in one size, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

The partiality for cloth in neutral tints and in soft, fine qualities is very noticeable this season and fur is an important element in its decoration.

The velvet hat is stylishly decorated with yellow chiffon, a velvet rose, ostrich plumes and an aigrette.

FIGURE D2.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.

FIGURE D2.—This consists of a Ladies' zouave or bolero jacket, basque-waist and skirt. The jacket, which is No. 8824 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 47. The basque-waist, which is No. 8713 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may again be seen on its accompanying label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8756 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its label.

A Frenchy combination of colors and a union of rich materials

is shown in this toilette, which presents a dainty zouave or bolero jacket of blue velvet, with ermine for the lapel and collar facings, a basque-waist of violet velvet and changeable violet silk, and a skirt of novelty wool goods repeating these different colors and insuring a harmonious whole. The basque-waist permits of some practical variations, as it may be closed at the back or at the left side, and may have a deep or shallow Empire girdle, as well as a high or low neck and full-length or short puff sleeves. The coat-shaped sleeves have short, flaring puffs at the top and are completed at the wrists with drooping frills of lace edging.

The fronts of the sleeveless jacket round gracefully below the bust and are extended to form the lapels and high fancy collar, which are rendered doubly effective by the ermine facing.

The circular bell skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back; its smooth effect over the hips is due to darts and it flares toward the bottom and ripples at the sides and back.

Although velvet is a marked favorite for Winter wear, it is, as a rule, introduced as an accessory, such as a dainty bolero jacket or a girdle belt. The suggestions for its use in this toilette are excellent. The materials appropriate for the construction of the toilette are legion, for it invites the use of stately silks, broadcloth, silk-and-wool mixtures, velvet, zibeline, novelty goods and a long list of Winter fabrics and its possibilities for a combination are charming.

The felt hat is *chic*, the wide-spread Impeyan wings shading brilliantly in many tones, while a jewelled buckle gives a highly ornate touch to the center of the front between the wings.



BACK VIEWS OF STYLES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATE 1.

FIGURE D3.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE D3.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8849 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30

cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in five views on page 36 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8807 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.

A double-breasted, close-fitting jacket and a graceful skirt combine to form this dressy toilette and the materials used are well calculated to display the stylish features of both garments. Gray faced cloth is here pictured in the jacket, which has an ornate finish of self strappings, and rich brocaded silk is represented in the skirt. The fronts of the jacket are accurately fitted by single bust darts and are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted style, the closing being made at the top and bottom with two buttons and button-holes and between with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The adjustment at the sides and back is fashionably close. At the neck is a Marie Stuart collar that is pointed at the upper corners and at the seams and rolls and flares stylishly. The one-seam sleeves fit closely on the forearm and stand out in short puff effect at the top.

The skirt is free from exaggeration, consisting of seven gores which are shaped gracefully. It may be plaited or gathered at the back, flares toward the foot and ripples stylishly at the sides.

One of the most trim and natty outer garments of the season is seen at this figure; it is suitable for fur, cloth, velvet, whipcord and the host of fashionable materials appropriate for jackets. Any suitable fabric may be used for the skirt.

The hat is a pleasing example of the high crown variety and bears with grace the drooping bird-of-paradise aigrettes, the ostrich plumes and softly-knotted velvet.

FIGURE D 4.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 4.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8848 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 36 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8735 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

This toilette, which is here made of silk velvet in one of the new red tints, shows refinement of taste in material, coloring and decoration, iridescent frogs and chinchilla fur giving contrast and wintry effect. The toilette consists of a single-breasted jacket and a nine-gored skirt. The most commendable feature of the jacket is its great precision of fit, every line being symmetrical and comfortably adjusted to the figure. The Marie Stuart collar and diminished style of sleeve are indicative of the latest trend of Fashion. The collar is of chinchilla and animal heads and tails at the throat give a *chic* air. The sleeves have the short puff effect at the top and a band of chinchilla at the wrist gives a neat finish.

For velvet the nine-gored skirt is highly commended; it falls in graceful ripples at the sides and back and flares pleasingly in front.

Rich velvet, broadcloth, silk, Venetian cloth—new and handsome for refined and elegant walking toilettes—rough camel's-hair, velours and numerous novelties will make up handsomely in this style.

The French felt hat is artistically trimmed with velvet-edged, corn-colored ribbon and an aigrette and plume give the finishing touch. The muff is in harmony with the hat in color, and its decoration accords with the toilette.

FIGURE D 5.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 5.—This consists of a Ladies' cape and costume. The cape pattern, which is No. 8825 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 33. The costume pattern, which is No. 8794 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 again on its label.

A favored new style of cape is here shown made of velvet, with Astrakhan for the inside of the collar and Astrakhan

bands and fur tails for trimming. The costume is composed of a cloth skirt and silk waist and bands of Astrakhan ornament it. The cape is fitted by darts on the shoulders and its circular shaping causes it to fall in graceful, flute-like folds below. The pattern provides for two lengths and for a removable hood. A handsome gored collar has the seams left open a short distance from the top to produce a tab effect; it may stand protectively about the throat or be rolled over half its depth.

The costume consists of a fancy waist and a five-gored skirt. The skirt shows a smooth effect at the top across the front and sides and is gathered at the back to hang in graceful folds. It expands in flute-like folds below the hips and flares gracefully toward the foot.

The capes for Winter are handsome and varied and this style is highly popular, having the high gored collar and ripple effect so becoming. Velvet, silk, seal-plush, cloth and fancy cloakings are made up in this style and mink, otter, sable, chinchilla or Astrakhan bands are used as decoration. The muff carried generally matches the fur trimming. The costume may be made of cloth, cheviot, silk, etc., decorated with braid or fur.

The velvet hat is profusely decorated with silk and plumes.

FIGURE D 6.—LADIES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 6.—This consists of a Ladies' yoke-waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 8843 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 44. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8854 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 49.

A rich combination and an artistic arrangement of materials and trimmings is here presented, velvet and silk in a harmonious color union being charmingly increased in beauty of effect by the lavish decoration of jet and the lace frills at the collar and wrists. The waist is arranged over an accurately fitted, high-necked lining closed at the center of the front and may be made with a high or a fancy low neck and with full-length

or short mushroom-puff sleeves. The smooth yoke above its full fronts closes at the left shoulder and is shaped to form three points at the lower edge both front and back. The sleeves represent a popular style, being adjusted closely to the arm from the wrist to well above the elbow, where the short mushroom puff spreads gracefully. A frill of lace rises gracefully from the top of the standing collar at the back and sides. A softly wrinkled girdle with frill-finished ends surrounds the waist and is fastened in front.

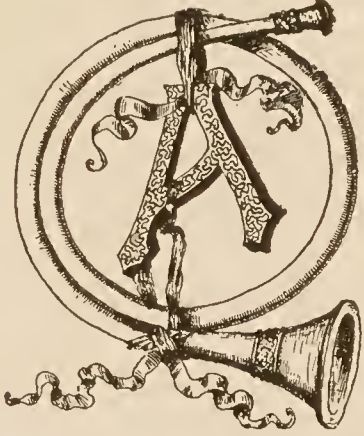
The six-gored skirt flares at the bottom, is smooth fitting at the top and may be gathered or plaited at the back.

The prominent features of this toilette are clearly illustrated and show the tendency of the late modes to diminished sleeves, the severity of the close-fitting type being broken by the novel mushroom puff. The yoke is becoming and stylish and the girdle is a charming accessory. Silk and velvet, cloth and velvet, two shades and qualities of silk and two colors in wool goods may be tastefully united. Any decoration in harmony with the materials and appropriate for the special uses for which the toilette is intended may be employed.



BACK VIEWS OF STYLES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATE 2.

Fashions of To-Day.



CAPE of correct length ripples only to the hips and counts among its attractions a hood and a battlemented collar.

Capes are rather shorter than they have been.

Both jacket and bodice sleeves are growing less voluminous.

A new single-breasted jacket fits with the precision of a basque.

The dignified Marie Stuart, the smart cavalier and the formal 'choker' collars are equally favored for both the single-breasted jacket and a *chic* double-breasted top-garment.

Three-quarter length coats rival short jackets. The skirts of such coats, whether made with or without coat-laps, undulate about the figure and have but a moderate sweep.

The double-breasted fronts in some coats are made with the conventional lapel collar, while in others they are closed to the throat.

In a short coat a striking contrast results from the union of a close back with a loose, flowing front made with plaited fulness, which above the bust is uniquely held in place with short straps.

The jacket idea is variously expressed in basques. In a jacket-waist a shirred vest encircled with a crush girdle and sleeves with double mushroom puffs combine to produce a basque effect. The collar of this jacket is ingeniously formed into jabots in front, adding to the ornamental effect of the garment.

The fulness is drawn to the center of the front in a simply fashioned basque, and the sleeves, though of the leg-o'-mutton type, look more like exaggerated coat sleeves.

Mousquetaire sleeves with butterfly puffs, a crush girdle and very short bolero fronts combine to create a happy effect in a new basque-waist.

A compromise between a jacket and a basque is effected

in a bodice with a trim vest framed partially by fancy lapels, a rolled collar with a pointed back emphasizing the original character of the mode.

In another basque full fronts that overhang a deep crush girdle appear between Eton fronts.

Very severe and tailor-like is a round basque with a military turn-down collar and applied plaits that are pointed at the ends.

A very high rolling collar is cut in one with the fronts of an Eton jacket, greatly improving its effect. Jacket lapels and a fancy collar are interesting features of a bolero jacket.

The backs of bolero jackets are shaped both with straight and notched edges.

Jacket fronts and backs as adjuncts for a full basque are an innovation and the effect is equally pleasing whether the basque be made with a high or a low neck.

Oblong revers roll back from the jacket fronts of a basque with a box-plaited back-skirt.

A skirt expands in box-plaits instead of flutes.

An attractive feature of a bias basque-waist having a seamless back and a very full front is a crush collar with a trio of overhanging tabs.

The shirt-waist has developed new features in a bluntly pointed yoke for the back and full fronts with box-plaits stitched down for a short distance below the collar.

Most basques are short. The postilion, however, is an exception which receives favorable recognition among women of generous proportions.

A deep collar with a sailor back and pointed fronts is a pleasing feature of a tea-jacket.

A blouse suggestion is conveyed by the fanciful fronts of a basque belonging to a costume with a seven-gored skirt.

The fulness in skirts is more and more drawn to the back in plaits and gathers.

Sleeves are varied by all sorts of puffs on the shoulders and by fanciful wrist arrangements.

Mushroom puffs are a feature of mousquetaire sleeves with pointed wrists. Butterfly puffs top a smooth sleeve also finished in Venetian style.



FIGURE No. 88 W.—This illustrates LADIES' BIAS BASQUE-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8855, price 1s. or 25 cents.—(For Description see Page 25.)



D 5.

Street Toilette.
DESCRIBED ON PAGE 19.

The Delineator.

January, 1897.





D 6.

Reception Toilette.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 19.

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FIGURE NO. 88 W.—LADIES' BIAS
BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 20.)

FIGURE NO. 88 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8855 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again illustrated on page 43.

This bias waist is an attractive mode that displays checks and plaids to excellent advantage. Green plaid silk, plain green velvet and cream silk were here united. The back is seamless and perfectly smooth-fitting, while the fronts have fulness prettily disposed at the shoulders and neck by gathers and drawn to the center at the lower edge by shirrings. A trim adjustment is given by a well-fitted body-lining closed, like the waist, in front. A smooth girdle-belt closed at the left side encircles the waist and a bow of cream ribbon is tacked to it at the left side. Three square tabs of cream silk flare over a velvet crush stock covering the standing collar. Gilt buttons in groups of three are set along the closing edges, and lace points arranged all round at the top enhance the dressiness of the mode. Buttons also decorate the stylish sleeves, which puff out at the top to give desirable breadth, but are close below, plaits at the elbow on the under side giving a comfortable adjustment.

Suitable patterns for this waist can be found in many weaves. French poplins in checks are stylish and silks can be had in plaids of fancy or clan colors. Trimming may be added in moderation, with good effect.

FIGURE NO. 89 W.—LADIES' PROMEN-
ADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 89 W.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8842 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 40 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8807 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

Venetian cloth in mixed colors and dark velvet were here selected to make this toilette and velvet, fur and silk cord ornaments provide seasonable decoration. The basque is pointed at the center of the front, is gracefully arched over the hips and has a narrow postilion back. It is equally desirable for stout or slender figures, the fitting being accomplished by double bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores, and a center seam that ends above coat-laps; the side-back seams disappear under coat-plaits. The closing is made diagonally from the left shoulder to the lower edge, the front edge of the overlapping front shaping three scollops above the bust. The one-seam sleeves have fulness at the top drawn in close gathers and the adjustment below is fashionably close, a wrist decoration con-

sisting of a band of velvet edged with fur completing the sleeves stylishly. The standing collar is decorated top and bottom



FIGURE NO. 89 W.—This illustrates LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Postilion Basque No. 8842, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Seven-Gored Skirt No. 8807, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

with fur and all the free edges of the basque are similarly adorned. Three silk cord ornaments are arranged on the front above the bust.

The seven-gored skirt may be plaited or gathered at the back; it ripples slightly at the sides and deeply at the back and flares stylishly. It is decorated at the bottom with a band of velvet fancifully shaped at the top, where it is outlined with a band of fur; silk cord ornaments matching those on the basque front are placed over the side and side-front seams.

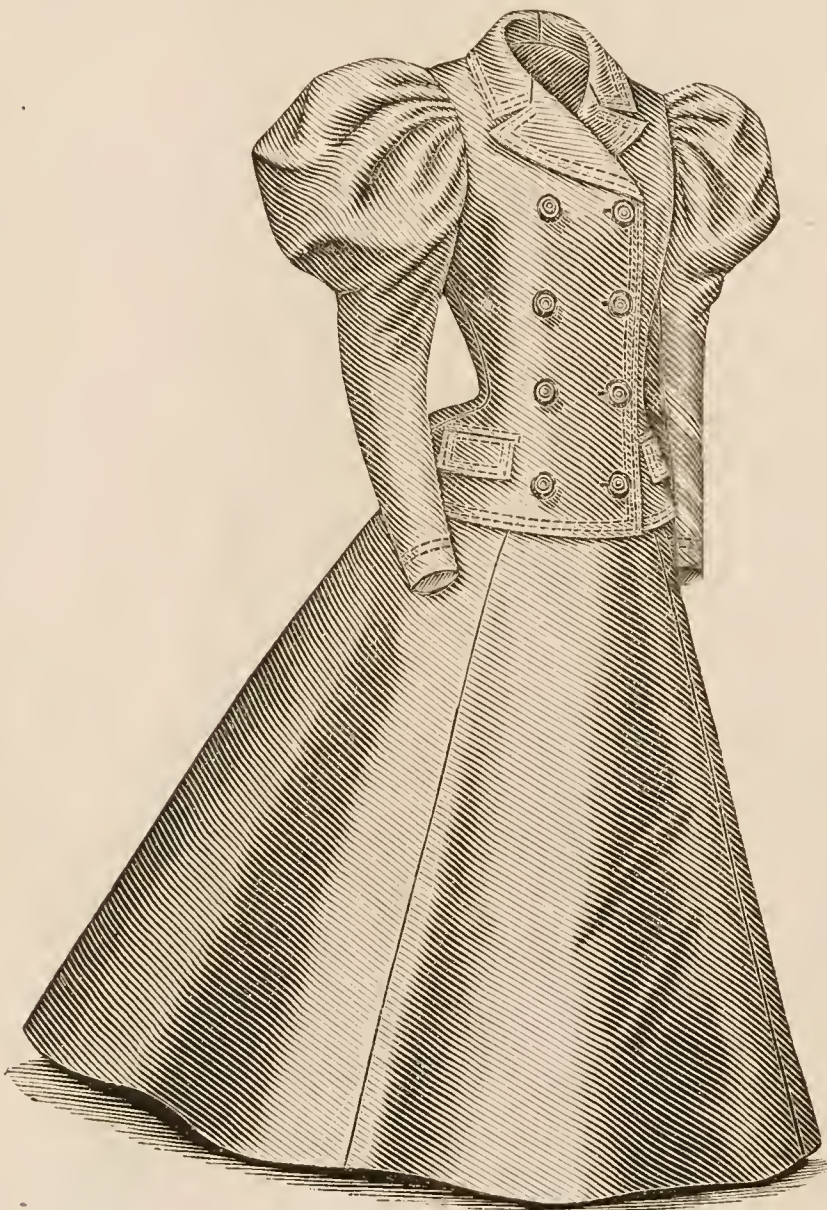
For carriage, visiting, promenade and theatre wear dressy toilettes are made of cloth united with velvet or decorated with silk or velvet. A dainty touch may be given by a ribbon stock supplementing such ornamentation as fur, jetted bands or braid.

The velvet hat is elaborately adorned with plumes and rosettes.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8861.—This is a trim and serviceable costume and its development in brown cloth with a finish of machine-stitching

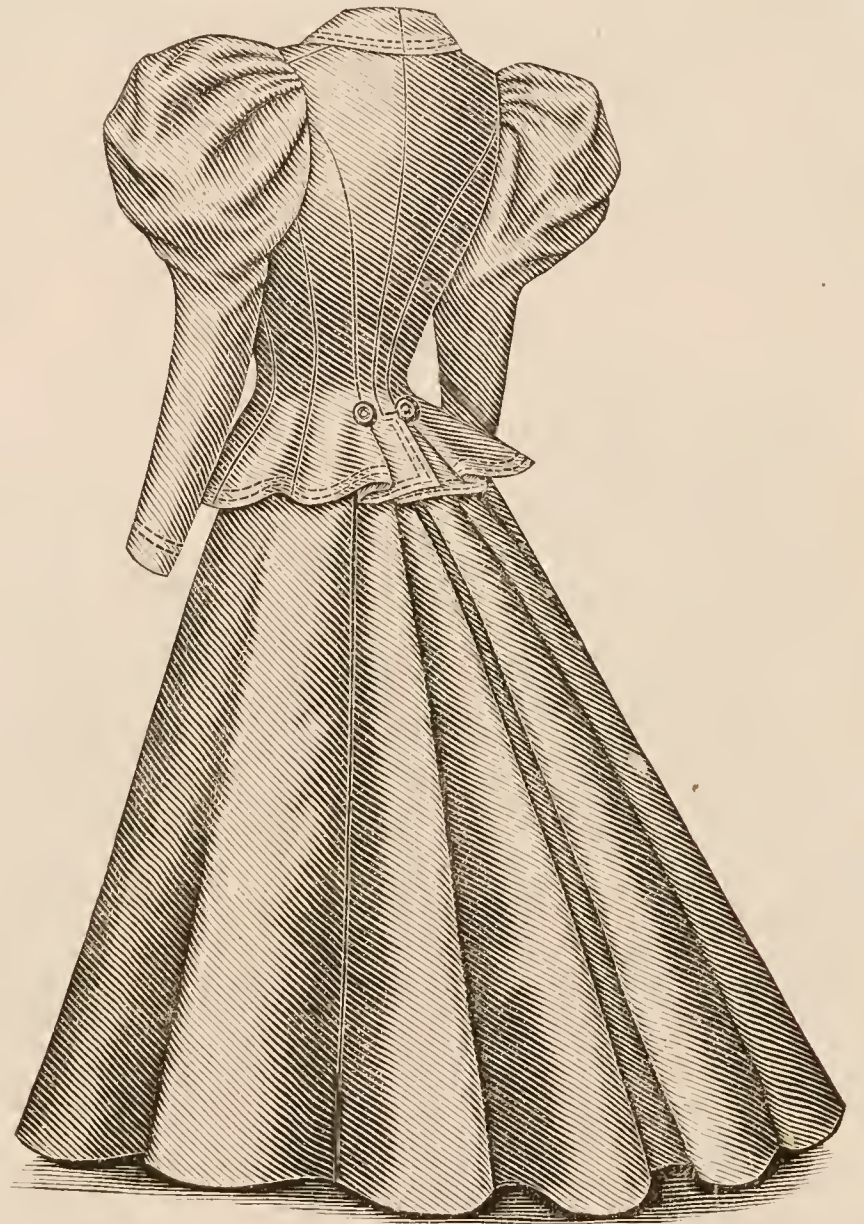


8861

Side-Front View.

at the top of the front and sides. Graceful ripples break forth below the hips and deeper folds appear at the back. The skirt flares stylishly at the bottom and measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. A belt completes the top and the placket is made above the center seam.

Costumes of this kind are made of cheviot, corduroy, serge, whipcord and many novelty goods that show beautiful blendings of color that are not too bright to be durable and refined. The



8861

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see this Page.)

finish is generally machine-stitching, although braid is sometimes used when a particularly dressy effect is desired.

We have pattern No. 8861 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume calls for nine yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

is especially pleasing. The jacket is to be worn over a waist, blouse or shirt-waist and is unusually chic. The fitting at the sides and back is accomplished by a center seam and side-back and under-arm gores; coat-laps are formed below the center seam and coat-plaits below the waist-line of the side-back seams and very shallow ripples appear in front of the plaits. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons and above the closing they are reversed in lapels by a rolling collar that forms small notches with the lapels. The sleeves are of moderate size and are shaped by one seam. Pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets in the fronts.

The five-gored skirt is side-plaited at the back and fits smoothly

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE-WAIST WITH JACKET FRONTS THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS, AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 27.)

No. 8845.—This costume is pictured differently developed at figure D 1 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume, which possesses many new and novel features, is here shown developed in a pleasing combination of camel's-

hair, velvet and silk, and bands of Persian lamb, fancy buttons and ribbon contribute the decoration. The basque-waist has jacket fronts opening over full, drooping fronts of silk that are gathered at the neck and lower edges. The full fronts close at the center beneath an applied box-plait that droops with the fronts and is adorned with three fancy buttons. The broad, seamless back has fulness laid in a backward-turning plait at each side of the center; the plaits meet at the bottom and flare to the shoulders, and a smooth effect is produced at the sides by under-arm gores. The jacket fronts may have square or rounding lower front corners and are bordered with Persian lamb. The basque-waist is arranged over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the customary seams and closed at the front. The one-seam sleeves display the short puff effect at the top and the close adjustment below now so highly favored and are arranged over coat-shaped linings; the fulness is collected in gathers at the top and in two downward-turning plaits in one side

edge at the elbow, and fancy cuffs of velvet, which are each in two sections, flare prettily and form a stylish completion. Smooth epaulettes having square ends and shaped to form a point at the center, where they are deepest, lie smoothly over the top of the sleeves, and their free edges are decorated with Persian lamb. The collar is quite fanciful; it consists of two sections that are joined to the top of the high standing collar and have pointed ends that separate and flare prettily at the center of the front and back. A ribbon stock encircles the collar and is stylishly bowed at the back. The waist is surrounded by a girdle belt that is in two sections, is pointed at its upper and lower

edges in the back and decorated with bands of Persian lamb. The seven-gored skirt measures about four yards and a half round at the bottom in the medium sizes. It fits smoothly at the top in front and at the sides and the fulness at the back is collected in a shallow, backward-turning plait over each side-back seam and in a broad box-plait at each side of the center seam. The box-plaits retain their folds to the lower edge and

are slightly gathered across the top. Shallow flute-like folds appear at the sides below the hips and the placket is made at the center seam. A belt completes the top.

Beautiful combinations may be effected in this costume, which invites the use of wool goods, cloth or silk with velvet and some bright plaid, checked or glacé silk. Fancy buttons and a silk or ribbon stock are essential decorative features of most of the new Winter styles and can be introduced with particularly good effect in this mode, the box-plait in front and the flaring collar affording an excellent setting for these decorative factors.

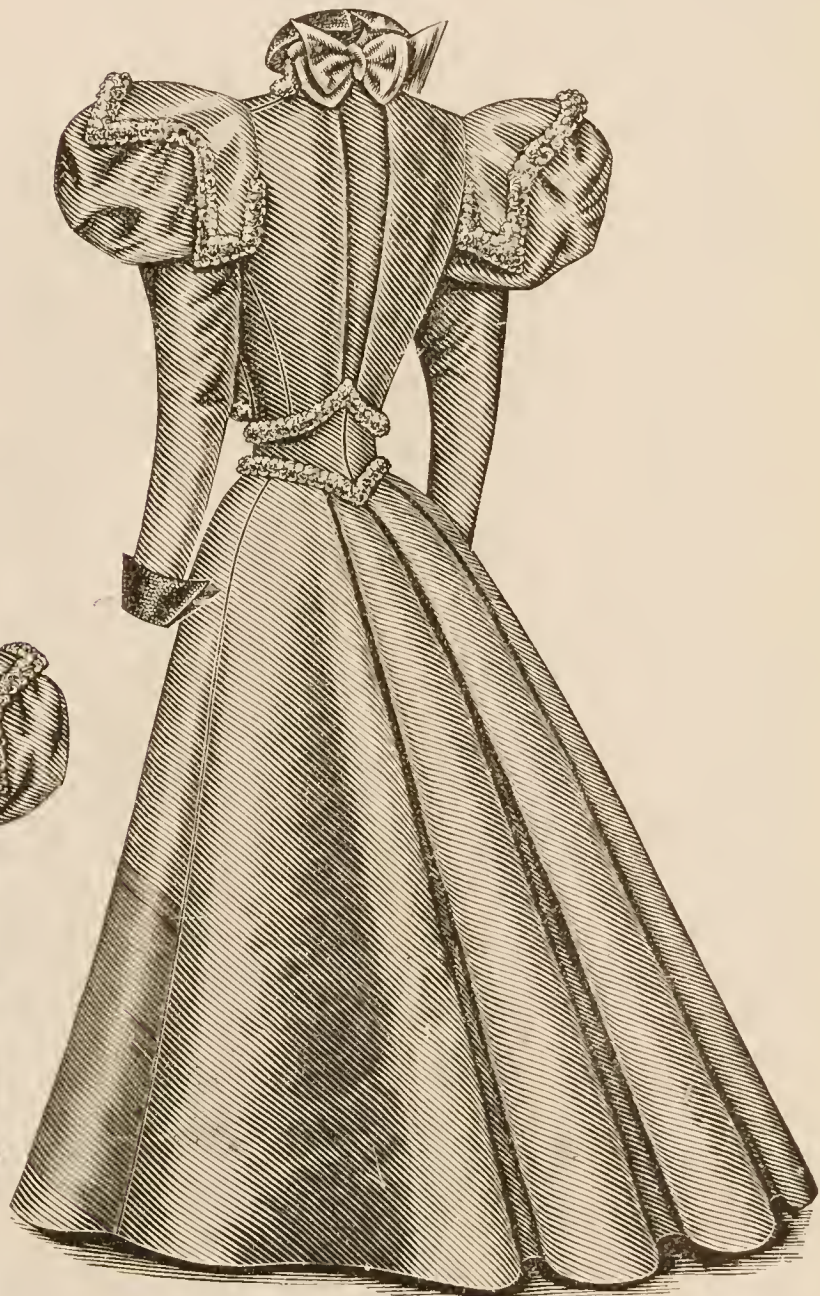


8845



8845

Front View.



8845

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE-WAIST WITH JACKET FRONTS THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 26.)

We have pattern No. 8845 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require seven yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards of silk twenty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for thirteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or nine yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 90 W.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 28.)

FIGURE NO. 90 W.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and



FIGURE No. 90 W.—This illustrates LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Round Basque No. 8816, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8756, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 27.)

skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8816 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six

inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 39 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8756 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

In this instance the toilette is pictured made of mixed cheviot introducing a happy blending of bright with subdued colors, and a leather belt with a fancy buckle is worn. The round basque with plaits laid on may be made with a turn-down military collar or a standing collar and the diminished size of the sleeves and graceful skirt produce a thoroughly up-to-date toilette, as practical as it is stylish. The basque is close-fitting and extends only a trifle below the waist. The closing is made at the center of the front under an applied plait that is shaped like those at each side to be narrow at the waist and widened toward the top and below the basque, where the plaits terminate in points. A similar plait is applied over each side-back seam. The two-seam sleeves are of the very latest fashioning, having moderate fulness at the top and a close adjustment from the wrist to above the elbow. The neck is completed with a turn-down military collar.

The circular bell skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back; it presents the broad flare at the foot and stylish ripples at the sides and back now fashionable.

Very little decoration is required on a toilette of this kind, which is generally made of such weaves as tweed, serge, bouclé effects and wool novelties. Buttons on the plaits and a simple arrangement of braid will give an ornate finish.

The turban is a fancy braid decorated with tips, a quill feather, velvet ribbon and a soft, fluffy pompon.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 29.)

No. 8844.—Another view of this costume is given at figure No. 95 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume is here pictured made of novelty wool goods and plain silk and decorated with braid, ribbon and lace edging. The basque is quite fanciful in front, having a narrow vest that is disclosed between the upper and front edges of the full fronts in a stylish manner. The vest is smooth at the top and is gathered at the bottom at each side of the closing, which is made at the center. The full fronts have a jacket effect and are shaped low at the top; the fulness is collected in two backward-turning plaits at the shoulder and lower edges and the fronts are gathered at the bottom forward of the plaits and droop

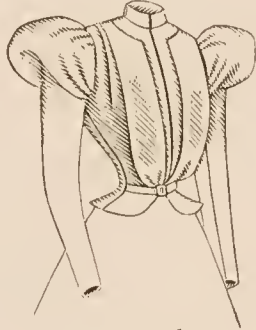
slightly. The vest underlaps the full fronts widely and droops with the fronts and these portions are arranged over fitted lin-

ing-fronts that close at the center. The adjustment of the basque at the back and sides is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the backs being rounded below the center seam. At the front the basque reaches only to the waistline, but is lengthened by smooth skirt-portion. The two-seam sleeves fit the arm closely from the wrist to above the elbow, and the upper portion is arranged to form a short puff, three plaits being formed in each side edge, while the top is gathered. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are completed with roll-up cuffs. The neck is finished with a standing collar to the top of which is sewed a circular, ripple portion having a center seam. A frill of lace edging is arranged inside the ripple portion and a wrinkled ribbon covers the standing collar and terminates in a neat bow in front. A jabot of lace edging is arranged on the upper part of the vest. The basque is further decorated with braid, ribbon and a buckle.

The seven-gored skirt is smooth

fully united with the dress goods. Braid, fur and bands of Astrakhan are excellent flat trimmings.

We have pattern No. 8844 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require six yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for eleven yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8844



8844

Front View.



8844

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.
(For Description see Page 28.)

LADIES' TEA-GOWN, HOUSE-DRESS OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR SLIGHTLY LOW IN FRONT, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH BISHOP SLEEVES AND WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 30.)

No. 8857.—Soft, silky crépon and white lace edging were selected for the development of this tea-gown, which may be made

fitting at the top in front and at the sides and is laid in two backward-turning plaits at the back at each side of the center seam. It presents the fashionable flare at the bottom, where it measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes, and ripples below the hips. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt and the placket is made above the center seam. Braid arranged to correspond with that at the lower edge of the basque forms a neat decoration at the lower edge of the skirt.

Novelty goods, zibeline, bouclé wool fabrics and many new weaves in silk-and-wool mixtures, as well as in all-wool effects, are approved for the costume, and velvet or silk may be taste-

with a high neck or a neck slightly low in front. The gown has lining fronts extending to basque depth and fitted by double bust and single under-arm darts and closed at the center. The full front, which is shaped in square outline at the top, falls in soft folds at the center below several spaced rows of shirring at the top and is made to cling closely at the sides by under-arm darts. The closing is made invisibly at the left side to a convenient depth, and when a neck slightly low in front is desired the lining fronts are cut away. The back is in Princess style, the adjustment being effected by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and additional fulness is given the skirt by an underfolded box-plait at the center seam and an underfolded, backward-turning plait at each side-back seam. It falls in handsome flute folds and may be made with a short train or in round length, both lengths being illustrated. At the neck is a standing collar that is encircled by a ribbon stock bowed stylishly at the back. An attractive accessory is a sailor collar that falls broad and smooth at the back, extends to the bust in front and is effectively bordered with a frill of lace edging. The full bishop sleeves may extend to full length or three-quarter length, as preferred: they are arranged over coat-shaped

linings and are gathered at the top and bottom. In the three-quarter length they are finished with roll-up cuffs that separate and flare at the inside of the arm, a frill of lace edging being added unless a plainer completion is liked. A round cuff effect is produced in the long sleeves by a facing on the lining.

The prettiest house-dresses and wrappers are made of pale

We have pattern No. 8857 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment calls for fourteen yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and a half thirty inches wide, or ten yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide, with four yards and a



8857



8857



8857

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN, HOUSE-DRESS OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR SLIGHTLY LOW IN FRONT, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH BISHOP SLEEVES AND WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 29.)

fourth of edging seven inches and a fourth wide for the collar frill, and a yard and three-fourths of edging five inches and a fourth wide for the sleeve frills. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 91 W.—LADIES' DAY RECEPTION TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 31.)

FIGURE NO. 91 W.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8851 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 39. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8756 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its label.

Figured bronze-green novelty velours, black satin and white *faille Princesse* are associated in the toilette in the present instance. The skirt is a circular bell, dart-fitted over the hips and forming flutes below; it may be gathered or plaited at the back to fall in flute folds to the edge. It is decorated at the foot with a self-headed ruffle of the satin.

Eton fronts, to which pointed revers are joined, are prominent



8857

Front View.

shades of cashmere, érèpon, vailing and soft fabrics that fall gracefully about the figure in classic straight lines that are effective whether the figure be tall or short. Lace edging, ribbon and flat bands, embroidered, spangled, beaded or jetted, are garnitures from which ornamentation may be selected suited to the material and the occasion for which the garment is intended.

features of the basque. Full fronts appear between the Eton fronts and are crossed by a deep crush girdle. The back is laid in backward-turning plaits that meet at the bottom and flare to the shoulders. Fanciful cuffs that are rounding at the inside and square at the outside of the arm complete the sleeves, which are of the one-seam sort, fitting closely to well above the elbow and then flaring in short puffs. A high fancy collar with ends far apart at the front rises above the standing collar, adding another novel feature to the basque. A row of lace insertion and a frill of lace edging tastefully trim the standing collar and cross-rows of similar insertion prove effective on the full fronts. A tiny frill of ribbon follows the free edges of the cuffs, revers, fancy collar and the lower edges of the Eton fronts.

Combinations will serve best to bring out the many excellent points of the mode. *Drap d'été*, broadcloth or canvas may be associated with harmonizing silk or velvet, and in very elegant gowns rich, fancy velvets may be used, with silk for the full fronts. Jet or iridescent passementerie, lace and embroidered bands are stylish garnitures and fur bands of various sorts—mink, chinchilla, moufflon, silver and blue fox being eminently stylish—rank high among the trimmings that may be used to emphasize special features of winter gowns.

The *capote* is of felt decorated with ribbon, jet and an aigrette.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 32.)

No. 8814.—This jaunty cape is shown made of cloth and decorated with braid in three widths. It is in circular style shaped by a center seam and the upper edge is joined smoothly to a round yoke that is also seamed at the center. The cape closes at the front and falls in rippling folds about the figure, the ripples being more pronounced at the sides and back than in the front. Two collars are provided, a Medici collar and a Marie Stuart collar; the latter is composed of four sections and the seams may be left open a short distance from the top to give a slashed effect, or the seams may be closed to the top, as preferred. The Medici collar is shaped with only a center seam, and both collars roll in the regulation way. The free edges of the Marie Stuart collar are trimmed on the outside with a row of narrow braid and the bottom of the yoke and the lower edge of the cape are decorated with braid in the three widths.

Cloth, velvet, silk and the fancy two-toned cloakings will be selected for this cape and braid, fur, passementerie and jet are suitable decorations, according to the material chosen. A silken lining is essential to a dressy completion and suitable qualities of silk for this purpose in glacé or figured varieties can be obtained at the shops.

We have pattern No. 8814 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty

to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or two yards and



FIGURE NO. 91 W.—This illustrates LADIES' DAY RECEPTION TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 8851, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8756, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 30.)

five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR LOWER PORTION AND A SECTIONAL YOKE-COLLAR POINTED AT THE TOP (PERFORATED FOR ROUND COLLAR).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8810.—*Velours du nord* was selected for this stylish cape. The upper portion of the cape is a round yoke in six sections, that are extended to form the collar, which rises high about the neck and flares and rolls becomingly; the sections are joined in seams that form points at the top, points also being formed at the upper corners, but the collar may be made rounding if desired. To the lower edge of the yoke collar is joined the full circular lower-portion, which is shaped with a center seam and falls in graceful flutes or ripples all round. The joining of the lower portion to the yoke-collar is concealed by a band of mink fur and a band of similar trimming follows the front and upper edges of the cape. A row of bead passementerie covers each seam of the yoke-collar, with ornamental effect.

The yoke-collar of this cape is a feature that will be especially becoming to slender-throated women, to whom also the pointed effect is perfectly suited. The round collar is prefer-



8814

Front View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT, OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 31.)

8814

Back View.

material for a lady of medium size, will require four yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8810

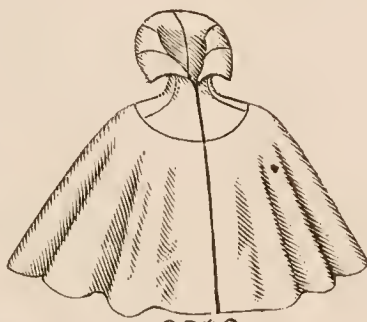
Front View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR LOWER PORTION AND A SECTIONAL YOKE-COLLAR POINTED AT THE TOP (PERFORATED FOR ROUND COLLAR).

(For Description see this Page.)

able for women who have short, plump necks. The cape may be attractively developed in silk, plush, broadcloth, bouclé, beaver and covert cloth. The trimming may be of jet, fur, passementerie, gimp, braid and lace.

We have pattern No. 8810 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape of one



8810



8810

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT, CLOSED TO THE NECK. (SUITABLE FOR FURS AND OTHER WINTRY FABRICS.)

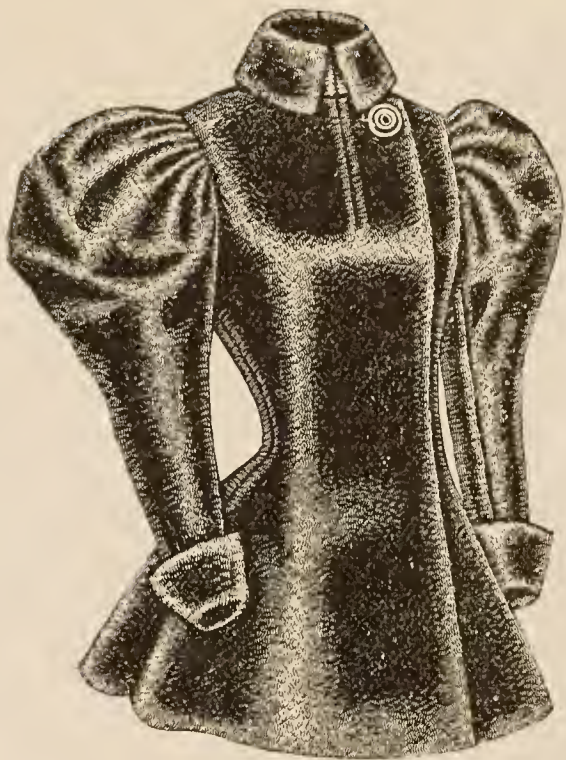
(For Illustrations see Page 33.)

No. 8818.—At figure No. 97 W in this magazine this coat is again represented.

This comfortable and protective garment is

especially desirable for furs and other warm fabrics suitable for the Winter season and is here pictured made of plush. It reaches well below the hips and is fitted smoothly at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts below the waist-line causing the skirt to hang in pronounced flutes at the back. The loose fronts lap in double-breasted style and close at the left side with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and a large ornamental button is placed in the upper left corner

of the overlapping front. The fronts are each fitted smoothly above the bust by a shallow dart extending from the neck at the



8818

Front View.



8818

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, CLOSED AT THE NECK. (SUITABLE FOR FURS AND OTHER WINTY FABRICS.)

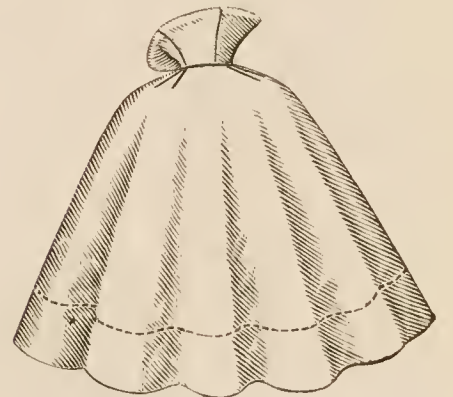
(For Description see Page 32.)

shown made of smooth-faced cloth is exceedingly stylish. The cape has a neat finish of machine-stitching and a hood lining of bright changeable taffeta silk. The cape is fitted by two darts on each shoulder and its circular shaping causes it to fall in graceful flute folds below. It may extend to a little below the hips or midway between the waist and knee, as preferred, the pattern providing for both lengths. The neck is completed with a handsome gored collar in four sections, the seams of which may be left open a short distance from the top to produce a tab effect; the collar may stand high or roll half its depth, as illustrated. The stylish hood, which extends flatly over the shoulders and across the front to give the effect of a smooth collar, may

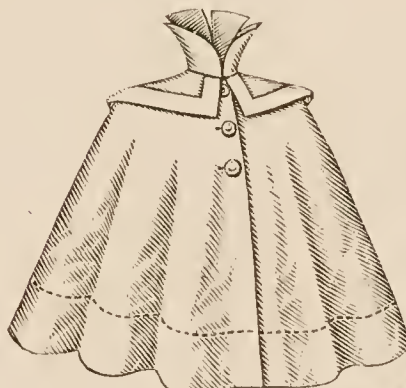
center to the bust. The collar consists of a turn-over portion mounted on a high standing collar. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top, where they stand out stylishly, and are completed at the wrist with round, roll-up cuffs that flare from the arm.

Velvet, plush and heavy cloaking are suitable for this coat.

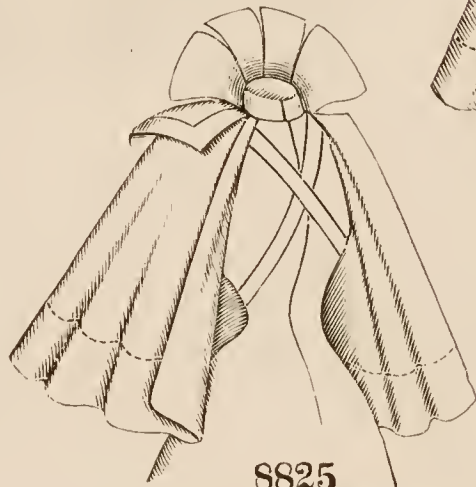
We have pattern No. 8818 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will need seven yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8825



8825



8825



8825

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH A GORED COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.) FOR DRIVING, TRAVELLING, GOLF AND GENERAL OUTDOOR WEAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' CAPE, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH A GORED COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.) FOR DRIVING, TRAVELLING, GOLF AND GENERAL OUTDOOR WEAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8825.—The new features in capes, such as a fanciful collar and removable hood, give them a more chic appearance than ever, and the mode here



8825

Front View.

be removed at pleasure; it forms a point on each shoulder and is shaped by a seam extending from the point to the outer edge. The hood is reversed by a shallow plait at the neck at each side of the center and is bordered with a machine-stitched band of the cloth. The cape laps broadly and is closed at the center with three buttons and button-holes. Long straps

of the material hold the cape in position; they are laced underneath to the cape over the darts nearest the front, cross over the bust and fasten at the back with a button-hole and button.

Satisfactory and stylish as well as warm and comfortable are capes of this kind, which are now made in two-toned cloakings, the reverse side showing bright checks, plaids or solid-hued grounds. Sometimes heavy wool dress goods are made up in this manner to match a special costume or to be worn with any dress suitable for the season. Machine-stitching and a gay silk hood-lining are the decorations most popular.

We have pattern No. 8825 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape of one material for a lady of medium size, will require five yards twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 92 W.—LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 92 W.—This illustrates a Ladies'



FIGURE NO. 92 W.—This illustrates LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.—The pattern is No. 8823, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 93 W.—This illustrates LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8826, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 35.)

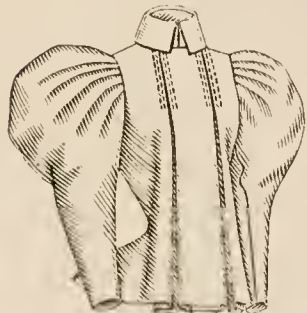
jacket-basque. The pattern, which is No. 8823 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 38.

The distinct style of this jacket-basque is accentuated by the present development, which unites myrtle-green velvet, black satin and pale-rose silk. The fitted back has fulness in the skirt at the side-back seams that is underfolded in double box-plaits, and the fronts, which have rounding lower corners, open over a short, pointed vest that is closed invisibly at the center. The vest passes into the shoulder and under-arm seams and is all-over braided with gilt soutache, while a row of tiny gilt buttons is arranged down each side of the closing. Large fancy buttons decorate the fronts just back of the tapering ends of fanciful revers that are joined to them, similar buttons of a smaller size adorning the one-seam sleeves, which stand out with short puff effect at the top and follow the outline of the arm below. A velvet fancy collar pointed at the back and at its ends, which separate widely in front, rolls prettily about a high standing collar matching the vest. Pearl passementerie on the revers completes a rich decoration.

Broadcloth in old-rose, wood-brown, national-blue and gray is liked for jacket-basques, a white vest.

being effective with any of these shades. Braiding is a favored decoration on cloth and on serge, cheviot or canvas, which are also suitable for the development of the mode.

on the boleros, but very little trimming is really required to give a dressy finish.



8834

FIGURE No. 93 W.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 34.)

FIGURE No. 93 W.—This represents a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8826 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eleven sizes for

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8834.—By referring to figure No. 87 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen differently made up.

The coat or jacket is new in cut and effect and is here shown made of tan faced cloth and finished with machine-stitching. It is of becoming length and the sides and back are conformed to the figure with great precision by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. Extra widths allowed below the waist of the middle three seams are underfolded in three box-plaits that give width to the skirt. The fronts have a loose, flowing effect, but are smoothly fitted across the top by a seam extending from the neck to the bust, where the seam terminates at the top of an extra width that is underfolded in a box-plait. The fronts lap broadly and the closing is made invisibly, and pointed straps are tacked across each seam under buttons, one strap being placed at the top of the plait and the other a little above. The two-seam sleeves have fulness collected in forward and backward turning plaits at the top and a comfortably close adjustment is preserved from the elbow to the wrist, where the sleeve is completed with upturned flaring cuffs of fashionable depth. The neck is finished with a high turn-down military collar.

Handsome coats are made up in this style of faced cloth, melton, kersey, diagonal and fancy coatings of a not too bulky sort, and

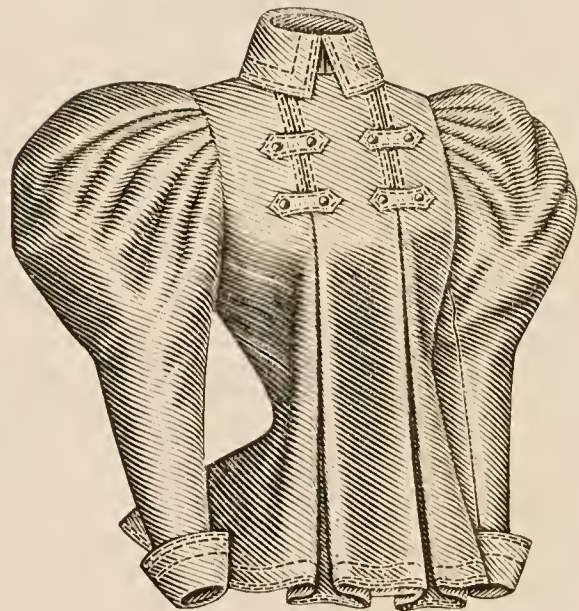
the usual finish is machine-stitching, with the addition sometimes of an inlay of velvet on the collar and cuffs.

We have pattern No. 8834 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty

ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 42 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

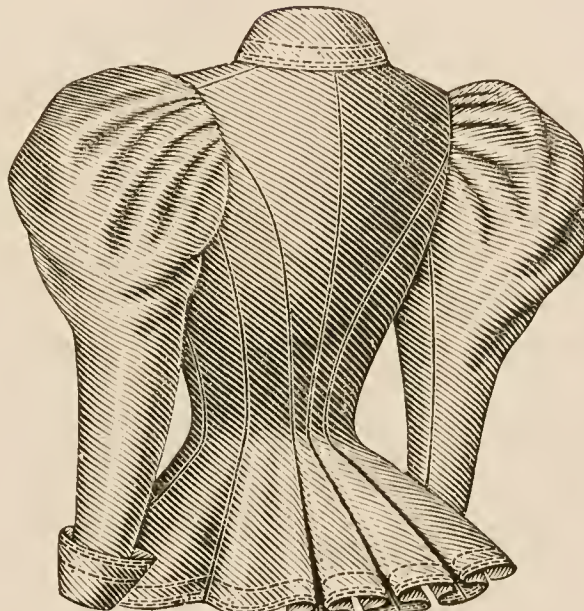
Two of the most prominent features of the season's modes—bolero fronts and a Spanish girdle—are introduced in this basque-waist, which is here portrayed developed in a combination of blue-and-green silk figured in black and national-blue velvet. The back has fulness plaited to a point at the bottom and is separated by under-arm gores from fronts showing gathered fulness at each side of the closing. The jaunty bolero fronts are trimmed with chinchilla fur and point lace insertion, and the deep crush Spanish girdle is formed in frills at the back and front and pointed at the upper edge at the center of the front and back. Frills of narrow ribbon afford a fluffy trimming for the front edges of the full fronts, and a stock of wide ribbon bowed at the back is drawn over the standing collar. The sleeves have short butterfly puffs at the top and are in mousquetaire style below, although a smooth effect below the puffs may be arranged, if preferred.

Much variety can be produced in a waist like this by providing several ribbon stocks and two or more girdles of velvet, when the material used is zibeline, canvas, drap d'été or figured silk. All-over braiding will be effective



8834

Front View.

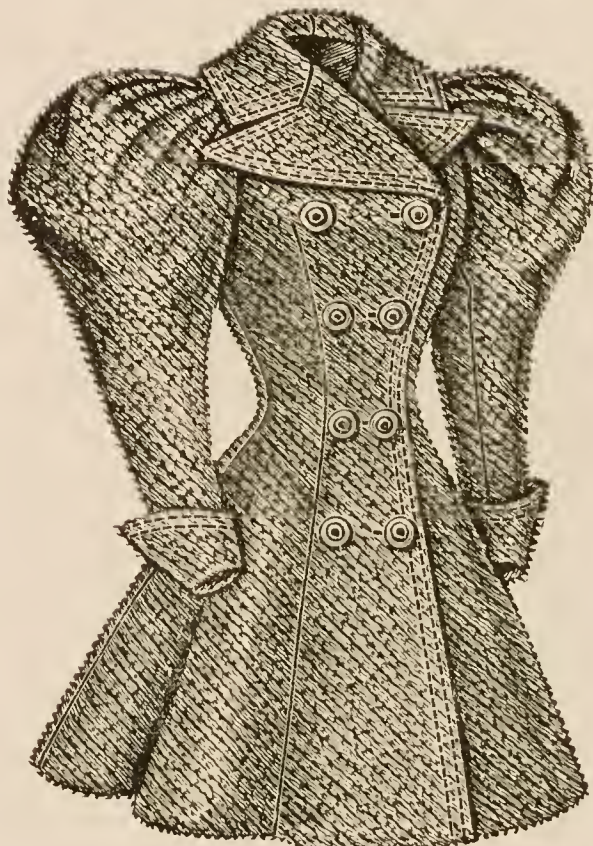


8834

Back View.

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)



8837

Front View.



8837

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED TIGHT-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.

(For Description see Page 36.)

to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and three-fourths-

of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

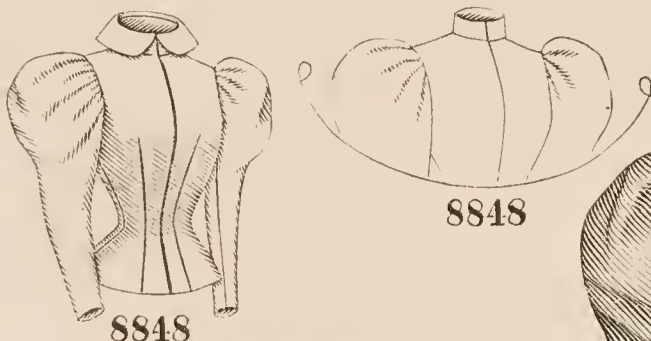
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED TIGHT-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.

(For Illustrations see Page 35.)

No. 8837.—Another view of this coat may be obtained by referring to figure No. 94 W in this magazine.

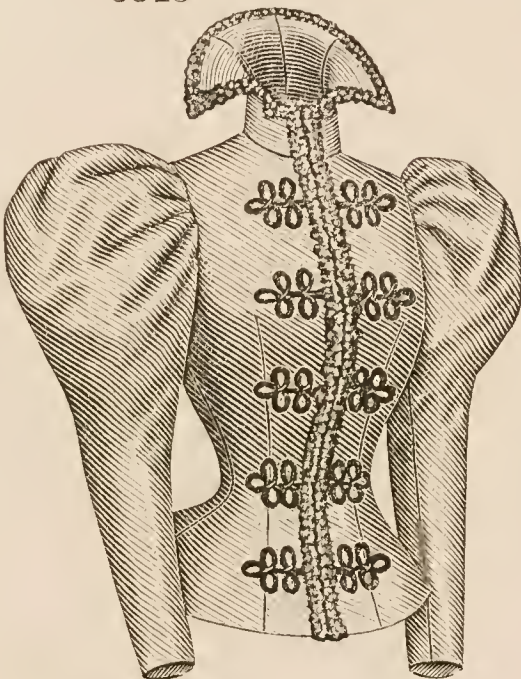
Rough coating in a warm brown shade is here represented in this protective coat, which is in three-quarter length. It is rendered perfectly close-fitting by a center seam, under-arm and side-back gores, and single bust darts that extend to the lower edge of the fronts. The center seam ends at the top of coat-laps, at each side of which appear large, shallow ripples that are due to the shaping. The closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons below large, pointed revers in which the fronts are reversed by a deep, rolling collar that forms long, narrow notches with the revers. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style, and, while in the reduced size now fashionable, are sufficiently large to accommodate the dress sleeves comfortably. The fulness at the top is collected in a double box-plait between forward and backward turning plaits, and the wrists are finished with upturning cuffs that are deepened in a curve toward the back of the arm. Machine-stitching finishes the coat neatly.

The coat is stylishly and practically designed and will prove entirely satisfactory for general wear when made of beaver,



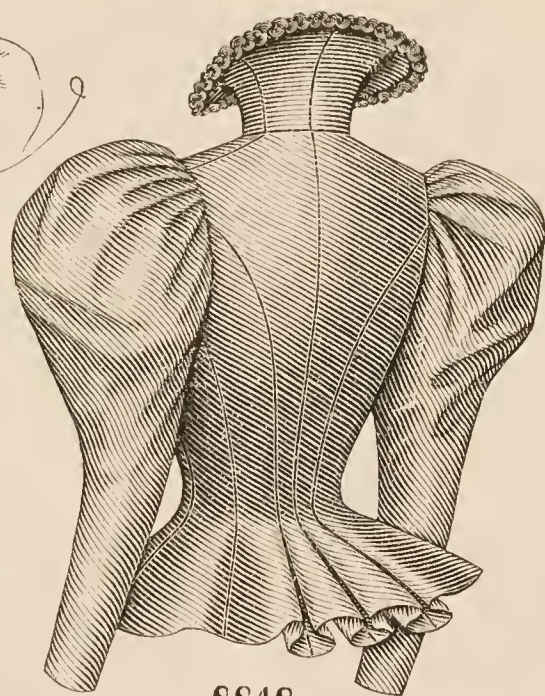
8848

8848



8848

Front View.



8848

Back View.

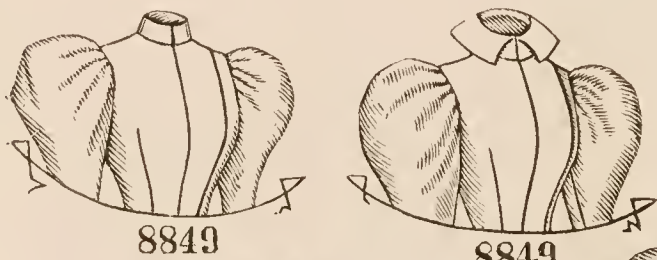
LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED CLOSE-FITTING JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A CAVALIER COLLAR OR A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR.)

(For Description see this Page.)

dressy wear by the addition of a braid or strapped decoration on fine kersey or melton. A notably stylish coat was made of plum cloth, with an appliqué of black velvet on the lapels and cuffs, which, as well as the collar, were bound with Persian lamb.

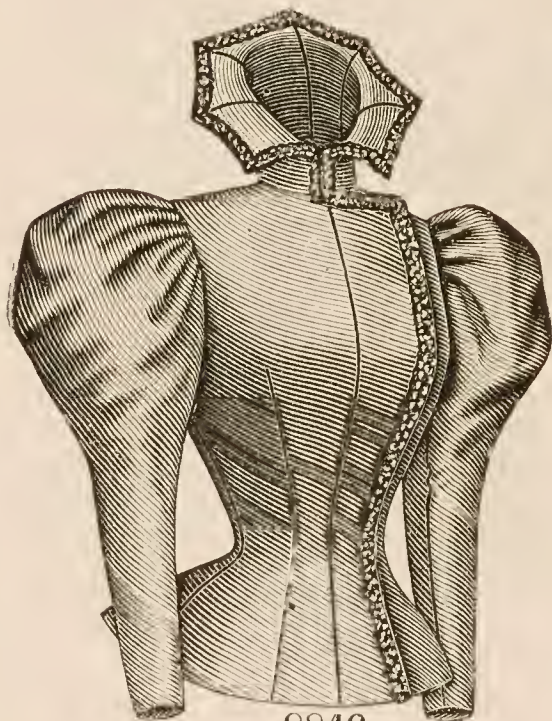
We have pattern No. 8837 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will require eight yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide.

Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



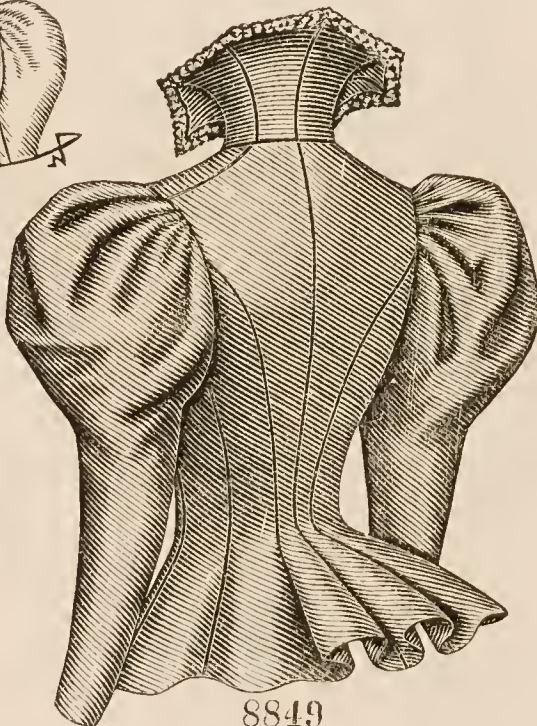
8849

8849



8849

Front View.

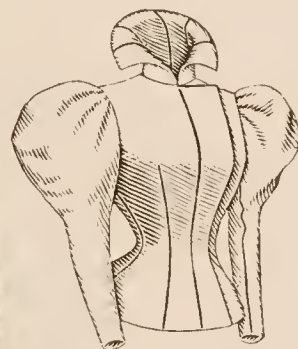


8849

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED CLOSE-FITTING JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A CAVALIER COLLAR OR A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 37.)



8849

LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED CLOSE-FITTING JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A CAVALIER COLLAR OR A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8848.—At figure D4 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket may be again seen.

This thoroughly stylish jacket is here shown made of fawn cloth and decorated with braid ornaments and bands of Persian lamb. It extends over the hips and is handsomely conformed to the figure by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and below the waist-line of the middle three seams extra fulness is allowed and under-folded in a box-plait at each seam. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The sleeves are shaped by an inside seam only; the fulness at the top is collected in gathers, the adjustment below the elbow being comfortably close. The pattern provides for three styles of

neck completion—a Marie Stuart collar, a cavalier collar and a plain standing collar. The Marie Stuart collar is composed of four sections; it rises high about the neck and is slightly rolled at the back and deeply in front, where the front sections are

chinchilla or rough fancy coating,

but so great is the distinction arising from a choice of fine or rough material that the mode can be made appropriate for very

extended to meet at the throat in standing-collar style. The cavalier collar consists of two turn-over sections that are seamed at the center and a high standing collar, to the upper edge of which the turn-over sections are joined. The free edges of the collar and the front edges of the front are adorned with Persian lamb, and braid ornaments are arranged on the fronts.

Faced cloth, two-toned effects and rough and heavy coatings will be made up in this style and bands of fur, Astrakhan or Persian lamb will be chosen for decoration, with fancy cord ornaments or silk cord frogs as an ornate completion.

We have pattern No. 8848 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, needs five yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six 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' DOUBLE-BREADED CLOSE-FITTING JACKET. (To be MADE WITH A CAVALIER COLLAR OR A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 36.)

No. 8849. — At figure D 3 in this number of THE DECLINEATOR this jacket

is represented made of gray faced cloth, with self strappings.

The jacket is here illustrated made of dark-blue kersey; it is closely adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-



FIGURE NO. 94 W.—This illustrates LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Coat No. 8837, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 8854, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 33.)

back gores and a curving center seam and extra widths allowed below the waist at the middle three seams are underfolded in a backward-turning plait at each side-back seam and in a box-plait at the center seam, the plaits standing out in stylish flutes. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted style, the closing being invisibly made. Three styles of collar are provided—a high standing military collar, a cavalier collar that has a plain standing portion, to the upper edge of which is joined a turn-over flaring collar comprising two sections, and a Marie Stuart collar in six sections. The Marie Stuart collar is shaped to form points at the upper corners and at the upper ends of the seams and rolls and flares stylishly, but the edge of the collar may be shaped in rounding outline, if preferred. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top, where they stand out in puff style. A band of Astrakhan borders the free edges of the Marie Stuart collar and is continued along the upper and front edges of the gore on the right front.

Plain smooth-surfaced cloths in shades of blue, tan, brown and green, or cloths of bouclé and other rough weaves will be much used for jackets of this style, and may be trimmed with numerous tiny buttons, straps of cloth, machine-stitching, fur, etc. All the collars are well-shaped and stylish. The high collars are very much affected by slender-throated women.

but the cavalier or standing collar is preferable for stout women.

We have pattern No. 8849 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket

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

FIGURE No. 94 W.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 37.)

FIGURE No. 94 W.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 8837 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 35 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8854 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 49.

This is a seasonable toilette, consisting of a stylish coat and skirt. The double-breasted, tight-fitting coat is of three-quarter length and is here pictured made of seal-plush. It ripples stylishly at the back and sides and is fitted by single bust darts that extend to the bottom of the coat and by the regulation gores and center seam, the center seam ending at the top of coat-laps. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted style and above the closing they are reversed in large, pointed lapels that meet and extend beyond the deep rolling collar. The fulness at the top of the one-seam sleeves is collected in forward and backward turning plaits and below the elbow the sleeve follows the arm closely; the wrists are completed by upturned flaring cuffs that are deepest at the outside of the arm.

The six-gored skirt is represented made of figured silk; it may be gathered or plaited at the back, is smooth-fitting at the front and ripples gracefully at the sides below the hips.

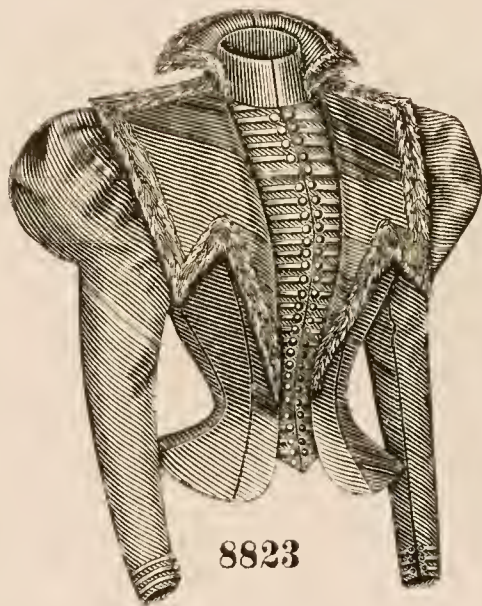
For Winter wear such materials as zibeline, serge, broadcloth, cashmere, silk and various novelty goods will be chosen for the skirt, and fur, faced cloth or novelty coatings for the coat.

The felt hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

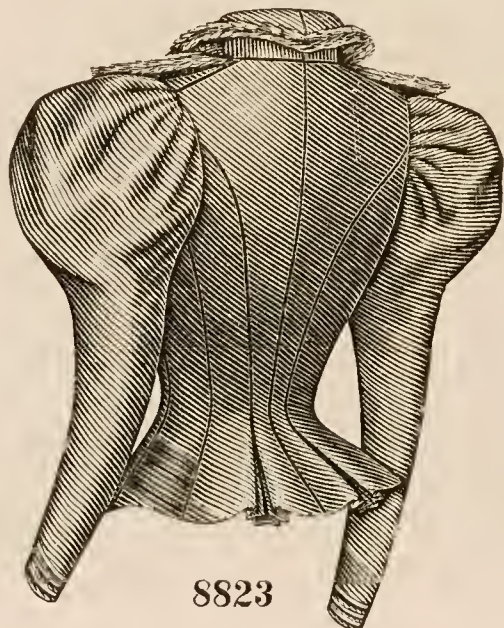
LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8859.—A handsome combination of wool goods, velvet



8823
Front View.

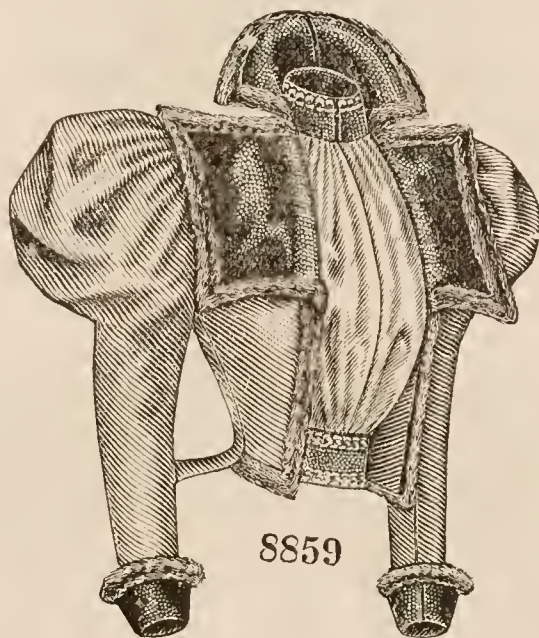


8823
Back View.

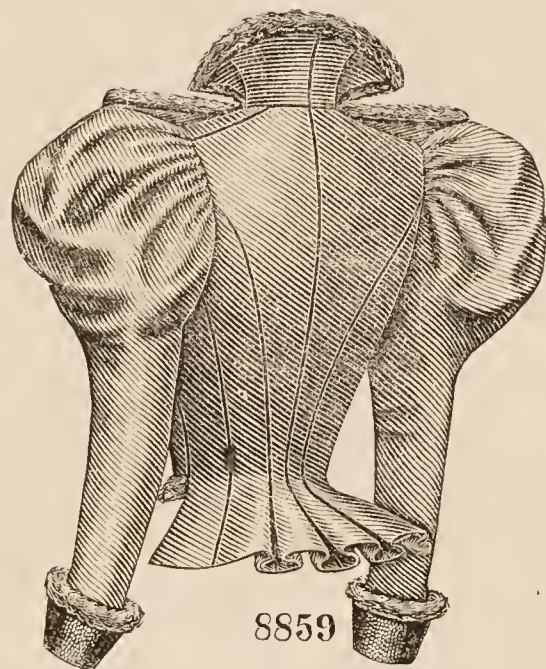
LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.
(For Description see this Page.)

and silk emphasizes the new and stylish features of this jacket-basque and fur and passementerie decorate it handsomely. The full fronts, which close at the center, are gathered at the

top and bottom and arranged on fitted lining-fronts that also close at the center: they droop over a smooth, bias girdle of velvet that passes into the right under-arm seam and closes with hooks and loops at the corresponding seam at the left side. The



8859
Front View.



8859
Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.
(For Description see this Page.)

jacket fronts have square lower corners and to their front edges are joined shapely revers that have their free edges nicely curved and bordered, like the free edges of the jacket fronts, with fur. The sides and back of the basque extend to jacket depth and are shaped by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and extra fulness allowed below the waist of the middle three seams is underfolded in a box-plait at each seam. The one-seam sleeves present the short puff effect at the top and the close adjustment below now fashionable and are made over coat-shaped linings; two downward-turning plaits are laid in one edge of the seam at the elbow and the fulness at the top is collected in gathers and roll-up flaring cuffs bordered with fur give a neat completion. The neck is finished with a standing collar and a fancy collar in two sections, the fancy collar being bordered with fur. A row of passementerie decorates the upper edge of the standing collar and the upper and lower edges of the girdle.

This is a charming jacket-basque to accompany a skirt of simple lines and conservative width. It is best developed in a combination of silk, wool goods and velvet as here illustrated and is recommended for cloth, with silk and velvet for the accessories. A trifling amount of flat trimming on the collars and cuffs is desirable and fur for the present season is a most suitable garniture for all the free edges.

We have pattern No. 8859 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket-basque for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and fourth of velvet and silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8823.—Another view of this jacket-basque may be obtained by referring to figure No. 92 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Some of the jauntiest features of the season's modes are happily combined in this jacket-basque, for which French serge in a navy-blue shade was here selected. A smooth adjustment at the back and sides is secured by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, and extra

widths allowed below the waist-line of each side-back seam are underfolded in a double box-plait. The jacket fronts are rounded at their lower front corners and fitted by single bust darts. Included in the shoulder and under-arm seams with the

side-back gores extending to the shoulders and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front with hooks and eyes. At the front are three applied plaits that taper toward the waist-line, below which they widen slightly and

terminate a trifle below the basque in pointed ends; the center plait is arranged over the closing, and a similar plait covers each side-back seam. The two-seam sleeves show moderate fulness at the top; they are made over coat-shaped linings

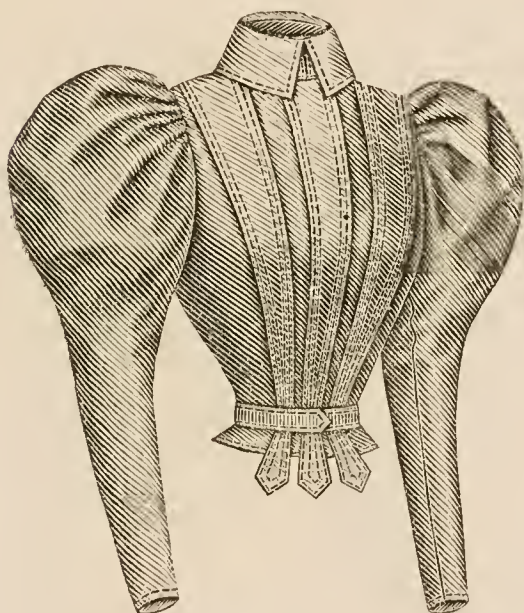


8816

and are gathered at the upper edge to give a puff effect, but fit the arm closely below. The neck may be finished with a turn-down military collar or a standing collar, both styles being provided for in the pattern. A narrow belt with pointed ends closed in front passes about the waist, and the basque is finished neatly with machine-stitching and may be worn outside or underneath the skirt.

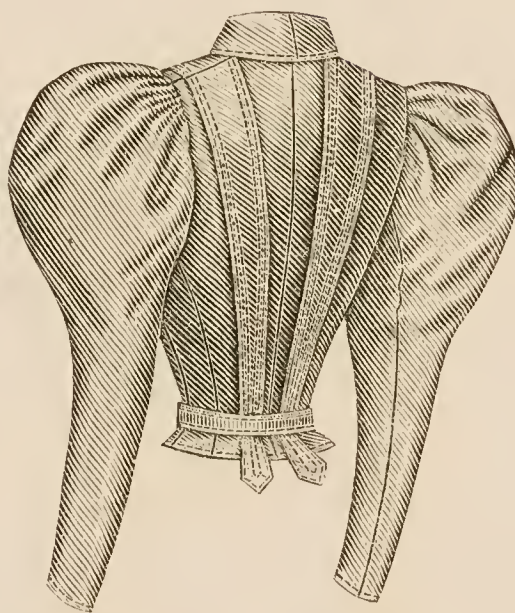
Broadcloth in black, blue, green and tan shades, also cheviot, mohair, covert cloth and mohair serge will be much used for a basque of this style.

We have pattern No. 8816 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque calls for three yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8816

Front View.



8816

Back View.

LADIES' ROUND BASQUE, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR OR A STANDING COLLAR.)

(For Description see this Page.)

jacket fronts are dart-fitted vest-fronts that extend only a short distance below the waist-line. The vest is decorated at each side of the closing with cross-rows of braid having buttons arranged over their front ends. Fanciful lapels are joined to the front edge of the jacket fronts; they taper to points at the waist-line and extend on the sleeves, which have only inside seams and are close-fitting to well above the elbow. Coat-shaped linings support the sleeves, which are decorated with three rows of braid, the ends of which are fastened under buttons at each side of the seam. The fanciful neck-completion consists of a standing collar and a fancy rolling collar shaped with a center seam. The fancy collar rises high above the standing collar and is curved to form points at the center and at the ends. Fur bordering the fancy collar and lapels gives a seasonable finish.

The mode gives opportunity for the display of originality in arranging combinations and in decorating the vest and accessories suitably. Broadcloth, bouel  suitings, cheviot and  tamine are admirably adapted to the mode.

We have pattern No. 8823 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six 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' ROUND BASQUE, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR OR A STANDING COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8816.—This basque is differently pictured at figure No. 90 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Dark-blue cheviot-finished serge was here used for the basque, which extends only a trifle below the waist and has a rounding lower outline. It is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores,

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH ETON FRONT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

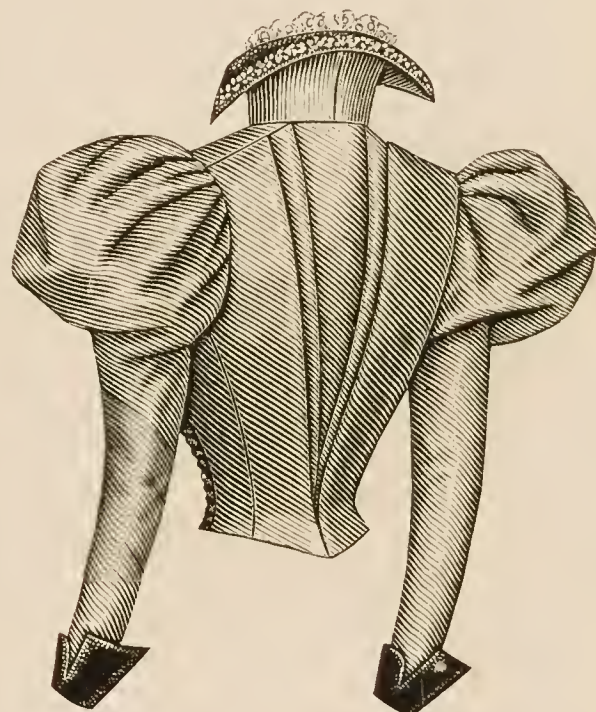
No. 8851.—Another view of this jaunty basque is given at figure No. 91 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The Eton fronts opening over a full vest, a deep crush girdle



8851

Front View.



8851

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH ETON FRONT.

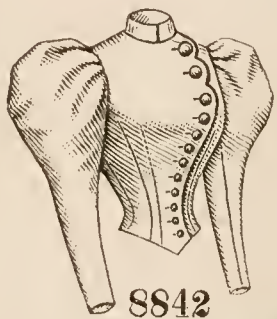
(For Description see this Page.)

and the new style of sleeves and collar unite in producing a chic mode, which has its stylish features well emphasized in this instance by a combination of zibeline, silk and velvet, with

lace edging and passementerie for decoration. The basque is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The back, which is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores, is seamless at the center and displays two plaits at each side of the center; the plaits meet at the bottom and flare broadly to the shoulders. The Eton fronts extend a little below the bust, and to their front edges are joined revers bordered with passementerie. Between the Eton fronts is displayed a full vest of silk gathered at the top and bottom; the vest closes at the center and droops slightly over the softly wrinkled girdle, which is gathered at the ends, included in the under-arm seam at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The one-seam sleeves fit the arm closely from the wrist to above the elbow and form a short puff at the top; two downward-turning plaits are laid in one edge of the seam at the elbow and gathers collect the fulness at the top. The sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and flaring cuffs of velvet complete the wrists. The neck is completed with a standing collar decorated at the top with a frill of lace edging, and a fanciful collar trimmed with passementerie rises high above the standing collar.

Combinations of silk, velvet and wool goods are recommended for a *chic* mode of this style.

We have pattern No. 8851 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque calls for two yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of silk and a yard and an eighth of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

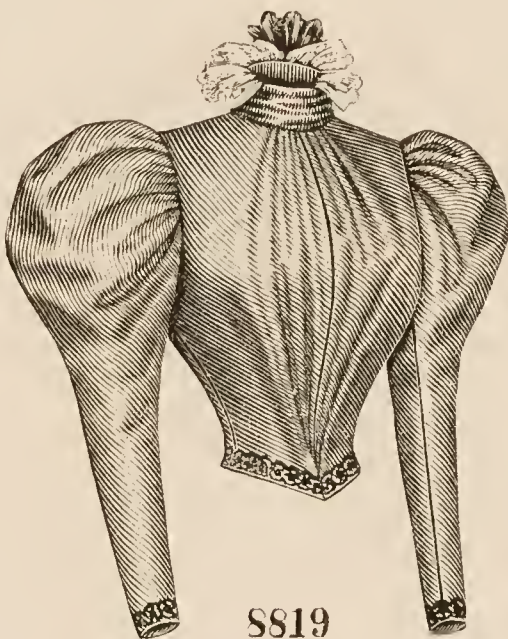


LADIES' BASQUE, HAVING A TWO-SEAM SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

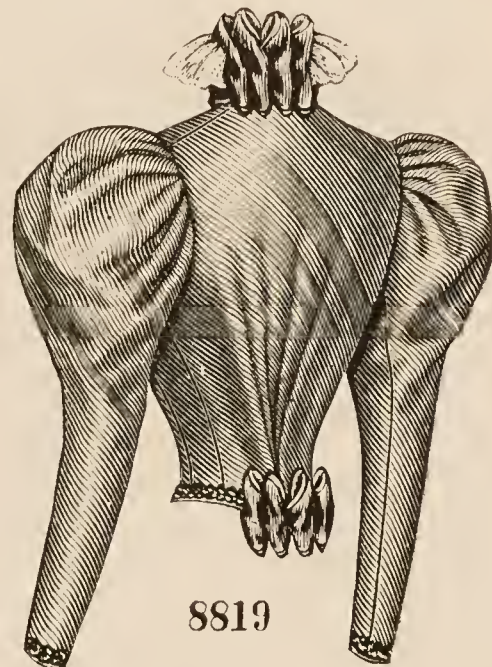
No. 8819.—By referring to figure No.

lace for the coliar frills. The basque is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams, and the closing is made with hooks and loops at the center of the front. The full, seamless back fits smoothly at the top, but has its fulness



8819

Front View.



8819

Back View.

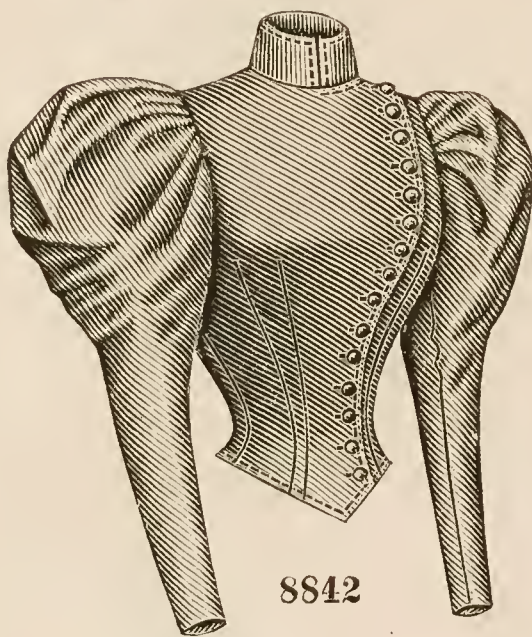
LADIES' BASQUE, HAVING A TWO-SEAM SLEEVE.

(For Description see this Page.)

arranged at the bottom in two closely lapped, backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. The fronts have fulness drawn well to the center by gathers at the top, while at the bottom it is disposed in two closely lapped, forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. The basque is short, extending to only a trifle below the waist-line and shaping a slight point at the center of the front and back. The two-seam sleeves have moderate fulness gathered at the top and are made over coat-shaped linings. A row of passementerie ornaments the sleeves at the wrist and a row of similar trimming follows the lower edge of the basque. A wrinkled ribbon encircles the high standing collar, the ends being fastened at the back under a loop bow of the ribbon. A frill of handsome lace falls over the collar at each side with dressy effect, the frills meeting at the center of the back. A loop bow of ribbon is tacked to the bottom of the basque at the center of the back.

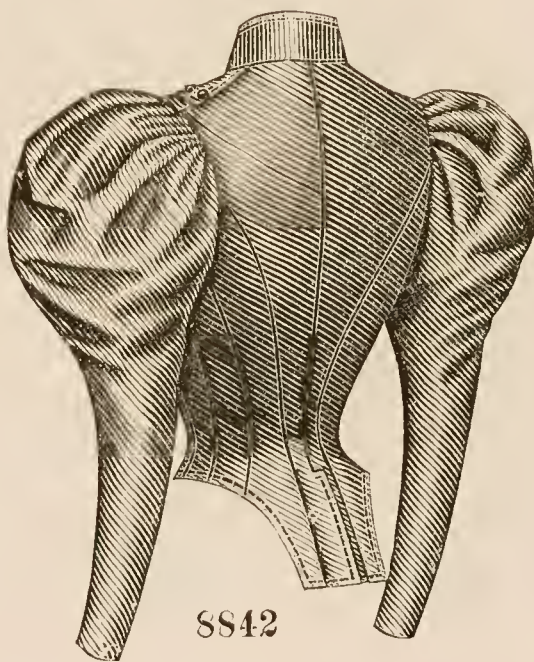
Canvas, zibeline, novelty goods, serge or taffeta silk will appropriately develop this mode and satin or velvet ribbon, passementerie, gimp or fancy braid will trim it effectively.

We have pattern No. 8819 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty inches wide, each with one yard of edging four inches wide for the collar frills. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8842

Front View.



8842

Back View.

LADIES' POSTILION BASQUE, HAVING TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (TO BE MADE WITH A PLAIN OR FANCY FRONT EDGE.) DESIRABLE FOR STOUT OR SLENDER LADIES.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' POSTILION BASQUE, HAVING TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (TO BE MADE WITH A PLAIN OR FANCY FRONT EDGE.) DESIRABLE FOR STOUT OR SLENDER LADIES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8842.—By referring to figure No. 89 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this basque may be again seen.

This basque is made desirable for stout ladies by an extra under-arm gore at each side, and it is distinguished from long-prevalent styles by the postilion back and diminished sleeves. Fine French serge was here selected for its development, and machine-stitching provides

98 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this basque may be seen differently developed.

Bluish-gray zibeline was here selected for the basque, with

a neat finish. The lower outline of the basque is stylishly pointed at the center in front, is curved gracefully over the hips and terminates in a narrow postilion or coat-tail back. The adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam. The right front overlaps the left front to the shoulder seam and first dart and is closed diagonally with button-holes and buttons. The overlapping edge of the right front may be shaped in three scolops at the top or be left plain. The one-seam sleeves are arranged over two-seamed linings, and the fulness is collected in gathers at the top. The neck is completed with a standing collar closed in front.

Cloth, silk, all-wool goods or silk-and-wool mixtures will be made up in this style and there are some cotton fabrics for which the mode is eminently well suited. Precision of fit rather than applied decoration is sought in this style of basque, although pretty buttons and machine-stitching are an unobtrusive finish much approved.

We have pattern No. 8842 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque needs four yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 95 W.—LADIES' AT HOME GOWN.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 95 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8844 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 29.

The gown as here represented made of old-red velvet possesses an elaborate richness that makes it appropriate for ceremonious day receptions, at homes or concerts. The basque is accurately fitted at the back and sides, the center seam ending just below the waist and the lower corners of the backs being rounded. The fronts, which are lengthened by skirt sections with rounding lower front corners are very fanciful; they are arranged over fitted lining-fronts closed at the center, are shaped in rounding outline at the top and are quite narrow. The fronts are plaited at the shoulder and lower edges and are gathered slightly across their lower edges and droop prettily. The vest is plain at the top, is gathered at the bottom to droop like the fronts and is closed at the center. Knife-plaitings of white silk conceal the vest and white lace points headed by mink bands decorate the upper and front edges of the fronts, the fur being



FIGURE No. 95 W.—This illustrates LADIES' AT HOME GOWN.—The pattern is No. 8844, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

continued along the front edges of the skirt sections and the lower edge of the basque. A band of fur also conceals the joining of the skirt sections to the fronts. Fur and lace points

decorate the fancy cuffs which finish the two-seam sleeves: the ends of the cuffs flare at the inside and outside of the arm and

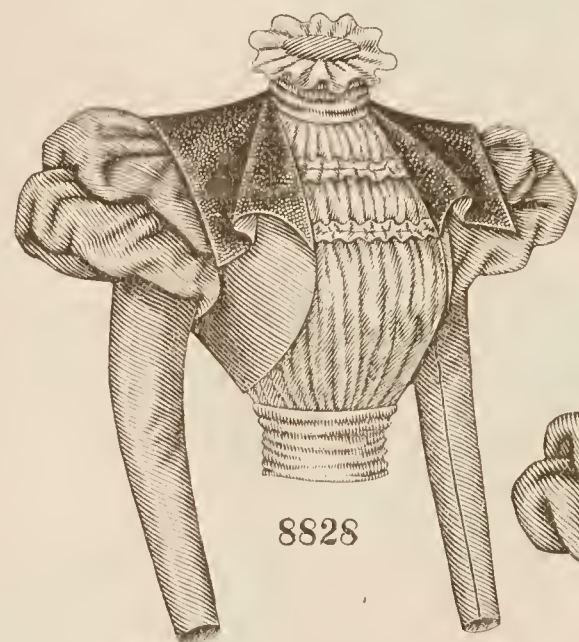
ness is collected in three spaced rows of shirrings. A standing collar completes the neck and above it rises a doubled frill of silk that is deepest at the back; a ribbon stock encircles the collar and is bowed prettily at the back. The vest is encircled by a crush girdle that closes at the left side.

The jacket is quite short and has a broad, seamless back and fronts that are gracefully rounded. A stylish feature of the jacket is the velvet collar, which lies smoothly on the back, where it shapes a rounding lower outline and in front is draped by tackings to produce a jabot effect. The sleeves are in close-fitting coat shape and on them at the top are arranged double mushroom puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and along the center.

A *chic* effect is always given by a bolero and it is extremely effective when worn over a vest that contrasts strongly with it. Velvet, silk and also cloth are highly favored for the bolero and silk or some soft wool goods may be used for the vest, a ribbon stock and a silk ruche at the neck being quite necessary to a stylish completion.

We have pattern No. 8828 in 10 sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, and the vest needs two yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, or two yards thirty or thirty-six inches wide,

or a yard and a half forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

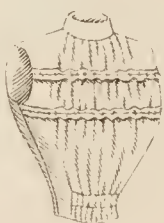


8828

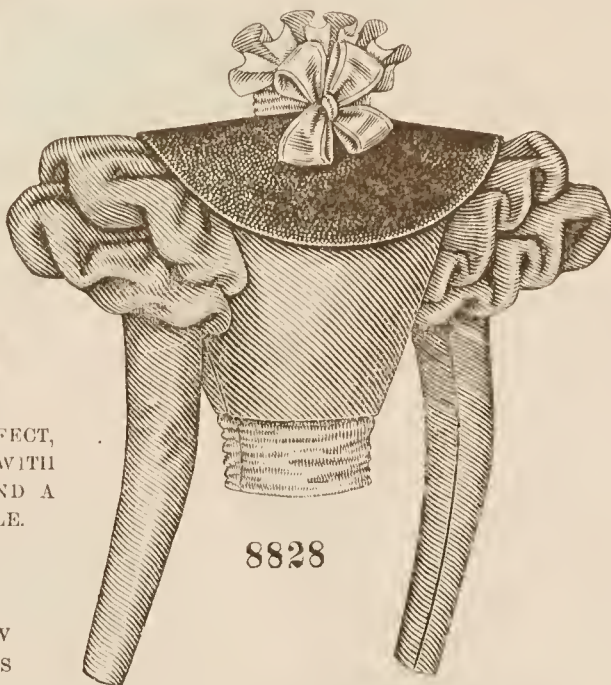
Front View.

LADIES' JACKET-WAIST IN BASQUE EFFECT, CONSISTING OF A BOLERO JACKET WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES AND A SHIRRED VEST WITH CRUSH GIRDLE.

(For Description see this Page.)



8828



8828

Back View.

the sleeves are perfectly smooth below short puffs formed at the top by plaits at the seams and gathers at the upper edge. A ripple ruffle inside of which a lace frill is arranged rises from the top of the standing collar which is covered with a band of fur.

Two bands of fur, one plain and the other festooned under mink heads, trim the seven-gored skirt, which is plaited at the back and the graceful lines of which are well displayed by the rich textile.

The costume will be particularly effective developed in some of the rich novelties of silk and wool in velours effect, or in étamine, fish-net canvas over glacé taffeta, *drap d'été*, etc., combined with velvet or silk and with rich appliqué lace or iridescent, embroidered or spangled bands for garniture. The less expensive woollens, such as serge, cheviot and homespun, are also suitable and with these inexpensive silk may be combined, contributing, usually, the vest, collar ruffle and cuffs.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO FRONTS, CRUSH SPANISH GIRDLE AND BUTTERFLY PUFF SLEEVES THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE BELOW THE PUFFS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

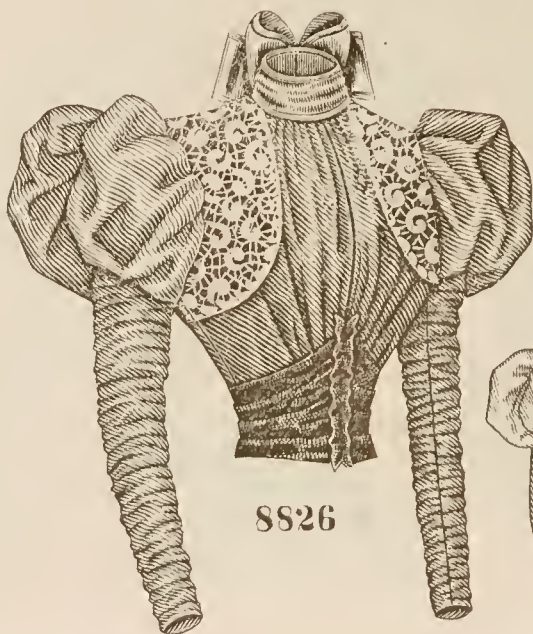
No. 8826.—At figure No. 93 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this waist may be seen differently developed.

The bolero fronts that are the dominant feature of so many

LADIES' JACKET-WAIST IN BASQUE EFFECT, CONSISTING OF A BOLERO JACKET WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES, AND A SHIRRED VEST WITH CRUSH GIRDLE.

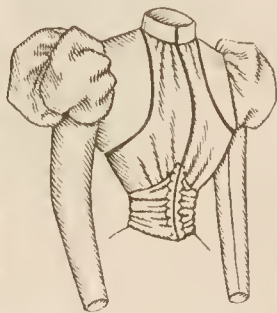
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8828.—The bolero jacket is among the most favored styles at present; this one is shown in association with a separate vest. Cloth, silk and velvet is the tasteful combination pictured, with a ribbon stock for decoration. The vest has a fancy front arranged on a lining front fitted by double bust darts and the adjustment is completed by under-arm gores, the closing being made at the center of the back. The fulness in the front is collected in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in two tuck-shirrings at the bust and a short distance above, the fulness being drawn well toward the center, while at the bottom the ful-

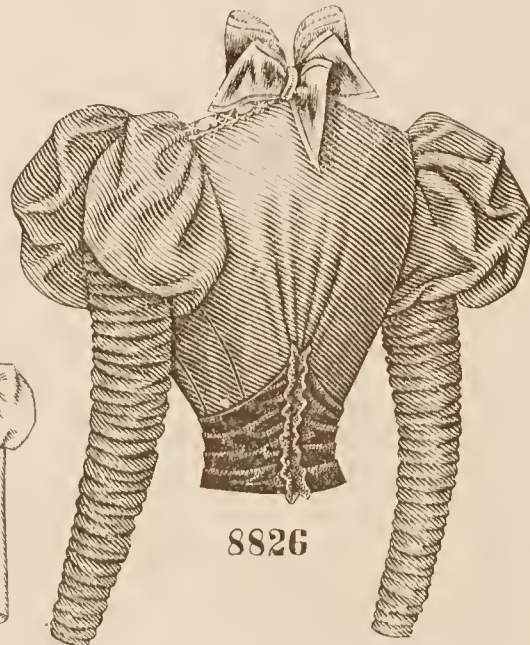


8826

Front View.



8826



8826

Back View.

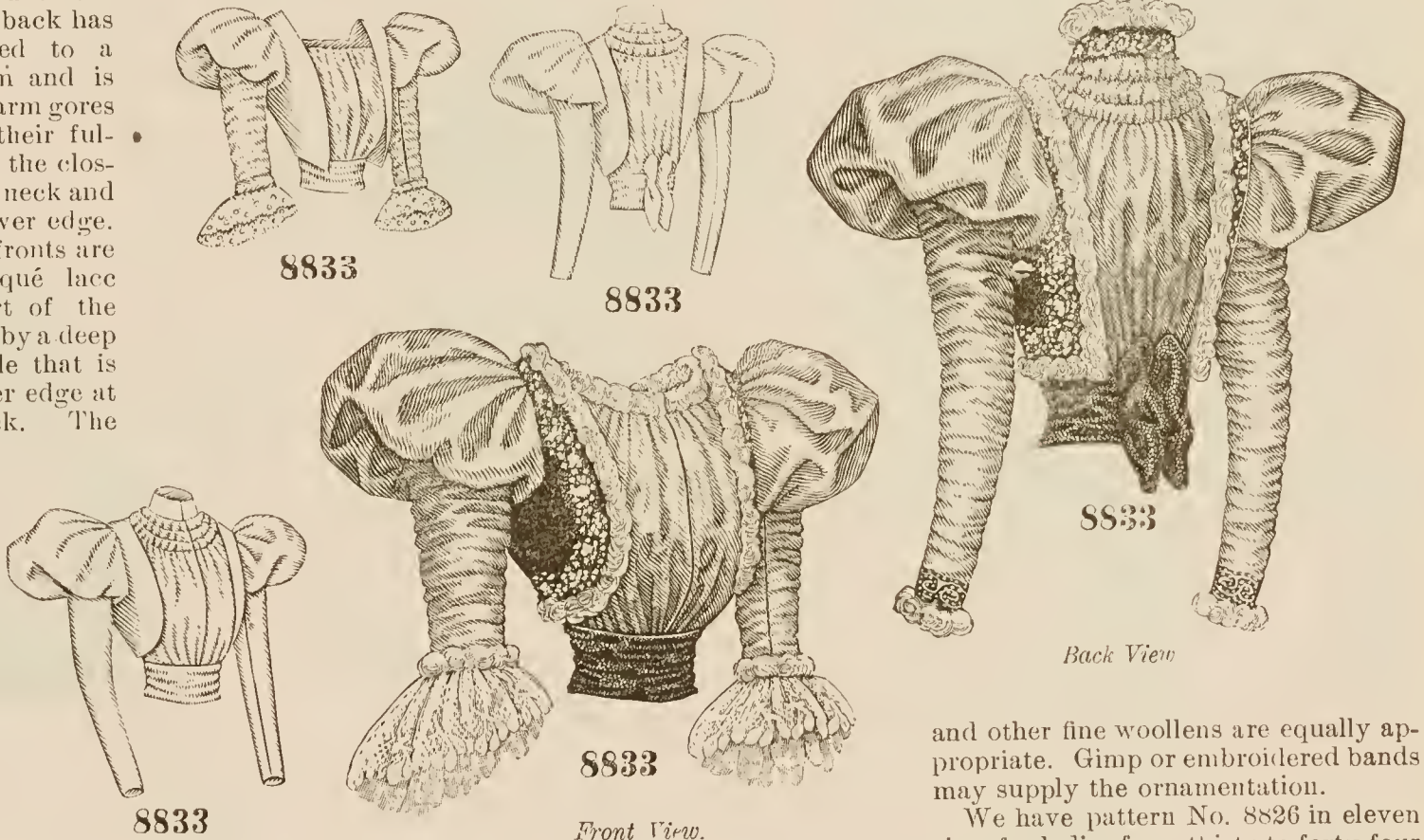
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST WITH BOLERO FRONTS, CRUSH SPANISH GIRDLE AND BUTTERFLY PUFF SLEEVES THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE BELOW THE PUFFS.

(For Description see this Page.)

bodices are successfully associated with a Spanish girdle and fancy sleeves in this basque-waist. A combination of emerald-

green velvet and dull-brown silk was here employed for the basque-waist, which is closed at the center of the front and is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The back has slight fulness plaited to a point at the bottom and is separated by under-arm gores from fronts having their fulness drawn toward the closing by gathers at the neck and shirrings at the lower edge. The jaunty bolero fronts are covered with appliqué lace and the lower part of the waist is surrounded by a deep crush Spanish girdle that is pointed at the upper edge at the front and back. The girdle is shirred to form two outstanding frills at the center of the back and at the ends, which are secured with hooks and loops at the front. The sleeves have coat-shaped linings and at the top are disposed butterfly puffs gathered at the top and bottom and lengthwise through the center. Below the puffs the linings are covered with mousquetaire sections gathered at the top and along their seams, which come at the inside of the arm, unless the plain

There are numerous fancy silks that will make up stylishly in combination with velvet or corded silk in this way, and zibeline

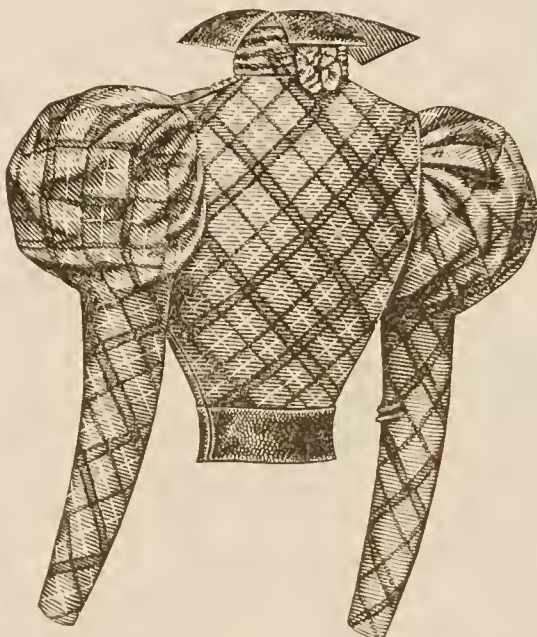
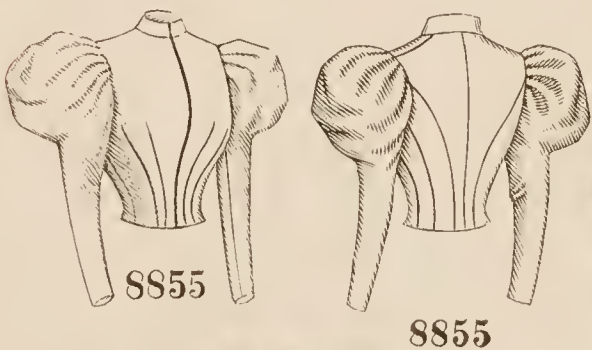


LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH JACKET FRONTS AND JACKET BACKS THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER CORNERS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR WITH A LOW ROUND OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE BELOW THE PUFFS, OR WITH ELBOW PUFF MOUSQUETAIRE SLEEVES.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and other fine woollens are equally appropriate. Gimp or embroidered bands may supply the ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 8826 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and five-eighths of silk, with one yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for six yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six 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.



8855
Back View.

LADIES' BIAS BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING A WHOLE BACK. (WITH FITTED LINING.) DESIRABLE FOR PLAIDS, CHECKS, ETC.

(For Description see Page 44.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH JACKET FRONTS AND JACKET BACKS THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER CORNERS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR WITH A LOW ROUND OR SQUARE NECK, AND WITH FULL-LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE BELOW THE PUFFS OR WITH ELBOW PUFF MOUSQUETAIRE SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8833.—Another view of this basque-waist may be obtained by referring to figure D7 in this magazine.

This basque-waist has a charmingly coquettish air and may be used for dressy evening or day wear, as preferred, the pattern providing for a high neck or a low, round or square neck and full-length or elbow puff mousquetaire sleeves. Silk, velvet and lace edging are here handsomely combined in the waist, and jet passementerie and feather trimming provide the stylish decoration. The high-necked lining is fitted by double bust darts and the

effect is preferred, when the linings are faced with the material. A ribbon stock formed in a fancy bow at the

usual seams and closed in front. The full fronts and full back are separated by under-arm gores and are shirred at the top in rounding outline, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn to the center of the front and back in short rows of shirrings. In the high-necked waist the neck is completed with a standing collar covered with a band of jet passementerie and bordered at the top with feather trimming. The waist is made quite fanciful by jacket fronts and jacket backs that are joined in shoul-

back covers the standing collar, and a wrinkled ribbon is arranged along the center of each puff, giving a dressy finish.

8855
Front View.

der and under-arm seams, and may have square or rounding lower corners. The jacket portions are outlined with feather trimming and jet passementerie. The mousquetaire sleeves are gathered along their side edges to produce soft, graceful wrinkles, and are made over coat-shaped linings; at the top of the lining are arranged short mushroom puffs. The full-length sleeves are finished at the wrists with feather trimming and jet passementerie, while the elbow-length sleeves are completed with a band of feather trimming above a deep frill of lace edging. If desired, the sleeves may be made up plain below the puffs, this effect being attained by omitting the mousquetaire sections and covering the lining portions with the material. The crush girde surrounding the waist has deep frill-finished ends closed at the back.

Remarkably stylish results may be achieved by uniting contrasting fabrics in the manner here illustrated, and velvet is highly commended for the boleros when silk or wool goods are used for the basque-waist. The great variety of flat band trimming now obtainable makes it an easy matter to select appropriate decoration, beaded, spangled or embroidered bands or those of fur or lace being equally

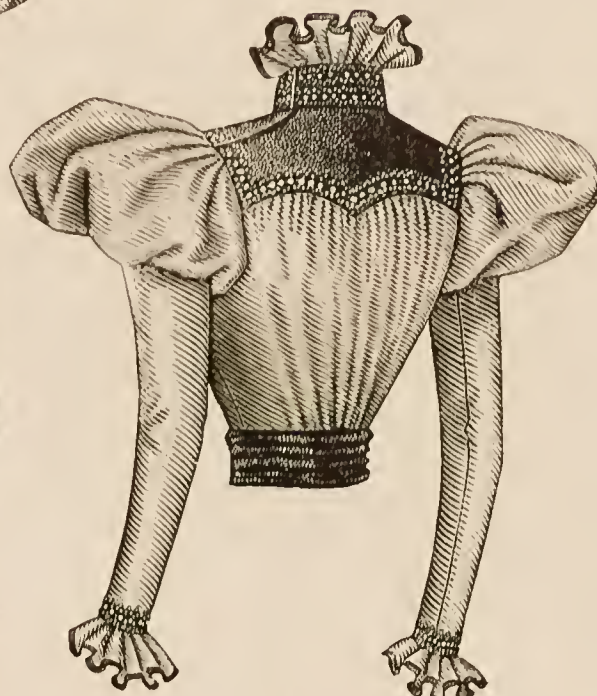
to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and an eighth of silk, with a yard and a half of velvet each twenty inches wide, and two yards and five-eighths of edging five inches and a fourth wide for the frills of the elbow



8843
Front View.



8843



8843

Back View.

sleeves. Of one fabric, it needs six yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' YOKE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A FANCY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 45.)

LADIES' BIAS BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING A WHOLE BACK. (WITH FITTED LINING.) DESIRABLE FOR PLAIDS, CHECKS, ETC.

(For Illustrations see Page 43.)

No. 8855.—By referring to figure No. 88 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this basque-waist may be seen differently made up.

The bias effect which makes this waist a most attractive mode is well displayed in the present development, which unites plaid woollen goods and plain velvet. A lining fitted by double bust darts and the customary seams insures a perfectly trim appearance and the closing is made at the center of the front. The broad, whole back is perfectly smooth-fitting and joins the full fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts have fulness collected in gathers along the upper part of the shoulder seam and at the neck at each side of the closing, and two rows of shirring draw the fulness well to the center at the bottom. The lower part of the basque-waist is surrounded by a smooth shallow girde of velvet shaped by a seam at the right side and closed at the left side. Three square velvet tabs that are joined to the top of the standing collar flare over a crush stock of the plaid goods. The ends of the stock are finished to form frills and the closing is made at the back. The sleeves, which are mounted on coat-shaped linings, have only inside seams; they are gathered at the top to form short puffs below which they are perfectly close-fitting, and two downward-turning plaits in one edge of the seam at the bend of the elbow insures a comfortable adjustment.

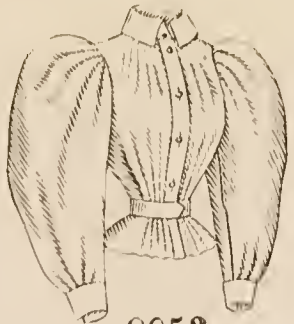
Very dressy waists can be made up by the mode of taffeta in a plaid or checked pattern or of French poplin or homespun in plain or fancy plaids. These materials should be subdued by



FIGURE NO. 96 W.—THIS ILLUSTRATES LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.—THE PATTERN IS NO. 8839, PRICE 1s. 3d. OR 30 CENTS.

(For Description see Page 45.)

suitable and stylish. No great amount of trimming is necessary on this fanciful mode, hence the expenditure need not be lavish. We have pattern No. 8833 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty



8853

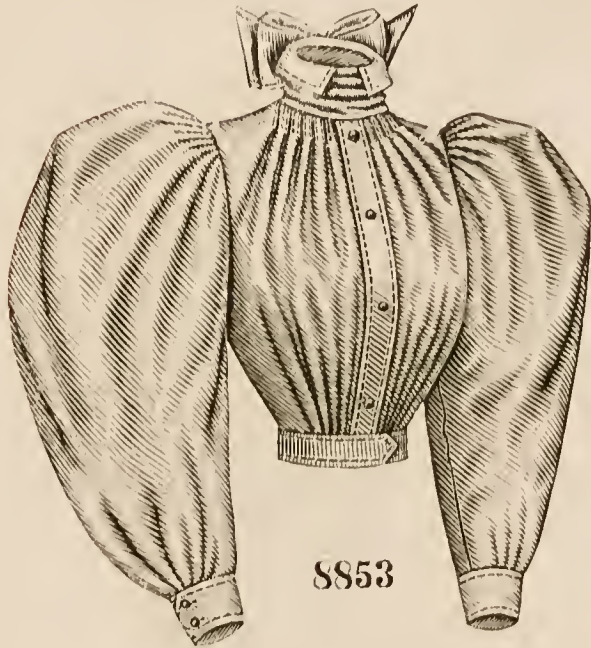
combining with them velvet or corded silk in a harmonizing solid color. The combination fabric will generally be used for the girdle and the tabs, which constitute an ornamental feature that adds to the dressiness that characterizes the mode. Several stocks and girdles could be

ends of the frill are prettily rounded and meet at the front. When a low-necked waist is desired, the yokes are omitted and the lining is cut away above the full portions. The coat-shaped sleeves fit the arm closely and have the short mushroom puffs at the top now fashionable; they are decorated at the wrist with a band of passementerie above a frill of velvet-edged ribbon that is gathered and sewed to a band to correspond with the neck frill. The sleeves may be made up in short puff style, as illustrated.

A wrinkled girdle gives the finishing touch at the bottom of the waist; it has frill-finished ends closed at the left side of the front. A band of passementerie follows the upper edges of the full fronts and full backs.

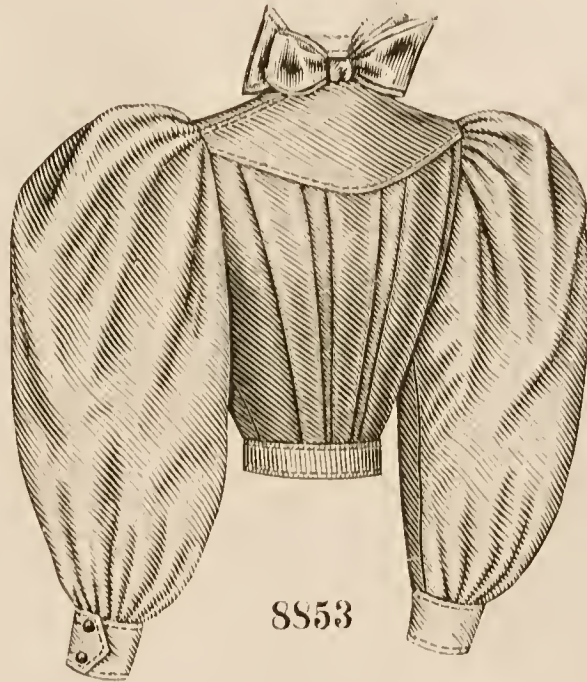
The waist will be very effective made up in a combination of silk and wool goods, cloth and velvet, and for evening wear the low-neck effect will be best brought out in silk, in *mousseline de soie* or in chiffon over silk.

We have pattern No. 8843 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will need two yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and two yards of ribbon three inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and three fourths twenty-two inches wide or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-



8853

Front View.



8853

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLARS. (FOR WOOL, SILK OR COTTON FABRICS.)

(For Description see Page 46.)

provided to give variety, or the stock in the pattern could occasionally be exchanged for one of ribbon.

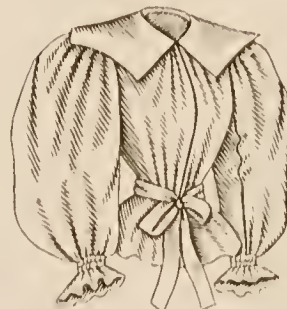
We have pattern No. 8855 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist requires three yards of plaid goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' YOKE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A FANCY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES.)

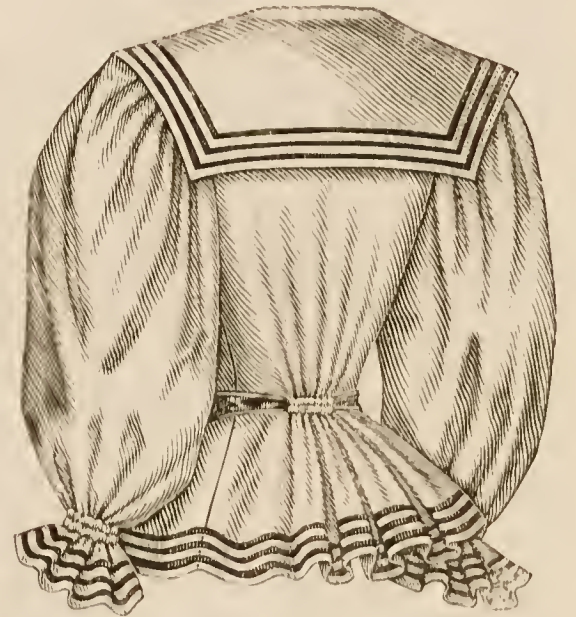
(For Illustrations see Page 44.)

No. 8843.—By referring to figure D6 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this waist may be again seen.

This is a becoming style of full waist and is here pictured made of zibeline and velvet, with velvet-edged ribbon for the collar and sleeve frills. The full fronts and full back are shaped in fancy low outline at the top and are gathered along the upper edges of the shallower portions, the fulness being drawn to the center at the lower edge and collected in shirrings. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides and the waist is made over a high-necked, fitted lining that is closed at the center of the front. The full portions are overlapped by a smooth yoke, which is included in the right shoulder seam and closed with hooks and loops at the left side. A standing collar overlaid with passementerie is the finish for the high-necked waist, and rising high above the collar is a frill of velvet edged ribbon, gathered at the bottom and sewed to a narrow band of the material; the



8839



8839

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET OR DRESSING-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A NECK SLIGHTLY LOW IN FRONT.)

(For Description see Page 46.)

six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8839

Front View.

FIGURE NO. 96 W.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustration see Page 44.)

FIGURE NO. 96 W.—This represents a Ladies' tea-jacket or dressing-sack.

The pattern, which is No. 8839 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on this page of THE DELINEATOR.

This dainty dressing-sack is here pictured made of pink India silk, with a simple trimming of insertion, ribbon-threaded beading and Nile-green ribbon. The back is shirred at the waist-line, producing pretty fulness that flares upward and hangs in folds in the skirt; under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The full fronts have pretty fulness collected in gathers at the neck and are closed at the throat under a ribbon bow; they are held in at the waist by ribbon ties tacked to the ends of the shirrings in the back and bowed at the front. The neck may be slightly low in front, if this style is liked. The sailor collar completing the neck is decorated with ribbon-run beading and insertion, the ribbon being daintily bowed where the collar is pointed on and back of the shoulders and at the ends, which flare broadly. The collar falls over the top of the full puff sleeves, which are shirred at the wrists to form frills; beading covers the shirrings, and the ribbon run through the beading is bowed at the back of the arm.

Tea-jackets may be shaped after this fashion in brocade or silk of fine quality, with lace cascaded down the closing and



FIGURE NO. 97 W.—This illustrates LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.—The pattern is No. 8818, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

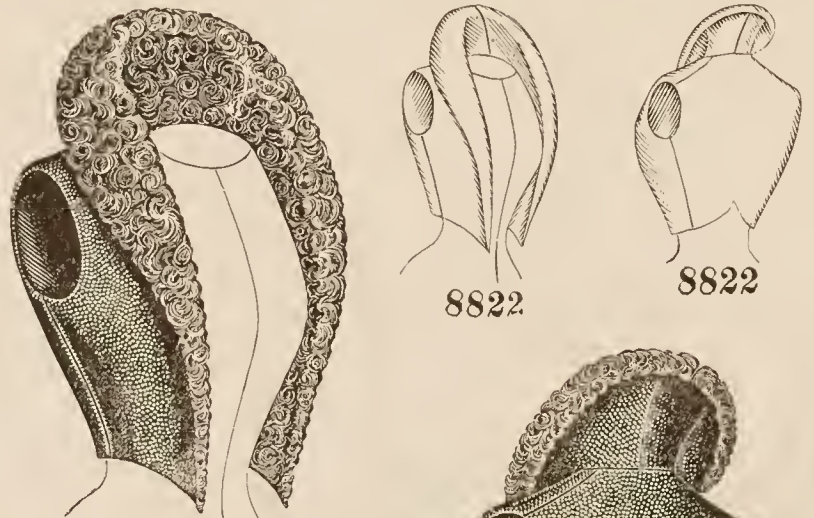
(For Description see Page 47.)

otherwise fancifully disposed to give an ornate finish. Dressing-sacks will be of French flannel, cashmere or inexpensive silks.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLARS. (FOR WOOL, SILK OR COTTON FABRICS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 45.)

No. 8853.—Shirt-waists of silk and flannel are now well nigh

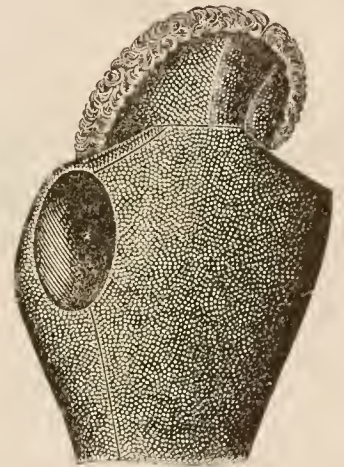


8822

Front View.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, WITH THE FRONTS EXTENDED TO FORM THE HIGH ROLLING COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 48.)



8822

Back View.

as popular as were the cotton shirt-waists during the Summer. This attractively designed shirt-waist is pictured made of gray flannel and neatly finished with machine-stitching. The fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes or studs through a box-plait formed in the front edge of the right front. Each front is laid at the top in five tiny box-plaits that are stitched for a short distance along their underfolds, the resulting fulness being collected at the waist-line in five forward-turning plaits. The upper part of the back is a smooth yoke that shapes a blunt point at the center of the lower edge. The back is perfectly smooth fitting and is formed of three sections joined in seams that are concealed by three applied box-plaits. The plaits taper toward the waist-line, and a belt with pointed ends closed in front surrounds the waist. The full sleeve is gathered at its upper and lower edges, and a short slash made at the back of the arm is finished with a narrow lap. The sleeve may be completed with a straight cuff having a pointed, overlapping end secured with buttons and button-holes or studs, or with a roll-up cuff with rounding upper corners. The neck is completed with a neck-band closed at the throat with a stud, and two sorts of removable collars are provided. With one collar a ribbon stock is to be worn, as illustrated. This collar consists of a high band, to the upper edge of which is joined a shallow turn-over section having ends that separate widely in front. The other collar is of the ordinary turn-down kind having a high band.

The shirt-waist is particularly trim and will be made of plaid serge, glacé taffeta or flannel in becoming solid colors. Corduroy is also finding much favor for shirt-waists. The cuffs are often of linen but are also stylish when of the waist material.

We have pattern No. 8853 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, needs five yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. The collar requires half a yard of linen thirty-six inches wide, with half a yard of coarse linen or muslin in the same width for interlinings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

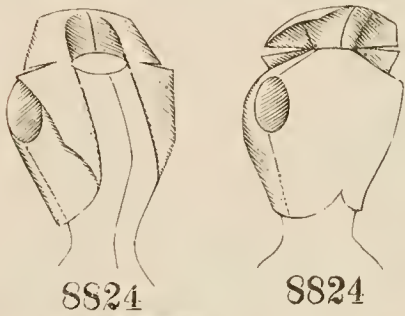
LADIES' TEA-JACKET OR DRESSING-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A NECK SLIGHTLY LOW IN THE FRONT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 45.)

No. 8839.—Another view of this tea-jacket may be obtained

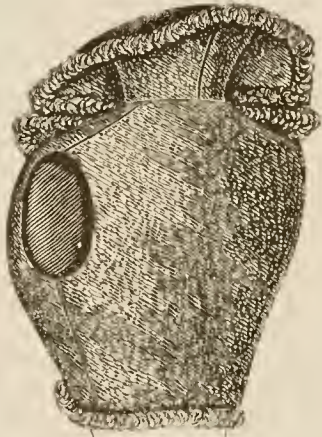
by referring to figure No. 96 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This tea-jacket or dressing-sack is very simply constructed and may be made with a high neck or a neck slightly low in front, as preferred. It is here illustrated made of mauve flannel.



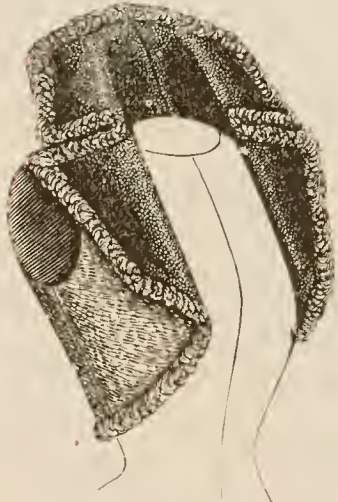
8824

8824



8824

Back View.



8824

Front View.

LADIES' ZOUAVE OR BOLERO JACKET, WITH THE FRONTS EXTENDED TO FORM THE LAPELS AND HIGH FANCY COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 48.)

nel, with a darker shade of satin ribbon for decoration. The full fronts are joined to the full back by shoulder seams and separated at the sides by under-arm gores. The fronts are loose and are gathered

slightly at the neck, while the back is smooth across the top, but has pretty fullness at the waist-line collected in shirrings that are tacked to a stay. The neck finish is a fancy sailor-collared with widely flaring ends; it is pointed on each shoulder and at the front and back of the sleeve. The sack is closed at the throat with a hook and loop and wide ribbon tie-strings tacked over the ends of the shirrings in the back and bowed at the front serve to hold the fulness of the fronts in place. The full sleeves are of the bishop type, and are gathered at the top and shirred three times a short distance above the lower edge to form frills about the wrist. The shirrings are tacked to stays and three rows of narrow satin ribbon trim the free edges of the collar and the lower edges of the sleeves and sack.

This garment may be made up plainly in flannelette and plain flannel or it may be elaborately developed in fine cashmere or Henrietta of delicate tints or be of gray, blue or pink China silk, with lace, ribbon and chiffon for trimming. Attractive tea-jackets may be made of remnants of pretty crépons in cream, pale-blue, rose-pink, mauve, etc.

We have pattern No. 8839 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-jacket calls for five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 97 W.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 46.)

FIGURE NO. 97 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8818 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 33 of this magazine.

This double-breasted coat is equally well suited to furs and plain and fancy coatings. Seal plush was used for its development in this instance. It extends to a fashionable depth and a close adjustment is maintained at the back, where the usual seams render it shapely. The fronts are loose, but are smoothly adjusted by a shallow dart at the top extending from the neck to a little above the bust; and the closing is made at the left side with plush buttons arranged in pairs at the top and at the waist. The two-seam sleeves are moderate in size and are gathered at the top; they are completed with deep roll-up cuffs that



FIGURE NO. 98 W.—This illustrates LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Eton Jacket No. 8822, price 7d. or 15 cents; Girdle No. 1228, price 5d. or 10 cents; Basque No. 8819, price 1s. or 25 cents; and One-Seam Sleeve No. 8677, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 48.)

flare slightly. The collar is protective and stylish, consisting of a turn-over portion mounted on a high band.

Cloth, fur, novelty coatings in two-toned effects and some-

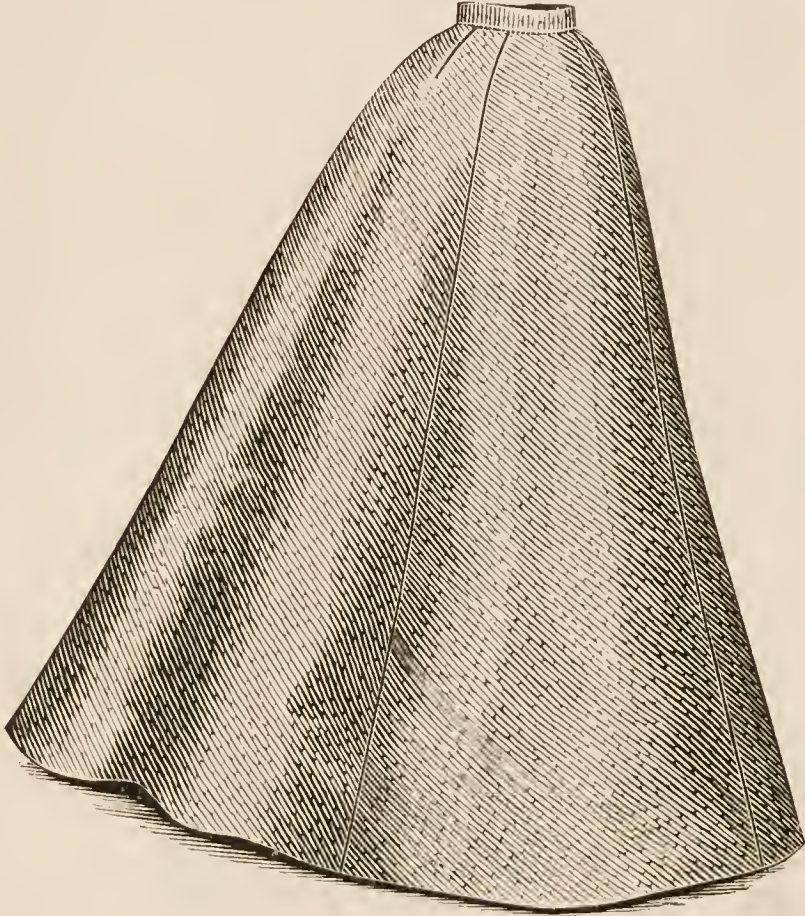
times heavy wool suitings will be made up in this style and handsomely lined with brocaded changeable silk.

The large flaring felt hat is handsomely trimmed with feathers and a ribbon rosette.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, WITH THE FRONTS EXTENDED TO FORM THE HIGH ROLLING COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 46.)

No. 8822.—This jacket is shown differently developed at fig-



8856

Side-Front View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, HAVING A NARROW FRONT-GORE BETWEEN TWO WIDE CIRCULAR PORTIONS PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 49.)

ure No. 98 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A becoming and stylish accessory of the gowns of this season is the short Eton jacket, which in the present instance is illustrated made of black velvet, with feather trimming for a completion. The jacket is sleeveless and has a seamless back which joins the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are reversed in long, tapering lapels and are extended to form a high, rolling collar having a center seam. The jacket does not extend quite to the waist-line, except at its pointed lower front corners; the lower outline at the sides is curved, while at the back it may be straight or curved to form an inverted V at the center. The lapels and the inside of the collar are covered with feather trimming.

Eton jackets of this kind are stylish made of velvet, silk or cloth and trimmed with fur, braiding or passementerie. Cloth jackets look smart when all-over braided, but a facing of fur on the lapels and collar or an edge band of fur or passementerie will be sufficient on jackets of velvet or any handsome fabric.

We have pattern No. 8822 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the jacket of one material for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and five-eighths twenty inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' ZOUAVE OR BOLERO JACKET, WITH THE FRONTS EXTENDED TO FORM THE LAPELS AND HIGH FANCY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 47.)

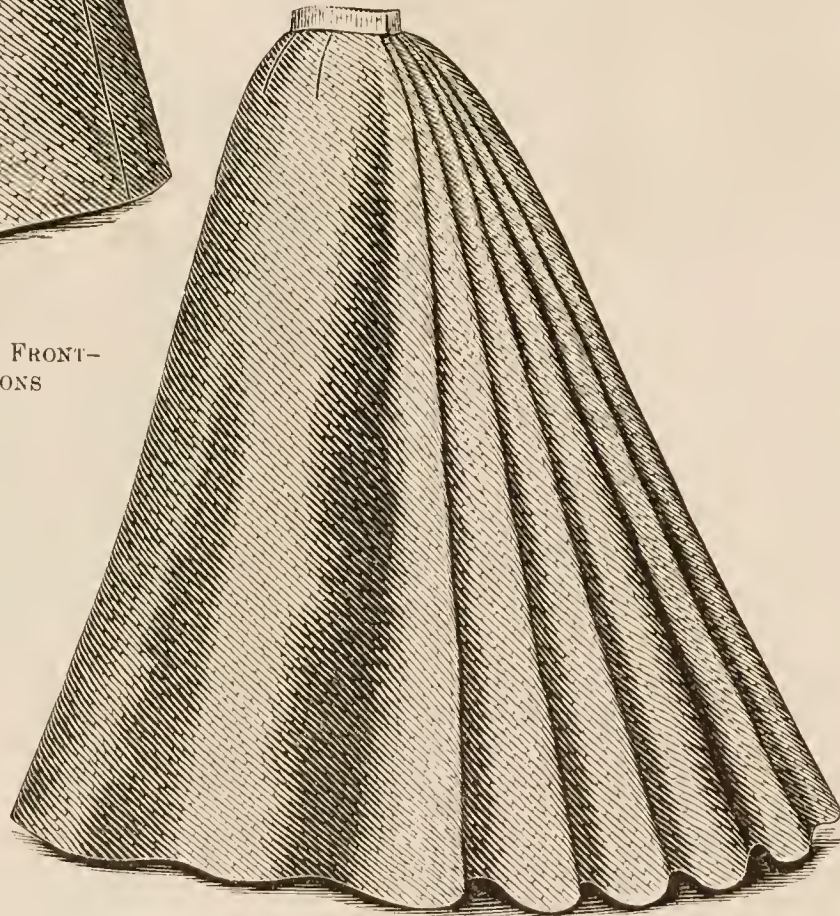
No. 8824.—This jacket is again represented at figure D 2 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This sleeveless jacket, which is here pictured made of illuminated cheviot with velvet facings, is another and specially smart example of the jaunty bolero styles that are now found in almost every wardrobe. Novelty is shown in the method of shaping the fronts to form the lapels and collar, and the adjustment is simply performed by shoulder and under-arm seams. The jacket extends to a little above the waist-line and is seamless at the back, where the lower edge may be straight or curved upward at the center to form an inverted V. The fronts, which round toward the back, are extended to form the fancifully shaped lapels and high collar; the collar has a seam at the center of the back; it is rolled softly at the back, where it is pointed at each side, and reversed deeply at the ends, which are also pointed and flare slightly from the ends of the lapels. The collar and lapels are faced with velvet, and feather trimming emphasizes the attractive outline of the jacket.

These popular accessories need not match the gown they accompany, but may be of velvet or novelty suiting in rich, neutral tones that harmonize with almost all colors. Gimp, jewelled trimmings and fur are favored garnitures.

We have pattern 8824 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the jacket of one material for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and five-eighths twenty inches wide, or one yard thirty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four

inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet for facing the collar and lapels. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



8856

Side-Back View.

FIGURE NO. 98 W.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 47.)

FIGURE NO. 98 W.—This illustrates the jacket, basque, girdle and sleeve of a ladies' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8822 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 46 of this num-

ber of THE DELINEATOR. The basque pattern, which is No. 8819 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again shown elsewhere in this issue. The girdle pattern, which is No. 1228 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and is also pictured in this issue. The sleeve pattern, which is No. 8677 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The popularity of the *chic* Eton jacket opening over a stylish basque is everywhere apparent, and excellent suggestions for a toilette which embraces a natty jacket are here presented. Velvet is used for the jacket, sieve and girdle, and figured taffeta

silk for the basque, while seasonable decoration is provided by otter fur and heavily-jetted passementerie. The basque has becoming fulness in front at each side of the closing and a fitted lining renders it trim and comfortable. A standing collar finishes the neck.

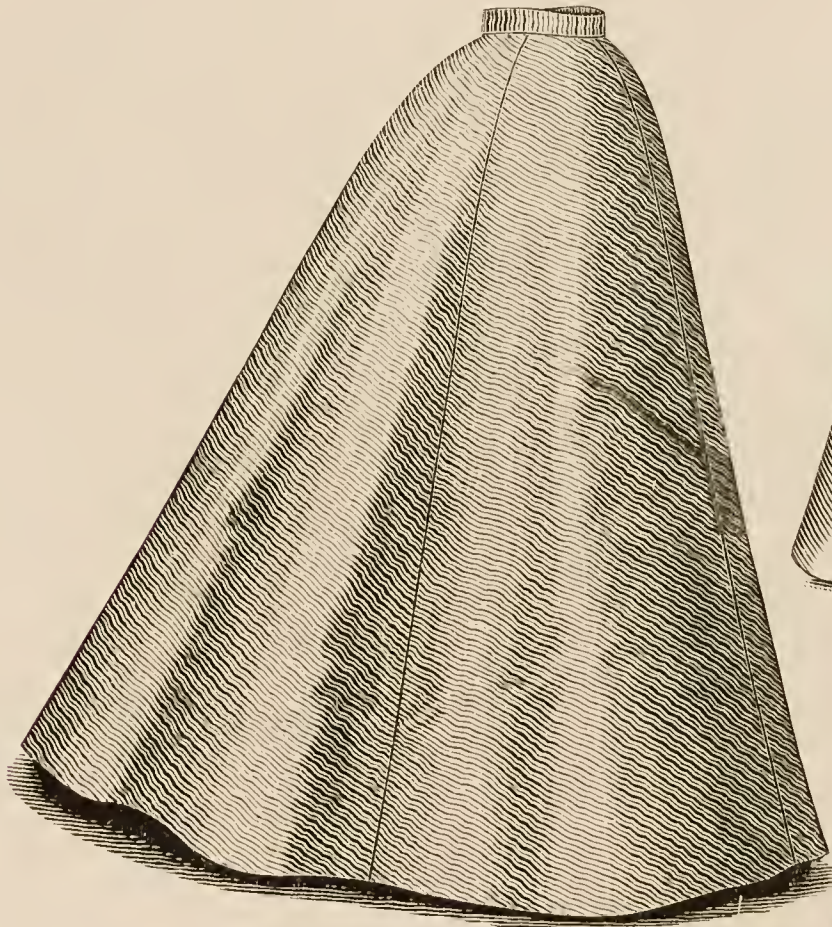
The stylish plaited girdle forms a deep point at the center of the front and back. It closes at the left side and has a straight lower edge.

The jacket has a seamless back that may have a plain or fancifully shaped lower edge and the fronts have pointed lower front

of the back. The front-gore is perfectly smooth fitting and the circular portions are fitted by two darts over each hip, while the fulness is collected at the back in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam. The skirt expands gracefully to the bottom, where it measures about five yards round in the medium sizes, and ripples stylishly at the sides below the hips. The placket is finished above the center seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The mode will be used for silk, wool goods and cloth and there are many novelty fabrics for which the mode is also suitable.

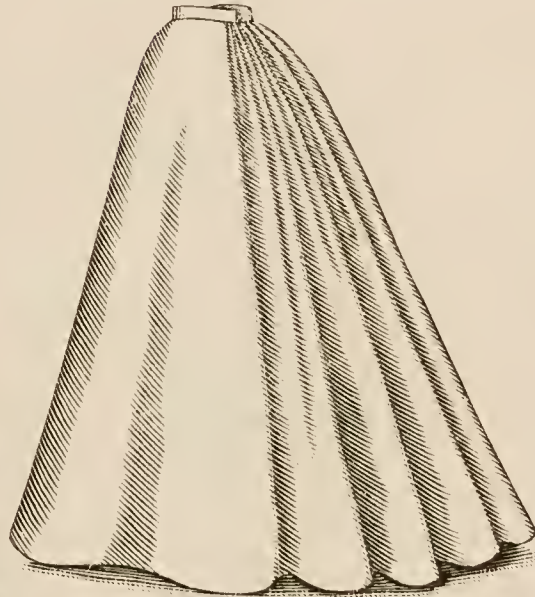
We have pattern No. 8856 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt will need seven yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8854

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.) (For Description see this Page.)



8854

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8854.—At figure No. 94 W and figure D 6 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this skirt is again represented.

The skirt is conservative in width and unusually graceful in shape; it is here pictured made of dark-blue wool goods. Six gores are comprised in the skirt—a front-gore, a gore at each side and three back-gores; the front and side gores fit smoothly at the top

and the back-gores may be gathered or laid in box-plaits, as preferred. The skirt forms shallow ripples at the sides and larger flute folds at the back. The width of the skirt at the bottom is about five yards round in the medium sizes. The placket



8854

Side-Back View

corners. The fronts are reversed in long, tapering lapels that are extended to form the high standing collar, which is shaped by a center seam. Fur covers the lapels and the collar and the fronts are handsomely decorated with passementerie. The jacket is sleeveless, but in this instance a one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve, gathered at the top and showing a smooth adjustment on the forearm, is used. Two spaced bands of fur decorate each wrist.

The skirt which accompanies a jacket and basque of this style may be undecorated or trimmed to match the jacket, which is generally made of cloth, silk or velvet. When cloth is selected braiding forms a rich and appropriate decoration, and on velvet or silk fur bands in conjunction with jetted bands are specially commended as giving an ornate finish. Silk and plain and novelty woollens are suitable for the basque and the girdle will usually be of velvet.

The felt hat is bordered with fur, and velvet, plumes and a jewelled ornament combine to form an unpretentious adornment that is in perfect harmony with the toilette.

is made above the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

New shades of cloth, serge, zibeline, mohair and novelty mixtures will show to excellent advantage in this skirt, which is without exaggeration in its shaping.

We have pattern No. 8854 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure. To make the skirt of one material for a lady of medium size, will need eight yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or seven yards thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, HAVING A NARROW FRONT-GORE BETWEEN TWO WIDE CIRCULAR PORTIONS PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 48.)

No. 8856.—This skirt is represented made of zibeline. It consists of a narrow front-gore and two wide circular portions, the back edges of which are joined in a seam at the center

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 99 W.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 99 W.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8852 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 51.

Eton fronts and a smooth bias girdle are prominent features of this costume, for which a combination of gray bouclé suiting, white silk and maroon velvet was here selected. The back of the waist has slight gathered fulness at the waist and is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores. The Eton fronts are turned back in velvet-faced revers and between them are disclosed full fronts that droop over a plain girdle of velvet closed at the left side. The revers are decorated with guipure lace and krimmer binding, the latter being continued along the front and lower edges of the Eton fronts. The lower edge of the girdle and the top of the standing collar are also trimmed with krimmer, and bands of velvet give an ornate finish to the sleeves, which flare in puff fashion at the top but present a clinging effect below.

The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and flares toward the lower edge, which is decorated with velvet and krimmer.

Soft novelty goods will unite pleasingly with velvet or taffeta in this costume, and trimming need not be added unless elaboration is desired, when iridescent or lace bands will impart a dressy effect.

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A WAIST WITH ETON FRONTS AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 51.)

No. 8852.—This costume may be seen made of different materials by referring to figure No. 99 W in this magazine.

The Eton jacket-fronts are a pleasing feature of this mode, which also shows sleeves of diminished size and a stylishly shaped skirt. The combination pictured—camel's-hair and velvet—is effective and ruffles of ribbon supply appropriate decoration. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts

and the usual seams and closed in front. The back is seamless at the center and smooth across the shoulders and has fulness drawn in gathers at the waist; under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The Eton fronts reach below the bust and are reversed in pointed

lapels that are faced with velvet and bordered with a ruffle of ribbon, the ribbon being continued along the free edges of the fronts. Between the Eton fronts are revealed full fronts that droop slightly over the top of the smooth girdle-belt of velvet, which surrounds the waist and closes at the left side. The one-seam sleeves are arranged on two-seam linings, and the fulness at the top is collected in gathers that produce a short puff effect below which a close adjustment is preserved to the wrist. A ruffle of ribbon decorates the top of the standing collar.

The skirt is worn over the waist and is composed of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. It is gathered at the back and fits smoothly at the top of the front and sides and flares moderately at the bottom. Ripples appear below the hips, and at the bottom the skirt measures about two yards and three-quarters round in the middle sizes. The placket is made at the center of the breadth and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

Such modish dress goods as zibeline, serge, canvas, *drap d'été*, etc., and bouclé goods, velours plain or in novelty weaves, and other of the heavier textiles will be becoming and appropriate made up in this way, with velvet or silk in association. Fancy buttons, ribbon ruffling, jetted, spangled or iridescent bands are all available for decoration. A combination of three materials is in order and exquisite effects are produced by employing silk and a rich, dark velvet overlaid with guipure or appliqué lace as the ornamental fabrics, with

cheviot or some other soft woollen for the bulk of the costume.

We have pattern No. 8852 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards and



FIGURE No. 99 W.—This illustrates MISSSES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8852, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

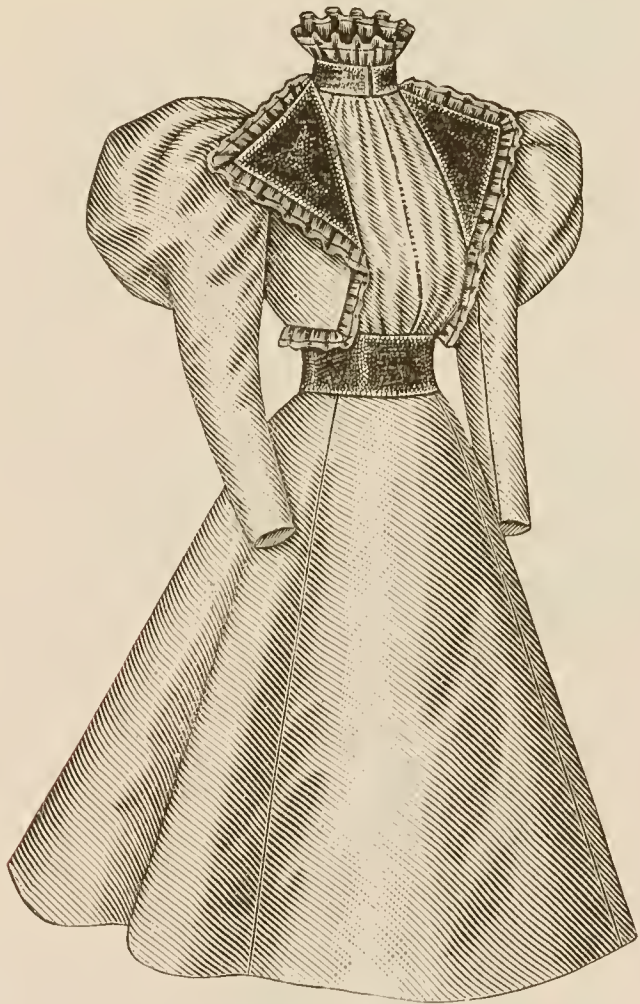
(For Description see this Page.)

five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths

where it measures about three yards round in the middle sizes. A belt finishes the top of the skirt and the plaeket is made at the center of the back-breadth.

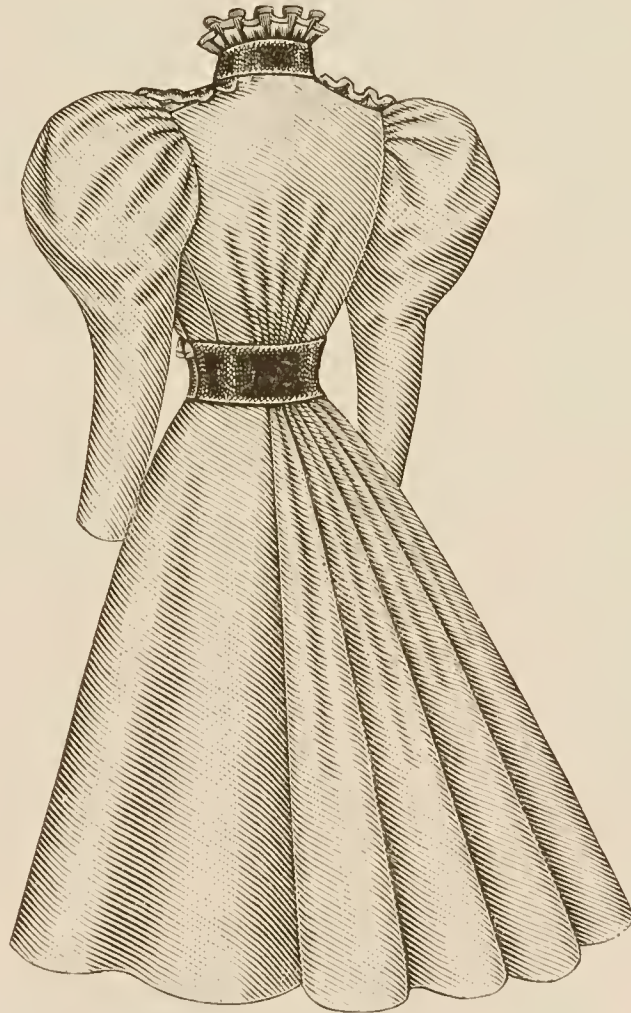
Very serviceable and jaunty costumes will be copied from this in cheviot, serge, cloth and mixed wool goods; it is thoroughly practical and requires no trimming a neat finish of machine-stitching being most generally used.

We have pattern No. 8862 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires six yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8852

Front View.



8852

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A WAIST WITH ETON FRONTS AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 50.)

MISSES' DRESS, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 52.)

No. 8858.—This dress is shown again at figure No. 100 W in this magazine.

In this girlish dress glacé taffeta and chiffon are here united. The fanciful waist is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and un-

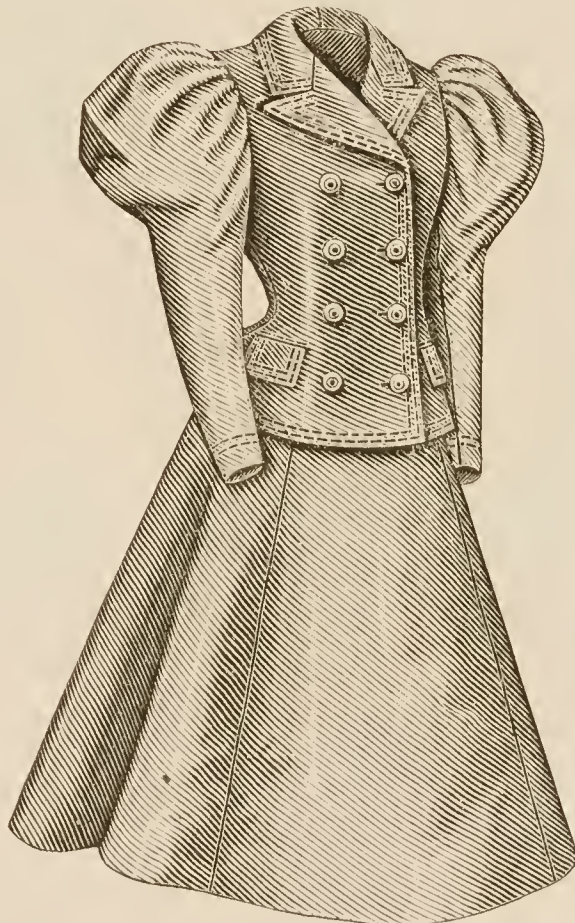
fifty inches wide. Price of pattern 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET. (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

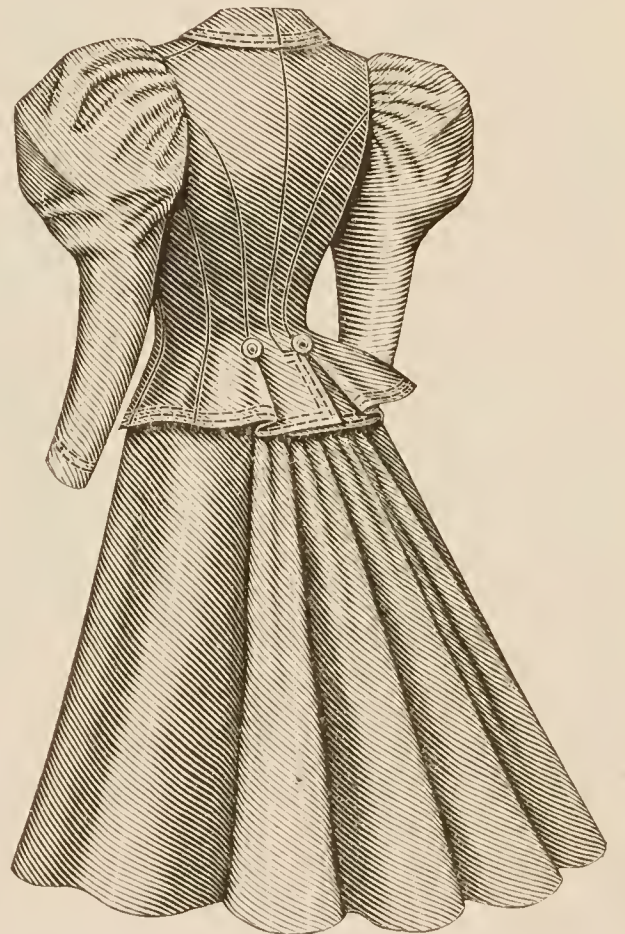
No. 8862.—This trim and becoming costume is pictured made of cheviot and neatly finished with machine-stitching. The jacket is to be worn over waists; it has loose fronts that lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in lapels, which extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the jacket snugly at the sides and back, and coat-laps appear below the waist at the center seam, coat-plaits at the side-back seams adding to the jaunty effect. Square laps cover openings to inserted side-pockets in the fronts. The sleeves are of the one-seam style and are of fashionable size, gathered at the top and fitting closely below the elbow. A button is tacked over the plait at each side-back seam and the finish of machine-stitching is in tailor style.

The four-gored skirt is gathered across the top at the back and is smooth in front and at the sides; it flares toward the foot,



8862

Front View.



8862

Back View.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

der-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made at the back. Under-arm gores separate the full front and full backs, which

extend to round yoke depth on the lining and are drawn into soft folds by gathers at the top and shirrings at the bottom. The front puffs out stylishly and the upper edges of the full portions are defined by a full, gathered frill of chiffon in two sections, the ends of which meet at the center of the front and back. From each end the frill follows the upper edges of the full portions to the shoulders and is then carried about the arms'-eyes, combining with full single frills disposed at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves to give the effect of double sleeve frills and producing a charming fluffiness. A standing collar is added to complete the high-necked waist, and the lining is cut away above the full portions for the round neck. The sleeves may extend to the wrists or be cut off at the elbow, as desired. A wrinkled ribbon bowed at the outside of the arm forms a suitable trimming for the elbow sleeves and a twisted ribbon also provides a dainty finish for the round neck. Ribbon bows are set on the shoulders, with pretty effect.

The skirt, which is in six gores, flares stylishly toward the bottom, where it measures three yards and a fourth round in the middle sizes. Full folds result at the back from gathers at each side of the placket, which is made at the center of the back-breadth, and a belt completes the top. The skirt is worn over the bottom of the waist and a ribbon is carried about the waist and arranged in a large fancy bow with long streamers at the back.

The dress may be made of zibeline, French poplin and novelty goods, and for evening wear of taffeta or India silk, crépon of a silken weave or vailings in delicate tints. A soft material should be used for the frills, and for trimming lace, ribbon or pearl gimp will be attractive.

We have pattern No. 8858 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, requires six yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and a half of chiffon forty-five inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8858



8858



8858

Front View.

8858

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 51.)

ness and imparting breadth to the figure. Ribbon bows decorate the neck frill and ribbons bowed at the outside of the arm trim the elbow sleeves, while a belt ribbon is fastened in a bow with streamers at the back.

A dress of white-and-yellow glacé taffeta with white chiffon frills would be girlish and dressy enough for the most elaborate function. Ribbon bows and a belt ribbon with long streamers are essential to a pleasing finish and iridescent or bead trimmings could also be added. The mode is also suitable for street wear when made high-necked and with

long sleeves of woollen or silken materials in appropriate colors and with fancy braid and other simple devices for adornment.

FIGURE NO. 100 W. MISSES' PARTY DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 53.)

FIGURE NO. 100 W.—This represents a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8858 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 this page.

The charming fluffiness of this mode adapts it perfectly to the

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SPANISH FRONT AND FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 54.)

No. 8846.—At figure No. 108 W in this magazine this dress is shown differently developed.

This stylish little dress, possessing the attractive features of a

Spanish front and pointed girdle belt which are so popular at present, is here pictured made of checked novelty dress goods and trimmed with fancy black braid. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the customary seams and closes invisibly at the back. The waist is smoothly fitted at the sides by under-arm gores, and the fulness of the front and back is drawn well to the center by gathers at the top and bottom. The full front is displayed prettily between the bolero fronts, which enter the shoulder and under-arm seams and are gracefully rounded at their lower front corners. At the neck is a high standing collar and the waist is encircled by a girdle belt that is straight at its lower edge, but curves at its upper edge to shape a point at the center of the front. Mushroom puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom are arranged at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves, which show the popular close effect below. Two rows of braid decorate the sleeves at the wrist, and a row of similar braid ornaments the upper and lower edges of the collar and girdle belt and the free edges of the boleros. The four-gored skirt is joined to the waist and falls in pretty ripples below the hips. The back-breadth is gathered across the top and the placket is made at the center of the breadth.

This mode may be satisfactorily developed in cashmere, serge, camel's-hair, cheviot and zibeline, with braid or passementerie for trimming.

We have pattern No. 8846 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, needs five yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 54.)

No. 8847.—This dress is again represented at figure No. 104 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

In this instance the dress is shown made up for party wear in white-and-yellow figured taffeta. The straight, full, gathered skirt is joined to the body, which is made on a high-necked lining fitted by single bust darts and the regulation seams, and the closing is made at the center of the back. The full front and backs are shaped in rounding outline at the top and the fulness is drawn well to the center by gathers at the upper and lower edges, the front puffing out prettily. The high neck is finished

with a standing collar. When the low neck is preferred, the lining is cut away above the full portions and the neck decorated with a dainty lace ruche. The fulness both front and back is framed by the tapering ends of gathered frills that pass about the sleeves and are included in the arms'-eyes. The full, broad effect thus produced is increased by two gathered frills arranged about the upper part of the coat-shaped sleeves, which may extend to the wrist or end at the elbow, a decoration like that at the round neck giving a pretty completion for the latter style. All the frills are edged with lace and a bow of ribbon is set on

the upper side of each elbow sleeve below the frills. Similar ribbon is carried from a bow on each shoulder over the ends of the frills passing down the front and back, terminating under bows with long ends at the lower edge of the body.

The frock has dressy features that will be improving to growing girls and invites a trimming of lace and ribbon that need not necessarily be lavish. Soft woollens, silk-and-wool mixtures and India silk will make up charmingly by the mode.

We have pattern No. 8847 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress will require seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



FIGURE NO. 100 W.—This illustrates MISSES' PARTY DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8858, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 52.)

FIGURE NO. 101 W.—MISSES' LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 53.)

FIGURE No. 101 W.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8830 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in five sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 58.

For growing girls coats that fall in free, graceful folds are very appropriate and becoming. The garment here illustrated is known as the Empire and also as the Russian coat. Kersey was used for its present development, with a velvet inlay on the collar and straps. The

shaping of the coat is simple; the full fronts join the full back in under-arm seams that are concealed by a deep, forward-turning plait at each side. The upper part of the back is a pointed yoke, the lower edge of which overlaps the full back, which is laid in a backward-turning plait at each side of a broad box-plait. The fronts also show a novel disposal of fulness, being arranged in a forward and backward turning plait at each shoulder; they lap broadly, the closing being made invisibly, and pointed straps tacked to position under buttons hold the plaits in

position above the bust and at the waist. The Marie Stuart collar is composed of sections, the seams in this instance being left open to give a slashed effect; it is very protective, rising high at the back, and its ends roll prettily in front. The two-seam sleeves

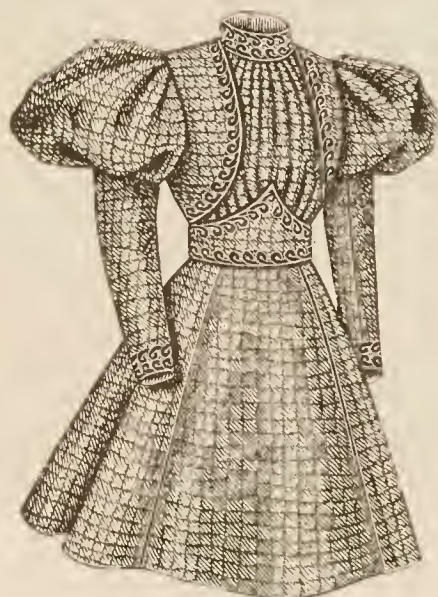
three views on page 61. The waist pattern, which is No. 8708 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and may be again seen on its label.

The baby waist of novelty wool dress goods over which the zouave or bolero jacket opens has a full front and full backs that extend to within round yoke depth of the neck on the high-necked lining, which is faced above the full portions to give a yoke effect and closed at the back. The collar is encircled by a wrinkled stock of silk and the waist is surrounded by a softly folded belt. The close-fitting coat sleeves have large puffs at the top and provision is made for elbow puff sleeves.

Green velvet is pictured in the jacket and lemon-colored Bengaline silk is used for the lapel facings, which are heavily embroidered. The jacket is sleeveless and has a seamless back, and fronts that round gracefully below the bust. At the top the fronts are reversed in lapels that flare from a fancy collar. Silver braid and jet trimming render the outline prominent.

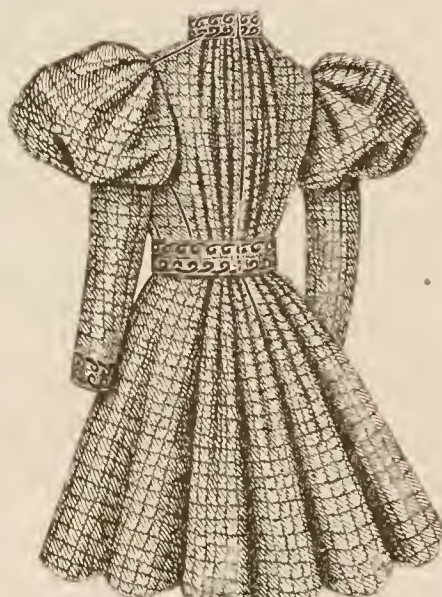
Very jaunty effects appropriate to youth are achieved in the bolero or zouave jacket. It may be worn over any silk, velvet or cloth waist, and the skirt which accompanies the waist may be gored or full.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon and an aigrette.



8846

Front View.



8846

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SPANISH FRONT AND FOUR-GORED SKIRT.
(For Description see Page 52.)

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING BOLERO FRONTS AND A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.
(For Illustrations see Page 56.)

are gathered at the top and plaited at the side to give a short puff effect, and the adjustment on the forearm is comfortably close.

Cloth, fancy coating, melton, diagonal, whipcord and, for best wear, velvet or corded silk will be selected, and velvet or fancy buttons will contribute the decoration.

The hat is made of cloth and trimmed with ostrich tips.

No. 8827.—This dress may be again seen by referring to figure No. 105 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Blue checked cheviot was selected in the present instance for this little dress, which is made very attractive by its bolero fronts and pointed front-yoke. The waist is made over a dart-fitted front and plain backs of lining and the closing is made at the back. The smooth front-yoke is pointed at the center of the lower edge and to it is joined the full front that puffs out prettily and has its fulness drawn well to the center



8847



8847

FIGURE NO. 102 W.—MISSES' ETON JACKET.
(For Illustration see Page 55.)

FIGURE NO. 102 W.—This illustrates a Misses' Eton jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8820 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 62 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This is a very natty jacket for wear on the milder days of Winter or during the Spring. In this instance it is pictured made of green cloth, a dressy completion being given by a dark braiding design on the lapels and collar and an edge finish of white braid on the collar, lapels and at the wrists. The dart-fitted fronts are reversed in tapering lapels that meet the ends of the rolling coat-collar and are deepened to form points at their lower front corners. The broad back reaches just to the waist-line, but, if preferred, the jacket may be shorter. The sleeves are of the newest shape, having inside and outside seams and puffing out stylishly at the top and fitting closely on the forearm.

The full, shirred basque-waist that appears in the open front of the jacket is made of glacé silk by pattern No. 8714, which is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

Eton jackets of velvet are very popular and those of serge, tweed, etc., are made smart by braid or passementerie trimmings. They may match or contrast with the skirt.

A tasteful arrangement of feathers, aigrettes and ribbon adorns the fanciful hat.



8847

Front View.



8847

Back View.

FIGURE NO. 103 W.—MISSES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see Page 56.)

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)
(For Description see Page 53.)

FIGURE NO. 103 W.—This illustrates the bolero jacket and baby waist of a Misses' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8835 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in

and collected in gathers at the top and shirrings at the bottom. The backs join the front in shoulder and under-arm seams and are gathered at the top and shirred at the bottom. The bolero

fronts are prettily rounded at the lower front corners and are reversed at the top to form oblong revers. The neck is finished with a high standing collar. An applied belt finishes the bottom of the waist to which the straight, full, gathered skirt is joined. The full bishop sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are completed with narrow wristbands. Three rows of narrow braid decorate the collar, wristbands and belt and the loose edges of the jacket fronts and the lower edge of the yoke.

Serge, cashmere, mohair and camel's-hair in plain or fancy effects make pretty and serviceable school dresses for children, and velvet ribbon and small buttons are liked for trimming.

We have pattern No. 8827 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, calls for five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty 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.

to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the coat needs nine yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a half thirty inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a half fifty-four inches wide.

MISSES' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH YOKE AND FANCY COLLAR. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE RUSSIAN COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 57.)

No. 8831.—This novel and stylish coat, that completely covers the dress with which it is worn, is in Empire style. It is also known as the Russian coat and is illustrated made of broadcloth and trimmed with bands of Astrakhan. The upper part of the coat is a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams and laps broadly at the front, and to the lower edge of the yoke are joined the full fronts and full back. The back is arranged in three wide box-plaits that flare gracefully toward the lower edge and each front is laid in a similar plait at each side of an applied plait joined to the front edge of the right front. A stylish feature of the coat is the smooth, fanciful collar, which is slashed on the shoulders to give an epaulette effect, and the loose edges of the collar are bordered with black Astrakhan. Rising above the fancy collar is a standing collar overlaid with Astrakhan. The puff sleeves are made over large two-seam linings and completed with deep, round cuffs outlined with Astrakhan. The closing is made invisibly at the front.

Most satisfactory results may be obtained in the development of this coat from broadcloth, kersey, Irish frieze, cheviot or novelty coatings, with mink, sable, chinchilla, beaver, etc., for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8831 in five sizes for misses from eight



FIGURE No. 101 W.—This illustrates MISSES' LONG EMPIRE COAT.—The pattern is No. 8830, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 53.)

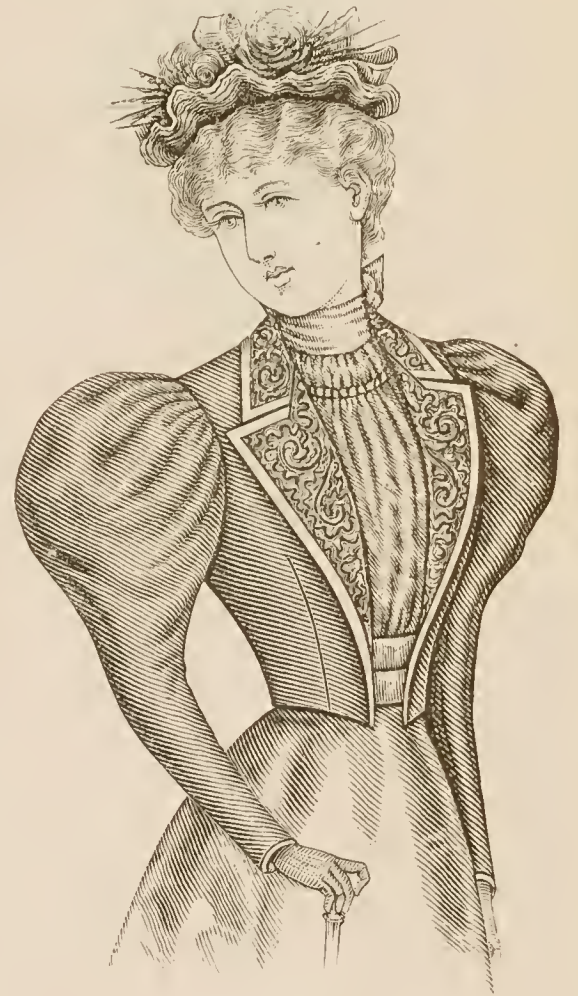


FIGURE No. 102 W.—This illustrates MISSES' ETON JACKET.—The pattern is No. 8820, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 54.)

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

FIGURE No. 104 W.—GIRLS' PARTY DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 57.)

FIGURE No. 104 W.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8847 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 54 of this magazine.

The dress is very dainty as here pictured made of pink India silk, the decoration of narrow lace edging and a generous but tasteful disposal of olive-green ribbon giving additional grace and girlishness. The full skirt hangs free from the low-necked body, which has gathered fulness at both the back and front and is closed at the back. There is novelty in the arrangement of frills that add to the fluffiness and grace of the dress. The fulness in the front and back is prettily framed by the ends of the frills, which separate on the shoulders and encircle the sleeves at the arm's-eye, falling prettily over two frills arranged about the upper part of each coat-shaped sleeve. The sleeves are here cut off at the elbow and banded with ribbon bowed at the outside of the arm. The dress may be made with sleeves in full-length and the neck may be high.

Soft vailings, fine silk, crêpons and *crêpe de Chine* in delicate tints will make charming party dresses, and for day wear serge, cashmere, novelties, etc., are perfectly appropriate.

MISSES' LONG BOX COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 58.)

No. 8838.—This comfortable box coat entirely conceals the dress: it is shown made of mixed coating and machine-stitching provides the finish. Its seamless back is joined to the loose box fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons and are reversed at the top in pointed lapels which extend beyond and form notches with the ends of a rolling coat-collar. The comfortable sleeves have only inside seams and the fulness is arranged at the top in a double box-plait between forward and backward turning plaits. The sleeves puff out at the top and fit smoothly below the elbow.

The coat may be stylishly made up in broadcloth, Irish frieze, kersey, cheviot, bouclé coating, etc. The collar and lapels may be inlaid with velvet, with satisfactory results, and a binding of braid or of fur at all the edges is also a stylish addition.

We have pattern No. 8838 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the coat requires six yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH MARIE STUART COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE RUSSIAN COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 58.)

No. 8830.—By referring to figure No. 101 W in this magazine, this coat may be seen differently made up.

This stylish long coat, which is in the quaint Empire style, is also known as the Russian coat; it is here pictured made of dark-green broadcloth and finished with machine-stitching. The upper part of the back is a pointed yoke, that overlaps the upper edge of the full back, which is arranged at the center in a box-plait between two backward-turning plaits. The back joins the fronts in side seams that are concealed by a deep, forward-turning plait at each side, the plaits being stitched to position all the way down. The loose fronts lap broadly and are each laid in a backward and forward-turning plait at the shoulder edge; the plaits retain their folds to the lower edge of the coat and are secured by two pointed straps above the bust and a single strap at the waist-



FIGURE NO. 103 W.—This illustrates MISSES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Bolero Jacket No. 8835, price 5d. or 10 cents; and Baby Waist No. 8708, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 54.)

line. The straps are held in position by buttons sewed in the points, and the closing is made invisibly at the left side. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top, where they stand out in a puff; a downward-turning plait is laid in each side edge of the upper portion near the top and below the puff the sleeve is comfortably close. The neck is completed with a Marie Stuart collar in four sections that are joined in seams. The collar rolls stylishly, and if a slashed effect be desired, the seams may be left open for a short distance at the top, both effects being illustrated.

This coat may be stylishly developed in broadcloth, kersey, velvet and fancy coating, with a trimming of braid, mink, Persian lamb, chinchilla, etc.

We have pattern No. 8836 in five sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years old. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, calls for nine yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 105 W.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 59.)

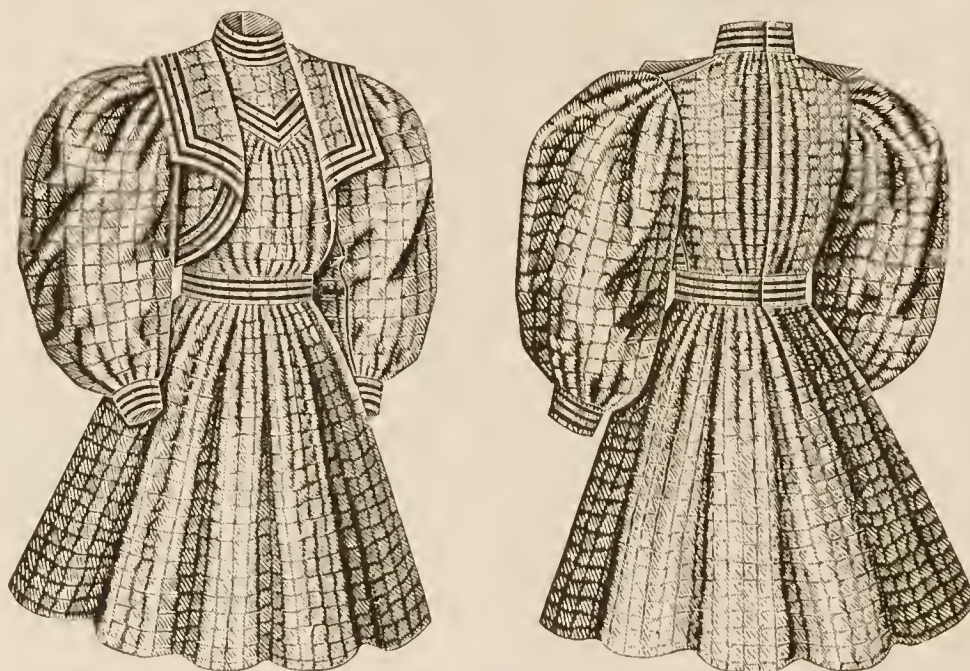
FIGURE NO. 105 W.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8827 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views elsewhere on this page.

The mode is simple yet has good style and introduces features both becoming and new. Novelty zibeline and velvet are here combined in the dress. The full backs of the waist have gathered fulness at each side of the closing and the front is composed of a slightly drooping lower portion and a pointed yoke upper part. The front is revealed prettily between bolero fronts

reversed in fanciful lapels above the bust and rounded below. The full bishop sleeves are completed with shallow round cuffs of velvet. The neck is finished with a standing collar, and a belt of velvet surrounds the waist. The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top and falls in soft folds about the figure.

Many of the most becoming dresses of the season are composed of velvet and plain or novelty wool goods arranged in the way here illustrated. A party dress would be made of some pale tint of cashmere, silk or vailing, with velvet of a darker hue for the bolero fronts and belt.

A very pretty visiting dress was made of electric-blue cloth, with darker velvet for the accessories, silver soutache braid being arranged in rows of three to outline the velvet portions.



8827

Front View.

8827

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING BOLERO FRONTS AND A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 54.)

GIRLS' LONG BOX COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 59.)

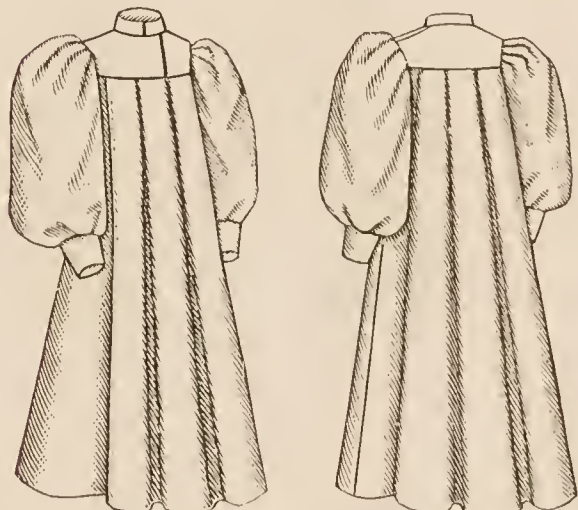
No. 8836.—Another view of this coat may be obtained by referring to figure No. 106 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This comfortable box coat is here illustrated made of mixed coating, with machine-stitching for a finish. It is long and protective and has a loose, seamless back and loose fronts joined by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, above which they are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of a rolling collar, with which the lapels form slight notches. The fulness of the one-seam sleeves is arranged in a double box-plait between forward and backward turning plaits.

Coats for children are made of Bengaline silk, velvet and mixed coatings. Maroon is a favorite color this season.

We have pattern No. 8836 in four sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of five years, the box coat calls for three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches

wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



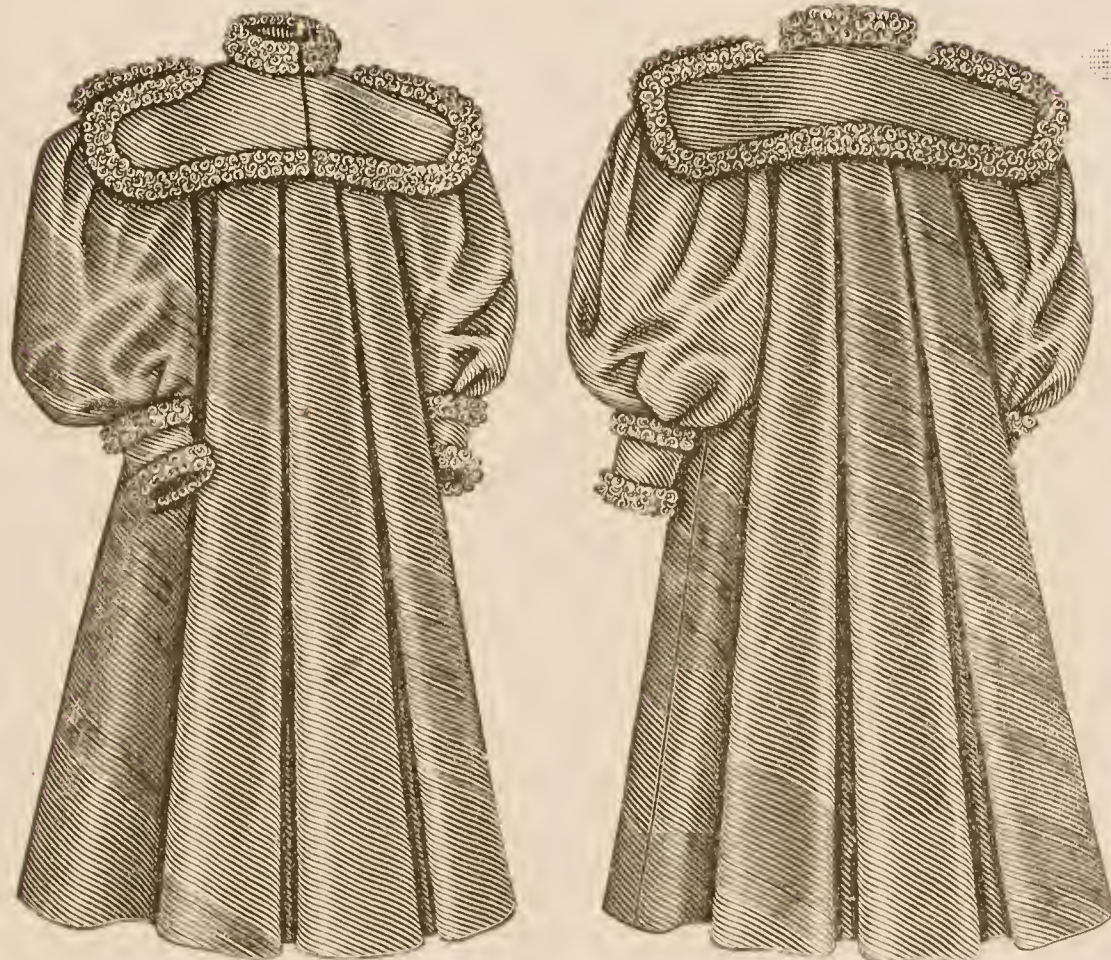
8831

8831

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 60.)

No. 8829.—Another view of this coat is given



8831

Front View.

8831

Back View.

MISSES' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH YOKE AND FANCY COLLAR. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE RUSSIAN COAT.)

(For Description see Page 55.)



FIGURE NO. 104 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' PARTY DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8847, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 55.)

broadcloth and trimmed with mink fur. It is nicely fitted at the sides and backs by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, coat-laps and coat-plaits being formed below the waist-line of the middle three seams. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes arranged in pairs at the bust and below the waist. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in square lapels that lap to the throat and meet the ends of a fancy sailor-collar. The lower edge of the sailor collar shapes three blunt points and a Byron collar with widely flaring ends finishes the neck. The one-seam sleeves are made over linings of the same shape and are gathered at the top to stand out broadly; they are finished at the wrists with deep, flaring, pointed cuffs. The edges of collars, cuffs and lapels are fashionably bordered with the fur.

Pretty little coats like this may be made of broadcloth in tan, green, blue and brown and trimmed with bands of sable, mink, chinchilla, beaver, etc. Bouclé coatings will also be in high favor for

this mode and braid or machine-stitching may provide the finish. We have pattern No. 8829 in ten sizes for girls from three to

at figure No. 107 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR. The stylish long coat is here represented made of dark-green

twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires six yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

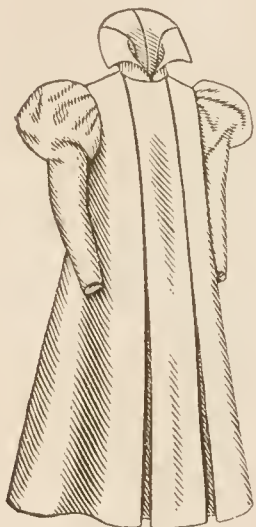
the lower edge and contribute desirable fulness to the skirt. A fancy tab collar with stole ends that meet at the center of the

GIRLS' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH GORED BACK.

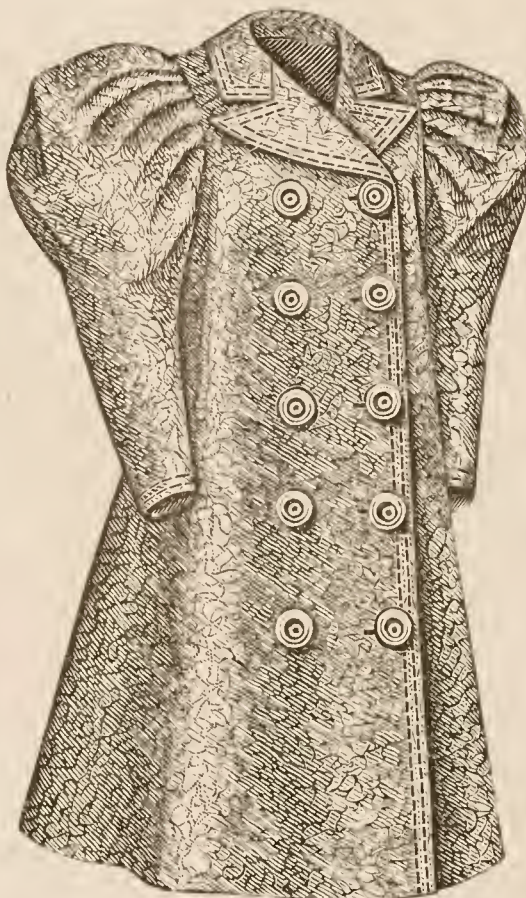
(For Illustrations see Page 60.)

No. 8864.—This comfortable long coat represents a style that is very attractive. It is in Empire style and is shown made of brown melton, with fur bands for trimming. The loose fronts lap and close to the

throat in double-breasted style with button-holes and fancy pearl buttons and are joined to the back by shoulder and under-arm seams. The back, which consists of four gored sections that are joined by seams extending to the lower edge of the coat, is perfectly smooth across the shoulders, and extra



8830



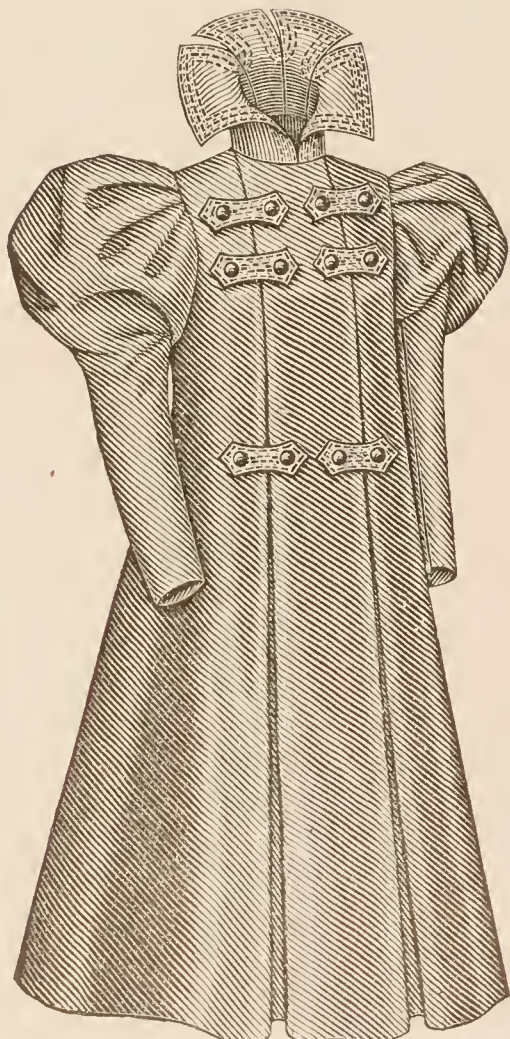
8838
Front View.



8838
Back View.

MISSSES' LONG BOX COAT.

(For Description see Page 56.)



8830
Front View.



8830
Back View.

MISSSES' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH MARIE STUART COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE RUSSIAN COAT.)

(For Description see Page 56.)

front is a distinctive feature of the garment, and the neck is completed with a collar comprising four sections that are joined by seams; it may be worn high about the neck and softly rolled or it may be turned down all round, as illustrated. The sleeves are in reduced size, having gathered fulness at the top; they are of the one-seam variety and fit with comfortable closeness on the forearm and puff out above.

Smooth or rough surfaced cloth, novelty coating, etc., trimmed with mink, sable, Persian lamb, beaver and chinchilla, will develop this coat in the most satisfactory manner.

We have pattern No. 8864 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires six yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide or five yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 106 W.—GIRLS' LONG BOX-COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 61.)

FIGURE NO. 106 W.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8836 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in four sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 59 of this publication.

Among the new styles of outside garments for girls this will be a prime favorite. Kersey was here used for its development, with an inlay of velvet on the collar

width allowed at the seams a short distance below the top is underfolded in three box-plaits. The plaits retain their folds to

and machine-stitching for a finish. The wide, seamless back joins the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams and the fronts

lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and handsome smoked pearl buttons. The fronts are reversed above the closing in lapels that meet and extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling coat collar. The one-seam sleeves have fulness at the top laid in a double box-plait between forward and backward turning plaits; they are comfortably close below the elbow and stand out in the approved way above.

The style is extremely simple and is becoming to undeveloped figures. It may be made up in cloth, whipcord, fancy coating, cheviot mixtures and the heavier diagonal suitings, with machine-stitching for a finish and a velvet collar to give a more dressy effect.

The large felt hat is decorated with feathers.

GIRLS' JACKET, WITH GORED EMPIRE BACK AND REEFER FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 61.)

No. 8863.—This quaint little jacket, with its gored Empire back and reefer fronts, is especially stylish; it is illustrated made of tan box cloth. Its loose fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes arranged in pairs at the top and at the waist-line. Side pockets in the fronts are completed with square-cornered laps. The back consists of four gored sections joined by a center seam and by a seam at each side extending to the shoulder.

It fits smoothly across the shoulders and below extra widths are allowed and underfolded in box-plaits that flare in pronounced flutes to the lower edge. The fancy sailor-collar has stole ends that meet at the front; it falls deep and square at the back, where it is shaped to fall in graceful ripples, and a turn-down collar with flaring ends completes the neck. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and a downward-turning plait laid in each side edge of the upper portion near the top causes the sleeve to flare in a puff at the top, while below it fits the arm quite closely. The wrists are finished with pointed flaring cuffs. Rows of narrow black braid are fancifully applied on the cuffs and on both collars with ornamental effect, and machine-stitching contributes the neat finish.

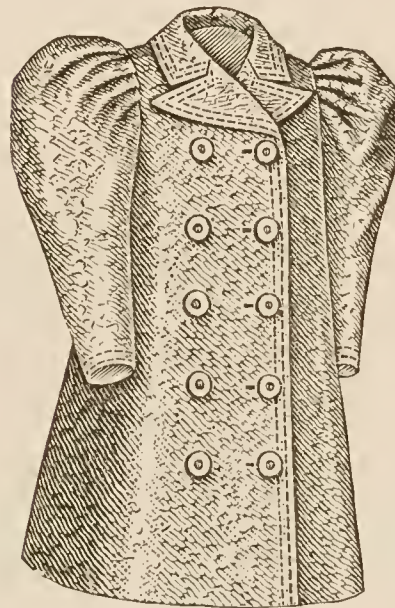


FIGURE No. 105 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8827, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 56.)

This little jacket has many features that will suggest its choice for dressy wear. The stole sailor-collar rippling across

the back and the flowing flute folds flaring from beneath it combine with the fashionable sleeves and well cut rolling collar



8836

Front View.



8836

Back View.

GIRLS' LONG BOX COAT.

(For Description see Page 57.)

to give unusual attractiveness. Stylish little jackets of this sort may be made of broadcloth, kersey, box cloth, velvet, etc., and braid, buttons and machine-stitching will be used in giving the finishing touches to the garment.

We have pattern No. 8863 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the jacket needs five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' ZOUAVE OR BOLERO JACKET. (PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 61.)

No. 8835.—At figure No. 103 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is differently represented.

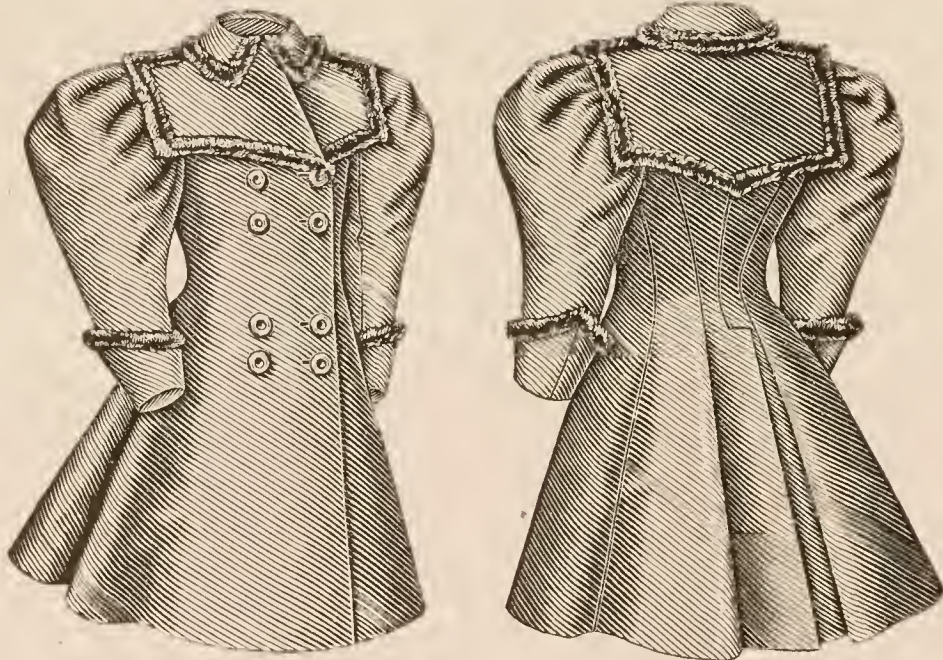
Green cheviot and velvet in a darker shade were here used for making this jaunty zouave or bolero jacket, which has a seamless back that fits smoothly and joins the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. The lower front corners of the jacket are rounding, and the fronts are reversed in wide lapels, which extend beyond the arms' eyes and are faced with the velvet. The high fancy collar rolls slightly and is notched at the center of the back, and all the loose edges of the jacket, except the arm's-eye edges, are trimmed with a frill of changeable green taffeta ribbon. The jacket reaches nearly to the waist-line, but may be made in shorter length, if preferred, and the back may be straight across the lower edge or shaped to form an inverted V at the center.

Jackets of this style are extremely popular, and, when fashioned from silk, velvet, broadcloth or cloth matching the dress, with embroidery, passementerie, braiding or side-plaited ribbon for decoration, give an added charm to the gown with which they are worn.

We have pattern No. 8835 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket calls for five-eighths of a yard of cheviot forty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs a yard and five-eighths twenty inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' ETON JACKET, EXTENDING TO THE WAIST.
(PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 62.)

No. 8820.—At figure No. 102 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is shown differently developed. The short jackets offered in answer to the demand for jacket



8829

Front View.

8829

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT.

(For Description see Page 57.)

effects are legion and they express the diversities of popular taste. This is a specially smart jacket of the Eton type; it is here represented made of green faced cloth, with a velvet collar to match. The back is seamless at the center, and the fronts, which open widely, are fitted by single bust darts and reversed nearly their entire depth in lapels that meet and extend in points beyond the ends of a rolling coat-collar shaped with a center seam. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety; they show the approved reduction of fulness at the top, where they are gathered to stand out with short puff effect, and fit the arm with comfortable closeness below. Stitching provides a neat finish for the jacket, which may reach to the waist, being deepened to form points at the lower front corners, or may be in a shorter length, both effects being illustrated.

These jackets supplement very dressy toilettes when made of velvet, corded silk or rich novelty goods and decorated at the edges with gimp. On cloth jackets stitching or braiding is popular.

We have pattern No. 8820 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs a yard and a fourth of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE No. 107 W.—GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 62.)

FIGURE No. 107 W.—This consists of a Girls' coat' muff and legging. The coat pattern, which is No. 8829 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is shown again elsewhere on this page. The muff pattern, which is No. 1215 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes for misses, girls and children, and is also shown on its label. The legging pattern, which is No. 7422 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from four to sixteen years old, and is again pictured on its accompanying label.

Rough coating and velvet are here pictured in the coat and a decorative touch is given by guipure lace insertion and bands of silver fox. Coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed below the waist-line of the middle three seams of the well fitted back. The fronts are loose and lap and close in double-breasted style with two pairs of buttons and button-holes at the bust and waist-line. Above the closing the fronts are turned back from the throat in large, square revers that meet the ends of a fancy collar, which falls broadly across the back and is pointed at the lower edge. A rolling collar with flaring ends completes the neck. The one-seam sleeves stand out at the top and the wrists are completed with roll-up, pointed cuffs.

The muff combines velvet and silk. It is narrowed toward the top and at each end is a doubled frill that increases the size of the muff and affords protection for the hands. Silver fox bands and a fur head decorate the muff, through which suspension ribbons are slipped. The pattern includes two frills, but in this instance only one is used.

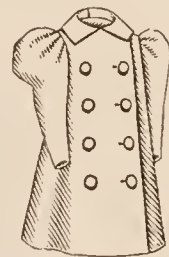
The leggings of smooth cloth fit smoothly over the instep and are buttoned at the side.

A coat and muff like these may be made to match of rough novelty coatings or of broadcloth, with fur bands for decoration.

The felt hat shows a graceful trimming of plumes.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING
(DESIRABLE FOR PLAIDS, CHECKS, ETC.).
(For Illustrations see Page 63.)

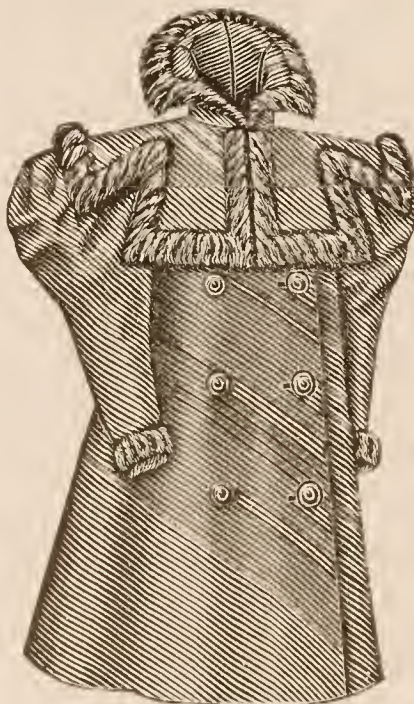
No. 8860.—This pretty yet simple basque-waist is depicted made of fine plaid woollen dressgoods, in which blue, gray and red are combined, and dark-blue velvet. The waist is made over a lining that is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closes with hooks and eyes at the center of the



8864



8864



8864

Front View.



8864

Back View.

GIRLS' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH GORED BACK.

(For Description see Page 58.)

front. The full, drooping fronts have their fulness adjusted by gathers at the neck and the upper part of the shoulder edges and by shirrings at the bottom; they are separated by under-arm gores from the full, seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness collected in shirrings at the bottom.

The neck is completed by a standing collar to the upper edge of which at the back and sides are joined four square tabs that

pattern, which is No. 8846 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 54.

Persian silk is here pictured in the full front and fine French serge in a pretty blue shade is used for the remainder of this dress, velvet ribbon adding an appropriate and effective decoration. The waist, which is provided with a well fitted lining closed at the back, introduces novelties in a Spanish front and mushroom puff sleeves. The fulness at the back is drawn in gathers at each side of the closing and the sides are smooth. Dainty bolero fronts opening over the full front of silk are à la mode. The boleros round prettily and are decorated to correspond with the pointed girdle-belt. The sleeves are close duplicates of a style worn by ladies, being in coat shape, with mushroom puffs at the top. Three rows of velvet ribbon trim each wrist, and at the neck is a standing collar. The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back, is smooth at the front and sides and is joined to the waist, falling in rippling folds at the sides and back.

The dress may be made showy or unassuming, the purposes for which it is intended determining the selection of colors and materials. Bright contrasts may be used for best wear, whether the texture be woollen or silken.



FIGURE NO. 106 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' LONG BOX COAT.—The pattern is No. 8836. price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 58.)

flare over a ribbon stock encircling the collar. A smooth girdle belt of velvet fitted by a seam at the right side and closed at the left side encircles the waist. The one-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings. They are close-fitting to the elbow, the fulness above being collected in gathers which causes it to stand out in a puff at the top.

Figured or shaded taffeta silk, cashmere, camel's-hair, etc., will combine stylishly with velvet or silk in this basque-waist.

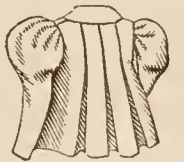
We have pattern No. 8860 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and an eighth of plaid goods forty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 108 W.—GIRLS' AFTERNOON DRESS.
(For Illustration see Page 63.)

FIGURE No. 108 W.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The

MISSES' YOKE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A FANCY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 63.)

No. 8840.—This graceful yoke-waist is illustrated made of cashmere, with the yoke, collar and girdle of a pretty contrasting shade of velvet. The waist is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the front. The full fronts and full back are separated by

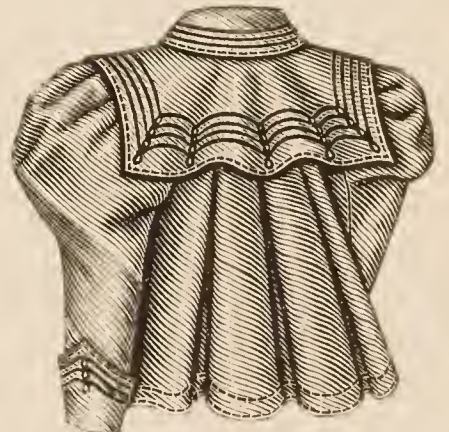


8863



8863

Front View.



8863

Back View.

GIRLS' JACKET, WITH GORED EMPIRE BACK AND REEFER FRONT.
(For Description see Page 59.)

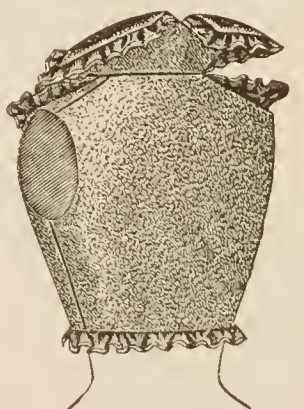


8835

Front View.



8835



8835

Back View.

MISSES' ZOUAVE OR BOLERO JACKET. (PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.)
(For Description see Page 59.)

under-arm gores and joined by short shoulder seams; they are shaped at the top to accommodate a fanciful yoke, the lower

outline of which is prettily curved to shape three points at the front and back; the yoke is shaped by a seam on the right shoulder and closes invisibly at the left side. The fulness in the fronts and back is gracefully adjusted by gathers at the top of the shallower portions and a double row of shirring at the bottom. At the neck is a standing collar overlaid with passementerie and topped by an upright plaiting of silk. The sleeves are of the very latest style, being tight-fitting nearly to the top, where graceful mushroom puffs are arranged; they are shaped by inside and outside seams and are finished at the wrist with plaitings of silk headed by a row of passementerie. Passementerie also follows the lower edges of the yoke at the front and back. Another favorite adjunct of the season is presented in a crush girdle of velvet, which has frill-finished ends and encircles the waist quite deeply, being closed at the left side of the front. The waist may be made up for evening wear with a fancy, low neck and short mushroom puff sleeves, as illustrated in the small engraving.

The fanciful outline of the low neck will be admired by those who seek novel effects, while the yoke in the high-necked waist is also a commendable feature, giving an air of dressiness and style. China silk, chiffon, organdy and silk muslin are pretty fabrics to use for the waist if intended for evening wear; when made of diaphanous materials a lining of rose, salmon-pink, turquoise-blue, yellow, etc., could be used, with pretty effect. Cashmere, camel's-hair, taffeta silk, etc., will admirably develop this mode for day wear, and on such materials braid or fancy bands showing jetted, spangled or embroidered devices are perfectly appropriate as garniture. Small buttons could also be advantageously used on this mode.

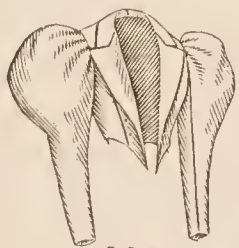
We have pattern No. 8840 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years in the combination illustrated, the waist calls for a yard and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BATH-ROBE OR BLANKET WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A SAILOR COLLAR OR A ROLLING COLLAR.)

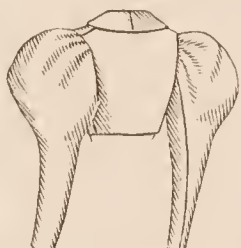
(For Illustrations see Page 64.)

No. 8821.—A blanket with a pink-striped border was chosen for making this bath-robe or wrapper, which is loose-fitting and perfectly comfortable. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. A cord girdle with tasselled ends is slipped under narrow straps sewed to the under-arm seams and tied

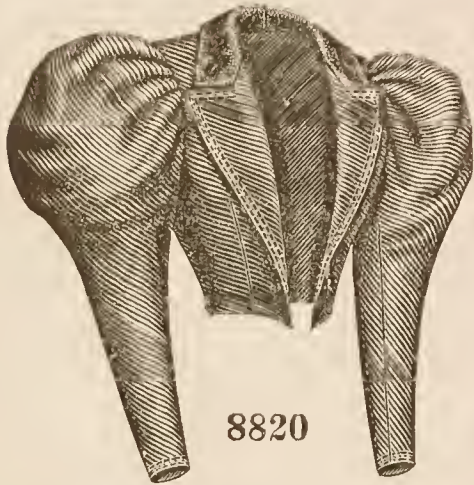
over the closing, thus holding the wrapper in becomingly at the waist. The neck may be finished with a deep, square sailor-collar having broad ends or with a rolling collar, the ends of



8820

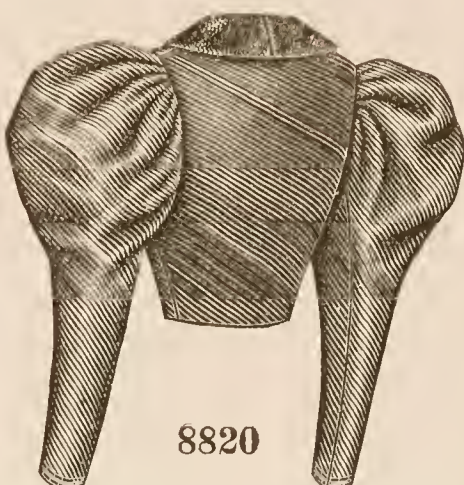


8820



8820

Front View.



8820

Back View.

MISSES' ETON JACKET, EXTENDING TO THE WAIST. (PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.)—(For Description see Page 60.)



FIGURE No. 107 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Girls' Double-Breasted Long Coat No. 8829, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Muff No. 1215, price 5d. or 10 cents; and Legging No. 7422, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 60.)

either style flaring from the throat. The coat-shaped sleeves are gathered very slightly at the top and are reversed to form cuffs that display rounding corners at the outside of the arm.

A large patch-pocket is stitched on each front and stitching finishes the collar and cuffs.

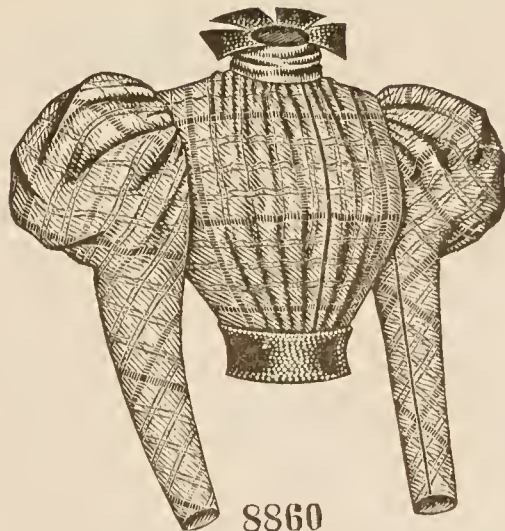
Flannel and eider-down can be employed for these robes, as well as blankets having a cotton warp that are made expressly for this use. Fancy cotton braid could be added on the collar and cuffs and also on the pockets. A cord girdle gives an attractive finish, but ribbon could be used in its place, if preferred. A neat robe was made of figured Turkish towelling and finished with a cotton cord girdle. The collar may be of a different color, if desired.

We have pattern No. 8821 in five sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the robe will need one blanket measuring in width not less than sixty-six inches, or five yards and a fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' UNDER-VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A ROUND NECK AND WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES.)

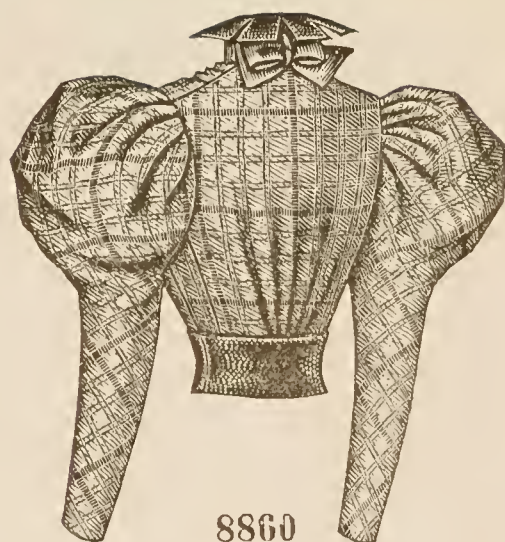
(For Illustrations see Page 64.)

No. 1222.—Flannel is represented in this under-vest, which is rendered close-fitting by shoulder and under-arm seams and a long dart at each side of the back and in each front. The closing is



8860

Front View.



8860

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST. (WITH FITTED LINING.) DESIRABLE FOR PLAIDS, CHECKS, ETC. (For Description see Page 60.)



FIGURE NO. 108 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' AFTER-NOON DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8846, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 61.)

made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes and the under-vest may be made with a high or a low round neck, as preferred. The sleeves, which are in coat shape with slight gathered fulness at the top, may extend to the wrist or be cut off a short distance below the top, as shown in the illustrations. The neck and the lower edges of the short sleeves are scalloped and button-hole stitched.

Merino, stockinet and flannel are used for under-vests, and feather-stitching may afford a completion.

We have pattern No. 1222 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the under-vest with high neck and long sleeves needs two yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. The under-

vest with low neck and short sleeves calls for two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 15.)

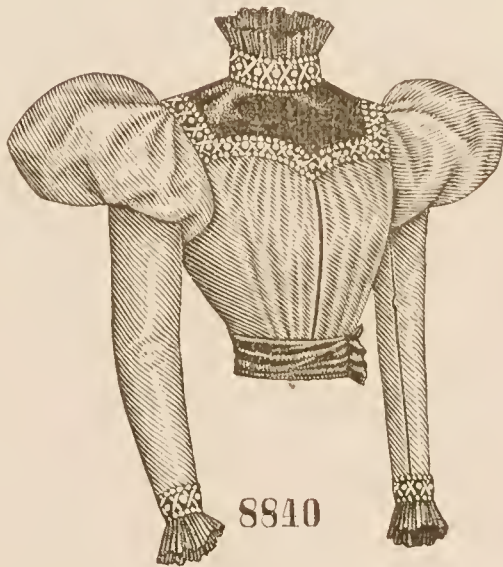
Only ordinary skill with the needle is required to fashion the dainty waist decorations which have become so important details of dress and are now displayed in such variety. Every woman of taste realizes the ornamental possibilities of the quaint fichu, the graceful blouse and the chic collarette. Old waists may be made smart by their application and new ones rendered more dressy. To slender figures these fluffy arrangements are a boon, and even to the generously proportioned they are suitable, the many styles rendering a becoming choice easy. Remnants of lace, silk, ribbon and velvet may be utilized for these creations. The choice of such scraps in the shops is large. Diaphanous fabrics are adaptable to most of these adjuncts, such textiles always exerting a softening influence upon the face.

FIGURE NO. 1 X.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION.—A charming accessory for a low-necked bodice is here shown, a black-and-white effect being carried out. The decoration is cut from white satin and covered with black Brussels lace, which appears in tabs at each side of a center, extending in a point to the line of the waist, the neck being cut low and round. Figured silk or chiffon over silk could be used for this garniture, which is embodied in pattern No. 1174, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 2 X AND 3 X.—LADIES' FICHU.—White *mousseline de soie* was used

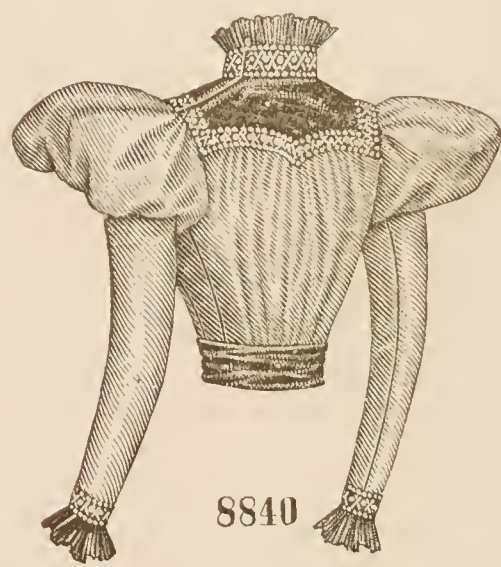


8840



8840

Front View.



8840

Back View.

MISSES' YOKE-WAIST (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A FANCY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 61.)



8821

for making these dainty fichus, a front and back view of which are given respectively at figures Nos. 2 X and 3 X. The material is laid in plaits and the ends are crossed and fastened with lace pins at each side of the bodice. A deep frill of the material edges the fichu, which is short and round at the back. Dotted or silk mull is frequently used for fichus and lierre or any other of the soft laces may be employed for trimming. Pattern No. 1158, price 5d. or 10 cents, illustrates the style.

FIGURE No. 4 X.—LADIES' BLOUSE VEST FRONT.—Figured and plain silk combine to produce a tasteful effect in this vest front, which is cut according to pattern No. 1082, price 5d. or 10



8821

Front View.



8821

Back View.

MISSSES' BATH-ROBE OR BLANKET WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A SAILOR COLLAR OR A ROLLING COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 62.)

cents. The vest droops blouse-like at the bottom and at each side of the closing is disposed a jabot of plain Liberty silk matching the ground color of the figured silk. A ribbon stock corresponding with the jabot in hue, is arranged in a broad bow at the back, and over the edge flows a narrow frill of the plain silk. The vest front may be made of one material throughout but a combination produces the daintiest effect.

FIGURE No. 5 X.—LADIES' MOLIÈRE VEST, WITH FICHU COLLAR.—A vest and fichu combination is happily carried out in this decoration, which may accompany either a silk or woollen waist. *Mousseline de soie* scattered with silver cup-shaped spangles was used for the drooping blouse vest and plain material for the fichu, which ends at each side a trifle below the bust under a bow of white satin ribbon. A self-headed frill of embroidered *mousseline* trims the fichu. At the neck is a wrinkled stock of white satin ribbon with a bow fastened at the back. Glacé chiffon in any of the pale tints could be used for the blouse and silk mull for the fichu. Organdy and dotted Swiss make very pretty adjuncts of this kind and narrow ribbon may be added if a decoration is liked. The pattern employed in the making is No. 1191, price 5d. or 10 cents.

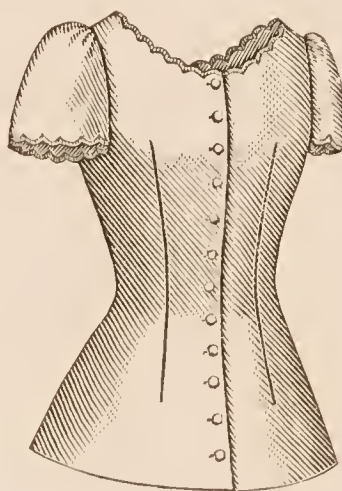
FIGURE No. 6 X.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—Particularly becoming to slender figures is this decoration, based on pattern No. 1083, price 5d. or 10 cents. It consists of four deep points of velvet and a very wide and full frill of cream net-top lace. Cream lace Vandykes are applied on the velvet points and the neck finish is contributed by a folded stock of white satin ribbon disposed in a larger bow at the back. A crush girdle to match the collar might appropriately accompany this decoration and a ruffle of silk muslin or chiffon may take the place of the lace frill.

FIGURES Nos. 7 X AND 8 X.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION.—Decorations for both low and high-necked bodices are provided in this pattern, No. 1182, price 3d. or 5 cents. At figure No. 7 X is shown that for a high-necked waist; it is made of dark-green velvet. At the front it extends to the waist-line, at which point it is narrower than above and droops slightly. Points fall at each side of the front, on the shoulders and also at the back. A series of cream lace points is disposed directly below the stock collar, which is of cream satin ribbon arranged in a bow at the back. Lace insertion or jet gimp may follow the edges of the decoration with pretty effect.

At figure No. 8 X, the effect of an ornament for a low-cut bodice is pictured. The material used is royal-purple miroir velvet. The points and extended portion are edged with narrow pearl trimming and the neck is outlined with a ruche of lace. A fine effect might be produced with white satin under cream Renaissance lace when no other decoration is desired. A braid decoration may also be used when the decoration is used on a cloth gown.

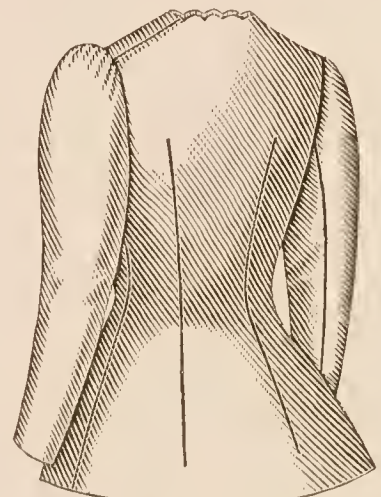
FIGURE No. 9 X.—LADIES' RIPPLE COLLAR.—A fluffy neck decoration is here represented in black *mousseline de soie*, the mode being included in pattern No. 1194, price 5d. or 10 cents. The collar forms deep ripples all around, cream Valenciennes lace insertion being applied in each fold with charming effect; edging to match follows the outline. At the back is a large bow of black satin ribbon. The pattern provides also cuffs to correspond with this collar and for a tab collar and tab cuffs, all the accessories being available for silk, satin, velvet or sheer fabrics.

FIGURE No. 10 X.—LADIES' DRAPED COLLAR.—National-blue velvet was used in the development of this graceful collar. It is square at the back and the fronts fall in jabots, tapering to points at the waist-line. Heavy écu point Venise lace insertion is disposed some distance from the edge, upon which chinchilla fur is applied. Such a collar might appropri-



1222

Front View.



1222

Back View.

MISSSES' UNDER-VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A ROUND NECK AND WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 63.)

ately accompany the dressiest bodice. It may be made of silk with a decoration of jet or lace edging. The pattern is No. 983, price 5d. or 10 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.



FIGURE No. 109 W.
—LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 109 W.—This illustrates a Little Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8850 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and may be seen again on this page.

The short Empire jacket is now almost as popular for little ones as it is

FIGURE No. 109 W.—This illustrates LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET.—The pattern is No. 8850, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

for their elders. The mode here pictured, made of a rich shade of claret cloth and decorated with braid, buttons and machine-stitching, is very dainty, easily made and practical for all seasons. The back is composed of a square yoke and a full back formed in a box-plait at the center and joined to the yoke, and the fronts are loose and lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. A pretty feature of the jacket is the fancy collar shaped to form a point on each shoulder and at the center of the back and front; it has underfolded fulness laid in plaits on the shoulders and at the center of the back and front. The collar is tastefully ornamented with braid, and the rolling collar is decorated with similar braid. The one-seam sleeves have fulness gathered at the top, where they stand out stylishly, and are trimmed with braid to correspond with the fancy collar. Machine-stitching finishes the front and lower edges of the jacket.

The felt hat flares from the face and is trimmed with ostrich plumes.

by shoulder seams. To the lower edge of the yoke are joined the full fronts and full back, the fronts being arranged in a wide box-plait at each side of the closing. The front portions lap broadly and the closing is made invisibly along the yoke and in double-breasted style below with button-holes and buttons arranged in groups of three. A double box-plait is laid in the back at each side of the center; all the plaits fall free and flare slightly toward the lower edge with stylish effect. An attractive feature of the coat is a smooth fancy collar that has a seam on each shoulder, below which are formed two square tabs that droop over the top of each sleeve; the collar is pointed at the center of the back and the ends meet and form a deep point at the center of the front. A rolling collar finishes the neck and the edges of both collars are bordered with fur. The puff sleeves are made over large two-seam linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with deep, round cuffs, a row of fur concealing the joining.

Exceedingly pretty coats of this style may be fashioned from broadcloth in brown, blue, green, gray and tan, or from cheviot, melton, kersey



8832

8832



8832

Front View.



8832

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

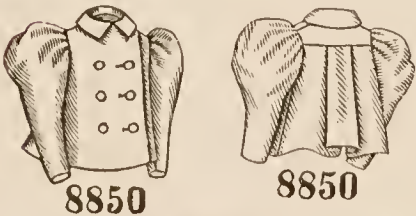
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CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

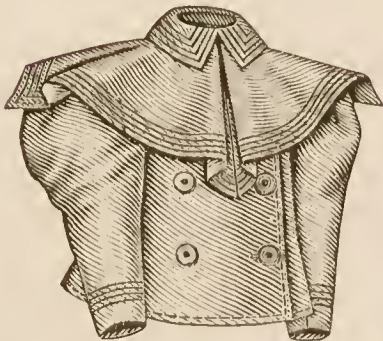
No. 8832.—Another view of this stylish long coat may be obtained by referring to figure No. 110 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Mixed green and black novelty goods, with a trimming of black fur was here chosen for the coat, which is



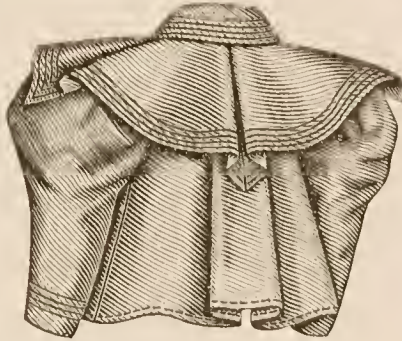
8850

8850



8850

Front View.



8850

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET, WITH YOKE BACK.

(For Description see this Page.)

and velours, with a decoration of chinchilla, beaver, ermine or mink. Fancy braid is also much used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8832 in nine sizes for children from one to nine years old. To make the coat for a child of four years, requires four yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six 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.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET, WITH YOKE BACK

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8850.—By referring to figure No. 109 W in this magazine, this jacket may be observed differently made up.

This picturesque Empire jacket is here illustrated made of tan broadcloth and trimmed with narrow black silk braid. The jacket is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and the loose fronts lap and close to the neck in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The wide, seamless back is laid in a box-plait at the center; the plait widens and flares stylishly toward the lower edge and the top of the back is joined to the lower edge of a square yoke. A novel feature of the jacket is

in the popular Empire style. It is very protective, reaching to the bottom of the dress, and has a square yoke upper part fitted



FIGURE NO. 110 W.—This illustrates CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.—The pattern is No. 8832, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

and cheviot with a finish of machine-stitching or an ornamentation of fancy braid and buttons will afford satisfactory results in the development of this little jacket.

We have pattern No. 8850 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. For a girl of four years, the jacket requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 110 W.—CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 110 W.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 8832 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for children from one to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 65 of this magazine.

Rough cloaking showing a charming mixture of coloring in which blue dominates was here chosen for the coat, with sapphire-blue velvet for the collar and cuffs and chinchilla fur for trimming. The fulness in the coat is becomingly disposed in a double box-plait at the back at each side of the center and in a single box-plait in the front at each side of the closing. The upper edges of the back and front are joined to the lower edge of a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams. A fancy collar in three sections is a dressy feature of the mode; it is shaped to lie smoothly on the coat and forms a deep point in front and the seams are left open to give an epaulette effect. The collar is bordered with chinchilla fur and the rolling collar is decorated to correspond. The full sleeves are completed with round cuffs of velvet bordered with fur at the upper edges.

For best wear coats of this kind will be made of fancy coating, velvet, heavy corded silk, etc., with a decoration of fur bands of light or dark shades. Serviceable coats will be made of cheviot, cloth and two-toned coatings, and velvet will be most generally used for the fancy collar and the cuffs. Soutache braid applied in straight or coiled rows is liked for trimming.

The round grey felt hat is decorated with black feathers.

a fancy cape-collar, which is made with a center seam and laid at the neck in a backward-turning plait at each side of the seam, in a backward and forward-turning plait on each shoulder and in a forward-turning plait at each end. The plaits flare toward the lower edge, which forms a shapely point between each pair of plaits with pretty effect. A rolling collar with flaring ends finishes the neck. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top where they puff out prettily, and four rows of braid ornament each wrist. The free edges of the collars are also decorated with four rows of braid; and machine-stitching finishes the front and lower edges of the jacket.

Box cloth, kersey, broadcloth

CHILD'S UNDER-VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A ROUND NECK AND WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1223.—This under-vest is represented made of flannel. It is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and a dart in each front and at each side of the back, the closing being made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are in coat shape, and may extend to the wrist or be cut off a little below the shoulder to arrange for short sleeves. The lower edges of the short sleeves are scooped and button-hole stitched to match the neck, which may be high or round.

We have pattern No. 1223 in four sizes for children from two to eight years old. To make the under-vest with high neck and long sleeves for a child of four years, needs a yard and three-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard thirty-six inches wide, while the under-vest with round neck and short sleeves calls for a yard and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

INFANTS' LONG CLOAK, WITH HOOD AND CIRCULAR CAPE, EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

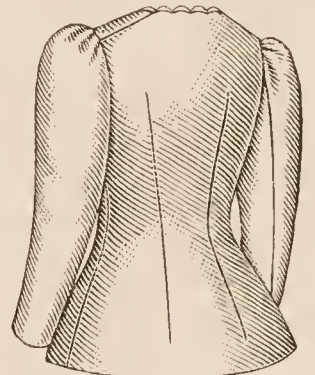
No. 8817.—At figure No. 111 W in this magazine this cloak is shown differently developed.

White silk was selected in this instance for the cloak, with white silk for the lining and swan's-down for decoration. The upper part of the cloak is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams and closed at the



1223

Front View.

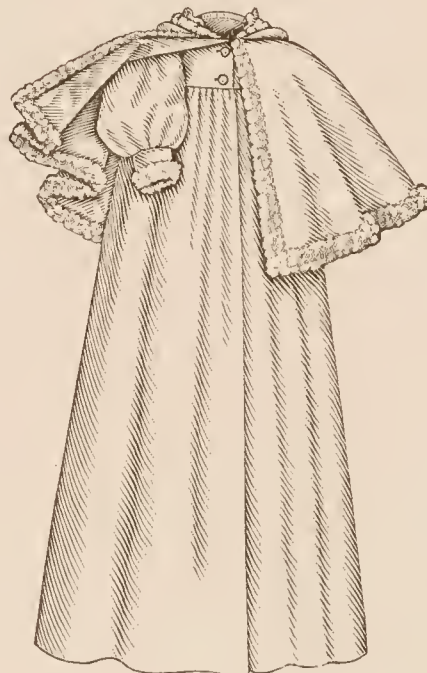


1223

Back View.

CHILD'S UNDER-VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR A ROUND NECK AND WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8817

Front View.



8817

Back View.

INFANTS' LONG CLOAK, WITH HOOD AND CIRCULAR CAPE, EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Description see this Page.)

front with buttons and button-holes. To the lower edge of the yoke is joined the full skirt, which is gathered at the top across the back and front and is hemmed at its lower and front edges.

The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed in cuff outline at the bottom and faced with cashmere. A circular cape that falls in undulating ripples about the figure insures extra warmth to the little wearer, and a hood in Red Riding-hood style is a pretty feature of the mode. The hood and lining are sewed a short distance from the outer edge to form a casing for an elastic which draws the hood into shape and forms a frill at the outer edge. The ends of the hood are reversed and the neck is gathered. A row of swan's-down is arranged over the casing and a similar braid trims the edges of the cape and the wrists. Either the hood or cape may be omitted, if preferred.

Henrietta, crêpon, all varieties of silk and cream silk-and-wool novelty goods will make up in this way.

Pattern No. 8817 is in one size only, and calls for five yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide, with five yards and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



INFANTS' LONG CLOAK, WITH CIRCULAR CAPE AND FANCY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8841.—This comfortable and dressy little cloak is shown made of cream Bengaline silk and trimmed with handsome lace. It is sufficiently long to be protective and has a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams and closes at the front with buttons and button-holes. The full skirt is gathered at the top both back and front, where it joins the lower edge of the yoke, the front and lower edges of the skirt being finished with hems. The puff sleeves are made over two-seam linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and extend to within cuff depth on the linings, which are faced with the material in cuff outline. The circular cape falls all round in pretty flutes due

to its shaping, and is edged with a deep frill of lace. The fancy collar has flaring ends and its lower outline is curved to shape three points at the back, two at each side of the center of the front and one on its shoulder. A frill of lace also edges the fancy collar.

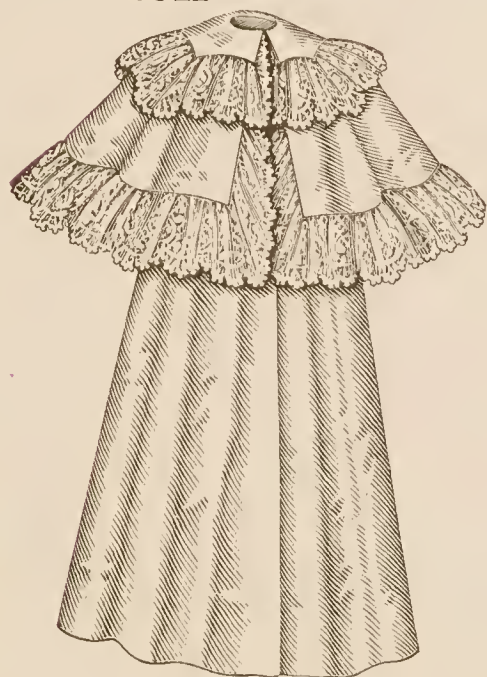
The cloak will be made of cashmere, flannel, serge and camel's-hair and effective decoration may be supplied by lace insertion and edging, ribbon or feather-stitching.



8841

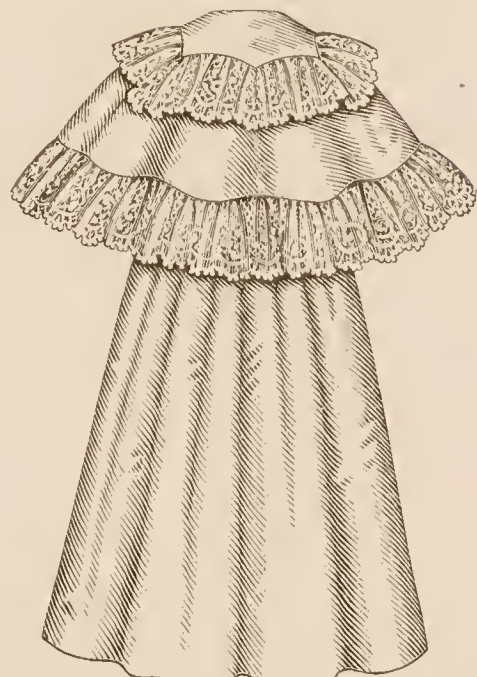
FIGURE NO. 111 W.—This illustrates INFANTS' CLOAK AND CAP.—The patterns are Infants' Long Cloak No. 8817, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 7394, price 5d. or 10 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

Pattern No. 8841 is in one size, and, to make the cloak, calls for four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8841

Front View.



8841

Back View.

INFANTS' LONG CLOAK, WITH CIRCULAR CAPE AND FANCY COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 111 W.—INFANTS' CLOAK AND CAP.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 111 W.—This illustrates an Infants' long cloak and cap. The cloak pattern, which is No. 8817 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in one size only, and is shown in two views on page 66 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 7394 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in one size only.

The cloak is very simple and dainty and is here pictured made of white cashmere, with a lining of Liberty silk. The long skirt hangs in full folds from a square yoke that is closed with buttons and button-holes at the front. The upper part of the cloak is surrounded by a circular ripple cape that falls over the pretty, full sleeves, which are finished in cuff effect and trimmed with swans'-down. The cape is bordered with swans'-down and guipure lace and on it at the back falls a hood that is in Red Riding-hood style.

The cap matches the cloak. It fits the head snugly and is trimmed with a pompon, lace and swans'-down.

Infants' cloaks are made of eider-down, Bengaline or

Styles for Men and Boys.

FIGURE No. 112 W.—BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH REMOVABLE MILITARY CAPE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 112 W.—This illustrates a Boys' overcoat. The pattern, which is No. 8811 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 70.

This long overcoat with removable military cape is here pictured made of checked cheviot, and machine-stitching gives a neat finish. The back of the overcoat is handsomely conformed to the figure by center and side seams, the center seam ending above coat-laps. The fronts lap and close to the throat in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. A large patch-pocket completed with a square lap is stitched to each front. The cape is fitted by a dart on each shoulder and is buttoned under the rolling



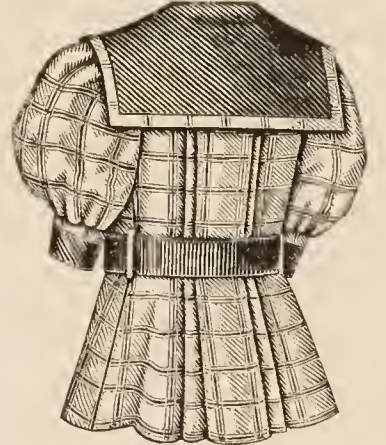
FIGURE No. 112 W.—This illustrates BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH REMOVABLE MILITARY CAPE.—The pattern is No. 8811, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

silk and plain satin are associated in this costume and lace edging and handsome buttons provide appropriate decoration. The



8812
Front View.



8812
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.
(For Description see this Page.)



1240
Front View.



1240
Back View.

BOYS' LOUIS XV. COSTUME.
(For Description see this Page.)

collar, which has rounding ends. The cape extends well over the comfortable sleeves, which have round cuffs outlined with two rows of machine-stitching.

Coats of this style are made of cloth in shades of blue, brown, green, gray, etc., and heavy coats are made of Irish frieze or cheviot.

The hat is a black Derby.

BOYS' LOUIS XV. COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1240.—Brocade

vest is narrow and is attached underneath to the jacket with button-holes and buttons; it separates prettily below the closing, which is made at the center with buttons and button-holes, and square-cornered pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted pockets in the vest. The neck of the vest is finished with a narrow standing collar encircled by a lace tie knotted at the front. The jacket is a becoming style and is shaped by center, shoulder and side seams; three plaits fall out gracefully below the waist at each side seam and extra width below the center seam is underfolded in a box-plait. A shawl collar completes the neck of the jacket and the collar is covered with a facing which is continued beneath the fronts to the lower edge. The fronts of the jacket are open all the way down to display the vest and two handsome

buttons are placed at the front edge of each front below the collar. The coat sleeves are completed with roll up cuffs of satin decorated with buttons at their upper edges and at the lower edges with a frill of lace edging.

The broad-fall trousers extend to the knee, where they are completed with a frill of lace edging.

To wear at weddings as a page, or at parties that require fancy dress or at carnivals, and gayeties of like character the costume is eminently appropriate, and rich effects will be attained by uniting satin with brocade silk, or velvet and silk. Lace edging will always give a softening and beautifying finish at the neck and wrists.

We have pattern No. 1240 in seven sizes for boys from four to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eight years, the costume requires four yards of figured silk, with a yard and three-fourths of plain satin each twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8812.—At figure No. 114 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is again shown.

Plaid woollen goods showing blue, green and yellow are here associated with plain blue goods in the little dress. A box-plait is arranged at the center of the back and front and stitched along its underfolds to the waist-line. The effect of double box-plaits is given by a tuck taken up at each side of each box-plait, the tucks turning from the plaits and being stitched for the same depth as the plaits. The dress is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the left side of the front underneath the box-plait. A pointed belt of the plain material is passed around the waist underneath straps that are sewed to the under-arm seams and is secured at the front with a fancy buckle. The full sleeves are completed with deep round cuffs of the plaid material, faced nearly to the upper edge with the plain goods. At the neck is a deep, square sailor collar of the plaid goods inlaid with the plain material; its ends flare from the throat.



8809

Front View.



8809

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR AND BROAD DOUBLE-BREADED FRONTS.

(For Description see this Page.)

Pretty dresses like this may be made of flannel, cheviot, covert cloth and checked and plaid woollen goods. Velvet would combine nicely with the materials here mentioned.

We have pattern No. 8812 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old. To make the dress for a boy of three years, requires two yards and an eighth of plaid with a yard and an eighth of plain goods each forty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR AND BROAD DOUBLE-BREADED FRONTS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8809.—Fancy worsted coating is pictured in this jaunty overcoat. The back is shaped by a center seam and joined in shoulder and side seams to the fronts that are lapped very broadly and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. Above the closing the fronts are reversed slightly by the broad, square ends of a sailor collar that falls deep and square at the back and is broad on the shoulders. The sleeves are finished with upturned, pointed cuffs. Two rows of braid outline the collar and cuffs, while a single row decorates side-pocket laps.

There is a very smart air about this overcoat, which will make up well in rough or smooth coatings in dark colors.

We have pattern No. 8809 in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age. To make the overcoat for a boy of five years requires three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED OVERCOAT, WITH BROAD BACK.

(BUTTONED TO THE THROAT.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8808.—Another view of this overcoat is given at figure No. 113 W in this magazine.

The overcoat is here represented made of whipcord and finished with machine-stitching. It has a broad, seamless back joined to the fronts in shoulder seams and in well-curved side seams that terminate at the top of short underlaps allowed on the back edges of the fronts. The fronts close in double-breasted style to the throat with button-holes and buttons. A rolling collar with square ends finishes the neck, and a square-cornered pocket-lap completes the opening to an inserted side pocket in each front and to a breast pocket in the left front.



8808

Front View.



8808

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED OVERCOAT, WITH BROAD BACK.

(BUTTONED TO THE THROAT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

The sleeves are of comfortable width and the outside seams are terminated at the top of extra widths, those on the upper portions being turned under for hems; buttons decorate the wrists.

Cloth of smooth surface, rough-surfaced cheviot, diagonal, etc., may be made in this manner with a surety of comfort.

We have pattern No. 8808 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old. For a boy of seven years, the garment requires two yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCK COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8813.—This coat is of the most approved shaping for the cutaway frock style and is pictured made of wide-wale diagonal. The fronts close with four buttons and holes below lapels in which the fronts are reversed by a rolling collar which forms wide notches with the lapels. The fronts and side-backs are quite short, being lengthened by side-skirts that round off stylishly toward the back; pocket-laps having rounding lower front corners are included in the joining of the side-skirts to the other parts. The side-skirts join the backs in seams that are concealed by coat-plaits marked at the top by buttons, while coat-laps are formed below the center seam. The sleeves are comfortably shaped and their wrist edges and all the edges of the coat are finished with a single row of stitching.

Diagonal, unfinished worsted, tricot, cheviot and other dressy coatings are the best selections for this coat.

We have pattern No. 8813 in seven sizes for boys from ten to sixteen years old. For a boy of eleven years the coat needs two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

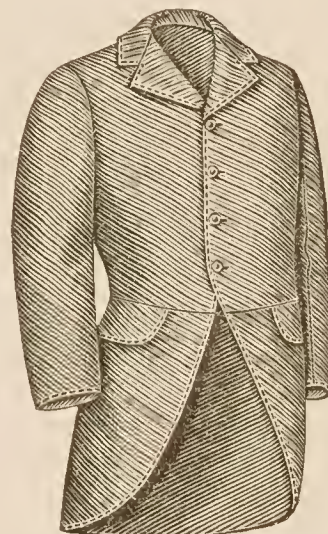
FIGURE No. 113 W.—BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED OVERCOAT.

(For Illustration see Page 70.)

FIGURE No. 113 W.—This illustrates a Boys' overcoat. The pattern, which is No. 8808 and

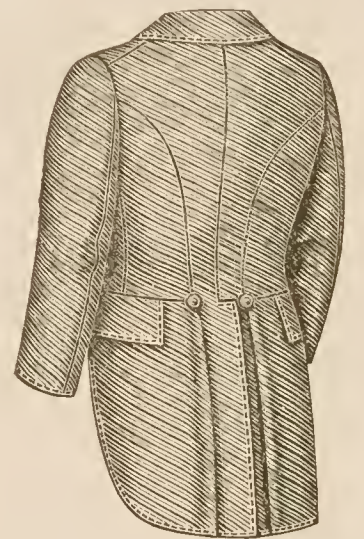
costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age, and is differently pictured on this page.

A comfortable and warm appearance is presented by the overcoat for which gray chinchilla was here used. The back is in



8813

Front View.



8813

Back View.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCK COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

sack style and the side seams end some distance from the bottom at the top of underlaps allowed on the fronts. The fronts are

closed to the throat in double-breasted style with button-holes and horn buttons, and a well shaped rolling collar finishes the neck. Laps cover the openings to inserted side-pockets and a left breast-pocket, and three buttons at the outside of the arm below an encircling row of braid finish each sleeve. Stitching and braid bindings give a neat completion to the garment.

Top-coats of Irish frieze, beaver and mixed coatings are eminently suitable for boys' uses, being warm and durable in quality. Stitching alone or with braid will afford the finish.

The Tam O'Shanter hat is of gray cloth.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH REMOVABLE MILITARY CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8811.—By referring to figure No. 112 W in this issue this overcoat may be again seen.

The removable military cape gives this long overcoat a smart air. The material here illustrated is gray cheviot and machine-stitching provides a neat finish. The shaping is accomplished by a center seam that ends at the top of coat-laps and by side seams, and the fronts are lapped and closed to the throat in double breasted style with buttons and button-holes. A capacious patch pocket provided with a lap is stitched to each front. The cape, which is fitted smoothly at the top by a dart on each shoulder, is hooked on beneath a rolling collar having rounding ends. Round cuffs are outlined on the well-shaped sleeves with two rows of stitching.

The cape is so shaped as to preserve a square-shouldered military effect and the coat is of protective length. Rough and smooth coatings of all heavy sorts are alike appropriate for this comfortable top-garment.

We have pattern No. 8811 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years old. For a boy of eleven years the overcoat will need five yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8811

Front View.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH REMOVABLE MILITARY CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)

front beneath the box-plait. The collar is inlaid with velvet and falls deep and square at the back and its ends separate and flare



FIGURE No. 113 W.—This illustrates BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED OVERCOAT.—The pattern is No. 8808, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 69.)

FIGURE No. 114 W.—LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 71.)

FIGURE No. 114 W.—This illustrates a Little Boys' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8812 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 68 of this DELINEATOR.

This dress is thoroughly practical and the mode is stylish for all seasons. In this instance the dress is shown made up in a combination of mixed cheviot and velvet. The front and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and a box-plait is made at the center of the front and back, a tuck being taken up at each side of the plaits, giving the effect of double-box-plaits. The closing is made at the left side of the

is quite smart in effect and is pictured made of velvet. The back is rendered shapely by a center seam and is joined to the fronts in shoulder and side seams. The fronts are reversed in rather fanciful lapels by a rolling collar that forms notches with the lapels. Below the lapels the fronts are closed with a fancy frog and are rounded jauntily toward the back. The openings to inserted side-pockets and a left breast-pocket are bound with braid and braid also binds the loose edges of the jacket, being continued up the side seams for a short distance. A doubled row of braid simulates fanciful cuffs on the comfortable sleeves.

Most men will appreciate a lounging jacket made after this fashion of corduroy or velveteen and lined with quilted satin. Checked flannel with inexpensive linings is also frequently chosen.

We have pattern No. 1242 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. To make the jacket for a man thirty-six inches, breast measure, will need three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

prettily in front. The full sleeves are finished with round cuffs that also show an inlay of velvet and the waist is surrounded by a velvet belt with pointed ends closed with a buckle.

Cloth, velvet, camel's-hair, tweed and numerous cotton fabrics will be made up in this style and embroidery may be used for the collar and cuffs.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 71.)

No. 1241.—Gray bouclé was selected for making this comfortable and jaunty lounging jacket, which is nicely fitted by shoulder and side seams and a curving center seam. The open fronts, which are gracefully rounded at their lower front corners, are reversed in fancy lapels that form notches with and extend beyond the ends of a rolling coat-collar. Fancy cuffs are outlined on the comfortable coat sleeves with black silk braid, and the openings to inserted side pockets in the fronts are bound with similar braid. The loose edges of the jacket are bound with braid which is continued a short distance up the side seams.

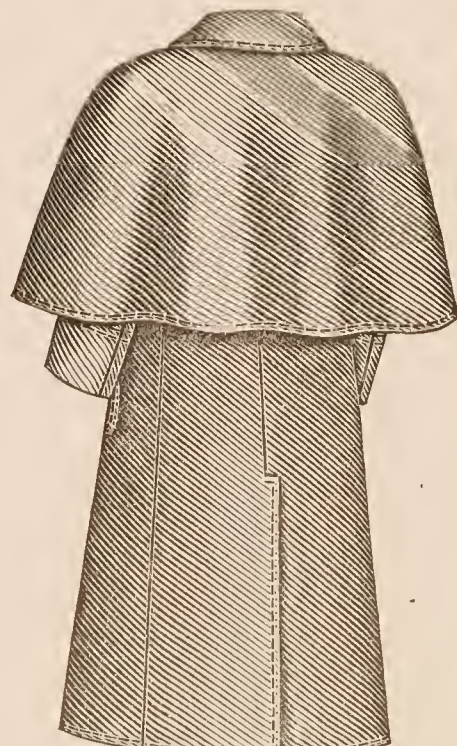
Fine serge, camel's-hair, cheviot, cashmere and diagonal are suitable for this jacket and a finish of stitching or braid may be added.

We have pattern No. 1241 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. For a man of thirty-six inches, breast measure, the garment requires three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 71.)

No. 1242.—This lounging or house jacket is quite smart in effect and is pictured made of velvet. The back is rendered shapely by a center seam and is joined to the fronts in shoulder and side seams. The fronts are reversed in rather



8811

Back View.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH REMOVABLE MILITARY CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 114 W.—This illustrates LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8812, price 10d. or 20 cents. (For Description see Page 70.)

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 72.)

No. 8815.—This comfortable lounging or house jacket is illustrated made of double-faced wool goods, the under side of the goods being displayed on the collar and lapels. The jacket is very comfortable and is shaped by shoulder and side seams and a curving center seam. The fronts are open and are reversed in lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling coat-collar and below the lapels the fronts are gracefully rounded. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are trimmed with braid a short distance above the lower edge to simulate round cuffs, two buttons being placed at the back of each wrist; similar braid is

applied to the pockets in the fronts and to a breast pocket in the left front. A row of similar braid is applied on each sleeve to simulate a round cuff. Braid frogs close the jacket.

Flannel, cashmere, cheviot, serge, double-faced wool goods, etc., are suitable for making this jacket and braid and machine-stitching will provide a satisfactory finish.

We have pattern No. 1243 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. To make the jacket of one fabric for a man of thirty-six inches, breast measure, will require five yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

STYLES IN EMPIRE JACKETS AND COATS.

(For Illustrations see Page 11.)

Empire jackets and coats show as much variety in shape, decoration and finish as most other seasonable garments and the long evening coat, protective and ample, appears in shapes sure to be becoming and satisfying. The Empire styles of coat are popular with young ladies and matrons. Many of them are composed of velvet and silk, and velvet and cloth and are given an air of great elaboration by applications of handsome jet, lace and fur. Velvet and fur enter largely into the decoration of all outside garments and silk linings, machine-stitching and elegant buttons, both flat and round, contribute the ornate finish. Braiding is also a popular adornment.

A stylish garment known as the Empire jacket or new box coat is made of brown velvet and faced cloth in one of the new tan shades and unobtrusively decorated with jet. It is shaped by pattern No. 8346, which is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30

cents. A deep, square yoke forms the upper part of the jacket, and the fronts and wide, seamless back are formed in a box-plait at each side of the center. A fancy collarette is a dressy feature of the mode and deep, pointed, gauntlet cuffs complete the full sleeves. Silk and velvet may be combined in this manner, as may also cloth and velvet or cloth and silk. Jet is highly commended for a showy and tasteful decoration.

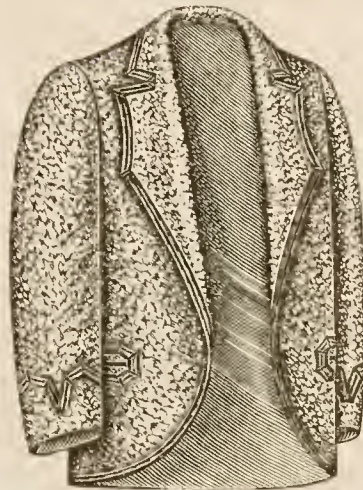
A coat that is simple in construction and stylish in effect is supplied by pattern No. 8457, which is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and cost 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Box cloth was used for its development with facings of lace net to give the decorative finish. Two box-plaits appear at the center of the back and front the plaits flaring in organ-pipe folds. The collar is scalloped to correspond with the cuffs. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style. Faced cloth, silk and velvet will be chosen for a garment of this style and the decoration will be in consonance with the material.

An elaborate fashion is represented in the Empire jacket with square yoke and fancy collar, also known as the new box coat, cut by pattern No. 8391, which is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Cloth, cheviot, whipcord and, for dressy wear, silk and velvet will be used in its construction

used for binding the edges of the jacket and to outline the openings to side-pockets inserted in the fronts.

Very smart jackets of this style may be made of cheviot, cloth, flannel, velvet or corduroy. Machine-stitching will provide a neat finish, or braid may be appropriately used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8815 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. For a man of medium size, the garment requires three yards and a fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1241
Front View.



1241
Back View.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET.

(For Description see Page 70.)

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 72.)

No. 1243.—This attractive lounging or house jacket is illustrated made of plaid cheviot. It is nicely fitted by shoulder and side seams and a curving center seam. The fronts lap widely and are reversed at the top in lapels that form notches with the ends of a sailor collar which falls deep and square at the back. The sleeves are of comfortable width and are shaped by inside and outside seams. Black braid binds the front edges of the fronts and the free edges of the collar and lapels and finishes the openings to



1242
Front View.



1242
Back View.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET.

(For Description see Page 70.)

and velvet will frequently be associated with cloth to bring out its best points. Silk and velvet are combined in the present illustration of the mode and lace edging and passementerie provide decoration. The full, flowing lines characteristic of the Empire modes are well presented and there is an air of grace about the jacket calculated to please women of good taste.

Rough-surfaced coating would admirably carry out the mode presented in pattern No. 8388, which is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The coat has a box front and box backs joined by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are reversed in lapels that meet and extend beyond the rolling collar and lap widely, closing a little to the left of the center. It may be made with or without a back yoke facing. Cloth, whipcord and fancy coating will be made in this style and finished with machine-stitching.

The double-breasted sack or box coat with applied yoke cut by pattern No. 8504, which is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is an eminently stylish mode. Light biscuit cloth and brown velvet were here chosen for its development. There is an applied yoke on the back and front; the fronts are in loose sack shape, lap in double-breasted style and are closed with hooks and loops, and a large fancy pearl button is placed in the lower left corner of the yoke and on the front just below the yoke. A fancifully-shaped Medici collar forms a becoming and protective neck completion. The Paquin sleeves are finished with turn-up circular cuffs.

The long Empirecoat shaped by pattern No. 1103, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Heliotrope cloth and brocaded silk are pictured in the coat in this instance, and feather trimming provides an appropriate finish. A square yoke forms the upper part of the coat and the wide back has plaits at each side of the center corresponding in effect with the fronts. A removable sailor collar topped by a Medici collar which rolls deeply in front is a stylish feature of the mode and the sleeves are novel and sensible for a coat that is to be worn over evening dresses. Heavy silks, cashmere in delicate shades prettily lined and decorated, and velvet are some of the materials that will be selected to bring out its excellent features.

STYLISH FUR GARMENTS.

(Illustrated on Page 13.)

Winter fur garments show variety in shape and length. Their collars are sensible and stylish, standing high about the neck and rolling moderately or slightly, as desired. Seal plush, Persian lamb, velvet, Astrakhan, cloth, fur or silk are used for these comfortable and dressy accessories, some charming illustrations of which are here shown. The decoration is generally fur of a contrasting color on fur collarettes, and on velvet, fur tails, bands or a fur-lined collar.

FIGURE NO. F G 1.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—Seal plush and gray Astrakhan are stylishly combined in this collarette, which consists of a sectional yoke collar and a ripple ruffle. The col-

lar is rounding and rolled deeply toward the ends, which flare broadly. A circular ripple ruffle is joined to the yoke collar, which closes invisibly and insures warmth and protection, the ripple ruffle adding an ornate finish. The collarette is cut by pattern No. 1225, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

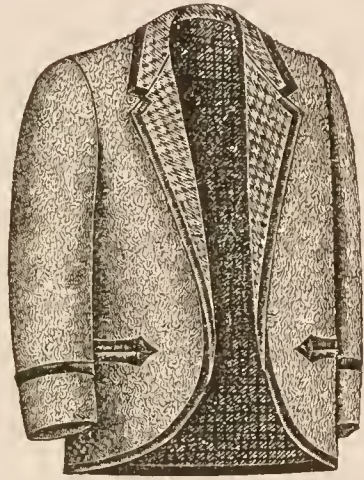
FIGURE NO. F G 2.—LADIES' VICTORINE.—Mink fur is pictured in this instance, and fur tails provide decoration. The garment is known as a victorine, pelerine or collarette with tabs. At the back it falls with the effect of a broad, square collar and in front it is extended at the center to form stylish tabs that widen toward their ends. The neck is completed with a high collar rolled becomingly and shaped in points. This is a convenient, dressy and easily made collarette, appropriate for velvet, seal plush, etc., and may be trimmed with fur bands or fur tails. The victorine is cut by pattern No. 1226, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. F G 3.—LADIES' GORED CAPE-COLLAR.—Young ladies will be highly pleased with this collar, which is simple yet protective and stylish. It is shaped by pattern No. 1234, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Seal plush, a close imitation of seal skin, is here used for its development. Six gored-sections are comprised in the collar; they are extended to form either a Marie Stuart collar or a high round collar. The Marie Stuart collar illustrated is shaped at the seams to form points and rolls slightly at the back and deeply in front. Silk, velvet, seal plush, fur and some qualities and styles of cloth may be chosen to make the collar.

FIGURE NO. F G 4.—LADIES' VICTORINE.—Another style of victorine, pelerine or collarette with tabs is illustrated at this figure. It is shaped by pattern No. 1227, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large, costs 5d. or 10 cents, and is pictured made of Astrakhan with a border of fur. It lies smoothly and extends to round collar depth at the back and reaches well over the shoulders. It is fancifully shaped at the bust, terminates considerably below the waist and shapes a point at the lower end of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. The collar rises high about the neck and rolls slightly.

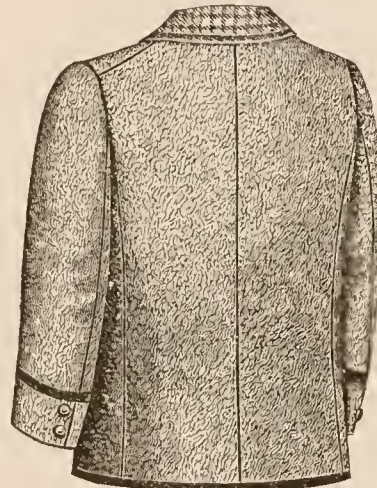
FIGURE NO. F G 5.—LADIES' COLLARETTE AND MUFF.—Ermine is represented in these accessories of a Winter toilette. The collarette is shaped by pattern No. 1231, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and costs 5d. or 10 cents, and the muff by pattern No. 1230, which is in one size and costs 5d. or 10 cents. The collarette ripples prettily and may be made with a Marie Stuart collar or a high round collar. The muff has a circular ripple ruffle. It is not necessary to select fur for the development of these dressy accessories, velvet, heavy silk, cloth, Astrakhan, or seal plush being among the list of favored materials that may be decorated with fur, if desired.

FIGURE NO. F G 6.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' RIPPLE COLLARETTE.—Astrakhan is represented in this serviceable collarette, which may be made with a Marie Stuart collar or a high round collar. The collarette is shaped by pattern No. 1235, which is in four sizes, from four to sixteen years, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Its cost will not be extravagant when made of velvet, seal plush, Astrakhan or silk, prettily lined.



8815

Front View.



8815

Back View.

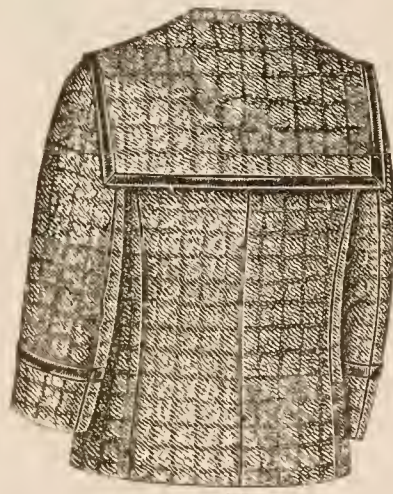
MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET.

(For Description see Page 71.)



1243

Front View.



1243

Back View.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 71.)

Illustrated Miscellany.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 73 to 75.)

The bolero is ubiquitous. Almost every woman can wear the jaunty little garment with satisfactory results and, besides, it furnishes an excuse for attractive combinations. Jackets of velvet, satin or heavy lace are worn with cloth or silk bodices, which may in turn contrast with the skirt. Lace, embroidery,

jet, braid, fur and, in fact, every style of trimming is adaptable to the jacket, which is invariably improved by appropriate garniture.

Though the dimensions of sleeves are reduced, they are still fanciful, the return to severity being slow. Many sleeves that are made smooth on the forearm are slashed at the back of the arm so that the

casings, or silk tapes — sometimes preferred to casings—are sewed on very loosely and when the bones are slipped in the correct spring will be secured at the line of the waist. A neat finish may be then given the seams by making cat-stitching with colored silk on the casings. Only very light and flexible bones are used in revers along the edges and across the revers at intervals. Crush girdles are also boned, otherwise they will soon collapse. Longer bones are adjusted at the center of the front and at the closing edges than at the sides.

The bottom of a basque to be worn



FIGURE NO. 12 X.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 8848; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8756; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 11 X.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 8849; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8672; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

hand may easily slip through. When the slash is not desired and the sleeve is not perfectly close-fitting, two small buttons and silk-worked loops may be placed above the wrist edge on the under side of the arm, the sleeve being thus made close. Before removing the sleeve they may be unfastened.

There is always more or less difficulty experienced by amateurs in boning a waist. Though in many waists the material is full over the lining, the latter must, nevertheless, be fitted and boned as carefully as in a smooth-fitting, tailor-made basque. Good whalebones may be used again and again; if soaked in tepid water, they will regain their shape. The bones must not be adjusted too high, especially in the under-arm seams, and should be left free for about an inch at the top. The



FIGURE NO. 13 X.

FIGURE NO. 14 X.

FIGURES NOS. 13 X AND 14 X.—LADIES' DRESSY BASQUES.

FIGURE NO. 13 X.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8851; 11 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.) FIGURE NO. 14 X.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8859; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11 X, 12 X, 13 X and 14 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 74 and 75.)

over the skirt will remain taut and trim if a bias interlining of crinoline be inserted between the material and the silk

underfacing, silk being imperative. The interlining should be a trifle less deep than the facing, its upper edge being sewed in with the facing.

Standing collars should always be lined with white silk to prevent the discoloration of the skin.

Stripes should be matched at the center-back seam of a basque, where the stripes should meet in chevrons. This arrangement is conducive to a slender effect at the waist-line. In adding lace to sleeves it should first be gathered and then sewed in, the fulness being distributed evenly.

Now about skirts. When made of striped material, the stripes form chevrons at every seam in some designs of the gored type. A charming effect may be produced in a gored skirt by opening the side-front seams for a depth of from nine to twelve inches at the bottom and adjusting several short braid loops at one edge and small crocheted or covered buttons at the opposite edge, looping the braid over the buttons. A frill of silk may be sewed underneath to show between the

a quarter of a yard down from the band adjust three metal rings through which the tape should be run toward the front of the skirt. Then work two small button-holes in the front of the band at the center, and bring up the tapes, passing them through the button-holes and adding small buttons to the ends to prevent their slipping through when not in use. When necessary, the tapes may be easily drawn and the skirt adjusted to any desirable height. The adjustment is very simple and the result will be found satisfactory.

How many shoppers consider the importance of a well-fitting corset? Women with projecting shoulder blades too often make the mistake of selecting a corset too high at the back; this emphasizes the defect. The corset should be built low at the back. For stout figures corsets with many gores are most suitable.

FIGURE No. 11 X.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—A very charming fashion is here developed by skirt No. 8672, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and jacket No. 8849, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is made up in mixed brown cheviot mottled



FIGURE No. 15 X.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—(Cut by Coat Pattern No. 8818; 9 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8854; 10 sizes; 20 to 38 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE No. 16 X.—LADIES' VISITING GOWN.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8845; 11 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE No. 17 X.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—(Cut by Costume Pattern No. 8861; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and Waist Pattern No. 8853; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches; bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 15 X, 16 X and 17 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 75.)

edges. The silk balayouse has come back and may be purchased ready for adjustment. Skirts for stout women should be finished at the top with a narrow cording rather than a band; the cord gives more easily and is, therefore, more practical. The skirt is adjusted in precisely the same way to the cord, which is fastened with hooks and eyes or loops. A placket should be stayed at the lower end with a tacking, so that the skirt does not easily tear apart at this point. The material in skirts having bias seams stretches very easily. This may be prevented by staying the seams with tape, which should be sewed against the seam. This is especially necessary at the center-back seam. Hair-cloth lining eight inches wide all round should be narrowly bound at the upper edge with tape before adjusting it, to prevent its pushing through the material.

A practical arrangement for the skirt of a gown to be worn on stormy days, and one that will especially find favor with business women, is as follows: Sew one end of a tape about a yard long at each side of the back on the inside of the band; about

with blue and red, and embraces five gores, the back being gathered or plaited. The jacket is fashioned from Persian lamb. The back is rolled in box-plaits below the line of the waist and the fronts are lapped in double-breasted fashion, four cord ornaments being applied on the overlapping front. A many-pointed Marie Stuart collar provides a modish neck finish. The sleeves are in mutton-leg style. The coat could be made of melton or any other stylish cloth and the skirt of zibeline, velours or corduroy.

FIGURE No. 12 X.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—Mixed gray cheviot was used for the skirt, which is of the circular bell variety, while the back is plaited. The jacket is military in style and is made of fine black melton. The back is close-fitting and the skirt is folded in box-plaits. The fronts are also close and are decorated from throat to lower edge with graduated cord frogs, which produce the military effect now so fashionable. Each mutton-leg sleeve is trimmed at the wrist with a cord ornament. At the neck is a Marie Stuart collar. The

jacket may be bound at the edges with fur. Pattern No. 8848, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is used in making the jacket, and pattern No. 8756, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, for the skirt.

FIGURES NOS. 13 X AND 14 X.—LADIES' DRESSY BASQUES.—Two jacket-basques are illustrated at these figures. At figure No. 13 X national-blue velvet, white satin and white silk bearing pink and green floral figures are combined in the basque, which is worn with a skirt of cloth. The back is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. In front a full vest of the figured silk droops over a very deep crush girdle of satin, and short Eton fronts turned back in revers open over the vest, the revers being faced with satin and out-



FIGURE NO. 18 X.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 8807; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Waist Pattern No. 8828; 10 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

The mutton-leg sleeves are finished with fancy flaring cuffs of white satin, also trimmed with appliqué embroidery. Pattern No. 8851, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the construction.

The basque pictured at figure No. 14 X is developed in plum novelty suiting and cream satin. The back is in coat style and is made with a box-plaited skirt. The fronts fall with jacket effect over a full vest of satin crossed by a girdle of the goods. Turning back from the jacket fronts are oblong revers trimmed with black soutache braid coiled in trefoils at intervals. The same decoration is used upon the girdle, the wrists of the mutton-leg sleeves, from which the cuffs have been omitted, and both the standing and Medici collars, the latter rolling high above the inner collar. The style may be reproduced by pattern No. 8859, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either a black moiré velours skirt or one of material to match may be worn with the basque.

FIGURE NO. 15 X.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—The smart three-quarter length coat is incorporated in this toilette, being fashioned from plush by pattern No. 8818, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The front is lapped in double-breasted style and closed at the top with one button, and the back falls below the waist-



FIGURE NO. 19 X.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 8735; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Basque Waist Pattern No. 8833; 10 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 18 X and 19 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 76.)

lined with narrow white appliqué embroidery. At the neck of the vest stands a collar matching it, a ruche of fine accordion-plaited chiffon heading it. Outside this collar rolls a Medici collar of velvet trimmed like the revers.

line in flute folds. The mutton-leg sleeves have flaring cuffs overlaid with Astrakhan and the military rolling collar is similarly adorned. Astrakhan binds all the free edges of the coat. The skirt is cut from maroon zibeline by pattern No. 8854, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It is of the gored type and all the fulness is collected at the back in plaits or gathers. An Astrakhan band might be used to border the skirt or be applied over the side-front seams.

FIGURE NO. 16 X.—LADIES' VISITING GOWN.—The good style of this costume is brought out by the triple combination of fabrics, golden-brown faced cloth, Astrakhan and coral-pink taffeta shot with white being employed. The gored skirt hangs in two box-plaits at the back and narrow Astrakhan binding covers the side-front seams. The jacket idea is expressed in the waist, which is made with a plait turning toward the center at each side of the back. The fronts are of silk and over the closing is applied an Astrakhan plait. The boleros framing the fronts are also cut from Astrakhan, which material is used for the girdle, collar, pointed sleeve-caps and cuffs. The girdle is deep and pointed at the back and narrow in front. The collar rolls over a stock matching the fronts, a bow being arranged at the back; and the sleeves are made in mutton-leg style. The pattern is No. 8845, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 17 X.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—Mode faced cloth with a satin sheen was selected for the jacket and skirt comprised in pattern No. 8861, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and green-and-black glacé taffeta for the shirt-waist, which was shaped according to pattern No. 8853, price 1s. or 25 cents. The waist has a yoke back and a box-plaited



FIGURE NO. 1.—EMBROIDERY APRON.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 78.)

lower portion and full fronts. The sleeves are in bishop style with cuffs, and the collar rolls narrowly over a stock of ribbon bowed at the back. The skirt is gored and plaited at the back, a border of machine-stitching providing a tasteful decoration.

The jacket is short and is made with coat plaits and laps at the back and double-breasted fronts that are rolled back by a collar in short lapels, between which a glimpse of the silk waist is seen. Pocket-laps cover openings on the hips. The mutton-leg sleeves are stitched twice at the wrist, and stitching follows all the edges of the jacket. A costume of this kind might be fashionably made of corduroy, which is especially adaptable to this style.

FIGURE NO. 18 X.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—The current green-and-blue color harmony is seen in this toilette, appropriate for church or visiting wear. The gored skirt is fashioned from blue canvas in a bright navy tone and over each side-front seam is applied a narrow band of Persian lamb between two edges of deep cream lace. The bodice has a full vest of stem-green satin made with two groups of tuck-shirrings above the bust and plain shirrings at the bottom, these, however, being concealed by a deep crush girdle. A short bolero jacket is worn over the vest. The jacket has a deep collar of satin with its ends folded in a jabot and an edge trimming of fur and lace, which also cover the tuck-shirrings. The sleeves have each double mushroom puffs, a wrist trimming being made

cents, and waist No. 8828, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 19 X.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—The union of pale-green crêpe de Chine and a darker hue of velvet employed in this toilette is favorable to the mode, which embodies skirt No. 8735, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and basque-waist No. 8833, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The nine-gored skirt is bordered with Vandykes of point Venise lace, the deep cream tone of which harmonizes prettily with the delicate green of the skirt. In the waist are developed certain fanciful traits. It is made with a low, round neck and a full back and fronts, that are disclosed between rounding jackets of velvet, narrow lace insertion being applied decoratively along the edges. A deep girdle of the material is wrinkled across the front and sides below the jackets and disposed in outstand-

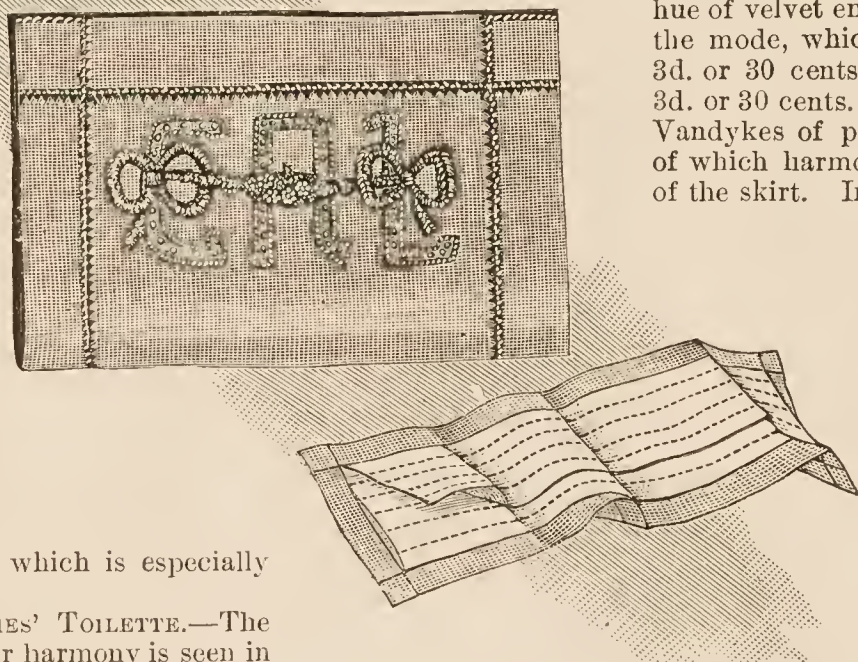


FIGURE NO. 2.—VEIL-CASE.

ing loops at the back. The back and fronts are trimmed at the top between the jackets with lace points. The sleeves are much wrinkled to the elbows below mushroom puffs, deep lace falling

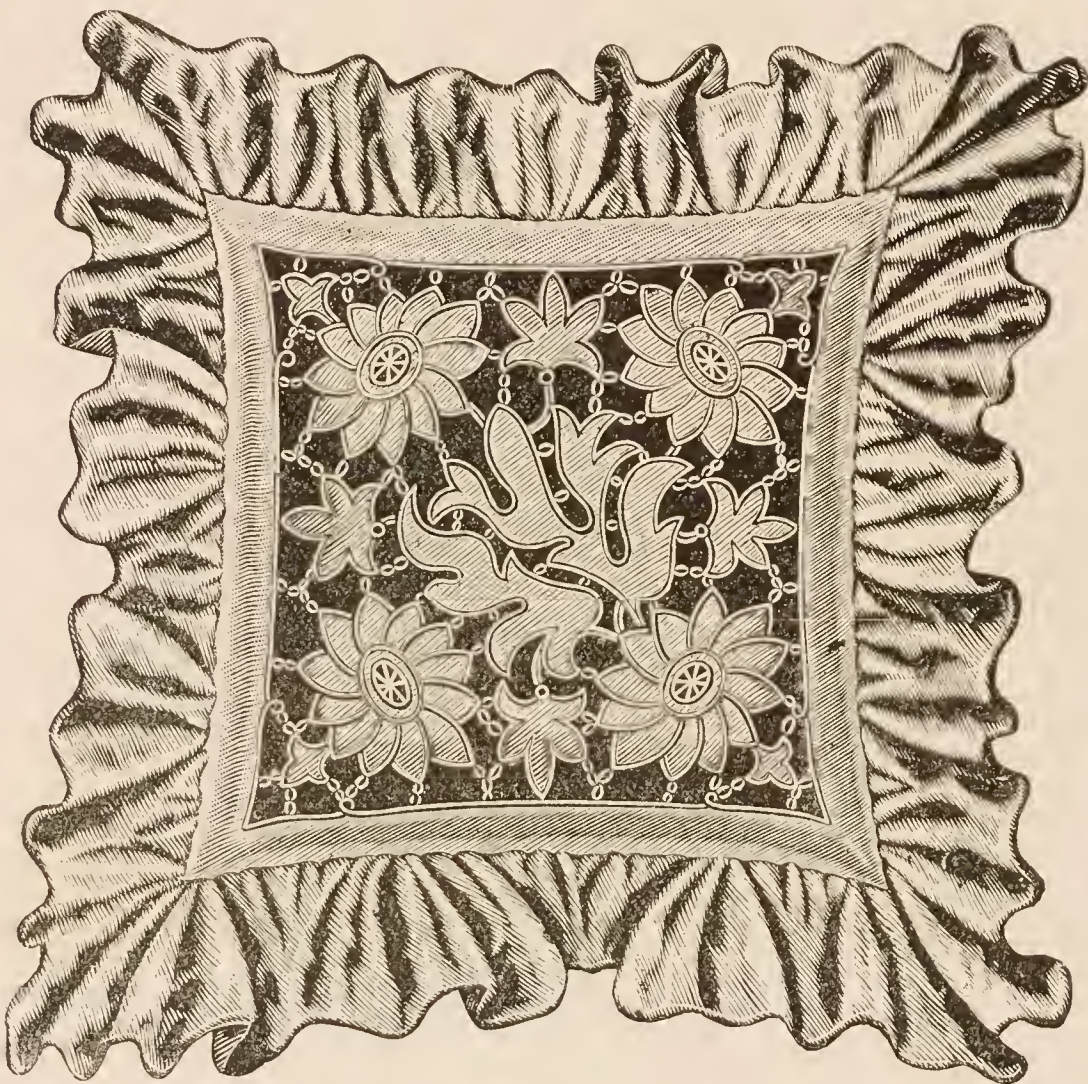


FIGURE NO. 3.—SOFA-PILLOW.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 78.)

with fur and lace. At the neck of the vest is a crush collar of satin with a frill falling over the edge. The patterns embraced in the toilette are skirt No. 8807, price 1s. 3d. or 30

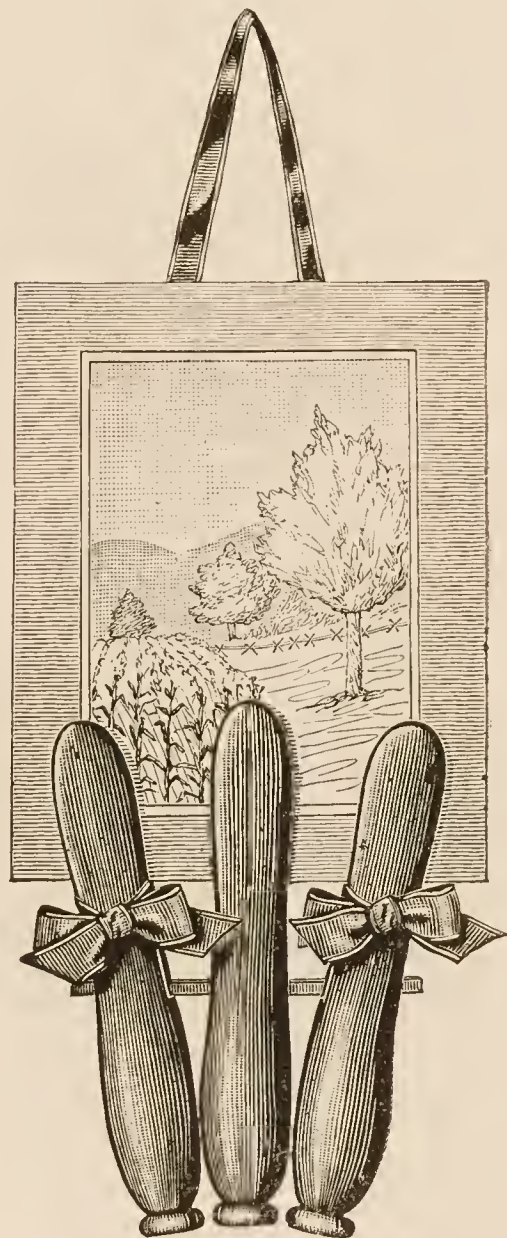


FIGURE NO. 1.—SUPPORT FOR A PICTURE.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 78.)

from the edge. The waist may also be made with a high neck shirred to yoke depth, and long sleeves that may be wrinkled or plain below the puff.

THE STYLISH SLEEVES OF THE SEASON.

(For Illustrations see Page 9.)

Some of the fashionable sleeves are made with one seam, others with two, while many are supported by smooth linings. For outside garments, the leg-o'-mutton style is still in favor, the fulness of the sleeve being disposed either in plaits or gathers at the shoulder edge,

personal taste controlling the choice of arrangement. Sleeves preferably match the bodice to which they belong, and most styles are favorable to decoration.

Plain silk or wool goods may be used in the sleeve made by pattern No. 1207, which is in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. At the shoulder the sleeve is formed in a moderate puff, the remainder fitting the arm closely. Bands of diagonal or encircling trimming may be applied above the wrist edge.

Very stylish effects are produced in the sleeve based upon pattern No. 1184, which is in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. The sleeve may be fashioned from either plain or figured goods of silk or wool texture. It fits snugly and at the top is mounted a mushroom puff, which may be disposed in a butterfly puff, as shown in another view. The wrist may be round at the edge or it may describe a Venetian point and be trimmed with a flow of lace. Lace frills are fashionable with all styles of sleeves, the popular width being three inches, if the sleeve be long-wristed.

Especially well suited to slender arms is the mousquetaire sleeve, a charming example of such a style being embodied in

by pattern No. 1096, which is in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. The tucks may be outlined with lace or jet, as desired.

Any variety of goods may be chosen for the close sleeve, made with a puff at the top by pattern No. 1125, in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, price 5d. or 10 cents. The sleeve below the puff may be trimmed vertically with several rows of jet outlining.

A mousquetaire sleeve bear-

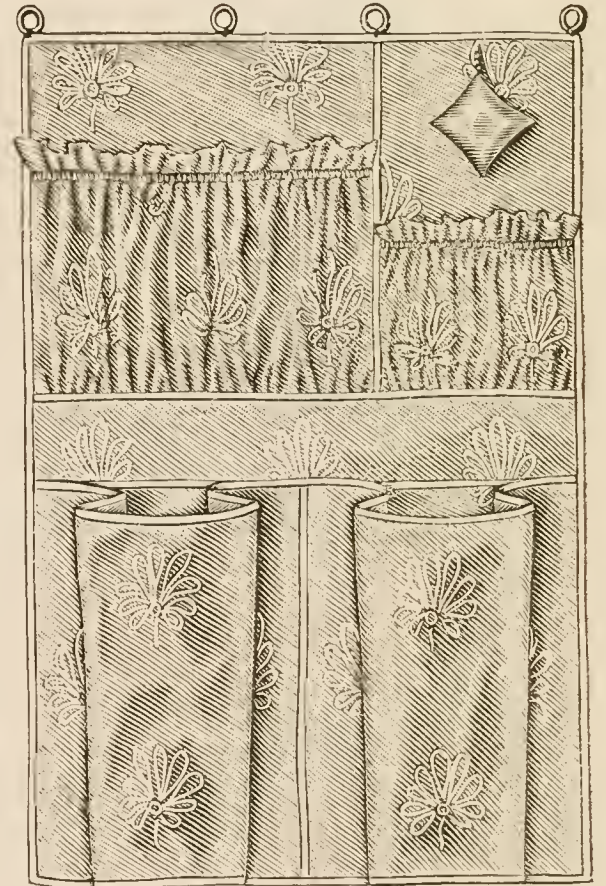


FIGURE NO. 3.—HANGING WORK-BAG.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1216; one size; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

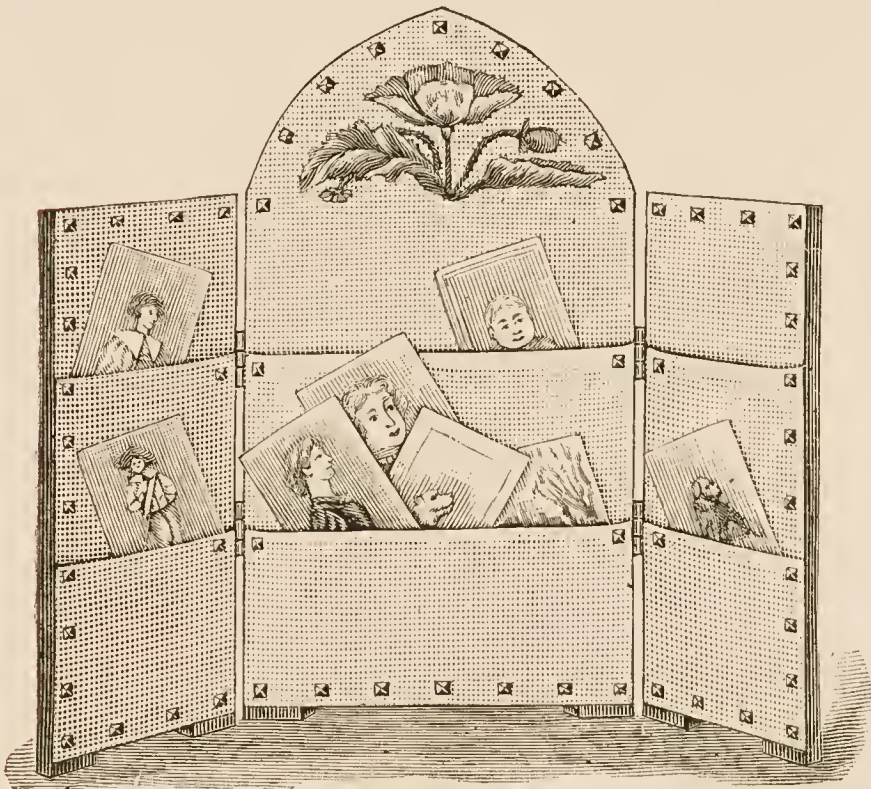
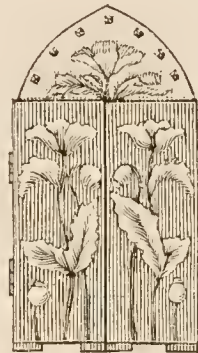


FIGURE NO. 2.—PHOTOGRAPH SCREEN.



ing a mushroom puff at the top is a becoming style that may be developed in plain or figured goods of any variety. The sleeve is wrinkled to the puff and the puff is a very fair copy of the fungus from which it takes its name. The pattern employed is No. 1201, which is in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

The leg-o'-mutton sleeve, while preserv-

pattern No. 1209, which is in eight sizes, from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Flexible plain or fancy textures are favorable to the development of the sleeve, which is wrinkled from the shoulder to within a short distance of the wrist, where a cuff, that may be of some contrasting fabric, is added. The side edges of the sleeve are shirred to form frills that appear at the upper side of the arm. An ornamental bow of ribbon falls in three graduated loops at each side of the shoulder.

Styles of sleeves for street and evening bodies are comprised in pattern No. 1187, which is in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Any fashionable plain or figured material is available for this sleeve, which in one view is shown plain and smooth-fitting below a double mushroom puff. In the other view the sleeve is cut off below the puff.

A charming style for silk and sheer goods, though it will make up as well in soft wool fabrics, is the sleeve with an Empire tucked puff. The puff is formed in two groups of three tucks each and extends to the elbow, the sleeve fitting snugly below. The sleeve is shaped

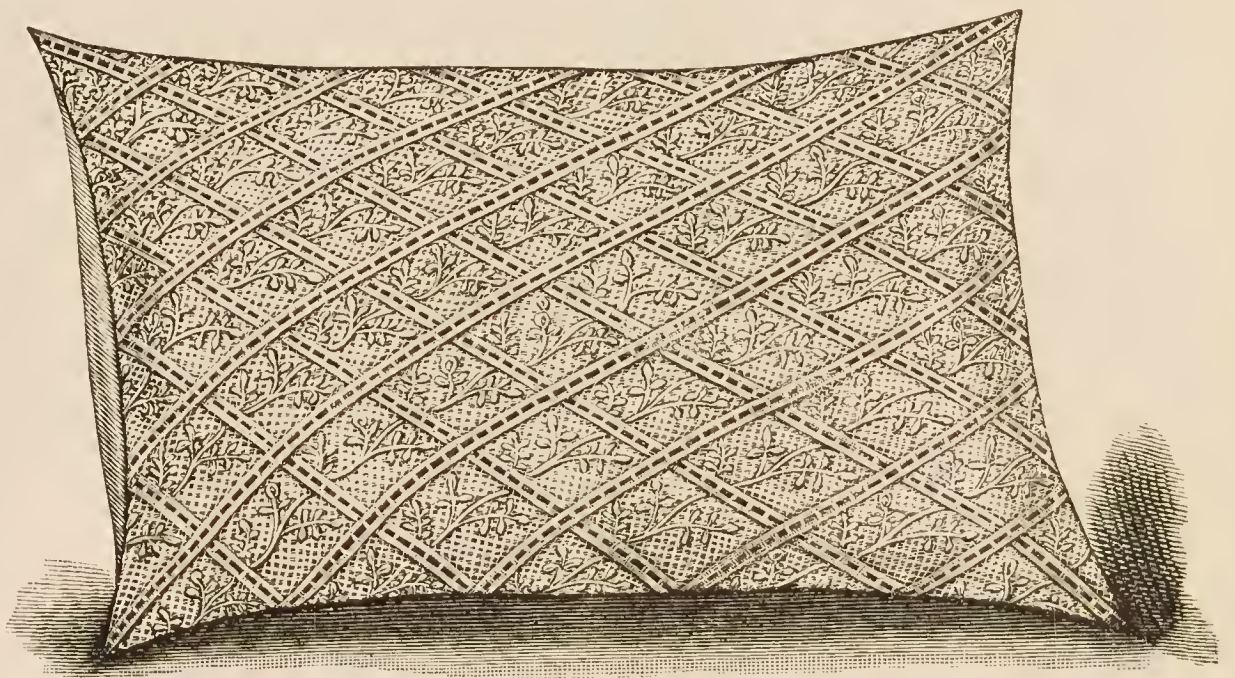


FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY PILLOW.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3 and 4, see "The Work-Table," on Page 79.)

ing its character, is modified in the matter of volume. Any of the Winter fabrics will make up by the mode represented in pattern No. 8673, in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm

measure, price 5d. or 10 cents. It is very close-fitting to a little above the elbow, where it expands suddenly into a puff of moderate fullness.

A mutton-leg sleeve appropriate for outdoor garments is based upon pattern No. 8676, which is in eight sizes, from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Plain and fancy rough or smooth coatings are suitable for the making. The sleeve begins to widen into a puff just above the elbow but is comfortably close below. The upper edge of the sleeve is plaited in one view and gathered in the other, both effects being admirable.

Another style of leg-o'-mutton sleeve for outdoor garments is developed by pattern No. 8677, which is in eight sizes from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, and costs 5d. or 10 cents. Melton, chinchilla and any other stylish plain or figured coat fabric may be made up by this style, in which the puff is moderately full, the top being gathered in one view and laid in side-plaits that turn away from a

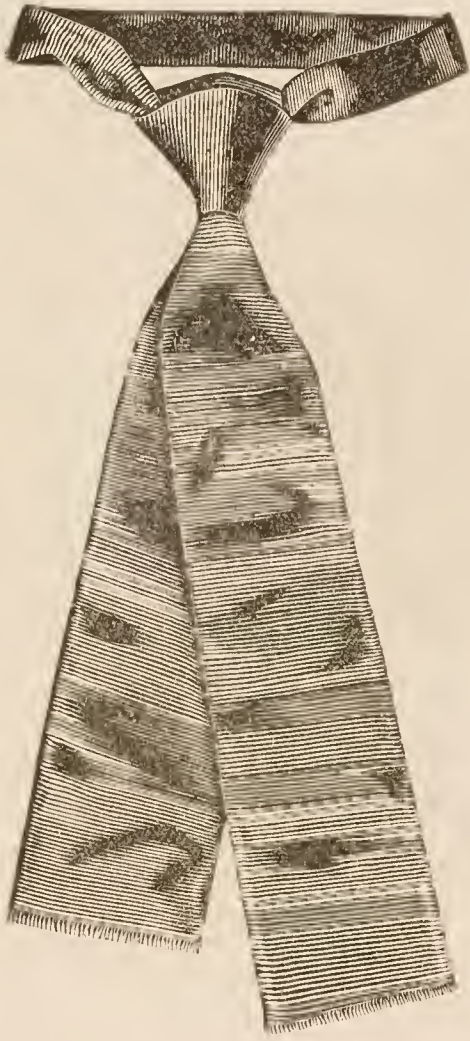


FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

box-plait folded at the top, in the other.

ARTISTIC NEEDLE- WORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 75 and 76.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—EMBROIDERY APRON.—Black silk was used for this apron, which will prove invaluable to those who devote their leisure hours to the working of fancy articles. The apron is simply gathered to a band finished with ribbon ends that are bowed at the back when it is worn. Fancy stitching is made with yellow silk along the hem and some distance

above it is applied a wide section of silk, which is stitched down at intervals, as illustrated, to form pockets for the skeins of colored embroidery silk. At each side space is left for a deeper pocket for holding scissors, thimble, needle-books and the like. A floral design is worked in yellow silk upon these

pockets. Alpaca might be used for the apron and any color of silk for the pocket section.

FIGURE NO. 2.—VEIL-CASE.—Veils that are shaken free from wrinkles after being removed from a hat and then neatly folded and put away will outlast those carelessly treated. The case here shown is oblong in shape and made of coarse linen of an unbleached tint. The edges are deeply hemstitched and the owner's initials are wrought with colored silks, as pictured in the closed case. Fine white linen is adjusted inside as shown, so that when the veils are folded in the case the linen holds them in place and proves a protection against dust and dampness, the greatest enemies of these frail accessories.

FIGURE NO. 3.—SOFA-PILLOW.—Satin in a deep-red shade forms the foundation of this pillow and also contributes the wide frill that borders it. The upper surface of the pillow is overlaid by a square of fine cloth embroidered in a handsome design outlined by fine gold thread. The threads connecting the main portions of the design are not worked through the cloth but are drawn over it, and the cloth where left free is then cut away to display the rich background. The effect thus produced is very rich and the work is not difficult, although tedious.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 76 and 77.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—SUPPORT FOR A PICTURE.—In this article clothes-pins serve at once a practical and an ornamental purpose.

Three pins of medium size are colored with bronze paint; they are held together by a slender bar, also bronzed, wedged



tightly into their slots as shown. Some distance above the bar cherry satin ribbon is tied tightly around each outside pin and



FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S BAND-BOWS.

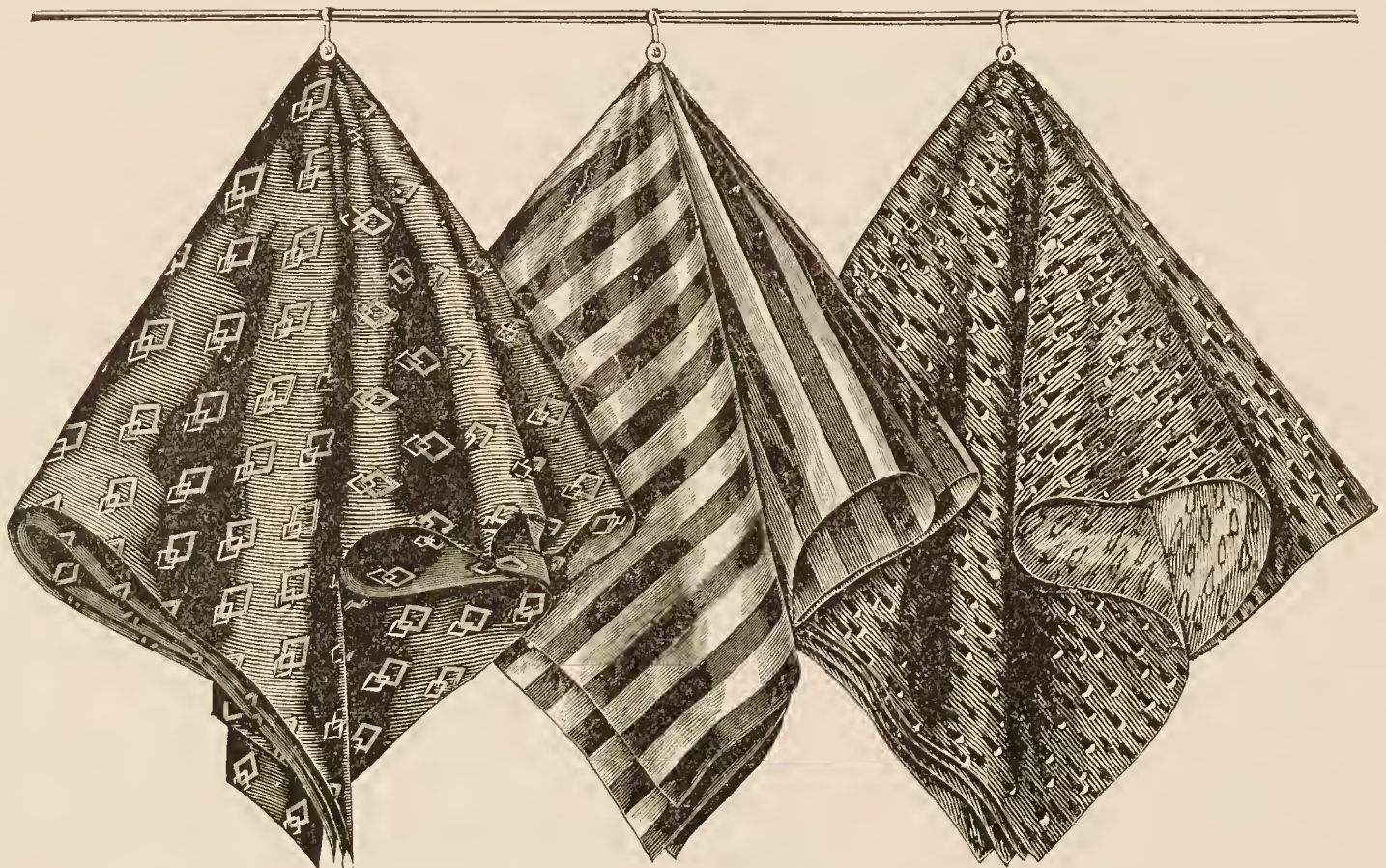


FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S SILK MUFFLERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 79.)

finished with a bow, thus preventing the picture from slipping too far down into the slot. A small tack driven through the ribbon into the wood at the back will secure it. A suspension ribbon is fastened to these bands at the back. A photograph or other small picture inserted in the upturned slot of the clothes-

pins may be hung upon the wall supported by this novel device.

FIGURE NO. 2.—PHOTOGRAPH SCREEN.—When photographs are allowed to lie about carelessly their corners soon become broken and the pictures themselves soiled. The arrangement for holding them here suggested will be admired both for its artistic and practical merit. It consists of an arched central panel with two rectangular leaves hinged so as to close upon it. Each section is cut from thin wood or heavy cardboard and covered with fine white canvas cloth. Pockets are made in each section and brass-headed nails are set at all the edges. Narrow silk straps hinge the sections together. A painted floral design adorns the outside of the three panels when closed as shown, the effect of a Gothic church window being suggested. Photographs are slipped into the pockets.

FIGURE NO. 3.—HANGING WORK-BAG.—Figured blue denim was used in the construction of this useful bag. The back is an oblong; the edges are bound with white cotton braid, and four metal rings are secured at the top, affording the means of suspension. A large and a small pocket, each having a frill heading, are adjusted upon the upper half of the back, a small diamond-shaped pin-cushion being placed above the smaller pocket. The lower half has a pocket folded in two box-plaits and bound at the upper edge with braid, which also divides it in the middle. All sorts of sewing articles, as well as unfinished mending and fancy work, may be thrust into the various pockets. The bag is based upon pattern No. 1216, price 5d. or 10 cents, and may be made of linen and bound with red or blue worsted braid.

FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY PILLOW.—A pillow like this would be inviting on a couch and it would not be too fanciful for or carriage, provided when in foundation for the pillow is pale-blue satin, over which the lace cover is arranged on the upper side. The cover consists of squares of lace connected by beading through which blue ribbon is run.



FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S BAND-BOWS.

lace cover is arranged on the upper side. The cover consists of squares of lace connected by beading through which blue ribbon is run.

popular in women's dress goods are now shown in men's neckwear. For spaced figures, satin and heavy transverse twills of rich quality are the favorites. For the lower grades, as well as for all-over patterns, all-silk fabrics in brocade and cashmere effects are popular. For evening wear white is chosen by the best dressers. Rich double mats of English weave are made up in four-in-hand or Ascot scarfs, or in de Joinvilles tied by the wearer, this handsome material being very lustrous when thrown into folds.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—This useful and dressy scarf is pictured made in fine black silk. The slender shape is very fashionable this season.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S BAND-BOWS.—Both of these bows are made of a fine quality of black satin. One has pointed and the other square ends, both styles being fashionable.



FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S SILK MUFFLERS.—Persian effects are favored in rich mufflers, large all-over shawl patterns in combinations of seven and eight colors in the ground being popular; the predominating colors are usually gold, cardinal, moss, réseda, scarlet, grenat and indigo. Silk was employed in the manufacture of the mufflers shown at this figure. The one to the left in the group has a hemstitched border and is handsomely figured at regular intervals in yellow and green, the background being black. The next in order has a red ground with black stripes and is also hemstitched; in the last one the groundwork is dark-blue, with dotted red, blue, green and black figures.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S BAND-BOWS.—Two styles of band-bows are here shown, one made of satin and the other of silk. In the

former the color used for the groundwork is old-red, figured in green and black. In the latter a very rich effect is produced in changeable red and green brocaded silk of handsome design.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—This handsome scarf will be a favorite for cold weather. It is made up in black satin and wrinkled attractively. The scarf covers most of the upper shirt-bosom, yet is not bulky.

FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—At this figure is shown a group of white linen handkerchiefs having borders about 1 1/4 inch in width, showing neat, chintz-like effects in orange, mauve, black and light-green. Very pretty are handkerchiefs with a white center filled in with vine designs.

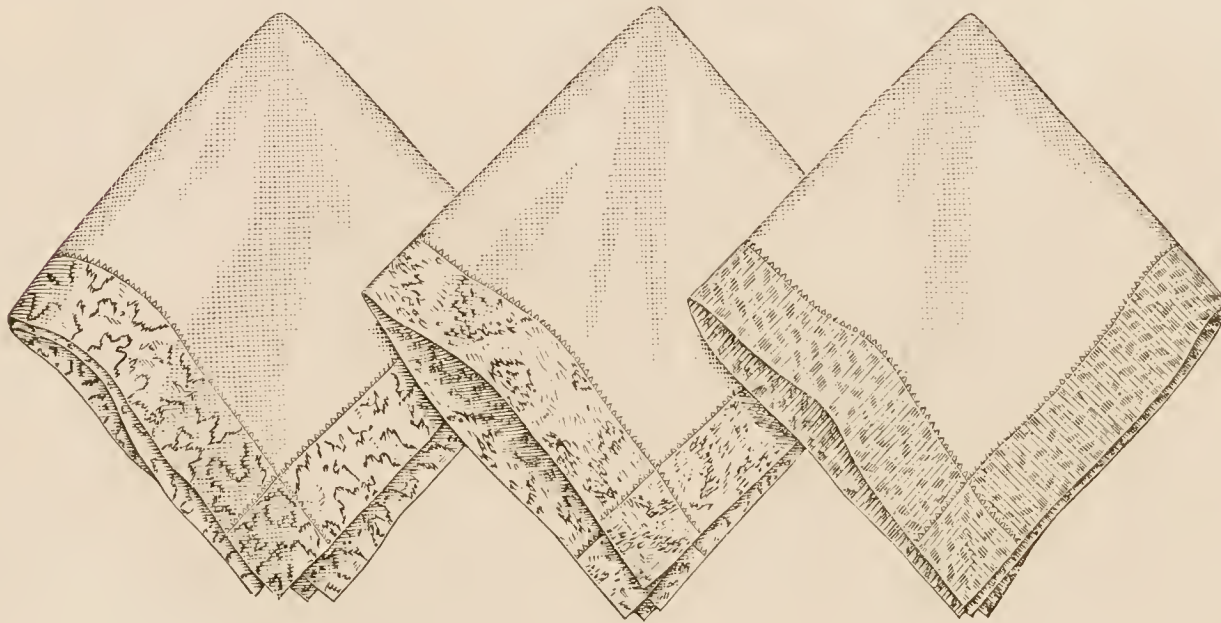


FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

The idea is a novel and pretty one and can be carried out in any favorite color or in two harmonizing tones.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 78 and 79.)

What is lacking of novelty in gentlemen's neckwear this month is more than compensated for in variety of material and design. The effect most sought is that of bright colors on dark grounds, brilliant chintz designs, representing almost every hue in the rainbow, being used. The warp-printed patterns long

FOR THE CHILDREN.

ANIMATED CARDS.

My little friends will wonder how cards can be animated. A card is simply a piece of pasteboard, absolutely without life; how, then, can life and animation be given it? Seems something of a puzzle, doesn't it? But let me explain about these queer-looking gentlemen.

At figure No. 1 is depicted good old Kris Kringle, whose visit is just about due. To most of you his picture is familiar, though to some who were too small last year at Christmas time to notice such things as pictures



FIGURE NO. 1.



FIGURE NO. 2.

or to comprehend the pretty tales connected with this particular one, he is a personage quite new. The jolly Christmas saint is here represented in high feather. He is as rosy as possible and his girth hasn't grown one inch less. Fur trims his high-topped boots and his jacket and peaked hat, and don't his clothes look comfortable? He comes from a very cold, far-away country, does good Saint Nick, and has need of warm, woolly garments. But the toys! Is not the mere sight of them enough to make one dance for glee? All this is painted on the card with water colors, but the face looks like a real flesh and blood face and you are sure that you saw it move. In fact, my little friends, the face *did* move and it *is* real flesh and blood and, therefore, your card is called an "animated" one. But how did this animated face get there?

At figure No. 2 is shown a hand, upon the index finger of which is painted a face. Cut in a card a circular opening large enough to admit your finger, as shown at figure No. 3, and below the opening paint the figure to which the face belongs. This done, pass your painted finger tip through the opening in the card, and then put on it a fancy hat.

At figure No. 4 is illustrated a Mexican with fierce-looking black mustachios. His complexion is a deep olive, like your own when it wears its coat of Summer tan. His eyes are black, and a good deal of the whites show, because he has drawn them into the corners. His hat is quite a picturesque affair, the shape being a copy of those worn by real Mexicans. Spectators should, of course, be kept at a considerable distance when either of these figures is shown.

ROB'S TREE.

"Ho, ho," laughed Robert Barnes as he came around the corner of the house and found his sister Bess trying to saw through the trunk of a small, dead tree. "Ho, ho, as though a girl could saw!"

To be sure, Bess' saw did jerk about and double up and perform all sorts of unexpected antics, but Bess was a persevering little lass and what she had begun she firmly intended to finish.

The family had moved to a quiet place in the country for the Summer and the children found many new things to do, but this was the first attempt at sawing down a tree.

Bess paid no attention to Robert's scoffing remarks, but continued her work as diligently as the queer exploits of the saw would permit.

"I'll show you how to saw a tree down," Rob finally exclaimed, and going to the tool house soon returned with another saw and began work on a second tree near by.

Papa had been sitting on the porch all this time and when Rob began work an odd smile might have been seen flitting over his face. But the children didn't see it.

Rob sawed away for some time, growing redder and redder in the face as he did so. Then he looked at the tree. There was only a little edge cut within the bark. His saw had been going steadily, it had performed none of the antics that Bessie's saw did, and yet—he looked over at Bess. Her tree was sawed nearly half way through.

He thought his saw must be dull, but afraid that Bess would consider that only a pretext, he said nothing about it and went to work harder than ever.

The slit was growing a little deeper and he was sawing and perspiring as though his tree was a California giant, when Bess suddenly called, "Look out there!" and he had just time to jump to one side when down came her tree beside him.

Bess didn't say anything, but she went over and looked at the crack in his tree, and then she looked at him, and then—she laughed, of course.

"Papa," exclaimed Rob angrily—for he realized that he had been somewhat pompous with Bess and he was not in a mood to have her laugh at him—"what is the matter with this saw?"

"There's nothing the matter with the saw, Robert," his father answered, and then seeing Bess' look of exultation and Rob's utter discomfiture, he added, "The difference is in the trees you selected. Yours, Bess, was a basswood,

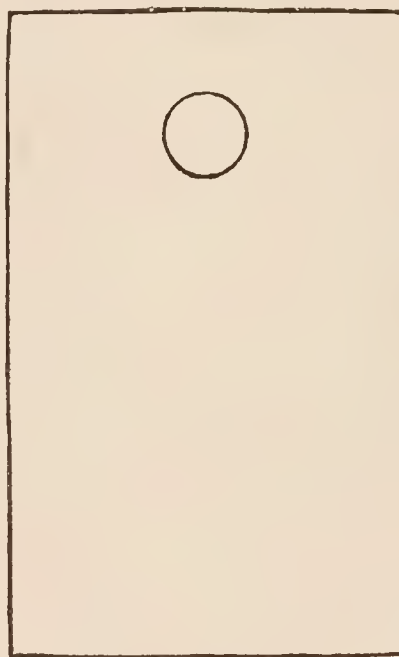


FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—ANIMATED CARDS.

while Robert's was an ironwood. The bass is a soft wood, while the ironwood is, as its name implies, one of the hardest woods that grow. But, Robert," he continued, "I think you will find it wiser not to boast. If you show people how to do things for the sake of helping them, instead of doing it to prove how much smarter you are, it will be apt to bring you a greater number of friends and save you from unpleasant ridicule."

And Rob said, "Yes, sir," very quietly, and then he went back to his tree and sawed perseveringly till it finally came down, though it took him fully a half-hour to do it.

And Bessie helped him out wonderfully when she looked at the two stumps afterward and remarked, "Yours is sawed the smoothest, Rob, I'll admit."

JULIA DARROW COWLES.

Fashionable Dress Goods.

The shopper's gaze is arrested at every turn by the array of exquisite fabrics for gowns destined for all sorts of social functions and for all sorts and conditions of wearers, textiles marked by simplicity and textiles of rare sumptuousness.

There is a witchery about the new gaze de chambray which few can resist and it is a fabric which all save elderly women may select with impunity. Its shimmering, gossamery quality recalls the pineapple cloth of India and it is equally dainty. It is a mixture of silk and goat's hair, the latter being responsible for its lustrous quality. Plain and in stripes may this fabric be obtained, the stripes being in light tones on white surfaces to which they impart a tinge of color. Silk as an under-fabric for this and all other transparent tissues is the happiest choice, and it may be selected to contrast with the stripe if diversity of color be the object, or to match it where a less showy effect be desired.

The variety of gauzes bearing tinsel threads or metallic devices is extensive, and, though pronounced in effect, they are decidedly popular. Striped black gauzes are animated by heliotrope, blue and other colored metal threads, introduced in short dashes in the solid stripe. In colored gauzes of the same class the tinsel matches the stripe in hue. Lace-striped gauze is also effective in pale-blues, greens, pink, etc.

One of the daintiest gauzes presents white silk stripes on a white surface and diminutive detached roses in blue, rose and green. It was chosen in conjunction with Nile-green velvet for a toilette to be worn at a New Year's Eve dance, being mounted on a pale-green taffeta lining, an exquisite background for the delicate French color scheme embodied in the design. The silk slip skirt is gored, while the outside skirt is straight and flowing, the fulness being collected in gathers at the back and in short, upright tucks elsewhere. At the top of the hem an insertion of white point Venise lace in a very open design is applied, the material being cut away beneath. The bodice is made with rounding velvet jacket fronts and with jacket backs opening over a full back, the fronts being cut low and round at the neck. The sleeves are in three-quarter length and are made with a mushroom puff and mousquetaire lower part, deep lace ruffles flowing from the edge.

Lace insertion is let into the jacket portions near the edge and the neck finish is a frill, which results from a line of shirring run a short distance below the edge. A deep velvet girdle with loop ends supplies the waist completion.

Plain chiffon, chiffonette—also familiar as glacé chiffon—and *mousseline de soie* are extensively worn at cotillons and other functions. Silk or satin is the invariable choice as a foundation for such goods and frequently they are made up in combination with embroidered *mousseline de soie*. A rarely beautiful specimen of the latter in white shows large daisies wrought with white silk and gold for the centers, the flowers being strewn as by a careless hand upon the snowy, diaphanous surface. Silk Brussels net in white, black and light colors is largely used for evening wear over plain or figured taffeta. The net is rather newer than chiffon and kindred fabrics.

Silks are of surpassing beauty. A matron's choice for a ball or dinner gown will frequently fix upon a yellow, heliotrope or *argent* (light silver-gray) faille Princesse embossed with satin lotus blooms in self, or upon an *argent* moiré antique decorated with large green or blue satin roses. Silver arabesques vary a green satin duchesse ground, and warp-printed flowers in the pleasing half-tones characteristic of the Louis XV. period, together with brocaded figures, grace a cream-white *gros de Londres*. On a blue taffeta ground are woven brocaded flowers in black, warp-printed carnations and serpentine lace stripes, also in black. Light-colored satin stripes appear on white moiré antiques, which may be chosen for any occasion of ceremony. Solid-colored grosgrains and plain and checked moiré velours are made up into visiting, carriage and elegant promenade toilettes. A dark-red satin ground supports a design in red outlined with black that suggests water leaves or grasses. Other colors are shown in the same family of silks which are

fashionable for street wear. Among the latter class are moiré armure bearing small water marks in dark and medium tones,

black moiré antiques dotted with green, rose, red, etc., and also a grosgrain silk with a lattice design formed of broad waved lines.

Brocaded velvets are used, wholly or in part, for basques worn with skirts of *moiré antique façonné* and other silks. Some of the new opera cloaking materials suggest crépons. The ground is mixed silk-and-wool in light shades and upon it are raised crépy silk conventional figures in self colors. These fabrics are adaptable to short and long wraps.

In woollen dress goods taste inclines to plain hues, plum, green, brown, red and national-blue being in the lead. These colors are found in canvas, zibeline, smooth cloth, *drap d'été*, tapaline, velours, corduroy, and, in fact all the new fabrics.

Corduroy is very popular. Though heavy for this purpose, it is largely used for shirt-waists, being supplemented by skirts of cloth or cheviot. Thus, a shirt-waist of dark-green corduroy, made with a yoke back and full fronts, will be worn with a skirt of mixed tan tweed or cheviot. Corduroy is also available for coat and skirt costumes for street wear, a silk or woollen waist being then worn.

An interesting "Paquin" novelty is zibeline in all the popular hues, with a border consisting of deep wavy upright stripes which are black in every instance and produce the effect of a spiral braid decoration. In the skirt the decoration serves as a border and in the waist the stripes appear in horizontal rows.

Drap d'été robes are new. They are provided with wide embroidery in a very open pattern, narrow embroidery to match being used for trimming. In a robe of tan *drap d'été* gold cloth appliqués are a detail of the embroidery, enhancing the richness of the fabric. Plain *drap d'été* deserves the high rank which it has so readily attained. Though an all-wool material, it has a silky lustre and adapts itself readily to prevailing modes. Tapaline is its next of kin, though its weave is rather suggestive of corkscrew, while *drap d'été* shows a twill. Another point of difference between *drap d'été* and tapaline is the dull surface distinguishing the latter, which, however, makes up with quite as much grace as the former.

Fish-net canvas or crochet cloth—the very open-meshed wool goods now in vogue—is a novelty of unquestionably good style. Paris *couturières* prefer velvet as a lining for this material, its effect being richly enhanced by such a background. An example of such an arrangement is seen in a *chic* visiting costume made of navy-blue crochet cloth over stem-green velvet and heavy tan point Venise net in an open device. In the gored skirt the lining is sewed in the seams of the outside, which necessarily lies smoothly upon it. The back hangs in box-plaits. The back of the waist is folded in two plaits turning toward the center. The full fronts are cut from the lace and are revealed vest fashion between rounding boleros piped with velvet. A girdle that defines points at the back and narrows to a mere band in front and triple-pointed caps which fall over the puffs of one-seam sleeves are likewise piped. A collar finished like the other accessories rolls over a band and at the back is a bow with ends of lace. An Amazon hat of blue French felt trimmed with a very full shaded yellow Paradise aigrette, and red-brown glacé gloves, complete a very effective outfit.

When mounted over a silk lining, the material and lining will be made separately in the skirt and joined only at the belt.

A stylish fabric of one color is zibeline armure. The surface is an armure weave of wool-and-mohair covered with long silky hairs through which the ground appears with a charming lustre. Mohair-and-wool basket weaves are very attractive in checks of various sizes to which the mingling of threads gives a two-toned appearance. The mohair checks being glossy seem lighter than the dull woollen ones. Silk-and-wool bourettes are among the stylish fabrics. The bourettes appear in stripes or checks on silk grounds, one color being maintained.

Very fine all-wool poplin has a large following. A plum-colored gown of it trimmed with mink or chinchilla fur would be in excellent taste for church wear. Velours are shown in all sorts of fanciful weaves, those in which metal threads are

revealed being among the most attractive. One specimen in brown bears vertical pencil stripes in black velvet and gold tinsel threads.

Harsh to the touch yet of exceptionally good style is a coarse canvas weave made of soft wool, cheviot wool and horse-hair in all tones. One of the tan shades is called "potato," and it really matches the coat of that vegetable. A mixed color effect is naturally produced by the various threads used in the weaving of the material, which is essentially Wintry in aspect. Then there is a Scotch tweed, also of rough texture, one specimen of which shows mixed gray and black vertical stripes traversed by deep purple stripes that produce a check effect. Made up in combination with a purple velvet bodice, a costume of this material will be very dressy. Appropriate for a bride's

going-away gown is a third variety of rough Scotch suiting in a mottled effect. The prevailing hues are neutral, but occasional knots and tufts of green and red enliven the fabric.

Fancy and clan plaids in large blocks subdued by a layer of minute black ringlets make smart gowns for morning wear. The plaids are preferably made up bias and are often united with plain goods. Very fine covert cloths in mixed reds, browns, greens, blues and purples favor the tailor style of making. These cloths develop practical and smart business and shopping suits.

Corduroy, velvet, broadcloth, zibeline and other napped fabrics are invariably made with the nap running down. The amateur dressmaker should bear this fact in mind and cut all parts of her costume alike, else the result will be inharmonious.

SEASONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Jewelled and beaded conceits prevail. Their glint is seen in the folds and curves of gowns devoted to occasions of ceremony, and likewise are they in evidence upon less pretentious costumes, though in this latter case their application is limited to the bodice. Jewels and cup-shaped spangles that vie with gems in brilliance are frequently used in conjunction upon transparent bands, beads and sometimes silk embroideries being also introduced, an exquisite harmony of tones resulting.

Both wide and narrow bands of gold gauze provide a setting for gold or silver bullion embroidery and coral or turquoise stones that are scattered skilfully over the burnished surface. Such a trimming upon a gown of white chiffon or of some sumptuous silk greatly enhances its elegance. A narrow gold band of this kind applied to a bolero of velvet belonging to a dark cloth bodice contributes an air of Oriental richness and beauty.

The opposition of white and black is admired as much today as if the effect were new. This contrast could be secured by the use of a band of white chiffon enriched with white silk and silver embroideries and Rhinestones upon the bodice of a costume of black canvas or velours. Such a band might be applied on a vest or other adjunct. If desired as an adornment for an evening gown, it could be employed as a panel upon the skirt and as a bolero, which is a feature even of low-cut bodices.

Blue and green are tastefully brought together in the groundwork of a band trimming which is of metal net. The design suggests a palm leaf and the decoration consists of emeralds and silver cup-shaped spangles. A bold floral design is carried out with blue chiffon appliqués upon a black chiffon band heavy with tiny jet facets and cut steel beads, the latter outlining the floral appliqués. In a white net band are set at intervals medallions of gold net studded with pearls and turquoises that are also sprinkled upon the white net. The same effect is produced upon black net with gold net medallions and with jet, pearl beads and turquoises.

Steel beads, which are important factors in the season's trimmings, brighten a black net band bearing black velvet appliqués and jet nail-heads. A bodice and bolero in gold cloth with alligator skin markings is resplendent with emeralds and gold cup-shaped spangles. The jacket is made with black satin revers jewelled like the rest. Embroideries of gold and silver bullion in open devices studded with pearls and brilliants are made up in pointed bodice girdles for evening gowns. A garniture of the Bertha type, usually chosen for a low-cut bodice, is of black net with appliqués of coral velvet outlined with minute jet and gold spangles, jet cabochons being set at the edges of the Bertha, which is made with shoulder caps that flare from a square back and front. The same idea is produced in white net with black velvet appliqués, white Honiton braid and jet and steel spangles.

Appliqué embroideries in black and light-colored silks supply very effective adornment. One specimen combining pink, blue and green in the very palest of tones is luminous with silver spangles—an innovation in this style of trimming. These embroideries are invariably open-patterned and are applicable to any of the evening fabrics in vogue. Black silk appliquéd bands were used together with bands of Persian lamb upon a visiting

toilette of coarse gray canvas made up with white crêpe embroidered with roses and mounted upon a glacé taffeta lining combining rose and gray in its coloring. The gored skirt is made with fulness drawn to the back in two box-plaits. At the foot is a band of fur and above it are let in two rows of the appliqué embroidery, the material being cut away beneath so as to attractively display the colored lining. The basque-waist has a back with forward-turning plaits spreading from the lower edge and very fanciful fronts, which embody a full vest, a deep girdle of crêpe and short jacket-fronts. Fur binds the jacket fronts and embroidery is disposed a short distance from the fur edge, the material being cut from beneath as in the skirt. Instead of the collar belonging to the original pattern by which the waist was designed, a collar consisting of a band and four tabs that fall over it is used. The sleeves break out in a moderate puff at the shoulder and each is completed with a fanciful cuff decorated, like the other accessories, with embroidery and fur. The hat is a gray felt Gainesborough trimmed with five black plumes and a tuft of pink roses under the brim. Gray glacé kid gloves are worn and a large muff of Persian lamb with deep frills at the sides is carried.

Fur is combined with all classes of trimming, both on evening and street costumes, and produces a richness of effect of which no other trimming is capable. Blue fox is a choice variety but a very expensive one; it is, however, cleverly imitated in dyed moufflon, effectively used on street gowns. Russian and Alaska sable, mink, chinchilla, seal, Persian lamb and stone marten are also available, both for day and evening gowns, while silver fox, moufflon in both tan and gray shades and some of the cheaper sorts are applicable only to street costumes.

A stylish trimming may be arranged with three alternating rows of black velvet ribbon of varying widths and fur of any of the varieties mentioned, applied in a pointed design either at the bottom of a skirt or some distance above. In the waist the arrangement may be duplicated.

Velvet ribbon is gaining in popularity as a trimming. Upon skirts it is preferably used in graduated widths, the narrowest being of pencil width. A novel and effective disposition is made of moiré or plain taffeta ribbon one inch or an inch and a half wide upon a waist. It is accordion-plaited and adjusted in numerous rows lengthwise upon both the front and back, the rows all coming together at the bottom of the waist and flaring toward the shoulders. The sleeves are either striped with the trimming or the puffs are partially encircled by it. A waist suitable for such a decoration should be made with a smooth back, loose fronts and leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

Wide satin ribbon is employed for belts. It is twice carried about the waist and tied in a pert bow at the back or at the left side of the front, the bow consisting of two upright and two drooping loops. Sometimes, when tied at the back, long ends are permitted to float to the edge of the skirt. Satin ribbon is also selected for the stock, which still has adherents. The new stock is full, has a bow at each side and two, sometimes three, at the back, and is elaborated with lace or accordion-plaited chiffon, which has become a necessary part of this collar. A popular arrangement consists of two rows of lace, which may fall narrowly or stand up in front and widen toward the back, where the lace flares over the bows. When accordion-plaited

chiffon is used, jabots are formed between the bows. This neck dressing is especially becoming to long, slender throats. It goes without saying that soft laces only are available for such purposes—point gaze, Breton, lierre, point d'Alençon and Malines. Not only for collars but for all frilled effects are these laces preferred. Lace is fulled into sleeves, which it invariably improves, no matter what their style may be. The lace is chosen in a three-inch width and is gathered very full, a yard being deemed none too much for each sleeve, narrow though it be at the hand.

Imitation Irish crochet laces are admirable and very close copies of the real crochet laces, which have returned to vogue after a long period of retirement. Net-top laces are also much liked; they resemble the point Venise laces popular some seasons ago. Heavy two-toned écru and white Venetian point laces are used for boleros, vests, bodices and other accessories. Boleros and fancy tab collars for bridal and ball costumes are made of duchesse, point and Renaissance laces. Mechlin, Bruges, Pompadour—distinguished by raised floral figures—Maltese and white guipure laces are counted among the fashionable varieties and are variously applied on garments, always with happy results.

Black guipure lace is well adapted to velvet and silken fabrics, for which it is a frequent choice. Black Brussels lace is dainty; it is distinguished by a loop edge cord, which in one specimen is disposed in bow-knots and flowers. Black Breton laces are also in vogue. Both edging and insertion may be obtained in this and in all the other laces described.

Braid trimmings have not for many years enjoyed such favor as at present, and their use is extensive, being deemed as appropriate for velvets and silks as for woollens. Black silk braids are shown in intricate patterns; many have insertions of fancy black net which increase their good effect. Waist sets of black

soutache braid consist of three bands with a trefoil finish at the ends for the middle three seams of a basque, a collar band with braid coiled at both edges and four graduated loops with olive buttons for the fronts. Designs like braiding are furnished in soutache braid in panels and points of various lengths.

A tailor-finished costume of Russian-blue and stem-green cloth, with black braid decorations, was recently worn at a fashionable breakfast. At the edge of the seven-gored skirt a trimming composed of flat mohair braid and a scrolled edge of soutache was arranged to lap over a fold of green cloth. The basque was made with a box-plaited back below the waist-line, and with fronts folded back by a collar in revers from a vest of green cloth, the vest showing but narrowly below the revers, which were faced with green cloth. Soutache in a design suggesting braiding adorned the vest, revers, standing collar and pointed cuffs, which were cut from green cloth and finished the mutton-leg sleeves. Braid matching that on the skirt covered the middle three seams of the back. A blue French felt turban trimmed with green-and-blue quills and black moiré ribbon and red-brown glacé kid gloves completed the outfit.

Sets of six graduated braid loops, either with ball or olive buttons or without buttons, are shown in fanciful and simple designs for waists. Six loops of this character in one braid decoration are furnished for each front of a basque, which thus acquires a military air. Three loops to match may be set upon each sleeve and a pair may be fixed upon the front of the collar—presumably in military style in such a waist. The proper relation may be established between waist and skirt by arranging a set of three loops at each side of the side-front seams at the bottom. Very smart effects are possible with braid trimmings, whether of silk or mohair, but they must be sewed in with great nicety. This is laborious work, it is true, but then the result well repays one.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

If black underwear, stockings or black yarn that is to be knitted is boiled a few minutes in milk, the dye will not stain the skin—so German women say.

When clothing has been wrinkled and crushed by packing, if shaken out vigorously and hung up or spread out in a hot room over night, its appearance will be much improved.

Persons who suffer from the cold should wear loose clothing in chilly weather, remembering that two thin garments retain more heat than a single thick one.

The white of an egg answers very well in place of mucilage.

Porcelain or earthenware that has become dingy or stained is much improved by rubbing or scouring with salt dusted upon a cloth.

Many persons who like freshly baked bread but cannot digest it may be gratified and yet spared distress if a loaf a day or two old is placed under water while sixty is counted and then rebaked. The chemical process called ripening takes place in new bread but once. After such second baking hot bread is as wholesome as if it were cold and stale.

The smaller the cut of meat the hotter should be the oven in order that its crust may protect the inside from drying out. Of course, the time required for roasting a small cut is proportionately less than that needed for a large one.

Small pieces of raw potato in a little water shaken vigorously inside bottles and lamp chimneys will clean them admirably.

The cut half of a raw potato will brighten dull knife blades upon which it is rubbed.

To test whether a suspected compound is butter or oleomargarine, melt it, immerse in it a bit of cotton wick and set the tip alight. Butter burns with a dainty and agreeable odor, while the oleomargarine has an unpleasant smell.

Carafes and glass decanters may be made to look clear and brilliant by shaking wet shot in them.

A tea-spoonful of borax in water boiled in the family coffee-pot twice a week will remove the rank flavor resulting from constant use—a flavor which injures the delicacy of the best coffee, even when skilfully filtered and decanted. Any one smelling a cold metal coffee-pot used for some time will understand the value of such a corrective.

It is claimed by those who have tried the experiment that the moist inside of a banana skin rubbed upon the leather of tan-colored shoes makes an excellent substitute for the prepared dressing sold for this purpose.

An experienced cook is authority for the statement that if a little vessel of vinegar is set upon the range or stove while cabbage is cooking, the odors from this vegetable, ordinarily so pervasive, will not trouble the air of the house.

If a cupful of cold water is set in the box containing cake, it will keep fresh and moist much longer than without it. The water should be changed now and then.

For aches at the base of the brain, in the back, stomach or, indeed, anywhere upon the body, a hot flour or meal pancake laid between pieces of muslin or flannel and applied to part affected, often affords quick relief. It is flexible and tidy.

A very hot fire under broiling meat sears its surface, confines its fluids and leaves it juicier and more nourishing than if cooked over a low heat and for a longer time.

It is impossible to make good soup from meat and leave the latter also good. If boiled meat and not broth is desired, plunge the cut into boiling water. An outer coating is thus secured which protects and detains whatever inner nourishment and flavor it contains. After ten minutes of the highest heat, the kettle, closely covered, should be placed where it will keep just below the bubbling point for three or four hours. If the piece of meat is large, juicy, wholesome and delicious, 180° of heat is required to keep the meat cooking properly after it no longer boils.

Milk in deep, narrow vessels yields quite as much cream as if placed in shallow ones, but dairymen say it sours less quickly in broad pans.

Ammonia is better than borax in the water used for washing gray hair, as it does not impart the yellowish tinge resulting from the continued use of borax water.

A gill of green soap made into a strong suds in soft water is an excellent shampoo for the hair. Wash the hair and scalp thoroughly in this, rinse, wipe and dry. Long hair, except after special exposure to dust, should not be washed oftener than once a month.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

SCREENS.

Screens of all kinds are as popular as ever. There is, however, a decided tendency toward needlework as a means of decorating them. Sometimes tinting and needlework are combined, with happy effect, the tinting being shaded in such a manner that at a short distance it presents the effect of solid embroidery. This is very quickly done, as an outline in gold thread or silk completes the work. In artistic hands such a method is, therefore, to be recommended when time and economy have to be considered; it lends itself particularly well to bold floral designs of a realistic or semi-conventional character.

Almost any plain colored material will serve as a foundation. For bedrooms, denim and colored linen of a delicate shade are appropriate. Either material takes the tinting well. Ordinary water colors may be employed, but genuine tapestry dyes are, perhaps, better for the purpose. Roman satin sheeting takes these dyes very well, but great care is always needed to keep the color from spreading beyond the outline on any textile groundwork. Only a little color should be taken up in the brush and this should be applied lightly, commencing a little within the outline and just dragging it over the surface. A few drops of alcohol help to dry it quickly. This style of decoration is better for large screens, being specially suited to bold designs.

Illustration No. 1 shows a charming design in the Empire style, severely simple yet very attractive, lending itself equally well to a screen of any size, from an ordinary three-fold affair to a table lamp-screen. For the last-named the lower panels may be of clear

yet semi-transparent. Colored leaf-shaped spangles suited for the wreaths can be obtained. The bow knots may be outlined with fine gold thread, while the outline of the scrolls can be followed with a line of tiny round gold spangles slightly over-

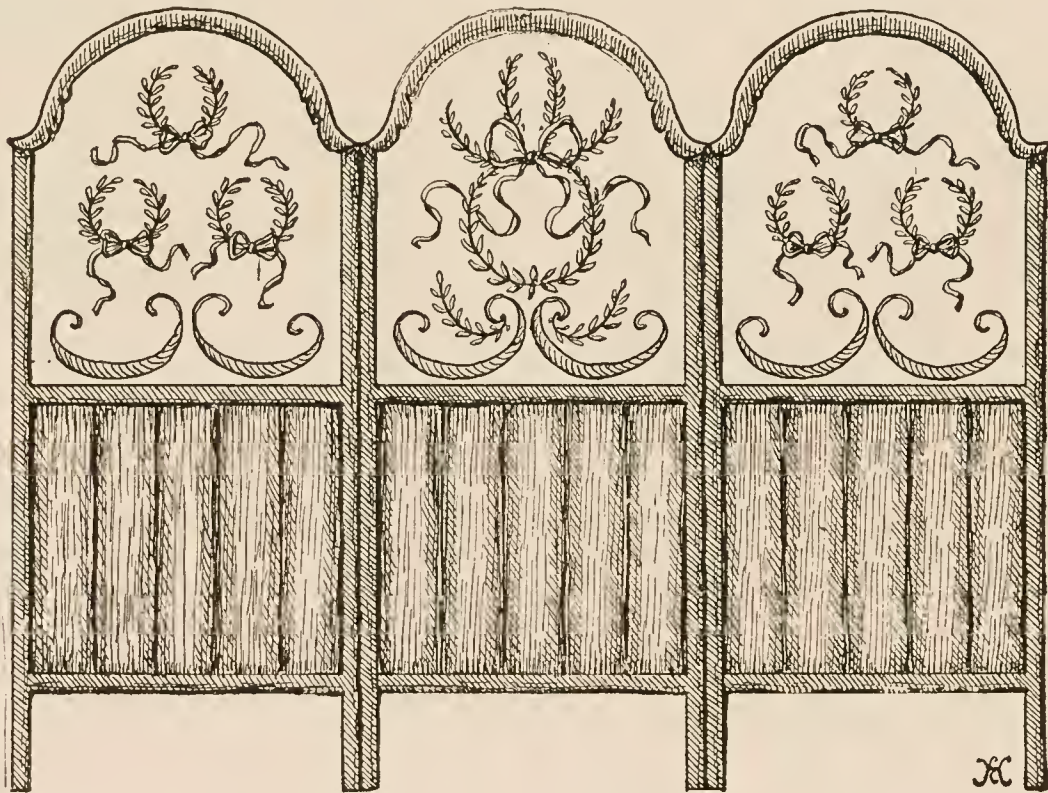


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

lapping each other. The finished work should be mounted, preferably in a gilt moulding.

This particular design is also well suited for a fire screen, in which the lower panels may also be of glass, allowing the cheerful flames and fire-glow to be seen through them. A pretty way to execute the design for this purpose, would be to work it in colored silks of one tone, selecting for the ground-work the faintest possible tint. The entire design should then be outlined with Japanese gold thread couched down. If it be found too tiresome to thus outline the wreaths, they will look well in solidly-worked silks only, but the leading stem should be of gold thread. Roman floss would, possibly, be fine enough for the work, though three or four strands of filo floss would be better. For a large screen rope silk would not be too coarse. It covers the ground readily and is very effective, giving a gloss equal to that of filo floss. A quick way of working the foliage is to start each leaf as though about to make a chain stitch, drawing the loop to the length of the leaf, then catching it down with a short stitch to form the point. The bow knots can be outlined and quickly filled in with an open lace stitch. For a large screen fill the lower panels with a soft, plaited silk, as shown in the drawing, or with a handsome brocade or plush set in quite plain. The frame may be made of any kind of plain wood, or it may be enamelled in white or a color picked out with gold—whichever will best harmonize with the scheme of color.

Illustration No. 2 gives a beautiful Louis XVI. design intended for a screen of medium or small size. It is easily adaptable to almost any of the gilt frames made in the style of this period. They can be obtained in various sizes ready made at almost any of the department stores and at quite reasonable prices—much cheaper than if made to order. The embroidery should be solid throughout. A cream-colored silk or Duchesse satin ground is best suited for the work, which should be delicate in both coloring and technique. The ribbons should be worked

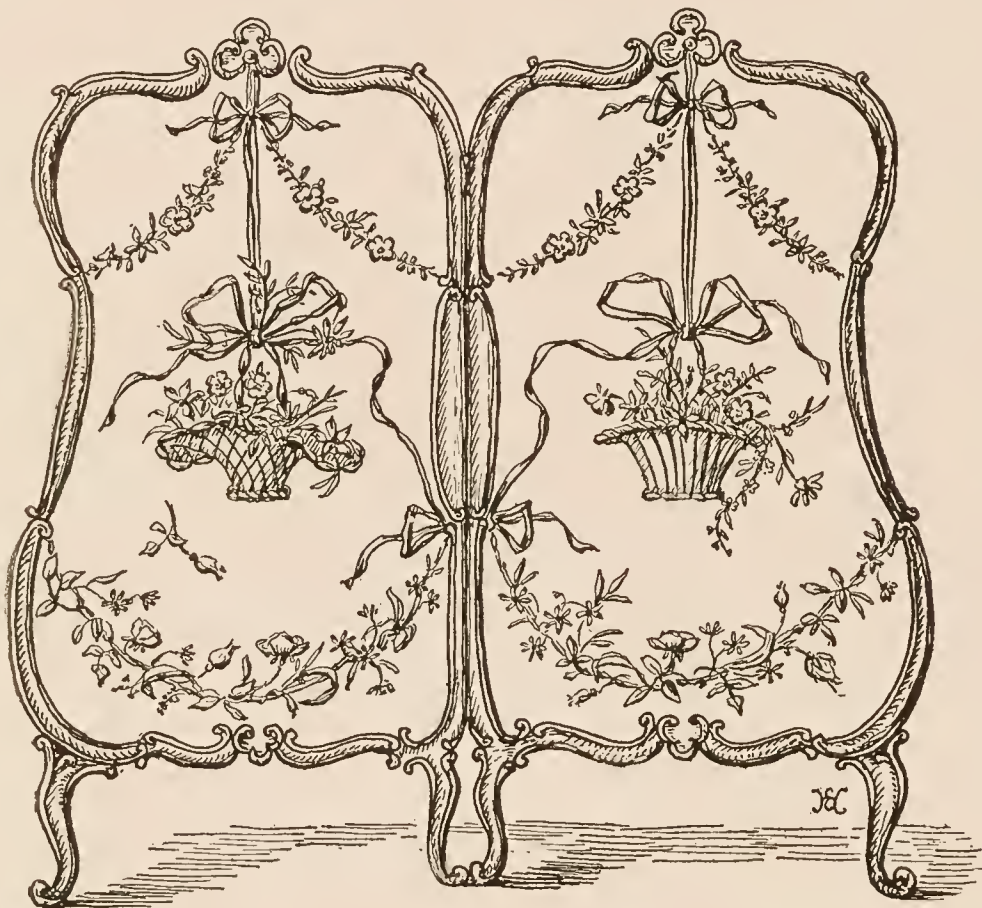


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

glass, the upper part being sufficient for shading the eyes. A dainty method of treating the upper panels of a lamp-screen is to work them in spangles on plain silk of a texture that is firm

be solid throughout. A cream-colored silk or Duchesse satin ground is best suited for the work, which should be delicate in both coloring and technique. The ribbons should be worked

in the pale sky-blue that has just a touch of green in it—the color seen in a glorious sunset just where the blue merges into the golden tints. This particular shade of blue harmonizes perfectly with the salmon-pink used for the roses. It is well to introduce as many different colors as possible in the tiny flowers of each group. The baskets are worked in straw color, shaded with a deeper tone that partakes of a golden-yellow hue. The completion of a screen of this description necessitates time, patience and skill, but the result will amply requite the worker.

Similar designs are dainty carried out in ribbon work, to which they are eminently suited. Anyone who understands how to do ribbon work could easily alter the design under discussion to suit its requirements. Many beautiful Louis XVI. designs have been reproduced with charming effect in ribbon work since its revival some years ago, each flower being more or less in relief according to the method followed. It may be noted that monotony is avoided in the design under consideration by making the two flower-laden baskets differ in shape and detail, the grouping of their contents being also slightly unlike.

The third and last illustration represents a dainty hand screen. The intertwined wreaths of violets work out prettily in pale-purple tones, contrasting with a bow-knot of delicate straw color on a foundation of bolting cloth. The scheme, however, necessitates the making of a frame of the required shape on which to mount the transparent material. Another plan is to cut out the shape in firm cardboard. The embroidery is then worked on a solid material and laid in position on the cardboard. A plain piece of the same material employed as a foundation for the needlework is used for backing the screen. The two edges are sewn together and finished with a cord or any preferred edging. A bow-knot of ribbon matching exactly in color is placed where the handle is attached to the screen.

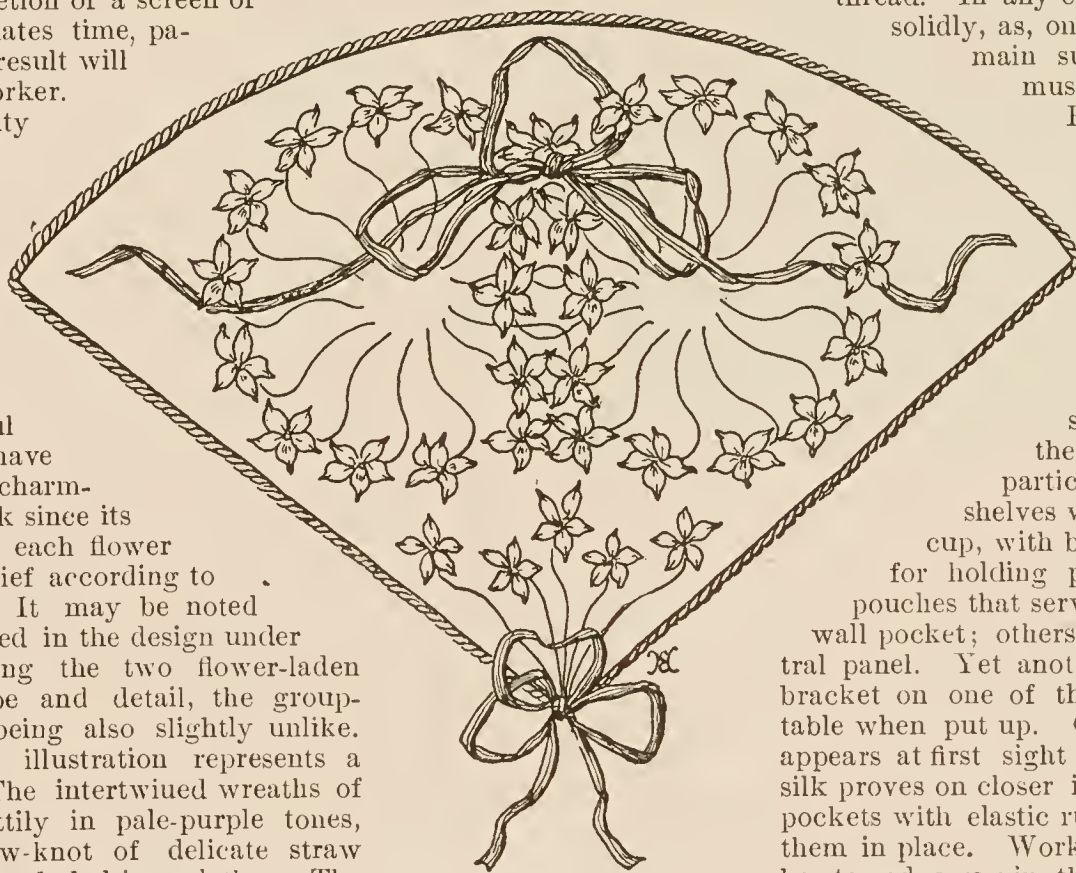


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

Any silken material may be used as a ground—brocade, plain silk or satin. On a brocade the flowers will need outlining with a light shade of burnt-sienna in order to bring them into relief against the design of the brocade. Any simple flower may be substituted for the violet, the wild rose, sweet pea, daisy or buttercup answering equally well. The simulated bow-knot looks well on a heavy material in fine laid gold thread. In any case it should be worked

solidly, as, on account of its position as main support to the design, it must necessarily be prominent.

Before closing I cannot refrain from calling attention to the many ingenious and attractive novelties in the way of screens combining usefulness and elegance. These, as a

rule, are not exactly suited for decoration with the needle. I refer more particularly to screens with

shelves wide enough to hold a teacup, with bands or flat pockets above for holding photographs. Some have pouches that serve the same purpose as a wall pocket; others hold mirrors in the central panel. Yet another novelty has a folding bracket on one of the panels, forming a tiny table when put up. On the lower panels what appears at first sight to be a filling of gathered silk proves on closer inspection to be capacious pockets with elastic run through the top to keep them in place. Work or litter of any kind can be stowed away in them at a moment's notice. In yet another screen netted pockets, which look like miniature hammocks, are swung from side to side of each panel, forming festoons with the outer edge fringed. They are fastened with bow-knots to match and are netted in silk of a shade contrasting with the plain background. The upper panels have painted upon them delicate grasses and butterflies or birds in sketchy French fashion. These are but a few of the many pretty conceits for fancy screens, made more especially in small sizes, many of them being intended to stand on a table, piano or chiffonier.

SIX IMPORTANT DAYS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE.

IV.—HER ENTRANCE INTO SOCIETY.

Her *début* in society is something to which every girl looks forward with a thrill of pleasure. She thinks she may now amuse herself; she has studied well at school, and now she will enjoy the freedom of young-ladyhood. She will now see the world, of which she knows nothing except through the novelists. She dreams of the sensation she will make when she enters the portals of that world of society which appears all happiness to her unsophisticated eyes.

She must live in the world and be of it, and it is right that she should understand it—right that she should learn those things of its inner life which only experience will teach her, unless she is willing to learn by the experience of others. Nature intended that she should have amusement or she would not have been given the desire and adaptability for it. The young lamb frisks over the field, the bird sings joyously, and the little child laughs and runs from pure happiness, so it is natural to laugh and be amused and it is a philosophical thing to do.

What we term "society" is so artificial that it is well to keep the young as close as may be to Nature, where God, honor and truth are to be found. We do not mean to say there are no people in society who reverence God, honor and truth, but in that gay whirl there is so little time for reflection that the artificial side of everybody is seen, and those who might in a more retired state be natural, learn to smile and say agreeable things, whether sincere or not, and in time one's conscience becomes accustomed to the falseness and greater deceptions are practiced.

The girl upon first entering society does not see these things, unless they are pointed out to her by one older and more experienced than herself. She has not yet learned that a smiling face may hide an aching heart, and that words are sometimes used to conceal thought. In short, she does not know that people sometimes say things without meaning them. There is so much for the novice to learn that the wonder is she learns it in so short a time, and grows to distinguish between heartfelt praise and fulsome flattery.

In society she will meet the woman who tells her how well she looks and how becoming her gown is, when she is aware the woman knows the gown is an old one which has lost its true color and does not harmonize with her complexion. In future she will doubt that woman's sincerity. There, too, she will meet the woman who asks if she is ill and tells her she is looking wretched, though she never looked fresher or sweeter.

There she will meet the woman who talks of her own clothes, how much they cost, where she expects to spend the Summer and wonders how people manage to exist who cannot afford to go away during the hot months. A man will make love to her in the most ardent manner, tell her she is the most beautiful *débutante* of the season—and then, before the season is over, marry another girl.

Then, when she is about to lose faith in everybody, a woman comes to her whose whole life of nobleness and sweetness shines in her face and in her eyes, and takes her hand in a firm clasp,

saying, "I hope you will have a happy girlhood. Enjoy your youth, my dear, while you have it; take all the good life brings you, and try to see the best side of people. Have many acquaintances but few friends if you would be at peace with the world."

Marjorie's mother gave her a *début* party which was quite the event of the season. Preparations were in progress for several weeks, that everything might be just as it should for so important an occasion. The mother wished all the decorations to be in white, the emblem of innocence, and the flowers chosen were roses. Every mantel in the house was banked with maiden-hair ferns and white roses, and wherever a vase was permissible there it was, filled with the snowy blossoms. One of the most effective designs was in the hall. There was a large window of art glass, and over this was draped a fish net, every mesh of which held a white rose-bud.

The dining room was a bower of beauty and fragrance. The square table stood in the center of the floor, covered with a handsome cloth of white damask falling almost to the floor. From the four corners vines of smilax were carried up to the chandelier; at intervals along the vines were fastened white roses. In the center of the table was a cut-glass rose bowl filled with the same flowers, with no background except their own dark-green leaves. At each of the four corners was a candlestick holding a lighted white wax candle. The only bit of color was the plate of fruit on each side of the table.

Behind a screen of smilax in the upper hall was a band of stringed instruments. Delicate refreshments were served, but the large crowd necessarily limited them to a few courses, viz:

<i>Oyster patties.</i>	<i>Olives.</i>	<i>Wafers.</i>
<i>Chicken salad.</i>	<i>Sliced Ham.</i>	<i>Potato chips.</i>
<i>Thin slices of bread and butter, rolled and tied with white ribbon.</i>		
<i>Ices.</i>	<i>Fruit cake.</i>	<i>White cake.</i>
<i>Cheese straws.</i>		<i>Coffee.</i>

Marjorie's mother wore a handsome gray silk gown, with frills of Duchesse lace at the neck and wrists. The girl was a beautiful picture of youthful simplicity. Over a white silk Princesse slip she wore a gown of the sheerest white organdy, with no hint of trimming except the exquisitely fine lace which outlined the low neck. Long white gloves came quite up to the puffs of the short sleeves, and in her left hand she carried a bouquet of white rose-buds.

She stood next to her mother and was presented to the guests as they arrived. Her simple unaffectedness called forth many expressions of admiration. The evening was one of great delight to her, and she was eager for the pleasures which seemed beckoning to her from the great world. She read in the newspapers the next day of her beauty and success, and that was another new pleasure opened to her. When Byron awakened one morning to find himself famous, he said: "One loves to see one's name in print," and Marjorie enjoyed this sensation.

She was now launched into society as part of it. For the first time she had a calling card separate from her mother's, and she felt she was indeed quite a young lady.

Just here, on the threshold of the social world, we will give her some advice which will answer equally well for other girls in the same position. She will first wish to be a thorough lady, and naturally she must know what makes a lady. Solomon's definition is as good to-day as when he lived and wrote it. It was this:

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She will do him good and not evil, all the days of her life.

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

"She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple.

"Her husband is known in the gates.

"Strength and honor are her clothing.

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

We cannot improve upon this definition to-day. Honor, wisdom, strength and virtue—what more can one ask? Any woman may have all of these characteristics; if she have them not at first, she may seek them until they really become her own, or, as we commonly say, a second nature. All other sentiments come from these fountain heads, and can be attained by those who are willing to cultivate the germs.

We expect every girl who enters society to have good manners; if she has not, it is the fault of herself or of her mother. She must not think lightly of the importance of pleasing, for the disposition to please indicates the lady, no matter how poorly

she may be dressed, and no amount of fine clothes can make her a lady without this disposition. Emerson, though not a society man, thought so highly of a good address that he wrote:

"When we reflect how manners recommend, prepare and draw people together; how in all clubs manners make the members; how manners make the fortune of the ambitious youth; that for the most part his manners marry him, and for the most part he marries manners; when we think what keys they are, and to what secrets; what high lessons and inspiring tokens of character they convey; and what divination is required in us for the reading of this fine telegraph, we see what range the subject has, and what relations to convince, form and beautify....Manners impress as they indicate real power....Nature forever puts a premium on reality."

There are certain little points which, if observed, will go far towards making a girl popular in society, and which do not in any way depreciate the estimate we put on a lady.

I.—Let her be natural. If she enters society with the idea of creating a sensation, she may accomplish that end in a way she will not enjoy. Let her listen and observe what others do and say, and not thrust herself and her affairs too much upon them. A good listener is a rare person and one to be appreciated.

II.—The best model for a *débutante* to imitate will be found, not in the most brilliant or most beautiful woman, but in one who, denied physical charms, has cultivated her mind and heart; whose manners and conversation have been improved because of her lack of pride and pretension. Such a woman will unconsciously instruct others in the delicate art of propriety, and her gentle and refined manners reprove coarseness in another. Her acquaintance should be cultivated, as far as she will permit, by the *débutante* who wishes to be like her.

III.—While the girl may not admire the caprices of certain women she will meet, she will be compelled to tolerate them. She has no right to criticize openly, although she may think volumes. Candor is well in its place, but the woman who goes through life telling people exactly what she thinks of them, will find herself without friends.

IV.—There must always be respectful deference paid to seniors; elderly people appreciate attentions from the young, and the young will gain much valuable knowledge by such association.

V.—In choosing a model for her own conduct, the girl must remember the difference in characters and strive to modify the traits to be imitated until they are consistent with her own temperament and environment. And she must distinguish between characteristics which are nearly alike. For instance, let her not confound familiarity with simple interest, pleasantry with sarcasm, naturalness with rudeness, cheerfulness with heedlessness, haughtiness with ease of manner.

VI.—The *débutante* should endeavor to learn from the conversation of those older than herself. She may talk, of course, but not flippantly, nor should she be too confident of her own opinions.

VII.—She should moderate her voice to a subdued tone, which, Shakspeare says, is an excellent thing in woman. A loud voice and shrieking laugh are not only disagreeable to hearers, but indicate coarseness.

VIII.—It is a serious mistake to suppose that slang is witty; it can never be anything but vulgar, and the girl who permits herself to fall into the habit of using it will not win the admiring respect of those whose esteem she most values. Puns, too, should be avoided.

IX.—Good breeding demands that two people should not whisper in the presence of others and yet it is frequently done. If there are matters of a private nature to be discussed, the conversation should take place at the home of one of them. In public conversation should be carried on in an audible voice, and if a third person joins the two and the subject is to be continued, politeness demands that the speaker recapitulate what had been said.

X.—The *débutante* should avoid the use of many interjections and ejaculations in conversation. They are entirely unnecessary and inelegant. All remarks should be made in a dignified manner. Excitement in the speaker disconcerts the listener.

XI.—Lastly, the young should learn to talk well *on* the small things of life—they will then avoid personalities. Talk about things, and not people. There will be fewer heartaches if this rule is carefully observed.

This paper has chiefly dealt with the moral and intellectual preparation of a girl about to enter society. There is another side, perhaps not so important from one point of view and yet necessary to her complete success, viz: the matter of her personal appearance, and the arts pertaining to it. This will be treated in the next paper.

MAUDE C. MURRAY-MILLER.

DRAWN-WORK.

INFANTS' DRAWN-WORK YOKE.

FIGURE No. 1.—Mark with pencil or colored thread the outline of a yoke, lapping the shoulder seams of the pattern as

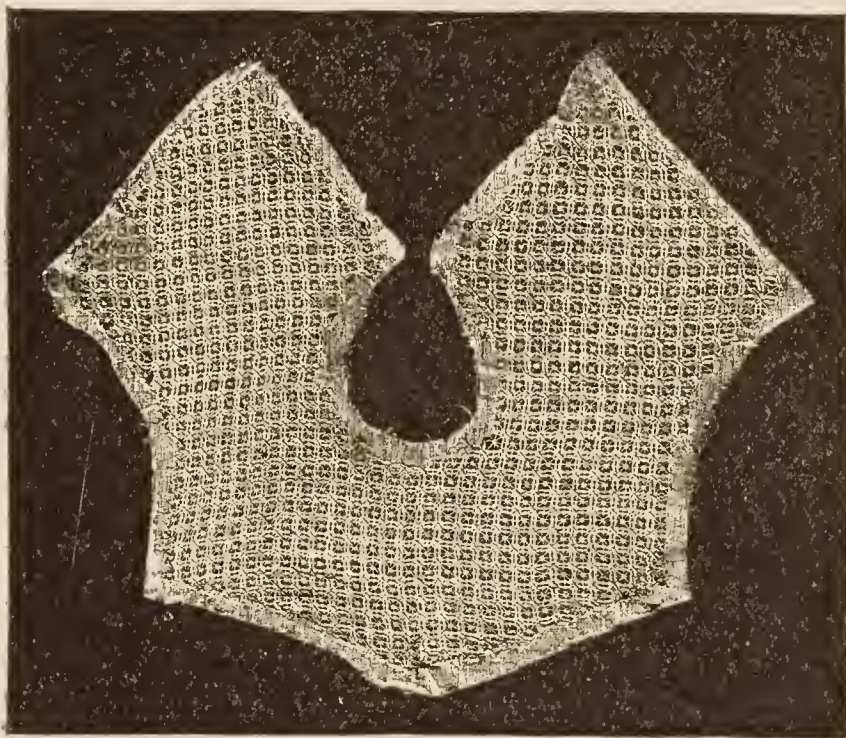


FIGURE No. 1.—INFANTS' DRAWN-WORK YOKE.

though sewed. This brings a bias edge at the back, but the underfacing is to be made straight and thus hold the edge in place. Cut and draw the threads for any pattern preferred.

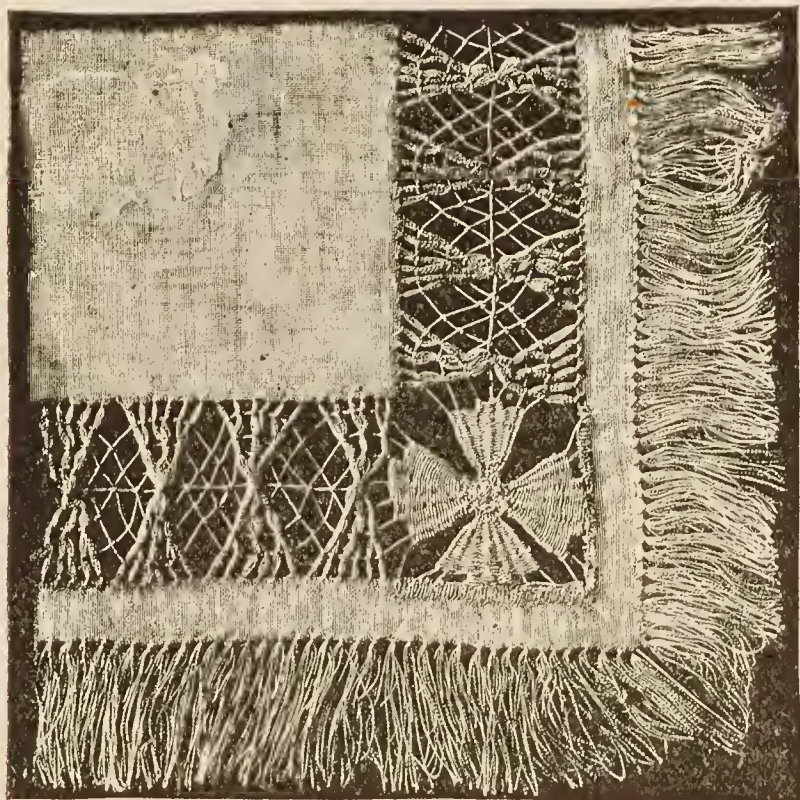


FIGURE No. 2.—CORNER OF DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

tern and cut out the yoke. As the lower edge is sewed in a seam, in making the garment, hemming is unnecessary. The back edges are underfaced for buttons and button-holes and the neck is also faced. The seam of the lower edge may be covered by a pretty applied band of beading or feather-stitching, or it may be followed by a dainty ruffle of half-inch wide lace.

CORNER OF DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

FIGURE No. 2.—The doily here illustrated is made of the linen usually selected for such purposes and is prettily completed by a fringed edge. The border design is perfectly delineated so that no detailed instructions will be required by those accustomed to making drawn-work. In our book on Drawn-Work, price 50 cents or 2s., the method of making this pretty work, from the drawing of the first thread to the completion of most elaborate as well as simple designs, is set forth and fully illustrated. The foundation or rudiments once mastered through its instructions will enable anyone to copy a design, no matter how intricate.

PIN-CUSHION, WITH DRAWN-WORK COVER.

FIGURE No. 3.—Among the daintiest articles of drawn-work are cushions for ordinary or stick-pins to be placed on the

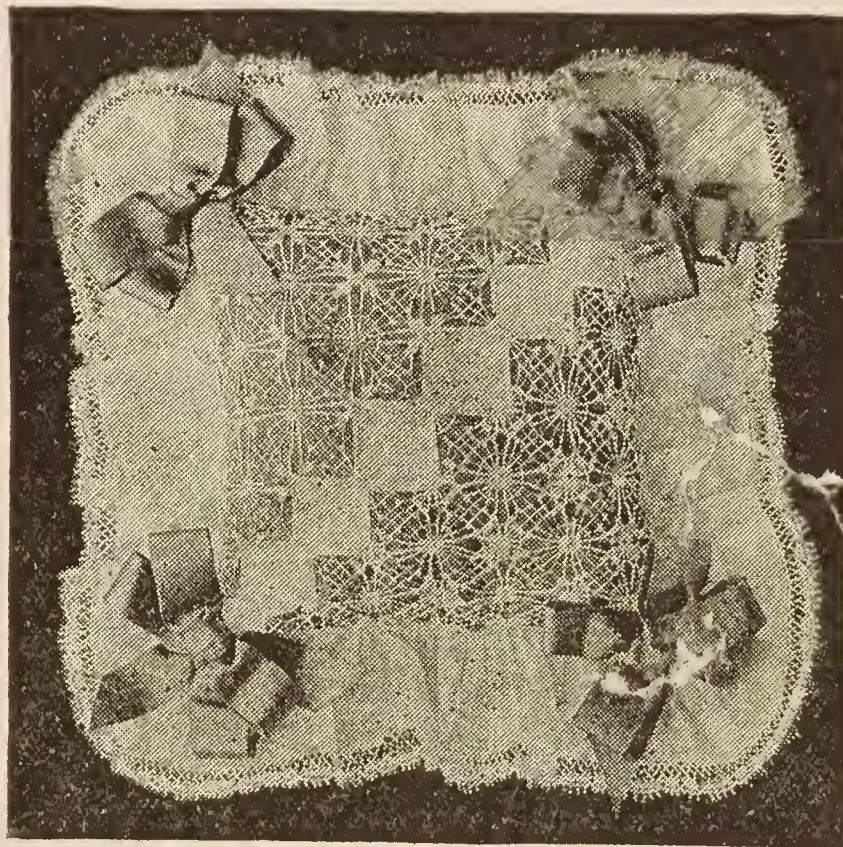


FIGURE No. 3.—PIN-CUSHION, WITH DRAWN-WORK COVER.

bureau or toilet-table. The one illustrated by this engraving is about four inches square and is made of muslin covered with yellow satin and then again covered on the upper side with a square of drawn-work. The under side is covered with a square of plain lawn, while a fringe of the latter edged with narrow Valenciennes lace borders the two sections and holds them together. Bows of yellow satin ribbon are at the corners. Satin of any other tint preferred may be used, pink, blue, lavender and green sharing popularity with yellow. Silk may also be used in covering the cushion, but satin, having a lustrous surface, shows the drawn-work to better advantage.

In the book on Drawn-Work mentioned in the foregoing descriptions another very pretty style of pin-cushion is shown. Many fancy doileys are also pictured in it, any of them being suitable for cushion-covers.

Our book on Drawn-Work, price 50 cents or 2s., has many appropriate designs, with illustrated details and full directions. Keep the design within the outline marks; then work the pat-



DESCRIPTION OF COLORED MILLINERY PLATE.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FELT AND VELVET HAT.—A soft crown of velvet in one of the new blue shades and a chenille braid brim are happily united in this hat, and *coq* feathers at the sides and velvet roses at the back provide the unpretentious yet effective decoration.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' TOQUE.—Green

velvet is arranged in soft, full effect over the turban frame. French gilt pins thrust daintily through the velvet and a tall willowy aigrette afford sufficient adornment.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—Brilliant geranium-red *miroir* velvet formed in a full *ruche* surrounds the crown of this hat, rising from under a band of black velvet. The brim is composed of fancy braid; cream lace, a jewelled ornament, ostrich plumes and *coq* feathers complete the thoroughly artistic hat.

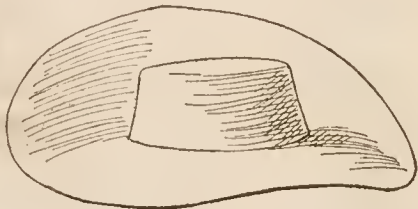


FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' THEATRE HAT.—In this hat lilac tints prevail; the crown and brim of moss-like chenille support with charming grace the velvet, flowers and foliage which combine to form a refined whole.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' BONNET.—This bonnet is in the best possible taste. The embroidered cream felt crown fits the head comfortably and an edge decoration of feather trimming appears at the back and sides. At the front the bonnet is artistically adorned with high velvet loops, velvet bows and flowers. Velvet tie strings bowed a little to one side under the chin, secure the bonnet firmly. Tie-strings are sometimes fastened together on the bust by a fancy pin.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—Green-and-black is the color scheme pictured in this hat, which may be worn with tailor suits and walking costumes generally. Velvet is arranged in milliners' folds about the crown; Astrakhan covers the upturned brim and ostrich plumes toss gracefully from the back over the crown. A dainty animal's head peeps from under the plumes, with *chic* effect. Such a hat could not offend the most sober taste, yet it is of a distinct type and has, withal, a decided air of good style.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—This hat is sufficiently dressy for reception, theatre and church wear. *Miroir* velvet in softly shading violet and pink tints combines with rich cream lace, a paradise aigrette and fine flowers to produce a harmonious result. The arrangement of the trimming is most happy, stylish



height being given at the left side by the aigrette, while the remaining trimming is disposed with exquisite taste.

FIGURE NO. 8.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—Beautiful tints of bronze and green prevail in this hat, which is a fancy braid of a most becoming shape. Brown

wings spreading at each side, velvet and green leaves artistically disposed form the admirable completion.

STYLISH WINTER HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 93.)

FIGURE A.—LADIES' BONNET.—Jet forms the foundation of this bonnet and ribbon and jet ornaments, wired and deftly disposed, form a *torsade* in front and wing-like effects at the sides. Feathers and jet ornaments contribute further adornment, and ribbon tie strings are bowed under the chin.

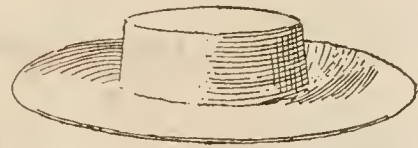


FIGURE B.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—Black velvet is arranged smoothly upon the brim of this hat; velvet-striped ribbon is formed in pretty French *poufs* about the crown, and feathers, jet and spangles provide further decoration.



FIGURE C.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—A wintry appearance is given this hat by adding fur to the velvet with which it is covered and trimmed. Bird of Paradise feathers and Rhinestone buckles give additional decoration.

FIGURE D.—LADIES' TOQUE.—A fancy braid is the foundation of this toque, lilac and black velvet, violets and fur combining to give a tasteful *ensemble*.

FIGURE E.—LADIES' BONNET.—This dainty felt bonnet is artistically trimmed with velvet-edged brocaded and plain velvet ribbon handsomely arranged, and aigrettes add height and grace. Velvet ribbon tie strings are bowed under the chin.

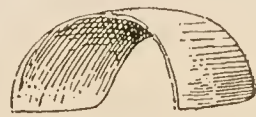


FIGURE F.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—A brilliant touch of color is given this gray silk hat by the bird, the vari-colored plumage and curling tail feathers forming its only decoration, with the exception of the Rhinestone ornaments.

FIGURE G.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—Gray felt, green velvet and feathers, flowers, aigrettes and steel passementerie combine to form an admirable *chapeau* that will be in good taste for dressy winter wear.



FIGURE H.—LADIES' FRENCH *CAPOLE*.—Dainty and grace characterize this *capote*; it is composed of black velvet with silver spangles forming a polka-dot effect. White lace, feathers, an aigrette and a Rhinestone ornament increase its beauty.

WINTER MILLINERY DECORATIONS.—Artistic effects are achieved with the high bows and tall loops now fashionable and their variety is great enough to suit all types of beauty. The deep, rich shadings required for Winter are largely supplied by velvet, satin and brocaded ribbon in bronze, green, heliotrope, violet and rose. The birds with long tail feathers are equally important in imparting breadth, height and color to hats. Almost every variety of plumage is now utilized, and as any color can be given feathers by dyes, their original beauty is often greatly augmented in this manner. The birds, bows and feathers illustrated convey a clear idea of current fancies in millinery decorations. The association of quill feathers and ornaments with bows is often seen. Ostrich feathers are extremely popular and can never become vulgar. They are graceful and elastic and can always be cleaned, dyed and re-made and are, therefore, economical feathers to buy. In the bird of Paradise feathers we see brilliancy and beauty of coloring, and while they are now highly favored, they are not likely to become standard as have ostrich plumes. Buckles, fancy pins and all sorts of artistic bows supplement birds and feathers, some good examples of birds with highly decorative plumage are here illustrated. Only a trifling amount of velvet or satin ribbon will be required when the plumage is luxuriant and trailing as it sweeps over the crown and brim of the hat with charming grace.



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SEASONABLE MILLINERY NOTES.

A return to light effects in millinery seems imminent. Malines is being restored to favor and lace is liberally employed. These airy textiles do not, however, preclude the use of velvet and fur, which seem more in keeping with the Wintry tone of a hat.

The English walking hat has risen to distinction. Always a fashionable shape, it has heretofore been considered more smart than dressy. It is now accorded the richest decoration and is associated with the most elegant attire. The crown is high and broad and the brim is rolled very high at the sides, the shape affording excuse for a lavish use of trimming.

Violets are used in profusion upon an attractive walking hat. Emerald-green velvet is draped softly over the crown and arranged with fan effect at the back, against which is massed the foliage of violets, a bunch of the flowers depending from each side upon the hair. The brim is entirely covered with violets and at the left side a bunch of violets sustains four *coq* tail feathers which complete a charming color harmony.

Brown velvet is disposed in soft folds on the crown of a brown felt walking-hat, the edge being bound with velvet. At each side is a large *chou* of soft velvet from which rises a black wing spread fan-wise. A similar wing is fixed at the outside of the brim, partially overlapping the first wing. The arrangement is novel and effective. Such a hat could be successfully worn only by a tall woman with a rather full face.

Green-and-blue are united in the trimming of another walking hat of blue felt the brim of which is bound with blue velvet. In front is a large *pouf* of green velvet and at each side it spreads a blue-and-green wing. Green velvet is folded about the crown, and under the brim at the back is a pair of blue moiré ribbon rosettes.

Cream lace in the form of a veil for the brim adds daintiness to a black felt walking-hat. A band of black velvet almost the depth of the crown bands it and in front loops of velvet project on the brim, a cut-steel ornament glimmering in the loops. At each side are clustered violets and more violets are placed under the brim, together with short, plaited ends of lace continued from the veil.

Mink fur contributes a Wintry air to a large black velvet hat. Golden-brown velvet placed about the crown is gathered at the center so that one portion forms an upright and the other a drooping frill and is edged at both sides with fur. At the left side a brown velvet rosette sustains a full black-and-yellow Paradise aigrette. The brim is rolled up at the back and against it are bunched several loops of green-and-yellow shaded taffeta ribbon. Hats are more fully trimmed at the back than they were in the early Autumn.

To be worn with a Pompadour coiffure there is a charming evening hat having a very high crown of jewelled silver bullion and a brim disposed in six *poufs* of heliotrope velvet, with double shirrings between the *poufs*. A steel ornament is fixed at each side; at the left two white tips are held by a third steel ornament. The *poufs* forming the brim rest prettily upon the Pompadour roll.

An evening hat for a very youthful wearer is a dainty and airy creation built on gold wires. In front is a coronet of brilliants and mock topazes and towering above it are three loops of pale-blue ribbon, each loop being reversed at the edge to show both the satin and moiré surfaces of the ribbon. The loops are encircled at their base by a jewelled band like the coronet. Starting backward from the erect loops are five loops with similarly reversed edges, the center loop being shorter than those at each side of it; below it is fixed a large opal ornament.

Malines is included in the trimming of a small bonnet with long sides suggesting the Dutch head-dress. Three bandeaux of riveted steel form the bonnet, and at the front and sides are fixed large black Malines rosettes, a steel ornament shining from the center of each airy knot. A trio of black tips spreads like a fan at the back, and a single small one droops over a brilliant jewelled ornament.

Black tulle is used for rosettes upon a toque of gold net embroidered with black chenille and fancy jet spangles. The brim is rolled all round, but in front it is pointed. Rosettes are disposed all about the crown, which is rather high, and at the left side a white aigrette is fastened among black tips.

The trimness characteristic of English hats is in evidence in a turban having a crown of black velvet and a brim composed of three coils of black satin cord-and-felt braid. At the left side are two pointed ears of black velvet and a pair of black quills, the arrangement being supported by a knot of the braid forming the brim. Color is contributed by a bunch of deep-purple velvet violets placed at each side of the back to fall upon the hair.

Black and white are blended in a black velvet hat of medium size with a brim gently curved at the sides. The crown is banded with spangled jet and round the top is arranged a puffing of white satin veiled with black chiffon. At the left side stand three black tips, which are held in place by a steel ornament. Such a hat would suit a woman of conservative tastes.

Equally quiet in style is a hat combining a brim of black satin and chenille braid with a soft crown of deep-purple velvet. A large rosette of black moiré ribbon upholds a black bird with a full black bird-of-Paradise tail. Under the brim at each side is arranged a bunch of violets.

From Paris comes a model of black velvet, a large shape having a low crown and a broad brim cut off square at the back. Black moiré is twisted about the crown and seven white tips fall at the back, a large black moiré rosette being placed directly in front.

Flowers are liberally used upon a hat of maroon felt. Velvet a shade lighter is fulled on the brim near the edge, and at the back are clustered shaded red silk chrysanthemums, giving a novel effect. A rosette of maroon velvet is placed under the brim at each side.

A Russian turban of black felt, which may be suitably worn with a tailor-made suit of cloth or corduroy, has its brim slashed at the left side and trimmed with black satin-and-Astrakhan braid. Black satin ribbon bands the crown and a rosette of it is placed at the left side, a Rhinestone ornament being set in the center of the rosette, above which wave three black tips. A black satin rosette is placed under the brim at each side.

Suitable for the drive or for wear at an afternoon reception with a silk or velvet gown is a hat with a soft black velvet crown and heavy écru lace let in the brim, black velvet being applied at the edge. In front a large Rhinestone arrow is thrust through the crown, and at the left side are a tuft of shaded yellow roses and black and white tips. A velvet band is adjusted under the brim at the back and upon it are set a velvet rosette, yellow roses and a Rhinestone ornament.

Color is introduced in the face trimming used upon a large black velvet hat. A frill of cream point gaze lace stands above the crown, gold wires being adjusted here and there to brace the frill. Tiny tips are arranged all about the crown to droop upon the brim and a bunch of larger tips is disposed at the left side. Under the brim is a shirred facing of coral-pink taffeta and at the back is a bow consisting of loops of lace and velvet.

A dainty evening hat is composed of jet and silver eup-shaped spangles, which sparkle like jewels under artificial light. Immediately in front stands a scroll ornament of Rhinestones and at each side is a large rosette of white Malines, violets with foliage being fastened in front of each rosette.

Violets and lace make always a tasteful combination. They are associated in a hat of black velvet. Upon the brim falls a frill of cream *lierre* lace and above it clusters of violets surround the crown. Height is attained at the left side by two tall loops of dark-purple and one of stem-green moiré ribbon. The decoration for the back of the brim consists of plaited lace ends and violets.

Brown hats are stylish and are preferably worn with brown gowns, the color being at present modish. A charming example of a brown hat has a soft crown of brown velvet and a brim made of fancy mixed-brown moss braid. Black point Venise lace bands the crown and at the left side are arranged three erect loops of black satin ribbon. At the back the brim is upturned and supports a black satin rosette between two bunches of shaded red velvet roses, which gives animation to the *chapeau*.

A second brown velvet hat includes pink in its color scheme. The crown is soft and the brim is rolled slightly at the edge.

At the left side a bow of coral-pink glacé taffeta ribbon supports a bunch of brown tips. At the opposite side is another pink bow and at the back a rosette of brown velvet nestles between bows of the bright-colored ribbon.

A charming hat for wear with a coat-and-skirt costume of green velours trimmed with Persian lamb is made with a soft crown of Persian lamb and a brim of green velvet over which is draped soft cream lace. A full

the crown, and here and there a tuft of pink roses is thrust among the plumage. Roses are banked under the brim and furnish a charming trimming for the back of the hat.

With evening attire, for the theatre or opera, there is a dainty head-covering of soft cream lace, which is frilled over the crown and formed in a narrow face frill. In front is a spread bow of two-inch black velvet ribbon with a crescent of Rhinestones at each side. At each side of the back is a fan of



yellow Paradise aigrette at the left side completes the elegant though simple trimming.

The effect produced in a toque with jet spangles upon black chenille braid, of which the hat is shaped, is brilliant. In front is arranged a broad bow of black velvet, in which is fastened crosswise an arrow of Rhinestones. Above the bow towers a fancy aigrette. At each side is fixed a large rosette of black satin-striped accordion-plaited chiffon, and at the back is disposed a broad bow of black velvet ribbon. Both height and breadth are achieved by the clever arrangement of trimming.

A notable feature of one of the new shapes is a brim of black moiré antique topped by a crown of black velvet, moiré being twisted about the top of the crown. Black tips curl about

lace and all across the back are clustered pink roses without foliage.

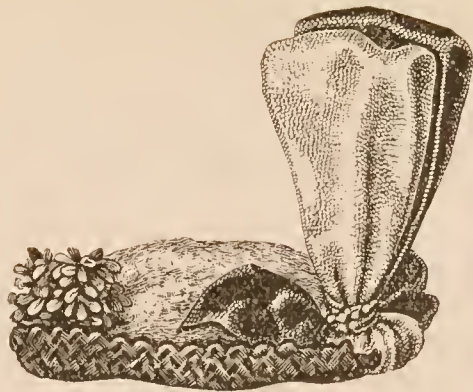
Strings have entirely disappeared from bonnets, though elderly women do not take kindly to the change. When bowed under the chin they conceal the lines in the throat and other marks of age, and to long, slender faces they are exceptionally becoming. When the bridle is adopted it is preferably of inch-wide, double-faced satin or velvet ribbon, velvet being, of course, the softer fabric. Strings give a matronly air to the wearer; therefore, young women avoid them.

The veil, which is almost an indispensable adjunct for the street hat, is no longer correctly worn in the evening. This will be regretted by those who deem it at all times a beautifier.

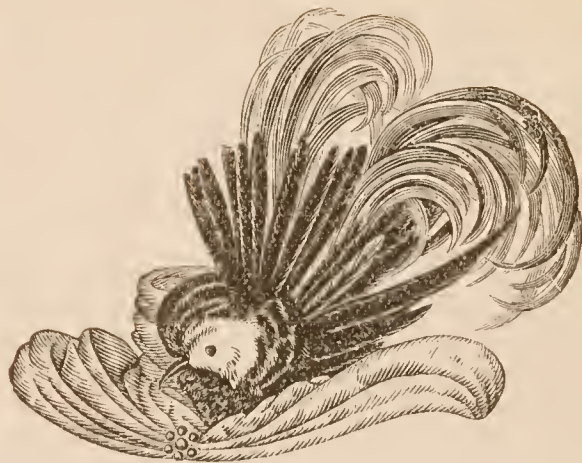
WINTER MILLINERY DECORATIONS.



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STYLISH WINTER HATS AND BONNETS.—(For Descriptions see Page 88.)

AT THE BAYOU.

By T. C. DE LEON, AUTHOR OF "CREOLE AND PURITAN," "A PURITAN'S DAUGHTER," ETC.

A broad splash of gold had fallen out of the sunset across the bosom of the little bayou, breaking away into purple-red reflections that lost themselves under shadows of great gums and magnolias. Sombre droops of gray moss hung motionless from the trees—palls for the dead day. The sun's ruddy face just peered above the distant water, through the vista broadening seaward like a fan; but the woods were dusking rapidly, their denser coverts already dark. Silence slept over the place, unbroken even by the drowsy hum of insects; but the air grew heavier, already breathing denser odors of sub-tropical night. The landscape was there. It needed only life to make a picture.

Through the stillness broke the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will; then came the sound of rapid footsteps carpeted by leaf-mold of the old path, and a lithe young fellow in undress uniform neared the bank and stared about, expectant. The glow on his fair face was not all of sunset, as hoof-beats sent soft echo from beyond, and a thoroughbred cantered into the open. The tall, lissome girl, swaying to her horse's stride, held the tossing head well in hand, bringing him to a stand close beside the youth with a suddenness that told of mastery. The life had come to the landscape.

The man lifted his cap, military fashion. The girl's lips arched into a bright smile ere they formed the commonplace:

"A pleasant surprise, Mr. Marsfield!"

"I am glad it is, Miss Madge," he answered gravely, his eyes full on hers. "I felt I must see you before my company—"

"You are really going? And so soon?" The beautiful face grew grave and depth came into her voice. "I had your note by Patso, but I hoped for some delay."

"Uncle Sam knows no such word," he answered, half smiling. "We leave the fort for Governor's Island on Friday night."

"Only two days!" She looked out seaward, speaking as to herself. The sun, just dropping behind the horizon, may have carried all the glow out of her rich olive skin. But she turned full to him:

"Oh, how lonesome it will be!"

"And what will it be to me?" He spoke rapidly, his face flushing. "God knows, Madge, how you have made the dull garrison life bright for me! You know that I will find the great city only a solitude without you!" He was close to her side, one hand on the horse's neck, the other resting softly on hers, that was not withdrawn. "You believe me? Madge, you know how I love you!"

Her head bent lower; the close bodice betraying a tumult that pride forbade in the voice that answered:

"But you are going. Who knows when we may meet again—or even hear? Papa's commands—"

"Are mere caprice!" he broke in quickly. "My birth, position, character, he admits. Only my uniform forbade me his door. Madge, if you loved as—"

"He is my father, Mr. Marsfield." Her voice was gentle, but very firm. "God's command and all my teachings make me obey his—'caprice'! Remember the short time since peace—as they call it. Papa suffered for his cause, lost his first-born, and still suffers from grave wounds. Oh, you cannot blame me for honoring him!"

"I do not!" the youth cried warmly. "Even did I love you less, Madge, I could not respect you less. But, knowing the high truth of your soul—loving you the more for it—I can hope and wait. Tell me I may do that! Tell me you care for me enough to bid me—*wait!*"

"For so long!" Again her face was turned seaward; again the murmur was to herself. But he caught it.

"It will not be long. Months—years—will seem short if the hope lives that you will come to me at their end. Oh, Madge, tell me to *wait!* Tell me you—*love me!*"

She did not turn. Looking after the lost sunset, she held out both her hands to him. He seized them in a hot clasp and pressed them to his heart:

"Oh, time and distance will be little now! Madge, my own love, I can wait patiently for change in him! You will never change—never doubt? No, do not answer! I am satisfied."

She turned full to him from the vanished sunset, in its dull grays, her face very sad but very gentle:

"Why not answer? We are parting, as at the gates of Fate.

There were never cowards of my blood; no Clayton ever feared to speak the truth. Take with you the pledge that I have never loved before, that I—*love you*, in sight of God and in spite of man!"

For a brief instant his arms were about her, the regal head upon his shoulder. The next she sat erect in the saddle, her hand still in his, a smile inscrutable glorifying her face as the man whispered exultantly, "Now I do not go alone, my Madge! You will be ever at my side—no joy, no duty, no ambition that has not you for inspiration!"

"Friday? Only two days," she murmured—"Then I will be indeed alone. I will obey, and not write to you. In spirit, at least, I have broken papa's command by meeting you now; but—I will come on Friday, to say good bye—Alfred!" Gathering the reins, she again checked the horse. "Oh, my poor, weak brother! I fear he is again—he does not like you, but you will avoid him, will resent nothing he says or does should you meet? Promise me! He is my brother, Alfred!"

"Promise is scarce needful, darling, when you have asked. But you have a soldier's and a lover's word of honor!"

One more whispered word, two faces close to catch its sound, and the horse bounded off into the dusky wood glade. The man peered after the lost form in the darkness, the smile still on his lips, as a sharp but not unmusical voice called close to him:

"Bo'jou', mo comedre!" The wrinkled face of the speaker—a creole mulatto whose boat and woodcraft had been often well paid—puckered in a sinister leer as the soldier wheeled on him. "Ouch! Patso forget, left'nant no speak gumbo. Bi'en! but look-a out Messer Press. 'E on big-a spree. 'E ba-od!"

The youth stared hard at the *griffe* a second ere he answered: "What have I to do with his being 'bad'? I go this way, by the village. Good night!" And he strode off through the woods, soon striking the sandy lane that formed the main street of the garrison settlement.

On the broad, low gallery of its hotel lounged groups of men, smoking and noisy, their horses hitched to post or tree-limb. With perfunctory salute, Marsfield had quite passed the porch, when a sharp voice cried: "Let me go, I say! I'll speak to the Yankee, too!"

There were oaths, a struggle, then footsteps hurrying behind him. The soldier halted and turned, facing a slim young fellow in disordered riding dress, his legs unsteady from drink and his face inflamed.

"Say, Mr. Yank, you know who I am, eh?"

"Yes, Mr. Clayton, I know." Marsfield's voice was cold, but a hot flush crept to his face at the tone and title.

"Um—you do?" the youth sneered, turning to those following. "This blue-coat knows me. I thought he'd forgot that we ordered him from the door for following—"

"Stop!" The soldier's sharp command cut his rambling like a knife, but the open hand raised in protest twitched under will-imposed restraint—"Stop! You are not yourself and may say what you will repent, too late."

"Oh, will I? Not myself, eh? Well, you'll repent—*this!*" The heavy whip he carried flashed up—descended. One turn of the wrist and the other's open hand clinched upon it, but the impetus carried the thong, and it struck Marsfield full upon the cheek. With one motion the whip flew in the air and the soldier's clenched fist aimed a deadly blow. But—as it launched—his purpose changed. Both hands flashed out—open, closed upon the assailant's wrists, holding him powerless but squirming. Only the clenched teeth and fiery eyes told of repressed wrath, as the soldier said: "Take him away some of you! He is not fit to go at large. Some one he insults may prove less lenient."

The crowd closed in, forcing away the struggling youth. But one tall, handsome young fellow held back.

"I am a stranger to you, sir," he said courteously. "But Clayton's condition was no excuse for his outrageous conduct. I saw it all. I am Frasier Holcombe, planter. Give me your card and you shall have ample apology or a meeting by daylight to-morrow."

Marsfield eagerly advanced; then hesitated, biting his lip, as he answered low:

"I am—thanks for your offer, but the youth is not responsible. I wish the matter to drop here."

"You—*do*? Why, man, do you know he slashed your face? See! It is bleeding, now!" Absolute amazement took away his breath. "You mean to say——"

"Nothing more. Good evening!" With a stiff salute the soldier wheeled and strode off into the darkness, his nails denting the palms of his clenched hands, as he muttered: "He is her brother! Thank Heaven, I remembered in time!"

At the mess supper he was quite himself, the "briar scratch" upon his face causing light chaff, which he passed without explanation. But later, locked in his own room, he paced restlessly for hours, pausing anon in angry mood to see the stain upon his cheek, then turning from the mirror half smiling at his own ire. Finally he slept as peacefully as though brawls were not, and, at reveille, dressed hastily for duty as guard lieutenant, which kept him close in the fort all day. Nor was it a long one—filled with thoughts of the woman he loved and yearning for the promised tryst of to-morrow by the bayou side. All day he pondered how to condense the thousand things he had to say that he might listen longer to the voice that held all music in the world for him. In truth, he had forgotten the brawl until mess supper. Officers returning from the village brought strange rumors of "a Yankee lashed the length of the street, without resistance." But the grim senior major said:

"The story is plainly a lie. If no officer present knows any basis for it, we but waste breath discussing it. Can any gentleman guess the origin?"

There was dead silence a moment. Then Marsfield said quietly:

"That rumor concerns me. Of course, it is wholly false, but it is my affair solely and shall not be discussed further!"

"Your affair, indeed!" a young captain cried. "The regiment's reputation——"

"Is as safe in my hands as yours, Captain," Marsfield broke in, his eyes full upon the captain's, but his voice calm and cold: "I repeat, the matter shall not be discussed. If any officer of the —th is not satisfied, I am personally responsible to him—officially, to my Colonel!"

"Well, Miss Runaway, you are back at last?"

The tall, cramped form of the venerable speaker rose stiffly from his ample cane rocker as Madge Clayton checked her flying horse at the wide old piazza. Throwing the rein to the waiting negro, she slipped unaided from the saddle, crying:

"Sit down directly, papa! Why will you be so polite when I forbid it?"

"I would rise for any strange lady, my daughter. Shall I show less deference to our Clayton blood? I am too old to learn progressive ideas, Madge." He reseated himself slowly and painfully. "Did you meet Preston Clayton?"

"No, papa; Patso warned me. I avoided the village and rode by the bayou."

"Um! That was best. He is in the village with——his kind! The last of *my* boys sleeps——yonder!"

She was on her knees beside him, her face on his arm;

"Oh, papa! Remember his youth!"

"He is old enough to be a gentleman," retorted the old man, grimly.

"Oh, I know Press is wild, but he is of our blood——"

"Not one drop!" The old man's voice was cold and keen as steel. "No Clayton could be a blackguard. I have but one child left. Ah, my girl!"—the white, blue-veined hand rested in caress on her black hair—"the good blood in your veins cannot lie! You will ever cling to the old name—will never deceive the head of your house."

The beautiful face upon his shoulder burned with a flush hidden by the darkness. The girl's lips moved, but no sound came from them. The heavy gate creaked. She drew back, pale and nervous, as the old man again rose stiffly, one hand grasping his chair back, the other stroking his white moustache. Preston Clayton came up the walk. Dead silence reigned for an instant. The next the clear, grim voice rang out:

"Again, sir! You know the penalty. Back—through that gate—never to return!"

"Father!" Madge cried, starting forward—"He is your——"

"He is not! My only son sleeps—there! I dis——"

He tottered—reeled. The girl's strong arms caught him as he fell, his open eyes sightless, the veins upon his temples black.

Three long, sad days she watched beside his bed. A hopeless case, at his age, the doctor said. Apoplexy, a shattered system, some sudden shock. The third sunset came. With its sun the veteran's soul went out.

And by the little bayou Marsfield watched it fade into night, wondered, hoped, despaired, then flew to the train that bore

him to distant duty, only to meet looks as cold and dark as his own hopes.

Five years had passed. One of those quadrennial disturbances, through which an illogical people choose their republican king, was over. The political kaleidoscope shaken showed a new set of crystals in the War Department. A most glittering one lived stylishly in the West End of Washington, his wife's guest being her cousin, Miss Madge Clayton.

Matured more by trial than time, the girl's beauty and her strict avoidance of society on plea of mourning had excited much comment, but she seemed wholly oblivious of it all.

One morning at breakfast the head of the house and of his bureau emerged from his newspaper to exclaim:

"A gallant act, by Jove! Dora, Madge, listen!" Rapidly he read a telegram detailing a scout, a cut-off by Indian hostiles and an impending massacre. But a dare-devil "cut-through," a wild night-ride, a hasty collection of reserves and a furious charge just in time changed massacre to brilliant victory.

With glowing faces both women listened. Then one grew deadly pale, the room swam before her eyes, as the despatch concluded:

"Just as the fight was won, the intrepid relief, Lieutenant Alfred Marsfield, —th cavalry, fell from his horse, pierced by three bullets. He was brought in critically wounded, with the slimmest chances for his life."

"By-the-way, Madge," the official suddenly said, "you may know him. He was stationed at your fort——beg pardon! I forgot your father's prejudice against our uniform—one I respect but cannot understand."

The pale, rigid woman blessed his own answer, for had her life been forfeit she could not have forced her dry lips to frame one. And, as though from a great distance, she heard his next words:

"Singular, too! He was not counted game in his old regiment—some story of a horsewhipping unresented. It came up when he asked transfer, after his mess put him in Coventry as a coward."

"It was a lie!" The words fell cold and clear. Both hearers stared at Madge, erect and white but with blazing eyes and a small crimson disc in each cheek. Recovering herself, the girl added: "I mean, it must have been. No 'coward' could have acted so. Some mystery, perhaps, to save another."

"Possibly," the official replied carelessly. "His old regiment is at the barracks here. I'll ask the colonel next time he comes to the department."

Locked in her own room Madge Clayton read and reread those awful telegrams, daily received, the dirge of the hope that had lived and lingered, spite of silence and ignorance, all those years. He had made no sign—she could make no inquiry. His name had never reached her ear or passed her lips since the parting at the little bayou; but her love still lived and her trust that he waited. But her love, her hero, her victim was desperately hurt, dying, perhaps, at a distant post, driven to probable death by the pledge she had imposed—all too well kept. And she, ignorant until too late and now helpless to aid! She could not speak to her cousin. No possible good could come of that, so she pored over succeeding bulletins, dry-eyed, fevered, dread and hope alternating, haunted by the thought that it was her fault. Could she do nothing? Day and night she asked herself that question. Then the answer came: She could do—justice!

"Lady or woman?" The bluff old colonel of the —th artillery stared hard at his office orderly, as he turned over a plain visiting card.

"Lady, sir!" The statue in blue and red saluted at the mere memory of the waiting visitor.

"Got a book and pencil? Look like church lady?"

"No, sir. Riding a thoroughbred—deep mourning—livery groom, sir!" Again private Grimes saluted. Even iron discipline could not keep one eye from travelling to the window. The colonel's followed it.

"Show the lady in! Hang it, don't stand there, staring! Halt! I'll go myself!"

A moment later sentries halted on post, and subs. crossing the parade stared at the novel sight of the commandant dismounting a black-habited and veiled Di Vernon with all the grace of his brevet days.

"Thank you, Colonel, but I will not sit," Madge Clayton said in his office. "I know my visit is unconventional: I shall make it brief. We are absolutely alone? Then I will speak frankly and in sacred confidence. I am an old soldier's daughter;

I trust an old soldier's honor. No—please do not interrupt! My task is painful enough. Let me do it in my own way—whatever you may think of me then. Five years ago a lieutenant of your regiment was disgraced in the eyes of his comrades and sought a transfer because of a false suspicion. What those unjust men believed cowardice was really highest courage. He bore insult, endured contumely, only to protect the name of the woman he loved and that of her dissipated boy brother!" The haughty features were crimson now, the proud lips trembling, but the black eyes fixed on his and brimmed with unshed tears, had no shame in them. "I was the girl who asked that pledge; the man who gave it——"

"Marsfield!" he broke in. "He is a hero, Miss Clayton! But, by Jove, his latest record pales before his constancy under worse fire!"

"You know his plight, sir. By this time he may be——" Her voice broke; the tight habit rose and fell with bravely repressed sobs, but she conquered them and went on: "He may——die, with the stigma of his old mess upon him. Oh, Colonel, manage in some way to let him know that his old comrades recognize their error! That cannot undo the great wrong; it may soothe the pillow of——death!"

Overtaxed nerves yielded for one moment. The girl's voice faltered; great tears overflowed the long lashes and rolled down her cheeks. Next moment she was all Clayton once more, erect and haughty, her voice proud and commandful.

"I may seem unmaidenly, Colonel, but you must pardon my intrusion for its cause—the opportunity for brave men to correct their wrong-doing. I need no pledge that none shall know of my visit. You are a soldier—I am a soldier's daughter."

"And a worthy one, indeed!" the veteran cried warmly. "Leave it to me, Miss Clayton! No one shall dream why, but me, miss!"

With deference, he bent his tall head over her hand; his snow-white mustache just brushing it. Then, not releasing it, he led her across the low porch and held out his other hand to lift her into the saddle.

Three days later the bulletins grew hopeful—cheery. A crowd of curious society people blocked the window of the avenue jeweller as Madge and her cousin were assisted from their coupé by the glittering official of their household. He forced a way for them through the crowd. On its velvet bed lay a splendid sabre, its hilt and scabbard heavy with gold and bearing this inscription:

For worthiest hands of Brevet Captain Alfred Marsfield, U. S. Cavalry, as a token of esteem from the field, staff and company officers of his old regiment, the 4th Artillery.

All the Clayton in the girl was needed to keep back the cry of joy that bounded from her heart, just halting at the portal of her lips. With flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, with little gloves pressed together to the danger of their seams, she heard the official adding: "A spontaneous offering, the Colonel tells me. The compliment was read in orders at dress parade to-day and went by telegraph to Leavenworth. Marsfield leaves there for Washington on sick furlough to-morrow."

And when he came, by slow and easy stages, using water routes where possible, society had a fresh sensation. Cards, invitations and notes of query overflowed the young soldier's card-basket; dainty flowers, arranged by dainty hands and tagged with dainty cards, made a very conservatory of his rooms, until the gruff old surgeon grumbled:

"Hang it! The red savages couldn't kill him with bullets: the white ones are trying to do it with kindness."

The glittering official waived position, calling early in person. And the little card he handed the pale young fellow with bandaged foot, and right arm in a sling, rushed half the blood from his heart to his face at the first glance. Yet it was very conventional:

"As an old acquaintance of mine, my cousin hopes to have Mr. Marsfield promise us his first evening out. M. C."

The old surgeon was lenient. The glittering official was influential—"a quiet tea could do the boy no harm." It was fixed for next day, to be quite *sans façon*, a mere family tea. So early did the invalid arrive that the lady of the house was not down.

In the library her cousin sat quietly reading, a purple ribbon at her neck for the first time since the night she left her father's grave. She scarcely noted the servant's passage through the hall, the opening door. But the hesitant limp upon the tufted carpet brought her erect, pale and with parted lips.

"You were so good," he said slowly. It might be the effort to walk which caused his quick breathing—"I had your card—you got my thanks—I——"

She looked upon him with a great pity, a great tenderness, a great yearning in her face. These brushed the commonplace of speech aside, unheeded.

"I never knew," she said in a voice low, but clear. "Only the news of your danger told me the rest. How you suffered for——your promise!" Her hands went together, half in the intensity of her feeling, half in its repression. His eyes were full on hers, as on that evening long ago.

"You did not come to the bayou," he said gently.

"Oh, you did not know? Papa's death-stroke came that night."

"I did not know." His voice was lower, tenderer. "But I did know that but for grave reason you had kept your pledge."

"As you kept yours! Oh, I know all! How I honor you!"

"I did not ask *that* at the bayou," he said very low.

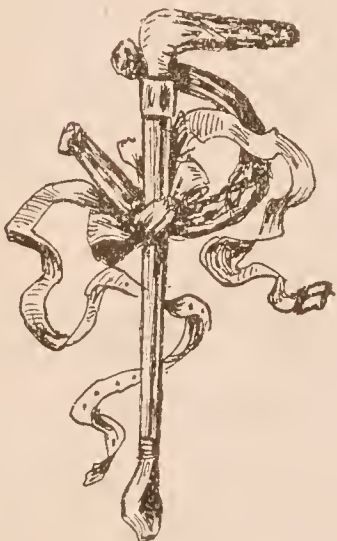
"I did not——promise that, there." Her eyes were hidden, but no flush came to her cheek.

"I have waited, Madge."

"But not alone!" Her voice would have been audible to no other ears. "I, too, can say——"

"What you said by the bayou?"

As in the Southern sunset, both her hands went out to him. His free one met them in tender clasp. Once more, as in that sunset, the regal head rested upon his shoulder, and the light not upon sea or land crept back to her eyes as she caught the whisper: "This makes up for all, my loved one—for doubts, for waiting and for wounds. Time has rolled back—we are again at the bayou!"



SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

Endless vistas of novelties open before the bewildered gaze of holiday shoppers. The vast display that burdens the shops is calculated to captivate both the practical and the aesthetic sense—in fact, to appeal to all sort and conditions, for the spirit of giving is all-pervading. The average income is hardly commensurate with the impulse of generosity, yet if the sum available be carefully expended, there will be chance to gladden many hearts by

the bestowal of well-chosen though inexpensive gifts. In selecting from the thousand-and-one objects of usefulness or ornament choice should be made always with reference to the recipient's tastes and wishes, so far as they are known. An elaborate gift

would be unsuitable for your schoolmate whose home is humbler than your own and who enjoys less of this world's goods than you do. It is true, its beauty might delight her, but its costliness would embarrass her for obvious reasons. The purely utilitarian gift does not always prove welcome to the woman with rococo sensibilities any more than the simply decorative article would be to her whose preferences are solely for the practical. A nice discrimination in the choice of presents betokens a personal consideration which enhances their value be they ever so trifling.

Perhaps you have for friend a woman whose creative genius is quite equal to her refined tastes. She has just established a home of her own, a veritable dovecote. With Oriental prints and a pile of pillows she has arranged a cosy corner, suggestive of an Eastern bower. Necessary to its completion is a lamp for which she has long sighed, wishing she had Aladdin's lamp that she might use it to secure one of her own. There is a bent-iron lamp of Moorish pattern which has been haunting you with

its graceful workmanship and red globe ever since you saw it swinging among more costly though less attractive neighbors in one of the shops. This is your first purchase.

Another friend has ever so many "rings and things," which she consigns to a plebeian cardboard box. These pretty trinkets deserve a more fitting resting place, and will glisten ever so much more brightly upon the bed of lilac satin which lines a jewel-box covered with Dresden silk. Inside the box are compartments for holding various jewels, and a strap of silk adjusted diagonally across the inside of the lid and provided with minute loops of silk will hold the stick-pins.

A similarly shaped box covered with tan Suède, decorated with a design in burnt work and lined with brown satin, elamors also for your notice. Why not buy it for another friend whose leather jewel-case is shabby and who would welcome this as much for its artistic beauty as for its usefulness?

Since linen collars and cuffs have come to swell the laundry list, a slate for keeping account of them, and of other *lingerie* will be appreciated by any one whose laundry work is done away from home. The slate has a frame of Delft-blue linen and the glass covering the printed list is sanded as in drawing slates. A satin suspension ribbon tied in a bow at the top sustains the slate.

A brother who is at college is as proud as a girl of the dainty appointments in his room. A certain wall-pocket which you have seen in an exhibit of fancy-work will be sure to suit his taste. It is covered with unbleached linen and has a fanciful outline. In each corner of the pocket and on the upper corners of the back are painted red-and-gold rococo designs and on the pocket is a spray of painted apple blossoms true to Nature. The suspension ribbon of cream satin bears also a painted floral design. This will afford a convenient receptacle for magazines, newspapers and the like.

Then there is a scrap-basket which will prove an appropriate gift for either man or woman. Its shape suggests an inverted pyramid and is made in cardboard covered smoothly with old-rose linen, with a lid to conceal its contents. Upon the lid are painted wild roses, and heavy cotton cord in a mixture of rose, white and green edges the lid and top and hangs, chain fashion, over each side. You may have such a basket, or rather box, either in Delft-blue or apple-green, if the first described is not in harmony with the room for which it is destined.

What gift would appeal more to sister's taste than an Empire fan, a dainty white affair of bolting cloth decorated with a painted design and minute silver spangles that look like a tracery of brilliants? The sticks are of carved wood or ivory. What a charming accompaniment this will prove to the white chiffon gown she expects to don at her first party on New Year's Eve!

You cannot pass by the Japanese dinner gong—the admiration of every artistic soul. It is composed of a series of metal bells, inverted cups in graduated sizes strung on a tassel-tipped cord. The bells are decorated with Japanese devices in lacquer and are to be struck with a chamois-covered stick, producing a sound muffled but sweet.

It is no longer impossible to choose wisely a gift for a man. If you know his tastes in literature, a book is always acceptable—as books are, in fact, to almost everybody. A picture also may please him. Just now there is a fancy for old English prints of sporting subjects which often hit the masculine fancy. There are single pictures and also sets, in which are shown various stages of a hunt, a horse race or some other sport. These look best in narrow, dull-finished oak frames. Pictures of this sort are less expensive than one might suppose.

Speaking of pictures, appropriate to a girl's boudoir or bedroom are French fac-similes of water colors in white enamelled frames touched with gold.

A present for a father who smokes is a cut-glass cigar jar with a silver cover. It will look well in his office or on his library table, and will have the redeeming quality in his eyes of not being utterly useless.

Desk furniture for the literary friend or relative is sure of a welcome. It may take the shape of a set composed of an ink-stand fixed at the end of a horn, a paper knife with a horn handle, a candle-stick formed of a horn and a blotter with a horn handle.

Then there are silver corkscrews with horn handles and silver-topped corks for bottles. In black steel, or gun-metal, as it is also called, appear a host of little trinkets, such as cigar cutters, and charms for watch chains, and the dozen-and-one *bijoux* which dangle châtelaine fashion from women's belts, each article pending from a chain of greater or less length, that in

turn is supported by a single chain hung from the belt. Tablets, pencil, vinaigrette, watch, powder-box, *bonbonnière*, and, perhaps, a tiny mirror may be among the jingling trifles thus suspended.

Silver châtelaines are equally favored, and one may keep adding articles to the collection, which seems never complete.

From a fad the coin purse seems to have become a necessity. You may felicitously anticipate your dearest friend's wish for one of these useful receptacles for small change which cannot be conveniently carried in a pocket-book. Some of these purses have metal disc tops set with large stones—amethysts or topazes—or painted miniatures, but your choice is one with a "gate-top," and a small silver lid, the purse itself being made of tiny interlinked rings of silver. It is fashionable to suspend the purse by a very long silver rope-chain worn about the neck.

The old-fashioned tall celery glass has, perhaps, received its death-blow at the hands of a careless servant. You are not sorry, but mother, who is careful of her tableware, deeply regrets the loss until you make it good by a cut-glass celery-boat, a newer and more practical receptacle than the one it replaces.

Among one's friends there are always some whose pocket-books are worn and shabby, and to carry a shabby pocket-book indicates a disregard for the niceties of dress. Monkey, alligator, lizard, morocco and seal leather combination card-cases and pocket-books are shown in a great variety of shapes, with gilt or silver mounting in various designs. A favorite cousin has a tiny watch which would fit into the opening made in some pocket-books especially for this use.

All sorts of silver-topped cut-glass boxes and vessels are now shown for the toilet-table. Among the collection are puff-boxes, lavender-salts bottles, salve boxes, hair-pin boxes—which look very like jars—cologne bottles and vaseline jars. The silver top of one vaseline jar has a *fleur-de-lis* projection by which it may be raised. A glass atomizer of graceful shape with a silver top will delight any friend who does not already count such an article among her possessions.

The hearts of one's bicycle friends—and who has not a score of them in these days?—may be gladdened by various silver articles made expressly for the use of cyclists—tags for the tool bag, bicycle tags, silver-mounted grips made to fit any wheel, silver-mounted cyclometers, name plates, silver-mounted bells, oil-cans, leather dasher cases with open-face watches, and trousers guards.

The list of silver novelties is, as usual, very large. Dainty little silver tea bells have appeared, graceful of shape and musical of tone. Silver cheese-scoops are as useful as they are ornamental. Paper-knives with long, tapering blades of silver or nickel and silver *repoussé* or red, green or blue enamel handles are rather newer than pearl-bladed knives, and, of course, just as useful. A dainty gift for some one would be a celluloid tablet mounted in silver with a shield-shaped silver name-plate in the center. The memorandum slips may be replaced at any time, a patent catch at the back of the cover holding them in place. It would be impossible in a limited space to enumerate all the articles made in silver for the dining-table, the library or office desk, the dressing-case, the toilet table and the sewing-box.

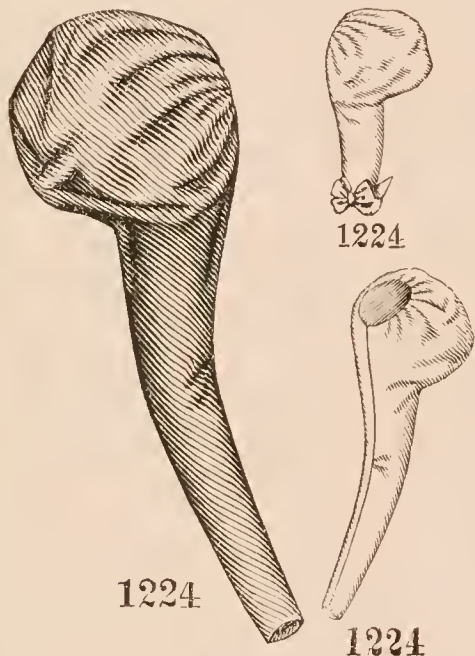
Silver toy furniture and tea-services are a new fashion. Articles of this sort are displayed in cabinets and upon *bijou* tables and make charming gifts for children. The custom of presenting children with silver toys originated in Holland, is followed in England and bids fair to become established with us. The children of a family are given these toys, which are handed down from generation to generation as heirlooms.

But there are less expensive toys for little people in whom the destructive tendency is strong. The budding zoölogist will cry out with delight over animals that have all but the breath of life, for they move their heads, work, crawl, jump and utter sounds. Some of them are covered with the actual hides of the animals they represent. Mechanical toys are an unfailing source of joy to boys, who always "like to see the wheels go round." Then the wagons! The fire patrol, the provision wagon laden with important-looking bags, the coal wagons and what-not make travel brisk in toyland. There are stores, too, stocked with dry goods, groceries, hardware and with everything else salable. Dolls never cease to interest girls, and every sort of doll imaginable is shown in the toy shops—courtly dames of the last century in powder and patches, haughty *fin de siècle* young lady dolls with sweeping trains, sweet-faced, shy-looking maidens, mamas, nurses, school-girl dolls, infant dolls and every other kind to please exacting young mistresses. Gentlemen and boy dolls are as prominently shown as lady and girl dolls. Doll houses are, of course, as numerous in kind as the dolls themselves, and kitchens, equipped like mama's, are perfect wonders.

NOVELTIES IN SLEEVES, COLLARETTES, GIRDLES, ETC.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, PLAITED AT THE ELBOW AND FORMING A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH.)

No. 1224.—This sleeve, while less fancifully devised than many of the fashionable sleeves, is of correct outlines. It is shown made of wool goods and has only one seam, which comes at the inside of the arm. The sleeve is mounted on a coat-shaped lining and the fulness at the top is collected in gathers and flares in a short puff below which it is smooth, two downward-turning plaits in the under edge of the seam at the bend of the elbow giving a comfortable adjustment at this point. A band of ribbon bowed at the outside of the arm is a pretty trimming for the elbow-length sleeve for which



LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, PLAITED AT THE ELBOW AND FORMING A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH.)

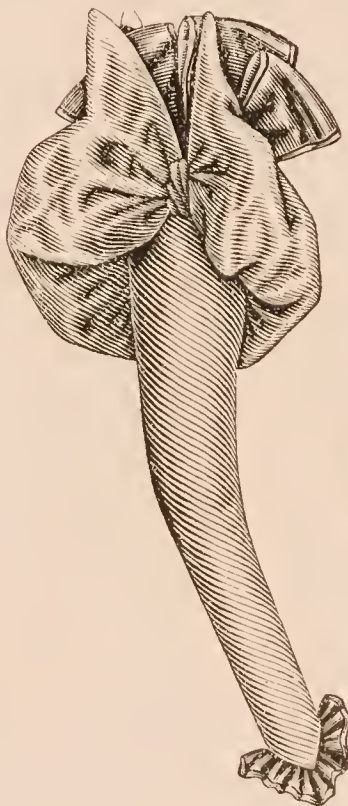
provision is made by the pattern.

The simple shaping of this sleeve commends it for velvet and other heavy materials. Light-weight goods are quite as appropriate and lace and ribbon are stylish trimmings.

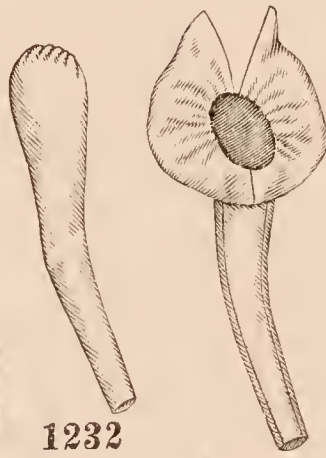
We have pattern No. 1224 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of full length sleeves will need two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty inches wide. A pair of elbow sleeves requires two yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty or 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' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, WITH BUTTERFLY PUFF. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN POINTS AT THE WRIST.)

No. 1232.—This sleeve is quite fanciful and is made of a silk-and-wool mixture and decorated with ribbon. It is shaped by an inside and outside seam and fits the arm closely from the wrist to the top, where a butterfly puff is arranged. The puff is gathered at the top and bottom and also through the center and is formed at the top in two bournouses that are wired to give the outstanding wing-like effect. A soft twist of ribbon covers the shirring at the center of the puff and is stylishly bowed at the top, the bournouses resting against the bow in an effective



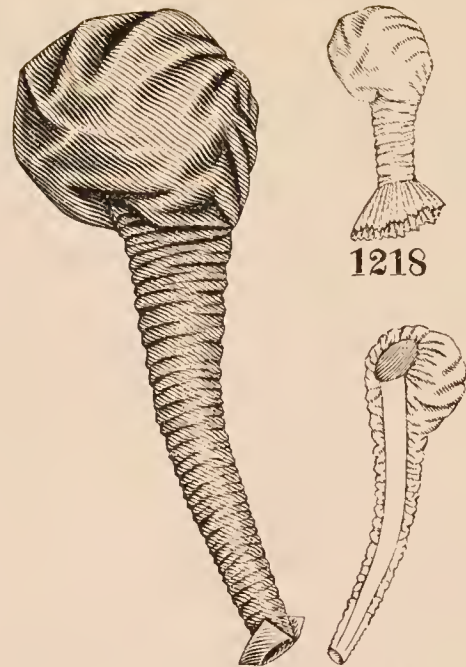
LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, WITH BUTTERFLY PUFF. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN POINTS AT THE WRIST.)



1232

1232

wrist to produce a mousquetaire effect, while gathers at the upper edge cause the fulness to stand out in a short puff at the top. The sleeve when made in full length may be reversed at the lower edge to form a cuff that is deepened toward the ends, which flare in points at the inside of the arm, or it may be cut off above the cuff and finished plainly. When made in elbow length it is finished with a gathered frill.



1218

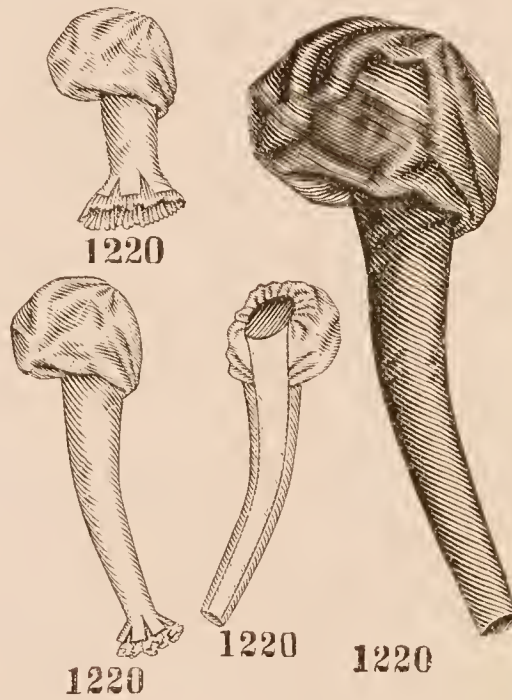
1218

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LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, WITH THE UPPER PORTION IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE AND FORMING A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRIST OR REVERSED TO FORM A CUFF, OR TO BE MADE IN ELBOW LENGTH AND FINISHED WITH A FRILL.)

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, WITH THE UPPER PORTION IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE AND FORMING A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRIST OR REVERSED TO FORM A CUFF, OR TO BE MADE IN ELBOW LENGTH AND FINISHED WITH A FRILL.)

No. 1218.—This sleeve admits of a variety of effects and is pictured made of silk. It has a coat-shaped lining and consists of a plain under portion and an upper portion that is gathered at its side edges nearly to the



1220

1220

1220

1220

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, PLAITED TO FORM A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH OR IN ELBOW LENGTH, AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN TABS AT THE BOTTOM.)

When made in elbow length it is finished with a gathered frill.

The shape, while unpronounced, combines stylish features and will gratify conservative taste. It may be developed in any seasonable dress material or in tissues over silk.

We have pattern No. 1218 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of

wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT ONE, TWO OR THREE PLAIN OR DRAPED RUFFLE CAPS.)

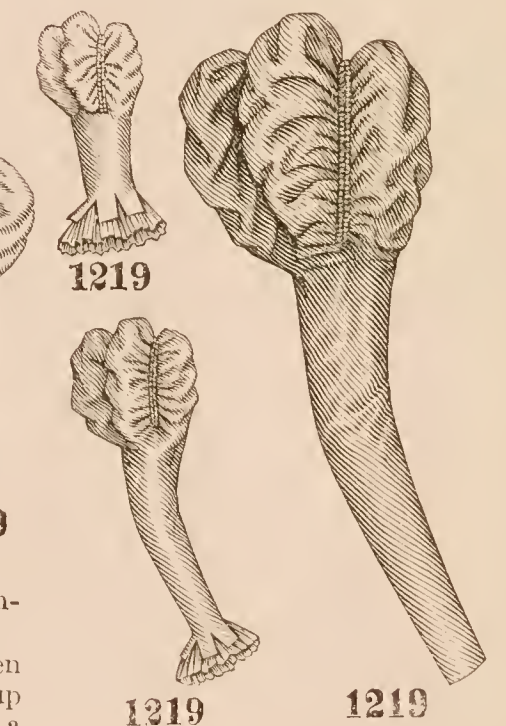
No. 1238.—This sleeve is pictured developed in silk and may be made up with or without the caps. It fits the arm quite closely and is shaped by an inside and outside seam and has but slight gathered fulness at the top. The ruffle caps are a dressy feature; they are of graduated depth and are gathered at the top across the upper side of the arm and may be draped at the center by a shirring tacked under a ribbon bow secured with a fancy buckle, or they may be plain, the engravings showing both effects. One, two or three caps may be used, as desired.

Silk, cloth and most of the fashionable dress goods may appropriately be made up in this style.

We have pattern No. 1238 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves with three caps for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, calls for three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty inches wide. A pair of sleeves without caps will require a yard and a half twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six, forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE SMOOTH OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE FASHION AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRIST.)

No. 1233.—Soft novelty goods were chosen for this graceful sleeve; it has a coat-shaped lining on which at the top is disposed a double mushroom puff that is gathered at its upper and lower edges and at the center. Below the puff the lin-



LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, SHIRRED TO FORM UPRIGHT PUFFS AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN TABS AT THE BOTTOM.)

ing is covered with a mousquetaire section that is disposed in cross folds and wrinkles by gathers along its side edges, which pass into the inside seam of the lining. The sleeve may be plain below the puffs, as shown in the illustrations. The lower edge may be finished plainly or in a Venetian point on the upper side, a frill of lace forming a pretty trimming for the latter style.

All soft goods, both silken and woollen, will make up well in this sleeve, and a lace trimming at the wrist is a fancy that is fully deserving of its popularity.

We have pattern No. 1233 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen 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



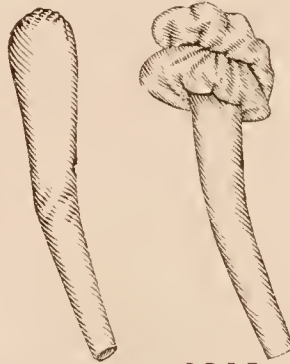
1238 1238
LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT ONE, TWO OR THREE PLAIN OR DRAPED RUFFLE CAPS.)

1238



1233

MOUSQUETAIRE FASHION AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRIST.)



1233

1233

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE SMOOTH OR IN

full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require three yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths either forty-four or fifty inches wide. A pair of elbow sleeves will need two yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the frills. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, PLAITED TO FORM A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN ELBOW LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN TABS AT THE BOTTOM.)

No. 1220.—French serge is pictured in this sleeve, which is shaped by an inside and an outside seam to fit the arm closely from the wrist nearly to the top, where three downward-turning plaits in each side edge of the upper portion and gathers at the top form the sleeve in a short, flaring puff. The sleeve may reach to the wrist or only to the elbow, as preferred, and the lower edge, in either case, may be plain or slashed to form tabs. A coat-shaped lining supports the sleeve, and a knife-plaiting of silk is arranged beneath the tabs, giving a dainty finish.

The effect now approved in sleeves is uniquely produced in this shape, which is suitable for all sorts of dress goods in vogue. A lace trimming is pretty on the plain sleeve, as well as on the one having tabs, but the finish may be perfectly plain, if so preferred.

We have pattern No. 1220 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will need two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide. A pair of elbow sleeves requires two yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half either thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches

in mousquetaire fashion below the puffs requires three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. A pair of sleeves smooth below the puffs needs three yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, SHIRRED TO FORM UPRIGHT PUFFS AT THE TOP.

(TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN TABS AT THE BOTTOM.)

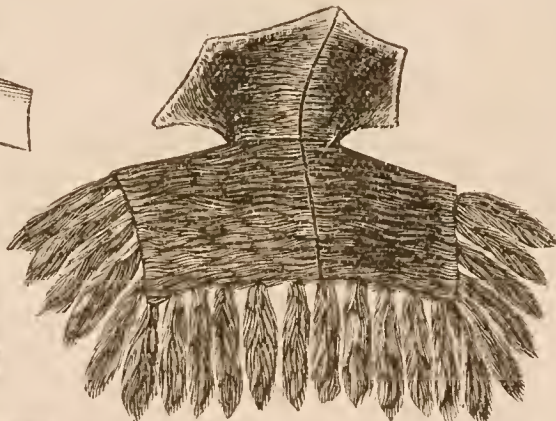
No. 1219.—This sleeve is very fanciful and conforms perfectly to the demands of Fashion in regard to size. French poplin is pictured in the sleeve, which has only an inside seam, and is formed in three short upright puffs at the top by a row of gathers along the upper part of one edge of the seam and by two double rows of tuck-shirrings. The tuck-shirrings are tacked to the coat-shaped lining, to which the sleeve clings closely below the puffs. The sleeve may end at the elbow or be in full length, and it may be plain at the lower edges or shaped in square tabs, as preferred. A knife-plaiting of silk is arranged beneath the tabs, with dainty effect.

The sleeve presents a novel appearance and is at the same time unusually attractive. Either silken or woollen materials in plain or fancy weaves are appropriate for the style, and the addition of lace at the lower edge is a dainty fancy that finds favor.

We have pattern No. 1219 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair



1226



1226



1226

1226

LADIES' VICTORINE, PELERINE OR COLLARETTE WITH TABS.

five-eighths either thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

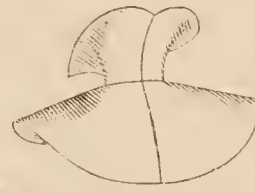
LADIES' VICTORINE, PELERINE OR COLLARETTE WITH TABS.

No. 1227.—This victorine, also known as the pelerine or collarette with tabs, is

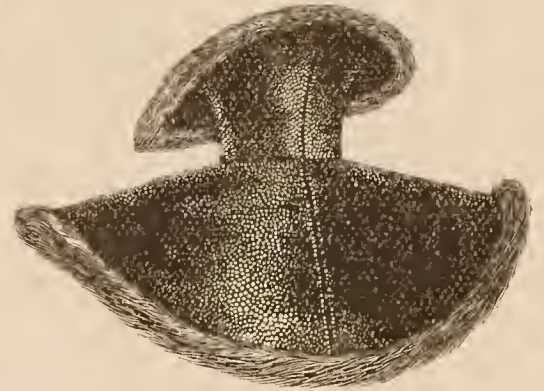
pictured made of velvet and decorated with narrow bands of fur. It may be worn in conjunction with a coat or wrap during



1227



1227



1227

LADIES' VICTORINE, PELERINE OR COLLARETTE WITH TABS.

the Winter season, and during the intermediate seasons may be assumed without an additional wrap. It lies smoothly at the back, where it extends to round collar depth and springs out well over the shoulders.

In front it is shaped fancifully at the bust, and is extended to form long tabs that reach nearly to the knee and are pointed at the lower end of the closing, which is made at the center. The collar rises high about the neck and rolls slightly at the back and deeply in front: it is made with a seam at the center and may be fancifully shaped at the back if desired, as shown in the small engraving.

Fur, velvet and silk will be made up in this style and the decoration will consist of fur, bands of jetted or spangled passementerie or plaited ribbon. On victorines of velvet a covering of fur on the collar is an improving addition.

We have pattern No. 1227 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the garment in the medium size, requires two yards and a half of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' VICTORINE, PELERINE OR COLLARETTE WITH TABS.

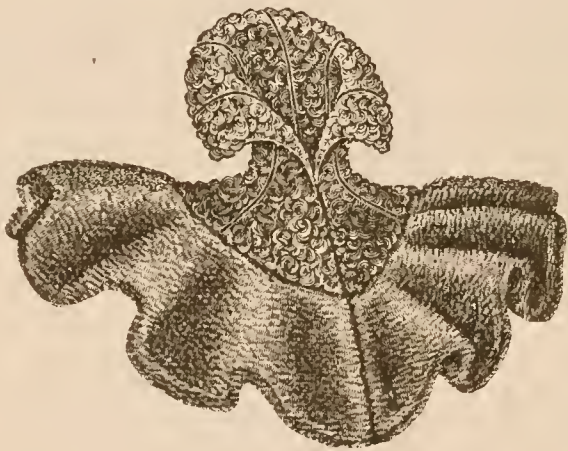
No. 1226.—This novelty in collarettes is known as a victorine, pelerine or collarette with tabs: it has protectiveness as well as grace of outline to commend it. The collarette is represented made of mink and has a seam at the center of the back, where it falls with the effect of a broad, square collar. In front it is extended at the center to form stylish tabs that widen toward their ends, which are shaped to form a point at the center. The collarette is closed to a convenient depth, and the neck is completed by a high collar that is rolled becomingly: it is made with a center seam and is pointed at the outer edge. Mink tails decorate the collarette attractively.

These adjuncts of the outdoor toilette may be worn over plainly-made coats or jackets or, on sufficiently warm days, used alone. They are made of all fashionable furs and of plain or brocaded velvet trimmed with fur, bindings or jetted, beaded or spangled bands.

We have pattern No. 1226 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the garment will require two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' COLLARETTE, CONSISTING OF A SECTIONAL YOKE-COLLAR AND RIPPLE RUFFLE.

No. 1225.—Astrakhan was united with seal-plush in making this dressy collarette, which consists of a yoke that is extended to form a collar and a ripple ruffle. The yoke is in six sections and shapes a blunt point at the center of the lower edge both front and back, while the collar is rounding and is rolled quite deeply toward the ends. The yoke collar is closed in front and to its lower edge is joined a circular ripple ruffle that is made with a center seam and forms quite deep ripples all round. The collarette is lined with silk.



1225

LADIES' COLLARETTE, CONSISTING OF A SECTIONAL YOKE-COLLAR AND RIPPLE RUFFLE.

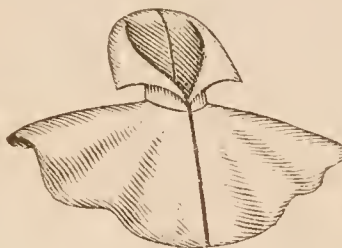
Collarettes hold a prominent place in the list of the season's outdoor adjuncts. In this one two varieties of fur, or velvet and fur or silk will unite handsomely.

We have pattern No. 1225 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the collarette requires three-eighths of a yard of Astrakhan and five-eighths of a yard of plush each fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

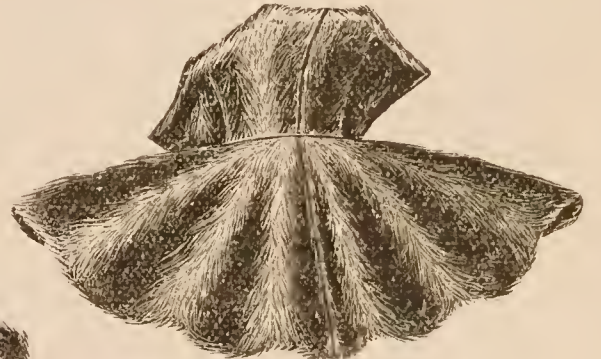
LADIES' RIPPLE COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.)

No. 1231.—Alaska sable is pictured in this collarette, which consists of a cape that is of circular shaping with a center seam and ripples all round, and a high collar. The collar may be of the Marie Stuart type, having only a center seam and displaying a many-pointed outline and the characteristic flaring roll; or it may be of the high, round variety, also with a center seam, and reversed deeply toward its ends. The closing is made at the throat.

Chinchilla, seal, mink or any preferred fur may be made into a collarette like this, or velvet with a jet decoration may be selected.



1231



1231

LADIES' RIPPLE COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.)

Fur of any variety in vogue, velvet, silk or cloth will be made up in this style.

We have pattern No. 1234 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the cape-collar in the medium size, calls for two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty 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-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' MUFF, WITH CIRCULAR RIPPLE RUFFLE.

No. 1230.—This muff is shown made of black velvet, with a lining of olive-green satin, and gains its appearance of great size from the ruffle at each side. Its ends are seamed on the upper side, where it is narrowed by a plait at each side of the center. The lining is seamed and plaited like the outside, and the side edges are turned under and gathered to form frills. Included in the joining of the outside and lining at each side is a ruffle of circular shaping, the ends of the ruffle being seamed on the upper side. A mink head and three tails decorate the muff.

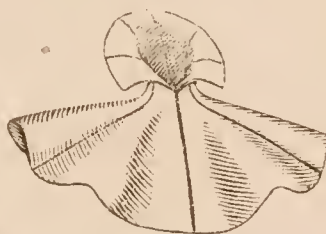
A band of beaver, chinchilla, moufflon or other fashionable fur at each end will be sufficient decoration on muffs of velvet in dark-green, brown or black.

Pattern No. 1230 is in one size only, and, to make a muff like it, needs a yard and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six or more inches wide, each with a yard and a half of satin twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

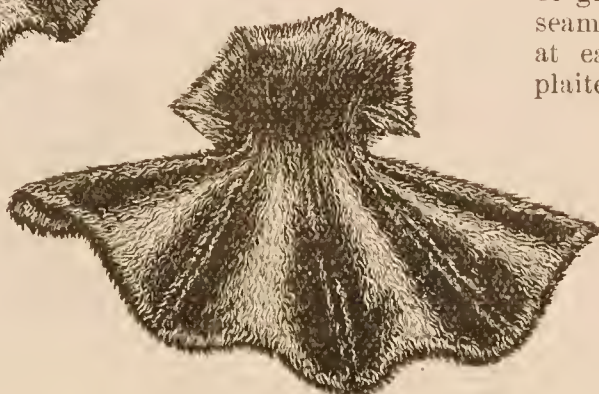


1234

LADIES' GORED CAPE-COLLAR, EXTENDED TO FORM A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.

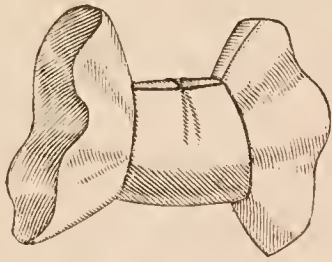


1234



1234

We have pattern No. 1231 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the collarette requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1230

LADIES' SECTIONAL COLLARS, HAVING THE SEAMS TERMINATED A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE TOP TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

No. 1221.—Two designs for stylish collars for outside garments are here shown, cloth being the material represented and the finish machine-stitching. One collar is in six sections that are joined in seams which are discontinued some distance from the top to give the slashed effect now popular. The collar is shaped to fit the neck snugly and is rolled over slightly at the back and more deeply at the ends, which are closed at the throat.

The other collar consists of four sections, those at the front being only of high-standing-collar depth at the throat, where the ends close. The seams joining the sections are terminated a short distance from the upper edge to give a slashed effect and the collar is rolled to produce an effect similar to that seen in the collar comprising six sections.

All coating materials, whether plain or fancy or of rough or smooth texture, are suitable for these collars, which may be decorated with braid or narrow fur bindings.

We have pattern No. 1221 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of collar requires five-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, or half a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GIRDLES, CLOSED AT THE BACK. (ONE STRAIGHT AT THE FRONT AND POINTED AT THE BACK AND THE OTHER POINTED BOTH FRONT AND BACK.)

No. 1229.—These two stylish girdles are illustrated made of satin. The girdle straight at the front is turned under and shirred to form frills at the ends, which are closed at the back, where the upper edge is deeply pointed. The girdle is quite shallow across the front, being narrowed by three upturning plaits laid at the center.

The other girdle is in two sections that are each formed in three upturning folds at the center, and turned under at the ends and shirred to form frills. The sections are tacked together along the shirrings at the front ends, which are pointed both top and bottom, while at the back, where the girdle is closed, only the upper edge is pointed, the lower outline being rounded.

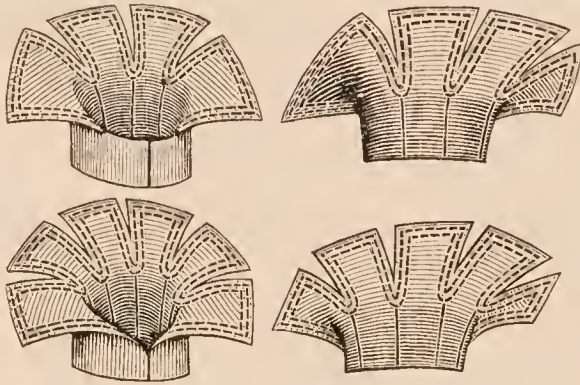
Girdles are enjoying high favor and there is great diversity in the designs for them; deep and shallow ones are alike popular, only the figure being considered in choosing between them. Velvet and silk are the usual fabrics employed.

We have pattern No. 1229 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the girdle straight at the front and pointed at the back will require seven-eighths of a yard twenty, thirty or more inches wide. The girdle pointed both front and back calls for a yard and a fourth twenty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1230

LADIES' MUFF, WITH CIRCULAR RIPPLE RUFFLE.



1221

LADIES' SECTIONAL COLLARS, HAVING THE SEAMS TERMINATED A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE TOP TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

LADIES' DEEP ROUND AND POINTED PLAITED GIRDLES, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE, PERFORATED FOR SHALLOW GIRDLES. (WITH FITTED LINING.)

No. 1228.—The deep pointed girdle is again shown at figure No. 98 W in this magazine.

Black satin was here used for making the girdles, which may be deep or shallow, as desired, and are laid in upturning plaits all round. One girdle is mounted on a lining fitted by a center-front, side-fronts, center-backs and under-arm and side-back gores and shows a rounding outline both top and bottom. The girdle has a seam at the right side and is closed at the left side.

The other girdle has a seam at the right side and at the center of the front and back, where its upper edge defines a sharp point. It is closed at the left side, and its lining is fitted by center-front and center-back seams and side-front, under-arm and side-back gores.

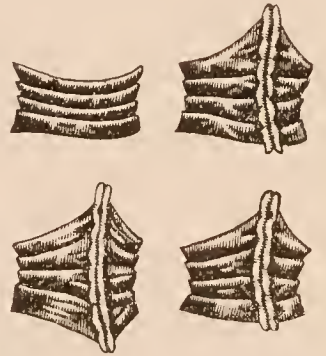
Glacé taffeta makes very dressy girdles and velvet and satin are also suitable for them.

We have pattern No. 1228 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure. To make the deep round girdle for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and an eighth of material twenty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. The shallow round girdle calls for seven-eighths of a yard twenty inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. The deep pointed girdle requires a yard and three-eighths twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. The shallow pointed girdle needs one yard twenty inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or half a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT ONE, TWO OR THREE PLAIN OR DRAPED RUFFLE CAPS.)

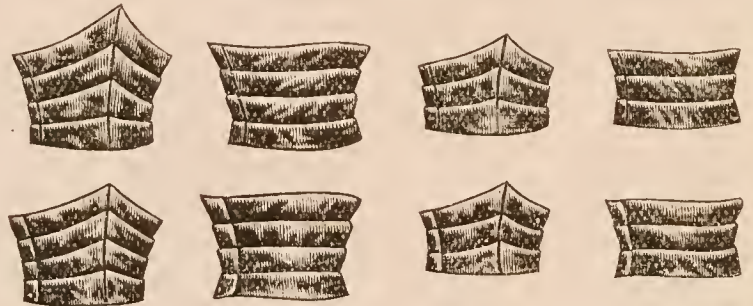
No. 1239.—This dressy style of sleeve, pictured made of zibeline, is shaped by an inside and outside seam and may be made with one, two or three ruffle caps, or without any of the caps. The caps, which are graduated in depth, are gathered at the top across the upper part of the arm; the ends are joined and the caps hang in pretty folds about the sleeve. The caps are gathered up at the center when a draped effect is desired and a ribbon bow ornamented with a buckle is tacked over the gathers. The plain and draped effects are shown in the engravings.

Silk and sheer materials suitable for party wear will be made up in this style, which is also



1229

LADIES' GIRDLES, CLOSED AT THE BACK. (ONE STRAIGHT AT THE FRONT AND POINTED AT THE BACK, AND THE OTHER POINTED BOTH FRONT AND BACK.)



1228

LADIES' DEEP ROUND AND POINTED PLAITED GIRDLES, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. PERFORATED FOR SHALLOW GIRDLES. (WITH FITTED LINING.)

appropriate for dress goods for semi-dress or ordinary occasions. We have pattern No. 1239 in eight sizes, from two to sixteen

years old. Of one fabric for a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves with three caps calls for two yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide; and a pair of sleeves without caps will need a yard and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or one yard thirty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six, forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE SMOOTH OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE FASHION AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRIST.)

No. 1236.—This novel style of sleeve is shown made of silk.

It may be made smooth or in mousquetaire fashion below the puff and may be finished plainly or in Venetian style at the wrist. The sleeve is in close-fitting coat shape

and the mousquetaire section is prettily wrinkled by gathers made along its side edges. Upon the upper part of the sleeve is arranged a double mushroom puff which is gathered at the top and bottom and along the center. A frill of lace edging completes the sleeve at the wrist.

For soft materials the mode is specially recommended, and silk, wool and cotton

goods are included in the list. Sleeves finished plainly at the wrists are sometimes encircled with spaced rows of insertion or some other band trimming, while a lace frill at the wrist is considered all-sufficient on the mousquetaire sleeve.

We have pattern No. 1236 in six sizes from six to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves in mousquetaire fashion below the puffs will need three yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. A pair of sleeves smooth below the puffs will require two yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty inches wide, or a yard and



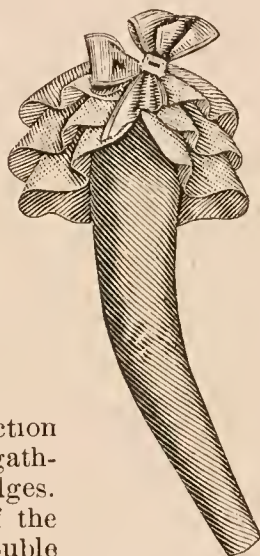
1236

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE SMOOTH OR IN MOUSQUETAIRE FASHION AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRIST.)

five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1239



1239



1239

MISSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT ONE, TWO OR THREE PLAIN OR DRAPED RUFFLE-CAPS.)



1236



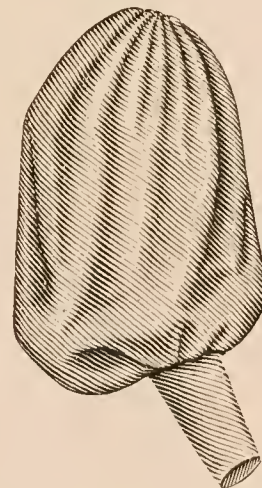
1236

MISSES' AND GIRLS' PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN ELBOW OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH OR IN FULL LENGTH.)

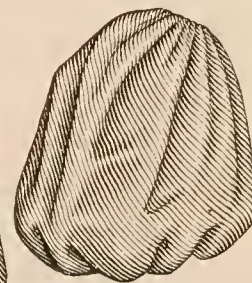
No. 1237.—This puff dress-sleeve is graceful and popular and is shown made of camel's-hair. It is shaped by an inside and outside seam and the puff is gathered at the top and bottom. The sleeve may extend to the wrist or to the elbow or be made in three-quarter length, as preferred.

The mode is appropriate for silk, silk-and-wool or all-wool dress goods of fancy or plain weave and for many cotton fabrics.

We have pattern No. 1237 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1237



1237

MISSES' AND GIRLS' PUFF DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN ELBOW OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH OR IN FULL LENGTH.)



1237

MISSES' AND GIRLS' RIPPLE COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.)

No. 1235.—Fur is pictured in this stylish collarette, which



1235



1235



1235

MISSES' AND GIRLS' RIPPLE COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MARIE STUART COLLAR OR A HIGH ROUND COLLAR.)

at the back and deeply in front, as does the round collar; the ends of both collars flare slightly.

Fur, Astrakhan, velvet, silk and Winter dress goods will be made up like this independently or to match special suits.

We have pattern No. 1235 in four sizes, from four to sixteen years old. To make the collarette for a miss of twelve years, calls for a yard and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

may be made with a Marie Stuart or a high round collar. It is in circular style, with a seam at the center of the back, and ripples gracefully, the lower outline being rounded. The Marie Stuart collar is pointed at the outer edge and rolls slightly

OUR WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR FOR 1896-'97.—Of incalculable assistance to ladies preparing Christmas Gifts is this attractive eighty-page pamphlet in a handsomely illuminated cover. It illustrates a great variety of articles suitable for holiday presents which may be easily and inexpensively made at home from our patterns. It also contains a charming assortment of reading matter, much of it specially relating to the

holiday season, menus and suggestions for the Christmas dinner, original short stories, poems, pieces for recitation, conundrums, a calendar for 1897, etc. On receipt of 3d. or 5 cents in stamps, sent to us or to any of our agents, a copy will be forwarded. If the agent to whom you apply should not have any of the Souvenirs in stock, he will be pleased to order one for you.

THE JANUARY TEA-TABLE.

SHOPKEEPERS' GRATUITIES.

The helpfulness of the shopkeeper cannot but cause the woman whose patronage he seeks to reflect that she is much favored in her day and generation. In the boot and shoe shop she is importuned to allow the buttons lost from her boots to be replaced and to permit them to be cleaned and polished free of charge. At the glove counter gloves bought there will be repaired free of charge, providing they have been warranted; while the saleswoman at the ribbon counter will graciously tie the most bewitching of bows for the purchaser.

THE NEW RIBBON STOCK.

The popularity of the ribbon stock is undiminished, but a change is seen in the location of the bow. It is tied in front instead of at the back of the neck. A yard and three-quarters of two-inch ribbon is required for a full stock. The middle of the length is pinned in front, the ends are then brought to the back, crossed and again brought to the front, where the bow is tied. The addition of collars and cuffs to the *lingerie* is responsible for this new arrangement of the stock. The new linen collars have narrow turn-down bands meeting neither in front nor at the back—and are most becoming. With the ribbon stock the severity of the linen collar is modified. The old-time ruching of white is gradually returning to favor. Few gentlewomen but feel an added daintiness when they have immaculate *lingerie* about their throat, and linen collars and ruchings are receiving a gracious welcome.

RIBBONS.

Those who make our ribbons cannot complain that they have been little appreciated during the past season, for ribbon has been a most popular trimming and decoration. The pretty luncheon table has yards of ribbon for its decoration; ribbon adorns the bouquet that arrives with the sweetest of notes for the *fiancée*, and ribbon is tied in huge bows about the wreath or bunch of flowers that we lay beside the loved one who has bidden us a long good-night. At the florists' the most beautiful of ribbon is seen. If the wreath is half of white and half of pink or purple flowers, a huge bow of pink or purple ribbon is tied at one of the joinings. A gift of flowers is seldom quite perfect nowadays without a generous showing of ribbon to complete it. Some of the loveliest of sofa-cushions are made of lengths of ribbon overhanded together. One side of the cushion is made plain, while the other is covered by the ribbon.

SOFA-CUSHIONS.

Sofa-cushions are a delight and there can scarcely be too many of them. A sofa-cushion to perform its perfect mission should be practical and useful. A cushion so costly and elegant that to touch it savors of sacrilege, may answer as a decoration, but lacks the real worth of that serviceable and comfortable cushion which fits into any and every corner of chair or couch. The cushion embroidered in gold thread may be beautiful to look at, but it is passed by for its more plebeian neighbor in plain pongee. The more serviceable the covering the more delightful is the cushion. The flat couch, the latest in these luxurious furnishings, is covered with pillows—pillows round, square, oblong and crescent—while the cosy window seats and easy chairs also have their share. A pretty freak of the girl tourist is what she pleases to call her mascot pillow; she carries it about in her travels and will rest her dainty head upon none other. It is usually small and made of white or écreu-colored silk, embroidered in the owner's own needlework, the design showing the lucky four-leaved clover. Still another fad is the autograph pillow. Friends of both sexes write their names with a blue pencil on strips of linen furnished them. These names are then embroidered in Delft-blue embroidery silk and the strips are joined by lace insertion, the plain Delft-blue undercovering of the pillow showing through. The pillow is finished by a frill and is filled with balsam, rose petals, sweet lavender, clover, hops or what-not—the trophies

of Summer rambles. For weary heads pillows filled with pine needles, hops or hemlock are soothing and sleep inviting. For her friend or brother at college Miss Fin-de-Siècle makes a cushion that may figure in the pillow fight without detriment to its good looks. It cannot be too gay to suit the young football enthusiast. An effective one lately seen was made of denim, with designs cut from cretonne, appliquéd with white linen. Another had turkey-red for the foundation.

SELF-POSSESSION.

There is something wrong about the woman whom a crowd irritates. Those who advise us how to shop cry out against the crowds on sales days, but she who has to count every penny knows that she saves much by braving these throngs of shoppers and that good nature and patience alone are necessary to comfort. When shopping, the well-bred woman is distinguished from her less gracious neighbor by her helpfulness, her courtesy and the absence of any trace of annoyance. It is, moreover, the well-bred woman who is calm in an emergency, from shopping to sudden death in the family. The nervous, excitable mother drops on her knees in prayer when her child is in convulsions, or adds to the general commotion by an attack of hysterics, leaving others to minister to her baby. Such women are helpless when most needed, are irritable over trifles and are the very shoppers who elbow their neighbors and with a loud voice dispute with the clerks. Annie Laurie must have been well-bred, because "her voice was low and sweet." The loud-voiced, noisy woman is never a refined woman. In the cultured home voices are low and gentle, doors are closed quietly and the rattle of dishes or the clatter of heavy feet is never heard. An industrious but noisy maid is less desirable than a gentle, incompetent one in Mrs. Lofty's spacious abode. The standard of culture of a village community is evidenced by the noise or quietness with which it assembles for Sunday worship, the refined, gentle worshipper quietly entering, while one less well bred bangs the pew door, drops his cane and thus annoyingly proclaims his arrival. On days of joy quiet women rejoice none the less heartily than does Mrs. Peacock with her loud laugh, while when sorrow enters the home, who more potent than she who slips in and wisely sits by you in silence?

RENOVATING A SILK WAIST.

The silk waist cannot be said to be quite *passé* so long as the upper sleeves remain good. In mending a silk waist a clever dressmaker advises the use of the ravellings whenever possible, sewing from the under side, not turning over edges, but darning flat. Then carefully press. If a whalebone proclaims its position by a worn place in the silk, it is wise not to attempt to mend the silk at that point but to cut off the bone just below the worn spot. If the hooks and eyes cause the silk to wear, move them an inch up or down. What with the possibilities that lie in a plastron, an adjustment of lace, cuffs for frayed sleeves and careful mending, the rejuvenation of a silk waist may be quite marvellous.

FREEDOM IN CHAINS.

Woman is fond of chains—when worn of her own sweet will—not alone because of their dainty beauty, but, paradoxical as it sounds, because they signify to her a certain new sense of freedom. There is the thin chain with the purse at the end of it, the chain strung with pearls with the pretty lorgnette hanging from it, the chain more or less heavy to which her watch is attached, and outside of her natty jacket the chain that holds her muff. Freedom in chains? To be sure! With the watch more secure than it has been for years, there is freedom from anxiety as to its safety. With the purse always at hand yet not *in* hand, there is added freedom, and with the muff secure when shopping bent, no watchfulness is required to prevent its being left upon the first counter. These muff chains are often gay, the more expensive designs showing genuine rubies, emeralds and pearls. But a display of jewels on the street is not refined, so the refined woman chooses a chain of gold or silver.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

TATTING.—No. 50.

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.

TABLE SQUARE.

FIGURE No. 1.—This table square can be made larger, if desired, either by the use of 16 stars to form a square or by the use of 9 squares. Écru thread is usually preferred to white, as



FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE SQUARE.

the effect in decorating is considered softer and more artistic. Each square is composed of 9 stars joined by 4 quatre-foils.

To Make a Star.—Begin with the inner ring; make 1 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * till you have 12 p.; then close; tie thread, cutting closely. * Make 10 d. s., join to 1 p. of the ring, 10 d. s., close. Make 10 d. s., 1 p., 10 d. s., close. Repeat from *. This will give 12 rings attached to the 12 p. and 12 loose rings.

In making the second star two of the loose rings are to be attached to two of the outer rings of the first star. When the center star is surrounded by the four stars attached to it, four loose rings, to which the quatre-foils are attached, will be left. The quatre-foils are made of four rings, each consisting of 10 d. s., 1 p., 10 d. s., close. These squares are joined with strips of satin ribbon, the corners being filled with small stars, each made as follows: Center ring, 1 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p. Repeat from * till there are 12 p., close, tie thread and cut. Make 5 d. s., join to p. of center ring, 5 d. s., close. Make 4 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between each, then make 2 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., close. Make 5 d. s., join to second p. of center ring, 5 d. s., close. Make 4 d. s., join to last p. of outer ring. Repeat from *. In making the last of the outer rings join to first p. of the first outer ring.

For the Border.—Make first ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., * 3 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., close.

Second ring.—Make 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close.

Third ring.—4 d. s., join to last p. of first ring, 2 d. s., make 4 p. with 2 d. s. between, then 4 d. s. and close.

Fourth ring.—Make 5 d. s., join to p. of second ring, 5 d. s. and close.

Fifth ring.—4 d. s., join to last p. of third ring. Repeat from * in first ring.

In turning corners join second p. of fifth ring to fourth p. of third ring, and second p. of seventh ring to fourth p. of fifth ring. This will leave 1 p. for fifth ring, which forms the corners. Second row of border is like the first, only inverted, the second and fourth rings being joined to p. of second ring of first row of border.

To Turn the Corners.—Add two extra rings like third ring. The third row of the border is made with double thread. Fasten thread in first p. of second ring, make * 2 d. s. and 5 p. with 2 d. s. between, 2 d. s., join to third p. of second ring. Make 9 d. s., join to first p. of fourth ring. Repeat from *.

TATTED FERN-LEAF EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—*First row.*—This has a double row of small rings. First ring: 6 d. s., 5 p., draw up, turn; make 2nd ring like 1st, turn; make 3rd ring like 1st except join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, turn; make 4th ring, join to 2nd, turn; continue until as long as lace is to be, and then break thread.

Second row.—First wheel: Make center of 10 d. s. and 9 p. separated by 1 d. s.; make 9 rings around center. First ring: 6 d. s. and 5 p.; join ring to first p. of center; make 2nd ring like 1st, join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, join 3rd p. to 3rd p. of 1st ring in 1st row, finish ring, join to center. Make 3rd ring, join 3rd p. to 4th ring of 1st row; finish wheel with 6 more rings, joining last ring to 1st in the usual way. Fasten thread under wheel, leave half an inch of thread, make 2 wheels like 1st, except that you join 1st ring to 5th ring of 1st wheel; join 2nd

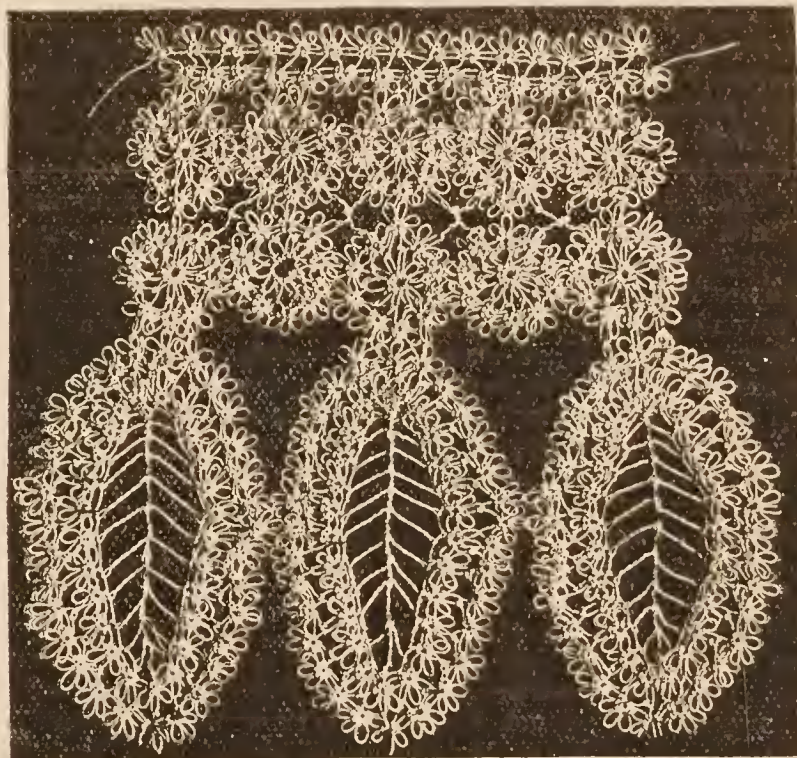


FIGURE NO. 2.—TATTED FERN-LEAF EDGING.

ring to 4th ring in 1st wheel, skip 1 ring in 1st row and join 2nd and 4th rings to next 2 rings on side of 1st row; finish

wheel like 1st, and continue making wheels, joining like 2nd wheel the length of lace; break thread and begin 3rd row, which is also composed of wheels; make center of 1st wheel with 11 d. s. and 10 p.; make 10 rings around center with 5 d. s. and 5 p.; join 1st ring to 6th ring in 1st wheel of 2nd row; finish wheel with 9 more rings around center, join last ring to 1st ring, fasten thread under wheel, and make 2nd wheel like 1st except join 1st and 2nd rings to 4th and 3rd rings of 1st ring; make 3rd ring, then join 4th ring to middle ring on side of 2nd wheel; finish wheel like 1st, fasten thread under and continue making wheels the length of lace; break thread.

Now make the fern leaves. First, make a row of 25 small rings, each with 6 d. s. and 5 p.; draw up 1st ring and tie knot under it; leave an eighth of an inch of thread, make 2nd ring, join to 1st, draw up and draw thread through under ring and tie knot; continue until 25 rings are made: join last ring to 1st; fasten thread tightly, break, and make 2nd round of small rings; join 1st and 2nd rings to 2nd and 4th p. of 1st ring in 1st round; then, 1 ring to each of the next 4 rings of 1st round; next join 2 rings to the 6th ring of 1st round and continue, joining one ring to each ring in 1st round except the 12th, 14th, 19th and 25th; join 2 rings to each of these; join last ring to 1st ring. Now take a piece of stiff letter paper, baste the circle

on the paper to form the leaf: then take needle and thread and tie thread tightly at end of leaf where the rings were joined; this is the upper end of leaf; then draw thread down tightly and tie in the knot of 13th ring in 1st round; then take thread and needle and twist the thread around the center thread for one-fourth of an inch, tie a knot, put the needle between 12th and 13th rings, draw thread through tightly, twist back to knot on center thread, tie another knot, put needle between 13th and 14th rings in 1st round and twist back to center and tie a knot, twist down center one-fourth of an inch, tie knot, put needle between next 2 rings on both sides and twist back; continue in same way the length of center thread; fasten thread tightly and break; join the 3 top rings of leaf to the 3 rings of side of 1st wheel; continue making leaves, and join them to each alternate wheel the length of the lace; then take needle and thread and make twisted cross threads with knot in center between each 4 wheels of 2nd and 3rd rows.

This lace can be made of fine linen thread: made of colored silk it forms beautiful lace for trimming dresses. The lace must be pressed on a damp cloth to bring out the beauty of the work. An insertion to match may be made of the leaves fastened together at their points instead of the sides and attached at each side to a row of wheels.

THE DIVISION OF THE INCOME.

To make both ends meet in one's earnings and expenditures is the honest but, unfortunately, the highest aim of many a rigidly conscientious person, heedless of a future beyond the present year. He does not take into account the advantage of drawing his outgo even a trifle inside his income and thereby realizing the gratification of watching a mickle become a muckle. To have settled up square with the world at the end of the year entirely satisfies this sort of person. Thus are all his yesterday's made respectable and he has no to-morrow in mind. If the thought of a time when he cannot acquire money ever comes to him, he comforts himself by saying, "Let the morrow take care of itself!" But in our practical times the morrow has an inconvenient habit of failing to do this with anything like regularity. If a man does not provide himself with the means to secure future necessities, of course somebody else must, or he suffers.

To be parsimonious is to lose one's self-respect and gain the contempt of others. To be lavish is to be indelicate in taste and to invite disaster when the rainy day comes. Hence an understanding should be reached as to the proper relationship between earning and spending. The percentage of what one receives annually which one has a moral right to spend cannot be exactly stated, but it may and should be approximated. A sweet reasonableness in economy bears more gratifying fruits than rigid saving. The spendthrift in America, as a rule, is found in the earning and not in the inheriting class. In England and in France the worker is usually the most sensible economist.

Much has lately been written about the incomes necessary to respectable living. These sums have been placed much higher than are received by four-fifths of the wage earners of America or seven-eighths of other countries. In a late issue of a popular magazine six thousand dollars was mentioned as the sum per annum necessary to maintain a family decently. I propose to deal with much smaller incomes, partly because larger ones have already been sufficiently discussed, and partly because a majority of the men and women who try to work out the problems inseparable from refined economic standards of existence receive only from one to three thousand dollars per annum. The largest proportion of these persons earn from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars a year.

In England, so it is stated, careful persons working on salary plan to pay but ten per cent. of their wages for rent. But the yearly cost of a house or an apartment in England, or anywhere in Europe, is very much less than the same area of shelter calls for in America. Especially are rentals high in New York City, though they do not quite justify the accusation of a Londoner that the wage earner in the American Metropolis pays out nine-tenths of his monthly earnings for the use of a house or rooms. Here it is that thoughtful, far-seeing heads of families pause and shift their economic tactics. Suppose a man earns fifteen

hundred dollars a year and is overtaken by marriage, a condition for which he had previously so faint a predisposition that he had made no provision for such an expensive contingency. His fellow in the compact may possess little else than adaptability and healthy mental and moral qualities. Between them they may have in hand enough money to furnish a little home in the simplest manner that comfort allows. Each must at once relinquish more or less of the personal indulgences in fine raiment and gratifications for the eye and ear hitherto deemed innocent. An individual cannot create a home. Two at least are needed to make the atmosphere social, sympathetic, genial, characteristic of "sweet home." To create this no conscious sacrifice need be made. At least, neither husband nor wife need feel conscious of having made a sacrifice or of having renounced anything that was dear to the hearts or a part of the separate life, so happy are they in building their nest, simple and modest though it may be.

Two persons with an assured annual income of fifteen hundred dollars are warranted in paying not more than three hundred dollars a year for house rent. More than that proportion, unless it be inevitable, is a wrong to their future. Only in the new upper parts of New York City can comfort and a wholesome atmosphere with self-respecting fellow citizens be found for that sum, but there it is still possible. The wages and food of a capable maid may be counted as three hundred dollars more. If the young wife has domestic skill and is properly proud of it, she will, as our fore-mothers did, work with her own hands and be thankful for her strength and craft, leaving only the roughest domestic work for a helper employed by the day whenever needed. Such assistance for two days each week ought not to cost more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year. Fuel, ice and lights bring the annual family outlay up to about five hundred dollars, all told, on this basis, or with a permanent servant, say seven hundred.

Mrs. Catherine Owen is the author of an invaluable little book called *Ten Dollars Enough: Keeping House well on Ten Dollars a Week. How it has been Done. How it can be done Again.* I have followed with exactness many of Mrs. Owen's directions and have been more than satisfied with them. The experiment was made to prove that even a pampered appetite can be made content on this sum, provided the cooking is skilfully done and the table is daintily laid and properly served. To parcel out a small income and keep each part within due limits, marketing must be undertaken with discretion and only such foods—of course, each the best of its kind—as are in season should be chosen. In advance of its season every product for the table is costly and of doubtful excellence. Our ancestors—and not our remote ones either—never ate fresh peas, cucumbers, strawberries, etc., in the Winter or early Spring. Why

should we? By disarranging the natural order of the season's products we lose the pleasure of their appearance. Mrs. Owen describes a young wife eager that her husband, who had been reared luxuriously, should forget at his own table that he had married a poor girl and had been cut off by his family. She succeeded, and it is told with minuteness how she did it. In her menus are mentioned luxuries habitually supplied that thrifty householders would not think of. For example: olives, oysters on the half shell, cooking in wine and many other costly non-essentials, the omission of which would reduce the ten dollars very materially. Mrs. Owen's heroine always selected meats, and vegetables, fruits and poultry, so wisely—as every wife may—that there was no wasteful excess and everything was excellent. Many a woman can, if she chooses, set a good table on less than ten dollars a week, and also supply her husband with an attractive luncheon daintily wrapped up in paraffine paper to be carried in a little leather bag such as is used for law papers.

For a man and his wife and a supervised maid who is willing to have her wages fixed to suit her lack of responsibility and experience, five hundred dollars a year should suffice for the maid's wages and the table supplies. With the expense of fuel and lights generously placed at another hundred, rent at three hundred, there are six hundred dollars left to be divided between incidentals, raiment and the bank.

Of course, with a permanent assistant no occasional helper should be required. With the latter and without the former there are possible additional savings, or additional expenditures for health, self-respect and the simple hospitalities that keep the heart warm and youthful. One hundred dollars a year can and must be put in the bank. When once the satisfaction is felt of knowing that a little hoard is growing to become "the shelter of a great rock" in time of need, many expenditures once considered essential will be transferred to the savings column, a sight of which will be more gratifying than seeing a spectacular play. Not that the mind should be starved or denied all such pleasures, but there is room for a wise choice among neutral gratifications. A bright book or the annual cost of a good magazine is less than is asked for two good seats at a theatre, is less devitalizing and is, besides, a permanent possession.

In purchasing raiment many men and women make the same mistake as in choosing prematurely early vegetables and fruits. Upon its first appearance a novelty in form or fabric costs very much more money than it will after the ultra-fashionable world has been served. The man or woman who is not rich learns how to wait.

By and by another little person may be added to the family. Its wardrobe should be as simple as is consistent with good fabrics and need by no means be costly if its mother loves her needle. Perhaps a hundred dollars annually will cover its expenses during the first three or four years, provided it possesses the vigor it should have with healthy parents and a mother who has learned that a child's illness is the crime of some one who feeds it unwisely, clothes it improperly, gives it too little fresh air or exposes it foolishly.

The man with an income of two thousand or twenty-five hundred dollars a year and children whose activities demand the sidewalk and constant supervision, should, if possible, choose a locality where well-mannered little people are likely to meet his own. He will find it worth while to add to his rent and cut down the cost of the family attire and the pleasures of the play or concert. His children's associations should be as good as he can possibly secure, no matter what personal sacrifice he makes that does not imperil his health or that of the children's mother. We have been taught that self-preservation is the first law of Nature and so it is. Economy is but another term for self-preservation, but there are mischievous varieties of economy. The most deadly economy is that which allows bad air and low company for children. Criminologists declare that there is no inherited tendency to wrong doing and thinking, but that children's promptings in this direction are due to the criminal impressions which their flexible, plastic consciences receive in an atmosphere of evil before they are seven years old. This statement is apparently a digression, but it is meant as an

argument in favor of dividing one's income so that children shall early avoid bad associations and secure such as the best judgment is able to provide for them. Beyond this human intervention cannot go.

Custom—and it is a bad custom—sends the one attendant that a small income is able to afford out into the open air with the children, the mother keeping the house and performing many onerous tasks that she would better assign to her domestic and take out her little ones herself. There is always the perambulator to save her muscles in the open spaces. By herself acting as their escort she has the assurance that her small dependents will associate with no *enfant terrible*. Besides, the air is a tonic she herself should not do without.

Domestic, home-loving women and men are so profoundly interested in their offspring that it is, or should be, more than easy for them to relinquish expensive pleasures in order to turn their cost to the welfare of their little broods. No chatter is more mischievous than the stale jokes about troublesome children. They are never witty and are usually coarse. Besides, they blame innocents for an existence which they did not ask for or crave.

A family with a revenue of from two to three thousand dollars a year ought not, for health's and conscience's sake, to spend any more money upon luxuries for the table than if living upon a hundred dollars a month. If American parents could know the entire absence of delicate foods at the children's table in the palace of the Emperor of Germany and the healthy appetites with which are there devoured roasts of good meat, well-baked bread and good butter, vegetables and cooked fruits—the last-named in limited amounts—possibly they would not consider a simple, wholesome abundance an evidence of parsimony. Healthy children not habituated to sweets and other table allurements seldom crave them. It is through the cost of habitually-served injurious tidbits that penury enters the home. Add these little-by-little but constant expenditures called for by pampered appetites to the cost of physician's visits and content vanishes while possible poverty torments the earners of small salaries.

Perhaps no more reasonable relationship between earning and spending can be established than by allotting one-fifth of a home-maker's income for his rent, two-fifths for his living and two for personal expenses and the savings bank—the last two-fifths to be separated into thirds, one for the woman, one for the man and the other part for a rainy day and the children's education.

A three-thousand dollar income may properly be separated into sixths. One may be devoted to rent, one to the table (if the family be small), one to the personal expenses of two people and the other two-sixths should be invested for coming needs, by which is meant incidentals of births, schools, country outings, etc.

Two persons resolutely determined to make the most and best of financial conditions that cannot be bettered are sure to succeed and be as contented as if they were rich. They will certainly be happier than if they were vacillating and trying to choose between "this and that" instead of making the best of "this."

If a permanent home, not too far away from business, but beyond the city's turmoils and impure air, is possible, quarterly and annual payments upon its cost are more satisfactory than bank deposits, and are just as easily made. In fact, a home is a bank which, properly insured and well located, is likely to increase in value more rapidly than the same amount invested in a savings bank. Besides, it is one's very own, the dear, sweet home that is too often only dreamed about because it is supposed to be beyond reach. It isn't, if one's tastes in architecture are modest and simplicity of finish is properly admired. Said a foolishly ambitious salaried man: "A cupola on my country residence is essential to my happiness and to the standing of my family." He didn't attain the cupola or even a home of any kind. He spent his earnings according to cupola standards, and now his children support him by turns, but not too graciously. He believes they owe him what he gets. Do they? Parents and not children may think out an answer to this question in silence.

A. BUCHANAN.

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CROCHETING.—No. 66.

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.

LADIES' CROCHETED BOURNOUS.

FIGURE No. 1.—This bournous was made of white Shetland wool, and consists of a crocheted strip two yards and twenty-four

To Make the Border.—Make a chain fringe thus: Make 1 s. c. in the d. c. of last row, 42 loose ch., 1 s. c. in the next d. c. and so continue entirely around the strip. Fold the strip together in the middle and run the two edges together from the fold toward the ends for about half a yard, allowing the fringe to fall on the outside; this results in the bournous and also produces the hood effect.



FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' CROCHETED BOURNOUS.

inches long and twenty inches wide, made thus: Make a loose chain about two yards and three-quarters in length, turn, and make 8 d. c. drawn out rather long (to form a shell), in the 3rd stitch from the hook, skip enough stitches in the chain to make the shells lie perfectly flat, and then make 8 d. c. in the next stitch; continue across the chain until there are 200 shells; make 1 ch. and turn.

Second row.—Make 1 d. c. in the 1st d. c. underneath, then make one in each of the next 3 d. c., but only work off part of each as it is made, thus leaving 1 loop of each on the needle or 4 loops in all; wool over, and draw through all the loops, over, and close; this forms what we will call the eye, and also a half shell; next, make 1 d. c. in each of the next 4 d. c. of shell underneath and in each of the 1st 4 of next shell, working off as described; then wool over, draw through all the 8 loops, and close to form the eye. Continue to make whole shells across the row until the last shell is reached, then finish with a half shell, make 1 ch. and turn.

Third row.—Make 1 shell in the eye of 1st whole shell (made the same as in 1st row), and continue across the row; then end with a half shell. Make the next row like the 2nd row, and so continue until there are 51 rows. There will be a half shell at the end of every other row.

CROCHETED LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Make a ch. of 60 stitches.

First row.—1 s. c. in the 9th st. from the hook, 5 ch., 1 s. c. in last s. c. to form a picot, 1 s. c. in the next st. of ch., 5 ch., skip 3 sts., 1 s. c. in each of the next 15 sts. of ch., 5 ch., skip 3 sts., 1 s. c. in the next, a p., made as before, 1 s. c. in the next st., 5 ch., skip 3 sts., 1 s. c. in each of the next 15 sts., 5 ch., skip 3, 1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. in each of next 2 sts., 8 ch., turn.

Second row.—1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over 1st part of 8-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over next 5-ch., 5 ch., skip 2 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of next 11, always working in the back part of st. to form a rib, 5 ch., 2 s. c. separated by a p. over next 5-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over next 5-ch., 5 ch., skip 2 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of next 11 s. c., 5 ch., 1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over next 5-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over next 5-ch., 6 ch. turn.

Third row.—1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over 5-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., a p., 1 s. c. over next 5-ch., 5 ch., skip 2 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of next 7 s. c.; 5 ch. and 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 3 5-chs., 5 ch., skip 2 s.

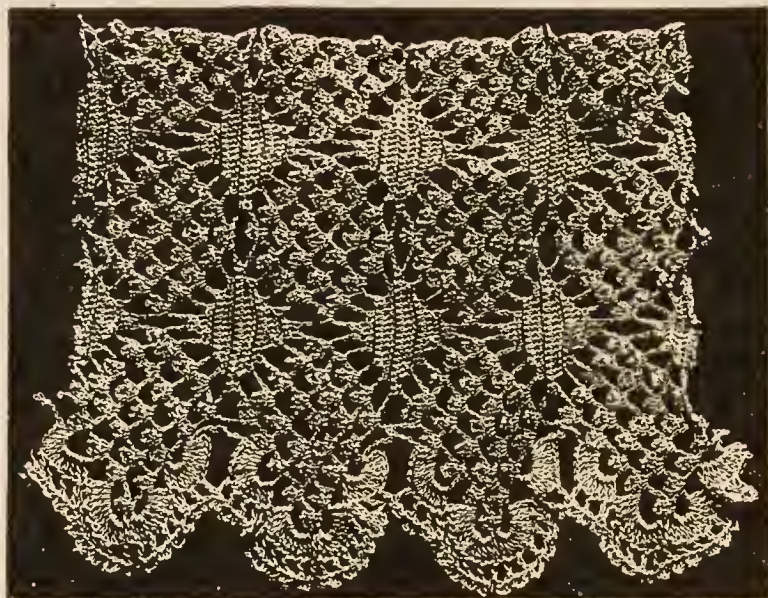


FIGURE No. 2.—CROCHETED LACE.

c., 1 s. c. over each of the next 7 s. c.; 5 ch. and 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 3 5-chs., 12 ch., turn.

Fourth row.—1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the 1st part of 12-ch., * 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the next 5-ch., and repeat twice

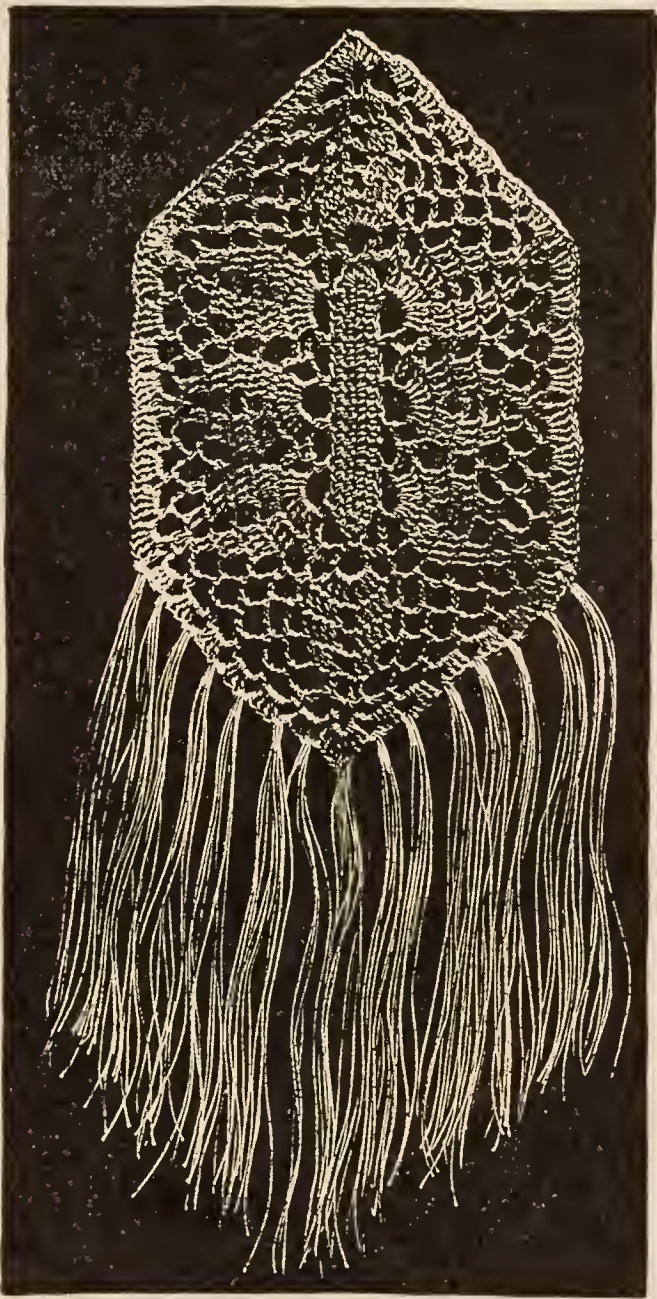


FIGURE NO. 3.—CROCHETED MEDALLION.

of the 15 underneath, 1 in each of the next 2 sts. of ch., * 8 ch., repeat once between the stars, 6 ch., 1 s. c. over last 5-ch. in the row, 6 ch. turn. Repeat from the 1st row, working over the chs. and singles instead of the foundation ch. (see picture) and continue until the strip is as long as desired.

To Finish the Bottom.—Make 12 long d. c. over each of the 4 ch.-loops in each point, and fasten down between the points with 3 ch., 1 s. c. and 3 ch. over the space between, then 3 ch.

Last row.—Begin in the 7th d. c. of the 1st point, make 1 short d. c., a p., skip 1 d. c. and repeat in every other d. c. around the point to within 7 d. c. from the end of the last group in a point, then make a d. c. in the corresponding d. c. of opposite point without a p. between (see picture), and repeat for all the points.

A narrower edging may be made by omitting the 2nd diamond, thus making it about one half the width pictured.

CROCHETED MEDALLION.

FIGURE No. 3.—Chain 20 and work entirely around this chain twice in single crochet for center of oval, widening 3 st. at each end of chain.

Third row.—8 chain at point of center, catch in same stitch at point, ch. 7, skip 2, catch in 3rd st. of center; repeat this until there are 7 loops of 7 stitches each on each side of center, and one of 8 loops at each end.

Fourth row.—3 chain in top of 8-chain for 1st of 4 d. c., 3 d. c. under 8-ch., 2 ch., 4 d. c. under same 8-chain, * 3 ch., catch under next 7-ch., 3 ch. 4 d. c., 2 ch., and 4 d. c. on next 7-ch., and repeat from * around the oval.

Fifth row.—4 d. c. on 4 d. c. at end of oval, 3 ch., 4 d. c., 3 ch., catch under 3-ch. of last row, 3 ch., 4 d. c. on 4 d. c. of last row; 3 ch., 4 d. c. on 4 d. c., 3 ch., 4 d. c. on next group of d. c.; repeat around the oval.

Sixth row.—4 d. c. on 4 d. c., 3 ch., 4 d. c. on 4 d. c., 5 ch., catch under last 3-ch., 5 ch., 4 d. c. on last 4 d. c. underneath, 3 ch., 4 d. c. on 4 d. c.; repeat around oval.

Seventh row.—Missing 1st d. c. of former d. c., 3 d. c. on 3 d. c., 2 ch., 3 d. c. on next 3 d. c., * 5

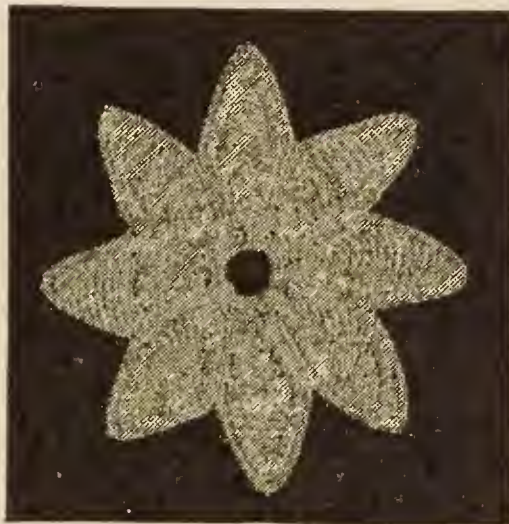


FIGURE NO. 4.—CROCHETED STAR.

ch. under last 5-ch. 3 times, * 3 d. c. on next 4 d. c., missing 1st d. c., 2 ch., 3 d. c., 5 ch. under 3-ch. between leaves, 5

more from *, 5 ch., skip 2 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 3 s. c., * 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the next 5-ch., and repeat 3 times more from *; * 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the next 5-ch., and repeat twice more from last *, 6 ch., turn.

Fifth row.—* 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the next 5-ch., and repeat twice more from *, 7 ch., * 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the next 5-ch. and repeat 4 times more from last *, then 7 chain, and repeat between the last 2 stars, 8 ch., turn.

Sixth row.—Make * 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the next 5-ch. and repeat 3 times more from *; 5 ch., 1 s. c. on each of the 3 middle sts. of the 7-ch., 5 ch., repeat between the last 2 stars, 5 ch., 1 s. c. on each of the 3 middle sts. of the 7-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 3 5-chs., with 5 ch. between, then 6 ch., turn.

Seventh row.—1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 2 5-chs., with 5 ch. between, 5 ch., * 1 s. c. over the last 2 sts. of next 5-ch., 1 s. c. in each of the 3 s. c. and 1 in each of next 2 sts. of ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 3 5-chs., with 5 ch. between, * 5 ch., and repeat once between the 2 stars. 8 ch.; turn.

Eighth row.—* 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 2 5-chs., with 5 ch. between, 5 ch., then 1 s. c. on each of the last 2 sts. of 5-ch., 1 over each of the 7 s. c. underneath, and 1 on each of next 2 sts. of ch., * 5 ch. and repeat once between the stars, 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over each of the next 2 5-chs., with 5 ch. between, 6 ch.; turn.

Ninth row.—* 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over the 5-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c. in each of last 2 sts. of 5-ch., 1 in each of the 11 underneath and 1 in each of the 2 sts. of next ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c., 1 p., 1 s. c. over 5-ch., 5 ch. * and repeat once between the stars, 8 ch., turn.

Tenth row.—* 1 s. c. on each of the last 2 sts. of ch., 1 in each



FIGURE NO. 5.—FINGER-BOWL DOILY OR SQUARE FOR TIDY, ETC.

chain, repeat twice from last *, then from the first and work next half like the first half.

Eighth row.—2 d. c. on last 3 d. c., missing 1st d. c. as before; 2 d. c. on next 2 d. c., * 5 ch. under last 5-ch. 5 times, * then 2 d. c. on each 3 d. c. of leaf, 5 ch. under next 5-ch. 4 times, 1 d. c., over each of last 2 d. c. in 1st 3-d. c. group, 1 over each of next 2, 5 ch., 1 s. c. over 5-ch., 5 ch., 1 s. c. over next 5-ch., 5 ch., repeat the 4 d. c. at top of leaf with 3 5-chs. between twice more, then * 5 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat 3 times more from * and finish like the 1st half (see picture).

Ninth row.—5 ch. under 5-ch. all around oval, except at point of each leaf, where the 5-ch. is caught in same stitch it starts from.

Tenth row.—4 d. c. under every 5-chain around oval, except at the point where 4 d. c., 2 ch., 4 d. c. are worked; this completes the medallion, which is finished with fringe.

CROCHETED STAR.

FIGURE No. 4.—This star is made of coarse écreu crochet cotton and may be used in making a tidy or doily.

Begin by making 10 wind-overs over a pencil, then slip them off and make 24 s. c. over them and fasten with a slip st.; make 15 ch., turn, skip 1 st., make 1 s. c. in the next, then in the succeeding sts. of ch. make 1 h. d. c., 1 d. c., 3 tr. c., 4 d. t. c. (thread over 3 times), 2 tr. c., 1 d. c., 1 h. d. c., and 1 s. c.; fasten down with a sl. st. to the center ring, then turn and make 1 s. c. in the back half of each st. until the point is reached; make 3 s. c. in the point; then finish the remaining half with 1 s. c. in each st., fasten down as before to center ring, then turn and crochet back in the same way, working in the back half of st., and making 3 in the point; this forms one ribbed point. Make 1 s. c. in the next s. c. in center ring, then 15 ch., and work the

same as for the 1st point, but in the last round at the beginning join to the opposite point thus: Make 1 s. c., take out the hook, pass it through the back half of st. on opposite point, draw the loop of s. c. through, then make another s. c. in the point which is being finished; work in this way for 8 s. c., then finish around the point in the usual way. Continue until there are 8 points, which will take up the 24 sts. in the wheel, and join each one in the same way.

FINGER-BOWL DOILY, OR SQUARE FOR TIDY, ETC.

FIGURE No. 5.—*First row.*—8 ch., join.

Second row.—5 ch., 5 quadruple crochets in ch. loop, * 8 ch., 6 quad. c. in ring; repeat 3 times more from *; 8 ch., 1 s. c. to next quad. crochet.

Third row.—1 s. c. in each st. except on the corners; make 3 s. c. in the corner st.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth rows.—Like third. There should now be 88 stitches round the square.

Seventh row.—1 d. c. in every 3rd st. separated by 2 ch. except on each corner, at which make 2 d. c. in the corner st. separated by 5 ch.

Eighth row.—Like seventh.

Ninth row.—3 s. c. in each space, except the corner spaces, in each of which make 7 s. c.

Tenth row.—2 d. c. separated by 3 ch. in each s. c. opposite the d. c. of next to last row, except on the corners, which should have 1 d. c., 3 ch., 1 tr. c., 3 ch., 1 d. c. in each corner.

Eleventh row.—2 d. c. separated by 4 ch. in each space between the 2 d. c. and 3-ch. of last row, except in the corner, where the 2 d. c. should be separated by 5 chain.

TALKS ON HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—No. 1.

BY GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M.D.

THE REQUISITES OF A HEALTHY PHYSIQUE.

Suppose that a monster king of the Brobdingnags should chance upon one of our human Gullivers, whom he picks up and poises like a grasshopper upon his gigantic palm, and having a vision which can see both great and small, he examines the strange entity known as a human being.

"This is a curious machine," he says as he probes into the mechanism of his Gulliver. As a Brobdingnag interested in machines he finds, after keeping this one under observation, that it is fed with a complex food, the teeth being admirably adapted to the preparation of the fuel which is to keep the machine in motion—broad front teeth for cutting, sharp side teeth for tearing and flat back teeth for grinding. Alkaline fluids for action on certain substances are poured out as the teeth grind, acid fluids as the fuel or food goes to another receptacle for further preparation, and so on to a third receptacle to meet other chemical action, ever kept in motion, ever subjected to fluids and juices of peculiar organs, all to make at last a bright red fluid, which is pumped from a central machine through every part of the organism, until, reaching the microscopical conduits, it comes to free inter-cellular spaces where takes place a strange and inexplicable process, he can not tell what though the Brobdingnag had every known power of the microscope and every known test and chemical re-agent. In between all the cells, the ultimate elements which compose this human machine, the circulating fluid goes, bringing to each and every cell that which is necessary to maintain it and the organ of which it forms a part, and to give the power necessary to do the work for which it is intended. Again the fluid—now changed to a darker color and deprived of certain elements—is collected, first in the tiniest possible vessels, again into larger and larger ones, until it finds its way back to the central pumping machine. This is the grand cycle of nutrition. The integrity of the machine depends upon the way it is made. If suitable food be not taken, the composition of the blood will not be such that the intercellular nutrition is perfect. The machine goes on working, but in a very irregular manner.

THE VITAL ORGANS.

The machine will prepare and store up for itself materials for

its own processes so that even though food be withheld life will go on for a time. But if the pumping machine, the heart, the aerating machine, the lungs, and certain portions of the great governing machine, the brain, be injured or taken away, the result is the complete wreck of the machine. The organs of nutrition are necessary for the building up of the machine and its maintenance; but let the heart's action cease, let the delicate air cells of the lungs be choked up with disease or deprived of air, let the nerve centers at the base of the brain be punctured or interfered with, the knot of life is cut immediately.

It would take many large folios to describe the wonders and beauty of the human machine and fifty times as many to describe the accidents and diseases to which it is subject. It is strange that a harp of so many strings should keep so long in tune.

RELATION OF HEALTH TO BEAUTY.

The Greeks fully realized the relation between beauty and a healthy physique. The standard of beauty is, however, the least constant thing in the history of mankind: it varies with the nation, with the time, with fashion, and even with the individual. Fortunately, at the present time ideas of beauty are based upon health. The French proverb, "It is necessary to suffer to be beautiful," is becoming obsolete. The pale, languid beauties of the early part of the century, those who ate slate pencils, cloves and arsenic to whiten and deaden the rose tints of health, would be passed by at the present time or sent to a physician, who would recommend baths, massage and beef juice. Fortunate is it for the young women of to-day that Fashion requires a bright, glowing face, made roseate with healthy exercise—swimming, rowing, skating, golfing, bicycling, riding, fencing. Fortunate is it for her that Fashion says the dress shall be simple and suitable for these varied exercises. There are those, to be sure, held in the bonds and trammels of other days, who have other views. Their education may have been like that of Dr. Holmes' unmarried aunt, who went to the fashionable boarding school of the times, where

They braced her up against a board,
To make her straight and tall;
They laced her up, they starved her down
To make her light and small;

They pinched her feet, they singed her hair,
 They screwed it up with pins:—
 Oh never mortal suffered more in penance for her sins.

Such as these exclaim against the exercise and freedom of the young women of to-day, and think that their health is in danger, and likewise their morals.

EXERCISE.

The Brobdingnag would find that his Gulliver machine depends primarily on the circulation of the red fluid, and that he would languish, even to the point of expiring, if any constriction was placed about him, or he were pinched in body or extremities, but that to set him in motion, run him up or down, make him exercise in every possible way, would result in making the red blood circulate, propelled through the system of outgoing and incoming pipes, when the outer covering would glow, and the little machine would do a regular amount of work, raising three hundred tons one foot a day and, if urged, raising four hundred and fifty tons a foot, the work depending upon the food, the energy being proportioned to its amount.

It is action that keeps the skin in order. The skin has more to do with the bodily health than one is accustomed to think. Indeed, it might almost be called a vital organ. The perfection of the skin gives to the individual his passport to health, the skin being the supplemental lungs and kidneys.

It is fortunate for the women of to-day that the pinched waists of our ancestresses are no longer considered fashionable, for there is no way of impairing a healthy physique that can compare to tight clothing and tight lacing. It compresses the organs upon which the maintenance of the integrity of the system most depends—the liver, that complex organ which presides over the blood and digestion and other mysterious chemical processes, the nature of which is but imperfectly understood; the stomach, that furnace of the body; the lungs and heart, the vital organs.

While all these organs are necessary to a healthy physique, the generating and controlling force resides in the brain. Focused in that wonderful structure is everything within the individual, and all that he knows of what is without. Running to it from every cell that helps to compose the tissues of the body are fibres of connection, one from the cell to the brain to tell it of itself, and the other from the brain to the cell to tell it how to perform its function in the organism aright, how to secrete the chemical fluids of the gland, how the muscle should relax and contract, how the sensation should affect the nose, the eyes, and the tongue, the touch. In the fore part of the brain resides the will, the reason, the judgment which govern the individual, making him what he is, and through this action stamping the value on the human machine and showing whether it fulfils the purposes for which it was made.

DISTURBANCES OF THE EQUILIBRIUM.

Is there such a thing in existence as a perfectly healthy person? When it is considered how complicated is the mechanism, how every organ and part of an organ has not only one but a myriad of troubles—inflammations, tumors, infections, accidents from without and within—it is, indeed, a miracle that any one survives in any degree of soundness and well being. It is estimated that one in every five of all infants born perish before the age of two, falling like a blossom from the great tree of human fruitage, leaving only a comparatively small number to arrive at maturity. Our human machine has not only the frailties that come to it from its own acts and conditions, but sums up in its physical condition the frailties and imperfections of its ancestors, stretching back and doubling until a cloud of individualities overshadows the last atom of humanity tinged with their relationship. Notwithstanding this handicap, the tendency of the ordinary physique is toward health and repair. Else how could we see so much strength, so much power of doing, as is constantly exhibited? The laborer who daily toils, carrying heavy weights, delving in the bowels of the earth, enduring the rigors of frozen zones, the wilting heat of Summer, the ocean's fury, shows that no other animal can endure as much as man.

But all of these necessary and inevitable liabilities against which the individual must contend, the ills which may come to him from microbe and miasm, the unfriendly inherited tendencies, the hardships and exposures which the maintenance of existence imposes,—all of these are not to be compared to the liabilities of disturbance of the health equilibrium which are brought about by the negligence and wilful indulgences of the individual himself. Is there any of your acquaintance, includ-

ing your own royal self, who is not constantly violating some of the known canons of health?

FOOD.

Take the apparatus of nutrition. How is that treated? The work of the human machine depends upon its food, yet the man who must do a great deal of work will not spend time to take his food, to masticate it properly; he will not take the kind that his stomach can digest. The idle man will eat sweets and starches and all sorts of gastronomic iniquities made to tempt and tickle the palate, but which bid defiance to the digestive mechanics and chemicals. The grand system of circulation is blocked. He amuses and delights himself with eating early and late until his joints cry out and warnings come from the fingers and toes. But the epicure cannot and will not take warning, even though his machine goes to pieces; the surplus of blood at last bursts its bounds in a fit of apoplexy, or the surcharged heart fails from overwork, or the liver and kidneys can no longer carry the burdens imposed upon them. Then the *bon vivant* passes away, or lives tortured with gout, racked with rheumatism. It would be trite to speak of the troubles engendered by intemperance in drink and other excesses. The nutritive system is rarely treated with intelligence and respect by anybody. Who does not overeat, or undereat, or drink that which he knows full well is not for his good!

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

The veriest tyro in hygiene knows that the lungs must have pure air to do their work well, but how often has anyone been in a public place of assemblage where there has been anything like enough pure air for each one to breathe? Houses, schools, churches, theatres, are so many receivers of human machines upon which the experiment is carefully tried to find out how little fresh air can be admitted to them and keep their contents alive. Thus it is the vital fluid of the body is impaired and goes to the intercellular spaces unprovided with that which is necessary to maintain the perfection of the tissues.

The heart, working ceaselessly in its mission of keeping life and function intact, ought to be entitled to your consideration. How do you treat it! Most persons deliberately poison it. Women drink tea and coffee to excess, men paralyze its action when they indulge overmuch in tobacco. The young woman impedes its action by tight lacing; the young athlete puts upon it more than it can bear by overtraining and strain to win a victory in a race or game; the merchant, the banker, the professional man, tear and tug and perchance break its strings in the mad, unbridled race for wealth and distinction. In this day of worry and hurry and struggle, who can think of the heart beats, or maintain the rhythm necessary for the health equilibrium? Better live the life than stop to count the pulse. Who cares for the "cycle of Cathay"? All of this, in a greater or less degree, our ancestors bore, but they did not live in the day of the new drugs, which everyone self-prescribes and whose victims, a prey to heart disturbances, no man can count.

The hygiene of the brain and mind is less understood and dwelt upon than any other branch of self knowledge. Yet its importance is transcendent, since everything is centered in it and from it comes the directing power of the machine. It is mostly the abuse of the other organs of the body which tends to throw it out of condition for its work. If the blood is poor from bad or undigested food, improper aeration or impeded circulation, the brain is sooner affected than any other portion of the organism.

A PERFECT PHYSIQUE.

Absolute perfection of physique may not be attainable, nevertheless it is not impossible to arrive at something near it. The road to it is to be found in keeping the blood right. Muscular development has received too much attention. The man of brawn and muscle has been made the idol of the hour, and is looked upon as the embodiment of the ideal of the human machine. He fights his rounds, he exhibits brute force, but at some unlooked-for critical moment he gives out, his heart has failed. Man's powers depend upon the circulation of his blood, and their efficiency requires that it be of the right quality and distributed to every part of the system. The perfect achievement of this would be like finding the philosophers' stone, the fountain of perpetual youth. The tide of blood receding through enfeebled heart action, through lack of exercise and other causes, leaves the tissues to wither, then the capillaries become blighted, wrinkles appear, the roses of health depart, the Winter of age advances—the Winter that is followed by no earthly Spring.

AMONG THE HOLIDAY BOOKS.



"To all who have Sweethearts of their own and to those others who only wish they had," S. R. Crockett dedicates his *Sweetheart Travellers*, a record of outings in Scotland and Wales, on a tricycle and on foot, with his dear little girl, aged four. These "vagrom chronicles" were primarily "written to be read in the quietest of rooms to one who could not otherwise accom-

pany our wanderings," and the reader will readily credit the statement that "they brought to the eyes of their first and kindest critic and only begetter sometimes the unaccustomed delight of happy laughter and again the relief of happy tears." For the "Sweetheart" they depict *is* sweet, and "to spend a day with her in the open air is to get a glimpse into a sinless paradise." She comments and romances upon all she sees in delightful fashion. "The sun is like one big cherry," she says of that luminary in the ruby haze of a Winter afternoon, "like one big cherry in streaky jelly." She is saving her money to buy a donkey: "Not a gingerbread one, you know, like what you buy at the fair, with currants in the places where the eyes should be. But a real, live donkey, that stops in a stable and makes a noise inside him--like he had whooping cough and it wouldn't come up right. You know the kind!" We are made to actually see this bright and winsome child through the love-brimming eyes of a literary artist who would fain coin his heart into words fine enough to do justice to his darling. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.]

When Miss Marguerite Merington's comic opera, *Daphne, or the Pipes of Arcadia*, is produced, it is to be hoped that soloists and chorus will make the words distinctly intelligible, for the "book" is full of dainty and witty conceits, *bon mots*, puns with the bloom of youth upon their cheeks, graceful lyrics and verses so rhythmical that they almost sing themselves. He will have a grateful task who composes the score. Its theme is love—two sighing swains meet and after recounting the hard-heartedness of their respective fair ones, each agrees to woo the other's sweetness for him and hand her over when duly won. Then they find out that they are both in love with Daphne and out of their efforts to live up to this cross-eyed contract, each making love to her for his hated rival, arise plot and fun. Daphne and her shepherdesses follow them to the Fiji Islands and the whole party falls into the clutches of Gumbo, the facetious monarch of that realm. He is personally tender-hearted, but out of deference to his cannibal ancestry is continually ordering somebody's head off. Hear the old rascal:

I who drink to prohibition
(Though I do not drink you know),
By this burden of tradition,
Sometimes let my precepts go!
I who would not kill a beetle,
Heeded I the voice within.
Sometimes have to be a leetle
Drastic in my discipline.

Daphne was awarded a prize of \$500 by the National Conservatory of Music, T. B. Aldrich and Eugene Field being on the jury. [New York: The Century Company.]

Bébé was a little hard-working and happy Brabant peasant girl, a beautiful foundling who walked every day in her wooden shoes into Brussels to sit in the shadow of the Broodhuis and sell her flowers. There a great painter from Paris saw her and made her love him. And then he went away, promising to come again that the innocent little heart might not break utterly. But a year went by and he did not come and she heard that he was ill and poor. She had no money to go by train, so she walked all the long and weary way to Paris in her wooden shoes. But finding him did not bring happiness, and she fled, back to Brabant and eternal peace, leaving for the great painter a moss rose and her little wooden shoes, worn through with walking. "One creature loved me once," he says to women who wonder why the wooden shoes are there." It is the work of a great artist, this simple and direct little story, *Two Little Wooden Shoes*, and only "Ouida" could have written it. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir, *Field Flowers*, sold for the purpose of creating a fund to be equally divided between the family of the beloved poet of childhood and a monument to his memory, is a beautiful, buckram-bound volume especially suited for holiday presentation and of itself richly worth the trifle asked for it. It contains some of the poet's sweetest and brightest verses, among others, "The Dream Ship," "Little Mistress Sans Merci," "Over the Hills and Far Away," "'Jes' 'Fore Christmas," "A Little Bit of a Woman," "Little Blue Pigeon" (with music), and a fac-simile of the original manuscript of "Little Boy Blue" headed by Mr. Field's own drawing of the toy dog and soldier as they stand "in the dust of that little chair." Stanford White contributes the design for the title-page, there are drawings by Reginald B. Birch, Frederick Remington, Mary Hallock Foote, F. Hopkinson Smith and others, and a capital portrait of the author. [Chicago: Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund.]

William Winter should be—as indeed he is—a great favorite with the English people, because of the delightful things he has written about them and the dear old motherland they inhabit—which is anent a new and carefully revised edition of *Gray Days and Gold*, to which The Macmillan Company have added a wealth of pictures, including a number of capital photogravures and some wood cuts not quite so capital. The author is at pains to assure his readers that certain errors which passed through previous editions have been corrected in this. But he might have spared himself the trouble. It is not the guide book quality one values in this exquisite record of an American Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" amid the scenes hallowed by memories of Gray, Moore, Byron, Wordsworth, Scott and Shakspeare.

It is evident from the prominence given the "studies in home-spun" in the dainty white-and-gold book of his poems just issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company that John Langdon Heaton prefers his dialect versifications to those in untangled English. Not all of his readers will agree with him in this, for the dialect seems of rather uncertain habitat, while the straight-away verses are clever enough to well deserve this rescue from the newspaper columns, where most of them first appeared. Take, for instance, this initial stanza of "Don't Stop to Think:"

There was a gentle antelope
On Afric's torrid plain
Who saw two lions sneaking up,
And did not long remain.
In flight from their capacious maws
She vanished like a wink,
And lived to tell the tale, because
She didn't stop to think.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company's annual batch of boxed holiday books, illustrated by reproductions of water-color drawings, fully sustains the reputation of the house for artistic chromo-lithography, careful press-work and elegant paper and bindings. The list is headed by *The World Awheel*, containing fac-similes of spirited water-color sketches by Eugène Grivaz showing pretty women of various and sundry lands cycling amid scenes and in costumes characteristic of their respective countries. Volney Streamer has selected for the volume a variety of verse and prose relating to cycling and the countries in question. It is a book to win the heart of the woman who is counting the weeks lost until the cycling season comes round again. *Chrysanthemums*, fac-similes of water-colors by Paul de Longpré, shows glowing, life-sized studies of six varieties of this superb flower. *Violets* contains fac-similes of half a dozen color drawings by Henrietta D. La Praik which lack only the perfume of their models.

As was said of the strawberry, it may be possible that somebody might have written better darkey dialect stories than Thomas Nelson Page's "Marse Chan," "Unc' Edinburg," "Meh Lady," "Ole 'Stracted," "No Haid Pawn" and "Polly," but it isn't likely that anybody ever did—or ever will. Under the title of *In Ole Virginia*, Charles Scribner's Sons have combined in one volume with a lemon-and-white canvas cover the various holiday editions of these stories which have been issued separately, with illustrations by W. T. Smedley, B. W. Clinedinst, C. S. Reinhart, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle and A. Castaigne. It is an exquisite volume, the mechanical and pictorial workmanship worthily supplementing the literary art it embodies.

China painting has been popularized and made possible to the tyro until it is almost as easy as amateur photography—a propo-

sition demonstrated by *A Manual for China Painters*, by Mrs. N. di R. Monachesi, a recognized authority on ceramics. Her book tells all that can be profitably set down in black and white about materials for and methods of prosecuting this charming art and gives fac-similes of one hundred and thirty-two colors recognized by Lacroix. The manual is illustrated, bound in a pretty cream-and-Delft-blue cover with a Chinese design, and boxed for presentation. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

Very gracefully, entertainingly and instructively does Louise Chandler Moulton in *Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere*, tell us what she saw and thought in the road beaten yearly by countless other explorers of the already known. When that mighty library of books of European travel in existence before this one appeared shall be given over to destruction by some modern Caliph Omar, Miss Moulton's volume may very well serve as the tourist's Koran. [Boston: Roberts Bros.]

A better title for E. Scott O'Connor's *Tracings* would be *Paradoxes*, since the epigrams and aphorisms it contains are mostly paradoxical in form. Miss O'Connor has thought and felt deeply, but she has not always resisted the temptation to be cynical and witty at the expense of the exact truth. "Love is largest at his birth." "One advantage of being rich is not having to appear so." But she has also a tender and compassionate side to her nature. "Only the man who has no home can find it elsewhere." "We see the deep paths of poverty in its shallow sources of joy." Agnes Repplier contributes an appreciative preface, and the little book is made ideal for the pocket by a full, stamped-leather binding. [New York: The Century Company.]

Archaic quaintness and a delightful and stingless mockery characterize the *Fables*, by Robert Louis Stevenson, just from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. There are only twenty of these fables, but they have a flavor which causes regret that the author did not live long enough to carry out his original intent of making a book of them. Mystic and legendary as most of them are, and obscure as the signification often seems, Mr. Stevenson has no doubt put into them much of his thought about the everlasting verities. His views of established religion, for example, may be guessed from this moral appended to "The House of Eld:"

Old is the tree and the fruit good,
Very old and very thick the wood.
Woodman is your courage stout?
Beware! the root is wrapped about
Your mother's heart, your father's bones!
And like mandrake comes with groans.

If Molly Elliot Seawell had written *The Sprightly Romance of Marsac* before Henri Murger gave the world *La Vie de Bohème*, she might very properly have accused him of borrowing her frame for his fun. But she didn't, and as Murger is dead and she has been awarded a prize of \$3,000 for writing this gay and sparkling novelette, the only thing remaining to be said is that of the many entertaining turns to the kaleidoscope showing the dilemmas of clever young men living upon their wits in Paris attics, this latest has nothing to fear from a comparison with any of its predecessors. Marsac is delicious. Witness his desperate last word to his landlady who offers him the alternative of marriage or eviction: "Until he is forty a man is too young to marry; and after he is forty, he is too old." Gustave Verbeek's thumb-nail illustrations are in perfect keeping with the Gallic lightness of the text, and it is difficult to realize that the book did not originally appear in French with a Paris imprint. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

The H. M. Caldwell Company, New York, publish cheap but attractive holiday editions of several famous books with special illustrations and illuminated covers, all daintily boxed. In one box come Alexandre Dumas' *Three Musketeers*, and its sequel, *Twenty Years After*. *The Makers of Florence*, by Mrs. Oliphant, one of the "Salon" series, has numerous reproductions of photographic views of Florentine art and architecture. Scott's *Rob Roy* wears the handsome uniform of the "Escutcheon" series. *The Imitation of Christ*, by Thomas à Kempis, belongs to the "Exquisite" series, while *The Stickit Minister* puts into gift form S. R. Crockett's most famous novel. Any one of these books will make a desirable present.

John Burroughs' long and affectionate intimacy with Nature has made easy and grateful the task of compiling from his already published works *A Year in the Fields*, in which the round of the seasons is reproduced with the discriminating delightfulness of observation characteristic of this most poetic of scientists and most scientific of poets. Clifton Johnston furnishes for the book a score of photographs of the scenes described—some of them in the Catskills and others in the

region of Mr. Burroughs' home at Riverby-on-Hudson—and in each picture the author forms the central figure. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.]

Mr. Johnson furnishes not only the pictures but the text as well for another book, *Country Clouds and Sunshine*. "To my feeling," he writes, "a pleasant New England village, not too far removed from a large town and the railroad, is the best dwelling place in the world." Despite this sympathetic standpoint, he has concentrated for this volume the products of his pen and camera in a portrayal of the life of the New England farmer and villager so accurate that it is not always flattering. Nearly a hundred half-tone illustrations from photographs supplement the text. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

It isn't often that an author is kind enough to furnish his critics with the worst and best that can be said of his book. But the riddles of William Bellamy are so clever that he can afford the self-addressed gibe carried upon the title-page of *A Second Century of Charades*: "Insatiate Archer, would not one suffice?" Nor should he be grudging this posy thrown over his own footlights: "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in rebus.*" Few of the nuts in Mr. Bellamy's second batch are as easy to crack as this specimen filbert:

That my first is my second all good people know;
My whole was a sailor who drew the long bow.

An ingenious "key" enables the guesser to know when he has hit the solution, without divulging the answers to people too dense or too lazy to work them out. [Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co.]

Hopes, Memories and Dreams are three *bijoux* books of brief selections from the poets and sages on the topics suggested by their titles. There are color-plate illustrations by F. Corbyn Price and others and the three volumes are boxed together in an odd and pretty folding case. [London: Raphael Tuck & Sons, Limited.]

A series of artistic boxed booklets, with notched edges, embossed and perforated card covers and the refined color work for which Raphael Tuck & Sons are famous have been issued especially for holiday remembrances. These are the titles, each being made up of brief selections from the author named, with illustrations by Catherine Klein and others: *Forget-me-Not*, Longfellow; *Remembrance*, O. W. Holmes; *Look Up*, Ellen Elizabeth Bowman; *This and my Good Wishes*, Shakspeare; *Grains of Gold*, a text-book for every day, by Charlotte Murray; *Stepping Stones*, Frances Ridley Havergal. The firm also issues a great variety of pretty embossed and perforated holiday cards for sending by post.

Herbert Ingalls, author of *The Boston Charades*, has written another volume of the same sort of rhymed conundrums entitled, *The Columbian Prize Charades*, for the solution of which various cash prizes are offered. The answers are by no means obvious and the book will prove a treasure to young peoples' parties and others who like to rack their brains for the sake of racking their brains. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

CALENDARS.

In variety of subject, size, style of treatment and price the batch of calendars for 1897 issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company affords a wide range of choice, while in quality of workmanship it falls no whit below the high grade of excellence for which the color work of this house is famous. *A Calendar of Chrysanthemums and Violets* shows a dozen large fac-similes of designs by Paul de Longpré and Henrietta D. La Praik, the splendid and glowing color of well-known chrysanthemums being alternated with the refined and modest beauty of half a dozen varieties of violets. *The World of Cycling Calendar* includes a dozen spirited water-color studies by Eugène Grivaz of handsome women awheel in various costumes and countries. *The Brundage Calendar* will delight the hearts of those who love pretty children, twelve varying types of child beauty being shown in reproductions of nearly life-sized heads in water color from the brush of Frances Brundage. *The W. Granville Smith Calendar* is an exquisite little affair, giving four figure studies of beautiful women by this clever artist. The special attractions of the following six-leaf calendars may be inferred from their titles: *The Calendar of the Wheel*, *The Calendar of Chrysanthemums*, *A Calendar of Cheery Little Folks*, *The Calendar of Violets*, *The Cycler's Calendar*, and *a Calendar of Sunny Little Ones*.

Quite the handsomest and most artistic publication of its class is Louis Rhead's *Poster Calendar*, 13 x 18 inches in size, published by L. Prang & Co. The gifted poster painter is at

his best in the masterly drawing and dashing handling of complementary colors seen in these five emblematic figures of women. In other respects as well the holiday work of this famous Boston firm shows the advance upon previous performances naturally expected in all enterprises distinctively American. The fall of the year is given recognition in a *Bicycle Calendar*, reproductions of five spirited water-color drawings of wheeling subjects. A memory-aiding novelty is an *Engagement Calendar*, each day of the year having a blank line wherein to write the duty or pleasure assigned it, the whole surrounded by an artistic border of scroll-work and forget-me-nots. The *Mayflower Calendar* is adorned by half a dozen water-color sketches of quaint old Plymouth and as many heads of characters in Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, with appropriate quotations from that poem. *The Horse Show Calendar* has a dozen illustrations of that noble animal by Frieda Ludovici, with explanatory quotations from Shakspeare. Four dainty water-color panel studies of butterflies mounted in a narrow reversible frame of bevelled cardboard compose a compact and refined novelty calendar. Four studies of attractive young ladies are mounted in the same style. Both sets also appear in the form of linen-covered folding screens of a size suitable for the writing table. Other notable Prang calendars are as follows, the special attraction of each being indicated by its title: *Prophecy Calendar*, with studies of seven pretty little girls by K. L. Connor; *Waiting Calendar*, four colored figure studies illustrating various phases of waiting; *Sweet Blossoms*, violets, moss-roses, clover, forget-me-nots; *Buds of the Season*, four debutantes; *Heart-sease Calendar*, pansies painted by K. L. Connor; *Christian Endeavor Calendar*, portrait of Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., a copy of the pledge and a decoration of pansies, the flower of the order; *Red, White and Blue Calendar*, portrait of Washington and floral tri-color; *The Lovers' Calendar*, four studies of very-youthful, sheep-tending sweethearts; *California Wild Flowers*, six studies; *Clover Calendar* and *Carnation Calendar*. All of the above are boxed. The Prangs also publish many little calendars suitable for enclosing with a letter.

Always artistic in design and rich in the embossed color-work characteristic of the house, the calendars for 1897 issued by Raphael Tuck & Sons, New York, quite outdo in originality of idea and harmonious richness of effect all previous efforts. Perhaps their most ingenious novelty is a calendar called *Floral Fancies*, a profile basket of heavily-embossed cardboard with easel mount and six cardboard slips, each bearing on its lower half a calendar for two months and on its upper end a bunch of some flower blossoming during the period indicated. Each slip has a pocket of its own and each in turn takes its place in the slot where its figure may be seen, while the tops of all form the nosegay apparently contained in the basket, a nosegay almost as readily rearranged as if made up of real posies. *The Turner Calendar* has half a dozen spirited etchings by J. R. Hutchinson after paintings by the great English chiaro-oscuroist, with quotations from Ruskin, mounted upon écreu plate paper. In wreath fashion, each month's figures hidden by a decorated and embossed section hinged to turn aside and reveal its record when the time comes, are these three calendars: *The Golden Year*, twelve varieties of orchids with quotations from Tennyson; *Days of Song*, a dozen little birds sitting on a wreath of apple blossoms; *Angels Guard Thee*, cherubs' heads. In oblong shape, hinged on rings and hung by silver chains, are these: *The Glory of the Year*, each month's flower, with a quotation from Shakspeare; *Flowers of the Year*, with quotations from Tennyson; *Golden Words from Ruskin*, birds, flowers and foliage; *Golden Words from the Bible*, flowers and landscapes. *Songs for all Seasons* is a calendar in four sections hung together by ribbons and displaying Charles Mackay's verses, "Sing Joyously! Sing Ever!" amid song birds and flowers.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

In reading, as in everything else, there are many things that may be done with advantage and satisfaction, and a few that *must* be done. For American boys and girls "must" is written boldly over against *The Century Book of Famous Americans*, by Elbridge S. Brooks. It tells the story—as captivating as a fairy tale—of a trip made by five bright young people, under escort of their clever and entertaining Uncle Tom, to the homes of a baker's dozen of the most famous Americans—Franklin, Webster, the Adamses, Hamilton, Henry, Jefferson, Clay, Calhoun, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and Washington. Uncle Tom is not only a wise and well-informed mentor, of sane and conservative judgment regarding the statesmen and heroes he discusses, but

he also artfully brings out the points upon which youthful imaginations and memories fasten with most avidity. The portraits and pictures of historic scenes with which the book is lavishly embellished are in the Century Company's best style. The book bears upon its title page the formal approval of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sweet and tender and compassionate in spirit and of most graceful and poetic fancy are the daintily-told allegories in *The Village of Youth and Other Fairy Tales*, by Bessie Hatton. She is a native of the land of ideals and if something of sadness tinges her account of its graciousness and beauty it is as of one who realizes that for all who have stepped across the border line of childhood "there hath passed away a glory from the earth." [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.]

Most boys who read *Chris and the Wonderful Lamp*, by Albert Stearns, doubtless thought they could have made better use of Aladdin's wonder-working genie than did Chris. And, just as likely as not, they will be equally dissatisfied with the way Tom Smith utilizes his opportunities for sight-seeing while voyaging with Sinbad the Sailor, as narrated in *Sinbad, Smith & Co.*, by the same author. The condensed ship, the discovery of New Bagdad somewhere in Connecticut, the Sultan's treacherous Better Nature, and the vanishing memory of James P. Brown, are only a few of the many good things in this latest addendum to the *The Arabian Nights*. [New York: the Century Company.]

Half a score of the most incredible chronicles of giants, goblins, dragons, leprechauns, wicked enchanters, beautiful princesses and other apochryphal creatures beloved of youthful imaginations, charmingly re-told by "Q" from Grimm and other famous sources, make up *Fairy Tales, Far and Near*. The book is effectively illustrated by H. R. Millar. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.]

It may be that the Kindergarten plays have quite superseded the singing games of the long ago—"London Bridge is Falling Down," "Oats, Pease, Beans and Barley Grows," "Here we go Round the Mulberry Bush," etc.—but if so the children of to-day may be glad to have record of the unscientific nonsense that delighted their simple-minded ancestors. The Frederick A. Stokes Company has just issued a new edition of Eleanor Withey Willard's *Children's Singing Games*, in which the words and music of a dozen of the famous old favorites are given, with quaint illustrations and brief historic notes showing the very ancient origin of some of them.

Would anybody imagine that an entertaining book could be made from the simple amusement, known to most children, of compressing a drop or two of ink within a folded sheet of white paper so as to produce the symmetrically grotesque figures which afford distorted suggestions of things actual and doubtless accurate outlines of monsters, hobgoblins and jabberwocks? Well, that is just what Ruth McEnery Stuart and Albert Bigelow Paine have done in *Gobolinks, or Shadow Pictures for Young and Old*, and the surprising results they have culled from this hit-or-miss method of taking x-ray views of colly-wabbles, golly-pops and gargoyles are not more entertaining than the clever verses which accompany these suppositions creatures. [New York: The Century Company.]

In *Children of To-day* there are a dozen full-page and nearly life-sized color plates of child heads, painted—and very well painted—by Frances Brundage, with decorative borders and other designs and new stories and verses by Elizabeth S. Tucker, who can both draw and write in a way calculated to captivate little folks. The book is neatly boxed. From its wealth of good things judicious selections have been made for *Little Men and Maids*, a less expensive but exceedingly attractive book. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.]

Mrs. Molesworth's *Philippa* introduces us to a nice girl who acquires a nice husband by masquerading as a servant and making friends with his dachshund, Solomon. It is a nice story of nice English society and can be safely recommended for the perusal of nice girls—who have nothing better to do. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

Nearly everybody has to work for others, and Ernest Vincent Wright does not see why any exception should be made in favor of fairies—hitherto supposed to employ themselves solely according to their own sweet wills. In his *Wonderful Fairies of the Sun* he tells in gently-cantering rhymes how Dame Nature utilizes the elves to help shove along the clouds, polish up the rainbow and teach the birds how to sing. Cora M. Norman makes the pictures. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

In *The Shadow Show* Peter Newell has matched his *Topsey Turvy* books—containing comic pictures intelligible whether held right-side-up or up-side-down—with a set of pictures which

seen from one side show strange people and animals in colors but when viewed from the other side as transparencies present shadow views of an entirely different character. It is a clever idea cleverly carried out, sure to surprise and entertain the little ones. [New York: The Century Company.]

The fact that Rider Haggard's *She* happens to ante-date *The Oracle of Baal*, by J. Provand Webster, will not impair the fascination of the latter story for boys who like a good rousing tale of witchcraft, piracy, incredible perils overcome, nip-and-tuck battle royal and that entertaining tampering with the forces of Nature, limitations of topography and facts of history to which drawers of the long bow are accustomed. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

Pauline King's *Paper Doll Poems*, "written by a big child for little ones," describes in jingles pleasantly suited to youthful comprehension the adventures of certain paper dolls of the old-fashioned, hand-in-hand, five-in-a-row sort, with incidental information about wagglety birds, light-blue pigs and pink horses mottled with daisies. The illustrations heading each page faithfully reproduce the primitive simplicity of this style of scissored sweetness. [New York: The Century Company.]

Amy E. Blanchard's *Betty of Wye* is a story of a girl who, with many generous and admirable qualities, had a very lively temper. The troubles it led her into and the way she emerged from them into the inevitable happy marriage are narrated in the entertainingly natural style found in all this author's stories for girls. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

In *A Cape May Diamond* Evelyn Raymond tells very pleasantly how a pauper girl with freckles, red hair, a wide mouth, a pug nose and a big, warm heart was able to make life worth living for the beautiful but badly-spoiled daughter of a very rich man. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

Oliver Optic's *On the Staff* is one of his "Blue and Gray" series and carries his hero, Dick Lyon, through the long and rapid march of Gen. Buell's army to the assistance of Grant at Shiloh, the desperate conflict of Pittsburg Landing and the march to and siege of Corinth. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

J. B. Lippincott Company republish in flamboyant blue, red and gold cloth Frank Stockton's *Captain Chap*, in which are narrated the vicissitudes of a shipwrecked party of boy friends, lost in the wilds of Florida. It was written when Mr. Stockton was some years nearer his own boyhood than he is at present, but it loses nothing of vigor on that account.

The commendable fidelity to the facts as recorded in history found in all of Everett P. Tomlinson's war stories characterizes his latest addition to the list, *Tecumseh's Young Braves*. Boys will be simultaneously thrilled and instructed by its account of some of the striking events in the struggle against the Creek Indians, in which figure Tecumseh, Gen. Jackson, William Henry Harrison and Kit Carson. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

A new edition of *The Mystery of the Island*, by Henry Kingsley, with illustrations by Warne Browne, bears the imprint of J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. It is a story with plot enough to furnish forth half a dozen ordinary sea tales, its scenes being scattered over England, South America, Australia and the islands of the Southern Pacific, and its adventures including hair-breadth escapes from deadly peril and the inevitable discovery of a vast buried treasure on a desert island.

David Key's *Swept Out to Sea* has for its hero Seymour Hardy, globe-trotter, athlete, author, editor and general good fellow. He encounters a party of admiring young people in the Shetland Islands, and they are all carried out to sea in a small boat, picked up by a Spanish schooner, go through a mutiny on board and have a variety of perilous experiences in the West Indies. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

The scene of George Manville Fenn's story, *The Black Tor*, is laid in England during the reign of James I. and in it, as in *The Young Castellan*, local color and historical accuracy are preserved without detriment to the breezy onward rush of the narrative. This relates to a Montague-Capulet sort of feud between two noble families living on adjoining estates, and tells how a brave and manly lad of each house was instrumental in bringing it to an amicable close by uniting with the other against a gang of predatory cut throats entrenched in a cave. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

Most children who like to read stories about pet animals already know of those written by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, *Sparrow the Tramp*, *Old Rough the Miser*, etc., in which the pets converse among themselves and show other traits suspiciously human. The latest addition to the list, *Jerry the Blunderer*, has for hero an awkward Irish terrier who, with the best intentions, is continually getting into mischief. His misadventures

are told in sprightly fashion and illustrated by photographs taken from life. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

J. B. Lippincott Company issue, as the first of a series of *Historical Tales*, by Charles Morris, the volumes for *Greek* and *Roman* history. Both the legendary and verified events are narrated in a straightforward and laconic style calculated to interest the young, though it could be wished that the author had not offered for their imitation such phrases as "funeral obsequies" and "through their midst." Both volumes are interleaved with photographic views of scenes, ruins, etc.

The pretty well established fact that "boys will be boys" has not been lost sight of by Laurence H. Francis in writing *The Boys of the Mirthfield Academy*. His narrative concerns the goings-on in an English school where none of the pupils seems in danger of an untimely taking-off by reason of an excess of angelic traits. Even his hero runs away from school and falls in with a gang of burglars, whose nefarious designs he is, however, delighted to thwart. [New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.]

Sulky Achilles, the pious Æneas, wise old Nestor, crafty Ulysses and all the other militant men and demi-gods who figure in Homer's deathless legends, have in Walter Montgomery's *Tales of Ancient Troy and the Adventures of Ulysses* been put into a form pleasantly suited to childish comprehension. Gay board covers and many full-page illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume. [New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.]

In *The Merry Five*, the second volume of "The Silver Gate Series," Penn Shirley entertainingly continues his account of the adventures of the junior members of the Rowe family on the Pacific coast, Santa Luzia being the storm-centre of their activity. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

Grace Le Baron concludes her "Hazelwood Stories" with *The Rosebud Club*, in which Elsie Lovelace takes leave of her American friends from her new home in England. As in *Little Miss Faith* and *Little Daughter*, the underlying moral keeps floating up to the surface of the story. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

A Little Girl of Long Ago is dedicated by its author, Eliza Orne White, "to four generations of Hamiltons" and describes the life led by little Hamiltons in Boston, Springfield and Nantasket seventy years ago. It is a story about the doings of sur-enough people and pictures the days when everybody took a daily dose of sulphur and molasses as a Spring tonic. The misadventures of the reckless little brother Charles will delight other reckless little brothers. The book is illustrated by family portraits and its cover design in tender green and pink is exquisite. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.]

Would anybody have believed that the last word had not been said about King Arthur and the knights of his Round Table? After Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Wace, Layamon, Sir Thomas Mallory—after Tennyson—who would dare? Well, William Henry Frost has dared and in the *Court of King Arthur* he has given the blessed old legends a twist that sets them in a new light. He escorts a dear little girl and her mama through the delightful Midlands of the England of to-day—through Gloucester, Monmouth, Glamorgan and Somerset, down into Devon and Cornwall—and he gives that little girl—Helen is her name—his own version of the heroic deeds of Arthur, Lancelot, Gawain, Gareth, Geraint and the other glorious incredibles amid the very scenes where they are reputed to have sought and found adventure, and he does it with a bridled fervor calculated to send the blood tingling to youthful hearts, for Mr. Frost's style of story telling is as fine in its way as that of the great Mr. Dickens in *A Child's History of England*, and if Mr. Frost wants a more expensive compliment than that he is harder to please than are his readers. The pictures are by Sydney Richmond Burleigh. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

The "very latest" card-bound picture books for toddlers have top and side edge cut into the outline of the colored cover. The rich and glowing color work of Raphael Tuck & Sons is seen in and upon these examples of the new idea in "Father Tuck's Nursery Series": *Three Jolly Sailors*, *Father Christmas*, *Somebody's Darling*, *Dolly in Town*, *Dolly in the Country*, *Peaches and Rambles and Gambols*. Of the same series and with the same coloring, but without the crinkled edges, are; *Baby's A B C*, *From the Land of Sunshine*, *Rip Van Winkle*, *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp*, *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*.

Three delightful books for the very little folks are these edited by Edric Vredenburg and published by Raphael Tuck & Sons: *All Sorts of Stories*, *Little Folks and their Friends*, and *Woodland Stories*. The first includes fairy tales and true stories; the second is mostly about pet animals; the third has an out-of-door flavor, and all are bound in illuminated boards and illustrated with full-page color plates and black and white sketches.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 66.

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 *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED PICTURE-FRAME COVER.

FIGURE No. 1.—The foundation of this frame is cut from thick cardboard and should be about 10 inches long and 8½ wide. An opening suitable for a cabinet picture leaves the frame about 2½ inches wide. Cover with dark-blue plush, laying one thickness of wadding between plush and cardboard. Do

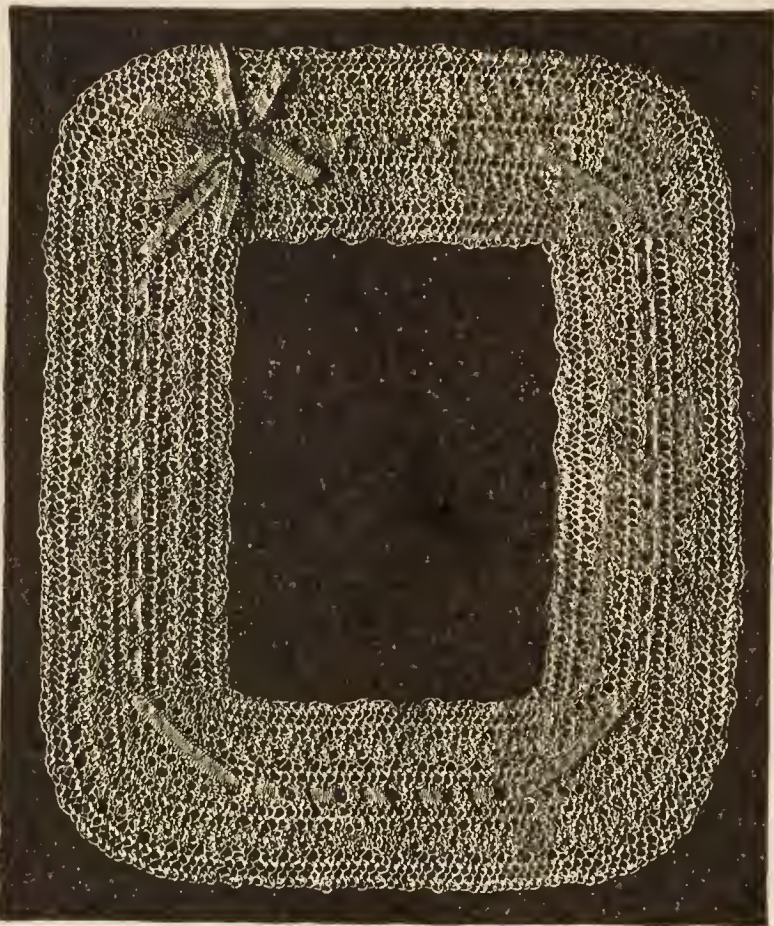


FIGURE NO. 1.—KNITTED PICTURE-FRAME COVER.

not cut and make the foundation until after the cover is knitted.

The cover is made as follows: Cast on 26 stitches.

First row.—Thread o 2 ("o 2" means "thread over twice"), p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in the next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., n, o, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Second row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 2; p 1 and k 1 in next st., o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.; drop last stitch.

Third row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.; drop last stitch.

Fourth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Fifth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Sixth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Repeat 12 times for ends, and 17 times for sides of frame.

For the corners.—After knitting 6th row knit as follows:

First row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., k 13, leave 2; turn.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 2; o, n, 5 times; o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.; drop last stitch.

Third row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 11; leave 4.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 10, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.; drop last stitch.

Fifth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 9, leave 6.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 2; o, n, 3 times; o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Seventh row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., k 7, leave 8.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 6, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Ninth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, leave 10.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Eleventh row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 3, leave 12.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Thirteenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 and k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., k 1, leave 14.

Fourteenth row.—Sl 1, k 4, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Fifteenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 6, leave 16.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, k 3 to.; k 1 p 1 k 1 in next stitch; o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Seventeenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 15.

Eighteenth row.—Sl 1, k 14, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, o 2, p 2 to., o, p 2 to.

Make three points for each corner, and then repeat pattern from first row again. Join together and draw baby ribbon

in center eyelets, crossing the corners, as shown in cut, and finish with loops where the lace is joined. Lay the cover on the frame, and fasten in place with invisible stitches.



FIGURE NO. 2.—CHILD'S KNITTED SLIPPER.

CHILD'S KNITTED SLIPPER.

FIGURE No. 2.—This slipper is made of blue and white single zephyr. The slipper is knitted in a straight strip that is long enough after it is joined to go around the sole to be used. In joining the two ends are not sewed together but are attached as follows: Turn the corner of one end down so that the end-edge will be even with the lower edge. This will make a bias fold,

which extends along the foot from the toe to the top of the instep. Then bring the remaining end around and join it to the edge, which now crosses the strip from top to bottom beyond the bias fold and join the two at this point. This will shape the slipper and make it ready for the sole. In sewing on the latter the point must be turned under and held a little full to shape it nicely. The design is in honey-comb pattern with 2 stitches to a square, and is made as follows:

Cast on 14 sts. with the blue, and knit across plain.

For the Squares.—Slip off 2 blue sts., inserting the needle in each as for purling. Next, with the white, k 2, slip 2 blue sts. as before, k 2, and so on across the row. In working back sl 2 blue sts and p 2 white ones alternately. Work back and forth in same order once more. Now with the blue knit back and forth plain 4 times, then repeat the squares with the blue and white as before. Repeat in this way until the strip is 30 squares long for a No. 4 slipper, or sufficiently long to go around the sole to be used. Join the slipper as previously directed and sew it to the sole.

For the Turn-over Top.—Cast on 10 stitches and knit back and forth until there are 48 ribs (2 rows to a rib), or until the strip is long enough to go around the top of the slipper, just meeting in front. Crochet a little scallop with the white up each end and along the lower edge, making 4 s. c. to each scallop, and catch down with a s. c. Crochet a row of holes along the top of the slipper of 1 d c in each square; sew the turn-over portion to the top of this (see picture), run ribbon through the holes and tie in a bow in front.

CHILD'S SILK MITTENS. (SUITABLE FOR A CHILD OF THREE OR FOUR YEARS.)

FIGURE No. 3.—Two fifty-yard spools of knitting silk will make a pair of mittens of this size. Worked out in Saxony the mitten will be large enough for a child of seven years.

Cast on 54 stitches (18 stitches on each of 3 needles), k 2 and seam or purl 1 all the way round; k 24 of these rounds.

To begin the Thumb.—K 5, seam 1, k 2, seam 1, k rest plain; in every 4th round widen at the right of the first, and at the left of last stitch between the 2 seam stitches, until there are 18 stitches between the seam stitches. Cast off on a silk thread the 18 made stitches.

To make Thumb Gusset.—Cast 5 stitches on the right-hand needle, k 1 round plain, narrow in center of 5 cast-on stitches every round for 3 rounds, k 26 rounds plain.

To Narrow Off.—K 7, n, repeat all round; k 3 rounds plain; k 6, n, repeat all round; 3 rounds plain; k 5, n, repeat all round; 3 rounds plain; k 4, n, repeat all round; 3 rounds plain; k 3, n, repeat all round; 2 rounds plain; k 2, n, repeat all round, 1 round plain; k 1, n, repeat all round.

Next round.—N twice on each needle; next round bind off, leaving a length of thread to fasten stitches.

To make Thumb.—Fasten silk to the right of stitches, take up stitches on two needles, k round to gusset and take up on a third needle 5 stitches at base of 5 cast-on stitches, also 1 stitch on each side

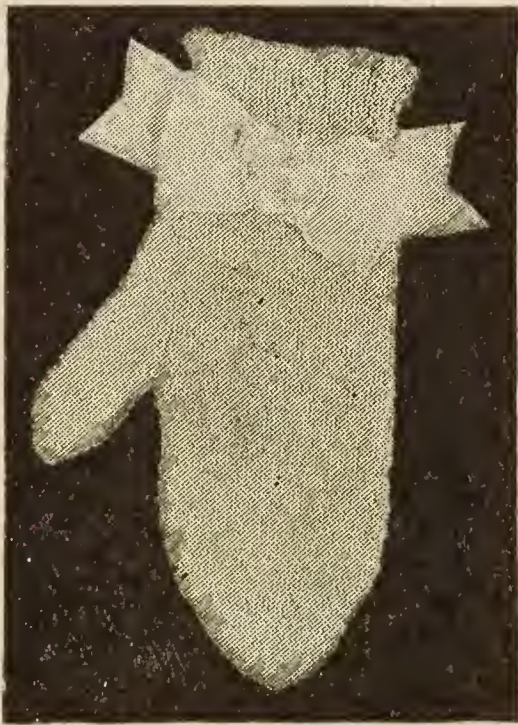


FIGURE No. 3.—CHILD'S SILK MITTEN.

of these 5; this makes the work close; narrow once every time you reach the cast on stitches till there are but 3 stitches left; add 2 stitches from each of the other needles to these 3 stitches; you now have 7 stitches on each needle; k 13 rounds plain. Now narrow in center of each needle every other time round, until there are but 6 stitches on each needle, then narrow every round until there are but 2 stitches on each needle, and bind off. A tiny bow of ribbon is an addition to the mittens.

To make Mittens one size Larger.—Add 3 stitches to each needle, and narrow off in same manner as directed for above size, only knit a few more rounds before you narrow.

KNITTED DOILY.

FIGURE No. 4.—Slip the first st. of every row to make the edge even. In all rows where the 2 loops occur knit one and drop the

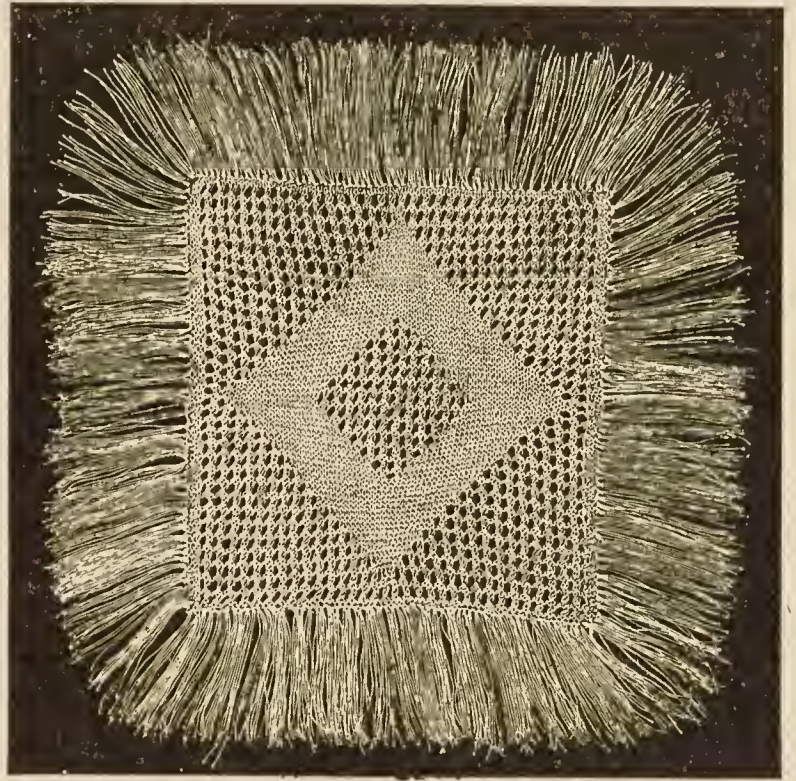


FIGURE No. 4.—KNITTED DOILY.

second half, thus making only one stitch. Cast on 71 stitches and knit 2 plain rows.

First row.—K 3; o twice and n 33 times; k 2.

Second, Third and Fourth rows.—Knit plain.

Fifth row.—K 3; o twice and n 16 times; k 2; o twice and n 16 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Ninth row.—K 3, o twice and n 15 times; k 6; o twice and n 15 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Thirteenth row.—K 3; o twice and n 14 times; k 10; o twice and n 14 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Seventeenth row.—K 3; o twice and n 13 times; k 14; o twice and n 13 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Twenty-first row.—K 3; o twice and n 12 times; k 18; o twice and n 12 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Twenty-fifth row.—Knit 3; o twice and n 11 times; k 22, o twice and n 11 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Twenty-ninth row.—K 3; o twice and n 10 times; k 26; o twice and n 10 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Thirty-third row.—K 3; o twice and n 9 times; k 30; o twice and n 9 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Thirty-seventh row.—K 3; o twice and n 8 times; k 34; o twice and n 8 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Forty-first row.—K 3; o twice and n 7 times; k 38; o twice, n, once k 18; o twice and n 7 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Forty-fifth row.—K 3; o twice and n 6 times; k 38; o twice and n 3 times; k 18; o twice and n 6 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Forty-ninth row.—K 3; o twice and n 5 times; k 38; o twice and n 5 times; k 18; o twice and n 5 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Fifty-third row.—K 3; o twice and n 4 times; k 38; o twice and n 7 times; k 18; o twice and n 4 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Fifty-seventh row.—K 3; o twice and n 3 times; k 38; o twice and n 9 times; k 18; o twice and n 3 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Sixty-first row.—K 3; o twice and n twice; k 38; o twice and n 11 times; k 18; o twice and n twice; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Sixty-fifth row.—K 3; over twice and n once; k 38; o twice and n 13 times; k 18; o twice and n once; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Sixty-ninth row.—K 3; o twice and n twice; k 38; o twice and n 11 times; k 18; o twice, and n twice; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Seventy-third row.—K 3; o twice and n 3 times; k 18; o twice and n 9 times; k 18; o twice and n 3 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Seventy-seventh row.—K 3; o twice and n 4 times; k 18; o twice and n 7 times; k 18; o twice and n 4 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Eighty-first row.—K 3; o twice and n 5 times; k 18; o twice and n 5 times; k 18; o twice and n 5 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Eighty-fifth row.—K 2; o twice and n 6 times; k 18; o twice and n 3 times; k 18; o twice and n 6 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Eighty-ninth row.—K 2; o twice and n 7 times; k 18; o twice and n, once k 13; o twice and n 7 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Ninety-third row.—K 3; o twice and n 8 times; k 34; o twice and n 8 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Ninety-seventh row.—K 3; o twice and n 9 times; k 30; o twice and n 9 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and First row.—K 3; o twice and n 10 times;

k 26; o twice and n 10 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Fifth row.—K 3; o twice and n 11 times; k 22; o twice and n 11 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Ninth row.—K 3; o twice and n 12 times; k 18; o twice and n 12 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Thirteenth row.—K 3; o twice and n 13 times; k 14; o twice and n 13 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Seventeenth row.—K 3; o twice and n 14 times; k 10; o twice and n 14 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Twenty-first row.—K 3; o twice and n 15 times; k 6; o twice and n 15 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth row.—K 3; o twice and n 16 times; k 2; o twice and n 16 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth row.—K 3; o twice and n 33 times; k 2. Next three rows plain.

Should the edge of the doily be a little full, run a fine thread through the length of it and draw it to the right size. Finish with a fringe of the desired length. The fringe illustrated was an inch and a half deep and 2 threads were used for each strand.



MISS CLARA M. STIMSON.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WOMEN.

MISS CLARA M. STIMSON.

Mr. Howells' "Lady of the Aroostook" was upright, dull and unknowing, although he did not mean his readers to think just that of her. The latest lady of the Aroostook, Miss Clara M. Stimson, of Houlton, Maine, is also upright, but brilliant and knowing. More than that, she is a womanly woman. Having the conviction that she need not be rough

and unpleasantly masculine in character because she has the ability and courage to carry to success the management of saw mills and wide commercial enterprises, Miss Stimson lives in a refined and well appointed home with books and flowers and entertains delightfully.

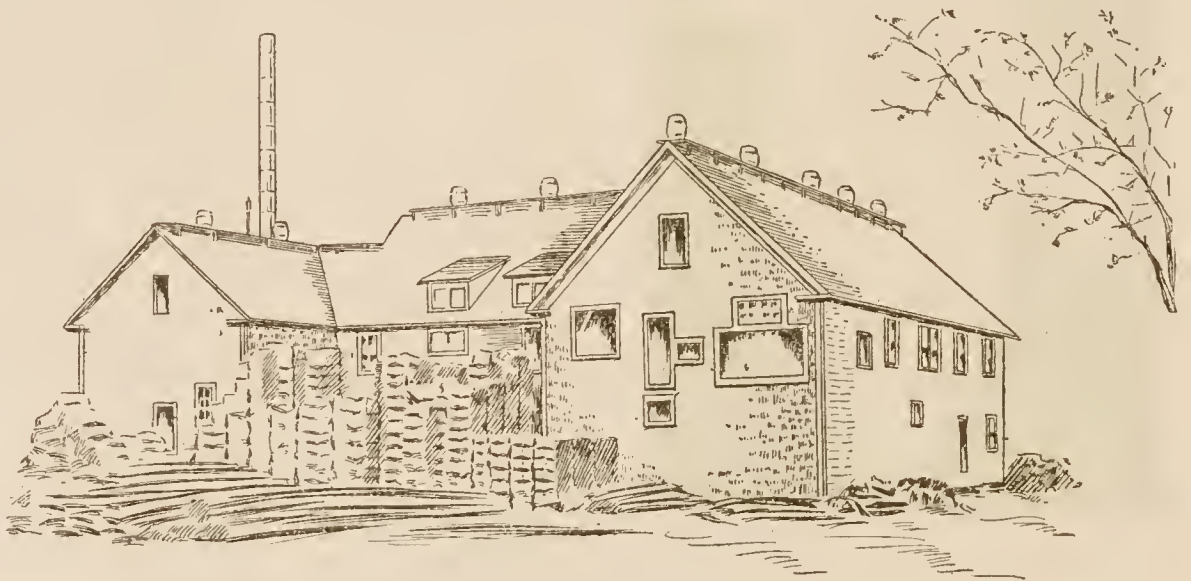
Mr. Howells' "Lady of the Aroostook" was unacquainted with the well-bred, intellectual world, and offended the ears of an educated Bostonian by replying, "I want to know," when he first remarked to her on shipboard that it was a hot day, or something equally obvious. Nevertheless, in six weeks of her sole feminine companionship, his heart was hers—or he thought it was—and she said "Yes, with thanks," or something to that effect.

Quite another and more heroic story is that of the present Lady of the Aroostook. No more sagacious and courageous woman engaged in an occupation uncommon to her sex is known than the subject of this paper, or one more worthy of the respectful admiration she receives from every person who deals with her or knows her socially. At home Miss Stimson is graceful and gracious, artistic and delicate in her tastes and personal indulgences, and distinguished for her practical philanthropic sympathies. But in her business she is energetic, clear-headed and exacting in upholding the standards she sets for herself and others. She is a just and yet a severely strict disciplinarian in her relations with her lumber-men, mill-men, builders, contractors—everybody over whom she holds industrial and commercial authority.

She had a natural aptitude for the lumber business, it having been her father's occupation up to the time of his death. From her association with him she early knew—hardly knowing when the knowledge became a part of her intelligence—almost all

there was to learn about the operation of lumber mills and lumber markets and the various grades of lumber products. Like most women who have been pioneers in business and have found themselves at the helms of large enterprises, she inherited the beginning of her prosperity, the foundation for her industry. Of course, sagacity may be cultivated if it be not an endowment. Though Miss Stimson inherited her talents, she has nourished and trained them until she is one of the leading lumber producers and lumber merchants of Maine, her market also including several adjoining States. Her brand of lumber is standard everywhere among dealers, and she is often commissioned to purchase for them, so clear and trustworthy are her judgments.

Her discipline, as already stated, is vigorous and effective, preserving the integrity of her employes as well as the safety of her mills. Every man who seeks to be employed by her—and there are at least half a dozen applications for every vacant place—must convince her of his honesty and capability and agree not to drink intoxicants or smoke on the mill premises, the penalty of non-conformity to these rules being immediate dismissal. Another rule, violation of which is accompanied by forfeiture of situation, forbids the use or displacement of a fire pail, except to quench a blaze. Miss Stimson not only acquaints



MISS STIMSON'S LUMBER MILL AT HOULTON, ME.

each man in detail with these rules, but she keeps them posted in prominent places so that no one can be unmindful of the laws she makes and abides by. She has her own printed form of receipt for money and this receipt each man signs before he can get his mid-monthly pay. It is a relinquishment of all claims he has, or he may think he has, against her for personal injuries

in or by her mills and for damages of all kinds incurred through his occupation while in her service.

She goes to her mills—the latest and largest one being some fifty miles distant from her home at Houlton—and pays her men in person, with systematic and scrupulous promptness. For this and for her strict vigilance over her property and workmen, everybody—even those who feel her ruling hand least easy to bear—trust and respect her. She is in no fear of strikes. Her employes know too well that she would shut down her mill and stop all other work rather than submit to dictation.

Justice to all is the foundation of her character. To this abiding sentiment and this line of conduct she owes, in a large measure, her exceptional success in an occupation generally supposed to be beyond the capacity of women and quite outside their provision.

Early in her undertaking she sought orders for lumber in cities distant from Houlton. Lumber merchants were very much surprised when asked by a woman to order shingles from her samples, but her straightforward manner and her knowledge of the business secured contracts, small, perhaps, first, but generously increased as the Stimson lumber brand became better known.

It has been said of women—and doubtless it is too true of most of them—that they do not see all around an object, proposition or undertaking. Miss Stimson has proved that at least one of them does. In proof of her ability to look not only around her but ahead as well, it is related that she took the first train that went over the Ashland Railroad in order to investigate a lumber region with mill possibilities of which she had heard. Near the junction of the St. Croix and Aroostook Rivers she purchased at once three forest-covered islands and took a long lease of three-fourths of a mile of the most valuable river front. Over all this she tramped on the ice and snow and engaged large crews of men to erect a mill and build piers, the construction and equipment of which she directed personally. Her

experience with salesmen of belting, saws and machinery generally was not invariably pleasant, her sex offering them, as they imagined, large opportunities for over-reaching and making uncommonly advantageous bargains. They are not likely to again make this experiment with Miss Stimson. In this mill property she owns one of the most valuable "holdings" in the state of Maine.

She is busy, content, healthy and prosperous. What more can a woman desire for herself—what more can a father ask for his daughter? Not for every woman is there a husband to love and care for and children to caress and tenderly rear, but for all there are absorbing and honorable careers, neither academic nor in any way subordinate. Not all women can be or care to be students of books, nor are very many women truly content under dictation or even supervision. Happily, the century accords woman all the room she wants, all the liberty her talents demand. Only her timidity or her self-indulgence closes the doors of prosperity against her and these doors she may later open if her will be strong enough and her capacity is its equal. She may or may not crave citizenship, but whether or not she has it makes no recognizable difference in her work, as the examples of business successes in these chapters fully prove. If she sought office, that would be quite another story and one, perhaps, less admirable than those that have been told.

Here and there other women have dealt in lumber and managed mills, though their number has been, for obvious reasons, small. Mrs. Harriet Smith, of Tuckertown, Florida, lent a large sum of money for the establishment of a saw mill which later failed, the mill falling to her instead of the money. She moved the mill across and down a river twenty miles, placing it near her house. Then she put it in perfect running order and with her own men and teams supplied it with logs and now has a satisfactory business which she personally conducts with dignity and self-respect.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS.—VENTILATION OF THE FARM-HOUSE.—CELLARS.—DISINFECTANTS.—THE WINTER BREAKFAST.—PANNED MEATS.—STEWES.

Nature's provision for the Winter months may seem scanty, but by using the vegetables and meats available the strength of the body is better maintained than when unseasonable foods are frequently found upon the menu. Among the meats, mutton and beef are in perfection. Mutton is more easily digested than any other meat, though beef is more nutritious. A leg of mutton should always be cooked a little rare, the wrapping of fat that the butcher leaves on it having first been removed. A heavy piece of the meat will not only provide a delicious meal when hot but will also furnish material for other dishes, some of the most delicate entrées being made from cooked mutton. Veal is out of season and yet may always be found in the large markets. Pork is at its best. Of meats the food scientist condemns pork heads the list. Physicians forbid its use by those not strong, claiming that the length of time required for its digestion overtaxes the system. Both veal and pork are less hurtful when cooked long and slowly in a moist heat. A braising pan is, therefore, best for roasting them because of the steam that cannot escape.

The poultry market is full, the goose taking precedence for the New Year's dinner. A superstition attaches to the breast-bone of the goose served on the first day of the year. Those versed in weather signs claim to be able to forecast the length and duration of the Winter from its size and shape. However this may be, the goose has long had the place of honor on this day.

Game is plentiful in the large city markets. The wise cook does not forget that red-meat game is served rare, while the white meat variety should be well cooked.

Among the vegetables are found beets, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, sweet and white potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, dried peas and beans.

The shelves of the shopkeepers are laden with canned fruit, vegetables, fish and meats. These goods grow less expensive each year and the prices this year are especially low, but it is wiser to use the fresh products when obtainable.

In cities near the seacoast the supply of fish is ample, codfish, haddock, halibut, salmon, red snapper, scallops, oysters and whitebait making a goodly variety. In places remote from the sea the fish is frozen and of poor quality.

The regular Winter fruits are found, oranges, apples, mandarines, tangerines, bananas and shaddocks making up the supply.

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer's wife is particularly dependent upon her own efforts for the comfort of herself and family. She is remote from neighbors, leaves her home but seldom and the sunshine of her life is in exact proportion to her health and strength. One of the most potent causes of wrinkles on her brow, her lack of elasticity and her prematurely aged look is the lack of ventilation. When there is available a vast supply of any good thing it is likely to be little prized, and fresh air is usually considered one of the things to shut out of the country home. The windows of the sleeping rooms are not opened during the cold months, and at no time in the day is there a general ventilation of the house. The cellar, of all places, requires attention. This section of the house has its outside door or "cellar-way" and a number of small windows, but these avenues for the entrance of fresh air are seldom opened. Once a year the cellar should be whitewashed and it should be well ventilated at all times. The cistern, in which is stored the supply of rain-water, should often be cleaned. When near the cellar this water adds to its dampness. Cellar air circulates through the entire house and, when bad, a musty, close atmosphere in the living rooms is the result. Furniture, carpets and even pillows and mattresses catch the odor, and a sweet-smelling house becomes an impossibility. A damp, badly-ventilated cellar will cause the canned fruit to mould and spoil. Vegetables sprout and grow, quickly becoming unfit to eat, while their decay invites fever and often diphtheria. A moist cellar may be made less damp if fresh lime be placed upon its floor. At least two bushels is none too much.

This should be divided into four portions, placed in as many parts of the cellar and renewed every six months. The lime absorbs the dampness and what was a solid, rock-like mass is quickly rendered like chalk by the saturation. The air is much improved and the musty odor disappears.

The use of disinfectants does not receive the attention it should. The pipe from the kitchen sink should often be treated to some kind of a purifier. Copperas is cheap and a few cents' worth will make a solution sufficient for many times using. Malaria, so prevalent in the country, is often due either to a lack of ventilation or to bad drainage.

A debilitated body causes thinness of the hair, dulness of the eye and complexion, premature wrinkles and decaying teeth. These evidences of decrepitude may be banished and there will be fresher faces among our country sisters when they take more thought as to ventilation, disinfection and food. We are but just learning how to live—how to secure the best results from food that is healthful yet not expensive. To begin the day as does the Frenchman with a roll and a cup of coffee, scarcely satisfies the hard-working Anglo-Saxon. Yet a scant provision for this meal is wisest. The Winter breakfast of the farmer's family is a fatiguing meal for both provider and participants. It is the old-time conservatism that starts the buckwheat pancakes in the Autumn and serves them at every breakfast until the birds nest again. This food taken with regularity causes indigestion which shows itself in pimples on the face, a yellow skin and dull headaches. Cereals for this meal are lightly regarded and seldom seen on the table. Oats make the farmer's horse strong and capable of much endurance. Why not serve them to the family to produce the same results? Oatmeal is often condemned as poor food, and so it is when not well cooked. Oatmeal as sold in the stores usually receives but a few minutes' cooking, and thus prepared is not always injurious, but a long, slow cooking will render it acceptable to the most delicate digestion. By cooking it all day in a double boiler, then adding hot water in the seasoning and heating well, oatmeal becomes a delightful breakfast dish.

In the cooking of meats old lines must be broken down and new and better ways accepted. Alimentation will be much improved when all greasy preparations are banished from the table. Fried meats, fried vegetables, doughnuts, etc., should be impossible in these enlightened days. Broiled meats, however, are usually out of the question for the average country provider. Her kitchen stove is arranged for wood alone and to broil over a wood fire requires an expert at fire tending. The best substitute for broiling is pan-frying. Heat the frying-pan very hot, rub over it a piece of suet to prevent the steak from sticking, then lay in the meat cut at least an inch and a half thick. When the meat is seared on one side, turn and brown on the other. Turn often, keeping in a brisk heat. Season with butter, salt and pepper. Meat that gives off much fat in the cooking should have the oil frequently drained from the pan that the food may not be greasy.

In the preparation of the cheaper cuts of meats much depends upon having proper seasoning. A few cents' worth of bay leaves will season a hundred soups and stews, and a bottle of "kitchen bouquet" will last a year. Herbs dried from the Summer's growth will add their seasoning also, and delicious dishes are the result.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

MUTTON STEW WITH TURNIPS.—The neck of mutton, a cheap yet nourishing cut, may be cooked as follows: Cut the meat into inch lengths, place two table-spoonfuls of butter in the frying pan, heat very hot and brown the meat, shaking often. Draw the meat to one side and add two table-spoonfuls of flour to the oil in the pan. Stir until brown, and add water to make a creamy gravy of about a pint and a half. Then add seasoning, a bit of onion, a bay leaf, a tea-spoonful of kitchen bouquet, a bit of celery, salt and pepper. The seasoning of any of these

WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.—Always an interesting and useful publication, our WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR for 1896-'97, surpasses anything of the kind previously issued. It has been enlarged to eighty pages, seven by ten inches in size, and enclosed in a handsome cover printed in colors. It will be mailed to any address on receipt by us of 3d. or 5 cents to prepay charges. If the agent to whom you apply should not have any of the Souvenirs in stock, he will be pleased to order one for you. It illustrates hundreds of

dishes may be much or little, but the best cooks use a variety of seasonings that blend into one delicious whole when ready to serve. Cover and let simmer gently for two hours. Peel and cut into quarters three white turnips and fry them brown in a little butter, adding a sprinkling of sugar when the vegetable is cooking. Place the browned slices with the meat and simmer during the last half hour of the cooking. When ready to serve, lift the meat with a skimmer, arrange the turnips around it, skim off any oil that may have settled on the top of the juices in the kettle and strain the remainder on the meat. More thickening may be added to the gravy if desired. Serve with

CODDLED RICE.—For this dish, allow

3 cupfuls of cold water.
1 cupful of rice.
1 tea-spoonful of salt.

Wash the rice quickly, add the water and salt and place in a tightly covered kettle over a moderate heat. When bubbling stir well and set where the rice will cook very gently. Cook for forty minutes. The water will be entirely absorbed by the rice, which will be dry and whole. Remove the cover during the last ten minutes' cooking to quite dry off the top of the rice. This dish may be eaten with the gravy from the stew, or, after dishing, melted butter may be added for seasoning, according to one's taste.

FRENCH STEW WITH DUMPLINGS.—For this dish use three pounds of the under cut of the round of beef. Cut the meat into two-inch cubes; melt the fat cut from the edges, and when smoking hot dust the meat with flour, and brown quickly. Lift the meat from the pan, add two table-spoonfuls of flour to the oil remaining, stir until very brown, then add one quart of water. Place the meat in a tightly covered kettle, pour in the juices from the pan and add seasoning as in the preceding recipe. Cover closely and simmer for two hours. After cooking one hour add a cupful of canned tomatoes.

FOR THE DUMPLINGS.—Mix together:

1 pint of flour.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.

Make a dough of these ingredients by adding sweet milk until as soft as can be handled; roll and cut into small biscuits. Twenty minutes before serving lay these biscuits over the top of the stew in the kettle. Cover closely, and cook without lifting the cover. In dishing, place the dumplings about the outer edge of the platter for a garnish, and the stew in the center, with the sauce from the cooking strained over the meat.

SPANISH PEPPER OMELET.—Fry a small spring onion in a little butter, cut up two sweet Spanish peppers, place them in the pan, and simmer slowly for twenty minutes, adding a little water or gravy to prevent burning. Sprinkle with a little salt, and a pinch of cayenne, for the pepper is not hot, notwithstanding its name. When reduced to a pulp, put it inside an omelet just before folding. A little tomato sauce may be served with it, if desired.

TO FRY OYSTERS.—Drain the oysters well in a colander and season with salt and pepper. Have ready a pint and a half of dried bread crumbs, which slightly salt and pepper. This quantity of crumbs will "bread" fifty oysters, an ample supply for six persons. Thoroughly beat three eggs. Place a small quantity of the crumbs on a plate, and roll the oysters in it, adding crumbs as needed, until all the oysters have been breaded. Lay the oysters as they are thus prepared on a baking board sprinkled with the crumbs. Dip the oysters into the beaten egg, one at a time, and roll each in the bread crumbs again. Let them stand at least an hour if you would have them in perfection. Place a layer of oysters in a frying basket and plunge it into boiling fat, so hot that the smoke arises from the center. Cook about a minute and a half, and drain on soft brown paper. Oysters fried in this way are brown, crisp, tender and plump.

BLAIR.

articles suitable for holiday presents for persons of both sexes and all ages which may be readily and cheaply made up at home from the patterns we supply. In addition, it includes much reading matter of a general and literary character, Christmas stories, poems and carols, menus for the Christmas dinner, formulas for making perfumes and beverages, selections for recitation, conundrums, a calendar for 1897 and a thousand and one other things worth mentioning did space permit.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

By E. C. VICK.

[MR. VICK WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALL SPECIAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING FLOWER CULTURE. LETTERS TO HIM MAY BE SENT IN CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.]

HOT BEDS.

In temperate parts of the country hot-beds may be started at any time from the first to the middle of February. If started earlier, more manure should be used, so that enough heat will be supplied to keep the plants growing until mild weather sets in. In locating the hot-bed, select a southern exposure protected from the north wind, and dig a pit in the ground eight feet wide and as long as may be required. Hot-bed sash is six feet long and three feet wide, and the frame of the hot-bed should be made so that the sash will fit it.

First put in the pit a layer of horse manure about eight inches deep, spreading it as evenly as possible. Add a layer of hot manure of about the same thickness; then compress the mass by walking on it, keeping the feet close together, or beat it down with the back of a pitchfork. Add another layer of hot manure, and the pile is ready to receive the frames, which should be pressed down firmly. Inside the frames place a layer of fine manure ten or twelve inches thick and put on the sashes. There should be a margin of twelve to sixteen inches of manure outside of the frame and surrounding it from the bottom of the pit to the top of the frame.

The frames are made of common boards nailed to a post in each corner for a support. Make the frames five feet ten inches wide and as long as desired, accommodating the length to the width of the sashes. Nine feet is the usual length, on which three sashes are used. The front board of the frame should be twelve inches high, and the rear board from eighteen to twenty-four inches high and so made as to stand level on the bottom, thus giving sufficient tilt to the sash to carry off rain water. Cross-ties, made of strips of inch board about three inches wide, should be mortised into the front and rear boards at the top of the frames, at intervals of three feet. These support the sashes and strengthen the frames. Sashes may be obtained of any sash manufacturer at about eighty cents each, unglazed.

When the beds are finished, the sashes are put on and at once covered with straw mats, or old quilts or carpets may be used. Two or three days after the bed has been made the earth may be put on, but this should not be done until the manure is well heated inside the frame. Six or eight inches of good garden soil will answer.

Two or three days from the time of putting in the earth the seed may be sown. Select a pleasant day, remove the sashes, rake the soil level, make shallow drills from rear to front and in these drills sow the seeds, and cover lightly. Sow each kind of seed separately and label at once. Replace the sashes and at night put on the mats, removing them daily (except in very severe weather) about nine or ten o'clock in the morning and covering again just before sundown. About an hour after the mats have been removed tilt up the sashes about an inch in front to admit a little fresh air. The secret of success is in giving plants an abundance of air at just the right time.

The beds should be watered with tepid water as the surface becomes dry. Later in the season the plants will require water every day, and on bright days, when the rays of the sun are strong, plenty of air must be given or partial shade afforded to save the plants from destruction. When the sun grows pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash.

By making plantings a week or so apart, a continuous supply of early lettuce and radishes may be had. Early tomato, egg and pepper plants may be obtained by starting the seeds in March, also cauliflower and cabbage plants for early outside planting. These seeds are sown the last of February and the plants will be ready for putting in the open ground by the middle of April.

CHURCH DECORATION.

We can all remember the interest with which as children we looked forward to the holiday services in the churches, which were decorated with festoons of evergreens hung about the pulpit and chancel arch. The decorations should be neat and simple and the wreaths and festooning light and airy. In making the festoons, a strong cord should be stretched by fastening its

ends to two posts or other stationary objects. The evergreens, having previously been cut into small branches, are fastened to the main cord by winding with smaller twine. For wreaths, work in a few flowers—everlasting flowers, if obtainable—or bright berries. Crosses and other designs should be cut from heavy straw board or, if for very large designs, from wooden boards. Letters are cut from straw board with a sharp knife and covered with small branches of evergreen tied over the face of the letters with dark thread, working in everlasting flowers or bright berries as already suggested. Better letters can be made by tying dry moss over the face of the letter with linen thread as evenly as possible and working into this everlasting flowers having only about half an inch of stem. The stem is dipped in thick paste before inserting and when dry remains secure. Gomphrenas or immortelles are good flowers to use in this way, and can be obtained of any florist. Any design can be worked out in the same way. Letters may be cut from cardboard or straw board, and after being tacked to their foundations and covered with thick paste, rice may be poured over them. When the surface dries it will be found thickly covered with the rice, presenting a picturesquely rough effect. Red berries may be used in place of rice and contrast well where much green is used. White cotton wool is also very useful in a dark church or upon dark backgrounds. Cut out the letter or device in thick white paper, pin over it a clean piece of the wool and cut out, taking care to make the angles sharp and the edges even and straight. With a very soft pencil the letters may be marked out on the wool itself, dispensing with a paper pattern. Do not attempt too much; do the work in the church and divide the work into portions. All who use scissors should have them fastened to the waist by a string.

ITEMS.

Remove the dead leaves from plants every day and spray the foliage with water. This will give the plants a fresh appearance and will, in great measure, keep down insects. Tie up neatly to stakes all straggling growing plants. Cleanliness of this kind helps to keep the air of the room pure and contributes to the vigor of the plants. Turn the pots frequently so the plants may not grow one-sided.

This is the month to start *amaryllis* growing, to sow petunia, *thunbergia*, dwarf *tropaeolum* and *maurandia* seed, and to slip *maurandia* and fuchsias.

Where plants in pots are grouped closely together it is often difficult to water them with a watering pot. Nothing answers the purpose so well as an ordinary fountain syringe. Remove the hard rubber end piece from the tubing and fill the bag with water. Hold the bag about on a level with the pots; the rubber tube can then be placed in any pot close to the soil, and the height of the bag adjusted so that the plants can be watered without spilling any water, scattering the earth or making holes in the soil, mishaps which frequently result when an ordinary watering pot is used.

The seedmen's catalogues are now out. Study them carefully, make selections and send in orders early, as at the end of the season stocks are sure to run out and it may be impossible to obtain what you want. Then, too, by ordering early delays are avoided which at the end of the season are very annoying.

Plant a few "everlasting" flowers and ornamental grasses this year. They are easily grown from seed and the flowers contain so little moisture that in drying they do not wrinkle but remain as perfect as when fresh. The "everlastings" receive little attention when our gardens are filled with other flowers, but in the Winter, when flowers are wanted for decorating church, school-room or home, they will be esteemed treasures. As a rule, they should be picked as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in bunches in a shady place to dry. Do not make the bunches too large or the flowers will mildew. They retain both form and color for years, making splendid bouquets and wreaths. With a little skill many Winter ornaments can be made from them. The following are the most desirable of the "everlasting" flowers seeds of which may be

planted in the open ground: *Acroclonium*, *ammobium*, *helichrysum*, *helipterum*, *xeranthemum*, *gypsophila* and *statice*. Seeds of the following should be sown under glass: *Gomphrena*, *rodanthe* and *waitzia*.

Ornamental grasses are needed to work in with the everlastings, but the grasses do not retain their color as well as do the flowers. Such grasses dyed in many beautiful colors are imported from Europe and amateur dyers may try their hand at this work, though the chances of success are small. Grasses should be cut about the time of flowering, tied up and dried in the shade as directed for everlastings. Those that flower the second year should be marked with a stake so they will not be destroyed as weeds the following Spring. *Stipa pennata*, the well-known "feather grass," is the most beautiful and graceful of the small grasses. *Agrostis nebulosa* is fine and feathery.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. W. S. S.—The hardy *Lydrangea paniculata grandiflora* is propagated by cuttings of the green and half-ripened wood. These cuttings are most certain to grow if taken from plants raised in the house or greenhouse. Roses are also propagated by cuttings. When a rosebud is sufficiently developed to be cut, the branch on which it grows is in proper condition for cuttings. Each leaf of the branch with about three inches of stem will constitute a cutting, but if there are two leaves, the cutting will start with greater vigor. Do not try to propagate roses during June, July or August.

E. T.—For Winter flowering, cuttings of verbenas should be made in September.

G. E. F.—Bulbs grown in water may be planted in the garden, but they will not flower freely in water a second time.

Mrs. D. G. encloses a newspaper clipping referring to "the white popinac or perfume plant." Newspaper botany is, as the Indian said of the white man, "mighty uncertain." There is no such plant as the "popinac." It is probably a local or fancy name for some plant botanically known under some other title.

S. M. T.—To prevent mildew on roses and verbenas, dust the foliage with sulphur once a week, first spraying the plants with water so the sulphur will adhere. Sudden changes of temperature cause mildew.

Mrs. E. C. G.—The "rubber plant" requires only ordinary care during the Winter; keep it with other plants in the house. It is one of the few plants tolerating shade. *Grevillea robusta* ("silk oak") should be kept in a cool atmosphere during the Winter. Encourage its growth by raising the temperature somewhat during January or February. The culture is very simple, requiring no more special care than a geranium. Water hyacinth (*eichhornia crassipes*) should be grown in a vessel containing about three inches or more of ordinary garden soil covered with water to the depth of about three inches. The plants float on the surface until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter the soil. They will stand almost any amount of heat, and should be kept in the full sun. Considerable skill is required to induce them to bloom in the house, but if placed on the lawn or porch in the Summer in the full heat of the sun, an abundance of flowers will be obtained.

They are propagated by dividing the root stocks in the Spring.

Mrs. H. L. B.—I cannot tell what causes the tips of your ferns to wilt because you do not say what treatment they have received. Ferns require a light soil mixed with peat or leaf mould, a shaded position and plenty of moisture, but the drainage must be perfect, a sour soil being fatal. Repotting will be required in the Spring or whenever the plants are "pot bound."

A. P. G.—The "little gem calla" has always bloomed profusely for me. Not knowing the treatment which you have given your plant, I can only tell you my experience. The calla cannot have too much water while growing and blooming; the pot should be placed in a saucer kept filled with water. It grows naturally in low, wet, soft ground at the edges of ponds and rivers. In the Summer the waters dry up and the sun dries and bakes the soil, and in the treatment of this plant we should imitate Nature. The calla requires a strong, rich soil and full exposure to the sunlight. A medium-sized pot should be used, as it will not flower until pot bound. If your plant is in a large pot, this is probably why it does not flower. A little *aqua ammonia* or strong liquid manure applied once a week when watering will make the plant thrive. Toward Spring the leaves will turn yellow. As soon as it is warm enough, plant out in the garden in a sunny place and cultivate as you would potatoes. About the middle of September take up and pot as directed, leaving in a shady place for about two weeks and watering sparingly. About the first of November begin watering with lukewarm water, increasing the temperature each day until the water is hot, but not hot enough to scald, taking care not to allow the hot water to touch the stems of the plant. Sprinkle the leaves frequently with the warm water. By some the "little gem calla" is treated as an ever-blooming plant and is kept growing and flowering continually.

L. M. B.—Hyacinths are not propagated in this country; they degenerate in our climate. They are imported from Holland at a price which makes it unprofitable to grow them here. If you wish to try the experiment, cut off the upper half of the bulb; this forces the lower half when planted to produce a large number of bulblets, which are in turn planted until developed into flowering bulbs. Tulips and crocuses divide naturally, increasing rapidly without artificial aid, though, like hyacinths, they are imported at lower prices than they can be grown for here. Lilies are propagated by separating the scales and placing them between layers of damp moss in boxes. Stored in a greenhouse and kept damp, they produce bulblets in two or three months. When new roots appear at the base of these bulbs, they are potted separately.

L. D. M.—Gloxinias require a rich, mellow soil. Allow the plants to grow until the tops show signs of ripening off, then gradually withhold water and place them in some warm and dry place out of danger of frost without removing the roots from the pots. In the Spring, when they show signs of life, remove to a warm window and water carefully until the foliage is well out, then repot into larger pots and replace in the window where they are to bloom. Do not try to flower primroses a second season; one season exhausts their vitality. Sow the seed in March or buy plants and keep in a shady place over Summer, repotting as required.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURE SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

FIGURE D7.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.

FIGURE D7.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8833 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 43 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8756 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.

This handsome toilette presents a union of rich materials—velvet, brocaded silk and changeable silk under chiffon—while spangled embroidery and flowers supply the decoration. The basque-waist has jaunty jacket-fronts and jacket-backs of velvet with rounding lower corners and full back and full fronts that are shaped with a low, round neck. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides and a well-fitted lining insures a trim adjustment throughout. The closing is made at the center of the front. The neck is outlined with roses and the jacket por-

tions are bordered with spangled embroidery, while a deep crush girde of velvet surrounds the waist. The stems of a spray of roses are thrust carelessly between the girde and the waist. The mushroom puffs are of brocaded silk and are very effective. In this instance the lower part of the sleeves is cut away below the puffs to expose the arms, but the pattern makes provision for the sleeves in both full length and elbow length, and also for a high neck.

The circular bell skirt may be plaited or gathered at the back; it ripples slightly at the sides and deeply at the back and is a graceful example of a popular style.

The airy grace given to full-dress toilettes of this style by chiffon softly draped over silk or satin cannot be over-estimated; it is softening and refining as well as beautifying and is within the reach of the many, its price never being exorbitant. *Gaze de chambray* is so much liked and is a close rival of chiffon. The new silks of the stand-alone quality are also highly commended for the mode, which is one of rare good taste, suitable alike for dinners, balls and the various numerous social functions.



D 7.

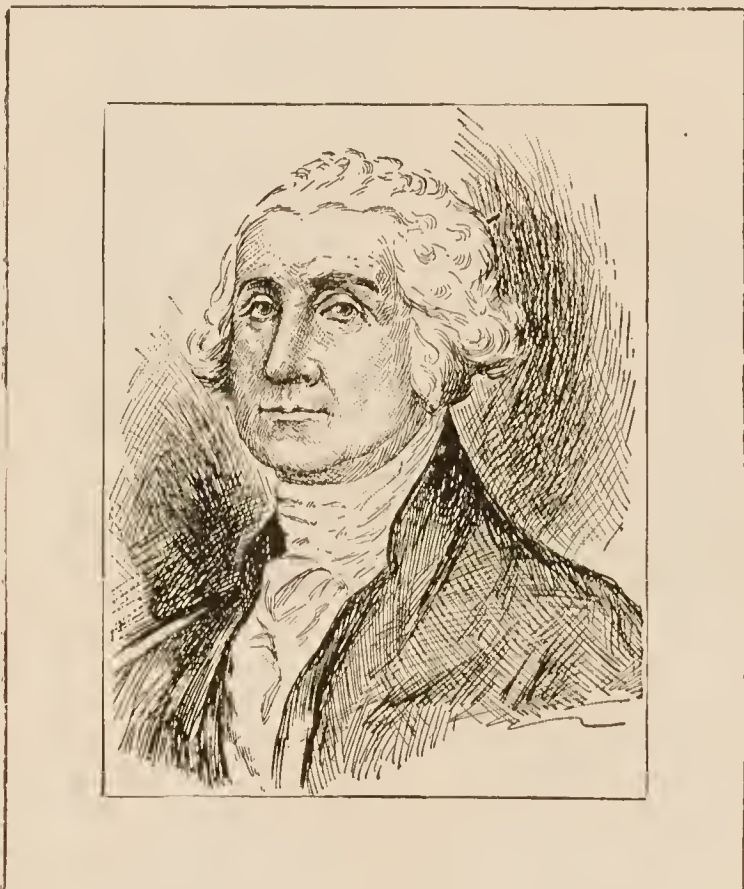


A GROUP OF GAMES.

CELEBRITIES.

Our friend was going away. Before her departure we wished to give a little party in her honor and it was our desire to entertain in a manner novel yet simple. How should it be done? So we—girls all—put on our thinking caps. Ora devised the plan finally adopted and this is the way she explained it:

"Cut from magazines and newspapers pictures of noted persons—musicians, poets, painters, statesmen, actors and actresses, singers, literati, philanthropists, kings, queens, celebrities of all sorts. Mount these pictures on soft gray cardboard cut in uniform size, about eight by ten inches, numbering them in consecutive order on the back. Have tables (for this is to be a progressive game) and on each table place seven of the pictures, seeing to it that at least one picture will be readily recognizable—say Washington, Lincoln, Dickens, Longfellow or Queen Victoria. Make the tally cards in the form of a small



book about three by four inches, using pretty white, plain or fancy cardboard and pasting a small picture of some celebrity on the cover. Fold and cut plain note-paper for the leaves of the tally cards. Fasten the leaves and covers together with a silk cord or baby ribbon tied in a pretty bow and on the first page have a quotation from or applicable to the person whose picture is on the outside. On each succeeding page number down the left-hand side in consecutive order, using say ten numbers on each page.

"When the game begins have four at each table. All may work independently or partners may assist each other, as preferred and arranged beforehand. Ring a bell as a signal to begin. The name of each picture recognized must be written upon the tally card opposite the number corresponding to the number on the picture. Every one will work fast and think hard, for in a few minutes the bell will sound again as a signal to change tables—two going one way and two in the opposite direction. When all of the tables have been visited the tally cards are to be collected and examined, in order to ascertain the lady and gentleman correctly guessing the greatest number of celebrities. To them will be awarded the prizes, which may appropriately be books, pictures or busts."

It is needless to say that our party proved not only novel but also intensely interesting and a great success. E. F. O'G.

THE GAME OF THREES.

Any number of persons may play the game of Threes. Each person draws a letter. Exclude *k, q, v, x, z*. One person reads the list of questions and each player writes an answer of three words, each word beginning with the letter just drawn. Suppose the letter "c" to have been drawn; the answers to the questions might be somewhat as follows:

1.—What is your occupation? A.—Cutting children's clothing.

2.—What is your fad? A.—Cycling country causeways.

3.—What are your favorite books? A.—Cranford, Child Harold, Constantinople.

4.—What are your favorite flowers? A.—Chrysanthemums, coreopsis, eape myrtle.

5.—Your favorite boys' names? A.—Charles, Cuthbert, Cyril.

6.—Your favorite girls' names? A.—Carol, Cora, Cecilia.

7.—What is your motto? A.—Courage, comrades, courage!

The questions may be added to indefinitely. The answers should be read aloud by the writers.

ASSOCIATION.

In the game of Association one person reads aloud a passage of prose or poetry. Each player listens till she catches some word or phrase that suggests to her something else. She then stops listening and begins to write the suggested thought. That will suggest another and she goes on till she has written down ten or twelve ideas. When all the players have had a suggestion, the reader stops. Each reads her own paper. The selection that follows is from *Prue and I*:—

"My grandmother sent me to school, but I looked at the master and saw that he was * * * a piece of string, a rag, a willow-wand—"

"Stop!" said one, and began to write. I copy her paper only, as the others were too personal to be of general interest.

"1.—Willow-wand.

"2.—Willow whistles.

"3.—Calamus buds that we used to gather when we were young.

"4.—The time that I (a child) was stung by yellow-jackets.

"5.—Also the time that I (a woman) was stung by hornets at the Anderson farm, and how I instantly put mud on the wound.

"6.—Of the trailing-arbutus the Andersons raised in their garden.

"7.—The mass of cardinal flowers we saw on top of a mountain at Slaterville Spa.

"8.—Of the eventful ride we took over the same mountain.

"9.—Of the last ride we had the past Summer in Warwick, New York.

"10.—Of the word 'September' made in leaf-plants at Warwick station."

The second selection is also from *Prue and I*:—

"Long after the confusion of unloading was over and the ship lay as if all voyages were ended, I dared to creep timidly along the edge of the dock—I placed my hand upon the hot hulk, and so established a mystic and exquisite connection with Pacific islands"—. This suggested:

"1.—Peary's expedition.

"2.—The first white child born in the Arctic regions.

"3.—The first white child born on Long Island. (In our ancestry.)

"4.—Our ancestors.

"5.—The two little old silver spoons that belonged to a far away grandmother.

"6.—The Columbian fifty-cent piece I received to-day.

"7.—The new \$2 bill (which is extremely ornate).

"8.—The cherished \$5 gold piece I parted with in Quebec.

"9.—The trip from Quebec to Lévis.

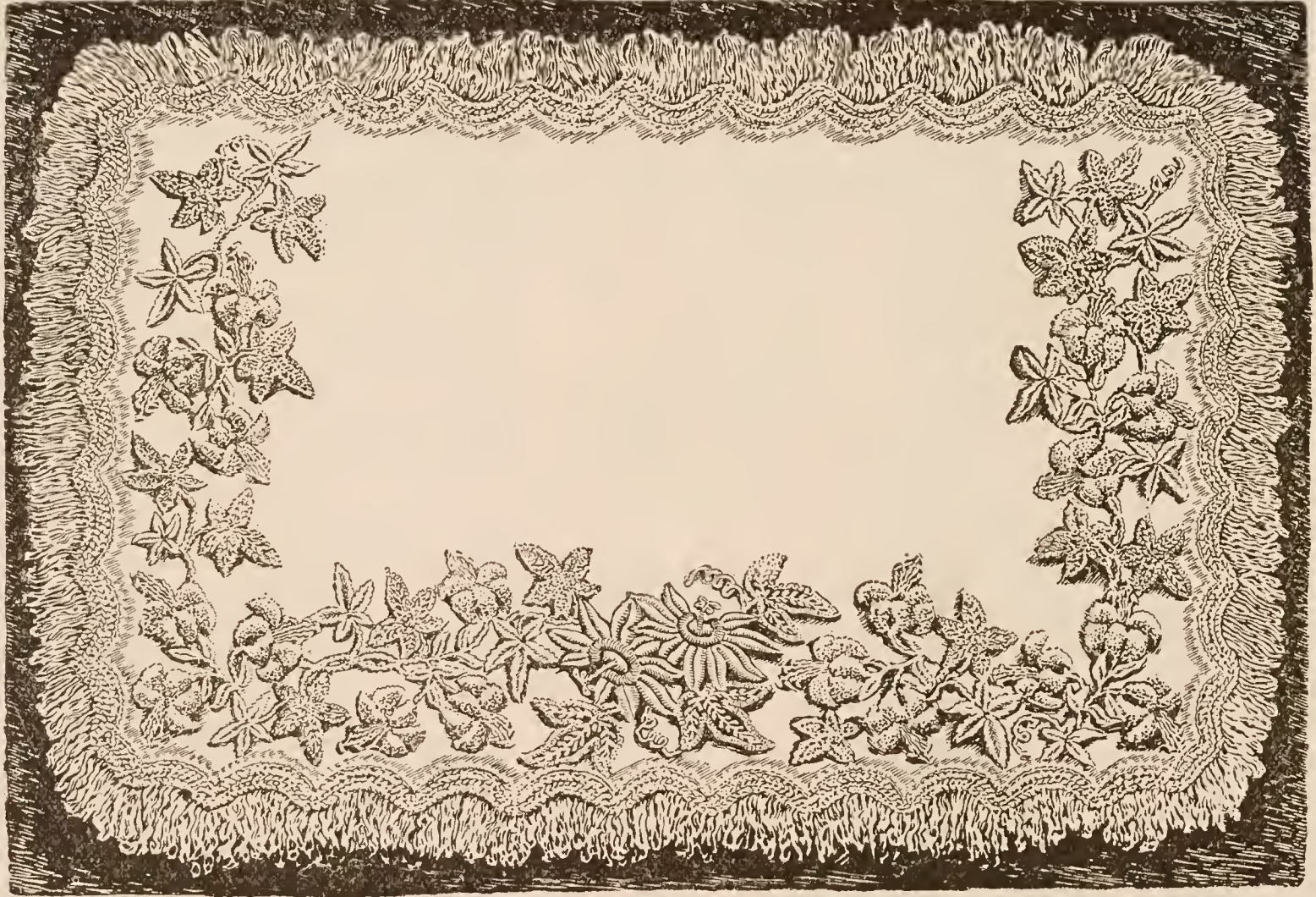
"10.—The archway at the Citadel at Quebec." E. B. J.

MOUNTMELICK WORK.

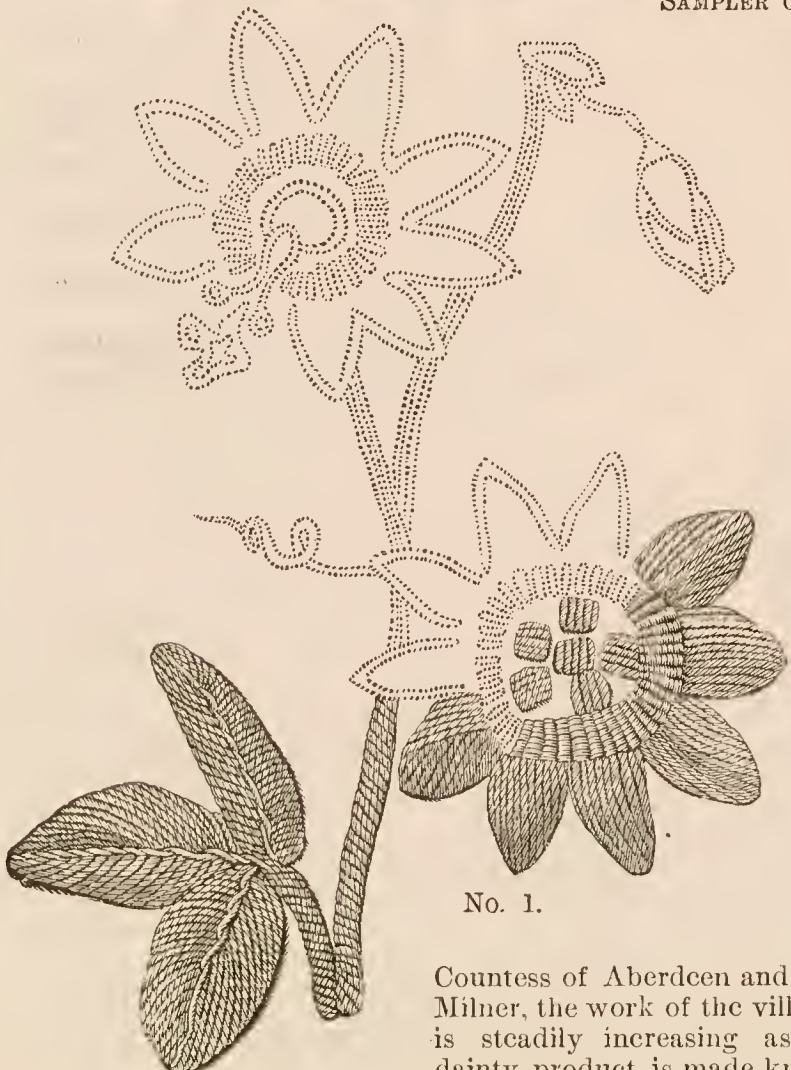
By FRANCES LEEDS.

This fashionable embroidery takes its name from a little town in Ireland, where, owing to the intelligent philanthropy of the

One of the characteristics of Mountmelick work is the material upon which it is executed. This is white jean of the

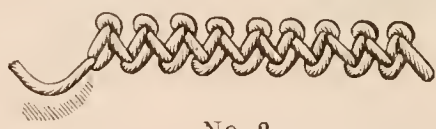


SAMPLER OF MOUNTMELICK WORK.



No. 1.

Countess of Aberdcen and Mrs. Milner, the work of the villagers is steadily increasing as this dainty product is made known.



No. 2.



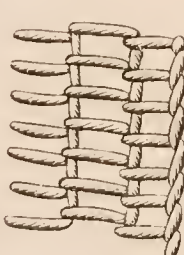
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No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.



No. 9.



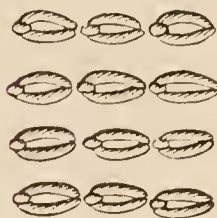
No. 10.

best quality, exceptionally heavy and thick. As but little of its glossy surface depends upon artificial dressing, the jean may be scalded before being used; it is then much easier to work upon. The threads employed in the work are merely knitting cottons of various sizes, the most useful being numbers 8, 10, 12 and 14. As white alone is used, there is no vexing necessity of matching colors when far from shops.

Owing to the boldness of the designs, much can be accom-

plished by workers with delicate eyes, as the elaboration in Mountmellick work is not dependant upon the minute and delicate shading so distinctive of much of our modern fancy work. Any needle with a long eye that will carry the cotton may be used. Select designs that are prominently marked. Certain flowers, such as tiger lilies, passion flowers, ferns, wheat, etc., are so frequently designed for Mountmellick work as to have become traditionally characteristic of it.

The stitches used are outline, stem or crewel stitch, satin stitch (both flat and raised), French knots, split, overcast, dot, chain stitch, couching and button-hole stitch, herring-bone and feather-stitch in all its various groupings, besides bullion knots, or "worms," as they are familiarly called, resembling French knots but being long and narrow instead of round. These bullion knots are most useful stitches for wheat ears and passion flowers. The "braid" stitch is a great favorite with Mountmellick workers and will be an acquisition to any Penc-



No. 11.



No. 12.



No. 13.



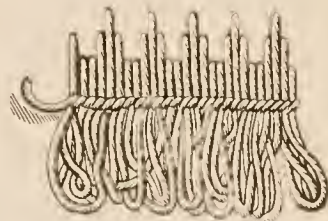
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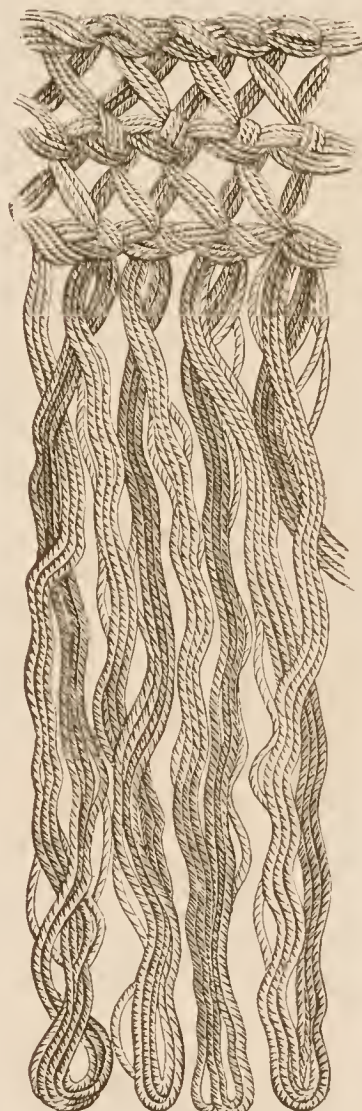
No. 17.



No. 18.



No. 19.



No. 20.

KEY TO STITCHES, MOUNTMELICK SAMPLER.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| No. 1.—Detail of Passion Flower. | No. 8.—Feather Stitch. | No. 14.—Detail of Clover Pattern. |
| No. 2.—Braid Stitch. | No. 9.—Chain Stitch (variation). | No. 15.—Cable Stitch. |
| No. 3.—Feather Stitch. | No. 10.—Chain Stitch (plain). | No. 16.—Feather Stitch. |
| No. 4.—French "Worms" or Bullion Stitch. | No. 11.—Stitch for Clover, Oats or Sprays of Flowers. | No. 17.—Button-hole Stitch and Fringe. |
| No. 5.—Wheat-Ear Stitch. | No. 12.—Filling-in for Strawberries and Leaves of different sorts. | No. 18.—Button-hole Stitch and French Knots. |
| No. 6.—Lattice Stitch. | No. 13.—Couching Stitch for Stems, etc. | No. 19.—Dog-tooth Button-hole Stitch. |
| No. 7.—Braid Stitch with Loops. | | No. 20.—Mountmellick Fringe. |

lope of the embroidery frame. To work this stitch, draw two horizontal lines about a quarter of an inch apart on the jean with a lead pencil; bring the cotton from the wrong side to the right on the lower of the two lines toward the right-hand end; hold the cotton down under the thumb of the left hand; pick up the cotton, as it were, by passing the needle under it with the point towards the right; give the needle a slight turn so as to get the point in the right position for picking up a stitch in the material between the two horizontal lines in a vertical direction; bring the needle out over the thread, which must still be held by the left thumb; draw the thread close, letting it go when

necessary. Make the next stitch in exactly the same way and a charming braid will be transferred to your jean.

This Mountmellick work effect of white on white is very restful in contrast to the calcidoscopic colors common in our homes. For afternoon tea cloths it is perfectly suitable, as it has the advantage of washing well and, if ironed carefully so as not to flatten the work, returns every week fresh and serviceable. For toilet-covers, too, nothing can be nicer or prettier. Padding is much used, so as to throw the work into high relief. Mountmellick work may in truth be called the *basso relievo* of embroidery.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

MRS. F. W. G.:—The following ingredients will make the crust for nine large cream-puffs:

1 cupful of sifted flour.
1 " " water.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " butter.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
3 eggs.
2 table-spoonfuls of sugar.

Put the butter, sugar, salt and water on the fire in a large sauce-pan, and when the water begins to boil add the flour, dry, sifting it in with the left hand while constantly stirring it with the right. Stir vigorously until the mixture is perfectly smooth; three minutes will generally be enough. Remove the pan from the fire, turn the batter into a bowl, and set it away to cool. When cool, put in the eggs, unbeaten, adding but one at a time and beating vigorously after each addition. When all the eggs are in, beat the batter until it is smooth and soft, at least fifteen minutes being necessary. Lightly butter a baking pan, and drop the mixture into it from a tablespoon, using a spoonful for each puff and placing the puffs an inch apart. Bake for thirty minutes in a quick oven. After taking them out, let them cool, split open and put in the cream, *fc.* which use the following:

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.
1 egg (yolk only).
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoonful of sugar.
1 " " (even) of corn-starch.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
2 " " vanilla.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " butter.

Place the yolk of an egg in a tea-cup, beat it light with a fork, and add two table-spoonfuls of the cold milk. Place the corn-starch in another cup, add to it the same quantity of milk, and when the starch is well dissolved, add the egg mixture. Place the rest of the milk on the fire in a small double boiler, and when it boils stir in the mixture of egg and corn-starch. Let the whole boil for three minutes, add the salt, sugar and butter, remove from the fire, and when cool add the flavoring. Pour a small spoonful of the cream into the hollow of each puff, replace the top, and serve.

LILLIAN E.:—If the perfection of flavor is to be obtained, mince-meat should be made two, or better three, weeks before it will be needed. If made according to the following recipe, it will keep all Winter, and the quantity given will make a great many pies:

2 pounds of beef.	4 pounds of apples.
2 " " suet.	2 " " currants.
2 " " layer raisins.	2 " " sultana raisins.
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of candied lemon peel.	2 " " sugar.
1 quart of sherry.	1 pound of citron.
1 " " good brandy.	2 nutmegs (grated).
2 oranges (juice and rind).	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of mace.
2 lemons (juice and rind).	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " cinnamon.
2 table-spoonfuls of salt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " cloves.

Cover the beef with boiling water, cook it gently until tender, and set it away to cool. When it is cool, chop it fine, and also the suet and apples; stone the layer raisins and shave the citron. Mix all the dry ingredients well together, and add the juice and grated rinds of the lemons and oranges. Mix well, pack away in a stone jar, add the wine and brandy, and set in a cool place, closely covered. When ready to use, thin the required quantity with cider.

Cranberry sauce is made of one quart of cranberries and one pint of sugar. This sauce is usually either too stiff or too thin. Wash and pick over the berries; put them in a granite or porcelain kettle, cover tightly and cook in a gentle heat until the berries pop, but not longer, usually about ten minutes; pass them through a colander, pressing all through except the skin; return to the kettle, add the sugar, and when at the boiling point turn out to cool.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Coarse grained cake may be due to coarseness of the sugar or possibly to the baking powder. We append

a recipe for sponge cake to be made with three eggs, as you request:

3 eggs.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.
" " " flour.
" tea-spoonful of baking powder.
2 tea-spoonfuls of lemon or vanilla extract.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of boiling water.

Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately; then place them together and beat again. Sift in the sugar, a little at a time, and add the flavoring and the flour into which has been stirred the baking powder. Beat all well together, and at the very last stir in the hot water. Bake in one loaf in a well buttered tin for three-quarters of an hour. Break for serving.

SUBSCRIBER.—Fruit float, a dainty dessert and a very attractive dish to send to a sick friend, may be made as follows, or by using a third of each quantity mentioned:

3 eggs (whites).
6 table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar.
3 " " currant jelly or raspberry jam.

Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add the sugar, beating five minutes; then add the jelly or jam, and when it has been well incorporated, set away in a cool place. Any other fruit may be used. Apple sauce imparts a delicious flavor, but three times as much of it will be needed to give sufficient tone to the float. Serve with the following sauce:

3 eggs (yolks).
2 table-spoonfuls of sugar.
1 pint of milk.

Beat the yolk light, and add to them half a cupful of the milk. Place the remainder of the milk on the fire in a graniteware pan set in another vessel containing boiling water, and when it boils stir in the egg-and-milk mixture. Cook for two minutes, add the sugar and a dusting of salt, and set aside to cool.

J. B. O.:—Hop yeast is made of

1 pint of sliced raw potatoes.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of hops.
1 quart of water.	1 tea-spoonful of ginger.
{ 1 yeast cake, or	1 table-spoonful of salt.
{ 1 cupful of yeast.	1 tea-cupful of sugar.

Boil the potatoes in a pint of the water, and steep the hops for twenty minutes in the other pint, using a graniteware or porcelain-lined sauce-pan. When the potatoes are soft, mash them in the water in which they were boiled, and when the hops are steeped strain the water from them into the potato water. Add the salt, sugar and ginger and mix all well together. While cool, add the dissolved yeast cake or the liquid yeast, cover the bowl, and let it stand in a warm place until the yeast is light and covered with foam. Skim and stir several times. Put the yeast in glass jars or a stone jug, sealing it securely. Keep it in a cool place and shake it well before using.

ALYS:—Meringue is used constantly on pies, puddings and various dishes for dessert, and yet not one cook in a hundred is ever sure of the result. To make a good meringue, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth. Take out the beater and with a silver spoon beat in powdered sugar. Sprinkle a small quantity of sugar on the egg, and beat it in with the spoon, taking long, upward strokes. Continue this until all the sugar has been beaten in; then add the flavoring, if there be any. This also must be beaten in. When done the meringue should be light, firm and comparatively dry. Use one table-spoonful of sugar to each white of an egg. Always bake a meringue in a comparatively cool oven. If it be cooked for twenty minutes with the oven door open, it will be firm and fine-grained. Let it cool rather slowly. If a sugary crust be liked, sift powdered sugar over it before it is placed in the oven. Should the meringue be not brown enough at the end of twenty minutes, close the oven door for a few minutes. Watch carefully to prevent it from cooking too much. The principal causes of failure are that the sugar is stirred into the white of the egg, which results in a heavy, watery mixture, or that the meringue is baked in a hot oven. Too great heat causes it to rise and then fall, making it tough and thin.

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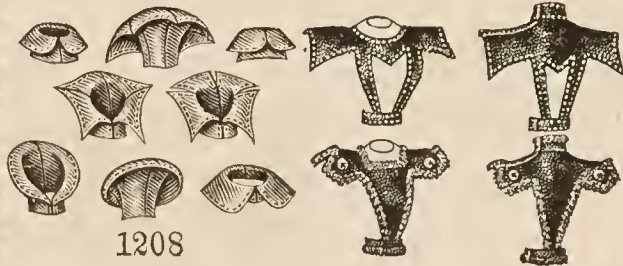
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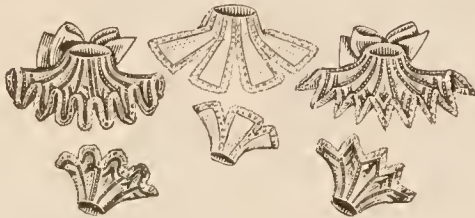


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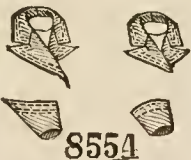
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936



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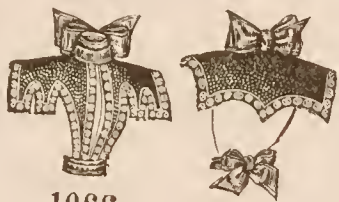
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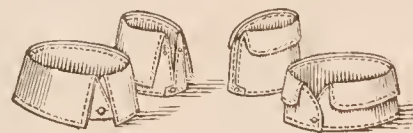
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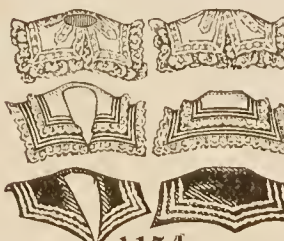
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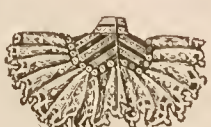
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1065

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1065



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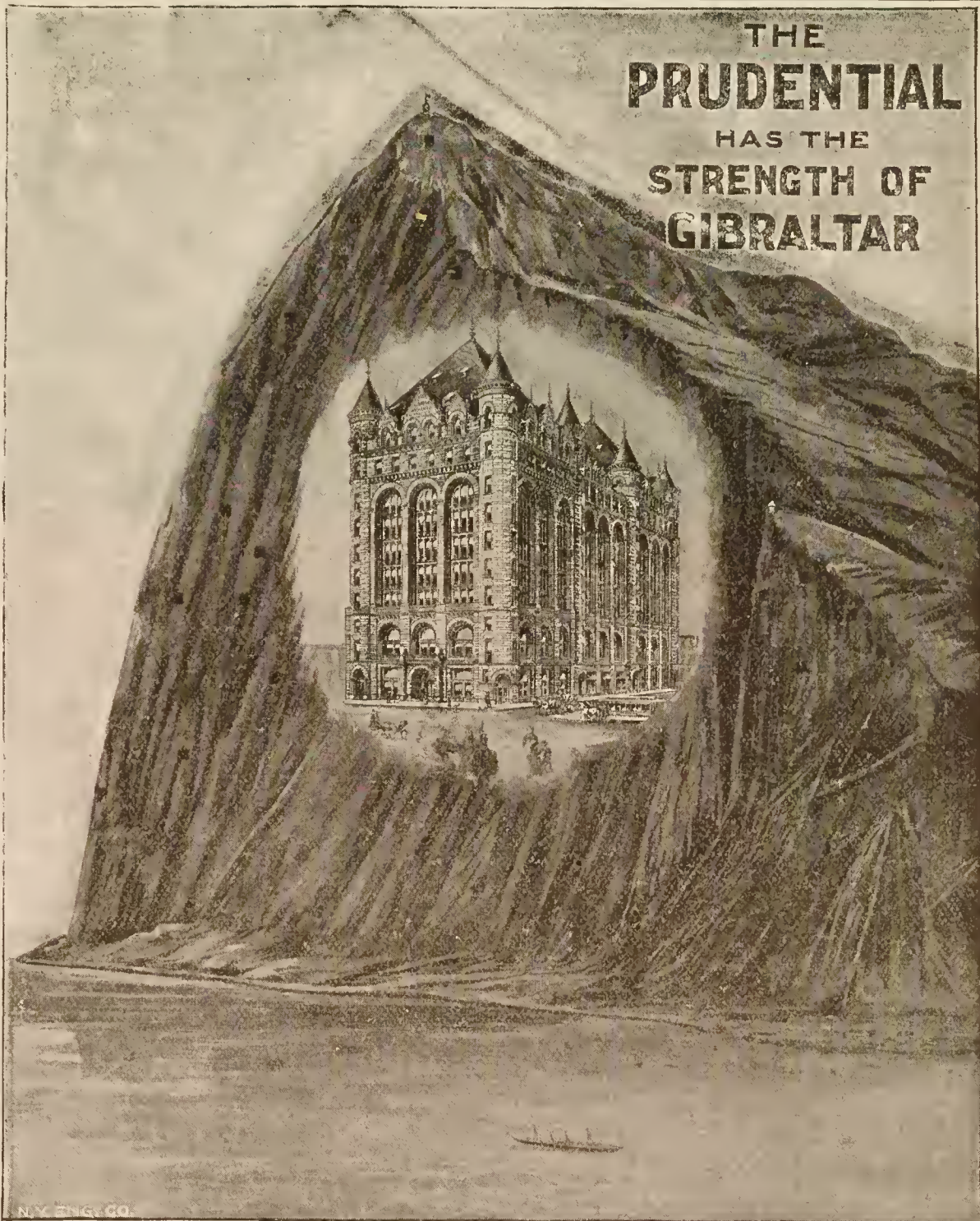


984



966

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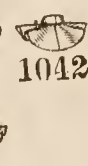


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Misses' and Girls' Sailor Collars: 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Misses' and Girls' Fancy Collars: 5 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Misses' and Girls' Yoke Collars: 5 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Misses' and Girls' Sailor Collars, with Pointed and Broad Ends (To be Adjusted to Jackets or Basques): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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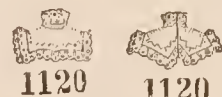
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The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our offer explained more fully in The Delineator, Sept., Oct., Nov.

The ten dollar box of Soap which the Larkin Mfg. Co. of Boston advertises so largely, is well worth the money. The soap is good, and without a single premium would fetch its price. The premiums offered are the best of their kind, and are useful and ornamental articles which will please the most fastidious.—New York Observer.

NOTE.—The publishers of THE DELINEATOR would not insert the above advertisement unless they had abundant evidence of the reliability of the Larkin Co. and that the offers were genuine.—THE DELINEATOR.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A. M.:—The vertical system of penmanship is being generally adopted in public schools. A lady expresses a polite recognition of the gentleman presented by bowing, smiling and mentioning the name of the new acquaintance. In learning to balance the wheel of a bicycle it is well to keep up a wriggling motion with the handle-bar, moving the ends alternately backward and forward and, of course, working the pedals continually. The ball of the foot should be kept upon the pedal and the ankle should bend with every revolution.

M. S. S.:—Panel skirts are not much worn, so we would suggest utilizing the black more for the basque included in pattern No. 8791, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for December. Purchase new material (cloth would be stylish) for the skirt. Your suggestions about the cape are very good—velvet will be rich-looking and not too heavy.

CATHERINE:—Arrange your hair in a high, compact knot on the top of the head, with the hair very loose and fluffy all round and slightly waved. Ordinary grades of soap contain an excess of alkali, which takes the natural oil from the skin, leaving it harsh and rough, particularly in cold weather. This may be avoided by using almond meal (which may be obtained delightfully perfumed) in place of soap. It yields, when added to water, an unequalled milky wash at once cleansing and beautifying.

VIOLETTA:—Write to L. Shaw, 54 West 14th Street, New York City, in reference to having a braid dyed. You cannot do the work successfully at home.

NINA:—A rubber flesh brush is very good for relaxed facial muscles. Applications of alcohol will often contract enlarged pores.

M. A.:—You may call your musical society the Orpheus, Philharmonie, Beethoven or Schubert Club. Sorosis means a sisterhood. The word is from the Latin *soror*, a sister.

Sterling Dress Stays
TRADE MARK

Try it FREE SPECIAL OFFER!
A \$55.00 Machine for \$18.50



BUY DIRECT From Manufacturers. Save Agents Large Profits. On receipt of \$18.50 we will ship this New High Arm, High Grade

"ARLINGTON"

SEWING MACHINE anywhere, and prepay all freight charges to any railway station east of Rocky Mountains. Money refunded if not as represented. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of 20 days trial on receipt of \$5.00. Oak or walnut. Light-running, noiseless; adapted for light or heavy work, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, automatic bobbin winder, and complete set of best attachments free. 10 YEARS WRITTEN WARRANTY. If you prefer 30 days' trial before paying, send for large illustrated CATALOGUE, with Testimonials, explaining fully how we ship sewing machines anywhere, to anyone, at lowest manufacturers' prices without asking one cent in advance. We are headquarters and have all makes and kinds in stock from cheapest to the best. Over 52 different styles. High Arm "Arlington King" machines \$14.00 and \$16.50 guaranteed better than machines sold by others at \$19.00 to \$23.00. We also sell new Sewing machines \$8.00 (made by us) at \$13.00, \$10.50 and.....

REFERENCES—First National Bank, Chicago, Dun's or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports.

This special offer is made to introduce our machines and make new customers. Write today. Address (in full.)

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158-164 W. VanBuren St., Dept. A-6, Chicago, Ill.

My Little Boy's Sufferings from a Terrible Skin Humor.

The Story of A Grateful Mother.



GENTLEMEN:—About eighteen months ago my baby boy (now three years old) broke out with horrible sores all over his body which tortured him night and day. He would scratch to such an extent that his face and such parts of his body that he could reach with his hands was almost raw from scratching. After being under treatment by doctors for three months the child got worse, and there seemed nothing that would relieve him.

I would have been thankful for anything that would have given him relief, for the child had wasted away to a mere skeleton from want of sleep. A Mr. J. G. Ahern of this city, who is in the employ of the Gate City Loan Company, happened to call at our residence, was attracted by the fearful screams of the child (which at times were most heart-rending), and asked if he might see him.

My boy was brought in, and upon his looking carefully over the little sufferer, Mr. Ahern said, that "while it was the worst case he had ever seen, he felt satisfied that the case could be speedily cured by the use of Cuticura Remedies."

After telling of the wonderful cures he had seen made by Cuticura Remedies, I finally consented to try them, purchasing the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura (ointment), and Cuticura Resolvent, and, dropping everything else, used them according to directions.

Before we had been using Cuticura Remedies for three weeks we began to notice a decided change for the better. The itching began to subside and a healing process had set in.

You may imagine the gladness of my heart, for I now felt sure that the medicine was surely going to do its work, and, thank God, it did, for in seven weeks from the time we began with Cuticura Remedies my little one was completely cured and without a sign of the trouble left.

Some were doubtful the cure would not be permanent, but it is. It is over a year since he has been cured; there has been no return of the trouble, and the little man is now fat and hearty, with a beautiful, clear skin.

Thinking that probably there were mothers who might have children afflicted as mine was, I thought I would write you about the case, with full permission to use this letter as you see fit. You can publish it in part or in whole, and I will gladly answer any or all questions regarding the case should any desire to know more about it.

Gratefully yours,
Mrs. L. M. RENFRE,
158 Mills Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Sworn to by J. G. Ahern, before
Jos. F. Anthony, N. P., Atlanta, Ga.,
25 August, 1896.

Cuticura Remedies have effected the most won of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin and scalp humors of infants and children, as well as adults of every age. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. They are the most speedy, economical and infallible skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times. They afford instant relief, and point to a speedy, permanent and economical cure, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

INSTANT RELIEF TREATMENT—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures. This treatment instantly allays itching, burning and irritation, removes crusts and scales, softens, smooths and heals, permits rest and sleep, and results in a speedy cure when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Send for the "CUTICURA SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT," for every kind of Humor, from Pimples to Scrofula, including Loss of Hair. An accurate description, with treatment of over 300 affections of the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair, with suggestions for preserving, purifying and beautifying the Complexion, Hands and Hair—mailed free.



To Lady Readers of The Delineator.

THIS BEAUTIFUL TRIMMED HAT,

Made of finest imported English felt, elaborately trimmed in the latest Parisian style with wide, plain or fancy all-silk ribbon, beautiful black or colored bird, fancy quills, fine aigrettes, silk velvet and handsome steel, gilt, jet, pearl or Rhinestone cabochons. A rich and elegant creation which positively could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$6.00. In order to promptly gain the business acquaintance of yourself and friends we will send you one of these elegant and stylishly trimmed pattern hats, any color desired, securely packed, to any address upon receipt of but \$2.00, if accompanied by this advertisement and the full addresses of ten of your most stylish lady acquaintances. No extra charge for making any changes desired in the style of trimming or shape of hat. Send dress sample and state your own age and complexion.

A sample bottle of Honeysuckle Complexion Fluid and one of our large illustrated catalogues showing over 300 newest Parisian and American styles absolutely free with each order. Address:

E. NEWMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Milliners. 2703-2705 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NUBIAN PERCALINE, SATEN, SILESIA,

or NUBIAN Linings of any kind, for Waist or Skirt, are Fast Black and

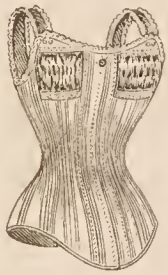
Will Not Crock.

Positively unchangeable and of superior quality. Nothing else so

fully satisfies the highest requirements. Inexpensive enough for any dress.

It is not enough to ask for "Fast Black" dress linings, because many such that retain their color may crock the underclothing or discolor by perspiration.

Look for this on every yard of the Selvage:



Here it is again...

THE IMPERIAL

The great selling Corset-Waist

We also have four others and a fine line of high grade Corsets, Misses' and Children's Waists, Ladies' Safety Belts, Hose Supporters, etc.

Lady Agents wanted everywhere. Price Lists and Retail Guide Free.

Reliance Corset Co.,

Mention Delineator. Jackson, Mich.

EBERT'S Cream Cake FROSTING



Pure and delicious. Requires no mixing—just ready for your cakes. Send a 2c. stamp for finely illustrated book of instructions for ornamenting cakes.

Agents Wanted. Outfit—FREE.

EBERT CREAM FROSTING CO.,
306 Wells Street, Chicago, Ills.

BLINDNESS PREVENTED

The Absorption Treatment a Success. Hundreds successfully treated for all diseases of the eyes or lids without knife or risk at their homes and at our Sanitarium, the largest and most successful institution in America. "Don't want to be blind." Pamphlet Free.

THE BEMIS EYE SANITARIUM, Glen Falls, N. Y.



Marshall's
Catarrh
Snuff

has never been equalled for the instant relief of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. Cures Deafness, restores lost sense of smell. Sixty years on the market. All Druggists sell it. 25c. per bottle. F. C. KEITH, Mfr., Cleveland, O.

8 CENTS

We will send by mail this beautiful Friendship Ring. An emblem of union and prosperity. Suitable for lady or gentleman.

Warranted 18 K. Solid Rolled Gold, and our grand Catalogue of Jewelry, all for 8 Cents. Postage stamps taken. Pin to letter piece of paper size of ring wanted. Address LYNN & CO., 48 Bond St., New York.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

CONSTANT READER:—Vegetable face powders are generally composed of fine starch made from arrowroot or wheat. Rice powder is finely ground rice-meal. Cornstarch is often used as a face powder, and on some skins has a very good effect. Mineral face powders, which are whiter and more adhesive, are usually formed of chalk, bismuth, oxide of zinc or magnesia. To make a good toilet or face powder, pulverize a quarter of a pound of wheat starch and sift it through net; then add eight drops of the oil of rose, thirty drops of the oil of lemon and fifteen of the oil of bergamot, and rub thoroughly together. In making this powder, the French pour the powdered starch into alcohol and after shaking it thoroughly, let it settle; they then pour off the alcohol, dry the powder, and finally add the perfuming oils.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Ordinary rum is used in making the sulphur and rum lotion for removing liver spots.

BEE:—The agate and cat's-eye are the birthstones for June.

ANNA G. L.:—You failed to enclose an addressed envelope, and as you did not give your street and number, we could not answer you by mail. The Ladies' World is published at 27 Park Place, New York City.



WINTER MACKINTOSH

FREE to examine. Used in many climates in place of Overcoats. Just the thing for rainy or stormy weather, waterproof, neat durable and stylish. \$2.95 Buys a \$5.00 Mackintosh. Your choice Gents' one cape or Ladies' two cape made of Black or Navy Blue diagonal fancy ribbed cloth, sewed waterproof seams. Mens—fancy plaid lining. Ladies—plain rubber lining.

\$1.95 Buys a \$10.00 Mackintosh. Made from extra heavy, all wool, black or navy blue waterproof Tricot cloth, extra heavy cape, lined with heavy plaid lining. Heavy enough for a warm winter overcoat.

OUR ASTONISHING OFFER. Cut this ad out. Send to us without one cent, state coat wanted number of inches around the body at chest taken over outside coat and we will send the coat to you by express C. O. D. subject to examination, you can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory as represented and a wonderful bargain, pay the express agent our price and express charges and the coat is yours. If not satisfactory Don't Pay a Cent.

WE SEND FREE to any address on application a beautiful assortment of cloth samples, fashions, etc., etc. of everything we handle in Mackintoshes. Send for it. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Incorporated, 82 to 96 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR



Catalogue 4 cents.

Hatches Chickens by Steam Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free.

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

BEAUTY ON TRIAL

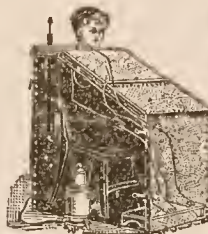
Here's a chance to see and try MASSAGEO, the original skin food, magical tissue builder and beautifier. A dainty, fragrant, snow-white, histogenetic facial dressing. Harmless as milk, delightful to use. Wonderful results. Nourishes and restores youthful texture, feeds cushion tissues, banishes wrinkles. Not a cosmetic. Wrinkles, Pimples, Blackheads, freckles, tan, blemishes, banished by our system. Stop looking old when you feel young. Send 2c. for free sample size Massageo. Sylvan Toilet Co., 688 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. Agents wanted. 11 years success.

Parker's Arctic Sock, Best for RUBBER BOOTS.

Absorbs perspiration. Recommended by Physicians for house, chamber and sick-room. Made in Men's, Women's and Children's. Ask shoedealers send 25c. with size to J.H. PARKER, 103 Bedford St., Boston, Mass. Room G. Take no substitute. Parker Pays the Postage.



Turkish Baths



at home—just as delicious and healthful dry steam, vapor, oxygen and perfumed baths as you can get anywhere. Use the Improved Turko-Russian Folding Bath Cabinet. Wonderfully beneficial to circulation, complexion and general health. Send for descriptive circular, free. Mayor, Lane & Co., 130 White St. New York.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS. When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant. Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.

Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices, sent for 10-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York. Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.



FILL YOUR OWN TEETH Dr. Truman's Crystalline STOPS PAIN AND DECAYS—Lasts a lifetime. Circulars FREE. E. J. TRUMAN, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

HOME STUDY



of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Business Forms, etc.,

and our instruction By Mail, opens for young men and women positions of trust and responsibility at good salaries. The kind of knowledge that pays is the best for any young man or woman. We also teach Shorthand, Letter Writing, etc. BY MAIL. It is at once the most pleasant and inexpensive method of securing a practical business education. Trial lesson 10c. A fine Catalogue free. Address, BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, NO. A-20 COLLEGE BLDG., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mrs. Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream

CREATES A PERFECT COMPLEXION

Cleanses, whitens, refines, beautifies. Sample bottle and book "How to be Beautiful" 10 cts. Ladies wanted to represent me in every town. Energetic women can make big money. Particulars free. Mrs. Gervaise Graham, 1250 Mich. Ave., Chicago.

Mme. Eisenmann CORSETS, SUREFITTY Z. Latest French modeled corset. Best ever invented. Guaranteed to Fit and be Unbreakable. Custom made. Prices reasonable. Send for circulars and price lists. Eisenmann Corset Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Lady Agents wanted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY easily and inexpensively made at home from the patterns illustrated in our WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR for 1896-'97. It also contains a great variety of matter relating to holiday entertainments and observances, menus for the Christmas dinner, stories, poems, pieces for recitation, conundrums, a calendar for the New Year, etc. An eighty-page pamphlet in a handsome cover, sent anywhere for 3d. or 5 cents in stamps to prepay charges. If the agent for the sale of our goods to whom you apply should not have any of the Souvenirs in stock, he will be pleased to order one for you.

VIOLA B. :—In laying the dinner table, place to the right of the mistress and also at the master's right, a earafe nearly full of fresh, cold water; at the left of each guest should be a pretty tray-like plate bearing a salt cup, a box of red pepper and another of black or white pepper. Butter is no longer placed upon a dinner table, but is handed when wanted from the pantry or sideboard, where cheese, sauces, wafers, etc., are kept. If salad is to be dressed, set the bowl in front of the person who is to dress it, and cold plates between it and the center of the table, first deftly drawing forward the carving cloth to receive the bowl.

MRS. M. B. :—You must purchase the walnut stain prepared especially for the hair. That used for wood will not answer your purpose.



It's so easy

to have your skirts flare out stylishly. The

La Pliante

Skirt Extender

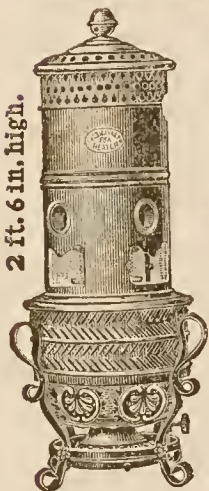
set in your petticoat will give every dress worn over it the fashionable bustle effect. You simply stitch the extender across the back and

buckle the straps. No interlining is necessary with La Pliante.

AT THE NOTION DEPARTMENTS OF LEADING DRY GOODS STORES.

Dieckerhoff, Rafflor & Co., Sole Selling Agents in the United States, **364 Broadway, N. Y.**

BANNER OIL HEATER
\$6.00
FREIGHT PAID
NO SMOKE
NO ODOR



2 ft. 6 in. high.

COMFORT FOR COOL DAYS

Will heat a room from 15 to 20 feet square perfectly in the most severe weather. Our patent double drum gives twice the radiation of any oil heater made. Indicator shows exact amount of oil in fount. Burns till oil is exhausted. Outside ratehet controls flame perfectly. Handsomely made and the most powerful oil heater ever offered for the price. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. When not kept by dealers, will send, freight paid, on receipt of \$6. Our book of points on stoves and lamps free.

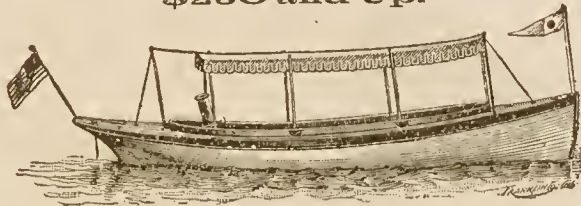
No Chimney to Break.

THE PLUME & ATWOOD MFG. CO.

New York—Boston—Chicago

FACTORIES: Waterbury and Thomaston, Conn.

No Fire, Smoke or Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send for Catalogue. \$250 and Up.



Truscott Boat Mfg. Co., Drawer J, St. Joseph, Mich.

LADY AGENT writes. "I am making \$10 to \$12 a day selling Mackintosh Dress Skirts, New style Dress Shields and other new goods." Send for proof and catalog best sellers FREE. Big profits. LADIES SUPPLY CO., 3118 FOREST AVE., CHICAGO.

FAT **CORPUS LEAN** **MADE** **ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.** **LEAN**

Will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials. L. E. Marsh Co., 2315 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

Simply stopping the fat-producing effects of food. The supply being stopped, the natural working of the system draws on the fat and reduces weight at once. Sold by all Druggists.

PIN MONEY FOR WOMEN

In every egg and chicken rightly produced and sold there is "pin money" for women. What else will yield as quick returns, as large a profit as the following? Eggs can be produced for seven cents per dozen; poultry raised for five cents per pound. If properly marketed they can be sold to average twenty-five cents each. What has been done once can be done again, and repeated many times by following the practical, up-to-date teachings of **Farm-Poultry**. Some of the most successful egg and poultry raisers in the world are women. The money which any woman—rightly located—can obtain from poultry and eggs will afford a sure income, will supply many luxuries for herself and children; will lay the foundation for a nice savings bank account. How often in families the question arises—"Where is the money coming from for this or that need?" The woman who keeps poultry, reads **Farm-Poultry** attentively, and follows in detail its helpful instructions always has the money to answer that query.

Farm=Poultry

Semi-Monthly. It is the very best poultry paper in the world. From it any one can learn how to make money, with a few hens or many—whether on the farm or in village or city suburb. Every thing that the novice needs to know may be learned by studying its pages, and problems that puzzle the most experienced breeders are explained in its columns. It shows how to get the most desirable and profitable breeds and crosses; how to prevent and cure all poultry diseases—Bring pullets to early laying maturity—Make hens lay when prices are highest—Build the best houses and yards—Keep poultry free from vermin—Hatch strong chickens in incubators—Caponize and dress poultry for market.

"WHAT A LIVE PAPER FARM-POULTRY IS."—Farm Journal. A poultry raiser cannot afford to be without **Farm-Poultry**. Price \$1.00 a year, 50 cents for six months. Sample copy and a 25 cent book, "A Living from Poultry," sent post-paid for 12 cents in stamps.

L. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, 29 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.



NEW MULTIFLORA ROSES.

With seed of these new Roses, plants may be had in bloom in 60 days from time of sowing. Plant at any time. They grow quickly and flowers appear in large clusters, and in such quantity that a plant looks like a bouquet. Perfectly hardy in the garden where they bloom all summer. In pots they bloom both summer and winter. From a packet of seed one will get Roses of various colors—white, pink, crimson, etc.—no two alike, and mostly perfectly double and very sweet. Greatest novelty of the year. Fresh Seed 25c. per pkt.—or

Send us 15c., and the names of 5 or 10 people whom you know cultivate flowers and purchase seeds or plants and we will mail you the Rose Seed, a new Giant Pansy and our great 144-page Catalogue.

OUR CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits is the finest ever issued: profusely illustrated. Free for 4c. in stamps. A new system of selling seeds in packets of two sizes at 5 and 10 cts.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field,

FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

BRECK'S FLOWER FOOD.
makes Health, Growth, Bloom and Color. A year's supply for 30 plants mailed for 40c. Concentrated, odorless, and safe. "Success with House Plants," 32 pages mailed free. Please mention this publication.
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,
Everything for Farm, Garden and Lawn.
Boston, Mass.



Everything of the Best at Right Prices for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden and Greenhouse. Rarest New, Choicest Old.

Elegant Catalogue, Magazine Size, 168 Pages, Free.

Send for it before buying. Half saved by dealing direct. Try it. Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Small Trees, etc. sent by mail, postpaid. Larger by express or freight. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

43rd Year. 1000 Acres. 32 Greenhouses.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 6 Painesville, O.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL 1897 FOR

Tells the plain truth about
The BEST SEEDS that Grow!

Hundreds of illustrations; remarkable Novelties, painted from nature. It is known as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." Mailed FREE to all.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

AN INQUIRING MOTHER:—As your daughter has attained her majority, you cannot compel her to remain at home, but you may reason with her and point out the folly of her course.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—An astringent and whitening lotion that will make the skin firm and pure is prepared as follows: Take a half-pint bottle and place in it the juice of one cucumber, which usually yields from two to three table-spoonfuls, according to size. Half fill the bottle with elder-flower water and add two table-spoonfuls of eau de Cologne. Shake well and then add slowly half an ounce of simple tincture of benzoin, shaking the mixture now and then. Fill the bottle with elder-flower water and the lotion is ready for use and will keep a twelvemonth. Pour in enough *lait virginal* to make the water milky. This wash may be used daily for the complexion.

OUR WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR for 1896-'97.—Of incalculable assistance to ladies preparing Christmas Gifts is this attractive eighty-page pamphlet in a handsomely illuminated cover. It illustrates a great variety of articles suitable for holiday presents which may be easily and inexpensively made at home from our patterns. It also contains a charming assortment of reading matter, much of it specially relating to the holiday season, menus and suggestions for the Christmas dinner, original short stories, poems, pieces for recitation, conundrums, a calendar for 1897, etc. On receipt of 3d. or 5 cents in stamps sent to us or any of our agents a copy will be forwarded. If the agent to whom you apply should not have any of the Souvenirs in stock, he will be pleased to order one for you.

Simple, Strong and Durable. With $\frac{1}{2}$ less sewing you secure firmer fastening.
On return of the first empty card and dealer's name of whom purchased we will give a most useful present.

IF YOUR DEALER WILL NOT SUPPLY YOU, WE WILL.

"Rapid" Hook and Eye Co., 175 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

STRAWBERRIES AND FINE FRUIT.

Do you intend planting any Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, or Novelties? Send for my illustrated catalogue, containing 60 full pages of illustrations and report on Strawberries, free.
Address, D. BRANDT, Box 310, Bremen, Ohio.

SPRING. WONDERFUL NEW FAIRY ROSES 1897.



New race hardy perennial Dwarf everblooming sweet scented Roses from seed. Sow seed in March, and these little Midgets will bloom in the open ground in May and continue in flower until frost. For beds and borders they are charming. In pots they are covered with clusters of lovely pink flowers.

25c THIS "BABY ROSE" COLLECTION. Entire 15 varieties half NOVELTIES, and all HIGH PRICED.

1 Pkt. New Fairy Roses. 20 seeds.

- "New Marguerite Centaurea, pure white gigantic sweet-scented Corn Flower; 40 seeds. A great Novelty.
- "New Lady Gunter Nasturtiums, large, brilliant; 15 seeds.
- "Physalis Franchetii, new, ornamental and confection fruit.
- "Double Grandiflora Sweet Peas, 7 named kinds; 30 seeds.
- "Cupid Sweet Pea, dwarf, new white; 30 seeds.
- "Early Large Flowering Cosmos; new; 50 seeds.
- "Golden Glory Calliopsis; new, very large; rich yellow.
- "Japanese Imperial Morning Glory; 10 seeds.
- "Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemum Seed.
- "Ostrich Feather Cockscomb; new; 100 seeds.
- "Scarlet Pansies; bright red; 100 seeds.
- "Aster; new sulphur yellow; 50 seeds.
- "Canna, Large Flowering Dwarf French; 15 seeds.
- "Filifera or Weeping Palm; 10 seeds. Grand Plant.

With 25 cents for all the above 15 new varieties of seed, I send directions "How to Grow," Catalogue, premium blanks.

\$50.00 Bicycle Given Away Ladies' or Gentlemen's

With every 1000 collections. Coupon in every collection. Person returning the most coupons of each 1000 issue gets a wheel.

Miss MARY E. MARTIN, Floral Park, N. Y.

Is this what ails you?



Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—

Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhoea? Then you have

DYSPEPSIA

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

Acker Medicine Co., 16-18 Chambers St., N. Y.

Pretty Eyebrows

and long drooping lashes add much to the attractiveness of any face.

BROWANDLASH supplies these points of beauty by promoting their natural growth. It has never failed in a single case; perfectly harmless and sold under a guarantee. Price \$1.00. For sale only by the manufacturers.

LUX PROPRIETARY CO.,
BROWANDLASH. C. Dept. Cincinnati, O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

PAULINE C.:—One should drink tea, coffee and chocolate from the cup and never from the saucer. Put your spoon in the saucer before sending your cup to be refilled.

INQUIRER:—The Needlework Guild of America was organized in Philadelphia. Each member furnishes at least two strong, new garments for distribution to the poor.

GLADYS AND BERTHA:—Scarfs are no longer used for draping furniture, pictures, etc. Silk gowns are stylish for evening wear. Suggestions for holiday gifts are given in an article published elsewhere in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

ANXIOUS:—Cutting your daughter's hair may result in producing a healthier growth. You might also try a tonic composed of two ounces each of castor oil and oil of cantharides and one ounce of spirits of rosemary. Use this mixture daily for a time and then semi-weekly. After each application the hair should be brushed until the scalp is aglow.

PAIRPOINT MFG. CO.
Decorated Glass Fine China
Silverware Cut Glass

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, MONTREAL.
FACTORIES NEW BEDFORD, MASS. U.S.A.
BOOKLET "TIMELY SUGGESTIONS" SEND FOR IT FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS MAGAZINE.

USEFUL BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING ART AND FANCY WORK.

Mrs. Nella Daggett of Boston has recently written a book, "Fancy Work and Art Decorations," that gives practical instructions for making doilies, table covers, scarfs, tray cloths, pin-cushions, etc., etc., with fifty illustrations. This book, together with

"Successful Home Dyeing," will be sent free to any reader who forwards the attached coupon and a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

COUPON NO. 1004.

This entitles any reader of The Delineator to one copy of "Fancy Work and Art Decorations," and "Successful Home Dyeing."

The above liberal offer is made to advertise the reliable Diamond Dyes, and to get their book upon home dyeing into the hands of women who want to dress well by making their old clothing look like new.

The fact that Diamond Dyes have been the standard home dyes for nearly twenty years, and that their sale increases from year to year, is proof positive that they have never had an equal.



A Beautiful Complexion.

THE NEW AND ONLY RATIONAL WAY TO TREAT THE SKIN IS BY VAPORIZING AND MASSAGE.

Humanity has for years been trying to discover something which would renew youth and restore elasticity and beauty to the face and form. The **Home Face Vaporizer** is a recently invented device for applying MEDICATED VAPOR (not hot water) by which a perfect complexion may be obtained and all blemishes removed and cured permanently at your own home. The most beautiful complexions are those now produced by the **Vaporizing and Massage** process. Pimples, Blackheads, Wrinkles, Freckles, Brown or Liver Spots, Moth, Ugly or Muddy Skin, Sallowiness, Sun-tan, Sea-tan, Tetter, Eczema, etc., quickly removed by the use of MEDICATED VAPOR. It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement. Enclose a 2 cent stamp with your full name and address and we will mail full particulars how you can procure a **Vaporizer FREE**. Address Dep't H THE HOME FACE VAPORIZER CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

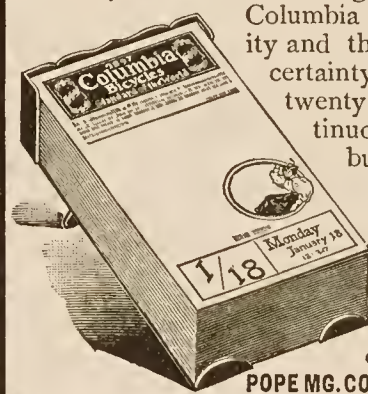
SATIN-SCENT PERFUMES

Lasting extracts of real blossoms by my cold process. Ounce size, any odor, 50c. Free trial vials Violets, also Crab Apple for stamp. "Satin-Skin" 25c. perfumed soap by mail for 12c. ALBERT F. Wood, Perfumer, 676 Wood Ave., Detroit, Mich. Agents wanted.

"Yours at Cost."
Columbia Bicycle Calendar

365 memorandum pages—365 squibs of cycling interest—120 little thumb-nail sketches—an office and home convenience. Because there are just a few words of triphammer, unanswerable argument about

Columbia bicycle quality and the mechanical certainty produced by twenty years of continuous bicycle building, this calendar is yours, prepaid, for five two-cent stamps.



Address Calendar Department, POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

You Can Do It All with the \$5.00 **SUNART JR.**

"So simple a child can operate it."



The Smallest Camera holding 12 GLASS PLATES, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2. Finest Grade of Lens, Shutter Simplicity Itself. For sale by all Photo Stock Dealers. Send 2c. stamp for catalogue. 21 styles of SUNART CAMERAS from \$5 up to \$100.

SUNART PHOTO CO.,
No. 3 Aqueduct St., Rochester, N.Y., U. S. A.

A STANDARD FOR THE WORLD.

B & H Lamps

GIVE THE BEST LIGHT AS EASY TO LIGHT AS GAS DOUBLE CENTRE DRAUGHT

When you see the stamp B. & H. on a lamp, you can rest assured that you are getting the best. Our reputation for making the finest possible work will always be maintained. "Little Book" sent free on application, telling more about the lamps and also giving an idea of our very complete and beautiful line of Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Art Metal Goods, etc.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD MFG. CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.
New York. Boston. Chicago. Philadelphia.

G. D.

"CHICAGO WAIST"

GIVES SUCH COMFORT.

Price, \$1.00. Dealers or by Mail.

Allows perfect freedom of motion. Graceful, shapely, comfortable, it gives constant pleasure to the wearer. Try one, and learn what real comfort is.

Made of finest Sateen—Black, White or Drab. Clasp or Button Front. Sizes, 18 to 30, waist measure. Ask your dealer for the "G.D." Waist. If he hasn't it, send us \$1.00, together with size and color desired, and we will send you one prepaid.

Gage-Downs Co., 268 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ORDER NOW

Beautiful Holiday Presents

Money refunded if goods are not as represented.

Hand-Painted Opal Glass Toilet Set
Consisting of 2 Cologne Bottles, Comb and Brush Tray, Hair Receiver, Pin Tray, Puff Box. Only \$2.50 for entire set.

A Special Offer for Gentlemen:
Our handsomely Hand-Painted Opal Glass Tobacco Jar, \$1.00 (A beautiful Christmas Gift)

WATSON & DRESCHER, 265 GREENE AV., B'KLYN, N. Y.



TEA CLUBS.

For 20 years we have been Importing and Selling Tea, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Soap, Boudoir Packages, etc., and giving Premiums and Liberal Discounts to those who send us orders, or make up a club among their friends.

**Strictly Pure,
Honest Goods at the
Lowest Possible Prices**

Dinner Set, No. 62, in brown. Premium with \$18.00 Order. Delivered to Your Depot for \$8.00 Cash.

We will be pleased to mail YOU our 170-page illustrated Premium List with Price-List. WE PAY FREIGHT and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them when not convenient to send payment with order.

LONDON TEA COMPANY, 189 Congress St., BOSTON.

Waterproof Garment. Double Texture. Lined. Two Capes. Inlaid Velvet Collar. Premium with \$16.00 order.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

COUNTY GIRL:—We cannot predict fashions in coiffures a season ahead. Your writing is of average excellence.

ALICE C.:—Make up your graduation gown by pattern No. 8563, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

MAY:—You will find the prepared walnut stain, procurable at a drug store, far superior to that made at home.

MABEL:—"Tatting and Netting," published by us at 2s. (by post 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy, will meet your requirements. It contains the two varieties of fancy-work mentioned in the title, and is the only reliable work containing the two ever issued. Any dealer in fancy-work can supply you with netting needles.

MONTANA:—We think Mr. John Woodbury, dermatologist, is reliable, but we have no personal knowledge of his remedies. Rowland's Macassar Oil for the hair is claimed to be one of the most powerful of stimulants.

J. E. R.:—The sardonyx and moonstone are the birthstones for August. A well known jewelry firm in New York issues a small book treating of the sentiments and superstitions connected with precious stones. We will forward this firm's address if you will send your name and a stamp to prepay postage.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks



WE wish to close out our entire line of Winter suitings and cloakings during the next few weeks, and in order to do so we have made decided reductions. In addition to this we have made up a Bargain List of sample garments and are offering them at half price—some even lower—as we wish to close them out without delay.

Tailor-Made Suits, \$5.00 up; were \$8.00 and \$10.00.
Stylish Dresses, \$6.00; formerly \$10.00 to \$18.00.
Bicycle Suits, \$5.00; former price \$8.00 to \$12.00.
Special offers in Skirts at \$3.75, really worth \$6.00 to \$8.00.
Capes, \$3.00; reduced from \$6.00 up.
Jackets, \$3.00; former price \$6.00 up.

We have also reduced prices on some of our suitings, and are offering several lines of suitings at 65 cts per yard, former price, 90 cts. to \$1.15.

Write to-day for our Winter Catalogue and samples of suitings and cloakings. We will mail them to you free, together with our Bargain List of reduced prices. Write now as these bargains will undoubtedly be closed out very rapidly.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 152 and 154 West 23rd Street, New York.

Better than Rubber ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

The New Success — A Perfect Dress Shield

OMO DRESS SHIELDS

Impervious
to
Perspiration



These are the only Dress Shields made without Rubber or Gutta-percha that are absolutely odorless, and entirely impervious to perspiration.

They are lighter by half than any other shields. They do not deteriorate by age, and will outwear rubber or stockinet shields; therefore are the most economical. Lighter by half than others. For sale by all first-class dealers, or send 25 cents for Sample pair to OMO MANUFACTURING CO., 394 Canal Street, New York

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION JOURNALS,
Much Enlarged and Improved.
THE JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

The Magnificent Album of Brilliant Colored Fashion Plates, made in Paris, together with the Gigantic Supplement, gives the new Budget of Winter Fashions unequalled excellence and variety. No lady wishing to see the very latest Correct Paris Fashions should fail to secure the January part of *The Young Ladies' Journal*.

This issue contains the beginning of a New Serial Story. There are also short stories, articles on Fashion and Fancy Work, The Home and Cookery, Poetry, Music, etc., etc., All in a white cover, beautifully printed in colors.

Price 30 Cents; Yearly, \$4.00, including the Extra Christmas Number. Of all Newsdealers and



The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, one door east of Broadway, New York.
Subscriptions received for any Periodical, Foreign or Domestic.

Purchasing Agency, Etc.

MISS C. F. MORSE, who refers by permission to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. (Limited), wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive orders from those desiring her to purchase goods, her arrangements enabling her to fill orders, whether for large or small quantities, with despatch and at reasonable prices.

Walnut Hair Stain, Catarrh Snuff, Tooth Powder, Endosmotic Liniment for Rheumatism, etc., Corn Cure, Complexion Powders, both liquid and dry, Face and Hair Bleach, together with Dress Goods, Cloakings, Infants' Wardrobes, Millinery, Trimmings, Publications, Stamping Patterns, Hand-made Laces, Accordion-Plaiting and Wall Paper, Netting and Lace Samples, Materials and Implements; in fact, all Materials and Implements for Fancy Work are Specialties in her business, but orders for other articles will be as punctually attended to and as carefully executed.

Parties who anticipate giving an order are requested, when writing for information as to prices, to enclose a 2c. stamp for reply and state the expense to which they wish their purchases limited. Those desiring a collection of samples must enclose 50 cents in payment for the time taken to procure them. As purchases can be made more satisfactorily with ready funds than upon terms of credit, no orders will be accepted unless the full amount be sent with order. Address, with stamp,

MISS C. F. MORSE, 40 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The latest, surest and best. Sample sent free on mention of this Magazine. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., South Bend, Ind.

COSTS YOU NOTHING
TO TRY IT.

The Natural Body Brace

Cures Female Weakness.
Makes Walking and work easy.



Thousands of letters like this:

WEST HAVEN, CONN., July 29th, 1895.

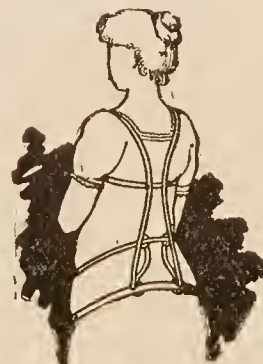
"I am wonderfully improved. Can walk, eat, sleep and work with comfort. Was miserable before using Brace—with female weakness, pains all through abdomen, constipation, poor circulation, stomach trouble, etc. I cannot begin to say enough in praise or thanks for the Brace. All who have gotten Braces here are much pleased with them. The inventor ought to have a monument erected to him as a lasting testimonial."

Mrs. L. W. TRYON.

Money Refunded if Brace is not satisfactory. Send for full information.

NATURAL BODY BRACE CO.,
Box 187. Salina, Kas.

Every Pregnant Woman Should Have This Brace.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

GRONNE:—"Renaissance" is the name given to the style of European art, especially in architecture, which succeeded the Gothic and preceded the rigid copyism of the classic revival in the first half of the present century. The word is also used to denote the time during which this style of art prevailed and also to include the development of the European races in other lines as well as art. The name means, literally, "new birth."

MINA:—Fruit stains, wine stains and those made by colored vegetable juices are often almost indelible and require varied treatment. Among the expedients resorted to are: Thorough rubbing with soap and soft water, repeated dipping in sour buttermilk and drying in the sun, and rubbing with a thick mixture of starch and cold water and then exposing long to sun and air.

A SUBSCRIBER:—To raise the nap on cloth, proceed as follows: Soak it in cold water for half an hour, then put on a board and rub the threadbare parts with a prickly thistle or emery paper until a nap is raised. Hang up to dry and with a hard brush lay the nap the right way.

IGNORANCE:—You will find full directions for properly conducting Teas and "Kaffee Klatsches" in "Good Manners," which we publish at 4s. or \$1.00 per copy.

A Stylish . . . and Lasting . . . Skirt Edge . . .

Easy enough with
the new
CORD
EDGE

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDING

It is justly called
PERFECTION in Skirt Binding.

If your dealer will not supply
you, we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72-page book by Miss EMMA M. HOOPER, of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, tells in plain words how to cut, fit and finish dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25 cents. S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699. New York City.

Recommended by Physicians
over all others.



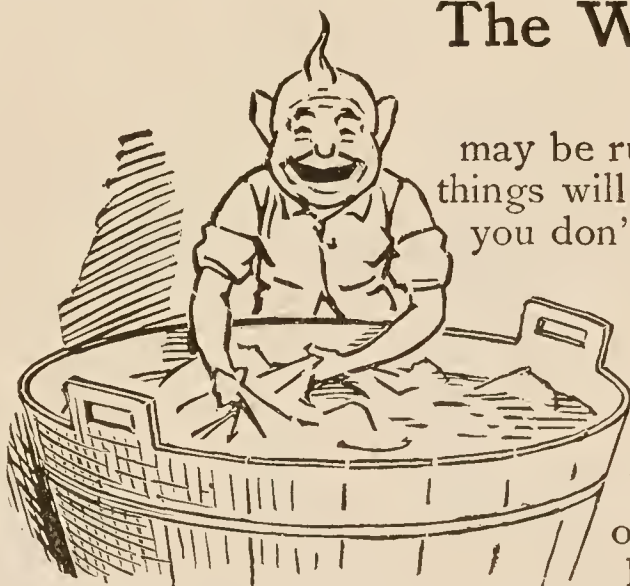
SEAMLESS HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS

FOR VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK KNEES AND ANKLES, LAME AND SWOLLEN JOINTS.
Order direct from our factory; we can save you 50 per cent. and make them to your measure. Send for directions for self-measuring and price list.

Curtis & Spindell Co. 27 Wyman Block,
Lynn, Mass.

Abdominal Supporters and Rubber Goods.

The Washing that's Easy



may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk—then get **Pearline**. **Pearline** has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more

drudgery, in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

Send it Back 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, and if your grocer sends you something in place of **Pearline**, be honest—send it back. **JAMES PYLE**, New York.

1,000 STERLING SILVER MOUNTED 3-PIECE MANICURE SETS
(Exact Size of Illustration)
49 Cts. PER SET by Mail.
If order arrives too late we will return your money by first mail. We send Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

C. W. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 32 Cortlandt St., New York

The NEW ROCHESTER LAMP

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

If the lamp offered you as "like" or "as good as" THE NEW ROCHESTER has not the name stamped in the metal it isn't genuine. Some dealers are short-sighted enough to attempt to palm off spurious imitations for the genuine NEW ROCHESTER. Insist on seeing the stamp.

Our Latest (No. 22) Heater, is lowest in price, but as neat, substantial and as powerful as any. Has two handles for convenience in carrying. \$5.00 Sent on receipt of . . .

Banquet Lamp (No. 850-1-38), complete with Silk Shade of any color desired. Crystal Onyx Center. Non-detachable Oil Well. Height, 20 in. to top of burner. Metal parts in \$2.75 gift finish. Sent on receipt of . . .

Prices include packing, but we do not prepay the transportation charges. Over 3000 other Lamps and Heaters. If your dealer cannot or will not supply The New Rochester, write us for Art Catalogue, 96 large pages, free on application to Department D.

THE ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place and 37 Barclay 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 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.

PATENTS FRANKLIN H. HOUGH,
Washington, D. C.
No Attorney's fee until
patent is allowed. Write for "Inventor's Guide."

PLAYS —SPEAKERS—
For Home and School.
New Catalogues FREE.
DE WITT, Rose St., N. Y.
—DIALOGUES—

On this and the succeeding two pages is a display of styles of

FASHIONABLE SKIRTS
For Ladies' and Misses' Wear.

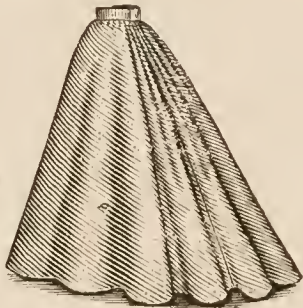
The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or ages) desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co.
(LIMITED),

171 to 175 Regent St., London, W.;
or 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.



8445



8445

Ladies' Circular Skirt (To be Slightly Gathered or Dart-Fitted in Front), Known as the Bell or Umbrella Skirt: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8243



8243

Ladies' Eleven-Gored Skirt, having Straight Edges Meeting Bias Edges in the Seams and to be Plaited or Gathered at the Back: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cts.

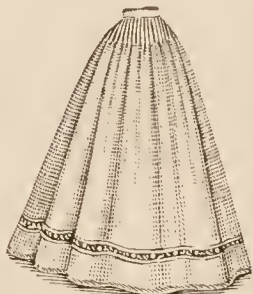


8508



8508

Ladies' Full Skirt, having a Front-Gore, and a Five-Gored Foundation or Slip Skirt that may be Omitted: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8663

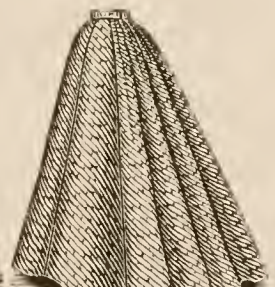


8663

Ladies' Straight, Full Skirt, having the Fulness Arranged in Tucks Across the Front and Sides and in Gathers at the Back (To be Made With or Without a Five-Gored Foundation or Slip Skirt): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8643



8643

Ladies' Six-Piece Skirt, having a Straight Back-Breadth and Straight Edges Meeting Bias Edges in the Seams: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8104

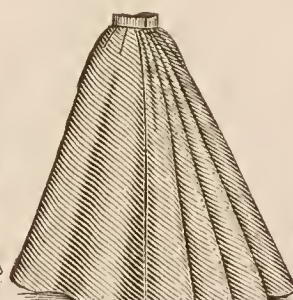


8104

Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt, with Demi-Train: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8599

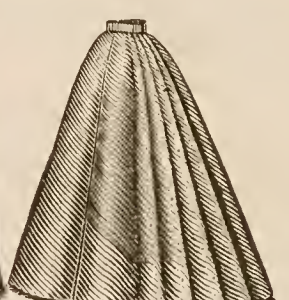


8599

Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, Circular at the Front and Sides and in Two Gores at the Back (To be Dart-Fitted or Gathered in Front): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

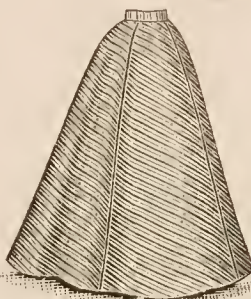


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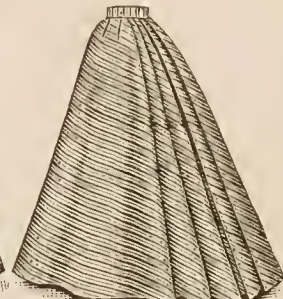


8735

Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt, having Straight Edges Meeting Bias Edges in the Seams (Desirable for Silk, Satin, Velvet and Other Narrow Materials): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

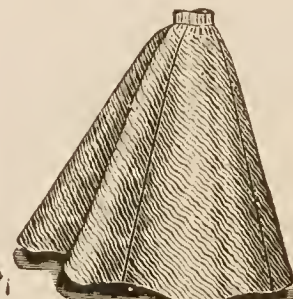


8672

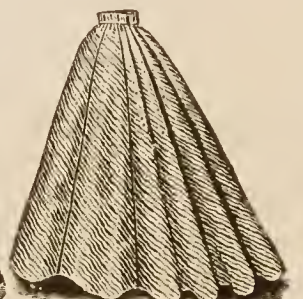


8672

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, Smooth-Fitting at the Front and Sides and to be Gathered or Plaited at the Back: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8225



8225

Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt (To be Side-Plaited or Gathered at the Back): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



"She's Beautifully Formed."

That is said of every woman who wears

LOOMER'S MODE BUST

Cutaway-Hip Corset.

Perfect fitting, steam molded on perfect models. Patented. This corset requires no breaking in. 20 other different styles to suit all figures. At dealers or write

L. L. LOOMER'S SONS,
Sole Mfrs., Bridgeport, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT

Keyler's



BONBONS CHOCOLATES

(UNSURPASSED FOR PURITY & FLAVOR)

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES, BASKETS, etc. SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

363 BROADWAY
150 BROADWAY
21 W. 42ND STREET
NEW YORK,
CANDIES CAREFULLY PACKED AND SENT
EVERY WHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT & CAREFUL ATTENTION

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Are so simple that the youngest can understand them.
So easy that the oldest can work them.



106 years old.

(Taken from Life.)

5 years old.

Such easy terms that anybody can purchase one.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

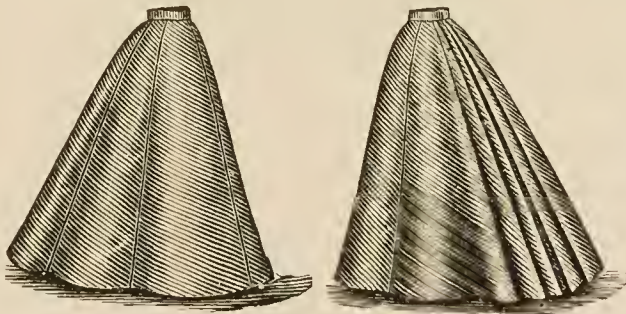


8557

8557

Ladies' Trained Skirt, with the Front-Gore in Consuelo Style, having Underfolded Plaits at the Side-Front Seams (To be

Made with a Long Train having Square or Round Corners or with a Demi-Train): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8650

8650

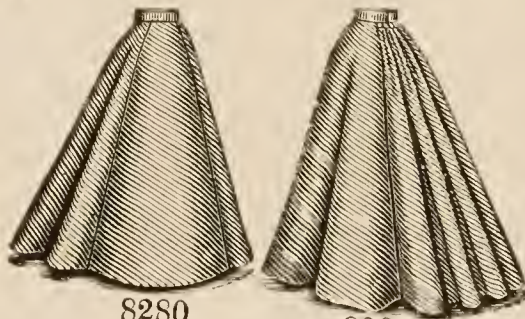
Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, Smooth Fitting at the Front and Sides and to be Gathered or Plaited at the Back: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8458

8458

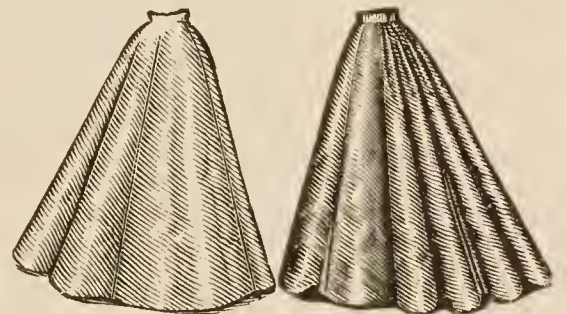
Ladies' Straight, Full Skirt Over a Five-Gored Foundation or Slip Skirt: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8280

8280

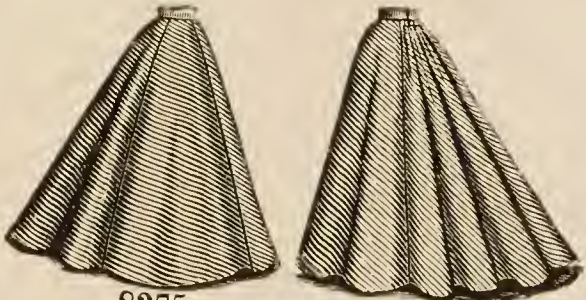
Ladies' Four-Piece Medium-Width Skirt, with Straight Back-Breadth: 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8303

8303

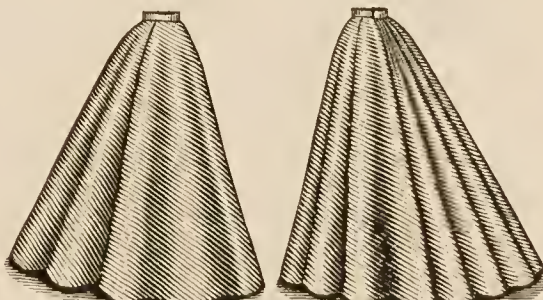
Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt, having Straight Edges Meeting Bias Edges in the Seams and to be Gathered or Side-Plaited at the Back: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8275

8275

Ladies' Four-Piece Ripple Skirt, having a Straight Back-Breadth: 10 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7920

7920

Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt (Known as the Octagon Skirt): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



See that COLLAR on the
Davidson Health Nipple

Patent No. 48.

That's what the baby is dreaming of. He has no colic now because the Collar makes collapse impossible.

FREE. We will send a sample nipple on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage.

DAVIDSON RUBBER CO.,
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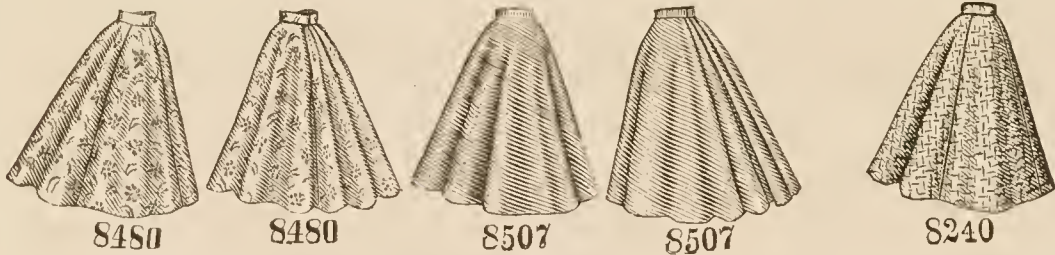
Established 40 years.
120-page Catalogue FREE.

The Coming Mother

during the whole of her anticipation, requires all of her own forces and all that can be added to them. The coming child needs all the mother can give and all that makes bone, muscle, blood, nerve and growth. After the child comes, both need nutriment, gentle stimulant, restoring sleep and sweet digestible food.

PABST MALT EXTRACT
The Best Tonic

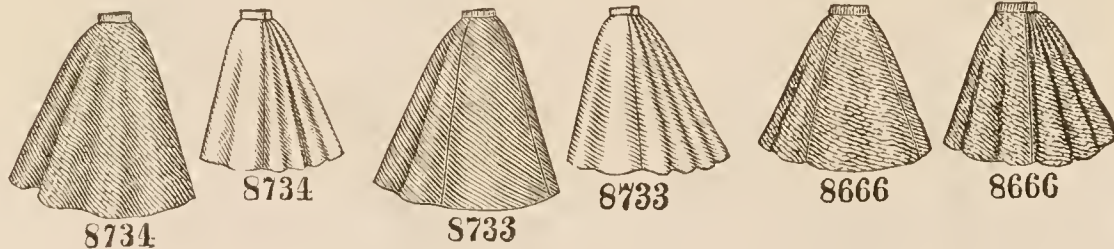
contains all that is required.
At Druggists.



Misses' Six-Gored Skirt (To be Box-Plaited or Gathered at the Back): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Circular Skirt (To be Plaited or Gathered at the Back): 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Seven-Gored Skirt (To be Side-Plaited or Gathered at the Back): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Three-Piece Skirt, Smooth-Fitting at the Front and Sides (To be Gathered or Plaited at the Back): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Five-Gored Skirt, Smooth-Fitting at the Front and Sides (To be Gathered or Plaited at the Back): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Girls' Four-Gored Skirt: 6 sizes. Ages, 4 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Misses' Straight, Full Skirt Over a Five-Gored Foundation or Slip Skirt: 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Full Skirt, having a Front-Gore, and a Five-Gored Foundation or Slip Skirt that may be Omitted: 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

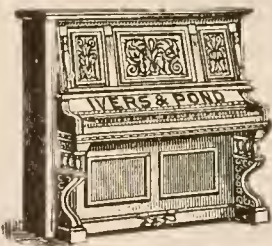


NEW Fancy-Work Book

for 1896. Gives explicit instructions for embroidering tea cloths, center-pieces and doilies in all the latest and most popular designs, including Rose, Jewel, Delft, Empire, Festoon, Wild Flower and Fruit patterns. It tells just what shades of silk to use for each design as well as complete directions for working. Also, rules for knitting Baby's Shirt and Cap and crocheting Baby's Bonnet. 96 pages—over 60 illustrations. Sent to any address for 6 cents in stamps. Mention "for 1896 Florence Home Needlework."

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,
7 Bridge Street, - - Florence, Mass.

A PIANO BY MAIL.



You can buy an IVERS & POND Piano just as cheaply, as safely, and as satisfactorily of us by mail as in person at our ware-rooms. How? Write and we'll tell you.

We send our pianos on trial at our expense to any part of the United States where they are not sold by a local dealer. Send us a postal card and receive FREE our CATALOGUE and prices for cash and on EASY PAYMENTS.

If you want a Piano, a postal card may save you \$75 to \$100. Send it to-day.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co.,
114 Boylston Street, Boston.

The Patterns on this page represent some Suggestions for HOLIDAY GIFTS In Men's and Boys' Wear.

Among them you may find just what you want.

The Patterns can be had in all sizes from ourselves or any of our Agents. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, Sizes and Ages desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (LIMITED),

171 to 175 Regent Street, London, W.; or

7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.



1038

Men's Dress-Vest Shield: 3 sizes. Lengths, 11, 13 and 15 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



4859



4859



4859

Men's Chest-Shields: 3 sizes. 11, 13 and 15 inches Long at the Center-Front: Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



1007

Clergymen's Collars, Cuff and Rabbis. Collar—17 sizes, 11 to 19 inches. Cuff—6 sizes, 9 to 11½ inches. Any size. 5d. or 10 cents.



1046

Clergymen's Collar and Cuff. Collar—17 sizes, 11 to 19 inches. Cuff—6 sizes, 9 to 11½ inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



606



606

Chest-Protector: 5 sizes. Chest measures, 8 x 9 to 12 x 13 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

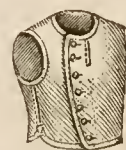


708



708

Men's Single-Breasted Under-Vest (For Chamois, etc.): 4 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



705

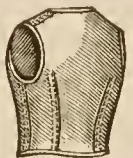


705

Men's Double Breasted Under-Vest (For Chamois, etc.): 4 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



722



722

Men's Chamois Vest, with Center-Front Buttoned to Side-Fronts (For Wear Outside the Vest when Riding, Driving, etc.): 7 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

THE CAUSE EXPLAINED.

Why So Many Regular Physicians Often Fail To Cure Female Complaints.

Hardly one woman in a thousand is candid even to her own family physician—Some reasons why Mrs. Pinkham's success is greater than a regular practitioner's.



A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the story. She always holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wanted to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Lydia Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., a woman of great experience and observation, determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her wonderful Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering. In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon; and from the little group of women who sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly applying for advice and relief, and the fact that more than one hundred thousand of them have been successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her unequalled experience and training.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills. This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing woman of America than the family physician who is in daily communication with his patient. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who would not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

A STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.



"The Woman's Friend."

I only recommend the Electropoise to others for what it has done for me. Suffering, worn-out wives and mothers are to be found everywhere, and I earnestly beg them to try the Electropoise—the woman's friend.
MRS. J. M. BROWN, Newton, N. C.

Is a little instrument the application of which enables the system to take on oxygen freely from the atmosphere. This addition of Nature's Own Tonic increases vitality, tones up the nervous system, purifies the blood, and by expelling the morbid matter and diseased tissues restores the body to its normal condition—health. Quite frequently it has effected cures where other remedies have proved powerless. How the Electropoise accomplishes all this is briefly explained in a neat little book that will be mailed to you for the asking.

Price, by Express, \$10.00
By Mail, - - \$10.25
Reduced from - \$25.00

"Eats Heartily," "Sleeps Soundly."

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November 2d, 1896.
I suffered many years from chronic dyspepsia and vertigo, and the Electropoise has cured me, so I am able to eat heartily and sleep soundly.
(Rev.) D. W. THOMAS.

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ELECTROLIBRATION CO., 1122 Broadway, NEW YORK.
or Electropoise Institute, 232 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

A NOVELTY KNIFE—Your name and address, photos, society and trade emblems, eminent men and women, actresses, machinery, etc., under durable transparent handles. **WARRANTED** best of material and workmanship. Knife same style as cut, \$1.20; 3 blades, \$1.50; Carpenter's knife, 3 blades, \$2.00; Razor, novelty handle, \$3.50; Ladies' knife, 2 blades, 80c.; 3 blades \$1.25; Boy's knife, 2 blades 75c. Special photos in knife each, 25c extra. Stamp photos \$1.00 per 100. Circular for stamp.



NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 12 Bar St., Canton, Ohio. Excellent Christmas Gifts.

I Pay Ladies good wages to work for me at home; light work; good pay, part time. Write, with stamp, Mrs. E. E. Bassett Suite, 904 Marshall Field Building, Chicago.

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED
No matter if you have tried everything else on earth and failed, We positively guarantee **NOHAIRO** to destroy every root and render future growth absolutely impossible. Harmless as cream. Treatment requires but five minutes. Price \$1.00, mailed secure from observation. Send 4c: stamps for book and sealed particulars in plain envelope.
Nohairo Chemical Co., Dept. I, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.
We will send free on application full information how to grow hair upon bald heads, stop hair falling and produce a fine growth of whiskers, moustaches, etc.
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Silk WASTE EMBROIDERY 40c. per full oz. package (25c. per one-half ounce), one hundred crazy stitches in every package. Address: **BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., 5 Union St., New London, Conn.**

All for 10 cents
Catapult Bean Shooter, Box of Paints with Brush, Cameo Finger Ring, False Mustache. Address: **TOY IMPORTING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

HARTMANN'S WWS (Women's Napkins.) Send 6 cts. for sample and circular. **CANVASSERS WANTED.** Hygienic Wood Wool Co., 56 Broadway, New York.

A LOCK OF YOUR HAIR!
If SICK, send a lock of your hair, name, age, sex, 4 cts. postage and I will diagnose your case and tell you what will cure your ailments Free. Address: **Dr. J. C. BATDORF, Dept. A, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**

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BOYS AND GIRLS can earn pocket money in spare moments; also handsome present to each. Send name; no cash required. **Daniel Stayner & Co., Providence, R. I.**

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, PHO-OZO AIR cures by inhalation those deaf 5 to 35 years. (Incurables of Ear Hospitals.) Book of proofs FREE. **Dr. DAVID EVANS, 74 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.**

BANKRUPT STOCK BICYCLES \$20 each. New, High-grade '96 models. **Must be sold.** Write at once. **D. N. MEAD & PRENTIS, Chicago, Ill.**

IF YOU HAVE RHEUMATISM write to me and I will send you FREE a Trial Package of a simple remedy which cured me and hundreds of others, even cases of 33 years' standing. Address, **JOHN A. SMITH, Milwaukee, Wis.**

PAY YOU \$6 per 100 for newspaper clippings. Want names too. Particulars 2c stamp. Ref. from agents. **PRESS CLIPPING EXCHANGE, 114 W. 34th St., New York.**

LADIES I pay good wages for light, easy work that can be done at home. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Address: **Ruth Goldsmith, Box 707, Chicago, Ills.**

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A. H.:—Write to some Woman's Exchange regarding the disposal of fancy work. Addresses have been given in these columns from time to time.

NEW JERSEY:—A waist of white chiffon cut by basque-waist pattern No. 8637, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, will go well with a skirt of goods like your sample. Trim with the ribbon. To mitigate the odor of perspiration, strips of Spanish leather may be stitched into the sleeve or bodice seams. You can also purchase sachets for use in corsage and dress skirts.

THARGIE:—The woman of average intelligence, whose vanity does not dominate her good sense, may wear a corset with as little injury as she can her gown, but the woman who tightens her corsets with all the strength she possesses is sure to do herself much harm. By all means remove your corset at night. A child of six should wear a corset-waist.

M. R. G.:—*La Coiffure Française Illustrée*, published at 101 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France, is a journal devoted to hair-dressing. Almost any bookseller will receive your subscription, or you may send to the International News Co., 85 Duane St., New York City, for it. The changes made in the styles of hair dressing from time to time are always noted in THE DELINEATOR.

Send 5 Cents for a Copy of Our Winter Holiday Souvenir. It will Please You.

Quick Returns

Do you want a highly profitable business—easy to start in and easy to manage—that can be conducted anywhere, at all times?

You can make money in your own and neighboring towns with a **McALLISTER MAGIC LANTERN OUTFIT**, giving exhibitions for churches, societies, schools, picnics, fairs, etc.

All questions concerning the cost and operation of lanterns, conduct of entertainments, etc., are fully and satisfactorily answered in a 250-page book that will be mailed free upon request.

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DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED.

Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses with The McDowell Garment-Drafting Machine.

Pat. 1873-1885. 1886-1886. Beware of Tin and Pasteboard Imitations.

Madam, show this to your Dressmaker; it is just what she has always wanted.

The ONLY Improvement on The Tailors' Square Ever Invented.

Easy to Learn. Rapid to Use. Follows Every Fashion. All first-class Dressmakers are adopting this Wonderful Garment-Drafting Machine.

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AGENTS Order a sample SEWING OUTFIT; everything complete, in handsome ebonized case; sent to introduce, for 15 cents. **F. H. MEANS & CO., So. BRAintree, MASS.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

FRANKIE:—Buttons are still used in trimming gowns. Long curtains of Renaissance lace and sash curtains of point d'esprit net are pretty for the parlor windows.

DIXIE:—An elderly lady might without loss of dignity call upon a gentleman acquaintance at his office, but a man's place of business is not a proper place for a young woman to call. If business compels her to do so, she should conclude her visit as expeditiously as possible and while there deport herself in a quiet and dignified manner.

A GIRL:—Upon the termination of your piano lesson it would be polite to accompany your teacher as far as the threshold of the door.

A FRIEND:—A spotted leopard skin is fashionable for a parlor mat. Long lace curtains used with sash curtains are in vogue. The carpets in adjoining rooms may be of the same pattern.

HUB:—These are musical journals: Musical Courier, New York City; Musical Record, Boston, Mass.; Etude, Philadelphia, Penn.

M. B.:—A stamp collector ordinarily gathers only rare stamps; those of the current issue are not included. Write to Numismatic Bank, Dept. R. D., Boston, Mass., for circulars which will give you some information on the subject.

A SUBSCRIBER:—We cannot prescribe for chronic ailments. Seek the advice of a physician.

A TEACHER:—There are books published on letter writing. One issued by the F. A. Stokes Co., 27 West 23d Street, New York City, is entitled *Letter Writing: Its Ethics and Etiquette*. Mention THE DELINEATOR when writing.



**APPETIZING,
DELICIOUS,
SATISFYING.**

Always ready to eat; delicious, hot or cold. At your grocer's. Send 6 cents to pay postage for sample can, or postal card for booklet to
VAN CAMP PACKING CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

LINE NE
TRADE MARK
REVERSIBLE
COLLARS and CUFFS.

ARE NOT TO BE WASHED.

Made of fine cloth in all styles. When soiled, reverse, wear again, then discard. Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs for 25 cents. They look and fit better than any other kind.

ASK THE DEALERS FOR THEM.

If not found at the stores send six cents for sample collar and cuffs, naming style and size. A trial invariably results in continued use.
Reversible Collar Co., 73 Franklin St., New York



Cottolene
Combines the science and skill of nineteen centuries—It is clean, wholesome, economical—Try it.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Montreal.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
14th STREET, NEW YORK.
Great Bargains in all Departments.



BOYS' CHINCHILLA REEFERS,

Deep Sailor-Collar, trimmed with braid; also two-piece Reefer Suits,
\$1.98.

ASTRAKHANS, CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

50-inch English Astrakhan, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.50 and \$5.50.
52-inch Bouclé Novelties, 75c. to \$1.25.

54-inch English Chinchillas, black and navy, \$1.75
54-inch English Beaver, black and navy, 1.50
54-inch Bourettes, heather mixtures, 2.00
54-inch English Tweeds, checks and mixtures, 98c.
50-inch Silk Seal-Pushes, \$2.98, \$3.98 and 6.50
54-inch Imported Cheviots, black and navy, 1.39
54-inch Black Bouclé, fur back, 3.50
50-inch French Broadcloths, correct shades, 1.25

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS.

52-inch Knotted Bourettes, shaded effects, \$1.00
45-inch Rough Basket Zibeline, 75c., 85c. and 98c.
40-inch Mohair and Worsted Cheviots, 49c.
45-inch French Surah Serges, all colors, 39c.
40-inch English Brocades, for wrappers, 25c.
40-inch French Jacquard Weaves, black, 59c.
43-inch English Melton Suiting, black, 29c.
27-inch English Corduroy, all colors, for waists, 79c.

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, Double Soles, 29c.
Extra Fine Cashmere Hose, Double Soles, 35c.
Ladies' Winter Weight Fleece Lined Hose, 19c.
Extra Quality Fleece Lined Hose, 25c.
Men's Heavy Wool 1/2 Hose, black or natural, 19c.
Extra Fine Wool 1/2 Hose, black or natural, 25c.

UNDER-SKIRT SPECIALS.

Fast Black Sateens, deep umbrella ruffle, out-
ing flannel lined, \$1.00
All-Wool Moroccan, Spanish ruffle, 1.69
All-Wool Knitted Skirts, colors, black, red
and grey, 98c.
Cotton Knitted Skirts, colors, red, pink, light-
blue, white and natural, 35c.
Changeable Silk Taffeta Skirts, corded um-
brella ruffle, value, \$7.98, 5.98

BLACK SILKS—Wear Guaranteed.

22-inch Brocade Gros Grain, new designs, at... 69c.
20-inch Brocade Satin, large and small designs, 69c.
27-inch Sain Duchesse, rich, lustrous quality, 79c.
21-inch Brocade Gros Grain, exclusive designs, 98c.
23-inch Peau de Soie, reversible, worth \$2.00, \$1.10

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18-inch Moiré Antique Faconné, at... 39c.
23-inch Japanese Silk, 60 different colors, at... 39c.
19-inch Satins, choice evening shades, at... 50c.
21-inch Brocade Satin Duchesse, new designs, at... 59c.
24-inch Changeable Silks, at... 39c.
20-inch Brocade and Warp Print Taffetas, at... 59c.
20-inch Plaid Taffetas, choice colorings, at... 59c.
20-inch Glacé Taffetas, 40 different colorings, 59c. and 69c.
Complete Lines of Novelty Silks, from 69c. to \$1.25
Trimming Velvets, new Fall shades, 49c. to \$1.75
Black Cloaking Velours, 30-inch, \$1.74 to \$3.50

GLOVE SPECIALS.

4-Button Kid Gloves, 4 rows embroidery, large pearl buttons, in tan, white, black, butner with black, and black with white embroidery, worth \$1.25, 79c.
2-Clasp Piqué, in tan or red and black embroidered, worth \$1.50, 98c.
4-Button Misses' Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, in tan and red, worth 98c., 69c.
Ladies' 4-Button Cashmere Gloves, worth 40c., 25c.



WINTER JACKET OF HEAVY BOUCLÉ OR BEAVER CLOTHS.

Franklin fronts, buttoned high, new style sleeves, special price, \$4.98
New Beaver Cloth Capes, trimmed with straps, \$3.98
Plush Capes, trimmed on collar and down the fronts with Thibet fur, \$5.98

HOUSE WRAPPERS.



Fancy Flannelette, Indigo blue and mourning prints, full skirts, yoke front, Wat-teau back, bishop sleeves, for this sale, \$1.00
Good Quality Cashmere Wrappers, velvet yoke, cuffs and belt, bishop sleeves, inside waist lining, colors, black, navy and red, \$2.69

SKIRTS.

New Crépon Skirts, lined and bound, \$2.98
Figured Mohair Skirts, lined and bound, value \$2.50, 1.69
Storm Serge Skirts, lined and bound, 2.98
Fancy Novelty Mixtures, 3.98
Cheviot Cloth Skirts, unlined, 1.98

COINS If you have any rare American or foreign coins, paper money, or stamps issued before 1878, keep them and send two stamps for Ill. Circular No. 20. Fortune for somebody. Numismatic Bank, Boston, Mass. Coin Dept. D

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.—Always an interesting and useful publication, our WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR for 1896-'97, surpasses anything of the kind previously issued. It has been enlarged to eighty pages, seven by ten inches in size, and enclosed in a handsome cover printed in colors. It will be mailed to any address on receipt by us of 3d. or 5 cents to prepay charges. If the agent to whom you apply should not have any of the Souvenirs in stock, he will be pleased to order one for you. It illustrates hundreds of articles suitable for holiday presents for persons of both sexes and all ages which may be readily and cheaply made up at home from the patterns we supply. In addition, it includes much reading matter of a general and literary character, Christmas stories, poems and carols, menus for the Christmas dinner, formulas for making perfumes and beverages, selections for recitation, conundrums, a calendar for 1897 and a thousand and one other things worth mentioning.

PEGGY:—The maniere's cuticle seissors are used to trim into shape the cuticle around the finger nails when it has become ragged and uneven. A small ivory knife with a file attachment is one of the best instruments for keeping the nails in order, and close at hand should be a small square of chamois skin or a nail-polisher covered with chamois by the use of which the nails may be made lustrous and semi-transparent.

MURIEL C.:—We do not know of persons who wish to purchase doileys, center-pieces, etc., but would suggest writing to some woman's exchange on the subject. Addresses of such exchanges are given "Cricket," in THE DELINEATOR for December.



BEAUTIFUL FIGURE. Gives The Wearer a BEAUTIFUL FIGURE. Never breaks down at the sides. Made in White, Drab and Black. If not in stock at your retailers, send \$1.00 and we will send you one postage paid. BIRDSEY, SOMERS & CO., Manufacturers, 85 Leonard Street, New York.

"CHARMANT" Turkish Wonder Balm and Soap. will positively cure all face blemishes, blackheads, pimples or blotches of every character, rendering the skin soft and velvety. Unsurpassed for Eezema and kindred troubles, checking irritation, without harmful results. IS COMPOSED OF BALSAM AND HERBS, AND WARRANTED HARMLESS. MONEY REFUNDED IF RESULTS ARE NOT AS GUARANTEED. This is no patent medicine, but comprises a salve and soap that have been used in Turkey for thousands of years and are now imported solely by us. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials from physicians of integrity of N. Y. City, as to their healing and beautifying properties. Price \$1.00 each for Soap and Salve, or \$2.00 for both. Sent by mail in plain wrappers on receipt of price. Turkish Balm Co., 19 Union Square, New York. Refuse Substitutes. Hours from 11 A. M to 4 P. M.

Save 1/2 Your Fuel. By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR, With its 120 Cross Tubes. ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men. TO INTRODUCE OUR RADIATOR, the first order from each neighborhood filled at WHOLESALE price, and secures an agency. Write at once. Rochester Radiator Co., 66 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Send \$2.00 for a large FUR RUG. 5th YEAR. We have sold these rugs. They are 5 1/2 feet long by 33 inches wide. Colors: white, light gray and dark gray. They have long silky fur and are comfortable, luxurious and elegant. We also have the most beautiful Glossy Black Fur Rug, same size, for \$3.00. Your money back if not satisfied. Illustrated Carpet and Curtain catalogue free. The Krauss, Butler & Benham Co., Columbus, O.

Vapo-Cresolene. Cures While You Sleep WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP. Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 69 Wall Street, New York.

Special to Readers of THE DELINEATOR. Send this "ad." and 10c. in stamps and we will mail you 1/4 lb. of any kind of Tea you may select. The best imported. Good Teas and Coffees, 25c. per lb. We will send 5 lbs. of FINE FAMILY TEAS on receipt of this "ad." and \$2.00. This is a special offer. THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 and 33 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 289.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK. Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 1 1/2 doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required. BLUINE CO. Box A. Concord Junction, Mass.

INVALIDS, if you can't find at SARGENT'S what you need in all such things as Rolling, Reclining, Carrying and Commode Chairs, Tricycles, Invalids' Lifts, Beds, Back Rests, Bed Trays, Tables and Invalids' conveniences generally, you may as well give it up. Write, stating just what you want. No charge. Address, Geo. F. Sargent Co., 289 Fourth Ave., New York. Mention THE DELINEATOR in your letter when you write.

Doyley and Centrepiece Work FOR EMBROIDERERS. The most up-to-date book on the subject. Sent for 10c. Address THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., 5 Union Street, New London, Conn.

Loose Bottoms PERFECTION CAKE TINS. Cake. Easily removed without breaking. Perfection Tins require no greasing. Round, square and oblong. 2 round layer tins by mail 35 cents. Catalogue Free. Agents Wanted. Richardson Mfg. Co., SSt., Bath, N.Y. Take notice to-day. This ad. will not appear again.

\$100 IN GOLD FREE!

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in EDUCATION? You can make twenty or more words, we feel sure, and if you do, you will receive a good reward. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. Use no language except English. Words spelled alike, but with different meaning, can be used but once. Use any dictionary. Pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns allowed. Anything that is a legitimate word will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: education, date, ducat, don, duce, duct, cat, con, cot, at, ate, ton, it, on, no, etc. Use these words in your list. The publisher of Woman's World and Jenness Miller Monthly will pay \$20.00 in gold to the person able to make the largest list of words from the letters in the word EDUCATION; \$10.00 for the second; \$5.00 for the third; \$5.00 for the fourth, and \$2.00 each for the thirty next largest lists. The above rewards are given free and without consideration, for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome woman's magazine, twenty-eight pages, one hundred and twelve long columns, finely illustrated, and all original matter, long and short stories by the best authors: price \$1.00 per year. It is necessary for you, to enter the contest, to send 12 two-cent stamps for a three months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the 24 cents and a list of twenty words or more, is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a 192-page book, "The Master of Ballantrae," by Robert Louis Stevenson, a fascinating story of love and thrilling adventure. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or your money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than April 15th. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in May issue, published in April. Our publication has been established nine years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Make your list now. Address: J. H. PLUMMER, Publisher, 905 Temple Court B'd'g, Dept. 1004, New York City.

LAUGHING CAMERA. 10c. The latest invention in Cameras. You look through the lens and your stout friends will look like living skeletons, your thin friends like Dime Museum fat men, horses like giraffes and in fact everything appears as though you were living in another world. Each camera contains two strong lenses in neatly finished leatherette case. The latest mirth-maker on the market; creates bushes of sport. Catalogue of 1,000 novelties and sample camera 10c., 3 for 25c., 12 for 90c. mailed postpaid. Agents wanted. ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. No. 18, 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y. MY! OH MY!!

SKIN-SUCCESS. Positively cures Pimples, Eczema, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases. Proved by 50 years of "Success." Send 10c. (Stamps or Coin) for Sample Box of Palmer's "Skin-Success" Ointment. The MORGAN DRUG CO., 1512 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Button Craze! Something entirely NEW in Buttons. Send 10c. in stamps for 5 Sample Buttons and 32 page catalogue, over 300 illustrations. Address WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Motto Buttons! NEWARK, N. J.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE Tube Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Self-adjusting. No Pain. Whispers heard. Sole Depot, F. H. Cox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y. Send for Book. Consultation and OFFICE TRIAL FREE.

Writers Wanted To do copy-ing at home. A. S. P. SUPPLY CO., Box 1204, Lima, O.

WE PAY Cash, \$5 to \$100 a thousand for Newspaper Clippings, all kinds, and your neighbors' addresses. Particulars for stamp. News Clipping Co., Dept. BA, 304 West 139th St., N. Y.

BABYLAND ENLARGED to 16 pages. 50c. a year. 6 mos. for 10 cts. All 10 ct. orders Special Subscription blanks, sent free to any address. ALPHIA PUB'G CO., 212 Boylston St., Boston.

Ladies Wanted to do writing at their own home. Good wages made. Work permanent. No canvassing. Send self-stamped envelope. MISS MODELE MILLER, New Carlisle, Ind.

OLD COINS AND STAMPS. Are in great demand; rare issues before 1878 bring \$1 to \$4000. Ill. circulars can be obtained by sending 2 stamps to Numismatic Bank, Dept. R. D., Boston, Mass.

SEWING MADE EASY!



Lightning Needles, which are tapered from CENTER to EYE, require only ONE PUSH to pass them EASILY through the fabrics. Give them a fair trial and you'll never again use the old style. The eyes of Nos. 8, 9, 10 are as large as those in 5, 6, 7 of other makes. If your MERCHANT does not carry them in stock, insist on his getting them, or send 5 cents for each paper desired to THE LIGHTNING NEEDLE CO., 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

YOUR HAIR

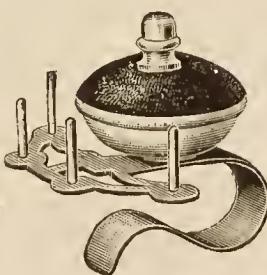


For appearance and feeling's sake should invariably be considered. Schellenberg's Shampoo Produces dry lustre, purifies the scalp and positively prevents falling hair. A necessity for ladies and children. Package of powder makes a quart. Sold at drug and fancy stores, or sent post-paid for 25 cents. Rushforth Mfg. Co., Lawrence, Mass.

THIMBLE NEEDLES THREAD

ALWAYS JUST WHERE YOU WANT THEM.

Attach the "H. & M." Combination Pin-Cushion, Thimble and Spool Holder to your table, lap-board or sewing-machine. Lightens the task of sewing. Invaluable to every woman. Handsomely nickel-plated.



Price by Mail, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Circular FREE.

HUBEL & MANGER, 286-290 Graham St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Ad. Appears Only Three Times in Succession.

ALL RHEUMATISM CURED! Where science and all medical skill have failed, CONDENSED PHOSPHORUS WATER has proved a Permanent Cure. One 32 ounce bottle is sufficient to cure any ordinary cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver troubles and its blood purifying qualities will produce a pure and natural complexion. Price per 32 oz. bottle \$7.50, and costs only 16 CENTS per day. It is only sold by me direct, or authorized agents: C. C. Margerum, 17 Broad St., Springfield, Mass., agent. E. W. Reed, 23 East 10th Street, Erie, Pa., agent. Miss Helen M. Richmond, Kingsville, Ohio, agent. Frank Marziuff, 17 Paint St., Chillicothe, Ohio, agent. For circulars send to agents nearest or to JOHN HOERR, Sole Manfr., 1312 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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 sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO, Madison Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

BEGINNER:—Never put bones or bits of fruit on the table-cloth, but on the side of your plate. Taking wine with people and the drinking of toasts at private dinners are no longer in fashion.

MARGUERITE:—Write to a general bookseller for the poems mentioned. De Witt, Rose Street, New York City, will send you a catalogue upon request. D. Hathaway, 339 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., may be written to in regard to the music you want. The name Margaret or Marguerite signifies "a pearl." Some subjects for essays are: "The Higher Education For Women," "What Is An Aristocracy?" "Social And Industrial Progress of The World." The addresses of the magazines you desire are: Art Amateur, 23 Union Square West, Art Interchange, 152 West 23rd Street, Art Education, 853 Broadway, all of New York City.

R. S. V. P.:—Write to Loring & Co., 42 W. 22d Street, New York City, relative to reducing your flesh. Gentlemen frequently wear full-dress suits in calling on ladies in the evening, but it would be proper to wear a frock or cutaway coat and light striped trousers of the prevailing cut. It is immaterial who mentions a previous introduction—the gentleman or lady. We cannot answer questions of a political nature in this department. W. Stoffregn, 126 Fourth Avenue, New York City, can supply you with any kind of dog or bird.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT THE "HOLDFAST"

ALUMINUM HAIRPIN

THIS MAKES IT HOLD FAST



Pronounced by all using them the Best Hairpin Made. Curved to shape of head and locks in the hair, SO IT CANNOT FALL OUT. Smoother and lighter than Tortoise Shell or Horn, and many times stronger. Will not split or break; size, 2 3/4 inches, polished or in black. Also 3 3/4 and 4 1/2 inches, with heavy prongs, for braid or bonnet use. Apply to dealers or send 10 cents for sample of 6 medium or one large.

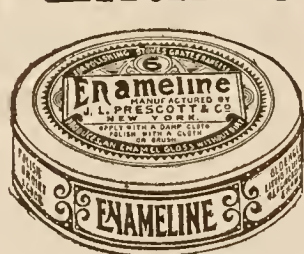
CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO., Box 16, Bloomfield, N. J.

Also Makers of STEWART'S DUPLEX SAFETY PIN.

A Brilliant Black

dustless, odorless and easily applied—

Enameline



The modern ready-to-use STOVE POLISH. Used in seven out of ten families. At all dealers'.



I give any lady 1 dozen Tea-Spoons, heavy silver plated, solid silver pattern, warranted to wear, for disposing of 1 dozen boxes Hawley's Corn Salve among friends at 25c a box. (Cure warranted). Simply send your name, I mail you Salve. When sold send the money and I will mail you the dozen artistic Spoons. I take Salve back if you can't sell. I run all risk. O. D. HAWLEY, Chemist, BERLIN, WIS.

Irritated with SORE EYES USE Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

The New . . . Triumph Meat Cutter



Expressly for family use; cutting parts of forged steel; easily cleaned; pays for itself every 6 months. Receipt book of numerous dishes made with cutter, free to any address.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Box C, Southington, Conn.

STERLING DRESS STAY.

Send your address and we will mail FREE a Souvenir of the only Dress Stay that received a medal at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

CROTTY & MITCHELL, Weedsport, N. Y.

Always Ready for Company—

is the owner of a new

Perfection Cutter.

She can prepare dainty meals at short notice and with little bother or cost. Mrs. Rorer tells how in "KITCHEN KNACKS."—Sent free.

NORTHBROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia.

Ingalls' Fancy Work Book

for 1897. Over 100 Illustrations. Latest things in Fancy Work. Price 10 Cents. Send us the addresses of 5 Ladies who do Fancy Work or Painting, and one 2-cent stamp, and we will send you Free our 1897 Fancy Work Book.

A "YARD OF POPPIES"

in all their beautiful colors, and our Catalog of Colored and Pastel Studies, all for 10 Cents.

STAMPING OUTFIT.

Latest designs. Delft and Jewel patterns, Alphabet, Stamping Tablet, Catalog of Patterns, Instructions for Stamping, etc. Price only 20 Cents. 50 of Briggs' Transfer Patterns for 10 cents. Table Mat 6 cents. Ingalls' Home Catalogue for 2 cent stamp. ALL in this advertisement for 36 cents. Address, J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass., Box D.

60 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

used in OUR interest will secure ABSOLUTELY FREE THIS GOLD WATCH,



Lady's or Gent's, Waltham or Elgin movement. Send at once your name and address to G. A. FOLSOM & CO., 192 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

\$25. A WEEK CAN BE MADE.

We want agents to introduce our PERUVIAN SILVER GOODS, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc. A new metal equal in appearance to Coin Silver, and wearing better. SOLID metal throughout, no plating to wear off, and GUARANTEED THIRTY YEARS. Engraved with Beautiful Initial Letters Free. All Express charges paid. Write for free circulars, or send 50c. for 6 Spoons with Initial. Dep't 27, Hartford Silverware Co. Hartford, Ct.

REMEMBER NO STOCKING WILL WEAR WELL OR LOOK WELL THAT DOES NOT FIT WELL

Shawknit **FITS BEST**

TRADE MARK


The SHAWKNIT is the Best-Fitting. It is the only stocking that is knitted to the shape of the human foot. Descriptive Price-List, free, to any applicant. Beautiful Castle Calendar, free, to any applicant mentioning this publication.

SHAW STOCKING CO., LOWELL, MASS.

THE TRADE-MARK **Shawknit** IS STAMPED ON THE TOE.


DEAFNESS and Head Noises relieved by using **Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums.** New scientific invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 117 Trust Building, Louisville, Ky, 1122 Broadway, (Room 133) New York.



If you ever should have the good fortune to find coins with mint marks **O, S, CC, D, or C,** save them; also all rare American or foreign coins, paper money, stamps or proofs, issued before 1878 and send 2 unused 2 cent stamps for our ill. circulars on rare coins and stamps; might prove a fortune to you.

NUMISMATIC BANK, Dept. D. D., Boston, Mass.



FOLDING VAPOR BATH CABINET. Hot Springs at home. \$10 a day to Ladies and Gents. Selling Quaker Cabinets to Families and Physicians. Everybody buys, sick or well. 50,000 sold. Turkish, Russian and Medicated Baths at home. No more bath tubs, or Dr. bills. Renovates your system, prevents Obesity. Cures, without medicine, **Colds, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Eczema, Catarrh, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Headaches, Female Complaints and all Blood, Skin, Nerve and Kidney Diseases.** BEAUTIFUL Complexion. Guaranteed. Made of Best Antiseptic Rubber Cloth. Price \$5. Wt. 5 lbs. Wholesale to agents. **Book Free.** **B. WORLD MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.**



FREE TO BALD HEADS

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, **Altenheim Med. Dispensary, Dept. D. J., Box 779, Cincinnati, Ohio.**



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

Miss. H. R. H.:—If the circulation is weak, contact with the cold air will disclose the fact by quickly reddening a nose ordinarily of a normal tint. On entering the house do not go too near the fire, but remain at quite a distance from it; exercise the limbs as much as possible until the blood begins to warm from its own action. Better still, if it can be done, partly undress and engage in some gymnastic exercise that starts the blood to livelier circulation.


ARTEMAS:—Library, banquet, floor or bracket lamps are gifts always appreciated. An Oriental hanging lantern of Persian jeweled bronze, Chinese teakwood or Turkish brass would also be an acceptable present to any householder. Refer to the article "Seen in the Shops" in this issue.

S. H. F.:—At a place of amusement a man accompanying a lady does not relinquish his seat in favor of another lady unless she is a friend of the latter, or is aged or infirm, and then not without first receiving his companion's consent.

Send 5 Cents for a Copy of Our Winter Holiday Souvenir. It will Please You.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PINS FREE

Send six cents, stamps, to help pay for this advertisement and we will send you prepaid these elegant gold plated Bangle pins and our illustrated holiday catalogue. **CURTIN JEWELRY CO., S Park Street, Attleboro, Mass.**



OLD RAGS or new rags colored with "PERFECTION" Dyes will make beautiful carpets and rugs, and are guaranteed not to fade. We will send you a package each of "PERFECTION" Turkey-Red, Black, Green, Medium Brown, Yellow, and Orange dyes, or six packages, any colors, for cotton or wool, for 40 cents. Single package, 10 cents. **W. CUSHING & CO., Dept. B, Foxcroft, MAINE.**

L. SHAW. Established 34 Years. Largest Human Hair and Toilet Bazaar in America. Wigs, Bangs, Waves, Switches. Latest styles, finest workmanship. Natural pure gray and white hair a specialty. Our Monte Christo Toilet Articles, including Tonics, Rouges, Coconut Balm Cream, Depilatories and Hair Dyes, etc. Illustrated book How to be Beautiful, mailed free.

54 West 14th St. (near 6th Ave.), New York.

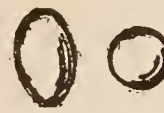


Rubber Stamp TOYS

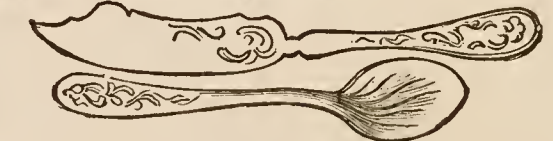
Comical or Brownie Sets No. 1 contains 5 figures, 25c. No. 2, 10 figures, 25c. Magic Clown Circus 16 large figures, 50c. Rubber Type, five alphabets 25c. CIRCULAR FREE all with suitable Ink and Pad, mailed on rec't of money. **SCHWAAB STAMP & SEAL CO., Milwaukee, Wis.**



Unusual Green Crocidolite, mounted in scarf or stick pins, of rolled gold—price 30 Cents post-paid.—Green Crocidolite is a rare variety of Tigereye, with the same curious sheen and lustre. This sample pin is sold so cheap because we want the opportunity to write you all about the Gems, Curios, Indian Trinkets and Minerals we have. Always address **THE H. H. TAMMEN CURIO CO., Denver, Colo.**

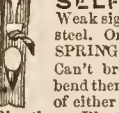


SILVERWARE FREE. To introduce our wonderful




MINERAL LAMP WICK! Which needs no trimming, gives a **LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS!** No smell or smoke; never burns out. Three samples 10c., and choice of beautiful Engraved Silver-Plated Butter Knife or Sugar Spoon Free; dozen Wicks, assorted 25c., both Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon with Wicks, Free. The silverware is an actual loss to us, just to advertise our Wicks and we cannot afford to send twice to the same person. Agents make money selling these Wicks! Try It. **STAYNER & CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

SELF THREADING NEEDLES. Weak sighted or blind can thread them. Silver spring steel. One style threads springs in on end, other on side. **SPRING STEEL PINS,** sharp points, black or white. Can't break or bend them. Worth a dozen common pins. Sample paper by mail of either kind Pins or Needles, 10c., 6 for 35c. 12 for 60c. Money made selling them. Illust'd catalog free. **CHAS. E. MARSHALL, LOCKPORT, N. Y.**



A GOLD DOLLAR is about the actual worth of our new book on Incubation and Poultry. Contains a full and complete description of the **Reliable Incubator** & the Brooder of same name, together with cuts and instructions for build'g poultry houses and much of interest and great value to the poultryman. Sent on rec't of 10c. **RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILLS.**




Lovely Embroidery. We send Scalloped edge Linen Doily with pure Silk Floss to work. Also Stamping Patterns for other Doilies, Photograph Frame, Mats etc. only 18c. Address; **Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box M**

IF YOU LOVE ME GRIN **Button Craze!** LATEST FASH. Everybody wears them and is making a collection. WE WILL SEND A PACKAGE of samples postpaid for only 6 cents, or an IMMENSE PACKAGE OF SAMPLES postpaid, no 2 alike, only 20 cents. **PARISIAN MFG. CO., 23 Chambers St., N. Y.**


\$100.00 in **GOLD** Everyone gets a Prize In **HONESTY GIVEN AWAY.** Sound Money for **HONESTY GIVEN AWAY.** For longest list of words made from letters used in spelling the word **Honesty**, we will give \$20; for next 2 longest, \$10 each; for next 4 lists \$5.00 each; for next 10, \$2.00 each; & for next 20, \$1.00 each, & to each contestant who will send 14 words, we will send a piece of **LUCK MONEY**, highly valued by the Celestials & others who believe it is lucky to always keep a piece about you. (As examples you will get such words as No, Nest, He, On, Ten). We give these valuable & handsome presents to get subscribers & introduce the **Merry Maker**, a comic illustrated paper, 16 pages size Puck or Judge, brimfull of funny stories, witty sketches & jokes up-to-date. With each list of words send 25 cts. silver or stamp for the paper 6 months on trial. Winners of the special prizes published Feb. 20th & cash sent same day, and the **Luck Money** awarded same day list of words is received. Address **MERRY MAKER, Tribune Building, New York City, Prize Department.**

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PARIS SKIRT. Sold only by canvassers. Exclusive Territory. Agents make \$15 to \$40 a week. Sample sections free. A Christmas present of a skirt to every agent selling 1 doz. in December. Please mention this magazine. **THE GILLETTE SKIRT CO., Cortland, N. Y.**

MANN BONE CUTTERS and up TRY THEM BEFORE YOU PAY FOR THEM. NOTHING ON EARTH WILL **MAKE HENS LAY** Like Green Cut Bone. Ill. catlg. free if you name this paper. **F. W. MANN CO., MILFORD, MASS.**



A SURE CORN CURE Removes the corn—and the roots—without pain or danger—A-CORN Salve, perfectly harmless. 15c. box. At druggists or by mail. **GIANT CHEMICAL CO., 305 Cherry St., PHILA.**



MRS. BRADLEY'S FACE WASH removes MOTH, TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, OILY SKIN, BLACK-HEADS. By mail, 25c. Agents wanted. Dress-makers and Milliners send for circulars. **Mrs. C. S. BRADLEY, Omaha, Neb.**

LADIES We number among our representatives a vast number that make big money working for us in spare moments. Kindly investigate, particulars free, and if you desire a Souvenir we will mail a valuable sample of our goods in **Solid Silver** upon receipt of three two cent stamps for postage etc. Address **Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.**

PERSONAL I am Making Good Wages at writing and other home work. Will send full particulars FREE to any LADY enclosing stamp. This is no deception. **MRS. T. L. FOWLER, E. PEMBROKE, N. H.**

SILK REMNANTS for CRAZY PATCH 10c.; 3 packages, 25c. 25 skeins Embroidery Silk, 20c. Catalogue, Crazy Stitches and list of 400 Quilt Patterns with order. **LADIES' ART CO., B. 2, St. Louis, Mo.**

\$.25 BUYS A SEWING MACHINE well made. Warranted to do good sewing. So simple any person can operate it. Securely packed and safely delivered. Price \$1.25 only. We illustrate here our famous Oxford High Grade Sewing Machine large high arm for bulky goods, shipped on FREE TRIAL into your own home. NO MONEY required in advance. 100,000 in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Cut this out and send it to us with your full address and we will mail you our illustrated catalogue with full description and how to order. **Oxford Merchandise Co., 300 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.**



If afflicted with **SORE EYES** USE **Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

FREE Catalogue of Speakers, Dialogues, Plays, Drills, Teachers' Aids, Letter Writers, Amusements, Fortune Tellers, Dream Books, etc. **DICK & FITZGERALD, 83 Ann St., N. Y.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

INGUIRER:—Lord Dundreary was the character assumed by the elder Sothorn, the celebrated English actor, in the play called "Our American Cousin."

HETTY:—Regrets may read as follows:
Mr. and Mrs. James Dash regret that absence from the city will prevent their acceptance of Mrs. John Blank's polite invitation for Wednesday, December, 10th.
121 South Street.

MRS. S. M. C.:—An American authority states that if the toes show a tendency to overlap, they should be massaged in their natural directions each day in order to correct the perverted growth. A pair of made-to-order shoes may remedy the trouble with your feet.

SUBSCRIBER:—A remedy to promote the growth of the brows and lashes is made of
Olive oil, ½ ounce.
Oil of nutmeg, 12 drops.
" rosemary,
Tincture of cantharides, 3 drachms.

Apply with a camel's-hair brush.
BARBARA:—Venus, the Roman goddess of love and beauty, subsequently identified with the Greek Aphrodite, was a favorite subject of ancient sculptors. One of the most famous statues extant is the Venus de Medici, executed by Cleomenes, the Athenian, about 200 B. C. The Venus de Milo, so called because it was found on the Island of Milo, or Melos, in the Grecian Archipelago, while one of the most wonderful of statues, is not by all connoisseurs allowed to have been meant for a Venus. It is thought by some that if its broken arms were restored it would be found to have been intended as a Diana. It is now in the Louvre at Paris. It is considered larger than life size.

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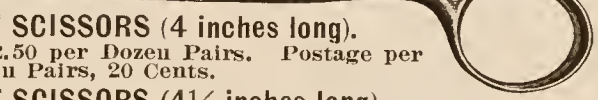
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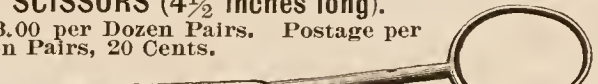
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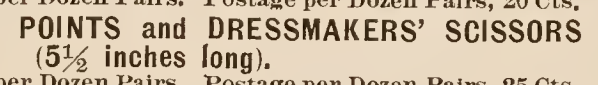
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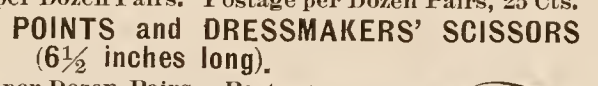
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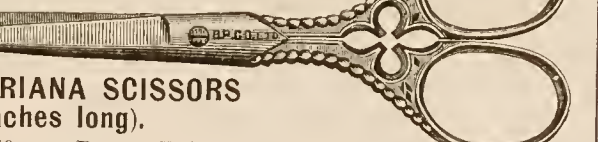


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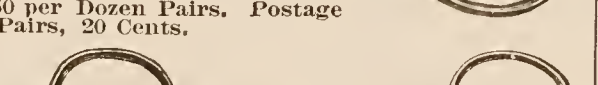


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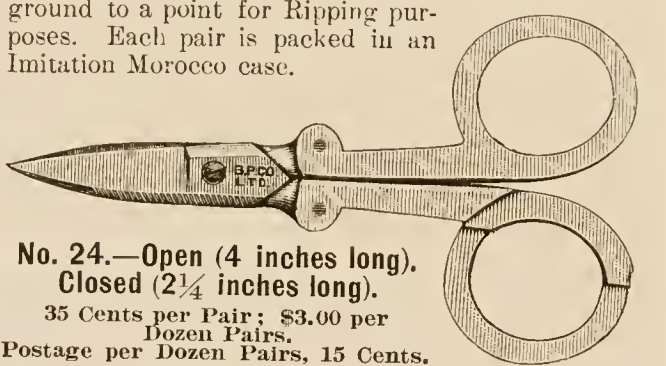
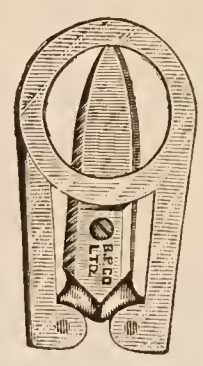
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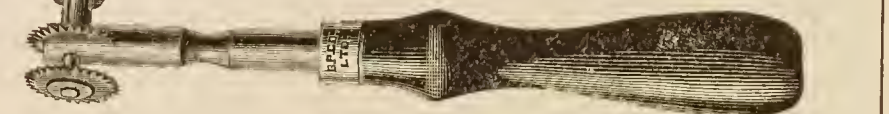
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These Articles we Specially Recommend as of Superior Finish and Quality.



No. 31.—SINGLE TRACING WHEEL.
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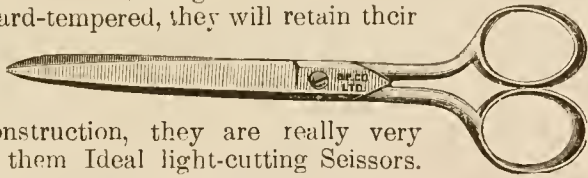
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25 Cts. per Wheel; \$1.60 per Dozen Wheels. Postage per Dozen Wheels, 25 Cents.

THE BUTTERICK "IDEAL" CUTLERY.

The Cutlery herewith offered is made of the finest quality of English Razor Steel, hand-forged, and represents the highest quality of goods made.

"Ideal" Skeleton-Frame Silk Scissors.

These Scissors are designed especially for Cutting Silk and other fine fabrics in such a manner as not to unravel the warp of the material. They are full finished, full ground and mekel-plated. Being extra hard-tempered, they will retain their cutting edge for many years. While very delicate and dainty-looking in construction, they are really very strong, which makes them Ideal light-cutting Scissors.



No. 26.—(4¾ inches long).

40 Cts. per Pair; \$3.75 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cts.

No. 27.—(5¾ inches long).

50 Cts. per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cts.

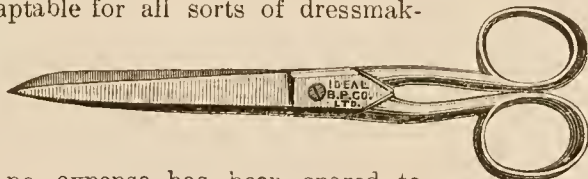
No. 28.—(6¾ inches long).

60 Cts. per Pair; \$5.25 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 Cts.

"Ideal" Full-Frame Dressmaking Scissors.

Packed in Leather Sheath.

These Scissors are full ground and polished, and extra hard tempered, so they will retain their cutting edges for many years. Their heavy frame makes them adaptable for all sorts of dressmaking purposes.



In these Scissors no expense has been spared to make them the very best scissors that can be produced. Each pair is packed in a leather sheath.

No. 36.—(5¼ inches long).

60 Cts. per Pair; \$5.25 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 Cts.

No. 37.—(6¼ inches long).

75 Cts. per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 Cts.

No. 38.—(7¼ inches long).

\$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 40 Cts.

"Ideal" Shears.



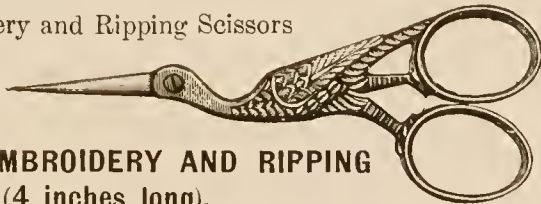
No. 21.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).

75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs.

No. 22.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (9½ inches long).

\$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs. In lots of Half-a-Dozen or more, these Shears can generally be sent more cheaply by express.

The Gloriana Embroidery and Ripping Scissors have handles embossed in gilt and nickel.



No. 25.—GLORIANA EMBROIDERY AND RIPPING SCISSORS (4 inches long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cts.

The Embroidery Scissors are Double-pointed, and are used as Lace and Embroidery Scissors and Glove-Darners, being Dainty and Convenient Implements of the *Nécessaire* and Companion.

If the above Cutlery cannot be obtained from the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the goods will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

"Ideal" Button-Hole Cutters.



No. 2.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Inside Gauge-Screw (4 inches long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cts.

No. 2.—These Cutters have the Gauge-Screw on the inside, making it impossible to catch in the goods when in use.



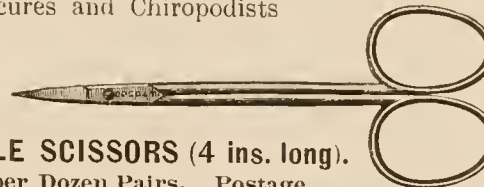
No. 3.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale (4½ inches long).

75 Cts. per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cts.

No. 3.—These Cutters are regulated by a Brass Gauge, with a Phosphor-Bronze Spring sliding along a Graduated Scale, so that the Button-Hole can be cut to measure.

The "Ideal" Manicure Implements.

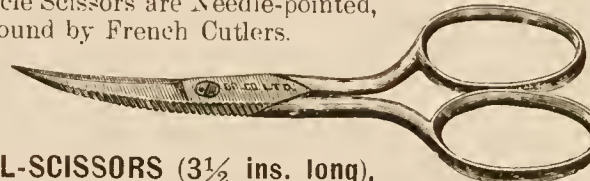
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No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS (4 ins. long).

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No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are Needle-pointed, Hand-forged and Ground by French Cutlers.



No. 5.—BENT NAIL-SCISSORS (3½ ins. long).

50 Cts. per Pair; \$4.50 per Doz. Pairs. Postage per Doz. Pairs, 10 Cts.

No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors have Curved Blades and a File on each side.



No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (With Blade 1½ inch long).

35 Cents per Knife; \$3.00 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cts.

No. 6.—The Handle of this Cuticle Knife is of White Bone, and the connection is made with the handle by Aluminum Solder under a Brass Ferrule.



No. 7.—NAIL FILE (With Blade 3¼ inches long).

35 Cents per File; \$3.00 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 15 Cts.

No. 7.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Nail File are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.



No. 8.—CORN KNIFE (With Blade 2¼ inches long).

50 Cents per Knife; \$4.50 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cts.

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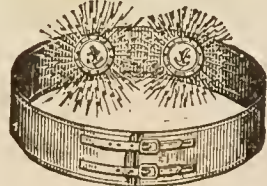
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Should a Post-Office Order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An Express Money-Order is equally safe and often less expensive. Bank Drafts or Checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery.

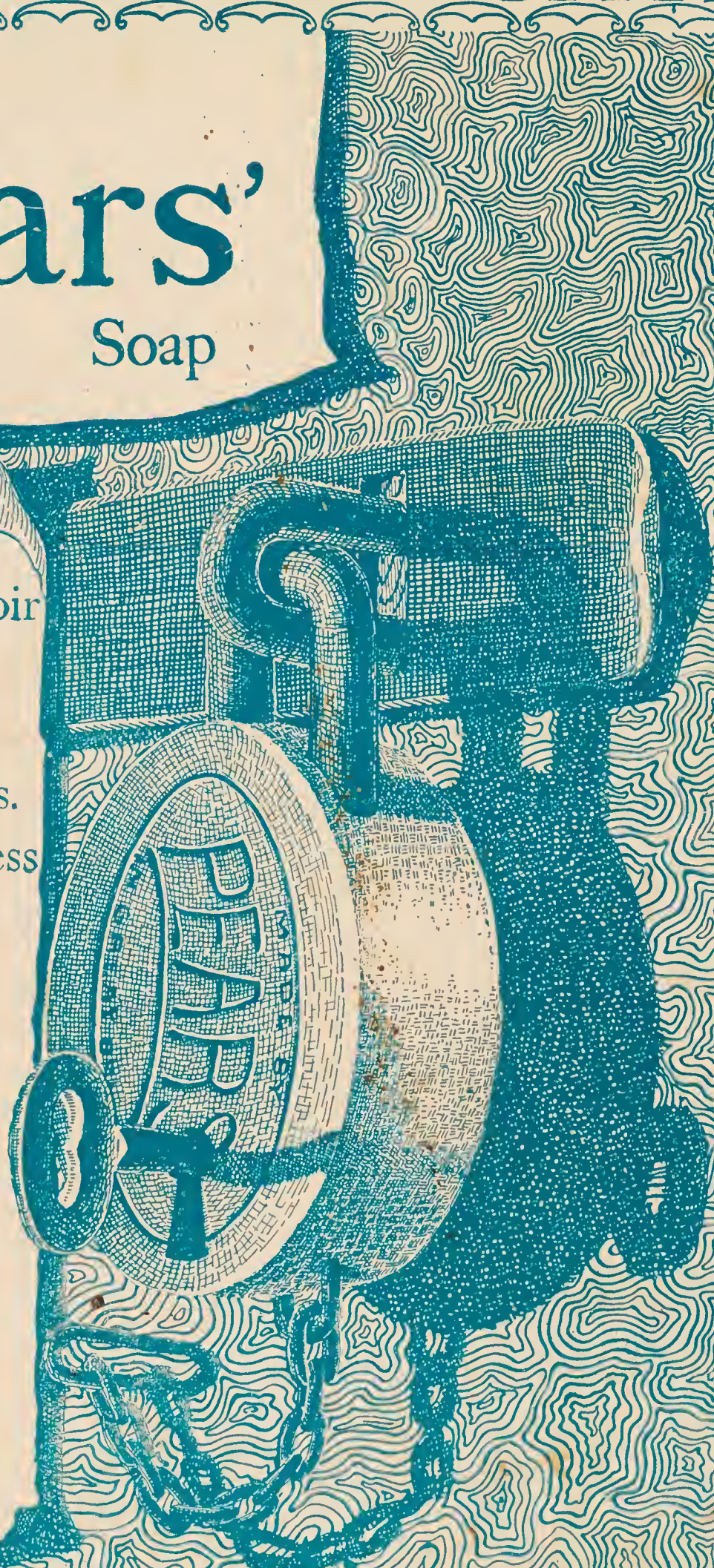
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against paints,
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Perfect cleanliness
by means of a
pure soap
(Pears' Soap,
is the best
way to keep
the skin soft
and beautiful.
There's no
cosmetic like
health.



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Vol XLIX
No. 2
Feb. 1897
Box 9

Genette de B...

9 Qu...

MIDWINTER NUMBER.

L. XLIX.

NO. 2.

THE STUDY OF CHILDREN, BY NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH, IN THIS NUMBER.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW YORK, BY MARY CADWALADER JONES, IN THIS NUMBER.

THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION,
CULTURE
and
FINE ARTS.



PUBLISHED BY
THE

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(LIMITED)

LONDON & NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY,

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1897.

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ALBERT R. MANN

LIBRARY

AT

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

"When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans."-When



SERVANTS

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are given **SAPOLIO** they are never tired of cleaning up.



Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt,
But differently their daily labor felt;
Jaded and weary of her life was one,
Always at work, and yet 'twas never done.
The other walked out nightly with her beau,
But then she cleaned house with **SAPOLIO**.

You, Man ...

Do you not often find it very difficult to plan a really first rate breakfast? A really good breakfast demands most intelligent consideration. It is quite as important a meal as dinner perhaps more so for the majority of people partake of a light, and often ill chosen, lunch-con at noon and are, therefore, almost entirely dependent upon their breakfasts during the whole of the day's activity.

It thus becomes very important that the breakfast consist of, or at least include, plenty of wholesome, appetizing food, and that it be of such a nature as to permit of easy digestion and assimilation, for when the brain or muscles

are actively employed there is lack of blood for the proper performance of these functions.

Therefore make your breakfast a careful study and see to it that it includes Quaker



Oats, which conforms to the requirements of a good breakfast in every way. It is appetizing in its fragrant delicacy, wholesome in the extreme, and so easily digested that it agrees with every one. Then, too, it is very easily and quickly prepared, and besides that, it is economical.

There are plenty of reasons why you should have Quaker Oats every morning, but not one why you should not.

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South America, and in all parts of the civilized world.

Calendar for 1897.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
	1 Mon.	1 Tues.	1 Mon.	1 Thurs.	1 Sat.	1 Tuesday
	2 Tues.	2 Wed.	2 Tues.	2 Fri.	2 Sun.	2 Wedn'y
	3 Wed.	3 Thurs.	3 Wed.	3 Sat.	3 Mon.	3 Thursday
	4 Thurs.	4 Fri.	4 Thurs.	4 Sun.	4 Tues.	4 Friday
	5 Fri.	5 Sat.	5 Fri.	5 Mon.	5 Wed.	5 Saturday
	6 Sat.	6 Sun.	6 Sat.	6 Tues.	6 Thurs.	6 Sund'y
	7 Sun.	7 Mon.	7 Sun.	7 Wed.	7 Fri.	7 Monday
	8 Mon.	8 Tues.	8 Mon.	8 Thurs.	8 Sat.	8 Tuesday
	9 Tues.	9 Wed.	9 Tues.	9 Fri.	9 Sun.	9 Wedn'y
	10 Wed.	10 Thurs.	10 Wed.	10 Sat.	10 Mon.	10 Thursday
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	12 Fri.	12 Sat.	12 Fri.	12 Mon.	12 Wed.	12 Saturday
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	18 Thurs.	18 Fri.	18 Thurs.	18 Sun.	18 Tues.	18 Friday
	19 Fri.	19 Sat.	19 Fri.	19 Mon.	19 Wed.	19 Saturday
	20 Sat.	20 Sun.	20 Sat.	20 Tues.	20 Thurs.	20 Sund'y
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	31 Wed.	31 Thurs.	31 Wed.	31 Sat.	31 Mon.	
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	
1 Thursday	1 Sun.	1 Wed.	1 Fri.	1 Mon.	1 Wedn'y	
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29 Thursday	29 Sun.	29 Wed.	29 Fri.	29 Mon.	29 Wedn'y	
30 Friday	30 Mon.	30 Thurs.	30 Sat.	30 Tues.	30 Thursday	
31 Saturday	31 Tues.		31 Sun.		31 Friday	



D. 8.



D. 9.



D. 10.

D. 11.

Prospectus of.....

The Grand Album

... OF ...

Metropolitan Fashions,

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Illustrating in Colors and Tints
The Latest Modes in

Costuming, Millinery,
Window-Dressing, Etc.

The Quarterly Report of Metropolitan Fashions, The Quarterly Report of Juvenile Fashions, The Dressmaker and Milliner and The Juvenile Outfitter were discontinued with their Winter Issues, to the end that we might replace them with a Publication that we believe will be better adapted to the present requirements of the Dry Goods, Dressmaking and Millinery Trades, and of the Public generally. This Publication is to be entitled "THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS," and will be issued Monthly, commencing with the Number for March, 1897.

The Retail Subscribers to the four Publications above named will be duly notified by us of their discontinuance, and we shall ask them to exhaust the balance of their Subscriptions by pro rata values in THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS. We believe that those who accept our suggestions in this respect will be more than pleased with what we shall furnish them.

The GRAND ALBUM will contain a number of features of great use to dealers in Dry Goods and Millinery, as well as to Dressmakers, Cloakmakers and Milliners. Each Number will include the FINEST PRESENTATION OF MODES and MILLINERY ever offered to the Public, and will be in three different Editions—ENGLISH, SPANISH and GERMAN—any of which can be obtained from us by parties ordering at the Uniform Rates Specified Below. It will consist of a SERIES OF PLATES IN LITHOGRAPH, HALF-TONE AND ETCHED EFFECTS, accompanied by the necessary descriptive FASHION MATTER. The Publication will be so bound that the Plates will be easily separable for framing, for use on Dry Goods and Millinery Counters, and in Window Displays, etc. Dealers everywhere will, therefore, find it to their advantage to have the Publication promptly on hand when issued, so that they can use the Plates as a collection of SHOW CARDS FOR DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS.

This very remarkable Publication will be a dream of color-work from beginning to end, and will be the REPRESENTATIVE MAGAZINE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. As a Milliners' Guide and Dressmakers' Assistant, it will be without a rival, and as an Assistant in Window-Dressing and in the Sale of Dry and Fancy Goods, it will prove invaluable.

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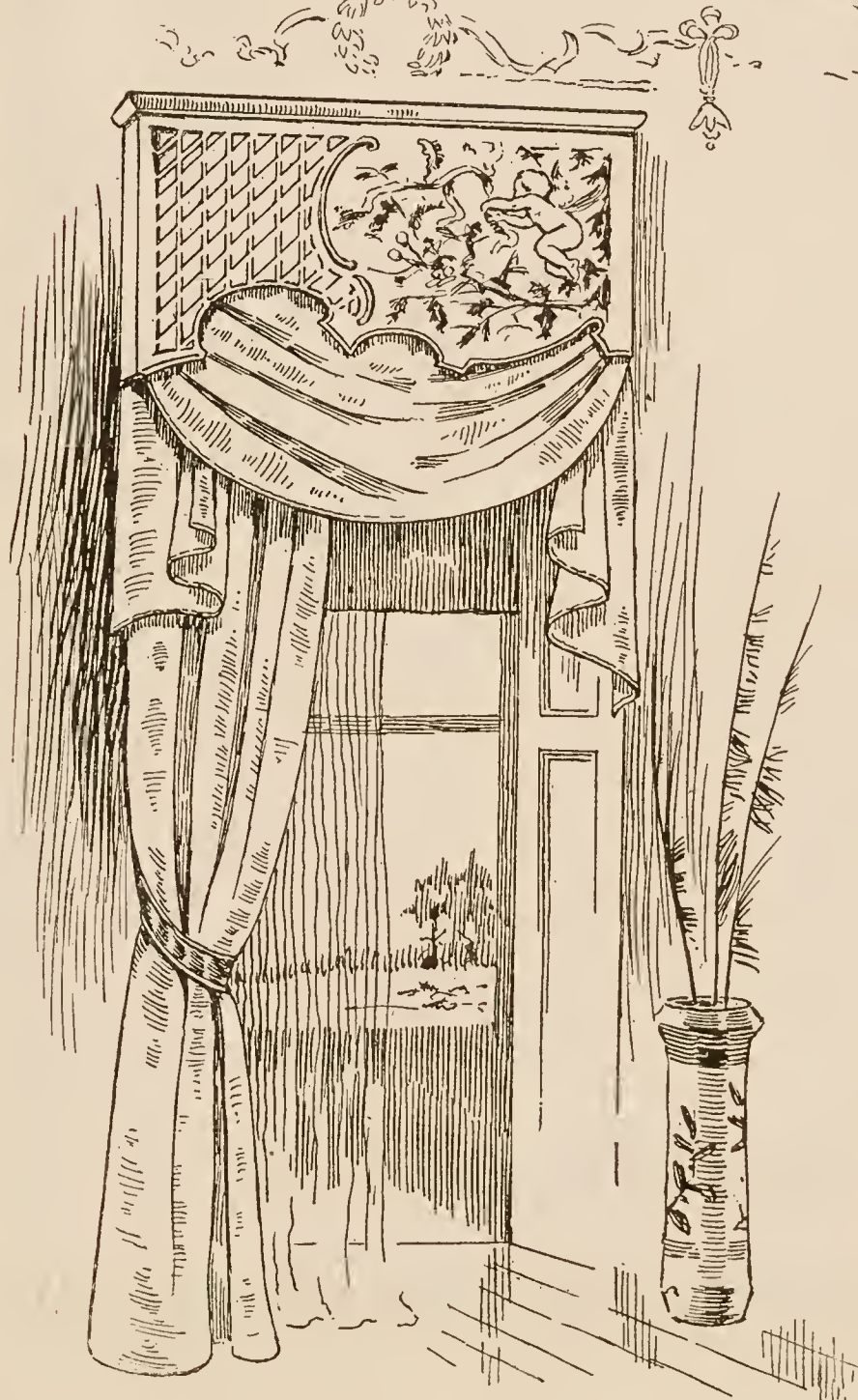
7 to 17 W. 13th Street, New York, U. S. A.

171 to 175, Regent St., London, England.



House Furnishing and Decoration.

It is not in good taste to overcrowd an apartment with furniture or draperies. But, on the other hand, it is often difficult to accommodate furniture to a room of limited dimensions. The dilemma—only one of the many a home-maker encounters—is by no means insoluble, careful calculation and a few experiments usually affording a satisfactory result. A practical idea for an apartment which must serve in the double capacity of drawing-room and library is illustrated in the upper engraving. An upright piano stands out from the wall, a position which improves its sound. Close against the back of the instrument is placed a secretary of cherry wood matching the piano. The desk is furnished with the usual conveniences, drawers, pigeon-holes and the like, a recess at the left side being curtained with a flowered China silk drapery—a device



as ornamental as it is practical in concealing the odds and ends that find their way to desks. A fancy plaque and a vase ornament the top of the desk. The piano is furnished with candle-sconces, reminiscent of old-time pianos. The light from the candles is softened by colored paper shades. Dainty candle shades may be made of pale-pink or deep-cream crêpe paper and covered with rose petals of silk or paper to match.

Glass cups placed under the castors of a piano improve its sound; they are frequently employed when the piano stands in a room hung with heavy draperies, which rather muffle the sound. These cups may be procured from any music dealer. Piano scarfs are still in use, and for them light-textured silken drapery fabrics are preferred to heavy materials. The scarf is, of course, selected with reference to the rest of the hangings. If ornaments are desired for the top of the instrument, they should be very few in number—a small bust of a composer and one or two trifles of light weight. The floor is protected by a rug and may be polished or covered with velvet filling, always a favorable background for either fur or oriental rugs. A growing foliage plant stands near a window, broad, low and having small leaded panes. The curtains are of rather heavy casement muslin, finished with cotton fringe, and extend only the depth of the sashes, being held back near the bottom with white satin ribbon. Flowered or plain Liberty silk or satin curtains edged with silk ball fringe could be hung at the windows.

Suggestions for draping a long hall or room window are given in the lower picture. A deep and elaborate grille is placed at the top and from behind it falls a lambrequin drapery of old-rose velours with cascaded ends. A long flowing curtain is held back near the bottom by a gold band. The window has also a Holland shade and a Japanese reed curtain, used in lieu of a lace curtain with artistic effect. A tall, decorated stand holding cat-tails is placed near the window and contributes its share to the pleasing *ensemble*. If a grille is not available a pole may be used, though with less ornamental effect. Both the lambrequin and curtain should be hung from the pole. Tapestry curtains bearing heraldic devices are much used for both hall doors and windows. Burlaps are also liked for draperies. In these materials the coloring is fine and the draping qualities are excellent.

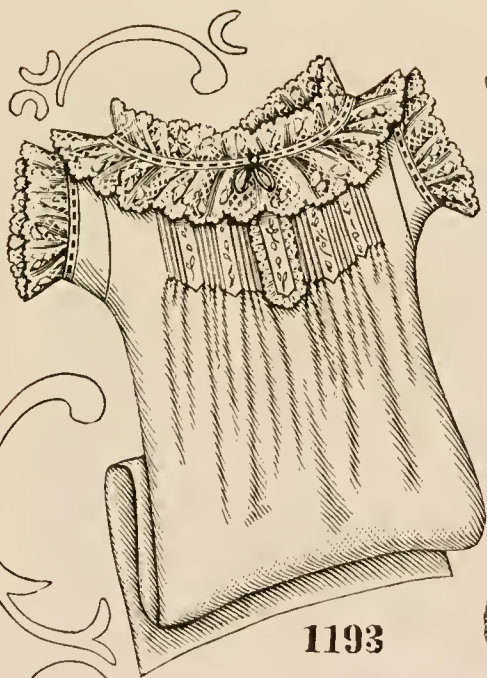
Important to Dressmakers

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

We feel it our duty to warn the general public, and particularly dressmakers, against using articles which are infringements of the letters patent No. 549,269 owned by us. Our patent is so broad that it covers, not only any ring that may be sold to be used in the back of skirts for extension, but any ring made by a dressmaker of any material whatever, whether it be steel, or rubber, or what not, and makes **dressmakers** using such home-made devices as liable to suit for damages for infringement of patent as would be the manufacturer of a finished article to be sold for such purpose.

We state the above as it is the fact, and with the idea that it may save many considerable trouble and expense

LA PLIANTE COMPANY.



1193



8600



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1177



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8788



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DAINTY
UNDER-
GARMENTS.

(For Descriptions see
Pages 196-197.)



THE Picture herewith is a Reproduction of the First Page of the Cover of our new Pamphlet, entitled

Character and Unique Fashions,

which illustrates a variety of Styles for Fancy Dress, Masquerade and Carnival Wear, for Fancy-Work and for Articles of Utility.

Send 5 Cents to us and have the Pamphlet mailed to your Address. It is certain to please!

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West Thirteenth St., N. Y.



FIGURE No.1



FIGURE No.2



FIGURE No.3



FIGURE No.4



FIGURE No.5



FIGURE No.6



FIGURE No.7

SOME OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN BOLERO AND ETON EFFECTS.
 (For Descriptions see Page 203.)

Don't Remain Fat!

**TO BE FAT
IS
TO BE SICK.**

NOW THIN!

Reduced and Cured by Dr.
Edison's Pills and Salt.

Dr. Edison's Reducing Com-
pound and Obesity Band.

MRS. CALKINS' MESSAGE
TO THE FAT AND SICK.

"Dr. Edison's Remedies Will Make
You Thin and Well."

Read What One of Chicago's Great
Journals Says of This
Treatment.

(From the CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD, Dec. 6, 1896.)

FAT FOLKS MADE THIN.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies Were the Only
Ones Admitted at the World's Fair—They Take
Off 20 to 30 Pounds a Month—Use Them Now.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt, Obesity Reducing Compound and Bands remove surplus fat wherever on the body it may be, and do not affect flesh of natural growth and leave no bad after effects and no tell-tale wrinkles to show that the patient has ever been unduly fleshy. Men and Women once fleshy who were reduced to the standard of health and beauty by Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies several years ago have never regained their burdensome flesh, and never weary of recommending Dr. Edison's treatment to other fat men and women. Note the reduction of flesh and weight, the improvement to health, recorded below:

James C. Knapp, 523 E. Market st., Scranton, Pa.: "I herewith hand you my record to Sept. 28: July 9, 330 pounds; July 30, 314 pounds; Aug. 6, 309 pounds; Aug. 17, 303 pounds; Aug. 31, 296 pounds; Sept. 7, 290 pounds; Sept. 21, 280 pounds; Sept. 28, 278 pounds. I am still taking Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt with good results."

C. C. Nichols, 146 Clarke st., Aurora, Ill., Grad Lecturer of Royal Arch Masonry of Illinois, was reduced 36 pounds and cured of Rheumatism and other troubles.

Mrs. Lucinda Wilcox, Albion, Iowa: Took Pills and Salt and was reduced 26 pounds—from 255 to 229.

J. M. McKinney, 4504 State street, Chicago, Ill., (city official), lost 30 pounds in forty-two days.

Mrs. J. M. McKinney, 4504 State st., Chicago, Ill., lost twenty-seven pounds in thirty days.

Mrs. Walter Davin, Whitmore, O., lost 147 pounds in six months.

Read an interesting letter from Mrs. Mershon, 542 E. 2d st., Lima, O., which appears in another column. She was reduced 148 pounds and is glad to write to any one about these remedies. Dr. Edison's Obesity Corsets for fleshy women reduce fat and give comfort. They impart elegance to too plump forms. Loring and Co. make their corsets exceptionally long, with abdominal supporting bands. Attention is called to Dr. Edison's Special Abdominal Band, which reduces the abdomen and does not compress the hips, and gives breadth to form while compressing the abdomen.

Dr. Edison's Pills, Salt, Compound and
Band Will Make You Thin and Well.
ONLY OBESITY REMEDIES ADMITTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



Used by Fat Physicians and
Prescribed by all Physicians.



Remember Dr. Edison's Treatment is Better and Cheaper than any other. We have three large stores and a Medical Department. Other "Obesity" advertisers have no stores nor offices—you can't find them personally. This Treatment is Equally Effective With Men and Women. Tell Your Husbands and Brothers About This. Remedies Especially For Fat Men.



MRS. D. N. CALKINS,
Brice St., Rochelle, Ill.

Reduced 36 Pounds on 3 Bottles of
Obesity Pills and 4 of Fruit Salt.

The portrait here presented is that of Mrs. D. N. Calkins, Brice street, Rochelle, Ill., who writes as follows concerning the benefits she has received from the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies:

Brice St., Rochelle, Ills., Oct. 1896.

LORING & Co., Chicago, Ills.
GENTLEMEN—I have used 3 bottles of your Obesity Pills and 4 bottles of the Fruit Salt and have lost in all 36 pounds. I have been entirely cured of kidney trouble, also relieved of shortness of breath. I cannot say too much for what your remedies have done for me and highly recommend them to all suffering from that terrible disease, obesity. You are privileged to use this letter and also my picture in your publications, and I will gladly respond to all inquiries. I have not gained an ounce since I stopped the use of your treatment and I say to all fat and sick people, Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies will make you thin and well.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) MRS. D. N. CALKINS.

The letter from Mrs. Mershon, referred to by the Chicago TIMES-HERALD is here given:

542 E. 2d St., Lima, O., May 11, 1896.

I have been taking your Pills and Salt since June 1, 1895, and have been reduced 148 pounds in weight and twenty-one inches around waist, and am feeling well; am better in health than I have been for years; am entirely cured of Asthma and very burdensome feelings. There is nothing too favorable I can say of Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies. In speaking of what this treatment has done for me, I am at loss to properly express it, for it has done me good in so many ways that I cannot make mention of them all. It cured me of heart trouble, sick headache and

other aches and pains. You are at perfect liberty to use my photograph if you like, as I am aware there are other ladies who are fat and suffering as I was, and I will answer any question about your treatment that anyone may send me. This I will do for the benefit of my afflicted sisters, who may want to know how I got rid of 148 pounds of surplus fat and regained my health by the use of Dr. Edison's Remedies for fat people. I remain your ever ready helper
Mrs. H. MERSHON.

Dr. Edison's Remedies are as effective with men as with women. If you ask those named below about Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment, they will write to you that they have tried it and know it is a good thing for fat folks:

Mrs. Ida Schofield, Brockton, Ind.: "I have taken one treatment, and I haven't felt so well in five years as I do now. My bust and double chin are only half as large as before."

Mrs. F. Tower, 1818 North Spaulding ave., Chicago, Ill.: Reduced fifteen pounds on a partial month's treatment and cured of constipation.

Mrs. Anna C. Pomeroy, Manistee, Mich.: "On your remedies I have reduced 18 pounds in four weeks and feel splendid."

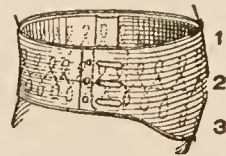
Bernard Brosterhaus, 112 Eugenie st., Chicago, Ill., (wholesale tobacco and cigars), lost twenty-five pounds in seven weeks.

Mrs. Sarah E. Evans, Otisco, Ind.: Was reduced 12 pounds on Pills and Salt by using partial treatment.

Writing from the Gilsey House, New York, Hon. John W. Sauborne says: "I wore Dr. Edison's Obesity Band five weeks and it reduced my abdominal measurement six inches and cured me of dyspepsia. I find that sarsaparillas and tonics are not needed when the remedies are used. The Pills and Salt are a splendid tonic treatment."

PRICES.—Obesity Pills, \$1.50 a bottle; three bottles for \$4 (enough for one treatment); Obesity Fruit Salt, \$1 a bottle. If either Pills or Salt be used, not both, best effects are gained by taking the Pills. Dr. Edison's common Obesity Band is \$2.50 up to 36 inches in length, and 10 cents extra for each additional inch. His improved bands are a little more expensive. Measure as per figures on cut.

Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his supporting Band by all women in a weak condition. Attention is called to Dr. Edison's Special Abdominal Band, which reduces the abdomen and does not compress the hips, and gives breadth to form while compressing the abdomen.



"Fat folks who want vegetable remedies in liquid form welcome Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound, and testify to the rapid and agreeable manner in which it has taken off their surplus flesh and left them thin and healthy."—Dr. Robert Lee Shradley in the Central Medical Age.

PRICE OF COMPOUND.—Two months' treatment, \$6, sent prepaid to all parts of the U. S.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—You are invited to address our Chicago Medical Department about your obesity or about any medical question. You will be answered carefully and without charge. Describe your case and send for obesity literature.

ARE YOU RUPTURED? Many fleshy people are. Rupture cured without pain or detention from business by Loring & Co.'s Medical Department. Age is no barrier. Men, women and children are cured with equal certainty. Not one dollar asked for until cure is complete. Permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. A treatment which has stood the test of time and is endorsed by physicians. Send for particulars.

PLAIN, SEALED ENVELOPES used in all our correspondence.

Say you saw this in THE DELINEATOR. Direct letters, mail, express and C. O. D. orders to LORING & CO., General Agents for the U. S. To insure prompt reply, mention Department as below. Use only the nearest address:

LORING & CO., DEPT. 119. No. 42 WEST 22d STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
No. 3 HAMILTON PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
Cut this out and keep it and send for our New 24-Col. Paper "How to Cure Obesity." No. 115 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

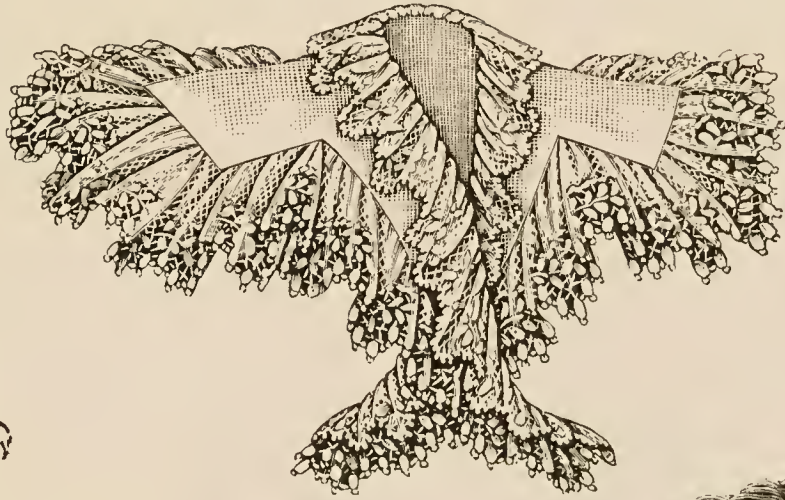
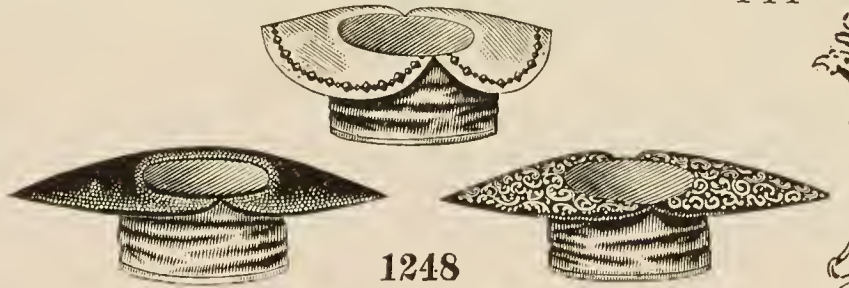


FIGURE NO. 20 X.



1248

FIGURES NOS. 25 X, 26 X AND 27 X.



FIGURE NO. 21 X.



FIGURE NO. 22 X.



FIGURE NO. 28 X.



FIGURE NO. 23 X.



FIGURE NO. 29 X.

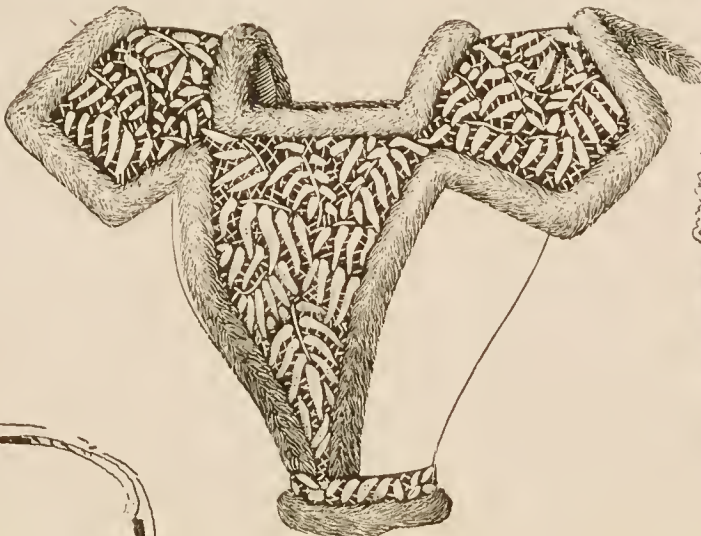


FIGURE NO. 24 X.




FIGURE NO. 30 X.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Descriptions See Page 204.)




 OUR baby boy was born July 1, 1894. In the Fall his legs became rough, from his knees down to his toes, also his arms, breast and abdomen; his hands and face remained smooth. We tried a great many different kinds of remedies, but without success. In the Summer of 1895 it became a little better, but in the Fall and all Winter he was a sight to behold. He had scales on his body and arms like a fish, and almost black. In fact, we were ashamed of it, but could not help it. We were almost in despair until we had used CUTICURA remedies for four days, when we could notice an improvement. Every time my wife would wash him her apron lay covered with scale-like skin; to-day it is gone, his skin is as smooth as any other child, and we owe it, with the blessings of God, to CUTICURA remedies. If you can use this testimony, we give our full consent.

Very gratefully yours,
 GEO. HUYSKEN AND WIFE, 375 Maple St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Babies on fire, babies burning up, babies in agony from torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning skin and scalp diseases. None but mothers realize how they suffer. To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, bleeding, pimply, blotchy, and scaly skin, scalp and blood humors with loss of hair, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment instantly allays itching and irritation, removes crusts and scales, softens, soothes and heals the skin, and results in a speedy cure, when physicians, hospitals and all else fail.

ANY MOTHER having a little baby or child afflicted with any species of skin diseases, from pimples to scrofula, sending us her address, will receive, post-paid, a 64-page book, fully illustrated, giving full treatment for a speedy cure for all such, together with many hints on the care and preservation of the skin, scalp and hair. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, 135 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

The DELINEATOR

VOL. XLIX.

February, 1897.

No. 2.

ILLUSTRATION AND DESCRIPTION OF A HANDSOME NOVELTY IN LADIES' BASQUE-WAISTS.

FIGURE No. 115 W.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8895 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 177 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Several of the most popular ideas, such as the fanciful jacket-fronts, deep crush girdle and butterfly puff sleeves, are combined in this jaunty basque-waist, and a combination of materials is best calculated to bring out effectively the dressy features. Velvet in one of the new shades of green, Persian silk and lace net are here united in the waist and lace insertion and kimmer fur give the decorative finish. The short jacket-fronts open jauntily over the full fronts of Persian silk, which have plaited fulness at each side of the closing. The seamless back has two backward-turning plaits that extend from the neck to the lower edge at each side of the center and a smooth effect at the sides is due to under-arm gores. A well adjusted lining insures a perfect fit. Lace net overlays the jacket fronts, which are fancifully shaped in a point above and below the bust, and their free edges are outlined with kimmer. A wrinkled girdle surrounds the waist, the frill-finished ends being closed at the back. The sleeves



have the becoming butterfly effect and are shaped by inside and outside seams; the fulness is collected in gathers at the top, in downward-turning plaits at the side edges, and in gathers at the center a short distance from the top. Below the fulness the sleeve conforms closely to the arm and encircling bands of insertion provide a decorative touch. A ripple ruffle in two sections is joined to the upper edge of the standing collar and kimmer follows the ends and loose upper edge of the collar.

The possibilities for artistic effect are very pronounced in this mode. A wide latitude in color and color combinations is permissible and the style invites the use of handsome garniture. Velvet in association with silk, and cloth and silk, as well as many of the elegant novelty goods, will be selected for its dressy development, and for general wear inexpensive materials that may be all-wool or silk-and-wool are commended. The jacket fronts may be braided in gold or embroidered or they may be overlaid with lace and edged with fur. A remarkably tasteful basque-waist was made of blue cloth, with silk in one of the new red tones for the full front, gold braid covering the jacket fronts, collar and the sleeve at the wrist. A narrow band of stone marten fur bordered the jacket fronts and collar.

FIGURE No. 115 W.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8895, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATES 7, 8 AND 9.

FIGURES D 8 AND D 9.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTES.

FIGURE D 8.—This consists of a basque-fitted jacket and eight-gored skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8891 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 174 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8877 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 182.

Biscuit cloth is here pictured in the basque-fitted jacket, which is finished in tailor style with stitching, a brown ribbon stock and a leather belt giving an ornate finish. The skirt is of light-weight homespun showing green squares crossed by black stripes. The jacket fits perfectly and has a gracefully rounded lower outline. It has an applied square yoke and three plaits laid on the front and at the back below the yoke. The one-seam sleeves are in the diminished size now demanded and have a short puff effect at the top and a close adjustment below.

The eight-gored skirt, which is known as the octagon skirt, is plaited at the back.

At present and during the coming Spring this style of toilette may be worn on cold days supplemented by a fur collar or victorine and on mild days without any additional wrap. Fancy checked cheviot, homespun, silk-and-wool novelties, etc., will be chosen for the skirt and faced cloth for the basque-fitted jacket.

The turban has an embroidered band covering the brim and striped silk and feathers give it character and grace.

FIGURE D 9.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8884 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 154 of this publication.

The distinctively new ideas in this costume are made more prominent by the handsome color combination here portrayed. Chestnut-brown velvet, silk in one of the new red tints and fancy cheviot combining several harmonizing hues are the materials united, and feather trimming, soutache braid and wrist frills of lace edging give the decorative finish. The basque-waist has toreador fronts that open over full, gathered fronts of silk disclosed with vest effect. Pointed epaulettes stand out in pronounced ripples over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are finished with fancy cuffs. A fancy crush girdle surrounds the waist. The standing collar is covered with a band of velvet.

The three-piece skirt has a narrow front-gore and the fullness may be arranged in gathers or plaits at the back.

For dressy purposes the costume is very effective and individual taste may be indulged in the selection of materials and colors.

The felt hat is artistic, the arrangement of the plumes being specially *chic*.

FIGURES D 10 AND D 11.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTES.

FIGURE D 10.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket-basque and skirt. The jacket-basque pattern, which is No. 8880 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 175 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8854 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure.

The materials here combined in this beautiful toilette are forest-green velvet, pink satin and satin-striped taffeta showing warp-printed figures, offset by a handsome decoration of real Irish point crochet lace and feather trimming; a delicate yellow silk lining in the jacket fronts gives a delightfully spirited finish. The jacket-basque, which is also known as the Louis XV. coat, has jaunty jacket-fronts opening over a full vest that droops over a wrinkled girdle. The sides and back of the basque reach to jacket depth, the shaping of the parts producing stylish ripples. The sleeves puff out in a stylish manner at the top and are completed with fancy cuffs. A flaring and tab collar form a stylish neck finish.

The six-gored skirt may be plaited or gathered at the back,

and in outline conforms perfectly to the demands of good style.

The Louis XV. coat is generally made of silk or velvet and the skirt accompanying it may be of velvet, silk or cloth.

FIGURE D 11.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8902 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen on page 146 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

In this instance the costume is pictured developed in slate-blue all-wool canvas. The costume has a correct tailor finish and displays a relief note of color in the blouse-waist worn underneath the jacket. The sides and back of the jacket are snugly adjusted to the figure, and the fronts cling closely to the figure at the sides and are reversed above the invisible closing in lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling coat-collar. Pocket-laps and a welt cover the openings to pockets in the fronts. The two-seam sleeves are of the newest shaping.

The seven-gored skirt flares in the approved manner.

The costume is to be worn over waists and may be made of cloth, cheviot, tweed and fancy mixtures. Either a tailor finish or an ornate completion of braid will be correct.

The felt hat corresponds in tone with the costume and the ribbon trimming accords in color with the blouse-waist. Ostrich plumes toss gracefully over the crown.

FIGURES D 12 AND D 13.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTES.

FIGURE D 12.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket-basque and seven-gored skirt. The jacket-basque pattern, which is No. 8859 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8807 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

Black velvet and brocaded silk are here associated in this toilette; mahogany silk in the full front gives the relief note, and the dressiness of the mode is enhanced by the decoration of fur, passementerie and silk ruffles. The sides and back of the basque extend to jacket depth and are made shapely by the usual seams, and extra fullness allowed below the waist of the middle three seams is underfolded in a box-plait at each seam. Revers are joined to the front edges of the jacket fronts, which have square lower corners and open over a full front of silk that closes at the center and droops over a smooth, jet-trimmed girdle. A flaring collar outside of a standing collar contributes the high neck finish now looked for in modish basques. Round cuffs roll up from the bottom of the sleeves.

Two dainty silk ruffles decorate the lower edge of the seven-gored skirt.

The toilette in its present development will be suitable for wear at church, receptions and when making afternoon calls.

The velvet toque is daintily made, black feathers and velvet in three tints giving it a becoming effect.

FIGURE D 13.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket-waist and skirt. The jacket-waist pattern, which is No. 8828 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on its label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8854 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure.

Cloth and velvet of a deep mahogany shade are here united in this toilette and cream-white cloth and black velvet contribute the contrast, while black soutache braid fancifully disposed on the collar and cuffs gives a fashionable and appropriate decoration. The bolero jacket with double mushroom puff sleeves is a pleasing feature of this toilette; it is worn over a separate vest which has a fancy front with tuck shirrings at the bust and a short distance above. A moderately deep crush girdle of the black velvet is passed about the waist.

The six-gored skirt is smooth-fitting at the front and may be gathered or plaited at the back.

Among the stylish accessories of the season the bolero jacket is the most popular and the example illustrated is especially stylish in unison with a dressy vest.

The velvet hat has an edge finish of jet and is trimmed with brocaded ribbon and a bird.

Fashions of To-Day.



JACKET-BASQUES of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods are again popular, and both styles closely resemble the original historical modes.

The skirt of a Louis XV. basque is of coat depth at the back, jacket fronts opening over a full vest.

In a Louis XVI. basque the skirt is of uniform depth at the back and sides and the jacket fronts are varied by oblong revers above a triangular set.

Favor is equally bestowed upon flowing sacks and fitted jackets.

The revival of close-fitting wraps that recall the dolman of long ago is foreshadowed in a tight-fitting jacket with bell sleeves, in a cape-wrap combining a fitted back with Russian fronts, and in a long cape with a back held in to the figure by a waist ribbon.

Loose Empire fronts and a close-clinging back are happily associated in one of the season's top-garments.

In another cape-wrap the plaited back and fronts fall free and the sleeves are bell-shaped.

The dignified flaring tab or round collar so improving to a long cape is cut in one with the many gores included in its formation.

Shoulder tabs extended from the back and fronts of a treader jacket are responsible for its novel effect.

A fanciful lower outline confers distinction upon a double-breasted Eton jacket.

Either a tab or a military collar is an acceptable neck finish for a jacket with a front unrestrained by darts or seams.

Many-seamed collars of the Marie Stuart and Medici types prevail in top garments.

A yoke and applied box-plaits are the attractive points of a basque-fitted jacket of the Norfolk type.

Short but fancifully designed jacket-fronts and sleeves with butterfly puffs and wrists

in Venetian style are the improving factors in a new basque-waist.

A draped girdle is a feature of a full vest destined for wear with short jackets.

Revers with a curved outline and notched jacket-fronts are novel characteristics of a Louis XV. coat-basque.

The fulness in the fronts of a new shirt-waist starts from the shoulders and is thus evenly distributed.

In all skirts the godets are confined entirely to the back and result either from gathers or plaits at the belt.

A very wide front-gore is a pleasing feature of a three-piece skirt.

The octagon skirt receives its name from the eight gores involved in its construction. At the back its fulness assumes the shape of organ-pipe folds.

Many-pointed epaulettes, treader fronts and a deep, draped girdle lend variety to a costume.

Wholly adaptable to a tailor mode of completion is a costume consisting of a double-breasted basque and a seven-gored skirt.

Surplice fronts with ripple revers and sleeves with draped puffs and battlemented wrists are attractive adjuncts of a very modish costume.

Bretelles and shoulder frills enhance the charm of a very full waist belonging to a costume of which a seven-gored skirt is also a part.

In a two-piece suit the jacket is made with enough fulness at the back of the skirt to hang easily over the dress skirt.

Zouave backs and fronts and round sleeve-caps are dressy accessories of a tea-gown.

A substitute for a bustle or skirt stiffening is presented in the form of a gored petticoat made with hoops at the back.

"Hatchet" and "tab" revers are the titles conferred upon two styles suggestive of those shapes.

Flaring collars are supplanting stock collars for bodices of all kinds.

Tudor collars are offered in both round and pointed shapes.



FIGURE No. 116 W.—This illustrates LADIES' EMPIRE COAT.—The pattern is No. 8885, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.—(For Description see Page 146.)

FIGURE No. 116 W.—LADIES' EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 145.)

FIGURE No. 116 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8885 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 173 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The Empire style of coat is highly artistic in effect and the new features introduced in this particular model render it especially becoming and desirable. The coat is here represented



8902

Front View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see this Page.)

made of box cloth; the collar is inlaid with velvet, and velvet pipings, buttons and machine-stitching form the finish. The coat, which extends well over the hips, is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams; a box-plait is formed at the center of the seamless back and an applied box-plait is arranged over the closing of the loose fronts. The plaits are narrow at the top and widen gradually toward the lower edge of the garment. Ornamental facings of the cloth that have their side edges finished with pipings of velvet frame the plaits handsomely and above the bust the facings are shaped to form pointed tabs, a button being placed in each point. The seams of the gored collar are left open to give a tab effect and a pointed strap secures it snugly at the throat. The fulness at the top of the two-seam sleeves is collected in five double box-plaits that produce a full puff effect, and below the adjustment is comfortably close. Machine-stitching made at cuff depth gives a neat finish.

The Empire coats are popular for young and old, and while many of them are made of cloth in light tan and biscuit shades, the liking for utility colors, such as brown, green, mulberry,

dahlia, etc., is by no means wholly lost. For dressy wear velvet is the material *par excellence*, and elaborate decorations of jet and lace, with fur for the collar facing, are essential to an effective completion.

The velvet hat, though large, is not severe in outline and the plumes and ribbon with which it is decorated are disposed with charming grace.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8902.—Another view of this stylish costume may be obtained by referring to figure D 11 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This is one of the jaunty, convenient styles of costume appropriate for street wear at all times, while for shopping, driving and travelling it is most satisfactory. In the present instance French serge in a warm shade of brown was used for the making and the finish of machine-stitching is in tailor style. The jacket, which is to be worn over a blouse, shirt-waist or basque, is adjusted at the sides and back by a center seam and side-back and under-arm gores. Coat-laps are formed below the center seam and



8902

Side-Back View.

coat-plaits at the side-back seams and in front of the coat-plaits the skirt ripples slightly. The fronts, though loose, define the figure at the sides; they are lapped quite broadly and are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that form notches with a rolling collar. Square-cornered pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts and a welt finishes a breast-pocket in the left front. The two-seam sleeves accord in size and shape with the late demands of Fashion and the fulness at

the top is gathered, the adjustment on the forearm being comfortably close.

The seven-gored skirt is plaited at the back and is dartless and smooth fitting at the front and sides; it flares moderately at the foot and ripples slightly at the sides below the hips. The seams are machine-stitched and at the bottom the skirt measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam and a belt completes the top of the skirt. A small bustle may be worn or not, as preferred, or any other contrivance that will extend the skirt at the back may be used.

Serge will be a satisfactory material in which to develop the

costume and so will cloth, cheviot, tweed, flannel and wool mixtures.

We have pattern No. 8902 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume requires ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, or seven yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 117 W.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 117 W.—This consists of a Ladies' cape-wrap and skirt. The wrap pattern, which is No. 8887 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 164 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8878 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also portrayed on page 181.

Green velvet is here pictured in the cape-wrap, which is in Russian style, and gray krimmer and braiding provide effective decoration. Rich brocaded silk is represented in the skirt. The cape-wrap has a fitted back, and extra fulness allowed below the curved center seam is underfolded in a box-plait. The wrap is drawn in to the figure at the back by a ribbon tacked underneath to the seams and tied beneath the fronts. The graceful circular sides overlap the fronts in true Russian style; they are turned under at their front edges and hang in flute-like folds all round and openings are left in the seams at the front through which the hands are passed. Triple-pointed epaulettes bordered like the front edges of the sides with krimmer fur fall in ripples over the top of the sides. The ends of the Medici collar flare stylishly and at the back the collar stands high.

The three-piece skirt may be plaited or gathered at the back; it has a wide front-gore and two wide circular portions and its shaping produces shallow ripples at the sides; the fulness and shaping cause the back to fall in deep flute-like folds to the lower edge.

For matrons the style is eminently suitable and it will be especially dressy made up in velvet or silk. It is also commended for cloth and fancy cloakings and may be trimmed with fur, jet and braid, or with fur alone, if elaboration is not desired. The skirt may be of cloth, silk or novelty goods.

The hat is in modified poke style, tastefully trimmed with feathers, ribbon and a fancy buckle.



FIGURE NO. 118 W.—LADIES' THEATRE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 148.)

FIGURE NO. 118 W.—This consists of a Ladies' cape, yoke-waist and seven-gored skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 8893 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust meas-

FIGURE NO. 117 W.—This illustrates LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Russian Cape-Wrap No. 8887, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8878, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

ure, and is shown again on page 165 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The waist pattern, which is No. 8843 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-

six inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on its label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8807 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also illustrated on its accompanying label.

The toilette is in perfect taste for theatre or concert wear, being rich but not showy. The cape reaches to the knee and is of light-green brocade lined with yellow-and-white glacé silk. It is of circular style, shaped with a center seam and surrounds the figure in flutes, and over it at the top falls a stole collar the ends of which flare widely at the front and back. The cape may be of a shorter length than that illustrated, and the Marie Stuart collar here used may have its seams left open to give a slashed effect or may be displaced by a Medici collar. The lace frill inside the collar and the border of llama fur on the edges of the stole collar and the front of the cape enhance the elaborateness of the garment.

The waist of figured silk and plain velvet has a fanciful yoke, full fronts and a full back. A crush girdle surrounds the waist and frills rise from the standing collar and finish the wrists of the mushroom-puff sleeves. For ceremonial wear a fancy low neck and short sleeves may be arranged.

Fancy corded silk was used for the seven-gored skirt, which may be gathered or plaited at the back. The skirt spreads

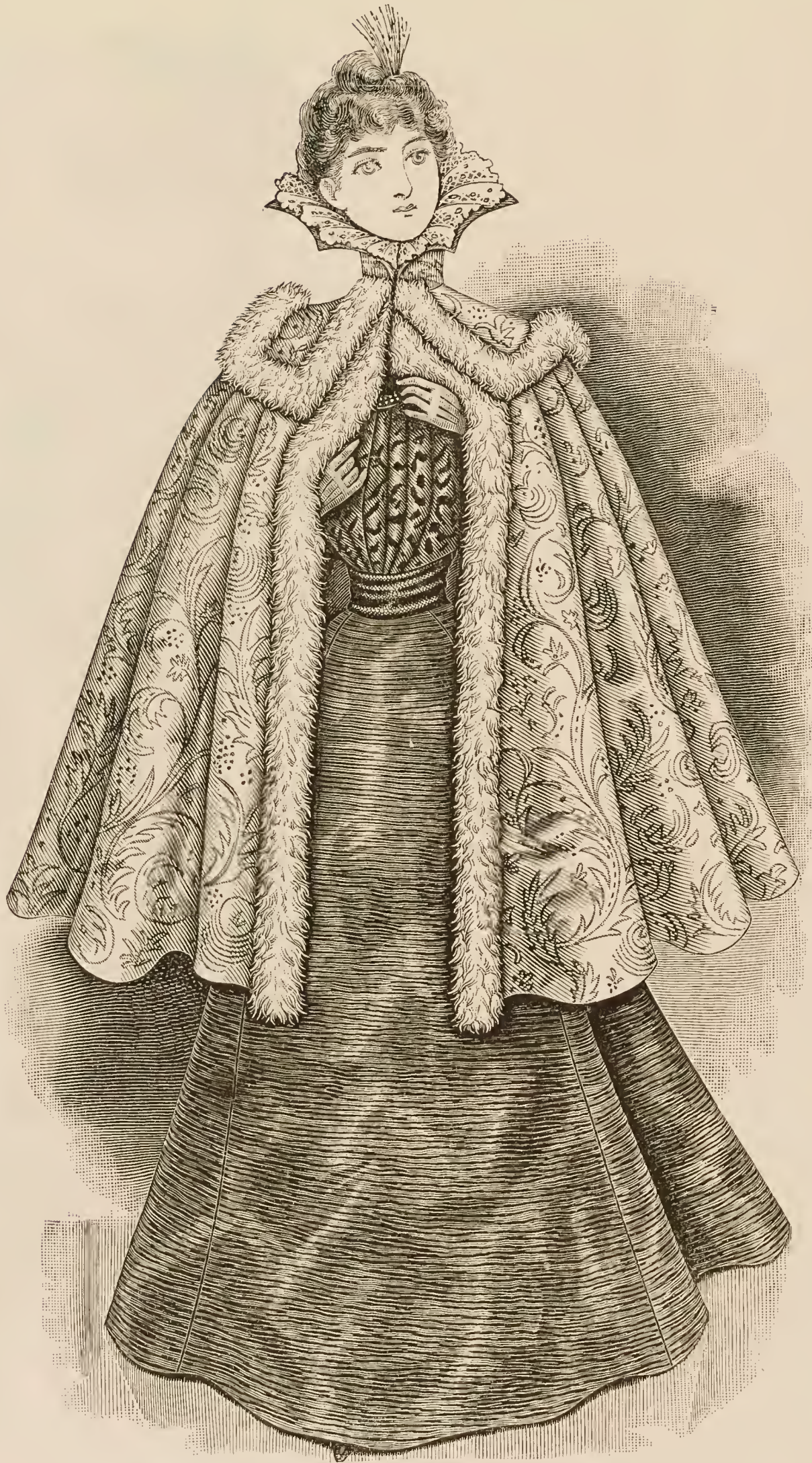


FIGURE No. 118 W.—This illustrates LADIES' THEATRE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Long Circular Cape No. 8893, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Yoke-Waist No. 8843, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8807, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents

(For Description see Page 147.)

stylishly toward the foot and ripples below the hips.

Capes made like this of velvet or plain or brocaded satin, with rich, pale-tinted linings, will supplement gowns of handsome novelty goods or of evening fabrics in suitable shades. Pearl trimmings, ermine or blue fox fur are appropriate for decorating evening wraps, while capes of cloth for street wear are adorned with other furs.

FIGURE No. 119 W.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 151.)

FIGURE No. 119 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8914 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 155 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume is here shown developed in white lawn over pink-and-yellow glacé taffeta. The seven-gored skirt is gathered at the back to hang in full folds, and the flare at the bottom is in accordance with the latest demands of Fashion. An attractive foot-trimming is afforded by a flounce of deep lace edging headed by a row of insertion on which bows of coral-pink ribbon

are set over the seams at each side of the front. The waist has a fitted lining and is closed in front. The fronts and back are gracefully full, the fulness being drawn becomingly

(Descriptions Continued on Page 151.)



D 12.

D 13.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 148.)

to the center at the bottom by several rows of shirrings. The fulness in the front and back is framed by the tapering ends of frills that meet on the shoulders and then pass about the arms'

eyes, falling in ripples about the sleeves, which are in coat shape and are in this instance made in three-quarter length and finished with frills. Cross-rows of insertion decorate the full fronts, and all the frills are trimmed at their edges with insertion and narrow lace. A frill of edging droops over a ribbon stock drawn about the standing collar and an effective disposal of ribbon on the sleeves and waist enhances the dressiness of the gown.

In the dainty development pictured the gown will be copied by the fair residents of warm latitudes for day wear and by those living in colder climates for evening functions at which *décolleté* bodices are not imperative. Thin silks and tissues over silk are perfectly adapted to the mode and pearl trimmings with lace and ribbon will afford charming adornment.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 152.)

No. 8896.—This costume is shown handsomely made up at figure No. 126 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The tailor suit appears with sleeves diminished in size, and its newest features are such as command the approval of all who admire the practical and graceful. Cloth of a light tan shade is here represented in the costume and machine-stitched self-strappings contribute an ornate finish. As precision of fit is an important factor in the general effect of the tailor suit the adjustment of the basque is accomplished carefully by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The right front overlaps the left front to the shoulder seam and first dart and the closing is made in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, the lower outline of the basque being gracefully rounded. The darts and all the seams, except the shoulder seams, are covered with machine-stitched straps of the material that give a regular tailor finish to the basque, and the strap on the first dart in the right front is continued to the shoulder to emphasize the double-breasted effect, a similar strap trimming the overlapping edge of the front. The sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams; the fulness at the top is collected in gathers that produce a short puff effect and a coat-shaped lining sustains



FIGURE No. 119 W.—This illustrates LADIES' COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8914, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 148.)

the sleeve. Two machine-stitched straps of the material trim each wrist, the overlapping ends of the straps being pointed and decorated with buttons. The standing collar closes at the left side and is finished with machine-stitching.

The seven-gored skirt has all its fulness massed at the back in four backward-turning plaits; it fits with perfect smoothness at the top in front and at the sides, and its shaping causes it to ripple slightly below the hips. At the bottom the skirt flares stylishly and measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. Machine-stitched straps of the cloth cover all the seams of the skirt, except the center seam. A belt completes the top of the skirt and the placket is finished above the center seam. The skirt may be worn with or without a small bustle or

FIGURE No. 120 W.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 153.)

FIGURE No. 120 W.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket-basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8907 and costs 1s.



8896

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 151.)

with anything that will extend the skirt at the back.

This mode is especially appropriate for tailor-made costumes and the best effects are produced with strapped or welted seams, the strapped seams being probably the most favored because the double-breasted effect can be made more pronounced.

With welted seams, of course, no straps appear on the overlapping front. Tailor cloth in medium shades is chosen for suits of this kind, also cheviot, tweed, serge and many novelty wool goods that show a charming intermixture of colors. Machine-stitching alone is a simple and neat finish.

We have pattern No. 8896 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs eleven yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8896



8896



8896

Side-Back View.

3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 176. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8856 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 Louis coat is here shown in a rich combination of black velvet and white satin, with a lavish decoration of lace edging and insertion and handsome buttons. Black silk novelty crépon is represented in the skirt. The jacket-basque or

Louis XV. coat, as it is also called, is accurately fitted at the sides and back and has underfolded fulness below the waist-line of the middle three seams. The fanciful jacket-fronts are reversed in large, broad revers at the top and are ornamented just below with two large fancy buttons; the revers are faced with white satin and bordered with lace insertion, and the fronts open

over a full vest closed at the center and crossed by a crushed girdle. The vest is arranged upon lining fronts closed at the center and its back edges are sewed to position. Lace is jabotted down the front edges of the jacket fronts to below the bust and also covers the inside of a high flaring collar that rises at the back and sides above a standing collar. A band of ribbon is arranged over the standing collar. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and plaited at the seams to stand out in a puff, and at the wrists they are finished in Venetian points from beneath which lace flows over the hands.

The skirt is in three-piece style, consisting of a narrow front-gore between two wide circular sections. It is plaited at the back and its flare is stylish but not exaggerated.

Many beautiful effects are possible in the Louis coat, for which velvet and satin are usually selected, with figured or plain chiffon or soft silk for the vest. The skirt may be of velvet, brocade or silk.

Lace is draped about the crown of the fancy velvet hat, which is trimmed with lace, jet and coq feathers.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE-WAIST WITH TOREADOR FRONTS THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS, AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT WHICH MAY BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 154.)

No. 8884.—This costume is shown handsomely developed at figure D9 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The present combination of camel's-hair, silk and velvet brings out the stylish features of this costume prominently. The basque-waist has a seamless back with plaited fulness in the lower part and the adjustment at the sides is made close by under-arm gores. The full fronts have their fulness drawn toward the center by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and shirrings at the lower edge, and a well fitted lining insures a trim and comfortable adjustment. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. Toreador fronts of velvet that may have square or rounding lower front corners enter the shoulder and under-arm seams and are bordered with a doubled frill of the silk; and a similar frill follows the free edges of the epaulettes, which droop over the coat-shaped sleeves in graceful ripples that result entirely from the shaping. The epaulettes are shaped to form a series of points at the lower edge, and velvet cuffs with pointed ends tacked together to stand out from the sleeve form a stylish completion for the wrists. A doubled frill of silk trims the wrist of each sleeve and a similar frill rises above the standing collar. A deep girdle belt of silk surrounds the waist; it is softly wrinkled by shirrings at each side of the center in front to form outstanding frills and forms a point at the lower edge at the center of the back and closes at the left side.



FIGURE NO. 120 W.—This illustrates LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket Basque No. 8907, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8856, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 152.)

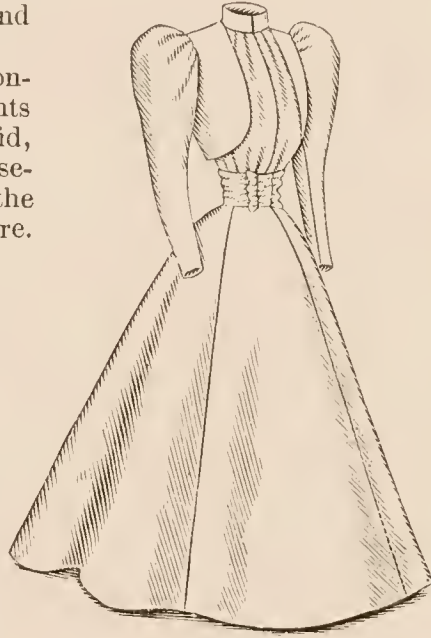
The three-piece skirt consists of a narrow front-gore that is perfectly smooth-fitting and two wide circular portions the bias back edges of which meet in a seam at the center of

the back. The fulness in the back of the skirt may be gathered or arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam and a single dart at each side insures a smooth effect over the hips. The skirt flares stylishly and ripples slightly below the hips and deeply at the back. It measures about four yards and five-eighths round at the bottom in the medium sizes, and may be held out in a pronounced way at the back by a small bustle or other contrivance if the wearer desires. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt and the placket is finished above the center seam.

Fashion sanctions combinations of materials and strong contrasts of color in a costume of this style. The toreador fronts may be covered with lace net or with an all-over design of braid, or appliqué lace may be used for ornamentation. Gimp, passementerie, buttons or ribbon may be arranged to outline the epaulettes, cuffs, etc., or in any manner suited to the figure.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 155.)

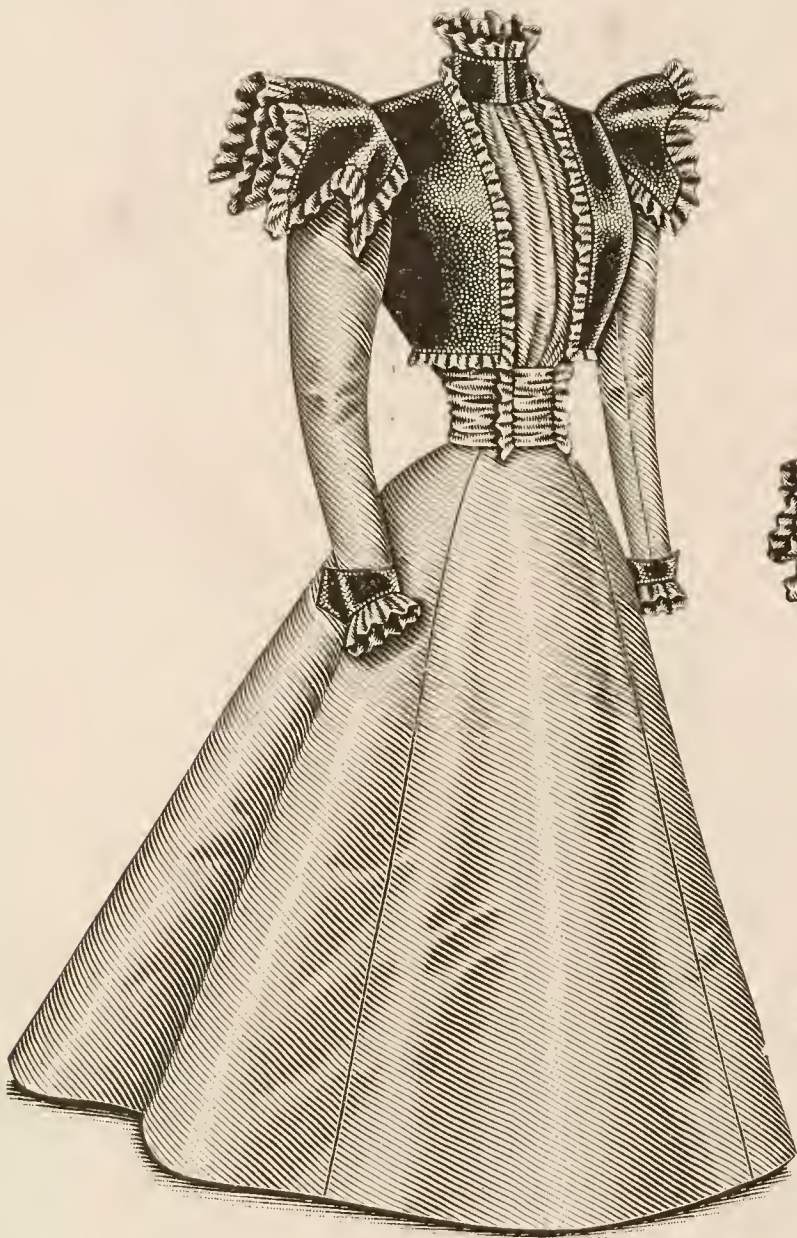
No. 8914.—Another view of this costume is given at figure



8884



8884



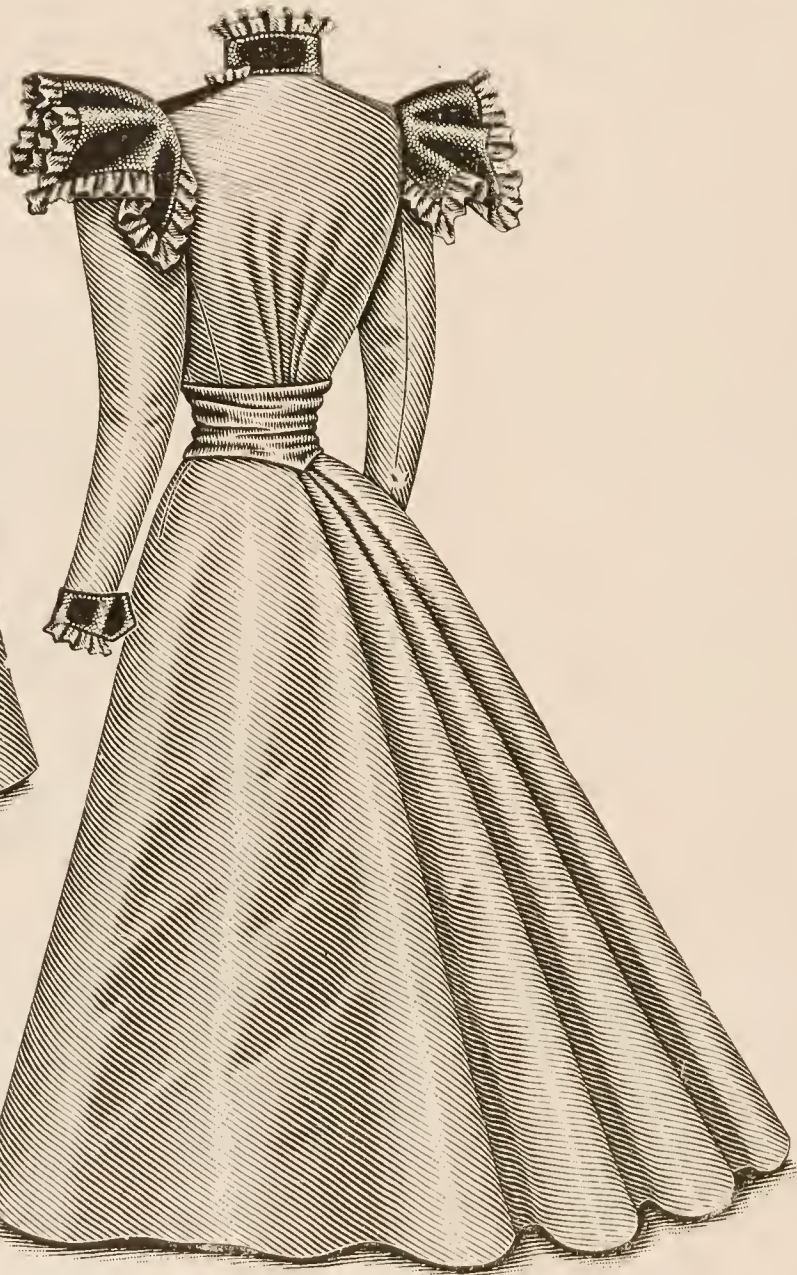
8884

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE-WAIST WITH TOREADOR FRONTS THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT WHICH MAY BE PLAISED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 153.)

We have pattern No. 8884 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume will require five yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of velvet and a yard and three-fourths of silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need ten yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8884

Side-Back View.

No. 119W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This costume embraces stylish features and is particularly effective in sheer fabrics. Its introduction at this time will be appreciated by those living in warm zones and by provident northern women who prepare their Summer wardrobes early. Figured lawn is here pictured in the costume. The seven-gored skirt comprises a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores; it flares broadly toward the foot, where it measures four yards and five-

eighths round in the medium sizes. At the top of the front and sides the skirt fits smoothly and graceful flutes that result entirely from the shaping fall out below the hips. The back-gores are gathered across the top and the skirt may be worn with a small bustle or other distending device, although this is not necessary

to secure a graceful effect. The placket is finished above the center seam and a belt completes the top.

The full fronts and full back of the basque-waist are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, the fulness being drawn well to the center at the bottom by shirrings; the full fronts are decorated at the top with three cross-rows of lace insertion and two rows of insertion trim the back. Under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides. The closing is made at the center of the front and a lining fitted by double bust darts and the customary seams insures a perfectly trim adjustment to the waist. The fulness both back and front is framed by the tapering ends of gathered frills that meet on the shoulders and pass about the sleeves, being included in the arm's-eye seams. The frills give fashionable breadth and hang in

thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires thirteen yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8914

Front View.

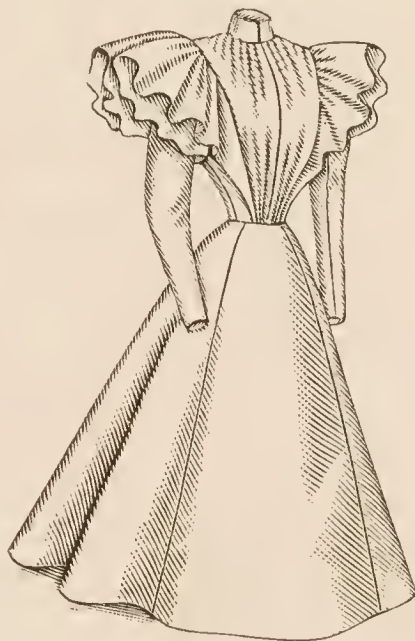
LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 154.)

full folds about the sleeves, which are in coat shape with only slight gathered fulness at the top. The sleeves may be made in full length or in three-quarter length, and when in the latter style they are finished with deep frills that are trimmed with a row of lace insertion above a row of lace edging. The other frills are also decorated to correspond and ribbon is prettily arranged to conceal the joining of the sleeve frills. Ribbon bows are set on the shoulders and ribbon is made into a fanciful belt and also a stock that covers the standing collar.

The mode is admirable for light-weight silks and soft novelty goods, as well as for batiste, grass linen and similar sheer fabrics, which will be made over linings of glacé taffeta. Lace and ribbon give a dainty finish. The ribbon may be black or of any becoming tint.

We have pattern No. 8914 in twelve sizes for ladies from



8914

FIGURE No. 121 W.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 156.)

FIGURE No. 121 W.—This consists of a Ladies' Empire jacket and seven-gored skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8909 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 172 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8650 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure,



8914

Side-Back View.

and is differently represented on its accompanying label. The toilette is composed of an Empire jacket with cape-wrap sleeves and a gracefully shaped skirt. Black velvet is the material here pictured in the jacket and jet and satin ribbon adorn it tastefully. Rich brocaded silk is represented in the skirt.

The jacket has the loose back and fronts characteristic of the Empire modes and the fulness is laid in a box-plait at each side of the center of the back and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front. The plaits are narrow at the top and widen gradually toward the lower edge, and under-arm gores give a close effect at the sides. The cape-wrap sleeves are sewed smoothly to the arms' eyes and their shaping causes them to ripple gracefully over the arm; they are joined in seams that come underneath the arms and the sleeves fall even with the lower edge of the jacket. The seams of the Marie Stuart collar are left open to give a slashed effect and satin ribbon formed in dainty bows at the front and back is arranged about the collar. A frill of lace edging inside the collar provides a very dainty finish and jet bands follow the arm's-eye seams for a short distance, the ends of the bands being covered with pretty ribbon bows. Jet ornaments also cross the shoulders above the jet bands.

The seven-gored skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back; it is smooth-fitting at the top of the front and sides and ripples stylishly below the hips.

The cape-wrap sleeves of this Empire jacket are a new and practical feature that will be approved and enjoyed by those seeking a graceful, simple style that will slip easily over the dress sleeves and neither crush them nor allow the arms to feel the chill' air of Winter. Velvet or heavily corded or brocaded silk will be chosen for the jacket when it is to be an elaborate affair, and cloth in light or dark shades will be selected for ordinary use. The decoration of the jacket should be in harmony with the material. The skirt may be of silk or wool goods.

The dark felt hat is trimmed with velvet and feathers.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 157.)

No. 8905.—Figured taffeta and plain velvet form the combination pictured in this costume. The skirt is a graceful shape, comprising seven gores—a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores. It fits smoothly at the top of the front and sides, but breaks into flutes below the hips, and the fulness at the back is collected in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket, which is made above the center seam. The skirt presents a fashionable flare toward the lower edge, which measures four yards and a half round in the medium sizes, and a belt completes the top. A small bustle may be worn with the skirt, or anything that will extend the skirt at the back, such as a boned petticoat skirt, may be used. The use of any such device is, however, optional.



FIGURE NO. 121 W.—This illustrates LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Empire Jacket No. 8909, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8650, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 155.)

The basque-waist is exceedingly dainty; it is arranged over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and

closed at the center of the front. Becoming surplice-fronts that are lapped in the usual way have fulness disposed in soft folds by gathers at the shoulder edges and overlapping plaits at the front edges just above the bottom. To the front edges of the surplice fronts are joined ripple revers that are narrowed toward the bottom. Between the fronts at the top appears a smooth chemisette which is sewed at the right side and secured at the left side with hooks and loops. The seamless back is smooth across the shoulders, but has slight gathered fulness at the lower edge at the center; the smooth adjustment at the sides is due to under-arm gores. The neck is completed with a

siashed to form tabs beneath which a frill of lace is stylish and effective. The sleeves are gathered at the top and for some distance along the side edges of the upper portion and the fulness is drawn up at the center by a row of gathers near the top to give a butterfly effect. Jet gimp trims the free edges of the collar, tabs and revers. Two rosette-bows of ribbon decorate the overlapping end of the girdle.

The mode is a most attractive one and its effectiveness can be increased by tastefully combining zibeline, fishnet canvas over glacé taffeta, *drap d'été* or some other dressy woollen with silk or velvet. Fur, lace or embroidered bands and lace edging will provide appropriate garniture.

We have pattern No. 8905 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs thirteen yards and seven-eighths of figured taffeta with a yard and five-eighths

of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs thirteen yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8905

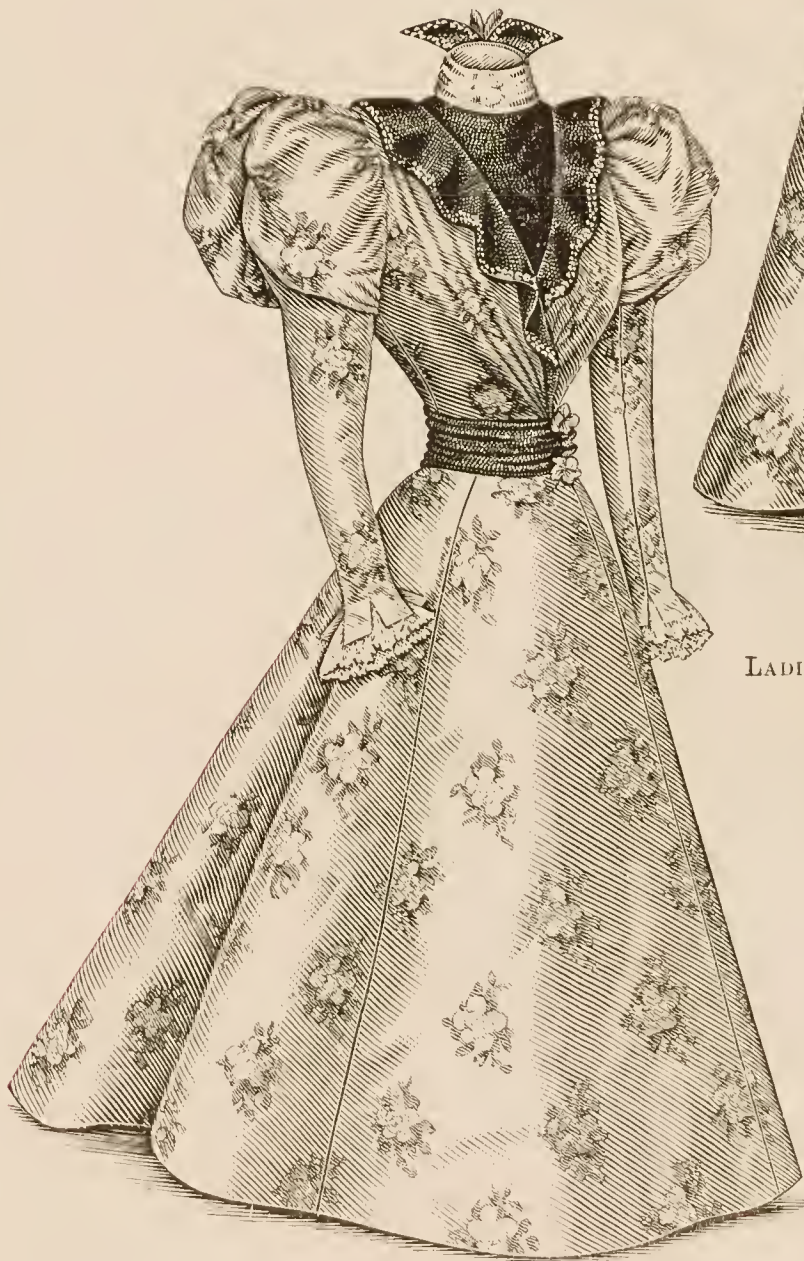


8905

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 156.)



8905

Front View.

standing collar to the top of which at the back are joined two square velvet tabs that flare over a crush stock having frill-finished ends closed at the back. The waist is encircled by a crush girdle closed at the left side of the front, the overlapping end of the girdle being finished in a frill. The two-seam sleeves, which have coat-shaped linings, may be plain at the wrists or

FIGURE NO. 122 W.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 158.)

FIGURE NO. 122 W.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket-basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8890 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 177 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8854 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and is also portrayed on its label.

The Louis XV. coats are among the most favored modes and a toilette associating one of these stylish coats and a six-gored skirt is here represented, the skirt being of prune and black novelty goods and the coat of prune velvet, black taffeta and white satin, lace net and lace edging. The skirt fits smoothly at the top of the front and sides and flutes fall out below the hips. At the back the fulness may be gathered or plaited.

The jacket-basque shows the precision of adjustment at the back and sides that is a feature of Louis coats and has underfolded fullness in the skirt portion at the middle three seams. The fronts are also accurately fitted and separate over a short satin vest that is almost completely covered by a fancy double jabot of lace edging and a silk crush girdle. The jacket fronts roll back in handsome revers that are covered with lacenet, outlined with narrow lace edging and shaped in oblong tabs that extend well over the sleeves and give breadth to the figure. The standing collar is covered with a ribbon stock bowed at the back and a fringe of lace droops over it and also over fanciful tabs of velvet sewed to the collar at the back. The stylish two-seam sleeves are formed in puffs at the top by gathers and plaits and are shaped in fanciful outline over the hands, falling upon soft lace frills arranged beneath the sleeves.

Velvet is the material *par excellence* for Louis coats, and rich laces are used to elaborate them. The accompanying skirt harmonizes in color, but may differ widely in material; thus with a black velvet coat having a lace jabot and a geranium-red girdle may be worn a skirt of wool novelty goods embracing black, geranium-red and wood-brown shades.

The hat is unique in shape and is decorated with spangled band trimming and a bird.



FIGURE No. 122 W.—This illustrates LADIES' LOUIS XV. TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket-Basque No. 8890, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8854, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 157.)

FIGURE No. 123 W.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 159.)

FIGURE No. 123 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8916 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 173.

Gray faced cloth was here used for this smart coat or jacket, a stylish finish being given by velvet facings and machine-stitching. Loose, widely lapped fronts fitted smoothly at the top by a dart at the center of each contrast pleasingly with a closely fitted back displaying coat-laps and coat-plaits. Side pockets provided with velvet inlaid laps are inserted in the fronts, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly at the left side, two large pearl buttons being set over the closing at the top and one below the waist. The fashionable collar consists of a standing collar to the top of which are joined four tabs that flare broadly. The tabs are inlaid with velvet to match the pocket-laps, as are also the pointed flaring cuffs that finish the two-seam sleeves, which have gathered fullness puffing out stylishly at the top.

The style is available for dressy or every-

day wear; for the latter use bouclé cloth or fancy coating is suitable, while fine cloth with velvet facings will be smarter.

The large felt hat shows a lavish trimming of plumes and silk.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 160.)

No. 8875.—By referring to figure No. 128 W in this magazine, this wrapper may be seen differently developed.

The comfort to be derived from this practical and neat wrapper cannot be overestimated. It is here pictured made of flannel-ette and decorated with braid. The wrapper has a lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam; it extends to basque depth, giving the garment a close, clinging appearance, and is closed at the center. The full fronts are fitted by long, single bust darts and are gathered along the top, the fulness being drawn to the center; they are separated by under-arm gores from the full seamless back, which is laid in a box-plait at the center. The box-plait is gathered along its outer fold and the fulness falls with Watteau effect. The upper edges of the full portions are overlapped by a prettily shaped yoke fitted by shoulder seams and a seam at the center of the back. The yoke is square across the front and shallowest at the center of the back and deepened in curves toward the sides. The wrapper is closed invisibly to a convenient depth at the center of the front. Ribbon tie-strings are tacked at the waist-line over the under-arm seams and bowed tastefully a little to the left of the center, drawing the fulness in closely to the figure. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with round cuffs that are braid-trimmed. The pattern provides a standing collar and also a turn-down collar which has square ends that separate and flare prettily. Useful patch pockets fancifully curved at the top and decorated with braid are applied on the fronts. The collar and yoke are also decorated with braid.

Cashmere, flannel, Henrietta, eider-down cloth and some of the all-wool vailings will be made up in this style and velvet or satin ribbon will provide appropriate decoration. Lace insertion or beading threaded with ribbon will also contribute a dainty adornment for wrappers of this kind.

We have pattern No. 8875 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size,

the wrapper requires twelve yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards thirty inches wide, or seven yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 124 W.—LADIES' JACKET, WITH BELL SLEEVES.

(For Illustration see Page 161.)

FIGURE No. 124 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8906 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 167.

The dressy velvet jacket is a favorite this season and an example of this type that is notable for the novelty and attractiveness of its design here shown made of the luxurious texture in a dark heliotrope shade. The jacket, which extends becomingly over the hips, is fitted with great exactness and has underfolded fulness below the waist line of the middle three seams. Its sleeves are in bell style, smooth at the top but surrounding the arms in flutes that result from their circular shaping. The sleeves are elaborated with jet, and jet is also arranged on the fronts and down the closing, which is made at the center of the front. Jet also trims the Medici collar, which may have its seams left open to give a tab effect, and a Frenchy bow of black satin ribbon at the throat gives a particularly smart finish.

The jacket may be made to look both stylish and dressy at a less extravagant cost by choosing for it bouclé cloth or smooth-faced cloth in biscuit, pearl-grey or other light shades and deco-

rating it simply with soutache braid and braid ornaments. The fancy velvet hat is trimmed with plumes.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR HOUSE-DRESS, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 162.)

No. 8901.—At figure No. 127 W in this magazine this tea-gown is shown differently developed.



FIGURE NO. 123 W.—This illustrates LADIES' COAT.—The pattern is No. 8916, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 158.)

Nile-green silk was here chosen for the tea-gown and lace net, silk plaitings, ribbon and lace edging supply the decoration. The tea-gown is rendered quite elaborate by jacket fronts and jacket backs and a fancy collar and sleeve-caps and is made over a well fitted lining extending to basque depth. Under-arm darts render the full fronts of the gown becomingly close-fitting at the sides, and gathers at the neck edge draw the fulness closely to the center at

each side of the closing, which is made invisibly to a convenient depth, the front edges of the fronts being lapped and tacked together below the closing. The seamless back shows a double Watteau-plait at the center extending from the neck and the fulness falls out in graceful folds to the lower edge, a smooth effect at each side being produced by tackings to the lining. Ribbon tie-strings are sewed over the side seams at the waist-line and bowed prettily in front, holding the fulness well in to the figure. The jacket portions have a rounding lower outline and are seamless, except on the shoulders, where they enter the shoulder seams; they are included in the arm's-eye seams and are overlaid with lace net and bordered with silk plaitings. The

sleeve-caps are circular in shape and droop smoothly over the mushroom puffs at the top of the close-fitting coat sleeves, which may be finished plainly at the wrist or slashed to produce a series of tabs, from underneath which droops a frill of lace edging. The neck is completed with a standing collar to the upper edge of which at the back is sewed a high flaring portion that is covered on the inside with a frill of lace edging. A ribbon stock bowed stylishly at the back gives a dainty finish. A double jabot of lace edging is effectively arranged over the closing in front.

This gown may be made up in a combination of fabrics or a single material may be used throughout. Velvet and cashmere or silk, or plain and brocaded silk, may be chosen when a very elaborate gown is desired. The jacket portions remove the *négligé* effect of the flowing lines and add a daintiness and grace that is well brought out. The new trimmings destined for jackets will render the gown suitable for quite ceremonious home wear, whether silk, cashmere, veiling, soft silky crêpon or pale shades of Henrietta be selected for its development.

We have pattern No. 8901 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires thirteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a half thirty inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 125 W.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 163.)

FIGURE No. 125 W.—This consists of a Ladies' toreador jacket, basque-waist and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8908 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is shown

again on page 175 of this magazine. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8855 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also represented on its accompanying label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8856 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its label.

This toilette presents some admirable features, the *chic* toreador jacket being not the



8875

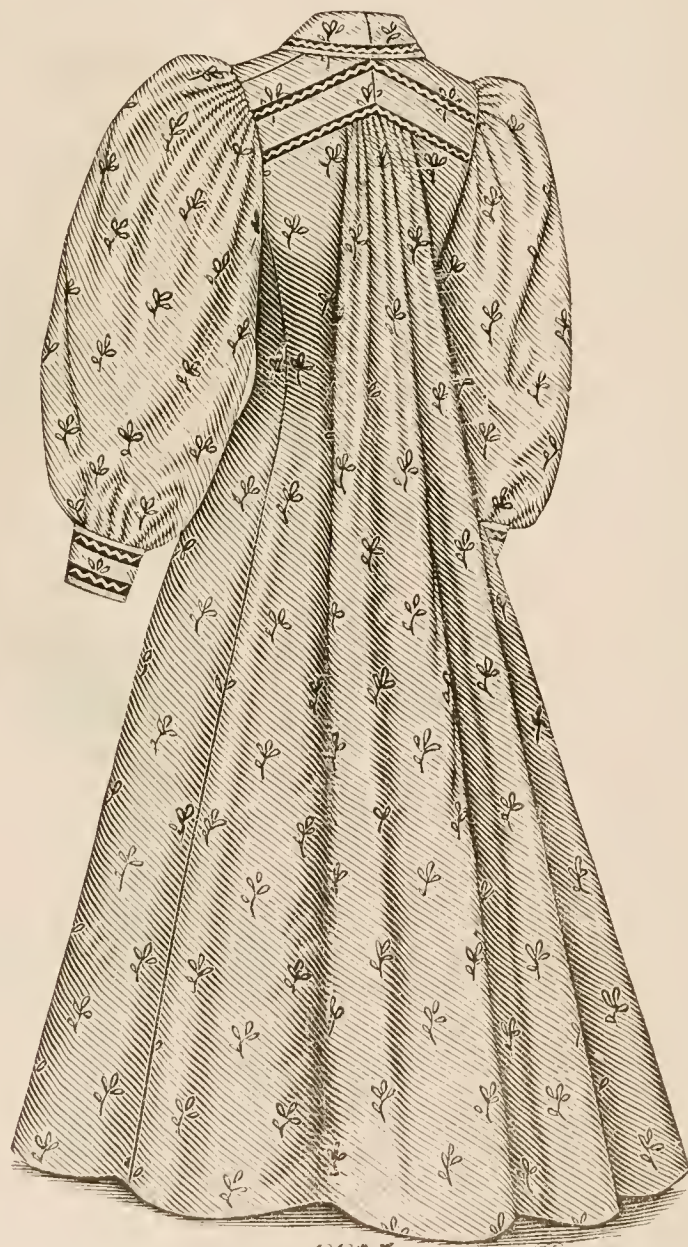
Front View.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 159.)



8875



8875

Side-Back View.

least commendable. The combination of materials unites blue faced cloth and plaid silk, and black soutache braid provides the decoration. The toreador jacket is of fashionable depth and may have square or rounding lower front corners; it has a seamless back that is notched at the bottom and the fronts and back are extended to form tabs on the shoulders. The seams of the

gored collar, which stands high and is softly rolled, are left open to give a tab effect. Braid fancifully disposed gives the ornate finish and the jacket opens over a stylish basque-waist of bias plaid silk.

The plaid silk is well displayed in the bias arrangement of the waist and the fulness is prettily gathered at the top and bottom of the fronts and drawn to the center at each side of the closing. The back is perfectly smooth and a fitted lining renders the waist trim in appearance. A short puff effect is visible at the top of the one-seam sleeves, which fit the forearm closely. A smooth, shallow girdle of cloth ornamented with braid arranged in a trefoil at the lower edge at the center of the front surrounds the waist and is closed at the left side. A crush stock is at the neck.

The three-piece skirt has a narrow front-gore between two wide circular portions and is plaited at the back; it flares without exaggeration at the foot and ripples moderately at the sides. Braid is fancifully disposed in V outline over the side-front seams for a short distance from the top.

There is a youthful grace about the toilette, which is especially appropriate for young ladies and young matrons. Cloth and silk or cloth and velvet may be combined with handsome results and inexpensive novelty goods, serge, cheviot and tweed may be selected with a certainty of a good result if a moderate amount of a contrasting color be introduced. On all of the materials mentioned braid will be a harmonious decoration, although the choice of such trimming is not obligatory, beaded, jetted or spangled bands or velvet pipings also giving a neat completion.

The felt hat has a wide brim that rolls slightly at the left side and decoration is supplied by feathers, flowers and ribbon.

LADIES' RUSSIAN CAPE-WRAP, WITH FITTED BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR AND RUFFLES OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 164.)

No. 8887.—Another view of this cape-wrap is given at figure No. 117 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This protective and graceful cape-wrap, which is in Russian style at the front and fitted at the back, is here shown made of black velvet. It reaches well over the hips and the back is curved

to the figure by a center seam, below the waist-line of which extra widths are allowed and underfolded in a box-plait. The back is joined to the loose fronts, which are closed invisibly at the center, in shoulder seams and separated from them at the sides by circular sides, and openings are left in the seams at the front through which the hands may be passed. The sides are turned under deeply at their front edges and hang in rippling folds all round, the folds resulting from the shaping and slight gathered fulness at the top. Over the tops of the sides fall triple-pointed epaulettes that ripple prettily all round. The two attractive collars provided are equally fashionable. The Medici

collar is made with a center seam; it stands high and rolls in the becoming way characteristic of this shape, the ends flaring stylishly. The other collar consists of a standing collar and two ruffles of unequal depth joined to its upper edge. The ruffles have rounding ends and are each arranged in a triple box-plait at the center and gathered along the lower edge in front of the plait. Feather trimming decorates the free edges of the epaulettes and is continued along the folds of the turned-under portions of the sides. A belt ribbon tacked to the center and side-back seams at the waist-line and tied under the fronts draws the cape-wrap well in to the figure at the back.

Cape-wraps of this style will be especially admired by elderly ladies for their convenience and comfort, as well as for their dressiness when made of brocade, *velours du Nord* or richly braided cloth in dark shades.

We have pattern No. 8887 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape-wrap requires seven yards of good twenty-two inches wide,

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

LADIES' LONG CIRCULAR CAPE. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOLE COLLAR AND WITH A MEDICI COLLAR OR A GORED MARIE STUART COLLAR WHICH MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 165.)

No. 8893.—This cape is shown made up differently at figure No. 118 W in this magazine.



FIGURE NO 124 W.—This illustrates LADIES' JACKET, WITH BELL SLEEVES.—The pattern is No. 8906, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 159.)

Two fashionable high collars are provided for this long cape, which is here pictured made of cloth. The cape is of circular shaping with a center seam, fitting smoothly over the shoulders and falling about the figure at the sides and back in stylish ripples. The cape may reach to the knee or only to a little below the hips, as preferred, the pattern making provision for both lengths, and it may be made with or without a stole collar in two sections; the collar falls in a tab at each side of the front and back, its ends flaring at the center, and is curved over the shoulders. The neck may be completed with a plain Medici collar having a center seam or with a

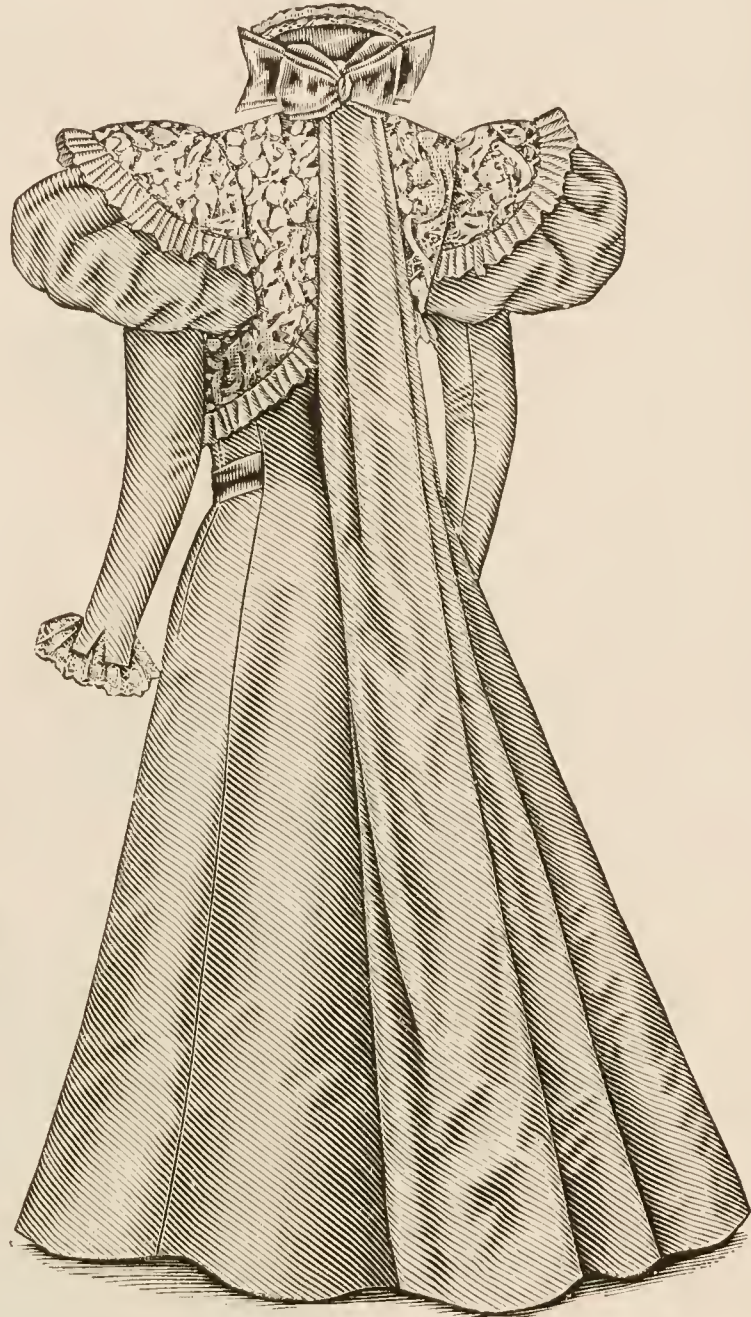


8901

collar and along the free edges of the stole collar. Machine-stitching contributes a trim completion.

The cape will be dressy and serviceable made of the double-faced cloth, either smooth or with bouclés on one side and plaided on the other, and also of heavy cloths in street shades.

We have pattern No. 8893 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape in full length needs six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. The cape in shorter length requires four yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8901

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR HOUSE-DRESS, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Description see Page 159.)

FIGURE No. 126 W.
—LADIES'
TAILOR-MADE
COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 166.)

FIGURE No.

126 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8896 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 152 of this magazine.

The symmetrical grace and refined style of this costume is well illustrated in its present development of electric-blue French serge, with bands of dove-gray cloth, black soutache braid and buttons for decoration. The basque has a rounding lower outline and fits snugly over the hips; double bust darts and the usual seams adjust it trimly to the figure. The right front is much wider than the left front, lapping to the shoulder seam and to the first dart and the closing is made invisibly. The overlapping front is decorated with buttons arranged to simulate a double-breasted closing and a braiding design and a band of the dove cloth outlines the front edge. The upper and lower edges of the standing collar are adorned with bands of dove cloth and the closing of the collar is made at the left side. The sleeves are shaped by two seams and a short puff effect at the top is produced by the shaping and gathered fullness at the upper edge; the decoration at the wrist is in consonance with the trimming on the front of the basque.

The seven-gored skirt is plaited at the back and displays a smooth effect at the top of the front and sides and graceful ripples below the hips. These features and the moderate flare



8901

Front View.

gored Marie Stuart collar in four sections. The Marie Stuart collar forms a point at each seam, as well as at each end, and if a slashed effect be desired, the seams may be left open for a short distance at the top. Both collars flare and roll stylishly and a knife-plaiting of silk is arranged inside the Marie Stuart

at the bottom are in strict conformity with current tendencies.

Lady's-cloth or broadcloth in such colors as tan, brown, green, slate or nickel-gray and in numerous shades of blue are highly commended for the costume, as are also the lovely mixed chevots, tweeds, solid-hued serges and camel's-hair weaves. Braid, strappings of contrasting goods, machine-stitching and buttons are commended for decoration.

The high-crowned hat of French felt has an artistic arrangement of plumes at the back, and velvet encircles the crown in soft folds that are brought forward in a graceful *pouf* at the center of the front. A large bow of the velvet completes the back where the brim rolls against the crown.

LADIES' JACKET WITH BELL SLEEVES, AND A SECTIONAL MEDICI COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.

(For Illustrations see Page 167.)

No. 8906.—At figure No. 124 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is shown differently made up and trimmed.

This new style of jacket with bell sleeves and stylish collar is here shown made of velvet and trimmed with jet ornaments and jet passementerie. The jacket reaches to fashionable depth below the hips and the fitting is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and extra widths allowed below the waistline are underfolded in a box-plait at the center seam and in a forward-turning plait at each side-back seam. The

bell sleeves, which are each shaped by a seam that comes under the arm, are sewed smoothly into the arms' eyes; their shaping

causes them to fall in ripples below the shoulders and their lower edges come even with the lower edge of the jacket. The Medici collar is in four sections; it rises high at the back and rolls deeply in front, and if a tab effect be desired, the seams may be left open for a short distance from the top, as shown in the small engraving. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The free edges of the collar both inside and outside are bordered with a row of passementerie and a row of similar passementerie is applied over the closing. The lower edge of each sleeve is trimmed with a row of passementerie and a passementerie ornament with tassel-tipped ends crosses each shoulder.

Handsome and expensive materials, cloth, tweed, cheviot, etc., may be made up in this style. On cloth and cheviot braid or fur may be used as decoration, while on velvet silk or jet passementerie and fur will be stylish.

We have pattern No. 8906 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE-WRAP, WITH FITTED BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR AND RUFFLES OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 67.)

No. 8919.—New and attractive lines are seen in this cape-wrap, which is pictured made of velvet, with *mousseline de soie* having a satin edge



FIGURE No. 125 W.—This illustrates LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Toreador Jacket No. 8908, price 7d. or 15 cents; Bias Basque-Waist No. 8855, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8856, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 160.)

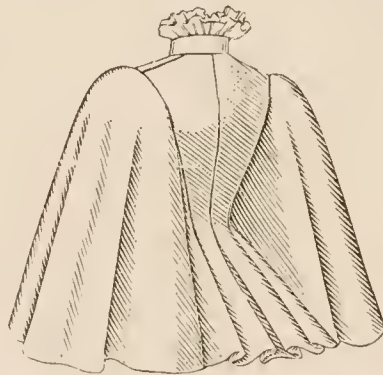
for the ruffles. The wrap extends over the hips and the back is fitted by a center seam, below the waist-line of which extra fulness is allowed and underfolded in a box-plait. The front and sides are cut in one; the sides have slight fulness collected in gathers across the shoulders and the front ends of the seams joining the sides to the other parts are terminated in dart style just in front of the shoulders. Graceful flutes result at the sides below the shoulders from the shaping, and the closing is made at the center of the front. Smooth epaulettes crossing the shoulders are bordered with passementerie. The neck may be completed with a standing collar to the top of which are joined two very full ruffles that fall over the collar and conceal it completely; or the collar may be of the Medici order in four sections, this latter collar presenting the becoming roll and flare characteristic of the shape, and being outlined with passementerie. A stylish decoration for either collar consists of a ribbon encircling the collar and disposed in fanciful loop bows at the back and front.

Cloth of fine quality may be quite as appropriately used for the cape-wrap as brocaded or plain velvet, *velours du Nord* or corded silk. Fur, braiding or jet may contribute the decoration.

We have pattern No. 8919 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape-wrap with standing collar and ruffles will require four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide, each with two yards of satin-edged *mousseline de soie* five inches wide for the ruffles. The cape-wrap with Medici collar calls for four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8887



8887



8887

Front View.



8887

Back View.

LADIES' RUSSIAN CAPE-WRAP, WITH FITTED BACK.
(TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR AND RUFFLES OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 161.)

single jabot to the bottom of the gown. Ribbon tie-strings are tacked over the side seams at the waist and tastefully bowed in front to draw the fulness in the fronts closely to the figure. A frill of lace edging trims the free edges of the jacket portions and lace is appliquéd at the bottom of the skirt of the gown on a band of velvet.

This style of tea-gown may be copied in any color fancied and is most elaborate in such materials as velvet and silk, united or separate. Less expensive tea-gowns may be evolved from soft, yielding cashmere, crépon, Henrietta and vailing in pale tints that suit the complexion of the wearer. A showy tea-gown of geranium-red silk was made up in this style and subdued by jacket fronts of black velvet embroidered with gold braid. On cashmere gowns or gowns of like weave additions of lace edging, ribbon or other admired decoration are a great improvement.

FIGURE NO. 127 W.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 168.)

FIGURE NO. 127 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 8901 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 162 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The present development of this tea-gown is sufficiently elegant to make appropriate its use for the minor social functions

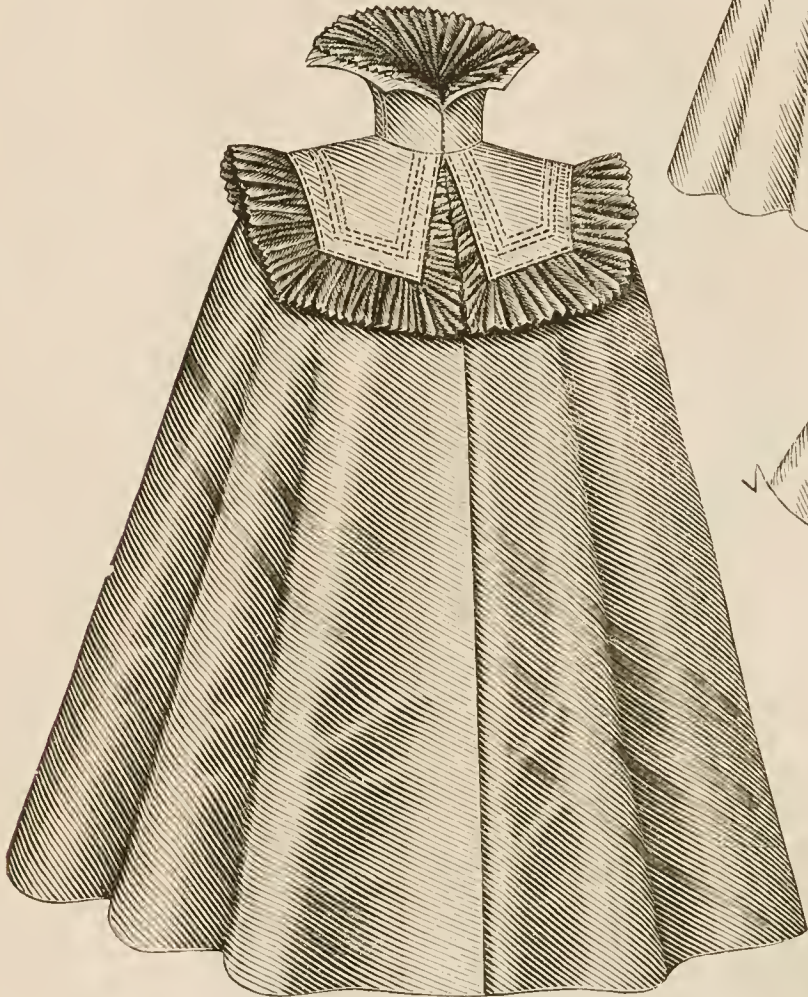
FIGURE NO. 128 W.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 169.)

FIGURE NO. 128 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 8875 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure,

and may be seen in three views on page 160 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Flowered French challis in a lovely violet hue is united with darker velvet in the present development of this wrapper and wide and narrow lace edging and velvet ribbon supply the decoration. A fitted lining extending to basque depth insures a trim appearance, although the fronts and back of the wrapper hang in loose, graceful folds below a yoke of velvet. This yoke is square at the front, while at the back it is shaped with a center seam and deepens gradually toward the arms' eyes; its lower edge is ornamented with a frill of wide lace edging. The fronts are fitted by long single bust darts and a smooth adjustment at the sides is due to under-arm gores. The fulness in the fronts is disposed



8893
Front View.

LADIES' LONG CIRCULAR CAPE. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOLE COLLAR, AND WITH A MEDICI COLLAR OR A GORED MARIE STUART COLLAR, WHICH MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A SLASHED EFFECT.)

(For Description see Page 161.)

in gathers at the top at each side of the closing, while that in the back hangs with Watteau effect. The full bishop sleeves are completed with shallow round cuffs of velvet edged with a frill of narrow lace, and the turn-down collar is decorated at its free edges with lace to correspond. A convenient patch-pocket shaped fancifully at its upper edge is trimmed to harmonize with the other accessories. Velvet ribbon tie-strings tacked at the side seams at the waist-line and bowed gracefully in front draw the fronts in snugly to the figure.

It depends greatly upon the nature of the wear for which it is intended what the style and materials of the wrapper shall be. Cashmere is a standard texture especially in demand during the present season, and there is a delicacy, fineness and warmth about this fabric that render it particularly appropriate. Plain or figured challis is another favored material, and delicate shades of Henrietta or flannel are always desirable. For a garment to be worn in the active discharge of domestic duties washable fabrics are commended.

LADIES' LONG GORED CAPE. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH THE SEAMS CLOSED TO THE TOP OF THE COLLAR OR LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 170.)

No. 8869.—This long cape is altogether new in shape and is shown made of blue cloth and finished with machine-stitching.

The cape comprises eight gores, all of which are extended to form a high, protective collar. The gores are narrow at the neck, widening gradually towards the top and bottom, and the shaping causes them to fit smoothly over the shoulders and fall in deep flute-like folds below at the sides and back. The collar rolls slightly and its reversed edge is finished with a narrow fitted facing of the material. If a tab effect is desired in the collar, the seams may be left open for a short distance from the top, as pictured in the small illustration, which also shows the cape made up in a shorter length, the pattern providing for both lengths. All the seams and all the edges of the cape are completed with machine-stitching.

Cloth, cheviot, tweed, etc., will be used for the development of the cape and its simplicity, gracefulness and style are factors that commend it strongly for general use.

We have pattern No. 8869 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape in full length requires nine yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty inches wide, or seven yards thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide,

or four yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. The cape in shorter length needs six yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six 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.



8893



8893



8893
Back View.

LADIES' CAPE.
(HELD IN AT THE BACK BY A WAIST RIBBON.)

(For Illustrations see Page 171.)

No. 8872.—
By referring to figure D 14 in this number of

THE DELINEATOR, this cape may be seen differently made up. This is another of the favored styles of cape, a varied assortment of which are now before the devotees of Fashion. It is here pictured made of rough cloth, with gay plaid silk for lining the revers and hood and machine-stitching for a finish. The cape has a center seam and is of circular shaping, with extra widths allowed below the waist at the seam and

underfolded in a box-plait. A strap with pointed ends is fastened under buttons over the top of the box-plait and the cape is drawn in to the figure at the back by a belt ribbon tacked underneath and tied in front. The cape fits smoothly at the top and deep, rippling folds fall out around the figure at the sides. Stylish revers are joined to the front edges of the cape; they graduate from the neck, where they are narrowest, to the bottom of the garment, and the closing is effected by two fancifully pointed straps and medium-sized buttons. The neck is completed with a protective collar composed of four gored sections; it may be worn standing and slightly rolled or turned down all round, as shown in the engravings. A modish feature of the cape is the pointed hood, which extends broadly over the shoulders and across the front to give the effect of a deep collar, the ends disappearing under the revers. The outer edge of the hood is finished with a rather wide facing of the cloth machine-stitched to position at the top and shaped by a seam at the center, and an upturning plait at each side throws the hood into pretty folds.

Cloth, seal-plush, velvet and numerous fancy coatings that may be solid-hued or plain on one side and bright-hued on the other are the selections commended for a cape of this style. It may be appropriately worn at the theatre, on the promenade and when riding or travelling.

We have pattern No. 8872 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires five yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood and revers. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 129 W.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 171.)

FIGURE NO. 129 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8894 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen on page 172 of this magazine.

This coat has a box-plaited Empire front and a handsomely fitted back and is here shown made of whipcord and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts, which are formed in a broad box-plait at each side of the closing, are shaped to fit closely at the sides and they are joined to the bottom of a square yoke closed at the center. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam give a close adjustment at the sides and back and underfolded fulness appears below the waist at the center and side-back seams. The two-seamed sleeves are fashionably close-fitting from the wrist to a little above the elbow, where the fulness gives a short puff effect. Gathers regulate the fulness at the top and a downward-turning plait is laid in each side edge of the upper portion near the top. The gored collar is in six sections and rises high about the neck at the back and rolls stylishly in front. A double row of machine-stitching forms a neat completion on the yoke, collar and sleeves.

The coat is altogether appropriate for dressy wear when made



FIGURE NO. 126 W.—This illustrates LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8896, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

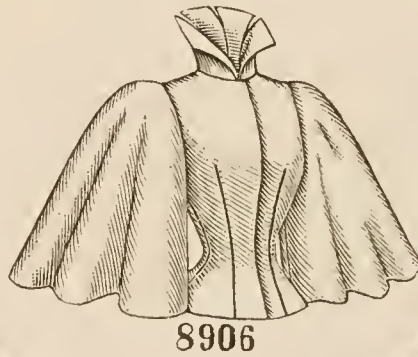
(For Description see Page 162.)

of faced cloth, broadcloth, whipcord, etc., while for very elegant wear velvet or heavy silk will be chosen. When velvet

is used, a decoration of handsome jet passementerie may overlay the yoke, or rich lace in a black or a cream-white tint will be effective with fur for the collar facing. On cloth coats machine-stitching provides a finish that is always satisfactory. The pleasing effect of

material, and the black was introduced in the decoration, which consisted of heavy braiding on the yoke and on the front plaits.

Astrakhan edges the brim of the velvet hat and encircles the crown below the ribbon ruche, which stands upright against the crown. Feath-



8906

Front View.



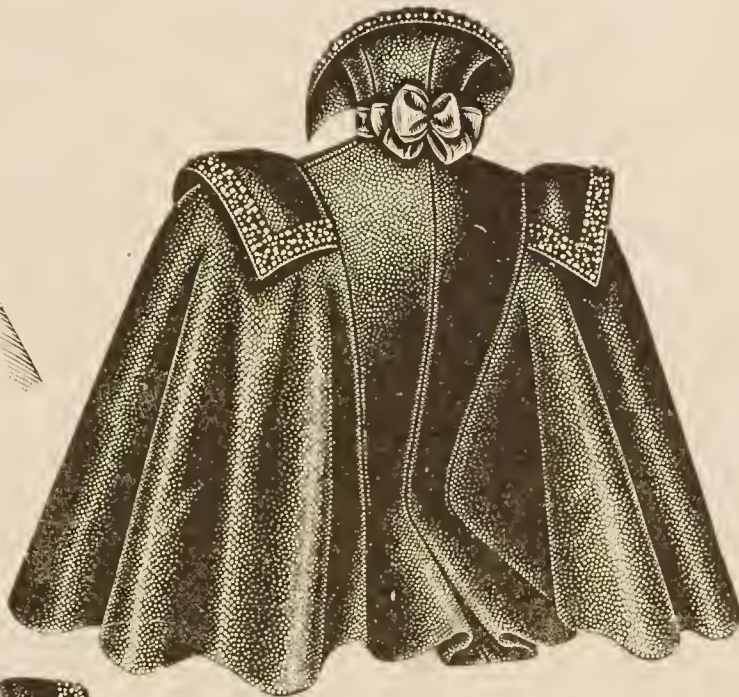
8906

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH BELL SLEEVES, AND A SECTIONAL MEDICI COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (For Description see Page 163.)



8919



8919

Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE-WRAP, WITH FITTED BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR AND RUFFLES OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 163.)



8919

Front View.

ers and an aigrette add an artistic touch.

LADIES' COAT, HAVING A BOX-PLAITED EMPIRE FRONT AND FITTED BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 172.)

No. 8894.—At figure No. 129 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this coat may be seen differently developed.

Box-plaited Empire fronts and a fitted back combine to give unusual dressiness to this coat, which is here pictured in a rich development of purple velvet. The accurate fitting of the back and sides is accomplished by a center seam and under-arm and side-back gores, extra widths allowed below the waist-line of the middle three seams being underfolded in a backward-turning plait at each side of a box-plait to form the outside in two box-plaits that flare stylishly. Ripples that result from the shaping appear at the sides. The loose fronts depend from a square yoke and are formed at each side of the closing in a box-plait

that falls free while retaining its folds. The high collar is composed of six sections and stands protectively about the neck, rolling becomingly. Jet passementerie borders the free edges of the collar on the inside and the front and lower edges of the yoke are also followed with passementerie. Ribbon arranged in fancy bows in the back and at the throat encircles the collar. The two-seam sleeve is gathered at the top, a plait in each side edge of the upper portion below the top forming it in a short puff, below which the sleeve presents a perfectly close effect.

A velvet collar with light-weight melton, kersey or broadeloth for the remainder of the coat will impart a good effect, and braid or fur will give an appropriate finishing touch. The yoke may be richly braided.

black and golden-brown combined was exemplified in a coat made like this. Melton in a golden-brown shade was the

We have pattern No. 8894 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE NO. 127 W.—This illustrates LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—The pattern is No. 8901, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 164.)

the coat requires five yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or of medium size, the garment needs six yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-

LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET,
WITH CAPE-WRAP
SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH
A MEDICI COLLAR OR
A MARIE STUART COLLAR THAT
MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT
OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 172.)

No. 8909.—At figure No. 121 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is shown differently developed.

The novel cape-wrapsleeves add much to the dressiness of this Empire jacket, for which rich black velvet was here chosen. A becoming, smooth effect at the sides is produced by under-arm gores, and the loose fronts and loose back are formed in a box-plait at each side of the center of the front and back, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front. The plaits spread toward the lower edge and are sewed along their underfolds for some distance from the top, falling out in a graceful manner below and retaining their folds to the lower edge. The cape-wrap sleeves are of circular shaping and are each shaped by a seam that comes underneath the arm; they are sewed smoothly to the arms' eyes, the shaping causing them to ripple stylishly about the arms. The sleeves fall even with the lower edge of the jacket, which extends to a stylish depth over the hips. A Medici collar and a Marie Stuart collar are provided in the pattern. The Medici collar has a center seam and flares from the throat in the characteristic becoming fashion. The Marie Stuart collar also presents a high flaring effect, and consists of six sections, the seams joining which may be left open for a short distance at the top to give a tab effect that is very popular. The jacket is decorated with a tassel-tipped passementerie ornament that crosses each shoulder.

Empire jackets of fawn or other light cloths are very dressy and jet decorations are effective on them. Fur is also stylish on jackets made after this fashion of velvet or cloth of fine quality.

We have pattern No. 8909 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady

fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

plait joined to the front edge of the right front produces a corresponding effect at the front. The closing is made with hooks

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET. (To BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR OR A TAB COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 173.)

No. 8916.—Another view of this stylish coat is given at figure No. 123 W in this magazine.

Military-blue melton was chosen for this smart coat in the present instance, and machine-stitching provides a stylish finish. A snug adjustment at the back and sides is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, coat-laps appearing below the center seam and coat-plaits being arranged at the side-back seams. The loose fronts are lapped in double-breasted style and are fitted at the top by a shallow dart at the center of each and the closing is made at the left side with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The collar may be of the turn-down or tab variety. The turn-down collar is mounted on a high band closed in front and the ends of the collar flare widely. The tab collar consists of a standing collar and four tabs with rounding corners; the tabs are joined to the top of the collar and stand out broadly. The openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with laps that have square corners. The sleeves are of the two-seam style, with gathered fullness at the top, and are completed by rolling cuffs that flare stylishly and shape a series of points at their upper edges.

Very little decoration is used on these coats, which are made of kersey, diagonal and rough or smooth mixed coatings. Velvet inlays on the collar and cuffs give them a dressy effect.

We have pattern No. 8916 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will require five yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE COAT, WITH GORED COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (To BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE ORNAMENTAL FACINGS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 173.)

No. 8885.—This stylish coat is shown again at figure No. 116 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This is an exceptionally dressy Empire coat for which biscuit cloth was here used. The loose back is formed at the center in a box-plait that widens and flares toward the bottom, and a box-

and loops at the center of the front. The coat is made quite ornamental by cloth facings that underlap the box-plaits and



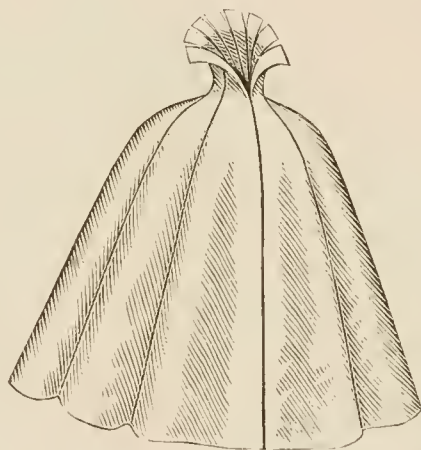
FIGURE No. 123 W.—This illustrates LADIES' WRAPPER.—The pattern is No. 8875, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 164.)

widen toward the bottom of the coat; the facings lie smoothly on the coat and shape two pointed tabs near the top, a button being set in each point. The two-seam sleeves define the outline of the arm to quite near the top, where they puff out stylishly, the fulness being collected in double box-plaits, while gathers regulate the fulness in their similarly shaped linings. The collar consists of four gores joined in seams that may be discontinued some distance from the top to form the collar in tabs; the collar rolls and flares fashionably and a pointed strap buttoned on connects its ends at the throat. The free edges of the collar are bordered by a stitched band of the cloth outside of a velvet facing, and several rows of stitching finish the coat stylishly. The coat may be made up without the ornamental facings, as pictured in the two small engravings.

The flowing lines of the Empire modes find much favor, especially with slender women. Box cloth, melton and kersey are the most suitable materials for these coats and pearl buttons associated with self-strappings and stitching will give a sufficiently dressy completion.

We have pattern No. 8885 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat with the facings needs three yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for facing the collar. The coat



8869

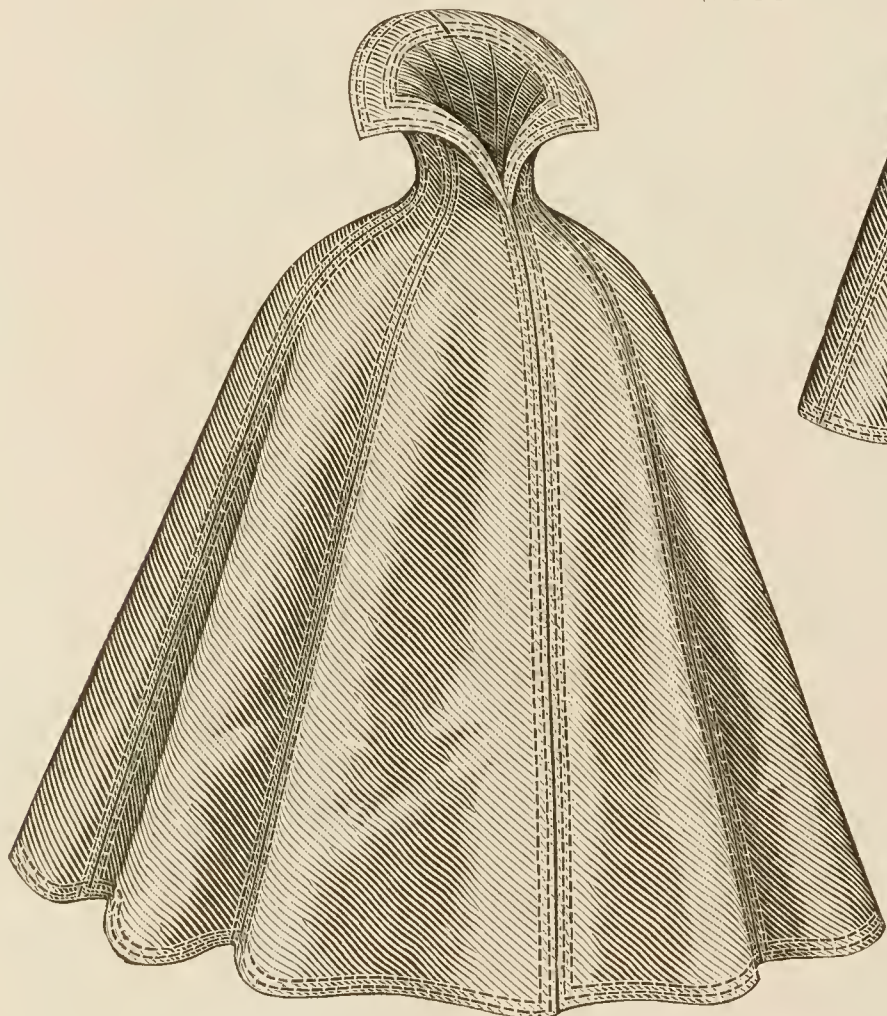


8869

Back View.

LADIES' LONG GORED CAPE. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH THE SEAMS CLOSED TO THE TOP OF THE COLLAR OR LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.)

(For Description see Page 165.)



8869

Front View.

without the facings calls for six yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON, THE FRONTS CLOSED AT THE CENTER AND THE YOKE AT THE LEFT SIDE.

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 8891.—At figure D 8 this jacket is again illustrated.

The prominent features of this basque-fitted jacket are the applied square yoke and plaits. The jacket is here pictured made of cheviot and finished stylishly with machine-stitching. The fitting is accomplished with basque-like precision by single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back gores reaching to the shoulders and a center seam, the shaping causing slight ripples in the skirt at the back. The jacket extends to a pretty depth below the waist and shapes a rounding lower outline, and the closing is made with hooks and loops at the center of the front. At the front and back are applied three plaits that are narrowed toward the waist-line, the middle plait at the front concealing the closing. The upper ends of the plaits are overlapped by a square yoke shaped by a seam on the right shoulder and closed invisibly at the left side. The standing collar is

also closed at the left side. The sleeve has only an inside seam and is gathered at the upper edge to stand out in a short puff at the top; it fits the arm smoothly below the puff and is sustained by a coat-shaped lining. The waist is encircled by a belt having pointed ends closed at the left side of the front.

Basque-fitted jackets complete trim walking toilettes of broadcloth, serge or whipcord, finished with stitching or with pipings of velvet or contrasting cloth.

We have pattern No. 8891 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED ETON JACKET, WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRISTS OR REVERSED TO FORM CUFFS.

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 8870.—In this Eton jacket, for which green cloth was chosen, protectiveness is combined with jauntiness. The jacket extends scarcely to the line of the waist, except at the center of

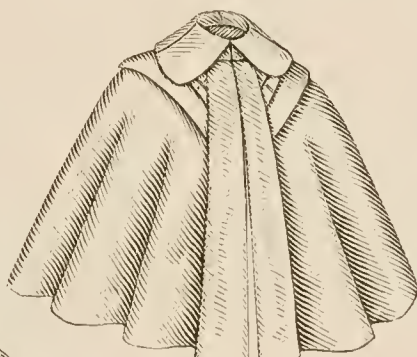
the front, where it is deepened in a point. The back is shaped by a center seam which is left open at the bottom for a short distance, the corners being nicely rounded below; a similar effect is seen at the under-arm seams. The fronts, which are fitted by single bust darts, lap in double-breasted style and close at the left side with button-holes and buttons. Above the closing the fronts are turned back in large lapels that lap broadly and meet the ends of the rolling collar in notches and extend in points beyond them. The collar is shaped by a center seam which is left open for a short distance at the bottom, the lower corners being rounded. The sleeves are of the one-seam variety in the modified size now fashionable; their fulness is collected at the top in five box-plaits and they may be plain at the wrists or reversed to form shallow cuffs, in which event the seams are left open the depth of the cuffs to allow the ends to flare attractively. All the edges of the jacket are finished with several rows of stitching in tailor style.

The jacket is available for velvet, Astrakhan cloth, melton and bouclé suiting, preferably in dark shades. Braid decorations are attractive and fur on the collar and lapels is also stylish.

We have pattern No. 8870 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires four yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.
(KNOWN AS THE LOUIS XV. COAT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 175.)

No. 8880.—At figure D 10 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this



8872



FIGURE NO. 129 W.—This illustrates LADIES' COAT.—The pattern is No. 8894, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 166.)



8872

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE. (HELD IN AT THE BACK BY A WAIST RIBBON.)

(For Description see Page 165.)

jacket-basque is shown differently made up and trimmed.

In this instance black velvet and white satin produce a happy effect in the jacket-basque, which is known as the Louis XV. coat, being in the elaborate and graceful style of that period. At the back and sides the basque extends to jacket depth and the close adjustment is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The basque is shaped to produce stylish



8872

Back View.

ripples in the skirt at each side of an underfolded box-plait arranged below the center seam. The fronts of the jacket-basque are short and are sustained by lining fronts fitted by single bust darts. Gathers at the neck and shirrings at the bottom draw the fulness of the vest fronts well toward the closing, which is made at the center, the shirrings being concealed by a crush girdle that is inserted in the right under-arm.

seam and closed at the corresponding seam at the left side. Jacket fronts having pointed lower front corners and turned back in velvet-faced revers open over the vest fronts, and feather trimming outlines the revers and is continued along the front and lower edges of the jacket fronts. Similar trimming decorates the loose edges of the fancy collar, which rises above the standing collar and rolls stylishly; the collar is in two sections joined in a short seam above which the edges flare broadly. The standing collar is covered with a black velvet ribbon and to the upper edge of this collar is joined a lace-edged ornament in two sections; the back ends of the ornament meet at the center of the back, where each is arranged in a triple box-plait, and at the front the ends are far apart. The one-seam sleeves, which have coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the upper edge to stand out in stylish puff effect above the elbow and are completed with fanciful upturning cuffs that are in two sections. The

ends of the cuffs flare at the inside and outside of the arm and the free edges of the cuffs are bordered with feather trimming.

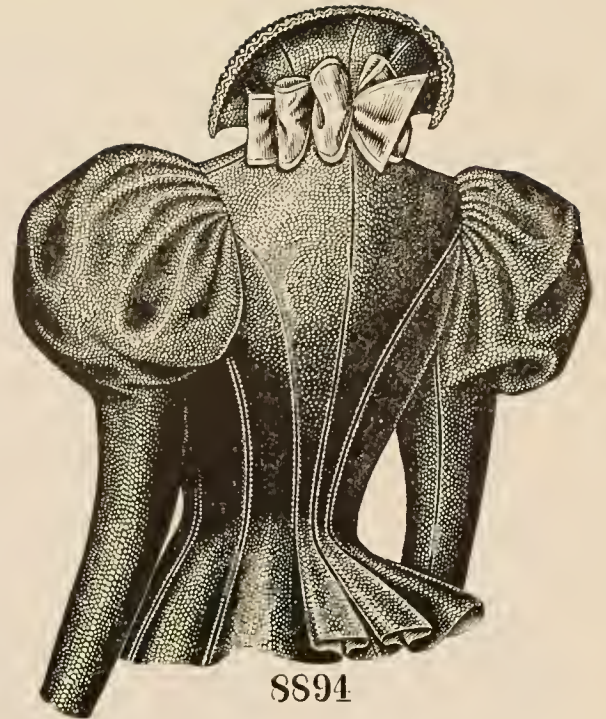
The plan of combining material here illustrated is sure to produce satisfactory results if developed in velvet or satin, with silk plain or overlaid with lace or chiffon for the vest fronts. A triple combination could also be pleasingly arranged; thus, the vest could be of figured chiffon, the girdle, collar-frill and revers-facings of heliotrope satin and the remainder of brown velvet.

We have pattern No. 8880 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket-basque, except the standing collar portions and vest fronts, needs five yards and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide, or three yards and a half of jacket material thirty inches



8894

Front View.



8894

Back View.

LADIES' COAT, HAVING A BOX-PLAILED EMPIRE FRONT AND FITTED BACK.)

(For Description see Page 167.)

or three-fourths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' TOREADOR JACKET, HAVING THE FRONTS AND BACK EXTENDED TO FORM TABS ON THE SHOULDERS, AND A GORED COLLAR THAT MAY BE OMITTED OR HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (PERFORATED FOR ROUNDING CORNERS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 175.)

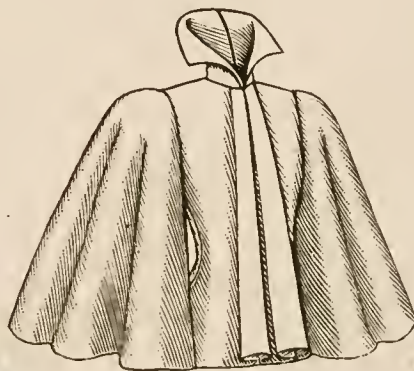
No. 8908.—Another view of this stylish jacket may be obtained by referring to figure No. 125 W in this magazine.

This toreador jacket imparts all the jauntiness that its name suggests, and it is here shown made of green cloth and outlined at all its edges with black and gold braid. The jacket is sleeveless and reaches to a little above the waist-line, and the shaping is simply performed by under-arm and shoulder seams. The fronts and back are extended to form tabs on the shoulders, the shoulder seams terminating at



8909

Front View.



8909



8909

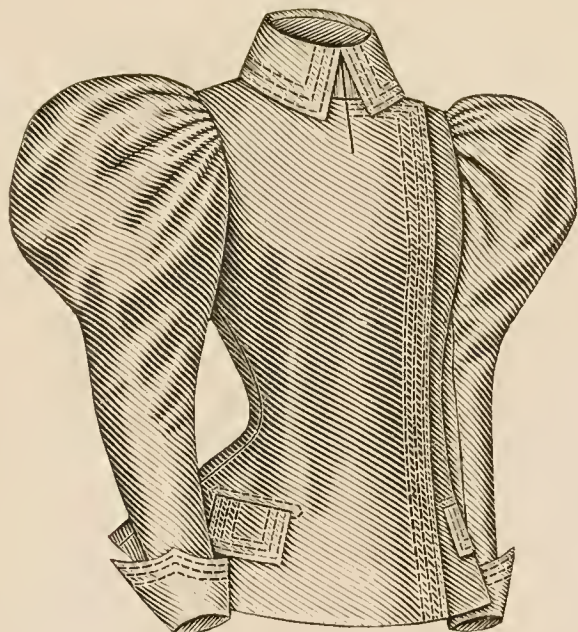
Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET, WITH CAPE-WRAP SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDICI COLLAR OR A MARIE STUART COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT.)

(For Description see Page 168.)

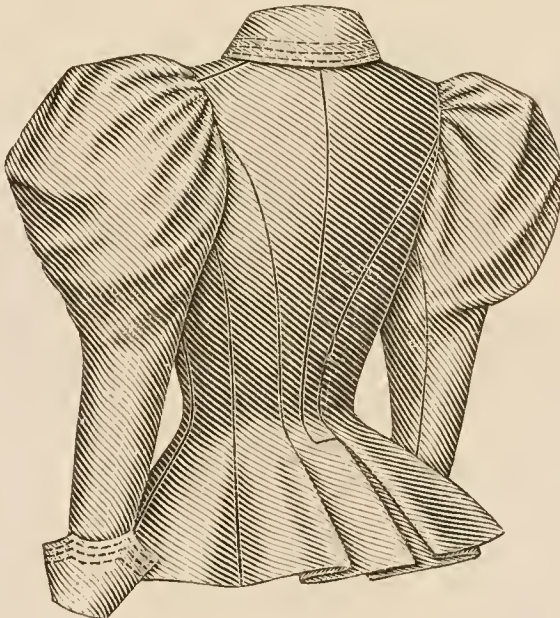
wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. The standing-collar portions and vest fronts need a yard and five-eighths of satin twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth of vest material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty-six inches wide.

the arms' eyes when square tabs are desired; the tabs stand out stylishly over the tops of the waist sleeves and they may have



8916

Front View.

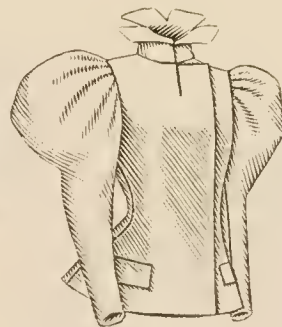


8916

Back View.

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR OR A TAB COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 169.)



8916

framing the soft, full vest of satin effectively. The vest is much shorter than the rest of the jacket-basque and is arranged over well fitted lining-fronts. The fulness in the vest is regulated by gathers at the neck and lower

edges at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center; it droops slightly over the top of a deep girdle and its back edges are sewed to the lining fronts back of the darts. The girdle is wrinkled by gathers at the ends and is included in the right under-arm seam and closed at the corresponding seam at the left side. The two-seam sleeves, which are mounted on coat-shaped linings, are given a short puff effect at the top by a downward-turning plait at each side

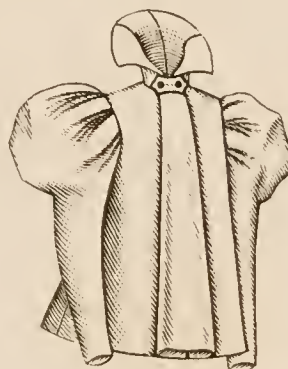
rounding corners, if preferred. The fronts open all the way to disclose the waist effectively and the lower front corners may be square or rounding, as desired. The broad, seamless back is notched at the lower edge at the center, the corners being made rounding or square to correspond with the fronts. The neck is completed with a collar composed of four gores; it stands high and flares in the prevailing style, and the seams may be left open at the top to give a tab effect. The jacket may also be made up without the collar.

The tabs on the shoulders give an air of novelty to this jacket, which will be made of velvet or satin richly decorated with jet or lace for wear with very dressy toilettes, or of cloth for more ordinary uses.

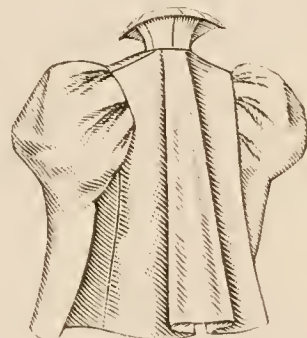
We have pattern No. 8908 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

drawn gathers at the top; below the puff the adjustment is stylishly close and the wrists are finished in Venetian style, a frill of lace edging arranged beneath the points giving a dainty finish. The neck is completed with a standing collar, outside of which at the back and sides rises a high rolling collar shaped by a center seam. A frill of lace edging is arranged inside the rolling collar and a braiding design corresponding with that on the revers decorates the standing collar.

This mode is not extreme in style yet is suffi-



8885

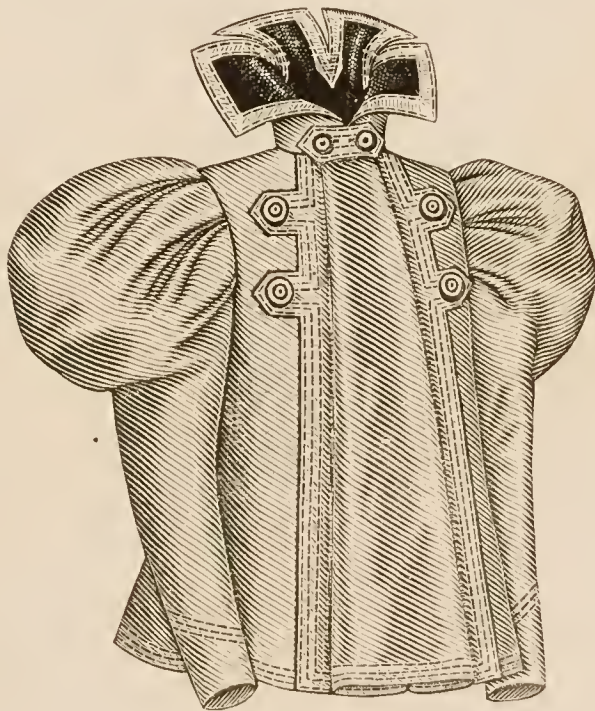


8885

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.
(KNOWN AS THE LOUIS XV. COAT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 176.)

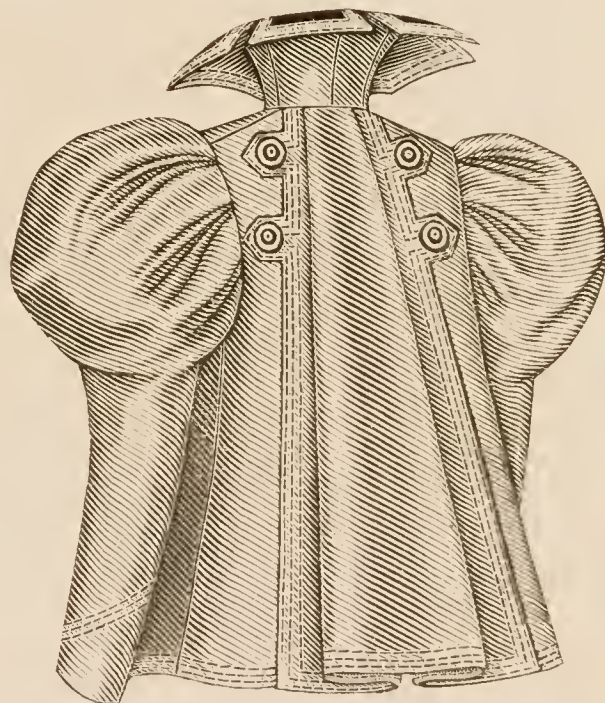
No. 8907.—Another view of this handsome jacket-basque is given at figure No. 120 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The mode is one of the most favored of the Louis XV. styles, and its present development in velvet and satin emphasizes its fine points. At the sides and back the close adjustment of the basque is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and extra width allowed below the waist-line at the middle three seams is arranged in an underfolded box-plait at the center seam and in an underfolded, forward-turning plait at each side-back seam. The fronts are turned back above the bust in large revers that are gracefully curved at all their edges and handsomely decorated with a braiding design done in gold soutache, and below the revers the front edges of the fronts are shaped in a point above which two jewelled buttons are placed. A graceful cascade of lace edging is arranged at the front edge of each front,



8885

Front View.



8885

Back View.

LADIES' EMPIRE COAT, WITH GORED COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE ORNAMENTAL FACINGS.)

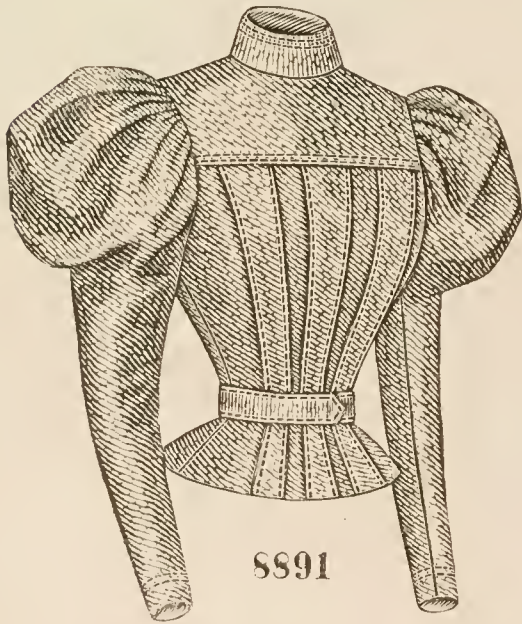
(For Description see Page 169.)

ciently dressy when made up in silk or velvet, or both happily united, to be worn at weddings, receptions and similar functions.

It may accompany a skirt of silk, velvet, cloth or novelty goods.

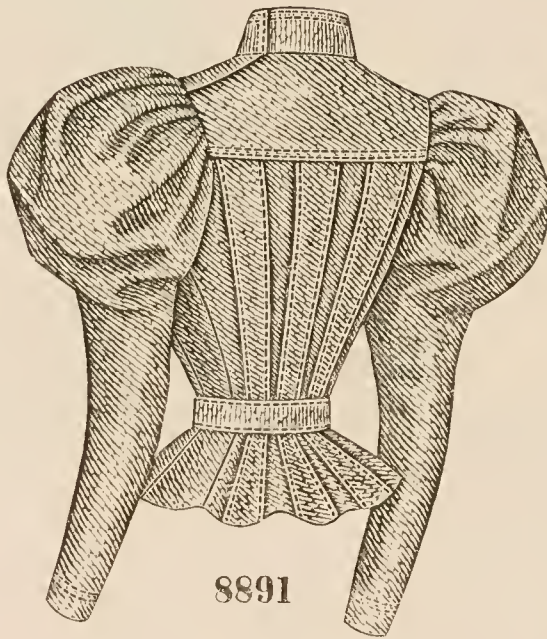
We have pattern No. 8907 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium

We have pattern No. 1252 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires four yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six 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.



8891

Front View.



8891

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON, THE FRONTS CLOSED AT THE CENTER AND THE YOKE AT THE LEFT SIDE.

(For Description see Page 170.)

size, the jacket-basque, except the vest, girdle and standing collar, requires five yards and a half of velvet twenty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths of jacket material thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. The vest, girdle and standing collar need two yards of satin twenty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths of vest material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

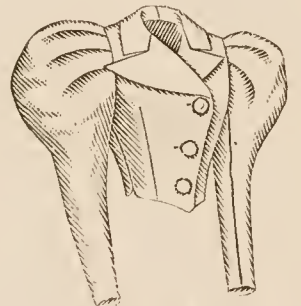
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED EQUESTRIAN OR CYCLING BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 176.)

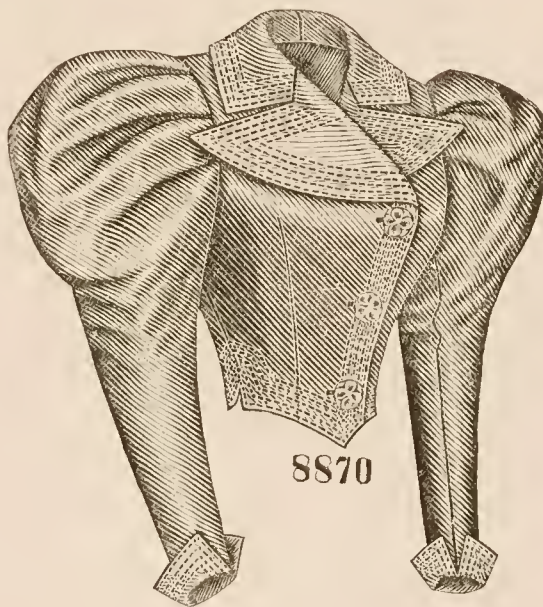
No. 1252.—This skilfully planned basque is particularly *chic* for equestriennes and cyclists; it pictured made of green cloth, with a finish of stitching and buttons. The fronts are short at the center and are fitted by double bust darts that almost meet at the lower edge; they are widened by gores, the gore on the left front ending a little below the bust, and are reversed in pointed lapels by a rolling coat-collar. The closing is made in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Back of the darts the fronts are of even depth with the back and sides, where a close adjustment is produced by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, coat-laps being arranged below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. Slight ripples appear in the skirt portion of the basque at the sides and a button marks the top of each coat-plait. The two-seam sleeves have moderate fulness at the top collected in box-plaits and the outside seams are left open at the wrists, the openings being closed with buttons and button-holes. The neck is filled in by a removable chemisette, which is made with a cape back and finished with a stylish standing collar. The fronts of the chemisette are closed with buttons and button-holes.

Cheviot, tweed, serge and covert suitings will be used for basques intended for cycling, while horsewomen will wear basques of broadcloth, corduroy, whipcord or cheviot.

terminates at the top of the girdle. The jabot is prettily revealed between jacket fronts that are fitted by single bust darts and are turned back in stylish fancy revers that present the popular hatchet effect above the bust and taper gracefully to the waist: the revers are faced with turquoise-blue velvet and are bordered with passementerie and an edge finish of lace edging gives a dressy effect. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam render the adjustment of the jacket-basque at the sides and back close and symmetrical and extra widths below the waist at the middle three seams are underfolded in box-plaits that insure a graceful spring over the dress skirt. The sleeves are new in shape and effect, being made over coat-shaped linings and fitted by an inside and outside seam; a short puff effect is produced at the top by gathered fulness at the upper edge and three downward-turn-

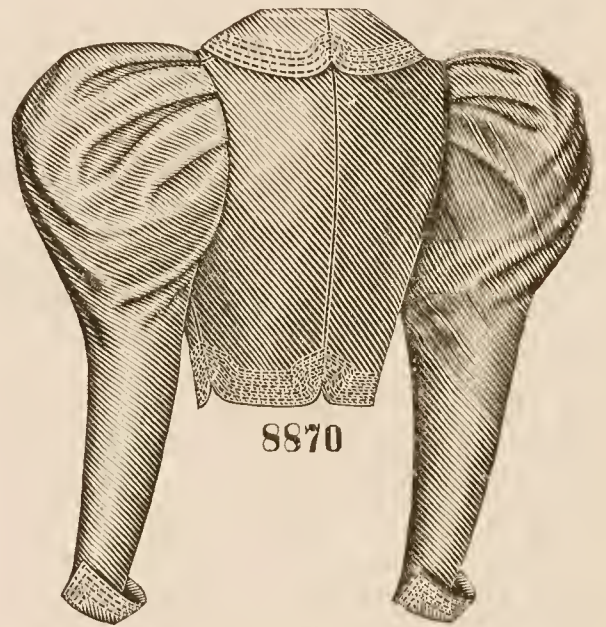


8870



8870

Front View.



8870

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRISTS OR REVERSED TO FORM CUFFS.

(For Description see Page 170.)

ing plaits in each side edge of the upper portion. The sleeve fits the arm closely below the puff and is shaped fancifully at the wrist to round and flare prettily, and a frill of lace edging arranged

beneath the sleeve daintily droops over the hand. A frill of lace edging rises above the standing collar, to the upper edge of which at the back and sides are sewed a series of tab ornaments, and a ribbon stock covers the collar, ending in a fashionable bow at the back.

Velvet is a favored material for a jacket-basque of this style; also silk, brocade and broadcloth. The jabot will always be of lace edging, and handsome passementerie will give the necessary ornamental finish.

We have pattern No. 8890 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket-basque, except the vest, girdle, jabot and frills, needs five yards and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide, or four yards of jacket material thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet for facing the reversed portions. The vest and girdle require a yard and a fourth of satin twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard of vest material twenty-seven, thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty inches wide. The jabot needs two yards and three-fourths of edging nine inches wide, and the frills three yards and three-eighths of edging four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

and the closing is made at the center of the front. The fronts of the basque-waist have fulness collected in forward-turning plaits at the top and bottom, those at the bottom being closely



8890

Front View.



8890

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE. (KNOWN AS THE LOUIS XV. COAT.)

(For Description see Page 171.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRISTS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 177.)

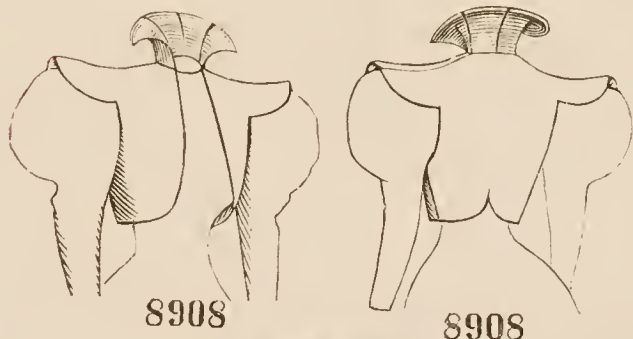
No. 8895.—This basque-waist may be seen differently made up and trimmed at figure No. 115W in this magazine.

Several novel features are combined in this basque-waist to produce an ex-

lapped; they are separated by under-arm gores from the seamless back, which is laid at each side in two backward-turning plaits that meet at the lower edge and separate above. The back is faced with velvet between the plaits. The short jacket-fronts introduced in this mode are fanciful, being broad above the bust and narrow below. They are trimmed at the front edges with a row of lace insertion, and insertion also decorates the free edges of a ripple ruffle in two sections that rises from the top of the standing collar at the sides and back. A ribbon is drawn about the collar and its pointed ends are crossed and fastened under a buckle in front. The two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and their fulness is arranged in butterfly puff effect at the top by a deep, downward-turning plait in each side edge of the upper portion and gathers at the upper edge and at the center a little below the top. Below the puffs the sleeves fit the arm snugly and the wrists may be plain or finished in Venetian style. The crush girdle is formed in two frills at each end and closed at the back.

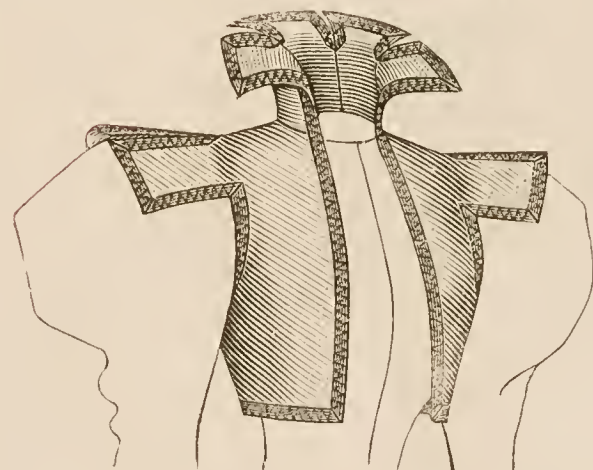
A garniture of jet, spangled, embroidered or lace bands will be necessary to bring out the features of the style when zibeline, étamine or some other dressy fabric is used alone, but when two textures are combined very little trimming will be needed.

We have pattern No. 8895 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires four yards and seven-eighths of silk, with a yard and three-eighths of velvet, each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



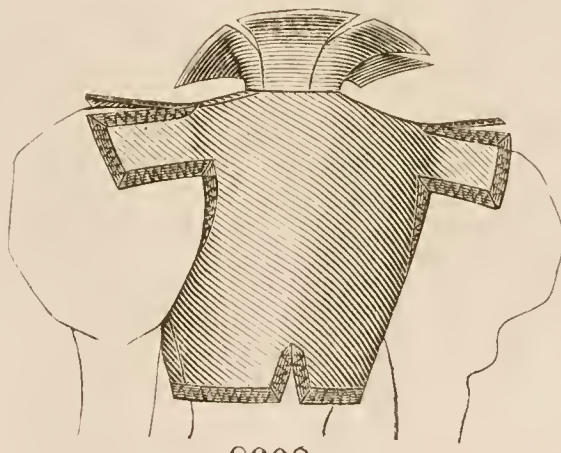
8908

8908



8908

Front View.



8908

Back View.

LADIES' TOREADOR JACKET, HAVING THE FRONTS AND BACK EXTENDED TO FORM TABS ON THE SHOULDERS, AND A GORED COLLAR THAT MAY BE OMITTED, OR HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (PERFORATED FOR ROUNDING CORNERS.)

(For Description see Page 172.)

tremely stylish effect, which is emphasized by the present combination of glacé silk and plain velvet. Desirable trimness is given by a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams

ered chiffon and green velvet unite to produce a pleasing effect in this stylish decoration, which is attached under the arm and on the shoulder. Any plain waist may be made quite

LADIES' BOLERO WAIST-DECORATION. (TO BE ATTACHED ON THE SHOULDER AND UNDER THE ARM AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A COLLAR AND WITH A PLAIN OR CRUSH BELT TO PASS ABOUT THE WAIST.)

(For Illustrations see Page 178.)

No. 1262.—Cream-white embroidered chiffon and green velvet unite to produce a pleasing effect in this stylish decoration, which is attached under the arm and on the shoulder. Any plain waist may be made quite

fancy by a decoration of this kind, which has a full front gathered at the center both top and bottom, appearing between bolero fronts, the lower corners of which meet the upper edge of a girdle that encircles the waist. The girdle may be plain or of the crush variety. The crush girdle is gathered at the ends, which close at the left side, while the plain girdle is in two sections that are seamed at the right side and closed at the left side. The neck is finished with a standing collar closed at the back to the top of which at the back and sides is joined a gathered doubled frill in two sections. The frill stands

out prettily and the collar is covered by a stock with frilled ends secured at the back. The use of the collar is optional.

Chiffon, gaze de chambray or mousseline de soie unite charmingly with velvet brocade or satin in an accessory like this.

We have pattern No. 1262 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the stock collar, frills and vest need seven-eighths of a yard of embroidered chiffon forty-five inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths of other material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide. The boleros and crush belt require one yard of velvet twenty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard of other material twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six, forty-four or more inches wide. The boleros and plain belt call for three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard of other material twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six, forty-four or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLARS, AND WITH A FITTED BODY-LINING THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

(FOR WOOL, SILK OR COTTON FABRICS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 178.)

No. 8899.—This shirt-waist is pictured made of lawn and finished with machine-stitching. When silk or wool goods are chosen for the shirt-waist, it will usually be made over a

short lining, for which the pattern provides; the lining is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam. The

closing is made with studs or buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front, and the fulness of the fronts is drawn in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in closely-lapped plaits at the waist-line. A yoke double-pointed at its lower edge and shaped with a seam at the center forms the upper part of the back and the lower portion has fulness laid in backward-turning plaits that retain their folds the entire length of the

back. Under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides. The neck is completed with a narrow neck-band to which either of the removable turn-down collars may be attached. The high turn-down collar is mounted on a high band and the ends of this collar separate and flare slightly. The narrow turn-down collar rolls and flares stylishly over a high band, the ends of the turn-down portion being far apart at the front. A stock is usually worn with this style of collar. The full shirt sleeves are made with openings that are finished with overlaps and underlaps closed with buttons and button-holes; they may be completed with either straight or turn-back cuffs that close with link buttons. A belt with pointed ends closed in front encircles the waist.

There is every indication that the shirt-waist has a new lease of favor, for it is in demand just now for Southern climates made up in sheer materials like lawn, organdy, etc., and the more substantial washable fabrics, such as cheviot, madras and percale. Cashmere, or flannel in dark colors or bright reds, glacé taffeta or other silk and corduroy are heavier textures now used in Northern latitudes, and machine-stitching is the approved finish.

We have pattern No. 8899 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist requires four yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths

twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide.



8907

Front View.



8907

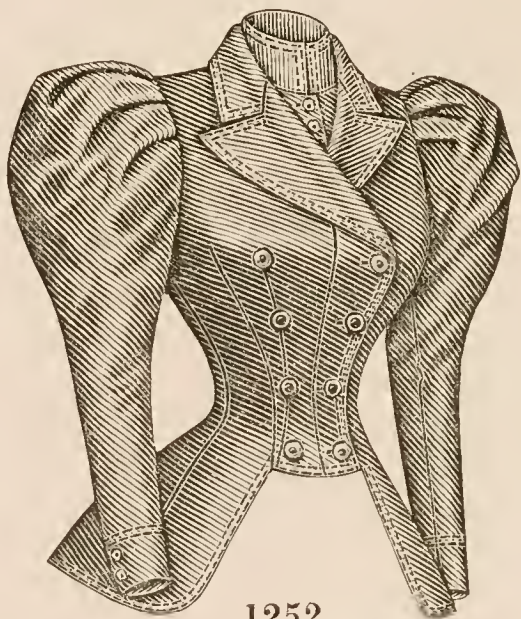
Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE. (KNOWN AS THE LOUIS XV. COAT.)

(For Description see Page 173.)

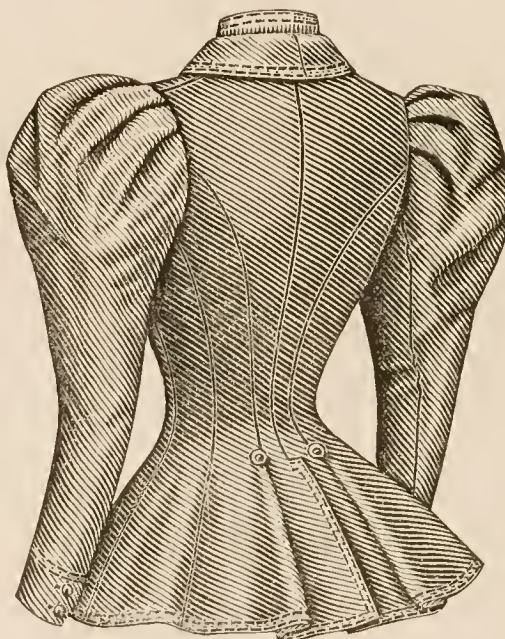


1252



1252

Front View.



1252

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED EQUESTRIAN OR CYCLING BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE.

(For Description see Page 174.)

The collars require half a yard each of fine and coarse linen thirty-six inches wide, the latter being used for interlinings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

the vest close-fitting and trim, the closing being made with hooks and eyes at the center of the back. The fulness in the front is

LADIES' BOLERO
WAIST DECO-
RATION. (TO BE
ATTACHED UNDER
THE ARM AND TO
MEET AT THE THROAT
OR ROUND AWAY
TO THE SHOULDERS.)

(For Illustrations
see Page 178.)

No. 1244. — The bolero effect seen in this decoration represents one of the most favored ideas in fashion designing. The decoration is represented made of alternate rows of lace insertion and ribbon joined so as to cross the figure diagonally, and a frill of lace at all the edges gives a dainty finish. The decoration is in bolero shape at the

front, being fastened under the arms to the waist, and is extended quite narrowly to the center of the back, where the ends are seamed. The front edges may meet at the throat or be rounded toward the shoulders, both effects being illustrated.

Such accessories are available for velvet or satin overlaid with jet or lace, and many rich effects may be produced by combining ribbon and lace or jet bands as in this instance.

We have pattern No. 1244 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the decoration requires three yards and an eighth of insertion and ribbon, each an inch and a fourth wide. Of one material, it needs three-fourths of a yard twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard forty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' VEST. (TO
BE MADE WITH A
DEEP PLAITED GIR-
DLE OR A NAR-
ROW CRUSH GIRDLE.)
DESIRABLE FOR
WEAR WITH
SHORT JACKETS.

(For Illustrations see
Page 179.)

No. 8882. — The bolero and Eton jacket effects with their open fronts bring a constant demand for new styles of vest, and the dressy mode here shown will be a prime favorite. The front of the neck is made of figured silk and the girdle of

black satin. The full fancy front is arranged on a lining front fitted by single bust darts, which, with under-arm gores, render

laid at the top in a box-plait at the center and the effect of a double box-plait is produced by a backward-turning plait formed in the upper part of each shoulder edge. The fulness at the lower edge of the front is drawn well to the center by shirrings. the front drooping slightly, and the fulness at the sides is collected in three upturned plaits in the upper part of each under-arm edge. The waist may be encircled by a deep, plaited girdle or a narrow crush girdle, as preferred, both styles being provided for in the pattern. The plaited girdle is laid in three upturned plaits and is closed at the left side. The crush girdle is softly wrinkled by gathers at the ends and is tacked to stays, the tackings giving the effect of plaits at the front; it is closed at the left side and is deepened to form a point at the upper edge at the center of the back. The neck is completed with a standing collar that is surrounded by a wide black ribbon stock bowed stylishly at the back; rising above the collar at each side are three narrow graduated frills of the silk edged with narrow black ribbon that stand erect and ripple prettily.

Vests of this style generally contrast in color and material with the open jacket which they accompany and are made of figured, changeable, checked, striped or plaided silk and of such sheer materials as *mousseline de soie*, chiffon, lace net, silk mull and fine batiste. A ribbon stock and narrow ruffle of silk rising above the collar are *de rigueur*. The vest is sometimes of glacé silk reproducing the colors in the jacket and skirt worn with it, jacket and skirt costumes being very *chic* with vests like this.

We have pattern No. 8882 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the vest requires a yard and five-eighths of figured silk with a yard and an eighth of satin, each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8890

Front View.

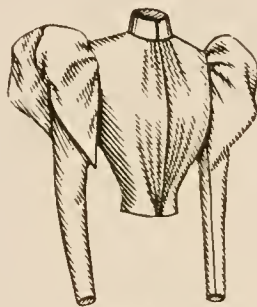


8890

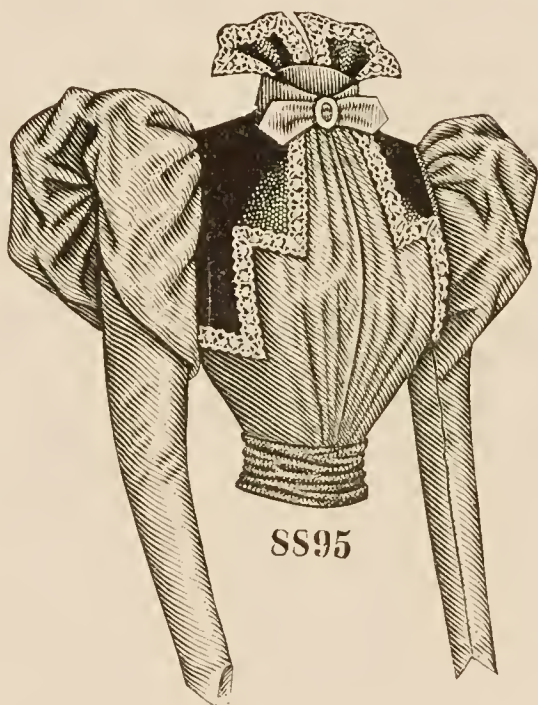
Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE. (KNOWN AS THE LOUIS XVI. COAT.)

(For Description see Page 174.)

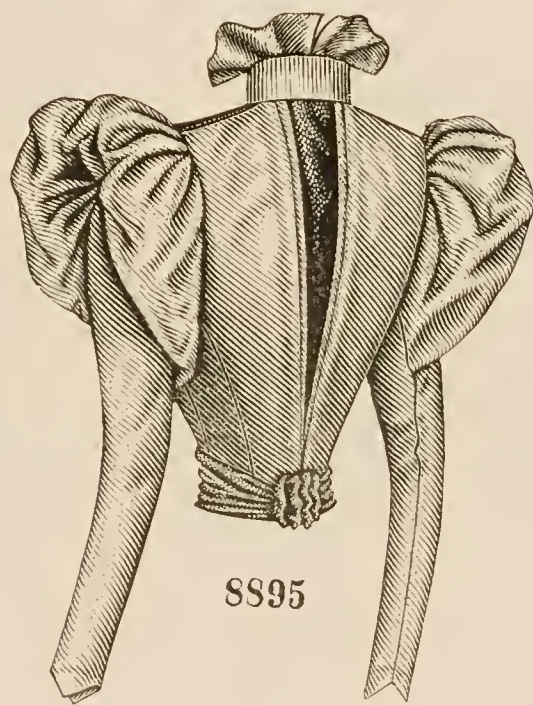


8895



8895

Front View.



8895

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRISTS.)

(For Description see Page 175.)

PATTERN FOR A GAUNTLET MITTEN.

(For Illustrations see Page 179.)

No. 1260.—This gauntlet mitten, which is represented made of Astrakhan cloth with chamois for the inside of the thumb and hand, is shaped so as to fit comfortably over the coat sleeve. The back of the mitten is in one piece that is joined in seams along the inside and outside of the hand to the inside sections of the mitten, which are joined in a cross-seam at the wrist. The thumb is shaped by a seam along the inside and outside and the other parts are shaped to accommodate it.

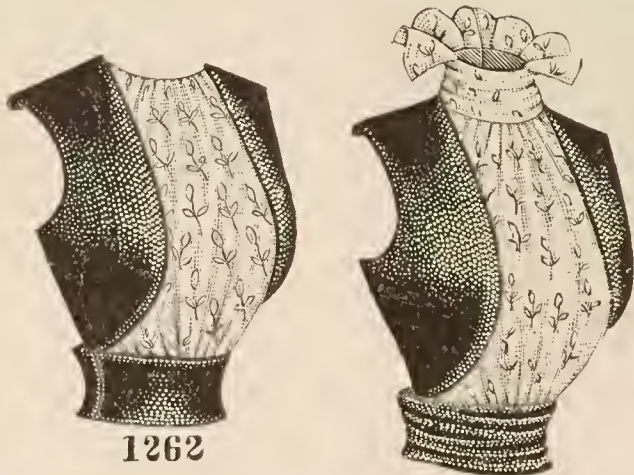
Cloth or fur may be chosen for making these mittens, and chamois for the inside of the hand and thumb gives excellent satisfaction. A lining of silk, etc., will increase the warmth.

We have pattern No. 1260 in five sizes from five to nine inches, hand measure. To make a mitten, except the inside of hand and inside of thumb, seven inches long, will require three-eighths

ends meet at the throat; it stands high at the back, where it is rolled but slightly, and is reversed more deeply toward the ends, which may have rounding or square upper corners.

Velvet or any woollen dress fabric in vogue can be used for these collars, and they may be outlined with gimp or bead trimming.

We have pattern No. 1256 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the bolero collar requires three-fourths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six or more inches wide. The Medici collar needs three-eighths of a yard twenty-two, thirty-six or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1262

1262

Front View.

Front View.

LADIES' BOLERO WAIST-DECORATION. (TO BE ATTACHED ON THE SHOULDER AND UNDER THE ARM AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A COLLAR AND WITH A PLAIN OR CRUSH BELT TO PASS ABOUT THE WAIST.)

(For Description see Page 175.)

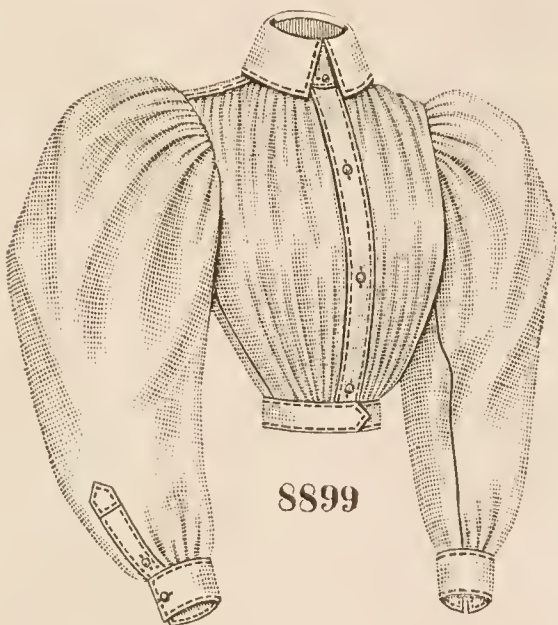
of a yard of rough cloth fifty-four inches wide. The inside of hand and inside of thumb calls for a fourth of a yard of plain cloth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BOLERO COLLAR AND MEDICI COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING CORNERS.

(FOR BASQUES, WAISTS, ETC.)

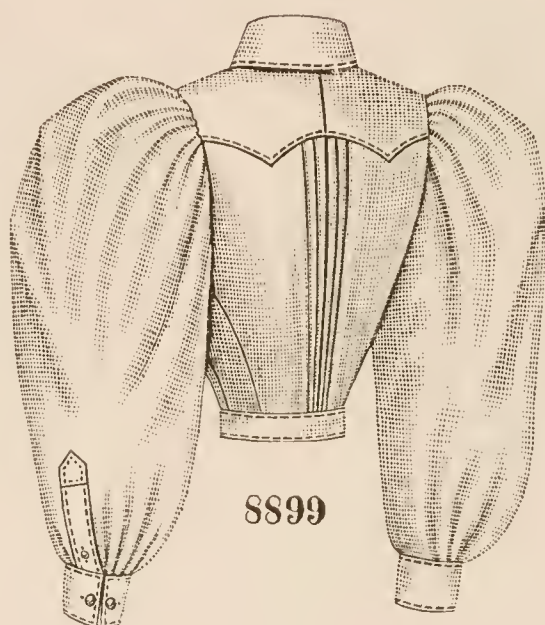
(For Illustrations see Page 179.)

No. 1256.—Cloth is represented in both of these stylish collars, which may be used on basques, waists and dresses. The bolero collar is shaped with a seam at the center of the back, and its



8899

Front View.



8899

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLARS AND WITH A FITTED BODY-LINING THAT MAY BE OMITTED. (FOR WOOL, SILK OR COTTON FABRICS.)

(For Description see Page 176.)

ends, which taper to points, meet at the bust. The collar stands high at the back and the outer edge is rolled in the correct way.

The Medici collar is also shaped with a center seam and its

throat. In one variety a circular section shaped in three points at the outer edge is joined to the top of the standing collar; in another a pointed tab is joined to the top at each side, and in



1244

1244

Back View.

LADIES' BOLERO WAIST-DECORATION. (TO BE ATTACHED UNDER THE ARM AND TO MEET AT THE THROAT OR ROUND AWAY TO THE SHOULDERS.)

(For Description see Page 177.)

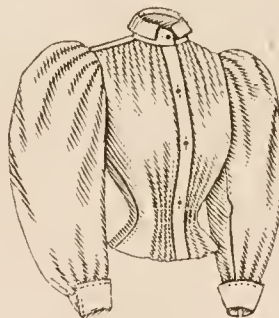
1244

Front Views.

TAM O'SHANTER CAP, WITH CROWN EXTENDING IN A POINT.

(For Illustration see Page 179.)

No. 1255.—This Tam O'Shanter cap shows a pleasing variation in its pointed crown from those ordinarily seen. Plain tan cloth was chosen for the cap, which has a smooth crown and a seamless side, the crown and side being extended to form a deep point at the left side, where the cap is turned up and ornamented with a quill feather fastened beneath a fancy ribbon rosette. The cap is finished with a band and is provided with a lining of silk shaped exactly like the outside.



8899

These caps are worn by small boys, as well as by ladies and girls of all sizes. They are made of velvet, silk and plain or fancy cloth and decorated simply with quills and fur.

We have pattern No. 1255 in five sizes from six to seven, eap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-two inches and a fourth, head measures. For a person wearing a No. 6½ eap, or whose head measures twenty inches and three-fourths, the cap needs seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TUDOR DRESS COLLARS.

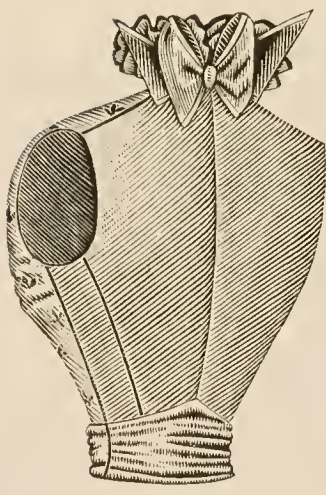
(For Illustrations see Page 179.)

No. 1248.—Three attractive variations of the Tudor collar are included in this pattern. They are all pictured made of a seasonable woollen material and each has for a basis a standing collar closed at the



8882

Front View.



8882

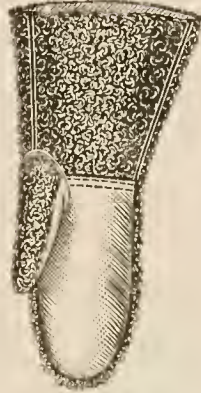
Back View.

LADIES' VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A DEEP PLAITED GIRDLE OR A NARROW CRUSH GIRDLE.) DESIRABLE FOR WEAR WITH SHORT JACKETS.

(For Description see Page 177.)



8882



1260

PATTERN FOR A GAUNTLET MITTEN.

(For Description see Page 178.)



1260

the third two rounding sections, the ends of which flare at the front and back, are added. The sections joined to the top of the standing collar stand out broadly, and a row of jet gimp furnishes an effective edge trimming.

Frequently the flaring sections of collars will be of velvet, while the standing portion matches the gown. The edges are usually outlined with lace, spangled or jetted gimp or like trimming. A piping at the edge would be effective and a ribbon stock would be an improving addition.

We have pattern No. 1248 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the collar with two points or the round collar needs three-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or a fourth of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. The collar with three points will require half a yard twenty-two inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE AND TAB COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1259.—These two fashionable collars are pictured made of woollen dress goods. The Marie Antoinette collar has a center seam; it stands high and its upper edge is reversed slightly. It is joined to the top of a standing collar closed at the throat, the ends of the flaring section being widely separated. The standing collar is encircled by a ribbon stock fancifully bowed at the back and gimp outlines the high collar.

The other collar has four square tabs joined to the top of a standing collar at the sides and back. The standing collar is closed at the throat, and the tabs, which flare prettily, are decorated along their free edges with gimp. A ribbon stock ornamented with a bow at each side encircles the standing collar.

A stock is necessary to give a dressy touch to these collars, which may be of velvet or the dress goods.

We have pattern No. 1259 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of collar needs three-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, or a fourth of a yard thirty-six or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

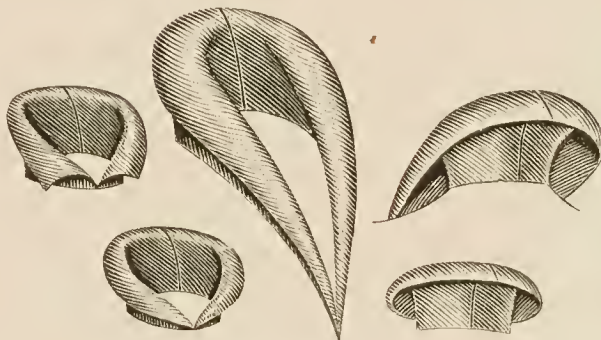
LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (KNOWN AS THE MARGUERITE OR GRETCHEN SLEEVE.)

(For Illustration see Page 180.)

No. 1249.—This sleeve, which has been aptly named the Marguerite or Gretchen sleeve, is represented made of dress goods and silk. The sleeve is in close-fitting coat shape and on it at the top and at the elbow are disposed puffs of silk that are gathered at the upper and lower edges. The lower puff is

much smaller than the upper one and both stand out well. Combinations arranged as in this instance are most frequently seen in this style of sleeve, although silk or cloth brightened by jet or lace bands could be employed singly.

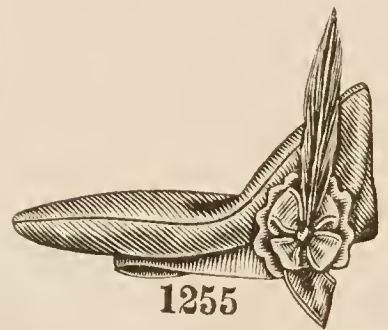
We have pattern No. 1249 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires three-fourths of a yard of dress goods forty inches wide, with three yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, they require four yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1256

LADIES' BOLERO COLLAR AND MEDICI COLLAR THAT MAY HAVE SQUARE OR ROUNDING CORNERS. (FOR BASQUES, WAISTS, ETC.)

(For Description see Page 178.)



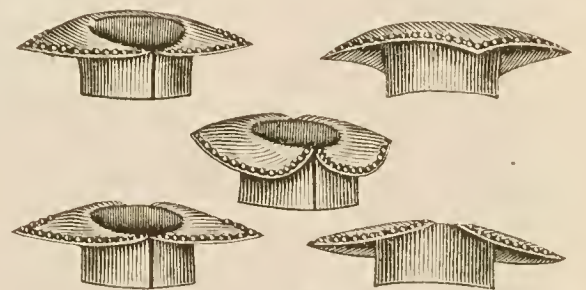
1255

TAM O'SHANTER CAP, WITH CROWN EXTENDING IN A POINT.

(For Description see Page 178.)

el's-hair and dark-green velvet and is shaped by an inside and outside seam. The sleeve fits the arm closely and its upper edge is slightly gathered. Over the top of the sleeve is arranged a short puff that is gathered at the upper and lower edges and stands out broadly. Three straps of velvet extend over the puff from the arm's-eye to the lower edge, below which the sleeve is encircled by a velvet band of an attractive width. The puff stands out with pretty effect between the straps, and if a short puff sleeve be desired, the coat-shaped sleeve is cut off below the puff.

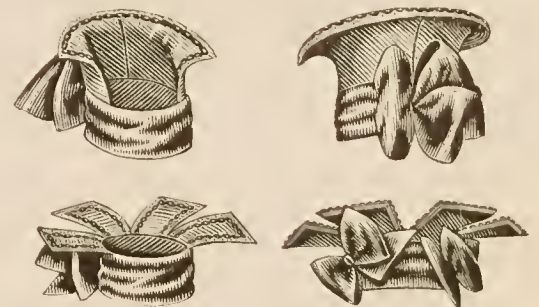
Silk and velvet or silk alone may be used for the sleeve, with



1248

LADIES' TUDOR DRESS COLLARS.

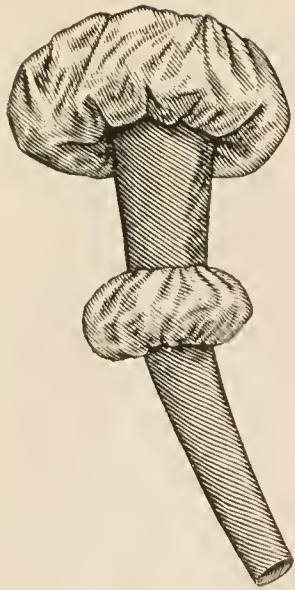
(For Description see Page 178.)



1259

LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE AND TAB COLLARS.

(For Description see this Page.)



1249

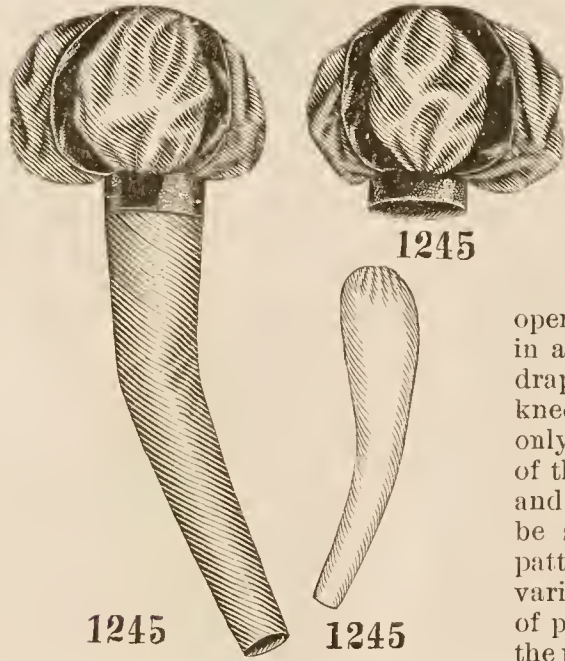
LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (KNOWN AS THE MARGUERITE OR GRETCHEN SLEEVE.)

(For Description see Page 179.)

pair of short puff sleeves, except the straps and band, needs seven-eighths of a yard of dress goods forty inches wide, or a yard and a half of other material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six or fifty inches wide. The straps and band for a pair of sleeves require three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide

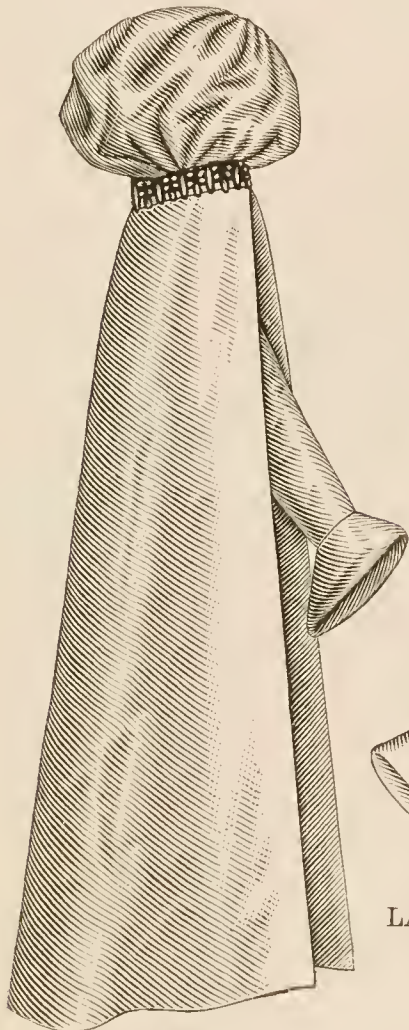
bands of flat trimming crossing the puff instead of velvet bands.

We have pattern No. 1245 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves, except the straps and band, for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, calls for a yard and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths of other material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide. A



LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH OR IN A SHORT PUFF.) KNOWN AS THE AMY ROBSART SLEEVE.

(For Description see Page 179.)



1250

LADIES' GRECIAN SLEEVE, HAVING THE WING PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH AND ROUND CORNERS. (TO BE MADE WITH THE CLOSE SLEEVE, EXTENDING TO THE WRIST OR CUT OFF BELOW THE PUFF.) SUITABLE FOR TEA-GOWNS, MATINÉES AND FANCY DRESS.

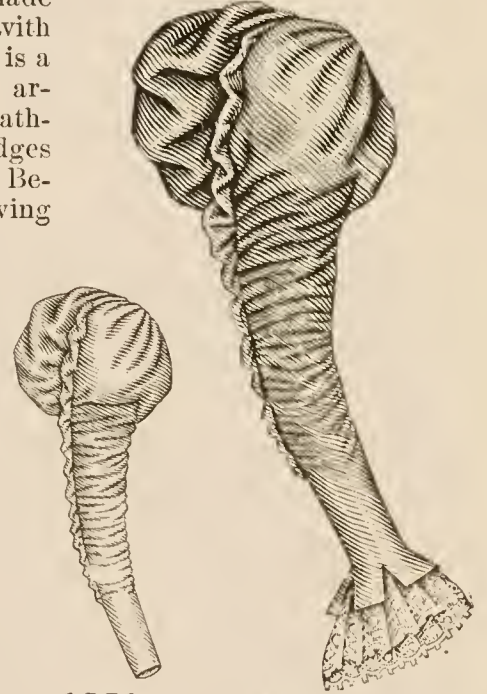
(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' GRECIAN SLEEVE, HAVING THE WING PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH AND ROUND CORNERS. (TO BE MADE WITH THE CLOSE SLEEVE EXTENDING TO THE WRIST OR CUT OFF BELOW THE PUFF.) SUITABLE FOR TEA-GOWNS, MATINÉES AND FANCY DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1250.—This sleeve will be graceful for tea-gowns, matinéés and fancy dresses, and the variations possible in the mode make it available for many other garments. It is pictured made of cashmere and decorated with passementerie. The sleeve is a coat shape and at the top is arranged a short puff that is gathered at the upper and lower edges and stands out effectively. Below the puff hangs a flowing wing drapery that has pretty fullness at the back of the arm laid in four side-plaits at the top. The upper corners of the wing drapery meet at the inside of the arm and the side edges are left

open to disclose the arm in a pretty manner. The drapery falls below the knee, but may extend only to the lower edge of the sleeve, if preferred, and the lower corners may be square or round, the pattern providing for the various styles. A band of passementerie encircles the puff at the lower edge. The wrist of the sleeve is completed with a smooth circular bell cuff that flares prettily over the hand. The cuff may be omitted and the coat sleeve may be cut off below the puff, the

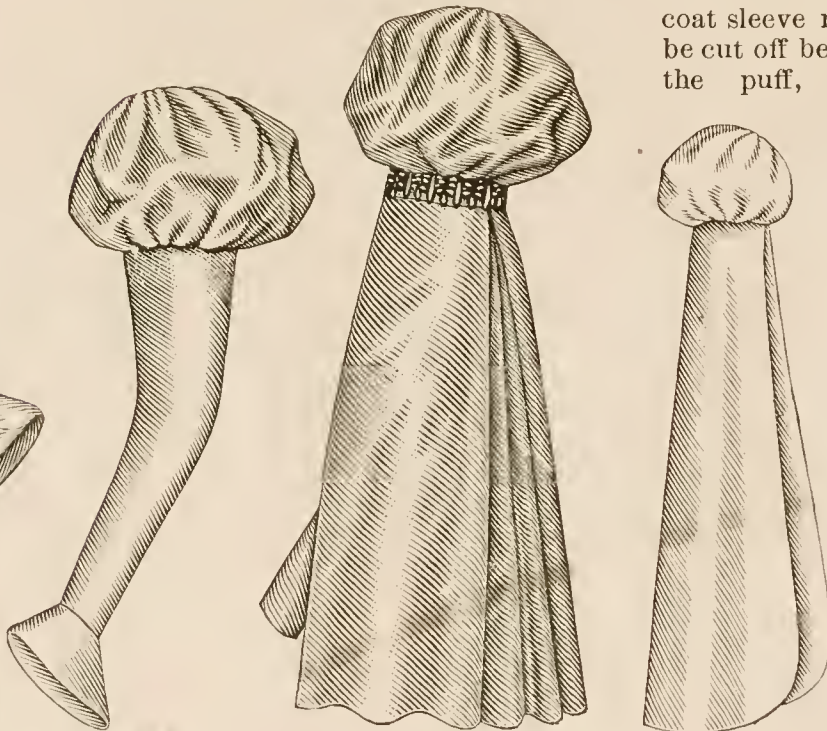


1251

1251

LADIES' ONE-SEAM FANCY DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN TABS AT THE WRIST.)

(For Description see Page 181.)



1246

1246

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE, PLAITED TO FORM A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)

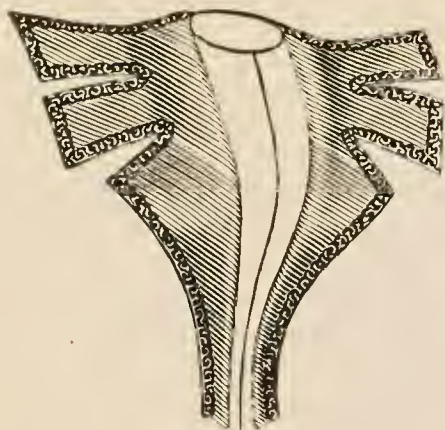
(For Description see Page 181.)

effect of both being shown in the engravings. The drapery is silk-lined.

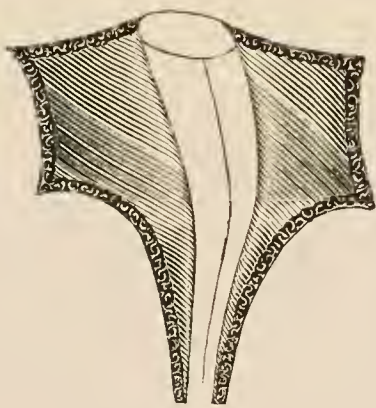
Silk, crépon, vailing and sheer, light-weight goods will look well in the sleeve, and the drapery may be lined with silk in a contrasting color if desired. Gimp, braid or ribbon may be used for decorating the sleeve.

We have pattern No. 1250 in four sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures twelve inches, as described, a pair

(cut bias), or three-eighths of a yard of other material thirty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1254



1254

LADIES' HATCHET AND TAB REVERS. (FOR WAIST DECORATION.)
(For Description see Page 182.)

of long sleeves with wing in full length requires five yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four or fifty inches wide. A pair of short sleeves with wing in full length, calls for four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four or fifty inches wide. A pair of long sleeves with wing in shorter length needs four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four or fifty inches wide. A pair of short sleeves with wing in shorter length calls for three yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



8878

Side-Front View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, WITH WIDE FRONT-GORE.
(TO BE PLAIED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)
(For Description see Page 182.)

and folds that are exceedingly graceful. The sleeve may be finished plainly or it may be slashed at the wrist to form a series of square tabs from underneath which a frill of lace edging droops prettily over the hand.

Silks, sheer materials of all kinds and light-weight wool goods will make up effectively in this style.

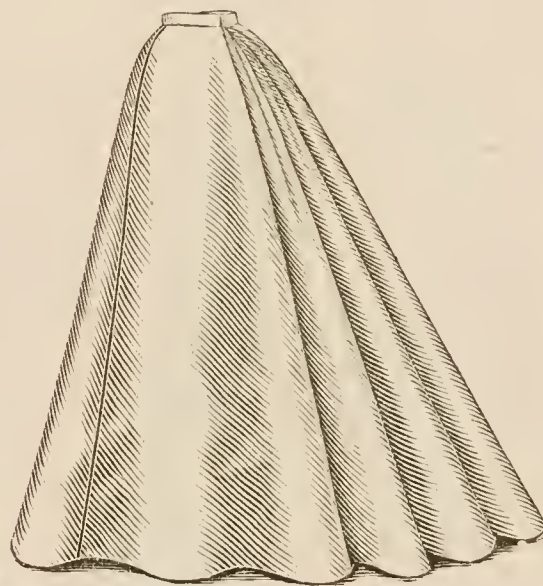
We have pattern No. 1251 is seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves needs three yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE, PLAIED TO FORM A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 180.)

No. 1246.—The sleeves in coats and jackets have diminished in size, yet are sufficiently large to be graceful and to slip easily over the dress sleeves. Cloth is pictured in this sleeve, which is shaped to give a short puff effect at the top. An inside and outside seam shape the sleeve and the fulness is collected in gathers at the upper edge and in a downward-turning plait in each side edge of the upper portion just below the top. Below the puff the adjustment of the sleeve is comfortably close and the wrist is plainly completed.

We have pattern No. 1246 in seven sizes for ladies from ten



8878



8878

Side-Back View.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM FANCY DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN TABS AT THE WRIST.)
(For Illustrations see Page 180.)

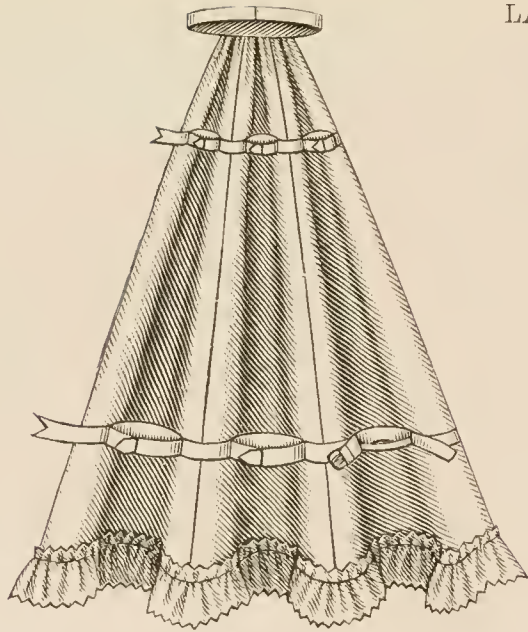
No. 1251.—This sleeve is pictured made of French serge and is among the new dressy styles appropriate for young and old. It is arranged over a coat-shaped lining and shaped by an inside seam only. The sleeve is gathered along one side edge from the top to below the elbow and along the other side edge for some distance above and below the elbow and the fulness at the upper edge is collected in gathers, the sleeve standing out with short puff effect at the top. A tuck shirring that gives a frill effect extends from the shoulder to a little below the elbow and, with the gathers at the side edges, produces cross wrinkles

to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described,

will need two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' HATCHET AND TAB REVERS. (FOR WAIST DECORATION.)
(For Illustrations see Page 181.)

No. 1254.—These revers can be appropriately added to any bodice that is planned on simple lines. They are pictured made of cloth and trimmed with a row of fancy braid. The revers extend from the shoulder to the lower edge of the waist and between their



1257

View, Showing Arrangement of Hoops.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, WITH WIDE FRONT-GORE.
(TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)
(For Illustrations see Page 181.)

No. 8878.—By referring to figure No. 117 W and figure D14 in this issue, this skirt may be seen differently made up.

The skirt is a graceful example of the three-piece variety and is here represented made of novelty dress goods in a dark-brown shade. The skirt consists of a wide front-gore



1257

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT EXTENDER, WITH PLIABLE HOOPS THAT EXTEND THE DRESS SKIRT AT THE BACK.
(For Description see Page 183.)



8877

Side-Front View

LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE OCTAGON SKIRT.)
(For Description see Page 183.)

front edges the waist is disclosed with vest effect. The outline of one style of revers suggests a hatchet, being oblong above the bust and extending narrowly below to the ends. The edges are gracefully curved.

The other revers are broad above the bust, where they are shaped to form two tabs that stand out over the sleeves, and below the tabs the revers form a point on the bust and taper to the ends.

These revers may be of velvet or fancy silk or may match the remainder of the waist. Spangled, or jetted bands will usually decorate them.

We have pattern No. 1254 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the hatchet revers require three-fourths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard twenty-seven or more inches wide. The tab revers will call for one yard

twenty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



8877

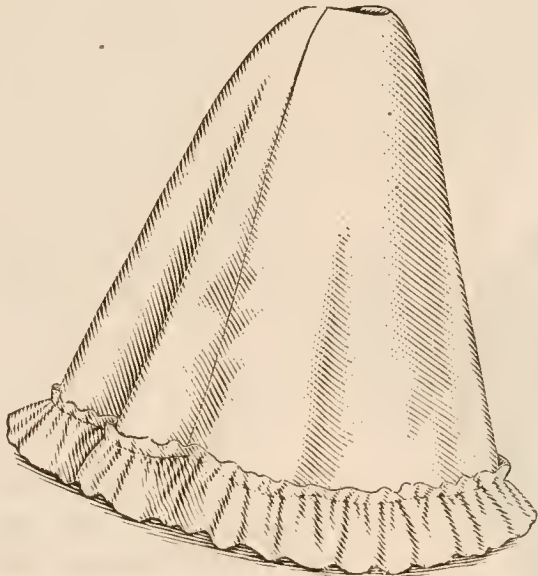
Side-Back View.

fitted smoothly at the top by a dart at each side of the center and two wide circular portions having bias back edges meeting in a seam at the center of the back. The fulness at the back is collected in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket, which is made above the center seam, the plaits expanding gracefully toward the bottom, where the skirt measures a little over four yards and three-eighths round in the medium sizes. Shallow ripples appear at the sides below the hips and roll well toward the back, and a moderate flare is apparent at the foot. The fulness at the back may be collected in gathers, if plaits be not desired, and a belt completes the top of the skirt,

which may be worn with a small bustle or with anything that will extend the skirt at the back or without such an appliance.

Silk, cloth, serge and goods of similar weave may be made up in this style, and if decoration is desired, flat bands of velvet, jet, ribbon, etc., may be applied.

We have pattern No. 8878 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt will need six yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1258

Front View, without Center-Front Seam.

LADIES' SKIRT EXTENDER, WITH PLIABLE HOOPS THAT EXTEND THE DRESS SKIRT AT THE BACK. (For Illustrations see Page 182.)

No. 1257.— This device for extending dress skirts at the back



1258

Side-Front View, with Center-Front Seam.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED PETTICOAT-SKIRT, WHICH MAY BE WORN WITHOUT OR MADE UP WITH PLIABLE HOOPS TO EXTEND THE DRESS-SKIRT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 184.)

is very practical. The extender is pictured made of silk and consists of three gores shaped like the back-gores of a skirt; it is gathered slightly at the top and joined to a belt that is closed at the front. The extender is formed in three spreading flutes by three hoops that may be made of steel, reeds, etc. The hoops are covered and sewed to the extender a short distance from the top and bottom, the upper hoops being much smaller than the lower ones. Excellent steel hoops for the purpose are known and advertised as the La Pliante Skirt and Dress Extenders; these extenders consist of a set of three large and three smaller hoops, and come ready for application, as shown in one of the illustrations. A tasteful decoration is a silk ruffle finished with a self-heading and

pinked at both edges, and a dust ruffle is arranged underneath. The extender is to be fastened in the back of any dress skirt or petticoat by means of button-holes or loops at the side edges and at the seams of the extender and buttons on the skirt or petticoat.

Muslin, silk, mohair, sateen or alpaca can be used for the extender, which will insure a correct effect in the dress skirt.

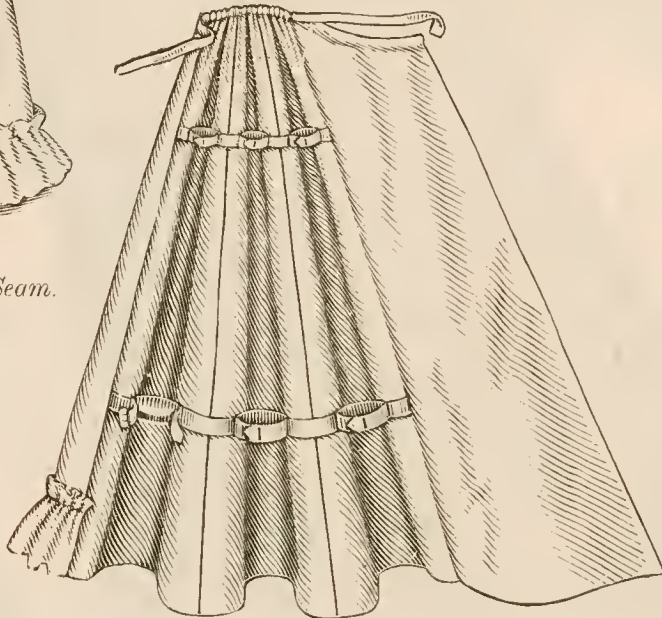
Pattern No. 1257 is in one size only, and needs three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide for ruffles. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE OCTAGON SKIRT.) (For Illustrations see Page 182.)

No. 8877.— This graceful skirt is again shown at figure D 8. The skirt, which is eight-gored, is here pictured made of camel's-hair.

The front-gore is dartless; the gore at each side is fitted by a dart on the hip, and the five back-gores are each laid in a box-pleat at the top and slightly gathered, falling in folds. The skirt at the bottom is a little over four yards and seven-eighths round in the medium sizes. The fulness is held well toward the back by tackings to an elastic strap. A belt completes the top of the skirt, and the placket is finished at the second seam from the center of the front at the left side. This skirt may be worn with or without a small bustle or with anything that will extend the skirt at the back.

The mode is suitable for silk, woollen or cot-



1258

View Showing Arrangement of Hoops.



1258

Side-Back View.

ton dress goods, and if decoration is desired, flat bands may be applied, or ruffles of the material may be used to trim.

We have pattern No. 8877 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires nine yards and a half of material twenty-two

inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

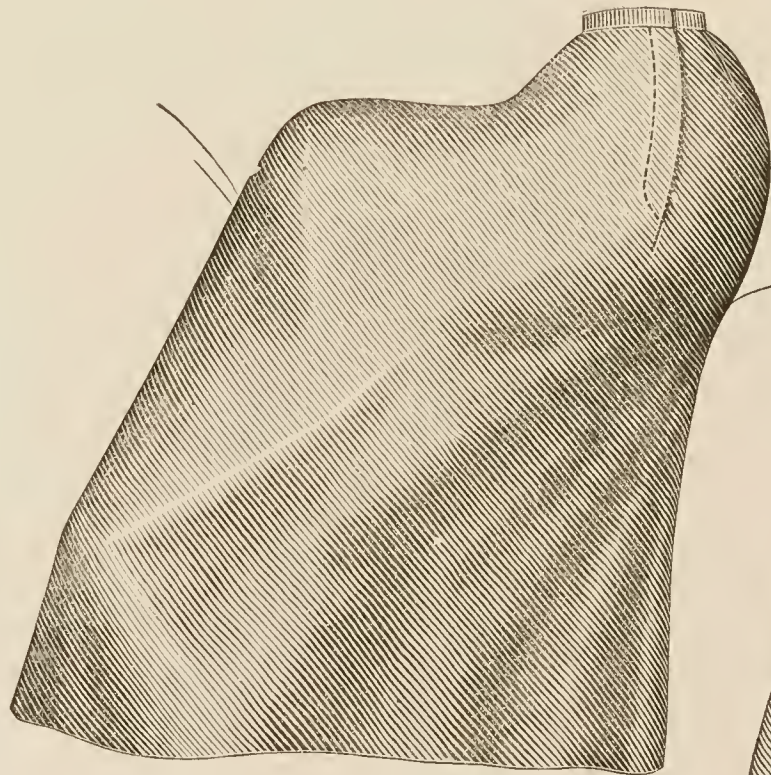
LADIES' SEVEN-GORED PETTICOAT-SKIRT, WHICH MAY BE WORN WITHOUT OR MADE UP WITH PLIABLE HOOPS TO EXTEND THE DRESS SKIRT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 183.)

No. 1258.—This petticoat-skirt serves the double purpose of petticoat and dress extender. It is pictured made of glacé taffeta and consists of two front-gores, a gore at each side and three back-gores. The front and sides are perfectly close-fitting at the top, but graceful ripples resulting from the shaping fall out below the hips. The top of the petticoat-skirt is finished with a narrow bias underfacing, that forms a casing back of the side-back seams for tapes, the front ends of which are tacked to position and the back ends drawn out through openings at each side. The back-gores may be allowed to fall in free folds or they may be formed in three large flutes. The latter effect is brought about by three hoops of steel, reed or any other pliable material covered and sewed underneath to the petticoat-skirt near the top and bottom. Excellent steel hoops for the purpose are those known and advertised as the La Pliante Skirt and Dress Extenders. This appliance is a set of three large and three small hoops that are sold ready for use; the steels are cleverly arranged so that they can be removed when it is desired to launder or pack away the skirt. The method of adjusting the extenders is shown in one of the small views. The introduction of two front-gores saves piecing when the material is narrow, but if the width of the material permits, the petticoat-skirt may be made up without a center-front seam. A self-headed ruffle of the silk trimming the lower part of the petticoat-skirt holds the dress skirt out well at the bottom. The width of the petticoat-skirt at the lower edge, in the medium sizes, is a little over four yards and a half.

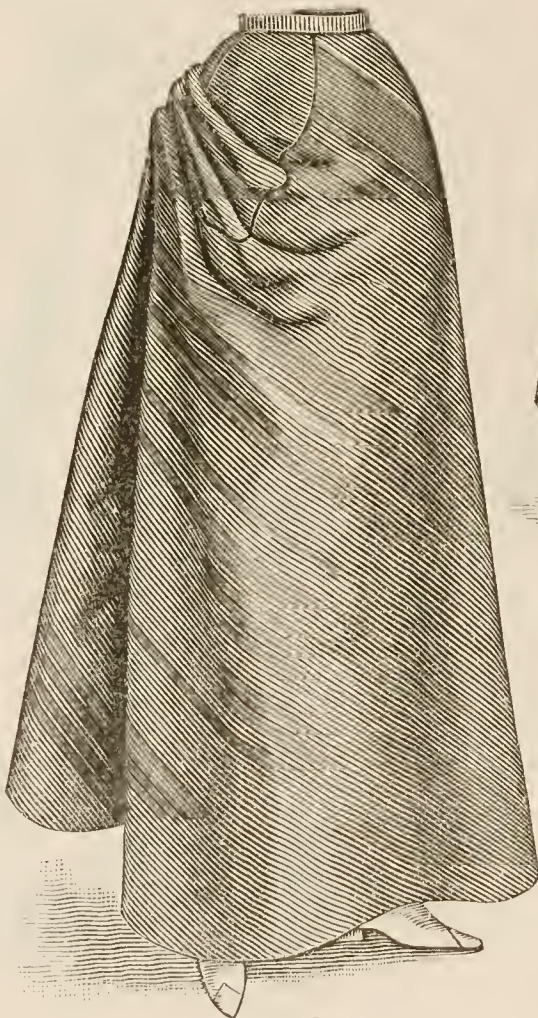
The preferred material for this petticoat is silk of the glacé or figured variety, although muslin makes up quite as daintily if pretty trimmings of lace or embroidery be added. For ordinary wear black mohair, moreen, alpaca and sateen are highly satisfactory, the three former materials particularly having a spring that is favorable to the present flaring style in skirts. The ruffle may be trimmed with several rows of soutache braid or when silk is used rows of narrow ribbon are often used for decorating the ruffle, the effect being exceedingly dainty.

We have pattern No. 1258 in four sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the petticoat-skirt requires eleven yards and seven-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1253

Left Side View, when Mounted.



1253

Right Side-Front View, Draped for Walking.



1253

Right Side-Back View, Draped for Walking.

LADIES' AUSTRIAN EQUESTRIAN SKIRT. (TO BE WORN WITH TROUSERS, BREECHES, TIGHTS OR KNICKERBOCKERS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' AUSTRIAN EQUESTRIAN SKIRT.

(TO BE WORN WITH TROUSERS, BREECHES, TIGHTS OR KNICKERBOCKERS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1253.—This riding skirt is new in shape and effect and will be graceful and comfortable both in and out of the saddle.

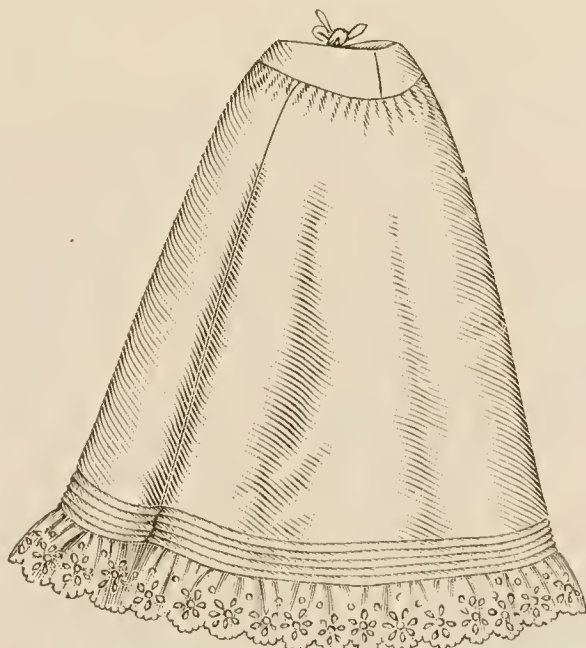
It may be worn over tights, trousers, breeches or knickerbockers, and a Norfolk or postilion basque may accompany the skirt, which is pictured made of dark-blue cloth. The skirt is of fashionable length and is finished at the bottom with a hem of moderate width. It consists of two large sections and two small gores joined in curved seams and its shaping causes it to fit the figure snugly yet comfortably all round at the top. The larger sections are arranged to follow perfectly the outline of the figure when mounted, and the skirt fits snugly over the right knee, where an underfacing of the material is applied to strengthen it. The skirt is longer at the right side to allow for the extra length which is required for the pomel, and the close adjustment is due

to the shaping, the lower outline of the skirt being uniform when the wearer is in the saddle. When walking the skirt is raised to a convenient length by a loop which is sewed to the right side of the skirt and slipped over a button sewed to the back near the top at the right side. A placket is finished at the left side and to its back edge is sewed a pocket that is composed of two sections; the pocket serves as an underlap and the placket is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt closed at the left side, and a yoke-shaped facing of satin or heavy silk is arranged beneath the top of the skirt to strengthen it. Straps of rubber are arranged underneath the skirt and slipped under the heel of the

left foot and the toe of the right foot to hold the skirt in place. Two buttons are sewed to the top of the skirt at the back for attachment to the basque.

Riding habits are made of cloth in such shades as mulberry, blue, drab, brown, etc., and melton and fine diagonal, as well as cheviot, are among the heavier textures in vogue. Rubber is recommended for heel and toe straps instead of leather or elastic, as it offers less resistance in case of accident.

We have pattern No. 1253 in eight sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-four inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires three yards and a fourth of goods forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8876

Front View.



8876

Back View.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SHORT PETTICOAT, WITH YOKE.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SHORT PETTICOAT, WITH YOKE.

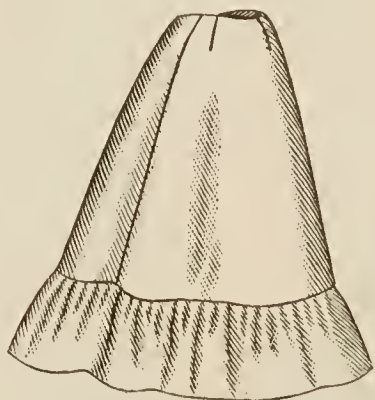
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8876.—This short petticoat is illustrated made of white cambric. It consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth and is gathered across the top, where it is joined to the lower edge of a yoke that has a seam at the center of the front and at each side. The yoke is deepest at the front and the back-yoke is formed at the top in a casing for tapes that are tied at the center, a plaeket opening being finished at the center of the breadth.

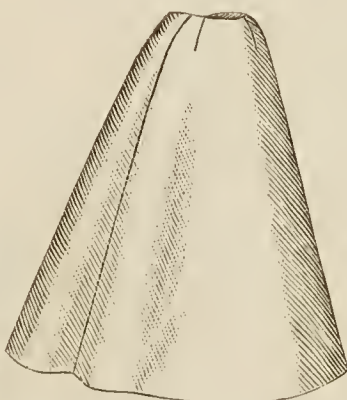
The skirt is lengthened by a frill of embroidered edging and ornamented above with tucks. Allowance should be made for the tucks, which are not provided for in the pattern.

Fine muslin, cambric, nain-

We have pattern No. 8876 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the petticoat requires two yards of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with three yards and five-eighths of edging four inches and a half wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8874



8874

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SHORT PETTICOAT, THE SKIRT PART OF WHICH MAY EXTEND BENEATH THE FLOUNCE OR ONLY TO THE TOP OF THE FLOUNCE. (KNOWN AS THE UMBRELLA UNDER-SKIRT.)

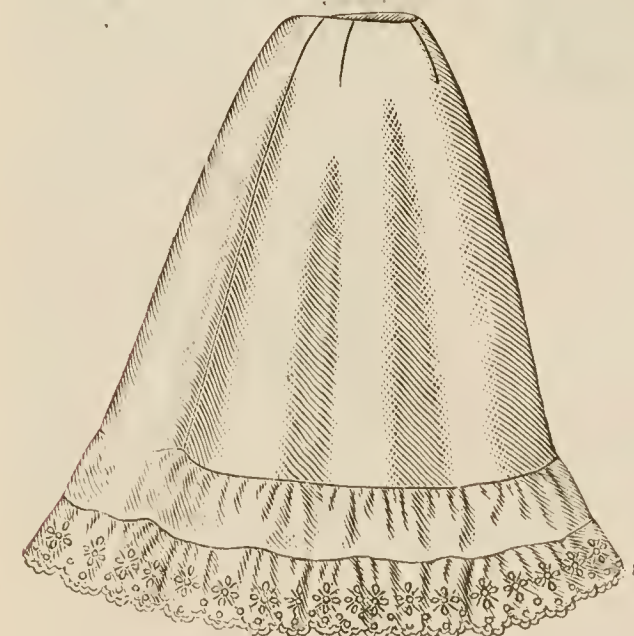
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8874.—This short petticoat is illustrated made of fine cambric and embroidered edging. It consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. It is smoothly fitted at the top of the front and sides by darts, and the top is finished with a narrow bias underfacing, which forms a casing for tapes; the front ends of the tapes are tacked to the darts in the side-gores and the opposite ends are drawn out through openings made at the back-breadth at each side. The pattern provides for a flounce that may be in one or in two sections. The flounce in two sections consists of a gathered ruffle of embroidery sewed to a gathered cambric ruffle. The petticoat may extend to the lower edge of either flounce or may be cut away.

Dainty short petticoats may be made up in this style of fine muslin or nainsook, with lace trimming.

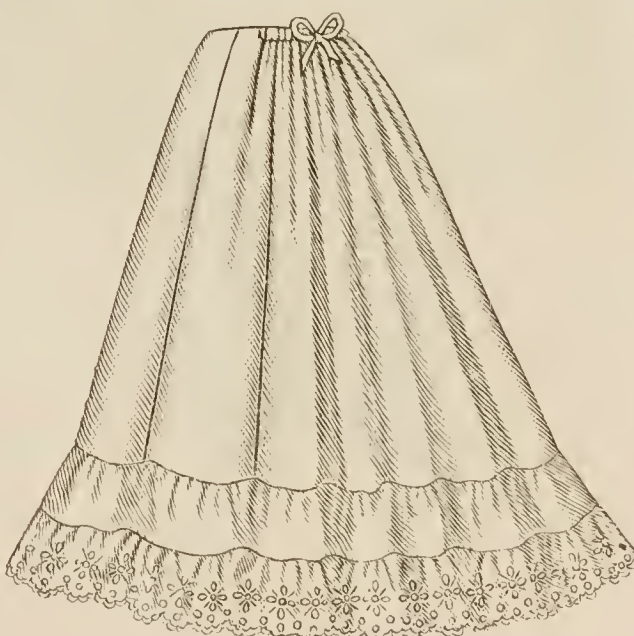
We have pattern No. 8874 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the petticoat with the umbrella flounce needs two yards and seven-eighths of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with three yards and seven-eighths of edging five inches and a half wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and three-fourths twenty inches wide, or four yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide.

The petticoat with plain flounce requires six yards twenty inches wide, or four yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8874

Side-Front View.



8874

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SHORT PETTICOAT, THE SKIRT PART OF WHICH MAY EXTEND BENEATH THE FLOUNCE OR ONLY TO THE TOP OF THE FLOUNCE. (KNOWN AS THE UMBRELLA UNDER-SKIRT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

sook, lawn, etc., may be selected for the skirt and lace, embroidery and tucks or bands of insertion or beading threaded with ribbon may be disposed in many pretty ways to decorate it.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 130 W.—MISSES' AFTERNON COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 130 W.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8889, and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 187 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume embraces jacket fronts among its many stylish features. A combination of light mixed novelty goods, medium silk and dark velvet was here tastefully arranged. The skirt is five-gored and is gathered at the back. It flares at the bottom and shows the flutes at the sides and back now fashionable.

The waist, which is joined to the top of the skirt, has a full back laid in a box-plait at each side of the closing, which is made at the center. Under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides, and jaunty jacket-fronts turned back in fanciful, velvet-faced revers open over a full front formed in three small box-plaits at the top. The full front is shirred at the bottom and droops at the center over a crush girde having frilled ends closed at the back. The collar is in standing style and the coat-shaped sleeves are made fanciful by butterfly puffs, velvet ribbon bowed on the shoulders covering the gathers at the center of the puffs.

The idea expressed in this costume may be varied by combining several shades of one color or uniting several harmonious colors. Heliotrope, green or blue will look well on fair-haired girls, while their darker sisters may wear brown or red. Cream-white, always becoming to young girls, could be introduced in the front with these colors.

MISSES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 187.)

No. 8889.—By referring to figure No. 130 W in this magazine this costume may be seen differently made up.

A very stylish and becoming costume for a young miss is here pictured made of fancy mixed suiting, with gimp and ribbon for the decoration. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the customary seams. A box-plait that extends from the shoulder to the bottom of the waist is arranged in the back at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. At the bottom of the backs, between the box-plaits, slight fulness is collected in shirrings. Under-arm gores

produce a smooth adjustment at the sides and the full front has all its fulness drawn to the center and disposed in three narrow box-plaits at the top, and in shirrings at the bottom. The box-plaits are stitched along their underfolds to the bust and

the front droops gracefully in blouse style between jacket fronts, which are such a popular feature of the up-to-date gown. The jacket fronts have square lower corners and are reversed in hatchet revers that taper to points at the bottom. A high standing collar finishes the neck and the coat sleeves have short puffs at the top that are gathered through the center on the upper side and tacked to position to give a butterfly effect, a ribbon being arranged over the gathering and stylishly bowed at the top of the sleeve. Two rows of gimp trim each sleeve at the wrist and a row also decorates the upper and lower edges of the collar and the free edges of the revers. The girde is laid in upturning folds, and its ends, which are formed in frills, are closed at the back. To the bottom of the waist is joined the skirt, which comprises a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores; the front-gore is smooth, as are also the side-gores at the top, but below the hips they break into ripples. The back-gores are gathered at the top and spread in full folds to the lower edge, where the skirt measures a little over two yards and three-quarters round in the middle sizes. The placket is made above the center seam.

Canvas weaves, zibeline, bouclé snitings, poplin, serge, cheviot, etc., with a garniture of ribbon, lace, passementerie, gimp, or fur bands, may be utilized for a costume of this style.

We have pattern No. 8889 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it requires seven yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six 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.

MISSES' COSTUME, HAVING A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRISTS OR REVERSED TO FORM CUFFS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 187.)

No. 8897.—Another illustration of this stylish costume is



FIGURE No. 130 W.—This illustrates MISSES' AFTERNON COSTUME.—
The pattern is No. 8889, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



8889

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 186.)



8889

Back View.

and seven-eighths round in the middle sizes. The placket is finished at the center of the back-breadth.

Checked zibeline makes charming costumes for young girls and either silk or velvet in combination will produce an excellent effect. Plain cloth and figured silk will also combine pleasingly.

We have pattern No. 8897 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards and an eighth of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

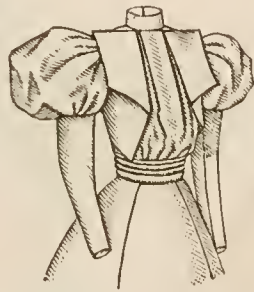
(For Illustrations see Page 188.)

No. 8903.—At figure No. 132 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this costume is again represented.

Snuff-colored wide-wale serge was here employed in making this stylish costume, which comprises a five-gored skirt

given at figure No. 131 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A combination of plaid goods and plain velvet was here tastefully arranged in the costume to effectively display its fanciful fronts and sleeves and plaited girdle. The front of the waist is formed at the neck in a double box-plait at the center, the resulting fulness puffing out stylishly and being collected in gathers at the bottom. Jacket fronts that are reversed in oblong revers and are pointed at the bottom open over the front, which is separated by under-arm gores from plain backs. A lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams supports the waist and over the closing at the back is arranged a box-plait that narrows toward the bottom and overlaps a girdle which is laid in upturning folds and deepens toward the back. The revers are faced with velvet and a standing collar provides the finish for the neck. Short puffs are disposed at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves, which may be finished plainly at the wrists or reversed to form shallow cuffs that are faced with velvet and flare at the inside of the arm. An effective trimming is arranged with braid applied on the collars, revers and cuffs, buttons decorating the box-plait. The skirt, which is joined to the waist, consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. The breadth is gathered to hang in full folds, flutes fall out below the hips and the skirt flares at the lower edge, which measures two yards



8897



8897

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME, HAVING A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRISTS OR REVERSED TO FORM CUFFS.)

(For Description see Page 186.)

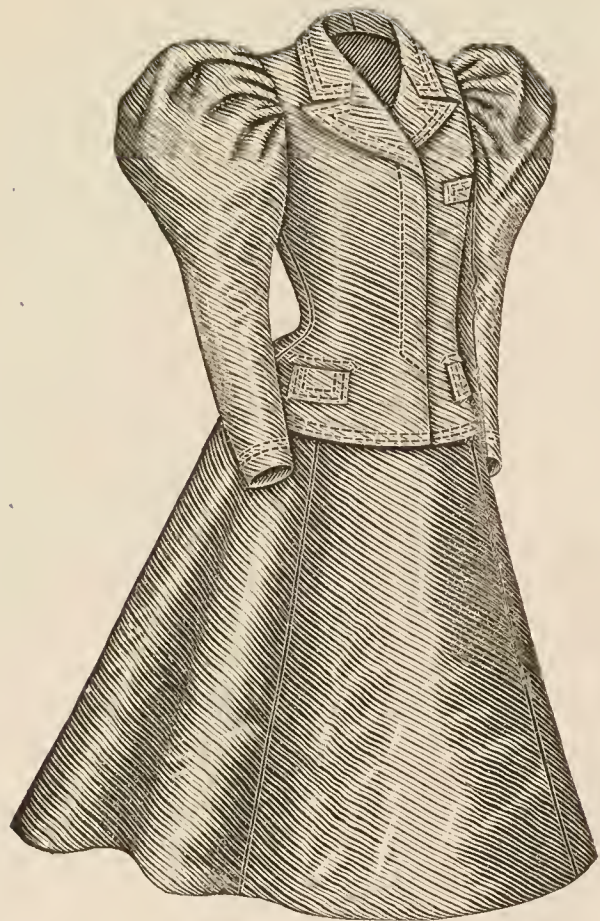


8897

Back View.

and a jacket convenient for wear over the pretty silk shirt-waists now so much in vogue. The jacket is nicely adjusted to the figure at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores

and a jacket convenient for wear over the pretty silk shirt-waists now so much in vogue. The jacket is nicely adjusted to the figure at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores



8903

Front View.



8903

Back View.

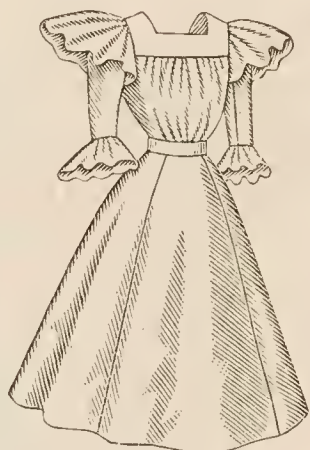
MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET (TO BE WORN OVER WAISTS) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 187.)

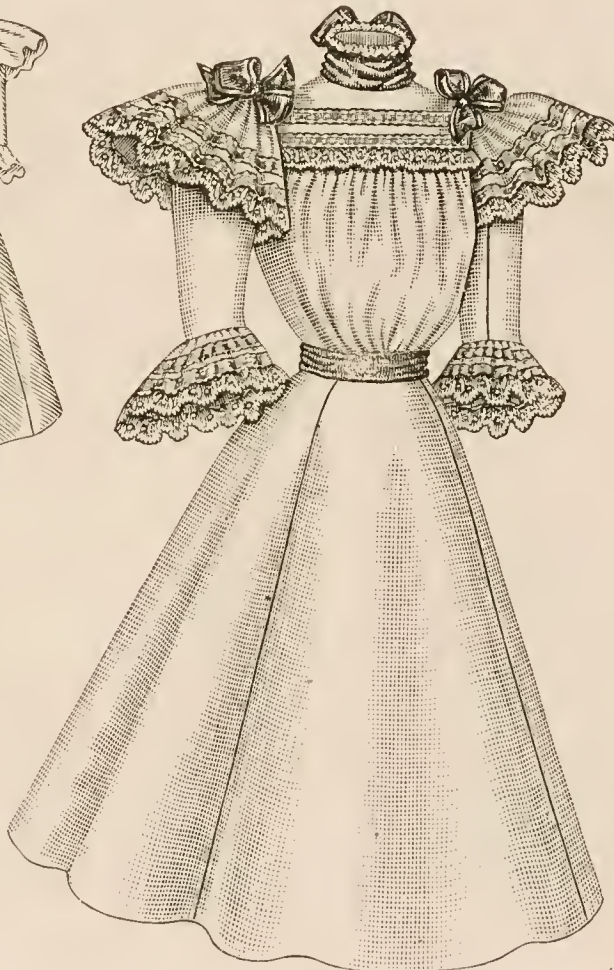
and a curving center seam and coat-laps are arranged below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. Ripples appear at the sides of the jacket below the line of the waist and the fronts, though loose, define the figure well at the sides. The fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels that extend beyond the ends of the rolling coat-collar, which is shaped by a center seam; they lap quite broadly and are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes in a fly, which is defined by a row of stitching. Pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets in the fronts and a breast pocket in the left front is finished with a welt. The two-seam sleeves are gathered to stand out in a puff at the top, but fit the arm quite closely below the elbow. The jacket has a neat tailor-like finish of machine-stitching.

The skirt has a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores. The front-gore is perfectly smooth and the side-gores are smooth-fitting at the top, but fall in ripples below the hips. The back-gores are gathered at the top and hang in flutes which expand toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures a little over three yards and a quarter round in the middle sizes. A belt completes the top of the skirt and the placket is finished above the center seam.

length or elbow sleeves. The sheer fabric in which the dress is here shown is delicate lavender organdy and the decoration con-

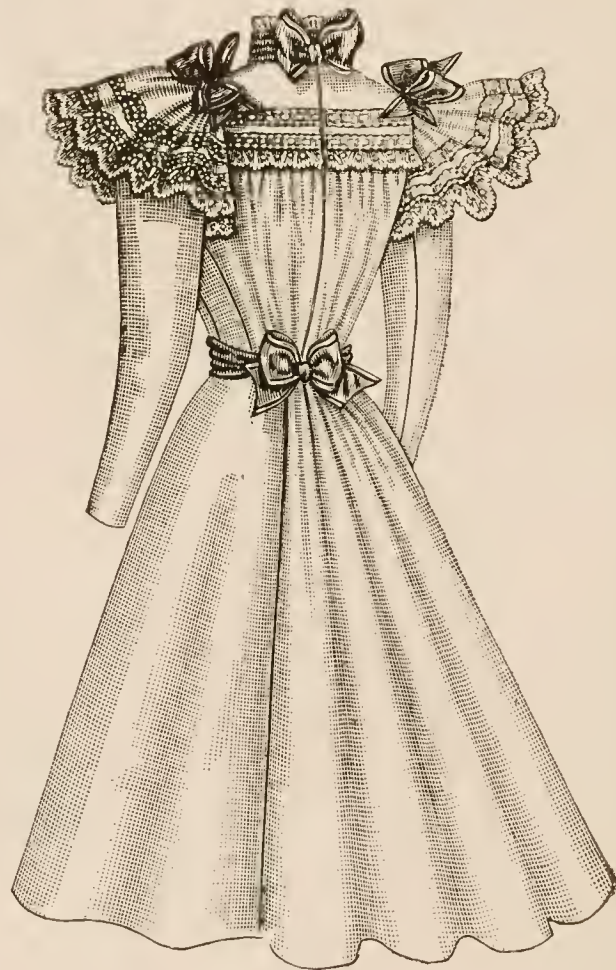


8915



8915

Front View.



8915

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Description see this Page.)

sists of ribbon and lace insertion and edging. The waist is worn under the skirt and is closed invisibly at the back; it is made

Cheviot, broadcloth, novelty goods, bouclé suiting and serge are fashionable materials from which this costume may be made and an ornamentation of braid or a finish of machine-stitching is usually adopted.

We have pattern No. 8903 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires six yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six 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.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8915.—A pretty development of this dress is given at figure No. 133 W in this magazine.

This is one of many pretty new modes for misses that may be used for ordinary or party wear, as the pattern provides for a high or square neck and full-



FIGURE NO. 131 W.—This illustrates MISSES' AFTER-NOON COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8897, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

over a high necked lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The full front and full backs, which are separated by under-arm gores, have their fulness drawn well to the center by gathers at the top and at the waist-line and their upper edges are sewed to the lining under a square yoke. The yokes pass into the shoulder seams, and the lower part is decorated with two rows of insertion above a frill of lace edging. Over the top of the coat-shaped sleeves fall gathered frills of the material decorated with insertion and lace edging, and when the sleeves are made in elbow length they are finished with frills of material ornamented with insertion and lace edging like the other frills. The high neck is completed with a standing collar covered with a wrinkled ribbon stock that is bowed at the back. A frill of edging droops over the standing collar. A bow of ribbon is tacked to each shoulder and a wrinkled ribbon fastened in a bow at the back encircles the waist.

The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and is smooth-fitting at the top of the front and sides; it measures about three yards round at the lower edge in the middle sizes and flares moderately at the bottom. Below the hips the skirt ripples slightly and the placket is finished at the center of the back-breadth, the top of the skirt being completed with a belt.

The selection of material and trimming will depend on the occasions and uses for which the dress is intended. For party wear silk, organdy, mull or chiffon in white or colors will answer admirably and the most becoming color should be chosen. The decoration of lace, ribbon, etc., will increase the dressiness and style. Serge, mohair, cashmere, Henrietta and many of the seasonable novelty goods may be used for ordinary wear and the trimming may be braid, gimp, passementerie or ribbon.

We have pattern No. 8915 in seven sizes for misses from ten

to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it requires seven yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE NO. 131 W.—MISSES' AFTER-NOON COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 131 W.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8897 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 187 of this issue.

Novelty goods in a becoming shade of blue-gray is united in this instance with darker blue velvet and light-blue silk, and buttons and iridescent passementerie supply the decoration. The waist is made trim by a lining closed at the back, and between the jacket fronts is displayed a full front that is formed in a double box-plait at the top and gathered at the bottom, drooping slightly over a plaited girdle. The girdle is deepest at the back, where it is closed, and a taper-

FIGURE NO. 132 W.—This illustrates MISSES' STREET COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8903, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 190.)

ing box-plait is applied over the closing of the waist. The jacket fronts form sharp points at their lower edges and are turned back

above the bust in large velvet-faced revers that are bordered with passementerie. A row of passementerie decorates the top of the standing collar and three fancy buttons are arranged along the front edge of each jacket front. The coat-shaped sleeves have short puffs at the top, and the lower edge of each sleeve is reversed to form a cuff that is faced with velvet and outlined with passementerie. To the lower edge of the waist is joined the four-gored skirt, which is gathered at the back to hang in full, graceful flutes. At the sides the skirt ripples stylishly, while at the bottom it flares in the approved manner.

Almost any dress fabric in vogue may be chosen for this costume, which will be appropriate for visiting, church wear and the promenade if a pretty shade of zibeline, camel's-hair or serge be selected, with suitable trimming.

FIGURE NO. 132 W.—MISSES' STREET COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 189.)

FIGURE NO. 132 W.—This illustrates a Misses' two-piece costume. The pattern, which is No. 8903 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 188 of this magazine.

This costume, which may be appropriately worn on the promenade, while shopping and for other like uses, is here shown made of striped suiting of fine quality, with a finish of machine-stitching. The skirt is five-gored and is gathered at the back to fall in full, rounding folds, in contrast with which the front is quite smooth, while stylish flutes spring out below the hips.

The jacket is to be worn over a waist and is lapped quite widely at the front, the closing being made at the center with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The fronts are loose but define the figure at the sides; they are reversed above the closing in triangular lapels which meet the rolling collar in notches. Side pockets covered with laps are inserted in the fronts, and a pocket higher up in the left front is finished with a welt. A snug adjustment at the back and sides is secured by the usual seams, coat laps and plaits being formed at the middle three seams. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety, with stylish fulness at the top.

Costumes like this are generally made of mixed cheviot, tweed and serge, and



8913



8913

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Description see Page 191.)



8913

Back View.



8871

Front View.



8871

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

The Tam O'Shanter cap matches the costume and is tastefully trimmed with feathers.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8871.—At figure No. 135 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is again represented.

Eton jacket-fronts form a prominent feature of this dress, which is here pictured in a combination of dark checked bonclé, light figured silk and dark velvet. The skirt is in five gores and shows a smooth effect at the front and sides at the top, though rippling below the hips. The two back-gores are gathered to hang in full folds and the placket is made above the center seam. The top of the skirt is joined to the lower edge of the body. The full front is supported by a lining fitted by single bust darts and is extended in pointed yoke outline on the lining backs. Pretty fulness is produced in the front by gathers at the neck all round and at the lower edge across the back and shoulders and also at the center of the front, the puff effect now so much admired being given by a downward-turning plait in each under-arm edge near the bottom. Eton fronts, with square lower front corners, are included in the under-arm seams and joined in shoulder seams to the backs, which are shaped to display the yoke and show fulness in the lower part drawn by gathers toward the closing, which is made at the center. At the neck is a standing collar covered by a wrinkled stock formed in two outstanding loops at the back, and the waist is encircled by a crush belt that corresponds in effect with the stock. An attractive touch is given by a cord at the edges of the Eton fronts and the upper edges of the backs. The wrists of the one-seam sleeves are finished with round flaring cuffs of velvet; the sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top to stand out with the effect of short puffs; below they fit the arm closely.

Combinations are particularly effective in this dress, although cloth, serge, poplin or checked goods would be suitable made up alone if gimp, fancy braid or insertion were arranged so as to emphasize the leading features.

We have pattern No. 8871 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires two yards and an eighth of dress goods forty

more dressy suits are of smooth cloth of fine quality in dark or light colors. Stitching made in one or several rows is the ap-

inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of silk and velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 190.)

No. 8913.—Another view of this dress may be obtained by referring to figure No. 136 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This is a becoming dress, simple and practical in formation yet dressy in effect. It may be worn with or without a guimpe and is here pictured made of

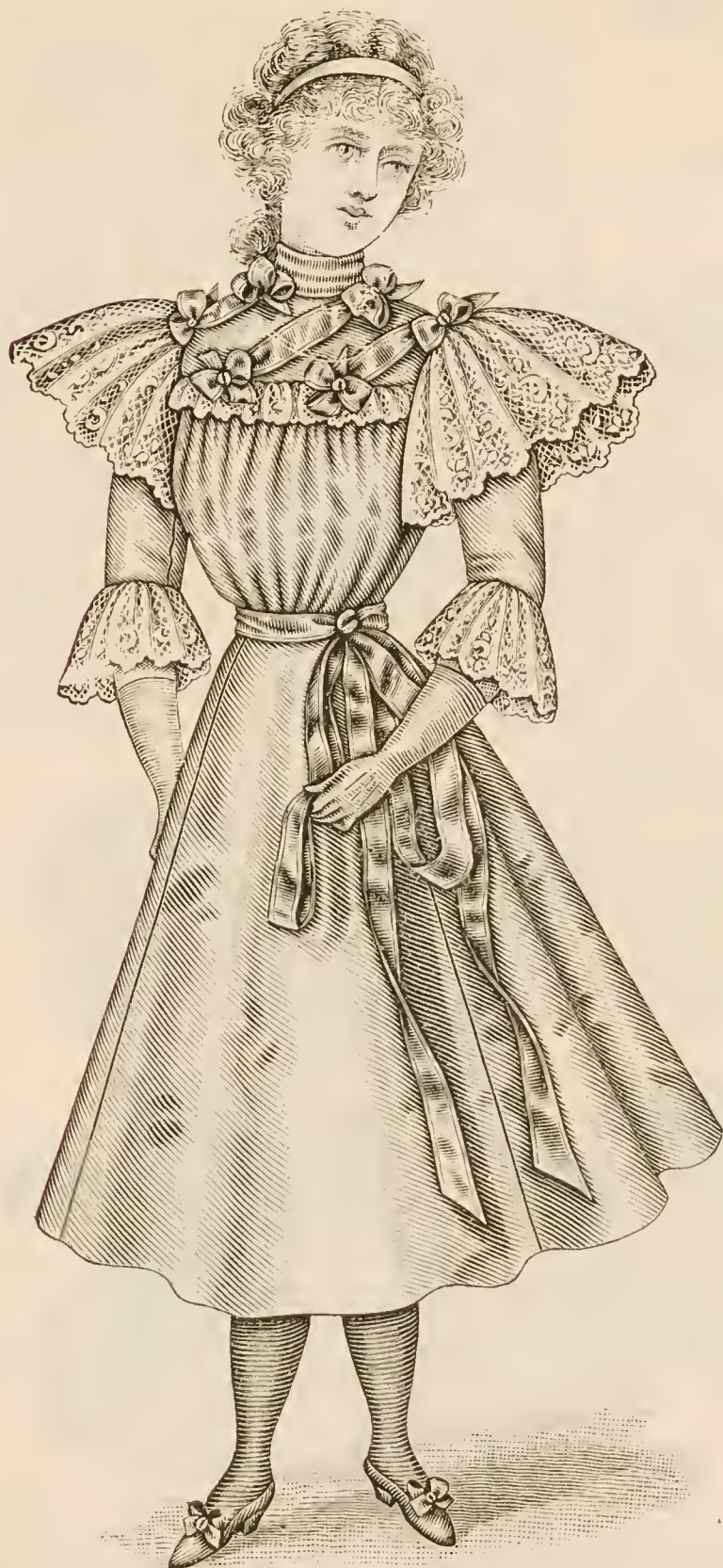
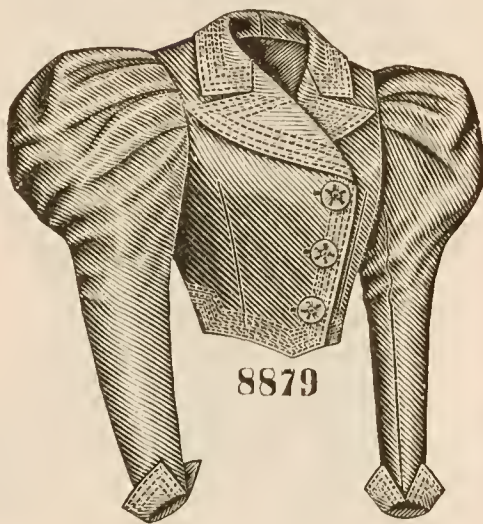


FIGURE NO. 133 W.—This illustrates MISSES' DANCING DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8915, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

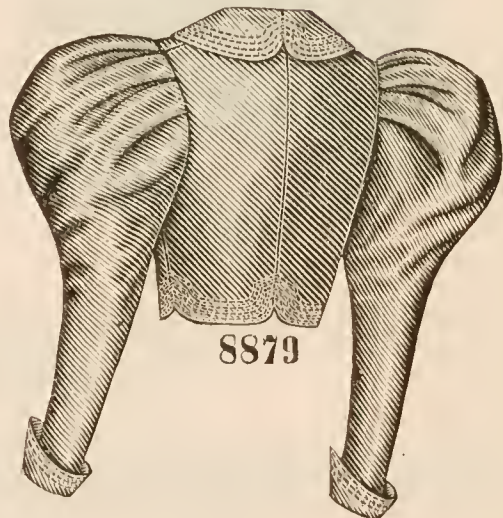
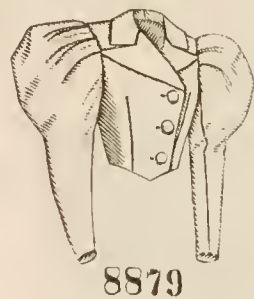
(For Description see this Page.)

organdy. The waist is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams; it is rendered smooth at the

sides by under-arm gores that separate the front from the back. The fulness of the waist is drawn well to the center by gathers at the top and bottom in front and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the back. A fan-



Front View



Back View.

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRISTS OR REVERSED TO FORM CUFFS.

(For Description see Page 192.)

cy Bertha outlines the low round neck and lies smoothly on the waist; it is shaped to form a point at its lower edge at the front and back and falls in tabs on the shoulders. The lower edges of the Bertha are decorated with a frill of lace edging. The short, puff sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over a smooth lining. A ribbon sash surrounds the waist and is bowed at the back, the long ends falling low over the full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom. The skirt is gathered at the top, where it is sewed to the bottom of the waist, falling in soft, graceful folds about the figure. A bow of ribbon is tacked to the sash ribbon at the left side of the front.

Soft cashmere in delicate tints, Fayette, China silk and crêpon, vailing or Henrietta will be chosen to make this pretty dress, which will answer for dancing school, party wear or for a school dress when worn with a guimpe and made of serviceable materials in dark or medium-light hues.

We have pattern No. 8913 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs five yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 133 W.—MISSES' DANCING DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 133 W.—This represents a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8915 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is also pictured on page 188.

Cream cashmere and lace edging, with a decoration of cream ribbon and narrow edging combine to give an air of daintiness and youthfulness to this dress. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke and the full front and backs are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top and waist-line. Under-arm gores render the sides smooth and the closing is made at the back. Full frills of lace fall about the tops of the coat-shaped sleeves, which are here cut off at the elbow and finished with lace frills. Lace falls from the lower edge of the yoke, which is artistically decorated with ribbon. Ribbon also forms the stock covering the standing collar. The waist may be made up with a low square neck, if desired; the pattern also provides for full-length sleeves.

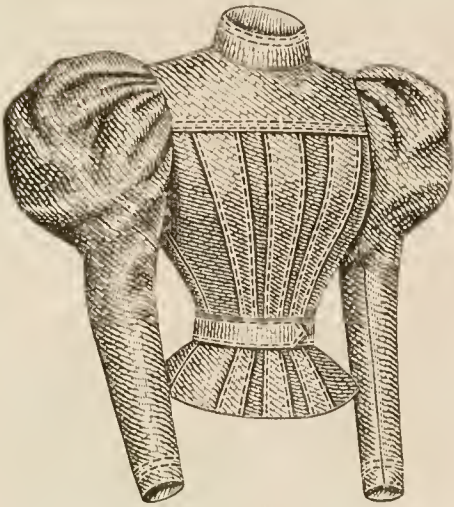
The skirt is four-gored; it hangs in straight, full folds at the back and in graceful flutes at the sides. It is worn over the lower part of the waist and a ribbon passed about the waist is

arranged in a bow with long loops and ends at the left side.

The absence of color gives this gown a certain distinction of its own, but brightness may be added by ribbons of delicate tint. Light-colored silks may also be employed for party dresses

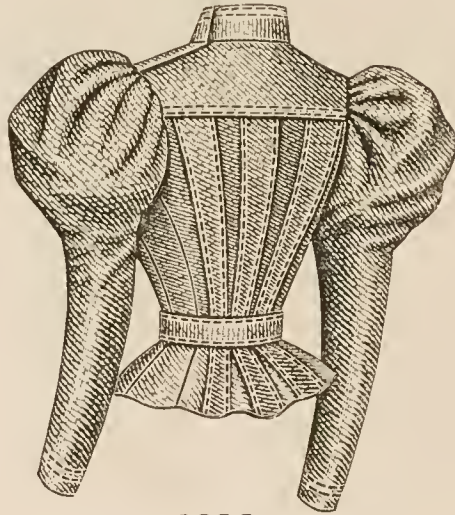
the shoulders and a curving center seam, and the fronts are closed at the center. A square yoke shaped by shoulder seams covers the upper part of the waist and is closed at the left shoulder and arm's-eye edges. Three tapering plaits are stitched on the waist below the yoke at the front and back, the center plait in front concealing the closing. The standing collar closes at the left side, and the one-seam sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and have gathered fulness at the top that gives a short puff effect and the adjustment below is fashionably close. A belt with a pointed, overlapping end surrounds the waist.

We have pattern No. 8892 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, it calls for three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8892

Front View.



8892

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON, THE FRONTS CLOSED AT THE CENTER AND THE YOKE AT THE LEFT SIDE.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' AND GIRLS' TOREADOR JACKET, HAVING THE FRONTS AND BACK EXTENDED TO FORM TABS ON THE SHOULDERS AND A GORED COLLAR THAT MAY BE OMITTED OR HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (PERFORATED FOR ROUNDING CORNERS.)

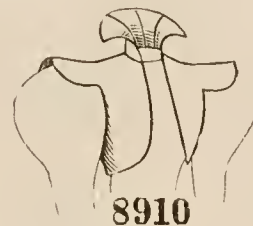
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

and any soft woollen may be chosen for ordinary wear, braid and passementerie being pleasingly effective as a decoration.

No. 8910.—This extremely jaunty jacket for misses and girls, known as the toreador jacket, is illustrated made of dark-green broadcloth and trimmed with fancy braid. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and the fronts and back are extended to form square or round cornered tabs on the shoulders, the shoulder seams being terminated at the arms'-eyes when square tabs are preferred. At the neck is a high collar consisting of four gores that are joined in seams, which may be left open to give a tab effect; the collar may be omitted altogether, if not liked. The front edges of the jacket open all the way down and the lower front corners may be square or rounding. The lower edge of the back is slashed to form an inverted V at the center and the corners of the slash may be square or rounding. Fancy braid follows all the free edges of the jacket.

The toreador jacket adds much to the dressy appearance of a gown. Velvet, silk, cloth and bouclé novelty goods with span-gled trimming, appliqué lace, or fur decorations are stylish for it.

We have pattern No. 8910 in six sizes from six to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it needs a yard and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard



8910



8910

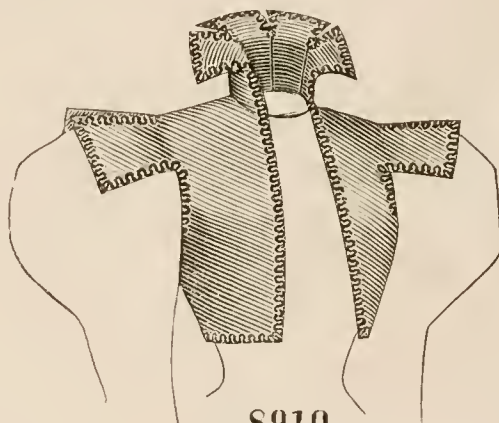
MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WITH THE SLEEVES FINISHED PLAIN AT THE WRISTS OR REVERSED TO FORM CUFFS.

(For Illustrations see Page 191.)

No. 8879.—Prime-colored broadcloth was utilized in the development of the modish Eton jacket here represented; it is fitted by single bust darts, shoulder and under-arm seams and a curving center seam. The fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels by a rolling collar, the lapels extending beyond the ends of the collar, which has a center seam that is left open a slight distance above the lower edge, the corners being rounded; the lower part of the center and under-arm seams of the jacket are similarly finished. The fronts of the jacket lap in double-breasted style and the closing is made below the lapels at the left side with three large fancy buttons. The jacket extends to the line of the waist, except at the center of the front, where it is deepened to form a slight point. The one-seam sleeves are comfortably close on the forearm and the fulness at the top is arranged in five box-plaits, causing the upper part of the sleeve to stand out in puff style; at the wrists they may be finished plainly or the lower part of the seams may be left open and the sleeves reversed to form shallow cuffs, the ends of which flare at the inside of the arm. Several rows of machine-stitching follow the free edges of the jacket.

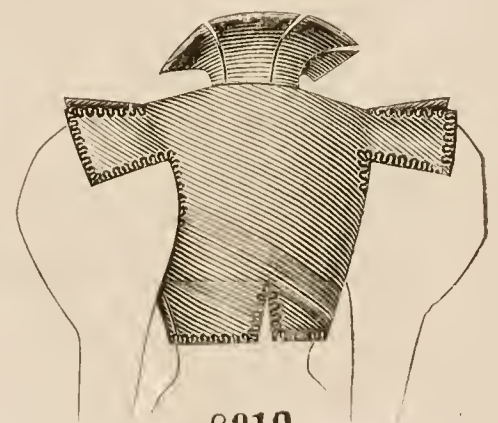
Silk, velvet, broadcloth, vicuna, bouclé novelty goods, etc., are stylish materials for this Eton jacket and fancy braid, gimp and buttons may decorate it.

We have pattern No. 8879 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six 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.



8910

Front View.



8910

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON, THE FRONTS CLOSED AT THE CENTER AND THE YOKE AT THE LEFT SIDE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

MISSES' AND GIRLS' TOREADOR JACKET, HAVING THE FRONTS AND BACK EXTENDED TO FORM TABS ON THE SHOULDERS, AND A GORED COLLAR THAT MAY BE OMITTED OR HAVE THE SEAMS LEFT OPEN TO GIVE A TAB EFFECT. (PERFORATED FOR ROUNDING CORNERS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

No. 8892.—For the development of this modish basque-fitted jacket, mixed suiting is here pictured and machine-stitching provides the finish. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back gores reaching to

thirty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or half a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

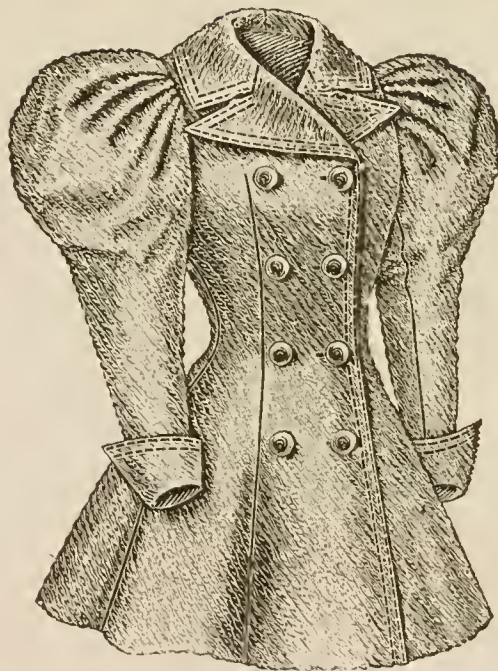
MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED TIGHT-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8917.—This coat is shown differently developed at figure No. 134 W in this magazine.

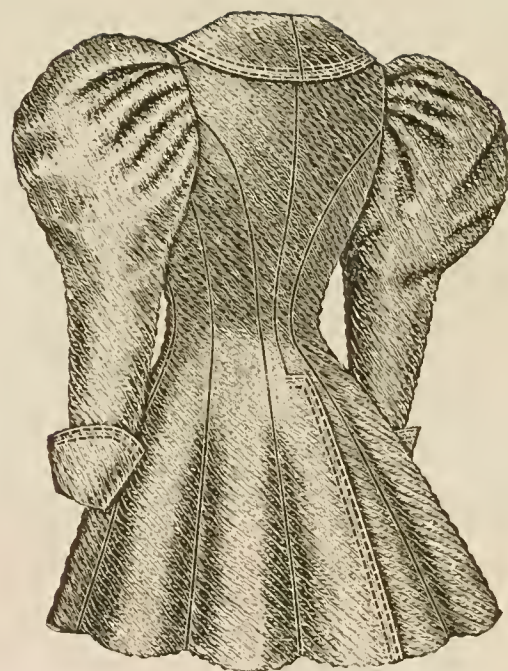
A comfortable coat in three-quarter length is here illustrated made of rough wide-wale diagonal, with machine-stitching for a finish. The back and sides are closely adjusted by a center seam and under-arm and side-back gores, and coat-laps are arranged below the center seam. At the sides the coat falls in stylish ripples that result from the shaping of the parts, and the fronts are fitted by single bust darts that extend to the lower edge of the garment. The fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes below pointed lapels in which they are reversed by the deep rolling collar; the lapels form notches with the collar, which has a center seam. The one-seam sleeves have their fulness collected in a double box-plait between forward and backward turning plaits at the top, where they puff out stylishly, but fit the arm closely below and are finished at the wrists with flaring, upturning cuffs.

Melton, kersey, broadcloth, Irish frieze, etc., will develop this coat effectively and machine-stitching will provide the finish.



8917

Front View.



8917

Back View.

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED TIGHT-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.

(For Description see this Page.)

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



FIGURE NO. 134 W.—THIS ILLUSTRATES MISSES' TIGHT-FITTING THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COAT.—THE PATTERN IS NO. 8917, PRICE 1s. 3d. OR 30 CENTS.

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 8917 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-

FIGURE NO. 134 W.—MISSES' TIGHT-FITTING THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 134 W.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8917 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on this page.

The coat, which is protective and trim, is shown in this instance made up in dark-blue chinchilla, with a neat finish of stitching. The coat is in three-quarter length and is closely fitted. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion and are reversed above the closing, which is made with button-holes and buttons, in large lapels that flare slightly from the ends of a very deep rolling collar. Stylish ripples appear in the skirt at the back at each side of coat-laps that are formed below the center seam. The one-seam sleeves are plaited at the top and are stylishly completed with upturning cuffs.

A velvet inlay on the collar, lapels and cuffs will give a dressy finish on coats of smooth or rough cloth in tan, brown, blue or green. Braid may be used as an edge finish instead of stitching.

The small hat is of velvet disposed in puffs, and ostrich feathers are arranged at the back.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO FRONTS, CRUSH SPANISH GIRDLE, AND SLEEVES THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRISTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 194.)

No. 8918.—An extremely picturesque basque-waist having bolero fronts, now greatly in favor, is here illustrated made of gray poplin, with a trimming of lace and ribbon. The full fronts are separated from the full back by under-arm gores and the basque-waist is made over a lining that is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams, the closing being made at the center of the front. The seamless back fits smoothly across the top, but has fulness at the bottom arranged in two closely-lapped plaits at each side of the center. The fronts are gathered at the upper edges and double-shirred at the lower edges, the fulness drooping in blouse fashion between the jaunty bolero-fronts, which are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams and have gracefully rounded lower front corners. The deep crush girdle is shirred to form two frills at the center and is also turned under and gathered to form frills at the ends, which close at the front. A standing collar, which is covered with a wrinkled stock of ribbon that is stylishly bowed at the back, completes the neck. The two-seam sleeves are quite up-

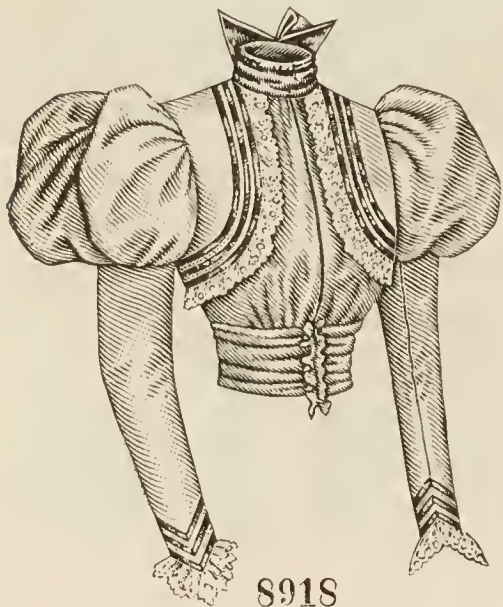
to date, having a short puff arranged over them at the top while they fit the arm closely below, and may be made plain or finished

collars are removable and closed with button-holes and buttons or studs. A pointed belt is worn about the waist. A stock is usually worn with the collar having a narrow turn-down portion.

Silk, corduroy, light, soft woollen goods or pretty cotton fabrics are suitable materials for a waist of this kind and white linen collars and cuffs are popular and pretty for wear with it.

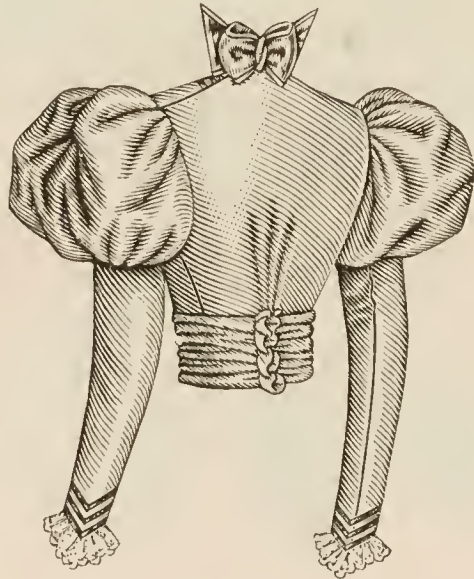
We have pattern No. 8900 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old.

For a miss of twelve years, the shirt-waist needs four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. The collars need half a yard of fine linen and coarse linen, each thirty-six inches wide, the latter being used for interlinings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8918

Front View.



8918

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO FRONTS, CRUSH SPANISH GIRDLE, AND SLEEVES THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE AT THE WRISTS.

(For Description see Page 193.)

in Venetian style at the wrist, as preferred. The puff is gathered at the top and bottom and is given a butterfly effect by three upturning plaits laid in the upper part of the puff at the center. Three rows of narrow satin ribbon and a frill of lace decorate the bolero fronts and the sleeves.

Zibeline, poplin, canvas, novelty goods, lady's cloth and *drap d'été* may be used alone or in combination with silk or velvet for this basque-waist, with lace, ribbon, and fur band for trimming.

We have pattern No. 8918 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the basque-waist needs four yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLARS AND WITH A FITTED BODY-LINING THAT MAY BE OMITTED. (FOR WOOL, SILK OR COTTON FABRICS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

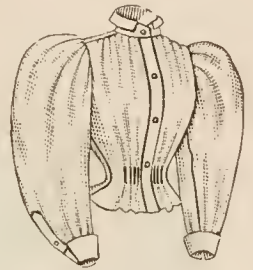
No. 8900.—Lawn is represented in this shirt-waist, although the mode is equally suitable for wool and silk fabrics. Under-arm gores separate the full fronts from the full back which is made with a double-pointed smooth yoke that has a center seam and overlaps the back, to which it is stitched. The fulness of the back is arranged in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist-line, where they are tacked to position. The fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and laid in closely-lapped, forward-turning plaits at the waist-line at each side of the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes or studs through a box-plait arranged at the edge of the right front. The shirt-waist is made over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam, and will be used when the shirt-waist is made of silk or wool goods or if extra warmth is desired in a cotton waist. The one-seam shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and may be finished with straight or roll-up cuffs that close with link buttons; the sleeves are made with openings, which are finished with underlaps and pointed over-laps closed with buttons and button-holes. The neck of the shirt-waist is finished with a shaped neck-band and the pattern provides for two collars, a wide, turn-down collar, which is mounted on a high neck-band, and a collar with a narrow turn-down portion mounted on a similar band. Both

1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown again on page 190.

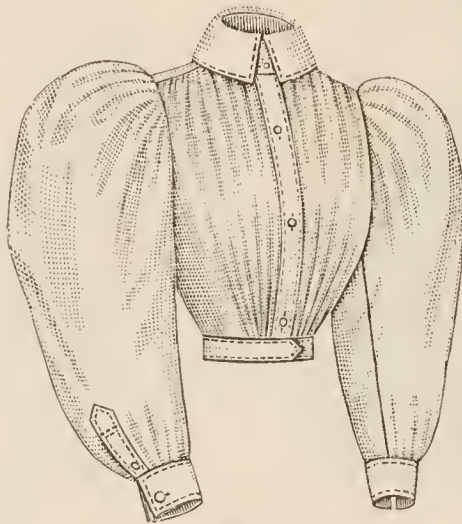
A very bright and girlish effect was here secured by a union of bouclé suiting in a dark-green shade, cream silk and plaid silk introducing green, red, blue and cream. Eton jacket-fronts bordered with passementerie open over a full front of the plain silk which droops in blouse fashion and is extended across the back in pointed yoke shape. The full backs have slight fulness in the lower part drawn well toward the closing and are shaped in low outline at the top. A crush belt of the plaid silk and a stock to match have frill-finished ends closed at the back, and plaid silk is also used for round, upward-flaring cuffs completing the one-seam sleeves, which have pretty gathered fulness.

The five-gored skirt joins the lower edge of the waist and shows the flutes at the sides and the full folds at the back that are stylish in ladies' skirts.

This development illustrates the adaptability of the mode to a triple combination, but quite as satisfactory effects may be realized by uniting only

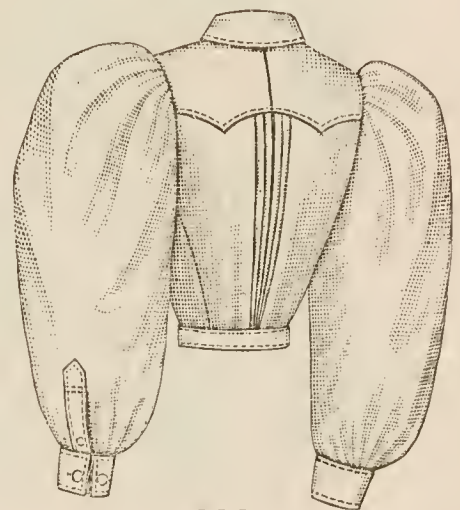


8900



8900

Front View.



8900

Back View.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLARS AND WITH A FITTED BODY-LINING THAT MAY BE OMITTED. (FOR WOOL, SILK OR COTTON FABRICS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

two fabrics or by using a single silken or woollen material throughout, disposing garniture, such as beaded or embroidered

bands and fancy braid, so as to make the various accessories distinct.

MISSES' VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A DEEP PLAITED GIRDLE OR A NARROW CRUSH GIRDLE) DESIRABLE FOR WEAR WITH SHORT JACKETS.

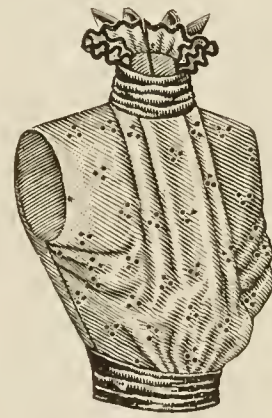
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8883.—This is a particularly pleasing example of the vest displayed between the open fronts of smart Eton or bolero jackets. Figured green taffeta and black satin are united in the vest, with ribbon for trimming. The backs of the lining are closed at the center and are separated by under-arm gores from the fanciful vest front, which is mounted on a lining fitted by single bust darts. At the top the front is disposed in a box-plait at the center and in a backward-turning plait in the upper part of each shoulder edge, the arrangement of the plaits giving the effect of a double box-plait. The resulting fulness is drawn to the center by shirrings at the lower edge, and the front is made to puff out stylishly by three upturning plaits in the upper part of each under-arm edge. Two styles of girdle are provided; the deep girdle is of even depth all round, and is laid in three upturning plaits; it is closed at the left side, as is also the other girdle, which is of the crush variety, being gathered at the ends. The crush girdle is shallow at the front, but is deepened in a curve to define a point at the upper edge in the

joined three graduated silk frills that are separated at the front. The collar is covered by a wrinkled stock of wide ribbon closed

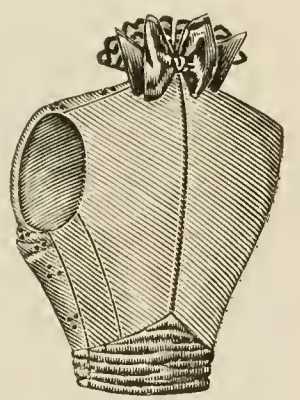


8883



8883

Front View.



8883

Back View.

MISSES' VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH A DEEP PLAITED GIRDLE OR A NARROW CRUSH GIRDLE) DESIRABLE FOR WEAR WITH SHORT JACKETS.

(For Description see this Page.)

under a bow at the back, and a row of narrow ribbon decorates each frill along the upper edge.

Vests for young girls may be of bright figured silk with velvet in

combination or of plaid or checked silk. A stock is necessary to a dressy completion and lace frills may be used at the neck instead of those of silk.

We have pattern No 8883 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, it needs a yard and a fourth of figured silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of satin twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for two yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty, thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



FIGURE NO. 135 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8871, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 194.)

back and is boned at intervals to insure permanency of outline. At the neck is a standing collar, to the upper edge of which are

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 196.)

No. 8912.—The charming little apron here shown made of lawn and trimmed with lace edging entirely conceals the skirt of the dress with which it is worn. It has a short, low-necked body shaped by short shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The top of the skirt is gathered at the sides and back, where it joins the lower edge of the body, while at the center of the front it is extended to overlap the body to the neck, a gathering made a short distance from the top forming a frill heading. The side edges of the extended portion of the skirt are sewed to the body and the bottom of the skirt is finished with a wide hem and the back edges with narrow hems. Over the shoulders fall smooth epaulettes that are pointed at the center, and at the back and front of the arm; they are sewed to the neck of the body and are bordered by lace-edged frills of the material.

The apron will develop prettily in lawn, nainsook, fine cambric, striped or cross-barred muslin, and may be trimmed with lace or fine embroidered insertion and edging, frills of the material and feather-stitched bands.

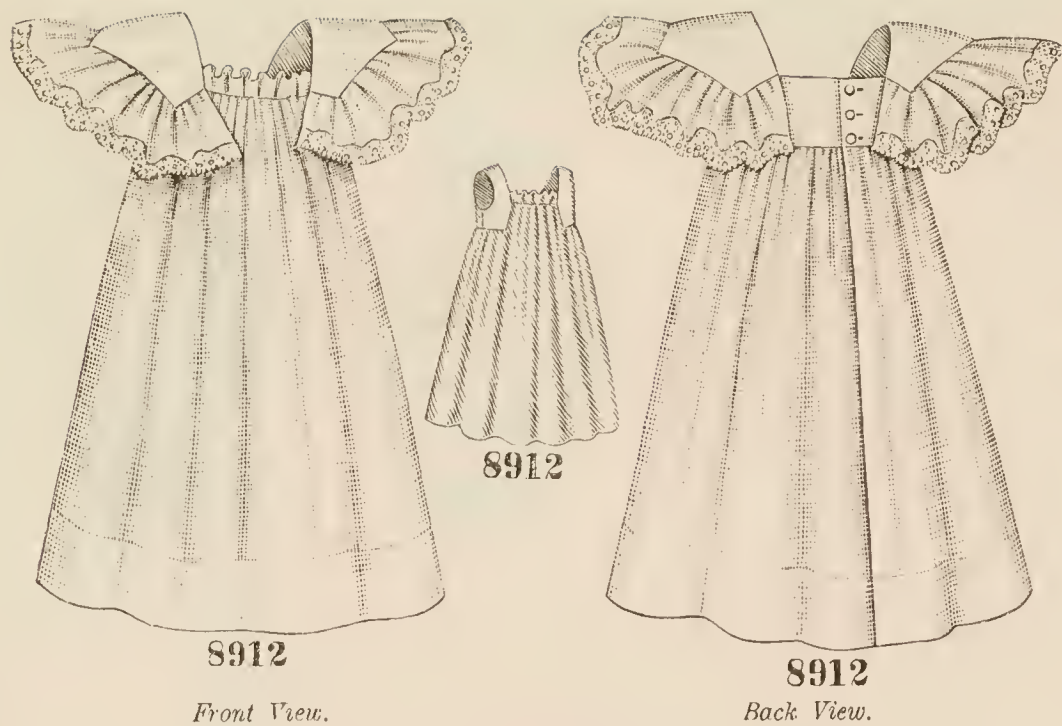
We have pattern No 8912 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the apron requires three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 136 W.—GIRLS' PARTY DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 196.)

FIGURE NO. 136 W.— This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8913 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is shown in three views on page 190 of this issue.

The daintiness of the frock is enhanced by its artistic coloring in the present instance, green taffeta figured in rose, brown and green tints being united with olive-green velvet. The neck is low and rounding and from it a fancy Bertha of the velvet falls upon the full front and full backs. The Bertha is pointed at the center of the front and back and extends in tabs over the short puff sleeves. The full front puffs out stylishly at the center and the backs are drawn down smoothly. Under arm gores give a



8912

Front View.

8912

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Description see Page 195.)

8912

Back View.

close effect at the sides and the closing is made at the back. A velvet ribbon bowed at the left side encircles the waist, the only other trimming being contributed by a frill of lace edging at the lower edge of the Bertha. The round skirt hangs in free folds from the waist.

The dress may be worn with or without a guimpe and is suitable for dancing school or for evening or day parties; it will be made of Swiss, lawn or chiffon over silk, or of India silk, vailings, etc., with lace and ribbon for decoration.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE, PLAITED TO FORM A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 197.)

No. 1247.—This stylish sleeve may be inserted in any coat or jacket; it is shown made of plain cloth. The sleeve is shaped by an inside and outside seam and the fulness is laid in a downward-turning plait at each side edge of the upper portion and collected in gathers at the top, giving a short puff effect. Below the puff the sleeve is perfectly smooth and the wrist is plainly completed.

The sleeve may be made of smooth or rough surfaced cloth, bouclé, cheviot or velvet, and if a wrist decoration be desired, gimp, braid or passementerie may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 1247 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years old. A pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, calls for two yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 197.)

No. 8888.—The graceful circular bell skirt here shown is made of novelty zibeline. A dart at the top of the skirt at each side adjusts it smoothly over the hips, and its circular shaping causes it to fall into flutes below. The back edges of the skirt are joined in a seam, above which a placket is made. The fulness may be arranged in gathers at the back or in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket, as preferred. The skirt flares toward the lower edge, where it measures a little over three yards and a quarter round in the middle sizes, and a belt completes the top.

Cheviot, zibeline, broadcloth and bouclé suiting are fashionable materials for this style of skirt.

We have pattern No. 8888 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, it needs three yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths

forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

DAINTY UNDERGARMENTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 137.)

Women of fastidious taste show the same discrimination in the choice of their undergarments as in selecting their gowns. Daintiness is a quality which can only be achieved by simplicity in the matter of decoration. Laces as fine as the purse will allow, embroideries in neat patterns, ribbons of delicate hues used with reserve are the trimmings usually selected for application upon fine cotton textiles.

Skirts are now made with perfect smoothness at the belt, and may, therefore, be worn over the corset, especially if the hips are slender. For very stout figures, it is advisable to wear the skirts beneath the corset. It is needless to say that the sewing should be of the very neatest. Pearl buttons are preferred to any other for closing, and when narrow draw-strings are required, linen bob-

bin or tape should be employed.

The circular corset-cover and umbrella under-skirt pictured are made of cambric and trimmed with torchon lace edging and insertion. The petticoat is short and is cut with four gores by pattern No. 8874, nine sizes, twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The top is dart-fitted in front and the back is gathered on a draw string. At the bottom is a ruffle of edging joined to one of the material, the whole being headed by insertion, giving a neat effect.

The corset-cover is shaped by pattern No. 1190, eleven sizes, twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. It is seamless though smooth-fitting and is lengthened by a circular skirt worn



FIGURE NO. 136 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' PARTY DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8913, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 195.)

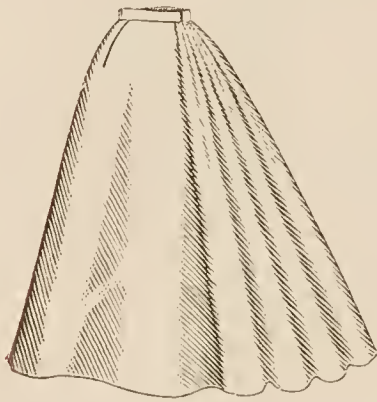
outside. A draw ribbon regulates the fulness at the neck, which is trimmed with standing and falling frills of lace. The puff sleeves, which, by-the-by, may be omitted, are trimmed to correspond with the neck. French or English nainsook may be used for either garment and Cluny lace may provide the decoration.

A garment serving the purpose of chemise, corset-cover and under-skirt is that based upon pattern No. 8478, ten sizes, twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. French nainsook is the material used. The garment is cut low and round at the neck and is made with gathers at each side of the center of the back and front. A frill of Valenciennes lace stands at the neck above a ribbon-run beading and below the latter flows a rounding frill of nainsook decorated with tucks and lace edging. Beading with ribbon and a frill of lace trims the arms'-eyes and a deep frill is set below tucks at the bottom to which it gives the appearance of a skirt. An Empire effect could be obtained by banding the waist with inch-wide beading and threading it with ribbon tied in a bow in front. White China or India silk might be used for the garment, with English thread or fine torchon lace for trimming.

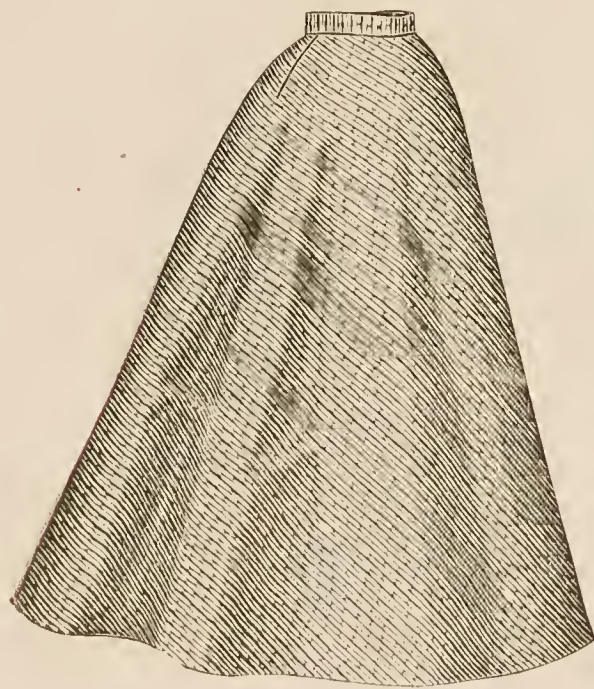
Fine white long cloth is used in the development of the closed umbrella drawers, included in pattern No. 1177, nine sizes, twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The drawers fit smoothly at the top and each leg widens toward the bottom, where it is trimmed with tucks, fine Hamburg insertion and a deep frill. Clusters of tucks and lace or embroidered insertion and edging would trim a pair of cambric drawers daintily.

A smooth-fitting corset-cover is shown combined with a seven-gored petticoat-skirt in the lower part of the page. The corset-cover is made of French percale and shaped by seams and gores, being cut in rounding outline at the neck. Corners of embroidered insertion and edging to match trim the neck and

frills also edge the arms'-eyes. The skirt is fashioned from figured taffeta and has seven gores, being made with hoops, which may be of steel, reed or any similarly elastic material, are run through casings made near the top and bottom of the skirt. Casings are not required with La Pliante Skirt and Dress Extenders, which consist of a set of three large hoops for the bottom and three smaller

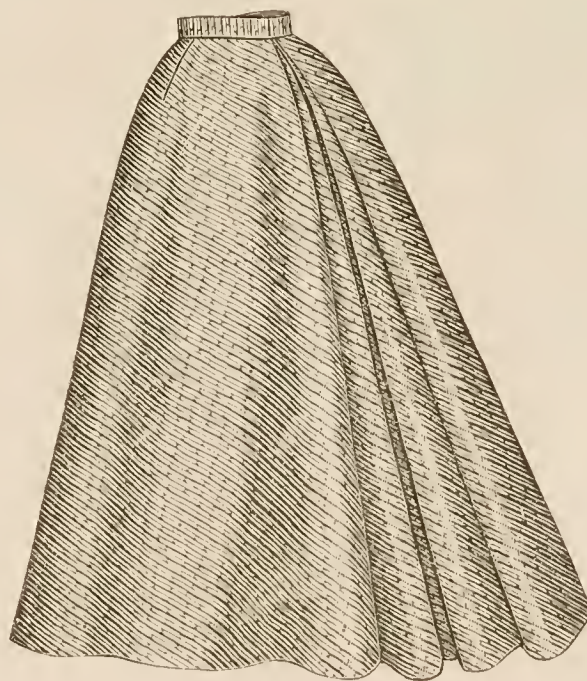


8888



8888

Side-Front View.



8888

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 196.)

ones for the top, the steels being so adjusted that they may be removed at will. If the skirt is made of washable goods, the hoops may be removed before it is laundered. A self-headed

flounce of the material trims the skirt, which is shaped by pattern No. 1258, four sizes, twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. The corset-cover is designed by pattern No. 4636, thirtwenty-eight to fortybustmeasure, price 10d.

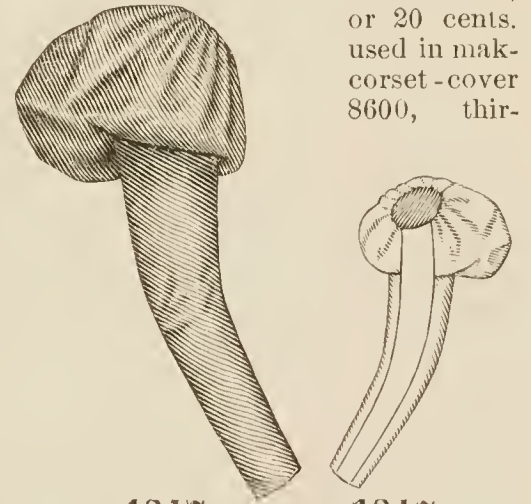
Fine white cambric is ing the square-necked designed by pattern No. teen sizes, twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. Darts and seams perfect a close adjustment and the Pompadour outline is emphasized by a trimming of Hamburg insertion and edging, the latter also trimming the arms'-eyes. Puff or frill sleeves may be inserted in the arms'-eyes. French percale, nainsook or dimity may be used for the corset-cover and Medici, Cluny, torchon or Valenciennes lace, both edging and insertion, may trim it.

A round-necked chemise with sleeves is made in Persian lawn by pattern No. 1193, ten sizes; twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. At the neck it is gathered both back and in front the fulness is arranged in clusters of tucks in pointed yoke outline. Insertion finished in points is arranged between the clusters and edging is frilled about a row of insertion overlaying a lap arranged over the closing slash. Over the band at the neck is adjusted a beading run with white silk ribbon, a narrow frill of *point de Paris* lace standing above and a wider one falling below it. The plain sleeves are banded with ribbon-run beading and each is trimmed with a frill of lace. Any of the cotton materials or China, surah or India silk may be chosen for making the garment.

A lounging gown, which may also be worn as a night-gown, is pictured in cream-white China silk, the design being embraced in pattern No. 8788, ten sizes, twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The back and front are flowing. The front is cut a trifle low and square at the neck and is shirred several times, Valenciennes lace insertion being applied over the shirrings, a frill standing above the topmost row. A sailor collar with ends which frame the shirrings is trimmed with two frills of wide Valenciennes lace. A tiny rosette of white baby ribbon is placed over the ends of each row of insertion. The full puff sleeves end at the elbows and are each trimmed with a frill of lace. When desired for a *négligé* gown the garment may be cut from white or tinted surah or flowered India silk. When intended as a night-gown it is best made of nainsook, percale, Persian lawn or cambric and adorned with lace or embroidery.

The finest of linen and cotton weaves are preferred for undergarments by women of refined taste, although soft China and India silks and other soft, washable silks are often chosen. The softest laces are used on the finest *lingerie*, but, of course, all women but those who need set no limitations on their pecuniary outlay must provide more enduring garments for everyday wear. Fine muslin and cambric give satisfactory wear, and for

trimming them cambric embroidery in neat patterns or torchon lace will fill every requirement. Wash ribbons run through beading always give a touch that is truly feminine.



1247

1217

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE, PLAITED TO FORM A SHORT PUFF AT THE TOP. (FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)

(For Description see Page 196.)

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 137 W.—CHILD'S STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 137 W.—This consists of a Child's coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 8873 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years old, and may be seen in four views on page 199. 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.

This coat is one of the deservedly popular styles for children and is in this instance stylishly developed in white silk, with bands of beaver fur, fur heads and lace edging for decoration. The skirt, which reaches to the lower edge of the dress, is gathered across the top, where it joins the lower edge of a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams. The yoke is closed at the center of the front and the fancy collar is a very dressy feature. The collar is quite deep and its lower edge is shaped to form a series of points; the fulness is collected in box-plaits at the neck edge, and a frill of lace edging follows the free edges of the collar and fur bands terminating under fur heads are arranged between the plaits with rich effect. Lace edging also trims the edges of the rolling collar. The round cuffs completing the full



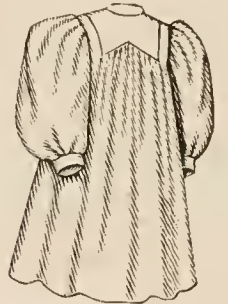
FIGURE No. 137 W.—This illustrates CHILD'S STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Child's Coat No. 8873, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 6009, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

sleeves, which stand out prettily, are trimmed with fur bands.

The material and decoration in the Tam O'Shanter cap is in consonance with the coat, producing a becoming effect.

Dark or light shades of faced cloth may be selected for a coat of this kind, with fur and lace edging for trimming. Corded or plain silk, fancy coating and sometimes Henrietta or cashmere in light brown, old-rose and other pretty shades will be chosen and made sufficiently weighty by a quilted or plain lining.



8904

CHILD'S YOKE DRESS.

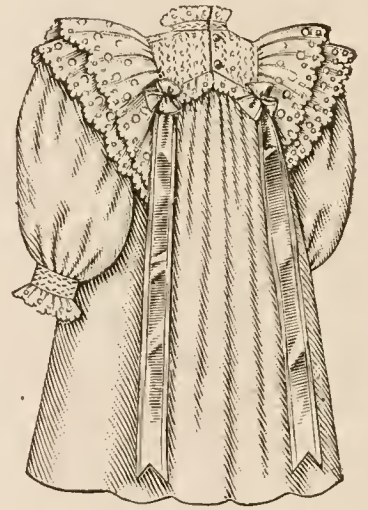
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8904.—Another view of this dress is given at figure No. 138 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.



8904

Front View.



8904

Back View.

CHILD'S YOKE DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

The dainty little dress is here illustrated made of white nainsook, embroidered edging and insertion and trimmed with embroidered edging, feather-stitched bands and ribbon. The dress is shaped by short shoulder seams only, being seamless at the sides; it is shaped at the top to accommodate a fancy yoke that is also fitted by shoulder seams, closes with buttons and button-holes at the back, and is shallow at the center of the back and front, deepening toward the sides. The yoke is made of rows of insertion joined in seams that are covered by tiny bands of the nainsook ornamented with feather-stitching and the lower edges of the yoke are followed by a frill of narrow embroidery. A standing frill of embroidery set on under a feather-stitched band completes the neck. The dress is gathered at the top back and front, where it joins the lower edges of the yoke, and is plain at the sides. Double epaulette frills, which are of unequal depth at the center, but of even depth at the ends, where they are seamed together, fall prettily over the tops of the full sleeves. The frills pass into the seams joining the dress to the side edges of the yoke and the ends fall free. The sleeves are gathered top and bottom and finished with wristbands of insertion and edged with a frill of embroidery. A ribbon bow with a long end is tacked at each lower corner of the yoke both back and front.

Attractive little dresses like this may be fashioned from organdy, nainsook, lawn, Swiss, cambric, dimity, etc., with ribbon-run beading, hemstitching, feather-stitching and embroidered or lace edging for decoration. Soft, fine woollens and India silk would also make up daintily in this way.

We have pattern No. 8904 in nine sizes for children from one-half to eight year old. For a child of four years, the dress needs three yards and an eighth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with five yards and a fourth of insertion about half an inch wide, and three yards and three-eighths of edging five inches and three-fourths wide. Of one material, it requires four yards

and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty 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.

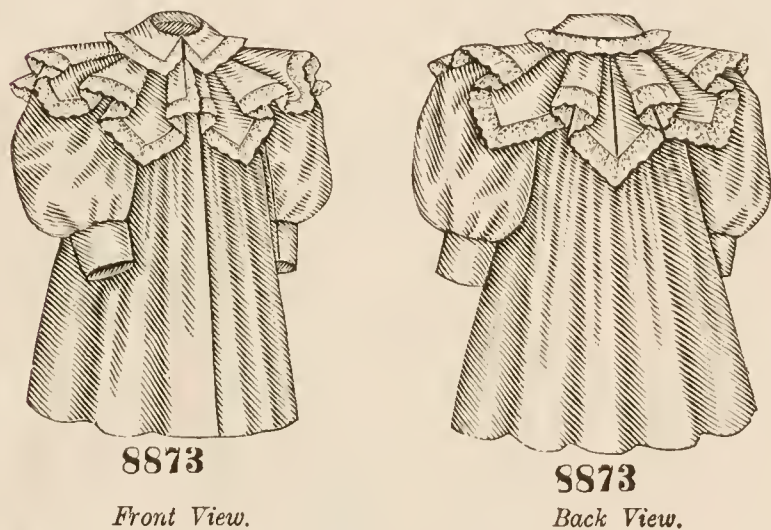
CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8873.—A different development of this coat is given at figure No. 137 W in this magazine.



The dainty coat is here pictured made of cream-white cloth and decorated with lace edging. The upper part of the coat is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams and from its lower edge depends the full skirt, which is shirred twice across the top where



8873
Front View.

8873
Back View.

CHILD'S COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

it joins the yoke. The front and lower edges of the skirt are hemmed and the yoke is closed in front with button-holes and buttons. A box-plaited fancy collar is a dressy feature of the mode; it is quite deep and presents a seam at the center of the back and the lower edge is shaped to form a series of points. The collar is laid in box-plaits at the neck and the front and lower edges are trimmed with lace edging. The rolling collar has square ends that separate and flare at the throat and the loose edges are decorated to correspond with the fancy collar. The full sleeves are arranged over large two-seam linings and are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with round cuffs.

For best wear corded silk, Sicilienne, velvet and delicate shades of cloth will be chosen and decorated with fur, lace, etc., while for serviceable wear dark shades of cloth are more satisfactory and the decoration will accord.

We have pattern No. 8873 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age. To make the coat for a child of four years, will require five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 138 W.—CHILD'S YOKE DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 138 W.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 8904 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for children from one-half to eight years old, and may be seen again on page 198 of this magazine.

Sage-green cashmere and lace edging are here combined in this dainty little dress and black soutache braid and ribbon provide effective decoration. The dress has a shallow yoke fancifully shaped and prettily decorated with braid; it is shaped by short shoulder seams and gathered at the top, where it is joined to the

bottom of the yoke. The closing is made at the back, and double frills, the upper ones of which are of lace edging, droop over the full sleeves, which are finished with narrow wristbands. A frill of lace edging decorates the lower edges of the wristbands, which are further adorned with braid to correspond with the yoke. Ribbon covers the gathered edges of the frills and is formed in a dainty bow on the shoulders. The neck is completed with a standing frill of lace edging set in under a narrow band of the cashmere decorated with braid.

Best dresses will be copied from this in fancy silk and also in fine qualities and delicate shades of cashmere, with which frills of lace edging will be effective. For general wear serviceable shades of flannel, cashmere, serge, etc., will be chosen.

CHILD'S DIAPER DRAWERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 200.)

No. 8886.—Flannel was used for making these drawers and feather-stitching forms a neat finish. The drawers are in two sections. The larger section forms the back and extends across the front, the side edges meeting at the center of the front at the top. The small section is joined to the large section in seams along the inside of the leg; it is pointed at the top and the side edges lap upon the large section and are fastened to it by means of button-holes and buttons. The drawers are gathered at the top and completed with a belt in which button-holes are made for attachment to an under-waist.

The drawers are thoroughly practical, especially when made of rubber cloth. They may be also made of stockinet, flannellette and Canton flannel and sometimes of muslin. Fancy stitching and edging may give a fanciful finish to the lower edges.

We have pattern No. 8886 in three sizes for children from one-half to two years old. For a child of two years, it needs a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide or a yard and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

CHILD'S UNDER-DRAWERS.

(For Illustration see Page 200.)

No. 8898.—White flannel is the material used for these under-drawers. They are shaped by inside leg seams that terminate a short distance above the lower edge and by a seam at the center of the back and front. The lower and loose side edges of the legs are bound with white tape, the tapes being left long enough at the lower corners to form ties that adjust the garment closely around the ankles. The drawers are gathered at the top and finished with a band in separate sections at the back and front, the bands closing at the sides with buttons and button-holes above openings of desirable length. The openings are finished with wide laps that

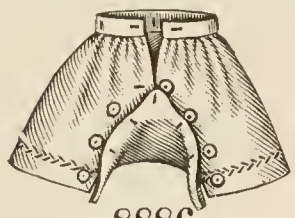


FIGURE NO. 138 W.—This illustrates CHILD'S YOKE-DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8904, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

are made continuous along both edges to prevent the opening from tearing down.

All-wool and Canton flannel will make the most comfortable



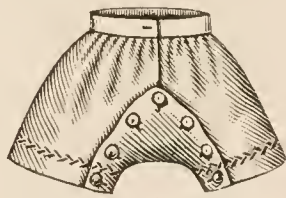
8886

Front View—Open.



8886

Back View.

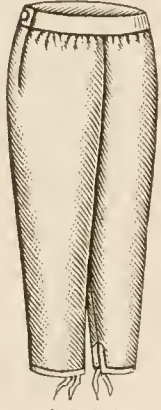


8886

Front View—Closed.

CHILD'S DIAPER DRAWERS.

(For Description see Page 199.)



8898

CHILD'S UNDER-DRAWERS.

(For Description see Page 199.)

drawers for Winter wear, although the mode is suitable for stockinet, cotton jean, muslin, cambric, etc. The garment is so simply constructed that it can be made up at home with very little difficulty. Bindings of tape at the loose lower edges give the neatest finish.

We have pattern No. 8898 in six sizes for children from three to eight years old. For a child of four years, the garment needs a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty-

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

INFANTS' CLOAK, WITH COLLAR AND CAPE PERFORATED FOR ROUND CORNERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8881.—This cloak will find favor with many mothers; it is illustrated made of cream cashmere and lined with silk. It is long and protective and its upper part is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams and closed at the front with buttons and button-holes. From the lower edge of the yoke hangs the full skirt, which is double-shirred at the top both front and back. The puff sleeves are made over large two-seam linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and extend to cuff depth on the linings, which are faced with the cashmere below the sleeves. The long cape is of circular shaping, which causes it to fit smoothly at the neck and to fall into ripples below the shoulders. The lower front corners of the cape may be square or rounding, as also may be those of the rolling collar which completes the neck, the pattern providing for both effects.

Cashmere, Henrietta, silk-and-wool novelties and Bengaline silk are pretty materials for a cloak of this kind and a plain finish or a decoration of silk braid or ribbon will be suitable.

Pattern No. 8881 is in one size only. To make a cloak like it, will require five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

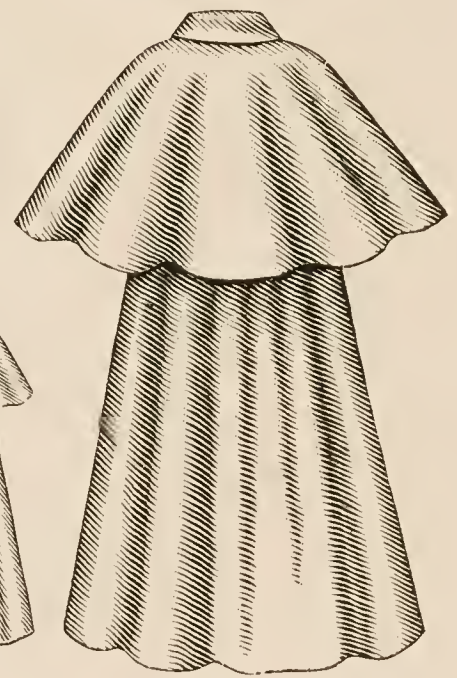


8881

Front View.



8881

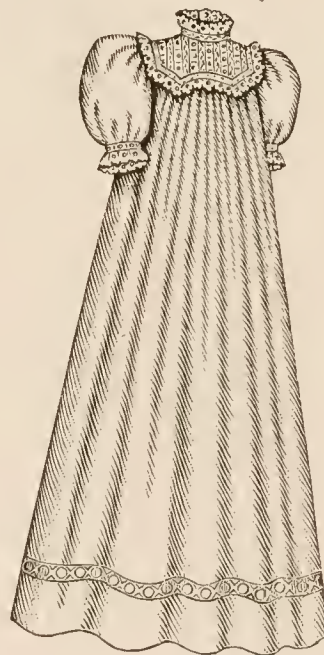


8881

Back View.

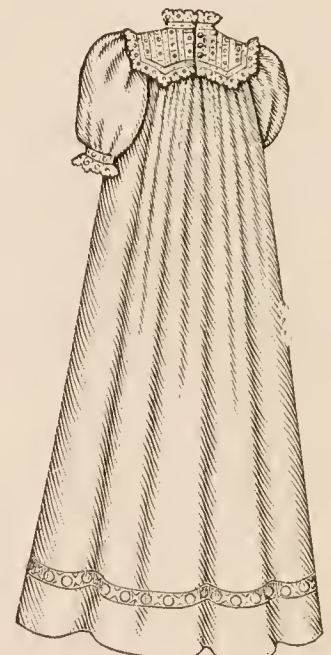
INFANTS' CLOAK, WITH COLLAR AND CAPE PERFORATED FOR ROUND CORNERS.

(For Description see this Page.)



8911

Front View.



8911

Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING.

(For Description see this Page.)

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8911.—This little dress possesses the charms of daintiness and simplicity so desirable in infants' garments; it is illustrated made of nainsook and insertion. A fancy yoke, the lower edge of which is prettily curved to form two points at the back and front, forms the upper part of the dress. The yoke is made of joined upright rows of insertion, the joinings being concealed by fancy-stitched bands, and it is fitted by shoulder seams, the

closing being made at the back with buttons and button-holes. A frill of embroidery headed by a fancy-stitched band follows the lower edge of the yoke and the neck is completed by an upright frill of embroidered edging set on under a similar band. From the lower edge of the yoke depends the full skirt, which is gathered along the upper edge, where it is sewed to the yoke; at the sides the skirt is smooth and the straight lower edge is finished with a hem. The skirt is trimmed along the top of the hem with a row of insertion, but, if preferred, it may be hemstitched. The full one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with narrow wristbands of insertion trimmed at the lower edge with a frill of edging.

Fine cambric, lawn, organdy, nainsook and cross-barred muslin are appropriate materials for little dresses of this style, which may be made very attractive with trimmings of embroidered or lace insertion and edging, tucking, hemstitching, feather-stitched bands, ribbon-run beading, etc., applied in any pretty way which taste may suggest.

Pattern No. 8911 is in one size only. To make a dress like it, will require two yards and three-eighths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with two yards and three-fourths of insertion one

inch wide. Of one fabric, it needs three yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 139 W.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 139 W.—This illustrates a Boys' coat, vest and trousers. The coat pattern, which is No. 8868 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for boys from twelve to sixteen years old, and is shown again on page 202. The vest pattern, which is No. 7058 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in thirteen sizes for boys from four to sixteen years old. The trousers pattern, which is No. 7451 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years old.

Black diagonal was here used for the coat, which is in cutaway frock style. The fitting is accurate and coat-laps are arranged below the center seam, and coat-plaits marked by buttons conceal the joining of the side-skirts to the back. The fronts are closed with three buttons and button-holes and are cut away below, while above the closing they are turned back in lapels by a rolling collar. Stitching provides a neat edge finish.

The trousers are of striped cassimere. They fit well over the instep and are closed in a fly. The customary side and hip pockets are inserted.

The vest, which matches the coat, has a shawl collar and is closed with five button holes and buttons.

The shaping and the materials used are correct for dressy wear. Unfinished worsted, cheviot and serge may also be used for the coat and vest, and any seasonable trousering for the trousers, or, if desired, the trousers may match the coat.

FIGURE No. 140 W.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 202.)

FIGURE No. 140 W.—This illustrates a Little Boys' box coat, trousers and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 8867 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little boys from three to seven years of age, and is shown again on page 204. The trousers pattern, which is No. 3163 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures.

This is a natty suit that will please all little boys. The coat is here shown made of dark-blue frieze; it is in box style. The back is seamless and the side seams are discontinued at the top of underlaps allowed on the fronts. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in lapels above the double-breasted closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes, and side pockets inserted in them are provided with laps. Several rows of stitching outline round cuffs on the comfortable sleeves and three rows finish the other edges of the coat.

The trousers are of gray cloth. They extend to the knees and are closed at the sides.

The cap, which matches the trousers, is in Tam O'Shanter or sailor style and has a band that fits the head closely.

Heavy coatings, such as chinchilla, beaver and rough mixtures, are excellent for such coats; the trousers may be of any seasonable trousering and the cap may match either the coat or trousers.

BOYS' THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCK COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 202.)

No. 8868.—Another view of this jaunty coat is given at figure No. 139 W in this magazine.

The coat is here pictured made of fine diagonal and finished with machine-stitching and buttons. Side-back gores and a curving center seam fit the coat and the front and sides are short but are lengthened by side-skirts that join the backs in seams concealed by coat-plaits. Coat-laps appear below the center seam and a button marks the top of each coat-plait. The fronts are closed with three button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar, and below the closing the fronts and side-skirts are rounded stylishly. The comfortable sleeves are finished at the wrist with machine-stitching.

Serge, cheviot, diagonal, etc., will be used for a coat of this kind and machine-stitching will be the usual finish.

We have pattern No. 8868 in five sizes for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a boy of twelve years, calls for two yards and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

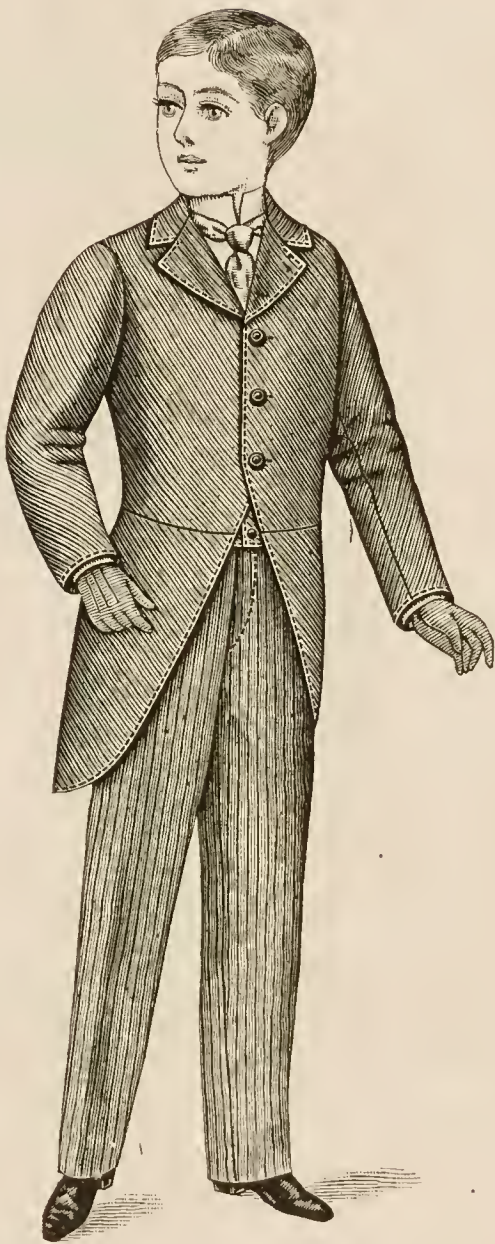


FIGURE No. 139 W.—This illustrates Boys' Suit.—The patterns are Boys' Cutaway Frock Coat No. 8868, price 1s. or 25 cents; Full-Length Trousers No. 7451, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Vest No. 7058, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

folded in box-plaits that give desirable fulness over the sleeves. The seams are covered with shapely straps of the cloth that have pointed ends tacked to position under fancy buttons. The cape entirely conceals the body and is included in the seam with the rolling collar, which has square ends that flare prettily. The one-seam sleeves have fulness collected in gathers at the top; they puff out above the elbow, but fit the arm quite closely below, and are finished at round cuff depth with several rows of machine-stitching. Fancifully shaped straps of the cloth are sewed over the joining of the skirt and body in front of the side-back seams and a leather belt is slipped through these straps and fastened in front. The pattern includes a belt which may be used instead of the leather belt.

Smooth or rough faced coating will be selected for a little coat

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT, WITH CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 203.)

No. 8866.—At figure No. 141 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this coat is represented differently developed.

Dark-blue cloth was in this instance chosen to make the comfortable coat and machine-stitching and buttons give the ornate finish. The skirt, which is hemmed at the bottom, is perfectly plain in front, but at the sides and back it is laid in side-plaits that all turn toward the center of the back; it depends from a long-waisted body that is shaped by side-back gores, shoulder seams and a seam at the center of the back. The fronts are loose and lap and close in double-breasted style, the closing being made to the throat with button-holes and buttons. The cape is a stylish feature of the mode; it is in circular shape and is fitted by two seams on each shoulder, the seams terminating at the top of extra widths under-

of this kind and fur, braid or machine-stitching will provide decoration.

We have pattern No. 8866 in five sizes for little boys from two to six years old. For a boy of four years, the coat requires six yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 141 W.—LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT AND CAP.
(For Illustration see Page 203.)

FIGURE No. 141 W.—This represents a Little Boys' long coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 8866 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for little boys from two to six years of age, and is shown again on page 203. The cap pattern, which is No. 847 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.

The coat, here represented developed in checked cheviot, is made very smart by its fanciful cape. The body fits snugly at the back and has loose fronts closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The skirt is laid in backward-turning plaits at the sides and back and is smooth at the front, and its upper edge is sewed to the lower edge of the body, a belt passed under a strap at each side of the back and closed in front with a buckle concealing the joining. The circular cape extends to the waist and is fitted at the top by two seams on each shoulder; the seams end above underfolded box-plaits that produce pretty fulness at the sides and straps having pointed

lower ends conceal the seams. The one-seam sleeves have gathered fulness at the top and the neck is finished with a rolling collar. Buttons and stitching finish the coat neatly.

The Rob Roy cap matches the coat and is ornamented in true Scotch style with quills fastened under an ornament.

Plain and fancy coatings look equally well in a coat like this, and velvet could be used for the straps, collar and belt on dressy coats. The cap need not match the coat to be effective, but may be of harmonizing plaid goods.



FIGURE No. 140 W.—This illustrates LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—The patterns are Little Boys' Box Coat No. 8867, price 10d. or 20 cents; Knee Trousers No. 3163, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 201.)

LITTLE BOYS' BOX COAT OR REEFER JACKET.

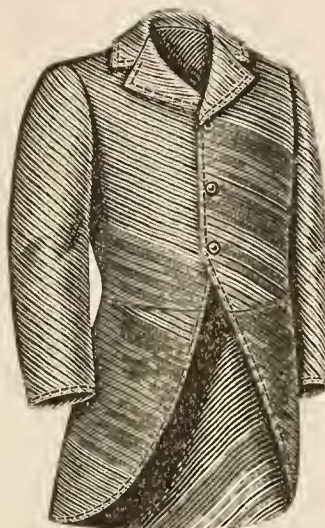
(For Illustrations see Page 204.)

No. 8867.—By referring to figure No. 140 W in this magazine this coat may be seen differently made up and trimmed.

The jaunty little box coat is here pictured made of dark-blue cloth, with a finish of machine-stitching. The broad, seamless back joins the fronts in shoulder

seams and in nicely curved side seams that are terminated a little above the lower edge at the top of underlaps that are allowed on the fronts, the seams being finished in welt style. The fronts lap widely and close in double-breasted style with

buttons and button-holes below pointed lapels in which the fronts are reversed by a rolling collar. The well shaped coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are shaped by the usual seams, the outside seams being made in lap style; they are finished to round-cuff depth with rows of machine-stitching. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts.



8868

Front View.



8868

Back View.

BOYS' THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCK COAT.

(For Description see Page 201.)

Melton, kersey and other smooth-surfaced cloths, as well as chinchilla and rough coatings, are appropriate for this reefer and an inlay of velvet may be used on the collar and pocket-laps, with pleasing effect.

We have pattern No. 8867 in five sizes for little boys from three to seven years of age. For a boy of four years, the garment needs a yard and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

PATTERN FOR CAP, WITH UPTURNED BAND. (KNOWN AS THE DOMINION OR CANADIAN CAP.)

(For Illustration see Page 204.)

No. 1261.—Fur was used for this protective cap, which is known as the Dominion or Canadian cap. It is in two sections joined in a seam extending from the front to the back at the center. The cap is indented at the center and to its lower edge is joined a deep, upturned band that is conformed to the outline of the cap by a seam at the front and back. The band may be pulled down over the ears for protection in severe weather.

Fur of any kind or heavy cloth may be used for the cap, which is admirable for skating, driving, etc., or for ordinary wear in extremely cold weather.

We have pattern No. 1261 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. For a person wearing a No. 63/4 cap or whose head measures twenty-one inches and a half, it needs one yard of goods twenty inches wide, or a fourth of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

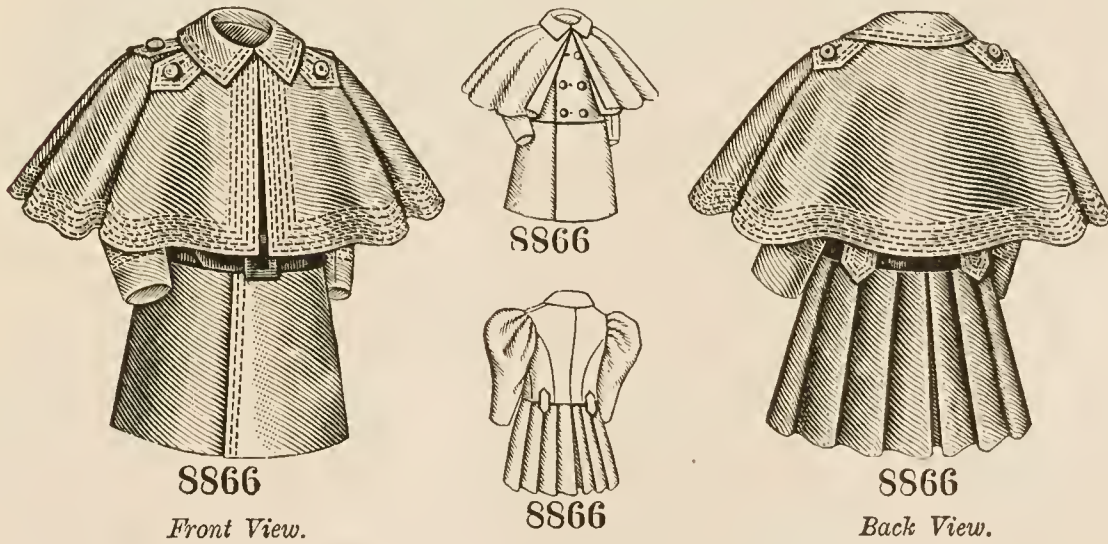
LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO SAILOR COLLARS AND WITH OR WITHOUT PLAITS LAID ON THE FRONTS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 204.)

No. 8865.—This stylish long coat for little boys is represented made of dark-green broadcloth and finished with machine-stitching. The skirt is plain at the front but is arranged in four backward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the back, and the top is joined to the lower edge of a body that is fitted by a center seam and side-back gores. The fronts of the body lap widely and close in double-breasted style to the throat with buttons and button-holes; an applied plait which enters the shoulder seam and extends to the lower edge is stitched to each front, but may be omitted, if not liked. The coat may be made with one or two large sailor collars, the under collar being a trifle deeper than the upper one; both collars have stole ends and fall deep and square at the back. The neck is finished with

a turn-over collar the ends of which flare widely. The one-seam sleeves are gathered to stand out in puff fashion at the top, but fit the arm comfortably below the elbow and a double row of machine-stitching finishes the sleeve at cuff depth above the

decoration. The jacket is shaped by pattern No. 8822, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 7d. or 15 cents. The yoke waist shown with the Eton is shaped by pattern No. 8843, which is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.



LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT, WITH CAPE.
(For Description see Page 201.)

lower edge. A leather belt having pointed ends closed in front with a buckle is passed around the waist under pointed straps that are stitched to position over the side-back seams. The pattern provides for a belt which may be used when a leather belt is not desired.

Broadcloth, kersey, melton, cheviot, etc., may be used for this coat and machine-stitching and handsome buttons will provide the most appropriate finish.

We have pattern No. 8865 in five sizes for little boys from two to six years old. To make the coat for a boy of four years, calls for five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six 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, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' ETON AND BOLERO JACKETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 139.)

The most striking novelties of the season are shown in the *chic* Eton and bolero jackets that round away or fall squarely or in points over a bodice intended for either day or evening wear. Brilliant garnitures make of many of these dainty accessories a resplendent completion to a ceremonious toilette or a street or calling costume. On cloth boleros or Etons, braiding is *par excellence* the most approved adornment and is frequently studded with jewels or mixed with colored or metal threads. Laces in pure or cream white tints enter largely into the decoration of these accessories and here, too, the glint of gold and silver threads is seen. Fur and lace united in the adornment of velvet, cloth or silk boleros is effective and seasonable, but unpretentious decoration is frequently more appropriate. Girdles of velvet, silk or satin are commended to wear with these jackets.

FIGURE NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' BOLERO JACKETS.—These jackets are included in pattern No. 8775, which costs 7d. or 15 cents, and is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. At figure No. 1 the jacket is pictured made of green velvet and trimmed with fur and jetted passementerie. It is extended to form a stylish bolero collar and the fronts meet only above the bust and round gracefully below. With this bolero is worn Ladies' basque-waist No. 8715, which is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

Braid arranged fancifully enhances the dressiness of the brown cloth bolero shown at Figure No. 2. The front edges meet above the bust and round below and the neck is completed with a Tudor collar, a correct reproduction of the historic mode. As the jacket is sleeveless it is worn over Ladies' basque-waist No. 8895, which is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' ETON JACKET.—The fronts of this sapphire-blue velvet Eton jacket are extended to form the high rolling collar, and fur and jewelled passementerie contribute

eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 7d. or 15 cents; it is worn over basque-waist No. 8659, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents and is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' TOREADOR JACKET.—Sage-green cloth is pictured in this jacket, with a very stylish decoration of both Hercules and soutache braid. The fronts and back are extended to form tabs on the shoulders and the seams of the gored collar are left open to give a tab effect. The jacket is shaped by pattern No. 8908, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 7d. or 15 cents. As the jacket is sleeveless it accompanies Ladies' basque-waist No. 8688, which is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' BOLERO JACKET.—An unusually dainty bolero jacket is shown at this figure made of ruby velvet and trimmed with insertion and lace edging. This jacket is included in pattern No. 8775, illustrated with collars at figure Nos. 1 and 2. The basque-waist pattern is No. 8713, thirteen sizes, twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' ETON JACKET.—Myrtle-green cloth is pictured in this jacket, which extends to the waist and has tapering lapels, a velvet collar and a simple decoration of braid being appropriate with the cloth. The Eton jacket is shaped by pattern No. 8781, which is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. The waist illustrated with the jacket is shaped by pattern No. 8574, which is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' ZOUAVE OR BOLERO JACKET.—A remarkably stylish jacket shown at this figure is made of golden-brown velvet, the lapels and collar faced with white satin and overlaid with lace net. The back of the jacket is seamless at the center and the lower edge may be straight or curved upward at the center to form an inverted V. The jacket is cut by pattern No. 8824, which is in



FIGURE NO. 141 W.—This illustrates LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT AND CAP.—The patterns are Little Boys' Coat No. 8866, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 847, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 202.)

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 141.)

The advent of stiff collars has in no wise lessened the popularity of soft neck garnitures and fancy bodice accessories—in fact, the latter are a welcome change, being softer and more becoming to the average face than the rigid effect given by collars. Boleros are ubiquitous, being seen on the most elegant as well as upon the plainest bodices. A partly worn basque may be restored to freshness by their addition. The Tudor and Medici collars, revivals of historic modes, are popular because of their general becomingness, and the graceful fichu, so improving as an addition to house dresses, has retained the popularity accorded it during former seasons.

FIGURE No. 20 X.—LADIES' FICHU.—Almost invariably becoming is the graceful fichu. The one here shown is made of white mull and lace edging by pattern No. 1087, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. The fichu is of rather fanciful outline and forms two long epaulette-like tabs on each sleeve. Its ends cross below the bust in surplice fashion and the full frill of edging that follows all the free edges gives a very dainty effect. Only the softest of fabrics are used for fichus, India or China silk, *mousseline de soie*, chiffon, lawn or nainsook being the list from which choice is usually made.

FIGURE No. 21 X.—LADIES' MEDICI COLLAR.—The Medici collar depicted at this figure is made of brown silk, with an edge decoration of jet. As here portrayed its corners are rounding, but they may, if preferred, be square. The collar rises high about the neck and is appropriate for nearly any style of day dress. These collars are sometimes made of the same fabric as the bodice of which they form a part, but a contrasting material is, of course, more dressy. The collar was made by pattern No. 1256, which also includes a bolero collar; it costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 22 X.—LADIES' BOLERO WAIST-DECORATION.—A pretty combination of fabrics and colors is achieved in this garniture. The boleros are of green velvet on which fine black soutache is effectively applied in a fanciful design, the boleros framing a full front of white silk that is gathered top and bottom. A crush stock of black silk over which at the back and sides falls a ruffle of white silk is a dainty neck finish, especially becoming to slender necks. A crush belt of black silk passes about the waist. The boleros are attached at the shoulder and under-arm seams and the collar may be used or not, as preferred. The pattern employed is No. 1262, price 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURE No. 23 X.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION, WITH CAPS.—A pretty accessory is here portrayed. For it pink velvet was selected, with lace edging for the caps. Straps tastefully adorned with jet gimp pass over the shoulders, down the front and back to the waist, crosswise straps connecting these vertical straps at yoke depth, black ribbon rosettes being effectively placed at the connecting points. Rosettes with long ends are also placed at the waist-line. The double grill caps form a pleasing completion to the decoration,

which represents pattern No. 1092, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 24 X.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION.—Two styles of waist decoration are included in the pattern used for this decoration; it is No. 1034, costing 5d. or 10 cents. As here shown the adjunct is elaborate, the material depicted being cream lace net over heliotrope velvet, beaver fur adding a seasonable finishing touch. The decoration extends at the front and back in a long V to a belt that encircles the waist. The neck is in Pompadour outline, but, if preferred, a standing collar provided by the pattern may finish it. Pointed tabs fall upon the shoulders. Satin and silk are also appropriate for a garniture of this kind, and insertion, passementerie, ribbon or buttons may be used to trim it.

FIGURES Nos. 25 X, 26 X AND 27 X.—LADIES' TUDOR DRESS COLLARS.—These

three styles of collar are included in pattern No. 1248, price 5d. or 10 cents. The collar shown at figure No. 25 X is made of gray silk decorated with narrow jet passementerie. It consists of a standing collar to the upper edge of which are joined two turn-over portions that flare becomingly and have rounding ends. An ornamental crush of black silk ribbon is passed about the collar, terminating in a full bow at the back.

For the collar depicted at figure No. 26 X black velvet overlaid with cream lace net was chosen. The standing portion is encircled by a crush stock of ribbon that gives the decorative touch which has been favored for several seasons and the fancy

for which shows no abatement. Two pointed sections stand out conspicuously at the sides with novel effect.

The remaining collar, pictured at figure No. 27 X, is of maroon velvet and, like the others, shows a crush stock of black ribbon. It includes a standing portion to the top of which is attached a turn-over portion that is pointed at the back and at each side and flares in picturesque fashion.

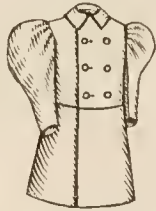
FIGURE No. 28 X.—LADIES' TAB REVERS.—Very effective on a bodice of figured silk are these revers, here shown made of blue velvet.

The revers are perfectly smooth and two tabs rest on each sleeve. Spangled trimming follows all the free edges of the garniture, with handsome effect. Hatchet revers are also included in the pattern, which is No. 1254 and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

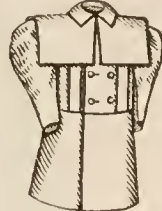
FIGURE No. 29 X.—LADIES' BOLERO COLLAR.—This graceful bolero collar is made of black velvet and is undecorated. It extends below the bust and rolls and flares in characteristic fashion. The collar is shaped by pattern No. 1256, which also includes a Medici collar and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 30 X.—LADIES' BOLERO WAIST-DECORATION.—This adjunct is attached at the under-arm seams and is one of the

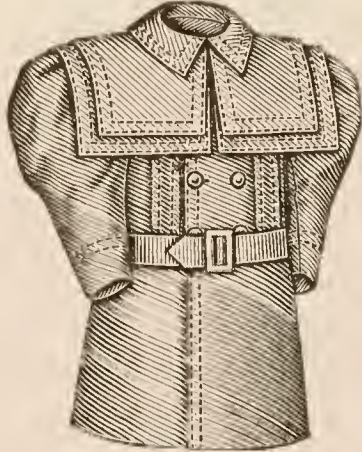
many bolero styles that are meeting with such universal favor. For its development dark-green corded silk was selected, with a tasteful adornment of lace insertion and edging. It rounds away gracefully from the throat and is extended at the back to shallow round-yoke depth. Velvet and satin are also used for these decorations. Pattern No. 1244, price 5d. or 10 cents, is used for the making.



8865



8865



8865

Front View.



8865

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO SAILOR COLLARS AND WITH OR WITHOUT PLAITS LAID ON THE FRONTS.)

(For Description see Page 202.)



1261

PATTERN FOR CAP, WITH UPTURNED BAND. (KNOWN AS THE DOMINION OR CANADIAN CAP.)

(For Description see Page 202.)



8867

Front View.



8867

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' BOX COAT OR REEFER JACKET.

(For Description see Page 202.)



DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 205 and 206.)

There is certainly diversity enough in current styles to satiate the appetite for novelty and variety confessed to by even the most frivolous devotee of Fashion. In wraps choice extends from the short or three-quarter length close-fitting jacket to the flowing Empire coats and to capes of a gored or circular sort and in various lengths.

The Louis coats are a leading mode, and although they are elaborate to a degree, the grouping of the various parts and accessories that make up the splendid whole is executed with such skill that the artistic sense is pleased rather than offended.

are worn. Perhaps it would be well to say here that heavy, firmly-woven materials only should be made up by a circular mode, the gored styles being better suited for open or very light-weight weaves. A consideration of such little things as this does much toward making the amateur seamstress successful in preparing a neat and tasteful

response has been able is proven by the fact that the strong contrast with immediately preceding styles seems not at all incongruous.

Skirts of both the gored and circular kinds



FIGURE NO. 31 X.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUIT.—(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 8856; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Basque-Fitted Jacket Pattern No. 8891; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 32 X.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.—(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 8877; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Cape Pattern No. 8869; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 33 X.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. COAT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8880; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 31 X, 32 X and 33 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 206 and 207.)

Devices for sleeves were never more numerous or varied. The warm welcome accorded small sleeves has called forth all the ingenuity of dressmakers and designers to supply this reduced effect at once, in full variety and artistically. That the

wardrobe. The knowledge of a few facts about linings may also aid her. The prevailing styles in skirts have a sweep that makes a lining with body and elasticity necessary. To test the desirability of lining for skirts, erumple a bit of the lining in the hand; if when released it springs out into shape again, be sure that the swing and flare of the skirt will be enhanced by it; if it lacks this elasticity, it is better suited to clinging shapes. The gown material should also be considered in selecting linings. For lining silken textures, lawn can be recommended, and light-weight cambric or percaline, soft-finished, is liked for soft textiles. For heavy woollens there are plain and figured silesia and sateen. Of course, silk makes the best lining, but when the cost of a gown is of moment this is not to be thought of. There are substitutes, also, for silk petticoats, moreen and mohair being excellent for this purpose. Boned petticoat-skirts assist materially in giving skirts a stylish adjustment, increasing the flare that is at present considered correct. They are easily made by the aid of patterns provided for them. The fulness at



FIGURE NO. 34 X.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—
(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 8878; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Coat Pattern No. 8894; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

the under-arm seam will do away with the wrinkles that so often mar the effect of basques worn by stout women.

Mothers should know that growing girls will more easily preserve the erect and graceful

the top of skirts is massed at the back in a very small space. A narrow ruffle instead of braid or velveteen binding on dancing skirts will give added freedom. The ruffle is set just underneath so that it will protect the bottom of the skirt.

Two crosswise whalebones at the waist between the second dart and

carriage always admired if their bodices are properly fitted. If there is a lining, the fitting of the outside depends on its adjustment. The correct method makes the adjustment in front loose, while the back is fitted very tightly to give support.

FIGURE NO. 31 X.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUIT.—Cheviot in a medium-brown shade was used for this suit, the finish being given in correct tailor style by machine-stitching. The basque-fitted jacket extends to a becoming depth over the hips and the curves of the figure are well defined, only slight ripples in the skirt at the back breaking the perfect smoothness. Three plaits that narrow becomingly toward the waist-line are applied at the front and back, the middle plait in front concealing the closing, and a square yoke secured at the left side is also applied both front and back. The collar is in standing style, the sleeves have short puffs at the shoulder but are clinging below, and the belt is of the material. The skirt shows a narrow front-gore between two wide circular portions that are plaited at the back. Darts secure a smooth effect over the hips, and flutes below the hips



FIGURE NO. 35 X.—LADIES' LOUIS XVI. COAT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8890; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 36 X.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8870; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 37 X.—LADIES' LAWN COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8914; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 34 X, 35 X, 36 X and 37 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 207.)

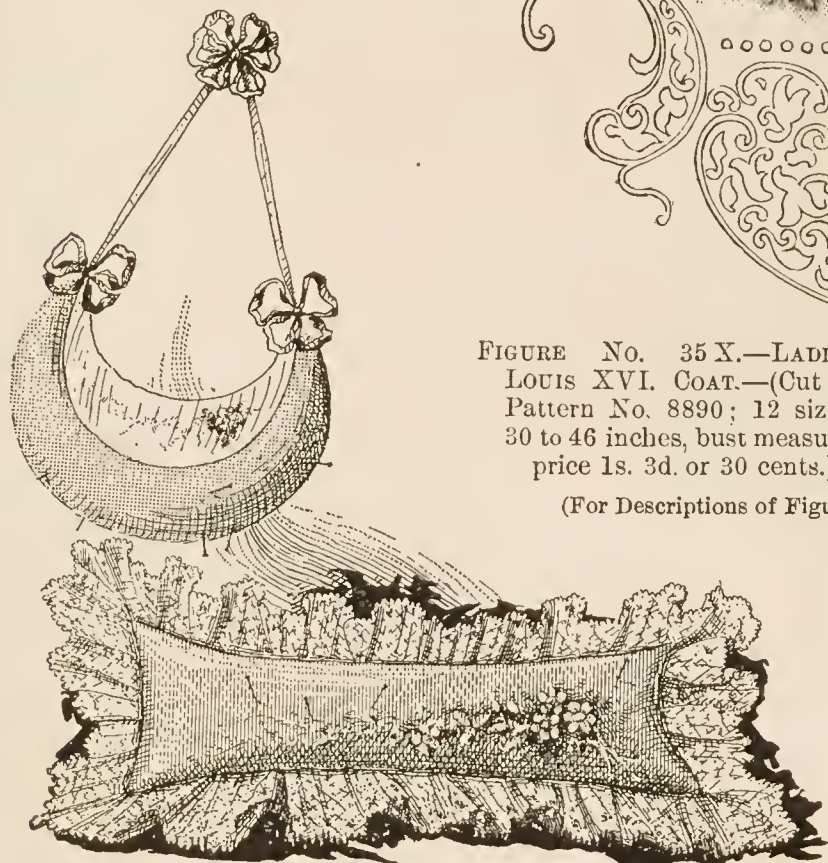


FIGURE NO. 1.—PIN-CUSHIONS.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 208.)

result from the shaping. The design for the suit, which is an excellent style, was furnished by basque-fitted jacket pattern No. 8891 and skirt No. 8856, each costing 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 32 X.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.—A cape of golden-brown cloth decorated elaborately with black soutache and a skirt of black-and-white checked cheviot comprise this tasteful toilette. The cape is gored and of protective length; it is extended to form the stylish collar and the seams may be left open at the top to give the popular slashed effect. A lining of red-and-gold glacé silk will add to the rich appearance given by the braid decoration. The cape is shaped according to pattern No. 8869, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Pattern No. 8877, costing the

same, is used for the skirt, which is made with eight gores, being for this reason called the octagon skirt. The outlines are faultless, graceful flutes springing out below the hips and blending softly into full folds that roll at the back, while the flare toward the foot is stylish but without exaggeration. The cape, being easy of removal, is an excellent wrap to select for wear while making calls, and is especially appropriate for this and similar uses when made by a dressy mode like this.

FIGURE NO. 33 X.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. COAT.—One of the fashionable velvet Louis coats is here presented, the velvet being of a rich plum shade that is well set off by a cream silk bearing green figures used for the full fronts, which appear between short jacket-fronts. A crush girdle-section crosses the lower part of the full fronts and the jacket fronts display large, pointed revers covered with plain cream silk ornamented with an artistic braiding design. Back of the fronts the coat is of regulation basque depth and has underfolded fulness in the skirt. A high flaring collar in two sections rises outside of a standing collar to the top of which is joined a frill that turns over in front. The collars are ornamented to correspond with the revers and the graceful device is repeated on fanciful cuffs that complete the sleeves, which show fulness stylishly puffed at the top. Velvet is the material prescribed by Fashion for Louis basques, but brocade may be used in its stead for developing this basque, which is based upon pattern No. 8880, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 34 X.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This toilette is appropriate for a variety of occasions, being dressy for the promenade, calling or church. The skirt was fashioned from a black brocade of handsome quality by pattern No. 8878, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It has a wide front-gore between two circular portions and the graceful flutes at the back may result from either gathers or plaits, as the wearer prefers or as may be found best suited to the figure or material. The purple velvet coat will exactly answer the requirements of women who appreciate the graceful lines of the flowing Empire modes but admire the trim

silk braid. The collar has many gores and is ornamented on the inside to accord with the yoke, and the sleeves, which are perfectly close-fitting below puffs just at the shoulders, are

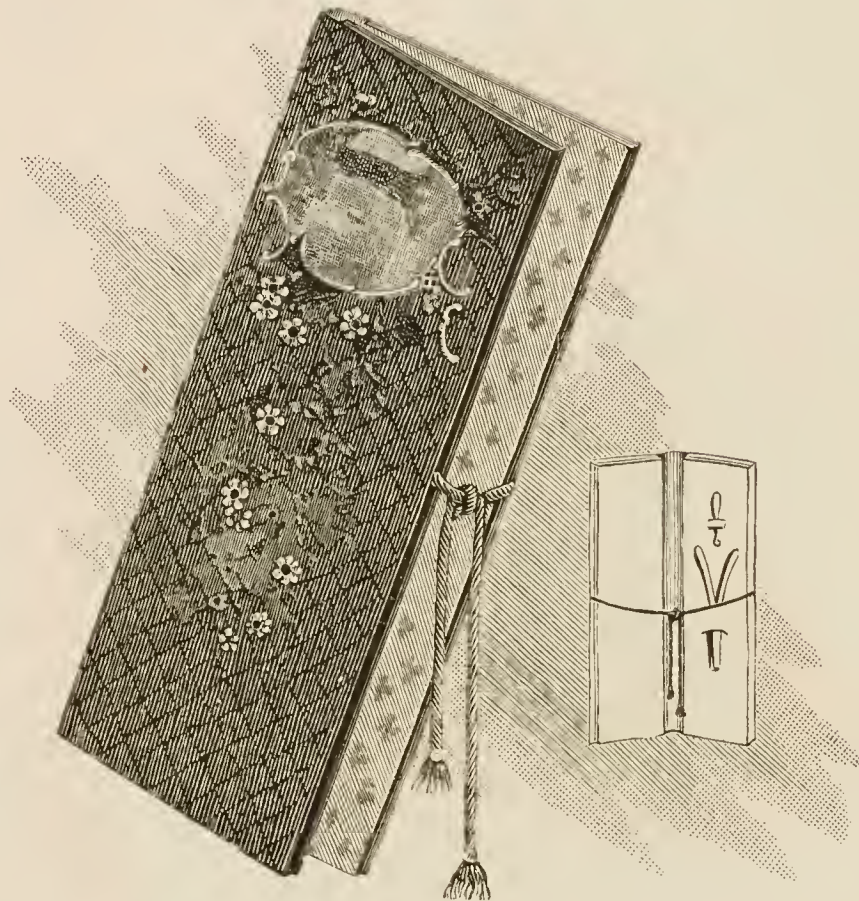


FIGURE NO. 3.—GLOVE-CASE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2 and 3, see "The Work-Table," on Page 208.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—SCREEN FOR INVALID.

effect resulting from a snug adjustment at the back and sides. In this coat Empire fronts are combined with a back closely fitted by the usual seams and showing stylish fulness in the skirt. The fronts are each laid in a broad box-plait back of the closing and hang from a square yoke that is all-over decorated with black

plainly completed. Pattern No. 8894, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, provided the design for the coat.

FIGURE NO. 35 X.—LADIES' LOUIS XVI. COAT.—This jacket-basque or Louis XVI. coat is made of velvet—the material adapted above all others to this style—and cream silk and lace, facings of black satin overlaid with appliqué lace on the handsome revers affording contrast to the maroon-colored velvet. The revers are turned back from the fronts, which open over a vest that is completely covered by a fanciful jabot and a crush-girdle section. The fitting is accurate and there is fulness in the skirt at the back. A frill of lace rises from the standing collar, flaring over a ribbon stock and over several narrow tabs that are also joined to the top of the collar at the back. The sleeves show the approved outlines and are finished in a novel style at the wrist, where they extend quite low upon the hands, a frill of lace falling from beneath. Pattern No. 8890, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, will be used in making the coat.

FIGURE NO. 36 X.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET.—Green novelty cloth was employed in making this stylish jacket, and seal-skin was selected for facing the lapels and collar, being harmonious with both the material and color. A rolling collar turns the double-breasted fronts back in large lapels above the closing, which is made at the left side with buttons and button-holes. The jacket is perfectly close-fitting and a novel effect is given by leaving the under-arm and center seams and the seam of the collar open for a short distance and nicely rounding the corners. The sleeves are finished plainly, but they may be reversed at the bottom in cuffs, on which a facing of fur to match the collar and lapels will be stylish. The jacket is made up by pattern No. 8870, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 37 X.—LADIES' LAWN COSTUME.—As here shown made of white lawn figured in green and green India silk, this costume is remarkably dainty. The lawn is made up

over green taffeta, which gives body and a rich lustre. The gored skirt flares stylishly and is gathered at the back. The waist is becomingly smooth at the sides, but has soft fulness at the front and back framed by the tapering ends of bretelles cut from the India silk, which drapes much more prettily than taffeta. The bretelles are carried about the arms' eyes, falling in ripples about the sleeves, which are in coat shape with only slight gathered fulness at the top. The sleeves may be cut off at three-quarter length and finished with frills. In this instance they are in full length decorated with ribbon; a fancy belt, shoulder bows and a stock are also of ribbon. A row of lace insertion at the edge of the bretelles is the only other trimming. As here made, the costume will be charming for evening wear, and, in the South, for dressy afternoon wear. Its many dainty

me-nots painted in water colors enhancing the beauty of this dainty accessory of the dressing-table. A full frill of white lace surrounds it. The material for the cushion will usually match

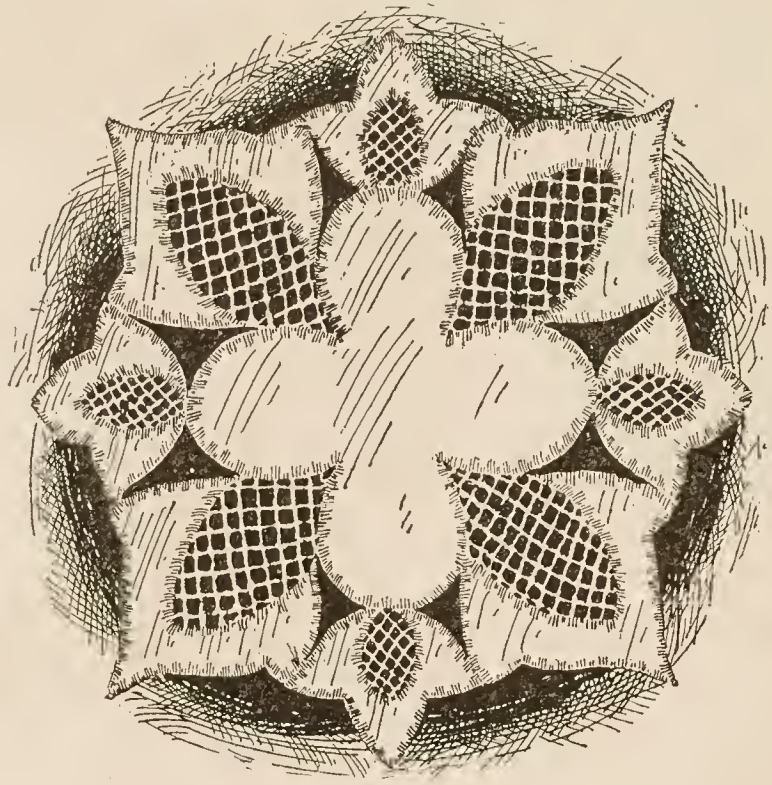


FIGURE NO. 1.—LINEN DOILY.
(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 209.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—DECORATION FOR BACK OF PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

the dominant tone in the other decorations of the dressing-table, and lace, ribbon bows or rosettes and either embroidered or painted designs will lend it a dainty finishing touch.

FIGURE NO. 2.—SCREEN FOR INVALID.—This screen was designed especially for the sick room. It is covered with figured pink China silk; a canopy drapery of plain pink silk edged with a deep fringe is adjusted at the top of the center panel, ribbon bows being disposed at the sides and top. The panel at the left provides a shelf for medicine bottles, etc., below hooks for a thermometer and calendar. At the top of this panel is a larger shelf for bric-à-brac. Both shelves are draped with plain, fringe-trimmed silk. The panel at the right has a support for a candle, pockets for letters, papers and magazines and a hook

for a watch. The other side of the screen may be of silk in the same or a contrasting color.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GLOVE-CASE.—This case is covered with fine leather, the upper side being handsomely decorated. It is so folded as to form two pockets, one at each side, the pockets showing a dainty-hued satin lining. Straps for holding the button-hook and glove stretcher are fastened inside the case. The closing is performed with silk cords having tassel-tipped ends.

FIGURE NO. 4.—DECORATION FOR BACK OF PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.—Thin leather paint-

ed with pansies in natural tints forms the back of this holder, the leather being cut away in the outlines of the flowers where they come at the top. The other side of the holder may be of

features are embodied in pattern No. 8914, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 206 to 208.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—PIN-CUSHIONS.—The crescent-shaped cushion combines velvet, celluloid and ribbon in its construction. On the crescent is painted a floral design and about its lower edge extends the cushion. The ends of the cushion and the section of celluloid are tacked

together under ribbon bows, the ribbon being extended to form the means of suspension, a bow ornamenting it at the top.

The oblong cushion is made of pink satin, a spray of forget-

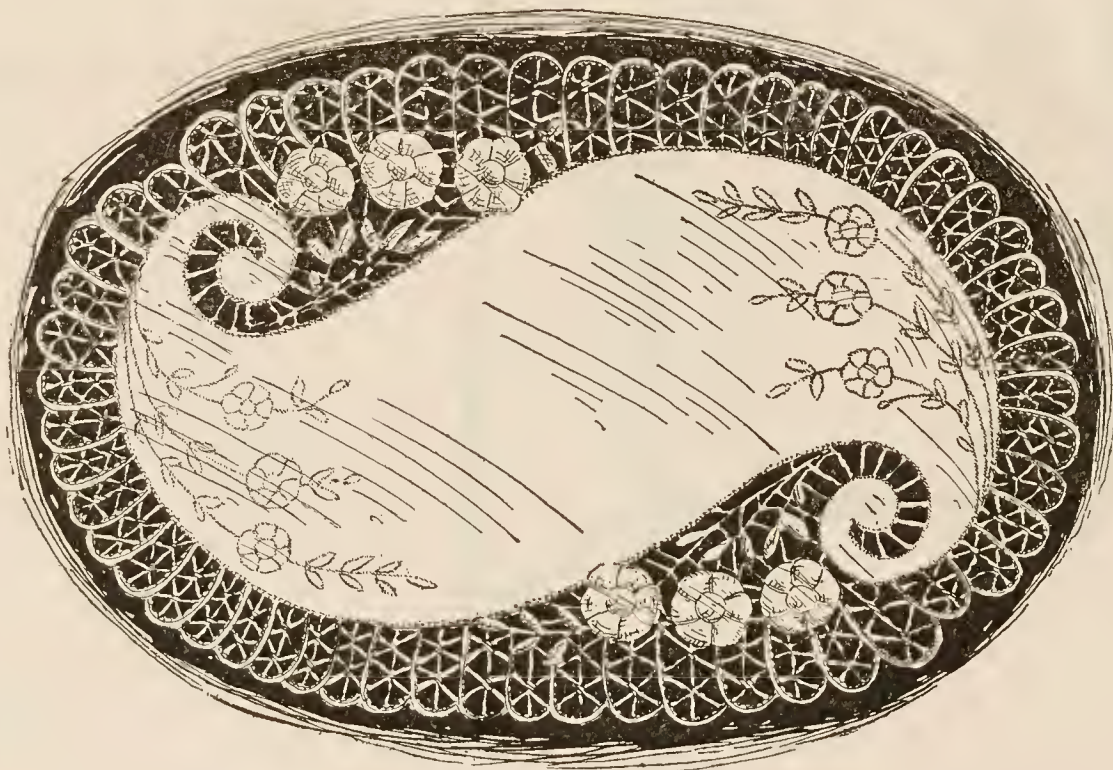


FIGURE NO. 2.—CENTER-PIECE.
(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 209.)

silk laid in upturned folds deep enough to hold a photograph, or overlaid with rows of ribbon to serve the same purpose. Thin leather might also be employed for this side of the holder, slashes being made in the leather for the insertion of the pictures.

center. Such colors as pink, blue or yellow in very delicate tints may be selected for these center-pieces, a combination of either of these colors with white being effective. Methods of making the lace stitches will be found in our book on *Lace Making*, price 2s. (by post 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

ARTISTIC
NEEDLE-
WORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 208 and 209.)

FIGURE No. 1.—LINEN DOILY.—The doily here represented is of fanciful outline. It is made of pale-yellow linen, the lace stitches and button-holing showing white. Where the color scheme of a table is yellow and white this will be very dainty.

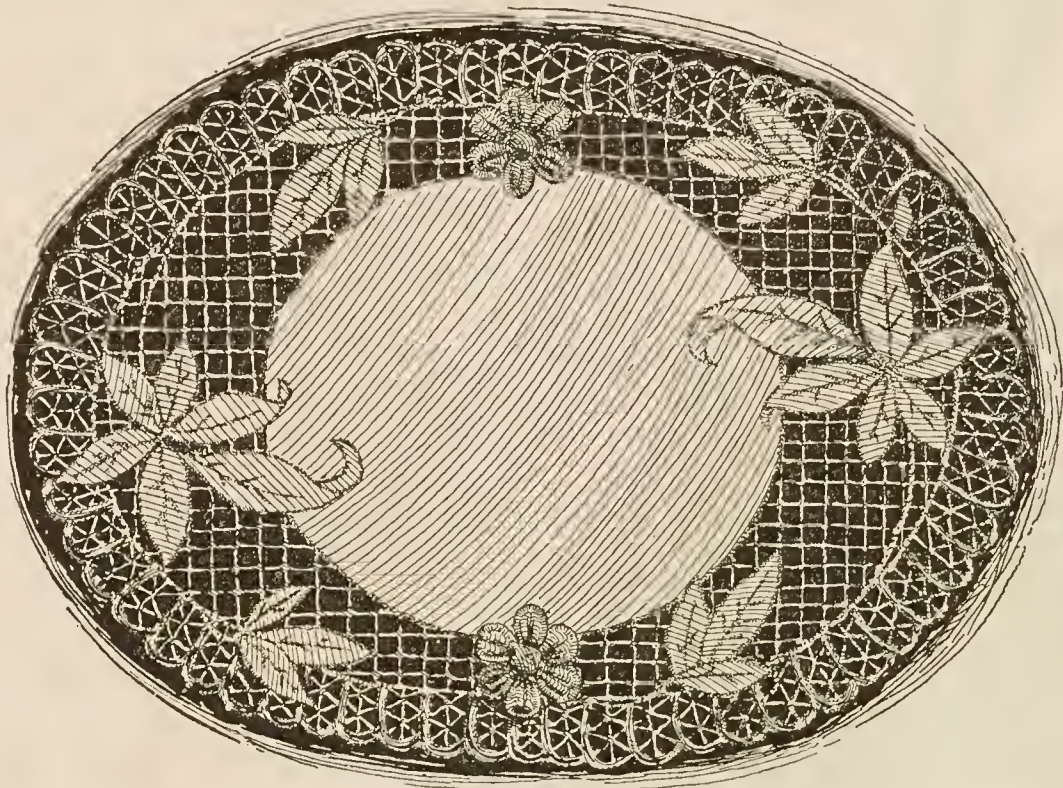


FIGURE No. 3.—CENTER-PIECE.

FIGURE No. 3.—CENTER-PIECE.—Ladies who favor fanciful effects in table linen will delight in this beautiful center-piece. The design displays a circular center of white linen surrounded by lace stitches and flowers and their foliage in linen.

FIGURE No. 4.—LINEN DOILY.—An elaborate design is worked out in this doily. Lace stitches hold the linen sections in position. While dainty colors are fa-

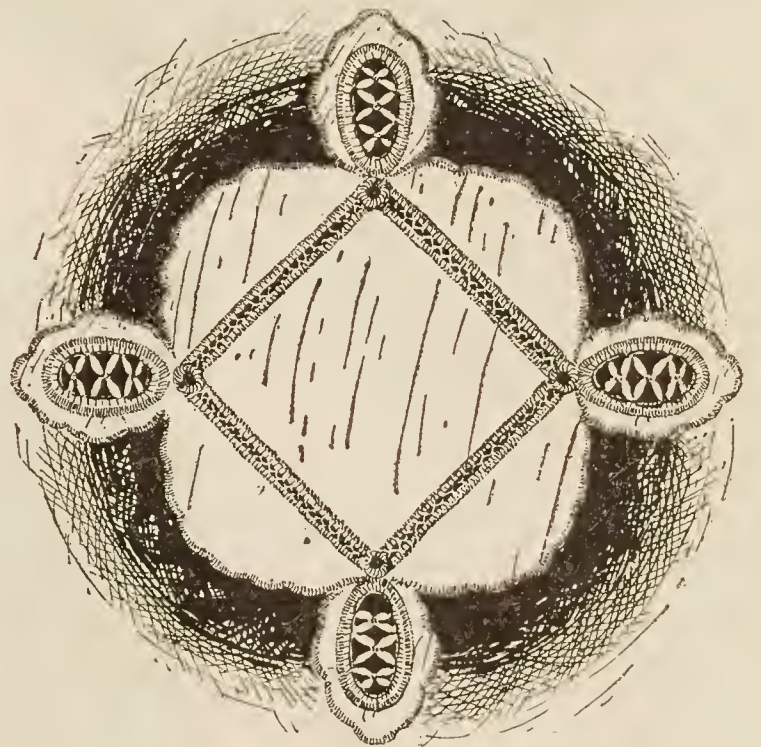


FIGURE No. 4.—LINEN DOILY



FIGURE No. 5.—PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4 and 5, see "Artistic Needle-work," on this Page.)

FIGURE No. 2.—CENTER-PIECE.—A center of white linen prettily embroidered and having the outline of a scroll is here shown. Linen flowers like those embroidered upon the center are held in position by the lace stitches which surround the

vored by some housewives for their choice table linen, there are many who think white alone should deck the festive board. These are matters of preference to be decided by the individual. White, yellow, pink or blue may be used throughout for these doileys, or the lace stitches may be of either yellow, pink or blue when white is chosen for the linen, and of white when any of these colors forms the central portion.

FIGURE No. 5.—PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.—White linen embroidered with violets in their natural hues supplies the material for this frame. The outer edge is prettily scalloped and decorated in button-hole stitch with embroidery silk and around the opening for the photograph similar embroidery is wrought, making an attractive framing for

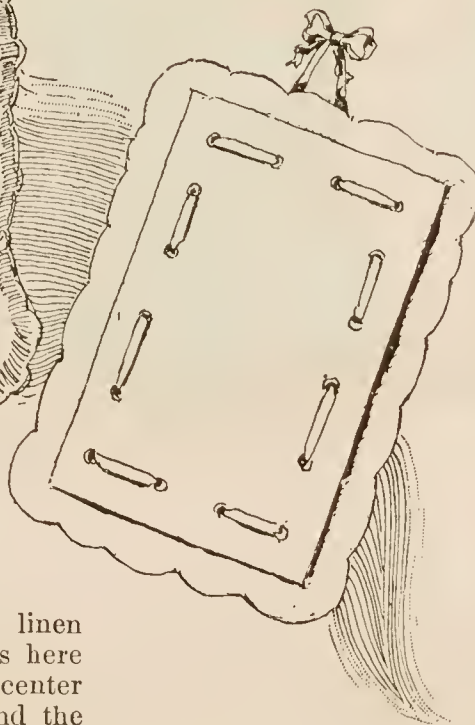




FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S TECK SCARF.

the face. Eyelet holes through which white ribbons are passed provide the means of holding the picture and frame together, the ribbons being bowed and used for suspending the picture.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

The favored hosiery for cold-weather uses is cashmere. The new makes are in dark random mixtures, such as black and



FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 3.

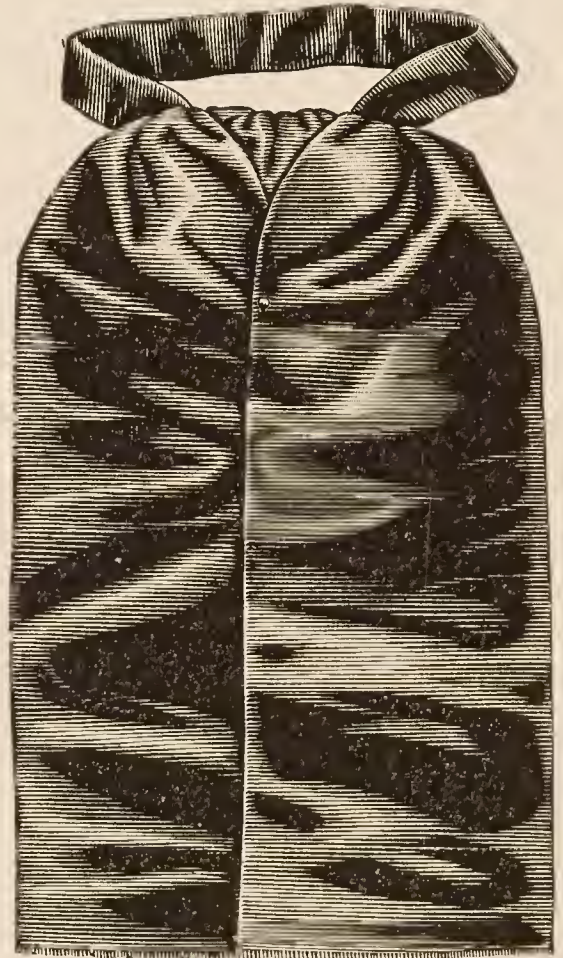


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURE NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

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

The natural grays in all-wool still have many friends, but a brisk demand is apparent for clouded or tinted grays as a relief from the well-known natural tones. Black half-hose are still favored in cashmere and in cotton for day wear, and in fine balbriggan and silk for evening.

Extremists have taken up the last English fad of bleached white pure silk half-hose to be worn with patent leather pumps; however, the fancy is not likely to extend on account of the expense attached.

In merino hose, russet tans, Camden grays and fawns are the favorite colors.

Embroidered balbriggans with dark myrtle, black or navy grounds showing various neat sprig or spot effects are liked for house wear. The color of the embroidery is either gold, cardinal or sky to harmonize with the ground shade. For outdoor wear bright, effective Scotch plaids in wool and heavy cotton are in high favor.

Considerable attention is given nowadays to outing hosiery for both sexes. What are known as English shooting hose are now used largely in lieu of bicycle hose for tennis and similar games. They are of Scotch knit wool in various fancy designs, as well as in Scotch heather mixtures. The novelty is an ordinary half-hose with a three-quarter leg; this extra length enables it to meet the half gaiter or legging worn with the new hunting or golf suit.

Another extreme novelty is known as footless golf hose; it is really a golf legging of knit worsted, with a strap in place of a foot, and can be worn over any kind of hose.

The illustrations in this department for the current month include three views of a puff scarf and a Teck scarf.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S TECK SCARF.—This scarf is pictured made of handsome black satin, a much favored material just now. A good effect results from side-plaits collecting the fulness in the top of the apron.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—Three views of a puff scarf are shown at these figures, black satin being the material pictured in each instance.

At figure No. 2 is shown the scarf before it is folded, the portion depending from the center underneath being

tan, black and blue, black and wine, and black and green, relieved by bright tippings at the toe, heel and top in the prevailing ground color.

attached to the shirt bosom to hold the scarf in position.

Figures 4 and 5 show two ways of arranging the scarf. These methods may, however, be varied to suit personal taste.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

Most of my little friends are too young to understand a scientific explanation of the way sound is produced and transmitted to the human ear. You will learn all about it, however, when you are further advanced in your studies, and will then, no doubt, make all sorts of experiments to illustrate the theories that you are taught. Two such experiments here illustrated will interest you, whether you understand their why and wherefore now or later on.

The little girl portrayed at figure No. 1 is listening to music made by a pair of silver table-spoons, and judging by the expression of her face she seems to be thoroughly enjoying it. The spoons are fastened to the center of a long cord, each end of which is held to an ear. When the spoons are jingled against a solid body, like the leg of a table, or, as in this instance, the round of chair, a very musical sound is produced which travels along the cords, and makes its record upon the little girl's brain by means of the delicate and complicated mechanism of her ears. You will be delighted by the really musical tones created in this simple way.

And now let me tell you of something else that you may easily try. Let your brother draw a pin across one end of a long wooden table; place your ear close against the other end, and you will be surprised by the loudness of the sound resulting from a mere pin scratch. The sound waves in this case pass through the wood.

At figure No. 2 is shown a boy with one end of a hard, round stick placed against his closed teeth, while the opposite end touches a watch that rests upon a table. In trying this experiment for yourself you must stand at such a distance from the watch that its tick will not reach your ears in the usual way, a fact to be remembered in cutting the stick. In this case the sound is transmitted through the stick, the teeth and the bones of the head to the recording machine in each ear, and is just as distinctly heard in this way as if it entered the ear from the outside.

RODNEY'S LEMONADE.

Rodney was a good boy most of the time, but he liked to have his own way, and sometimes this liking made it very hard for him to be as obedient as he should.

One warm day he began coaxing Mama to allow him to make some lemonade.

"No, Rodney," Mama answered. "I have only enough lemons for cook to use, and you know we expect company for tea."

Rodney said no more, for he knew when Mama said "no," she meant "no," and teasing was of no use, even if it had been permitted. But the desire for lemonade was very strong, and instead of thinking of something else, which would have been the sensible and right thing to do, he kept thinking how good the lemonade would taste if he only could have some.

A little later Mama went to call on a neighbor. The girls had heard Rodney ask for the lemonade, but they were busily playing now and had forgotten all about it.

Rodney looked as guilty as he felt when he went to the kitchen and looked around. Cook had gone to her room.

"One won't matter," Rodney said to himself, although he didn't believe what he said; he only wanted to believe it. He went to the bag of lemons and very carefully drew one out.

"Quick, now!" he said to himself again, and then he jerked out a knife, pulled down the lemon squeezer and dived into a jar. Next he added water and after a hurried stirring put the glass to his lips and took a long, hasty drink.

Then his eyes grew large, his face turned red and ugh! what a mouth he made.

He left the tumbler on the table, too much disgusted to remember to put away the traces of his wrong act, and walked out into the yard.

Very soon May and Carrie, his two sisters, came into the kitchen to ask cook for a ginger snap. There were the tell-tale signs on the table and the half finished glass of lemonade. "It's Rodney's," said May, "and Mama told him he couldn't make any."

The girls looked sober for a moment and then a spirit of mischief took possession of them.

"I wonder where he's gone?" said Carrie. "Let's drink the rest of his lemonade before he comes back."

"All right," answered May, "it'll serve him right."

So Carrie took up the tumbler. She tasted it and set it down. "Try it!" she said briefly.

May took a very suspicious sip and set it down hastily.

"Salt!" she exclaimed.

"Salt!" Carrie responded, and then they both began to laugh.

When Mama came home they told her the joke, and although she looked very sober when she heard of Rodney's disobedience, she could not help smiling a little at the punishment which he had brought upon himself.

FIGURE NO. 2.

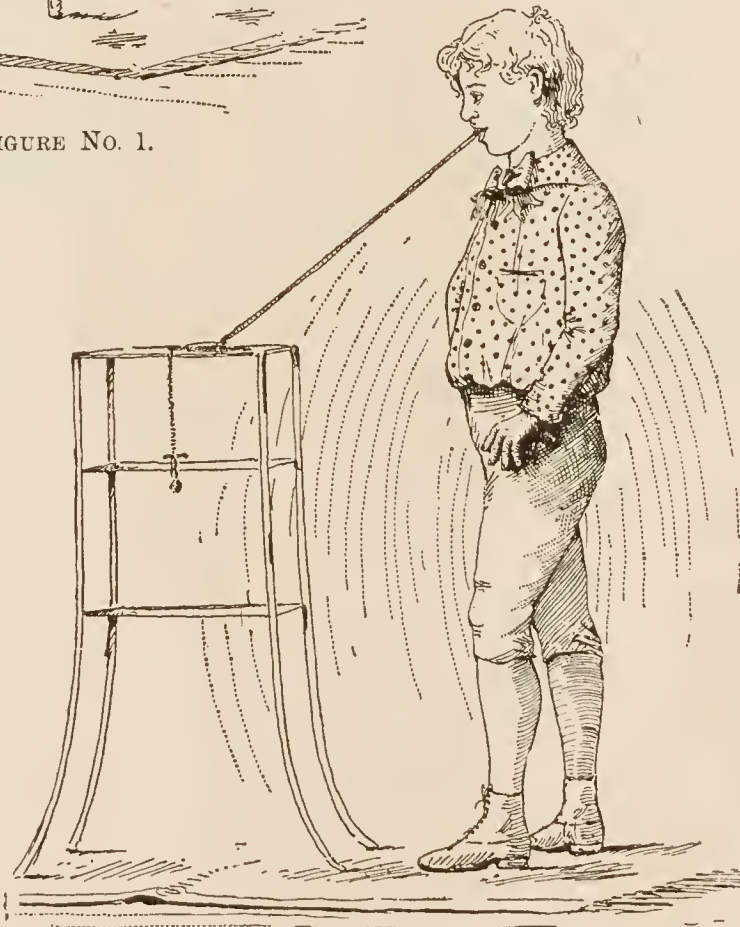
Of course, the girls teased him unmercifully about his new kind of lemonade and this was hard enough to bear, but when at supper Mama passed a piece of lemon pie with a great, thick frosting over the top to all the rest and not a bite to him, that was worse still.

But it taught Rodney a lesson, and now he makes lemonade only with Mama's consent, and then he has cook direct him to the sugar jar.

JULIA DARROW COWLES.



FIGURE NO. 1.



FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

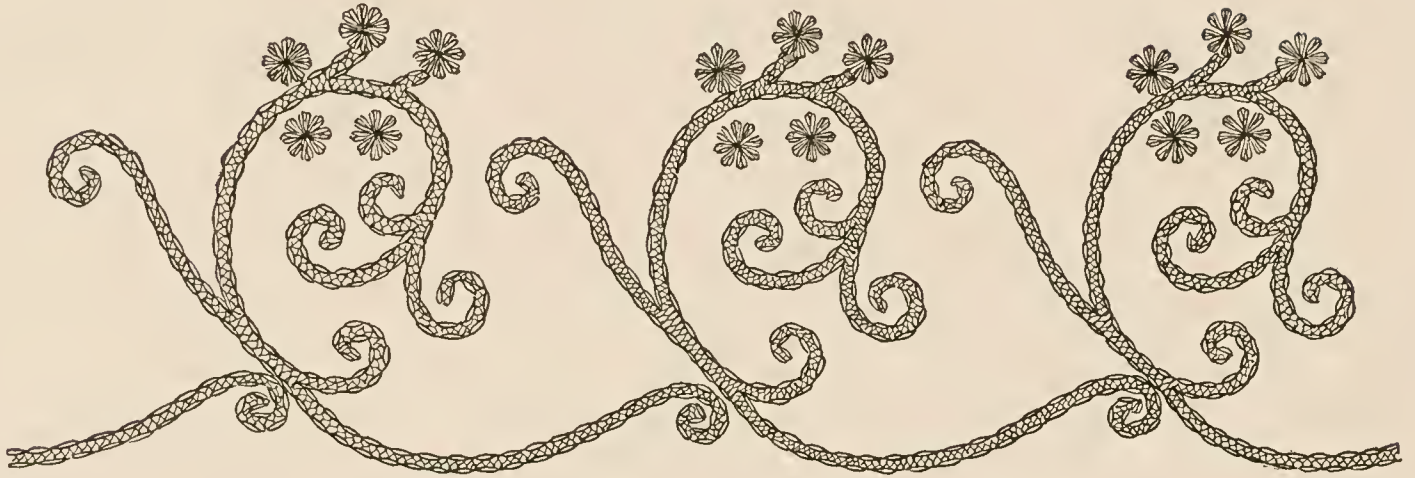
BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

CORONATION CORD
AND LINEN AP-
PLIQUÉ.

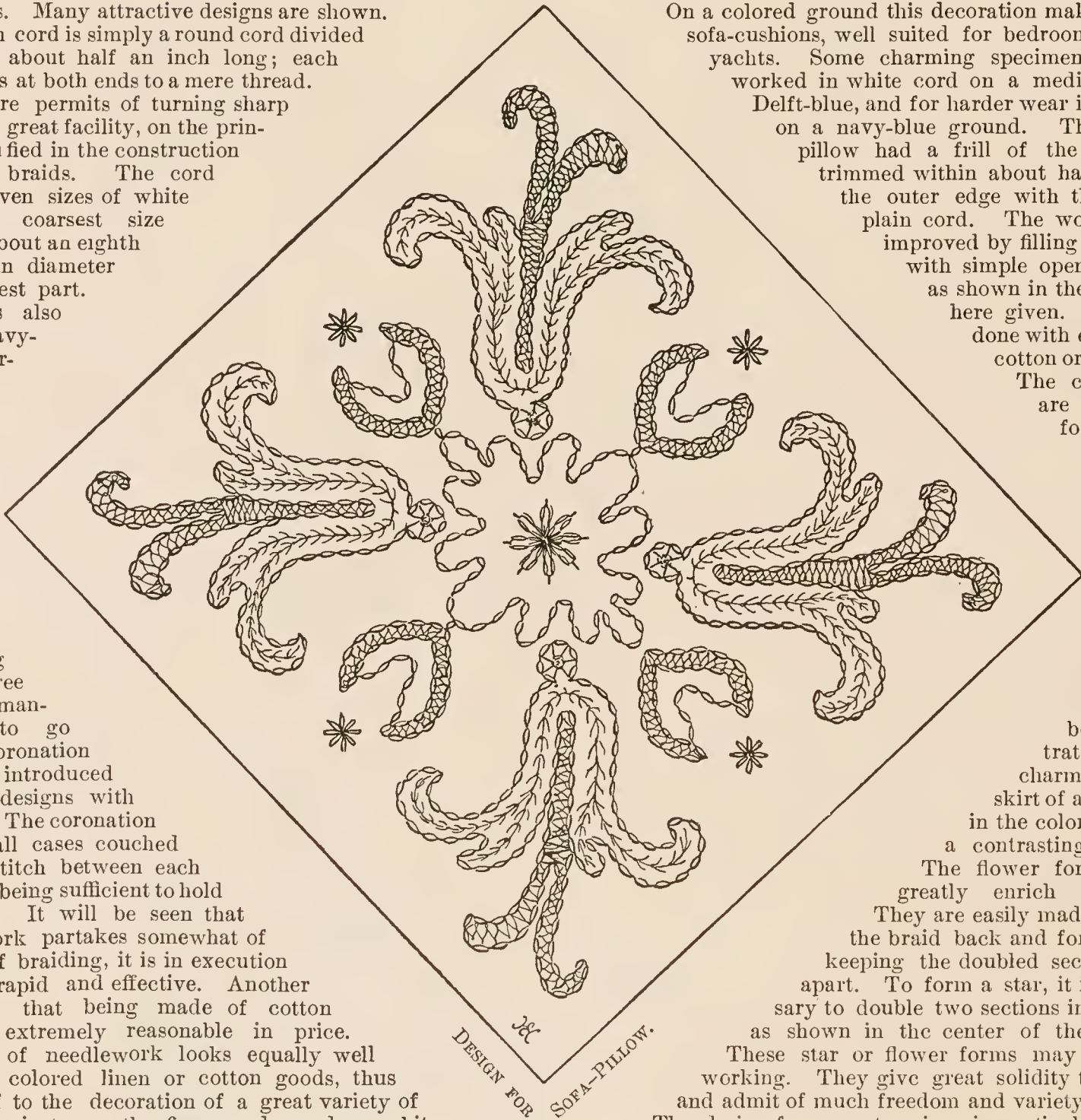
Among the novelties in needlework giving the greatest possible effect with the least amount of labor are those executed with coronation cord. This cord has been on sale for some time without attracting much attention, but lately it has become popular and is now in demand, presumably because some clever designer has hit upon ideas suited to its requirements. Many attractive designs are shown.

Coronation cord is simply a round cord divided into sections about half an inch long; each section tapers at both ends to a mere thread. This structure permits of turning sharp corners with great facility, on the principle exemplified in the construction of Honiton braids. The cord comes in seven sizes of white cotton, the coarsest size measuring about an eighth of an inch in diameter at the thickest part. This size is also made in navy-blue and Turkey-red. The sections, whether the cord be fine or coarse, are of uniform length. A plain white couching cord in three sizes is also manufactured to go with the coronation cord; it is introduced into some designs with good effect. The coronation cord is in all cases couched down, one stitch between each two sections being sufficient to hold it in place. It will be seen that while this work partakes somewhat of the nature of braiding, it is in execution much more rapid and effective. Another advantage is that being made of cotton only it is extremely reasonable in price.

This style of needlework looks equally well on white or colored linen or cotton goods, thus lending itself to the decoration of a great variety of articles. For instance, the finer cords used on white linen make pretty center-pieces and doileys for the dinner table. The coarser makes suitable sideboard or bureau scarfs and mats, while the thickest of all is appropriate for handsome borders on curtains or hangings, something in the style of the illustration given on this page for a running border.



BORDER FOR CURTAIN OR DRAPERY.

DESIGN FOR
SOFA-PILLOW.

On a colored ground this decoration makes handsome sofa-cushions, well suited for bedrooms, piazzas or yachts. Some charming specimens have been worked in white cord on a medium shade of Delft-blue, and for harder wear in Turkey-red on a navy-blue ground. The Delft-blue pillow had a frill of the same goods trimmed within about half an inch of the outer edge with three rows of plain cord. The work is greatly improved by filling in parts of it with simple open lace stitch, as shown in the illustrations here given. This can be done with either crochet cotton or linen thread.

The colored cords are better suited for trimming children's dresses than are those in white, because of the constant washing needed by white garments. The

border illustrated would look charming on the skirt of a child's frock in the colored cords with a contrasting foundation.

The flower forms upon it greatly enrich the pattern.

They are easily made by doubling the braid back and forth in a circle, keeping the doubled sections slightly apart. To form a star, it is only necessary to double two sections instead of one, as shown in the center of the sofa-pillow.

These star or flower forms may be varied in working. They give great solidity to the design and admit of much freedom and variety.

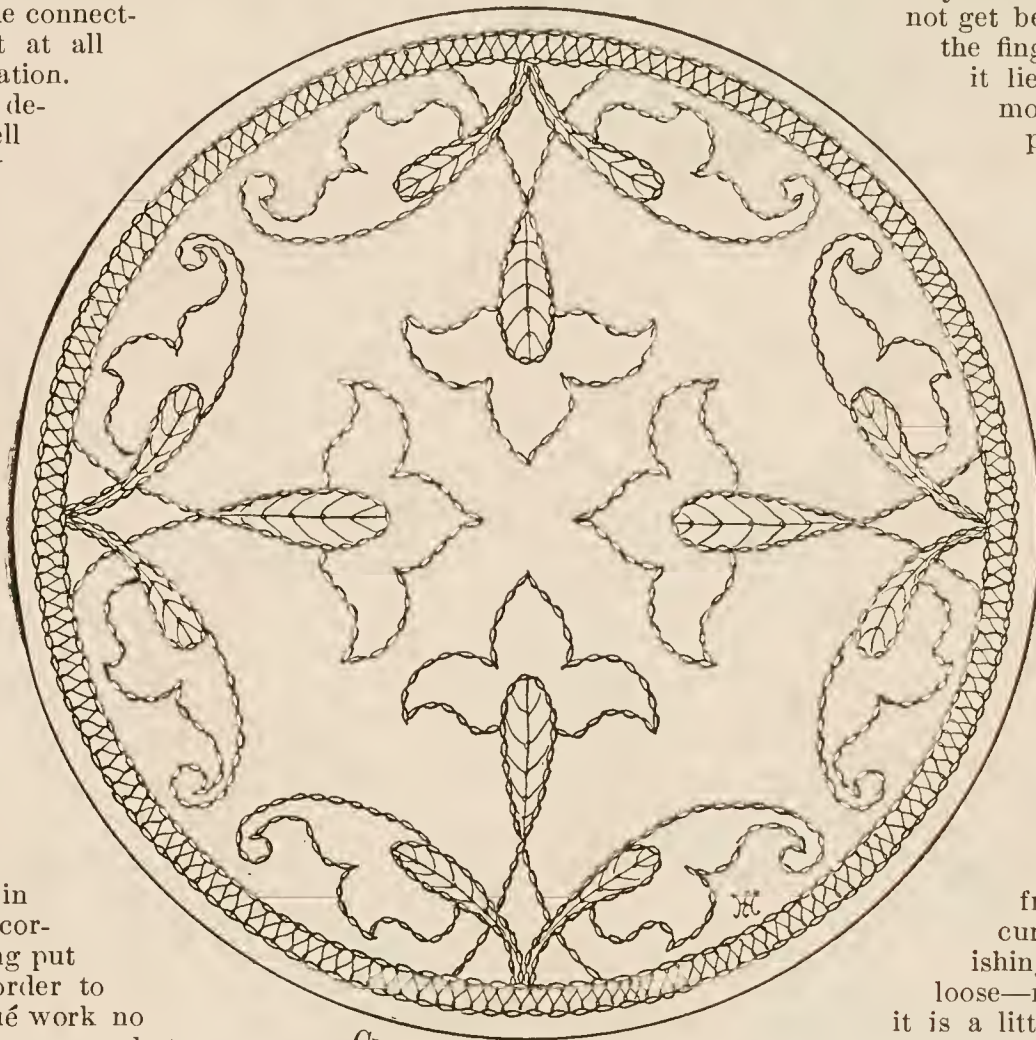
The design for a center-piece is particularly graceful, though there is remarkably little work in it. If desired, it could be enriched by filling all the spaces within the outlines with a simple open lace stitch. On colored linen and reduced to the proper size this design would serve for a lamp-mat. The outer edge may be finished with a faced hem,

a fringe or coarse lace. Crocheted lace is suitable for this purpose. It could be made to match the red and blue cords in color. Almost any simple pattern for braiding can be adapted for coronation cord, and some of the modern lace patterns are better still, leaving out the connecting bars, which are not at all necessary on a solid foundation.

Two out of the three designs here given are well suited for another novelty in rapid fancy work—linen appliquéd on linen. White on a color is preferred. Either the design for a sofa-pillow or that for the table center gives the bold, solid forms required for appliquéd work. Instead of a couched outline, it would be better to finish the edges of the forms with long and short stitch or button-hole stitch or with a small cord button-holed down with stitches taken at short intervals. The decoration of the forms within the outline could be carried out precisely in the manner indicated for coronation cord, the stars being put in with satin stitch. In order to be successful with appliqué work no great amount of skill is necessary, but deftness of touch and extreme neatness are indispensable. Rather fine linen gives the best results, but as color shows through good linen to some extent when it is fastened down, it is necessary first to paste it upon firm white paper. To do this properly, make some stiff starch paste, boiling it for a minute or two until clear. When cold spread it very evenly upon the paper with the fingers, being careful to remove all lumps. The fingers are much

better than a brush for spreading paste well and smoothly. Allow the paste to thoroughly moisten the paper, then with clean, dry hands spread out the linen evenly upon the paper so that every part adheres closely. Make sure that air bubbles do not get beneath it; press it out with the fingers from the center until it lies quite flat; then wipe the moisture from the edges and place it under a weight until perfectly dry. This drying process will take some hours. The next thing to be done is to accurately draw the design upon the linen, either by means of transfer paper or by pinning the design upon the back of the linen and holding it against a window, when the outlines can be clearly seen and followed with a medium-hard pencil.

Now cut out the design and place it in position on the colored foundation. Affix it with fine needles, stuck in vertically if the foundation be stretched on a frame; then baste it securely and it is ready for finishing. If the foundation be loose—not stretched in a frame—it is a little more difficult to handle, and in order to insure accuracy it is better to trace the design also upon the colored material. Great care must be taken in basting not to draw or pucker the material. Some persons find it best to affix the parts to be appliquéd by means of paste rubbed on sparingly, a little within the outside edges, but this is not absolutely necessary. In basting it is best to secure the center of the form before going around it; otherwise it is not apt to lie quite flat.



CENTER-PIECE FOR TABLE.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Unique is the national organization lately inaugurated under the above title. Its object is to interest mothers, educators, officers of children's aid societies and many other clubs in the proposed congress to be held in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, February 16.

The originator of this movement is Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, and she has been ably assisted by Mrs. Phebe Hearst, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Wm. L. Wilson, Miss Herbert and many other ladies prominent in the social world of Washington. Receptions were held at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, on the evenings of December 8th and 9th when Mrs. Birney, assisted by Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Wm. L. Wilson and others, presented the aims of the project to leading society people of New York and to many active members of women's clubs.

It is believed that the convention, which bids fair to be largely attended by influential women, will materially assist the work of teaching mothers the value of child education, and will result in the better moral, physical, and mental training of the young. At this convention papers will be read, discussion will follow and each delegate will be called upon to give an account of the mothers' club in her locality. That mothers will be quickest to grasp the significance of the work which can be accomplished through a national organization of mothers' clubs seems most natural, and therefore the appeal is made to them. Pamphlets giving suggestions for the formation and conduct of such clubs are sent out by the Executive Committee

of the National Congress of Mothers, 1400 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C. It is desired that in these clubs no lines of social distinction shall be drawn, but that all women shall meet on the common ground of motherhood.

While there are many organizations already in existence that are accomplishing great results along educational lines, there is no national movement with the one avowed aim of concentrating the thought of the nation upon the importance of *educating the mothers* and through them the race. Special clubs will be formed for mothers who are occupied in various industries, the meetings being arranged at places and hours to suit their convenience, and it is hoped that as they are led into expressions of opinion and experience each woman will feel herself a factor in the great work of regeneration. No club exactions of a pecuniary nature need deter the busy mother of limited means from joining the movement and the meetings of such a club will be an inspiration, refreshing, uplifting and helpful. A greater sense of importance and responsibility will follow from the association and attendance at these meetings and the self control and culture will be soon manifested in the mother's treatment of her children and in her own personality.

Monthly reports from local clubs sent to the National Congress of Mothers will be published and distributed for the encouragement of the workers throughout the country. Each club as soon as formed should notify the office and is expected to send at least one delegate to the Congress.



DESCRIPTION OF COLORED MILLINERY PLATE.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' VELVET TOQUE.—Polka-dotted velvet is becomingly disposed in soft puff effect about the brim and smoothly over the crown, and feathers and a handsome Rhinestone buckle contribute tasteful decoration.

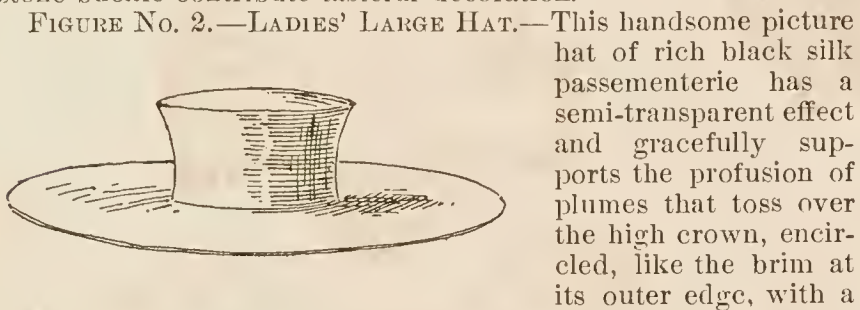


FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This handsome picture hat of rich black silk passementerie has a semi-transparent effect and gracefully supports the profusion of plumes that toss over the high crown, encircled, like the brim at its outer edge, with a

puff of velvet. Two small ostrich tips peep coquettishly from under the brim at the left side.

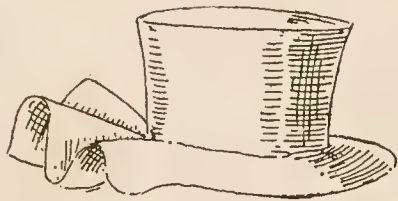
FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—Dahlia velvet, gold passementerie and silver-gray feathers here combine to decorate a hat appropriate to wear on the promenade.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' TOQUE.—The fur heads and tails that adorn this dainty toque give a Wintry touch and lace and a fancy buckle contribute pleasing adornment. The cream-white velvet crown is adorned with gold-spangled trimming and the dark-brown velvet brim affords a good contrast. The toque could be reproduced in any admired color scheme becoming to individual types.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' CAPOTE.—Green velvet forms the crown of the *capote* and fur covers the brim, feathers and an aigrette with fancy pins providing the trimming. Velvet tie-strings are to be bowed under the chin.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—This is a fine French felt hat and its decoration represents a late caprice. Flowered satin veiled with lace is artistically arranged and coq feathers droop over each side of the brim.

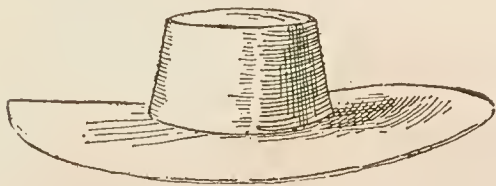
FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' BONNET.—The high crown of this bonnet is covered with embroidery and two tints of velvet cover the fluted brim in front; a bird, an aigrette and velvet flowers comprise the stylish decoration, with velvet arranged tastefully at the back.



MODISH HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 219.)

FIGURE A.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This black velvet hat is somewhat severe in shape, but the trimming gives a softening and beautifying effect; a tiny knife-plaited frill of chiffon peeps from under the brim and a handsome jewelled ornament is fastened in



front through the ribbon which surrounds the crown in pretty upturned folds. Ribbon loops and feathers are deftly disposed at the sides and back.

FIGURE B.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—Golden-brown velvet forms the foundation of this hat and yellow and brown ostrich tips toss gracefully over the brim and crown, satin ribbon in a rich brown shade being massed artistically in front.

FIGURE C.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—This becoming hat may

be appropriately worn with morning costumes or tailor-made suits. It is a gray felt trimmed with black velvet ribbon and ostrich plumes.

FIGURE D.—LADIES' BONNET.—Jetted horsehair outlined with chenille makes up most of the trimming on this velvet bonnet, an aigrette and very small ostrich tips adding an effective finish. Horsehair ornaments rise at each side of the aigrette at the back to give the height necessary to becomingness, and just out at each side to insure a harmonious outline. A bonnet like this can be put to a number of dressy uses, being appropriate for calling, church, etc. Color might be introduced upon such a shape if its wearer were youthful.



FIGURE E.—LADIES' TURBAN.—A Wintry appearance is given this turban by the fur which covers the crown and brim. Velvet ornamentally disposed, lace arranged high and a Rhinestone ornament supplement a beautifully shaded paroquet that is placed at one side of the turban, its long tail feathers rising upright above the crown and the wings being artistically posed.

FIGURE F.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—Black felt is pictured in this becoming shape and satin ribbon and wings, arranged to give a fan effect at the sides and height in front, are especially stylish.

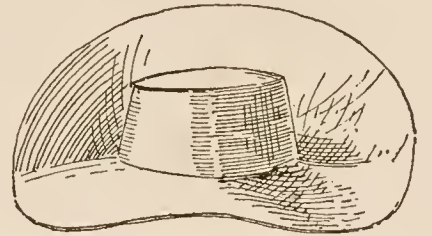


FIGURE G.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—This hat will be stylish for young ladies when made, as illustrated, of velvet and decorated with ostrich plumes and ribbon. Rhinestone pins give a brightening touch in front and at the sides.

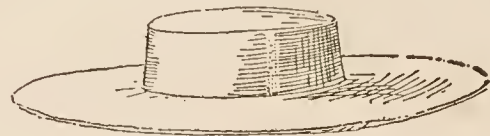


FIGURE H.—LADIES' TOQUE.—Green velvet, coral-pink silk and feather trimming, together with ostrich

plumes, form this dressy and becoming toque. It may be worn with handsome toilettes of silk, velvet or cloth.

FIGURE I.—LADIES' CAPOTE.—This fancy felt braid is most becomingly shaped and daintily trimmed with flowers, plaited chiffon, velvet and an aigrette.



HAIR AND HAT ORNAMENTS.—The large hat is no longer seen at the theatre, opera or social functions, but, instead, are worn charming little bandeaus that fit the head firmly and support becoming decoration that may consist of bows, jewelled ornaments and an aigrette or feathers. Soft loops or dainty bows are disposed on these bandeaus to suit the face of the wearer and the arrangement of the hair. Some stylish examples are here illustrated, as are also some new ideas in front and side decorations for hats. Stiff wings or softly curling plumage are artistically united with ribbon, and deft fingers will find no difficulty in reproducing these effects.

There is no abatement in the demand for brilliant plumage. Impeyan wings, entire paroquets or willowy bird-of-Paradise aigrettes are essential to the stylish appearance of either hats or bonnets, however small, and with the plumage ribbon is associated in loops, dainty bows or soft French knots. Long plumes sweeping over the crown were never more conspicuous in millinery, and as few of the single plumes are sufficiently long for the purposes of prevailing fashions, deficiencies are atoned for by made plumes that can be indefinitely prolonged. On small bonnets three tips are preferred to sweeping plumes. Small animals' heads are used in conjunction with feathers, and velvet flowers frequently give a charming touch of color.



1.



3.



6.



4.



2.



5.



7.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

The *chapeau par excellence* is of black velvet. It is a broad-brimmed, bell-crowned affair, heavily plumed and picturesque, as large hats are wont to be. The Gainsborough shape serves as the model for all large hats, the shapes being varied to suit individual faces. In one the crown is lowered, in another the brim is lessened and gently curved or bent up high at the back or at one side. The disposition of trimming, too, is made with reference to the type of the wearer's face—at the back, at the side or directly in front. A new caprice concentrates the trimming at the back, flowers outside the brim, which is usually turned up, and feathers spread fan-wise inside to overshadow the crown. The effect is jaunty.

The arrangement of many long black plumes on a black velvet Gainsborough having a medium-wide brim is novel and effective. A satin cord finishes the edge of the brim and about it at the right side is laid a plume with the tip falling at the back. Upon the left side a plume is disposed so that the tip falls just over the brim in front. Three upright plumes are adjusted at the left side and at the center of the front and back are great rosette bows of black moiré taffeta ribbon.

A very high bell crown is associated with a brim of medium-width in another black Gainsborough hat. The crown is overlaid with milliners' folds of satin, and the brim, which curves ever so slightly at the sides, is smoothly covered with velvet and edged with a thick satin cord. At the left side is the usual trio of plumes and at the right a small plume is arranged to fall over the brim. A satin rosette at the back completes a very dressy hat, suitable for wear with either a black or colored gown.

Pink and gray are in harmonious union upon a black velvet-covered hat in which the crown is round and rather low and the brim severely straight. At the front and sides black moiré ribbon is wrinkled upon the brim close to the crown and at the back seven pearl-gray tips are massed against the crown, towering above it. The brim at the back is turned up and against it are banked pink roses.

A revival of the yellow and black combination is promised for Spring. An *avant-coureur* of the mode is a large hat with a full crown of black velvet and a brim covered smoothly on the outside with black and on the inside with orange-yellow velvet, which is also used for folds about the base of the crown. A jet pin sparkles at the right side and at the left are bunched three black tips and a shaded yellow Paradise aigrette. Under the brim at the back a pair of diminutive tips hang upon the hair.

White and black are allied upon a rather large and dressy hat. The brim is formed of black satin-and-chenille braid and is slightly rolled at the edge and turned up high at the back, a series of black satin bows being disposed below the brim on a *bandeau*. The crown is of white moiré in Tam O'Shanter style and over it is drawn cream-white lierre lace. A bunch of black tips is fixed at the left side.

The same color union is differently developed in a velvet hat. A black bird with Paradise tail feathers is disposed at the center of the front between two large white tulle rosettes. At the right back is a tulle rosette and at the left back a velvet one.

Tulle in a pale-pink tint is comprised in the trimming of a black velvet toque for evening wear. Three accordion-plaited frills of tulle edged with black velvet are disposed upon the brim and upon the crown is a large double-loop bow of pink taffeta ribbon, the ends of the bow pointing backward. No other trimming is used upon this youthful and altogether charming creation.

For carriage or evening wear is shown a flat hat covered with American beauty velvet overlaid with a riveted jet crown. At the edge is a puffing of velvet in lieu of a brim. The back is turned up to support three bunches of violets, and a single black tip, which hangs upon the hair. At the back of the crown, directly in front of the turned-up portion, are four tips that spread like a fan and confer the height necessary to becomingness.

Black accordion-plaited chiffon gives lightness to a hat of black satin braid. It is disposed fluffily upon the brim, at each side of which stands a black wing. Upon the back of the crown are placed two upright loops of stem-green moiré taffeta ribbon bound with black velvet. Under the brim, which is

turned up to accommodate the decoration, are three small ribbon loops between two tufts of shaded green velvet roses.

A smart hat, which a youthful wearer might suitably don with a gray cloth skating costume, is a Tam O'Shanter of gray velvet. At the left side the hat is built up high and trimmed with three small gray tips. On a band, also at the left side, are fixed three large emerald-and-Rhinestone pins which give color and animation to the pretty cap.

Another Tam O'Shanter for evening wear is composed of violets. The trimming at the left side consists of a bunch of violet leaves and a single American beauty rose.

A floral toque, also for evening wear, is made entirely of pink roses. The crown is pointed and the brim is broad at the back. At the left side is fastened a black velvet bow which supports a bunch of black tips, a Rhinestone pin sparkling in the center of the bow.

A fine color harmony is developed in a hat of light-gray chenille and satin braid. Around the crown are violets and upon the brim are shaded yellow silk poppies. Two broad black wings are spread at the left side, and under the brim are fastened violets, which look well either upon blonde or dark locks.

Moiré taffeta in several shades of pink is arranged in manifold erect loops upon the brim of a black velvet hat. A black Paradise aigrette is placed among the loops at the left side, and under the brim, which is turned up high at the back, are massed roses matching the colors in the ribbon.

A dainty toque that may be worn in the carriage or at the theatre is of white velvet embroidered in silver. At the left side are two white tips and a black aigrette spangled with Rhinestones. A bunch of violets at the back gives a charming note of color.

Another white velvet toque is embroidered in gold. Around the edge is a band of mink, which is knotted at the back. Toward the back at the left side is a rosette of cream lace with a Rhinestone in the center. At the right side a bunch of violets sustains a pale-yellow Paradise aigrette.

The walking hat is still a popular shape. An uncommonly dressy specimen is covered with tiny puffings of black taffeta. Black tulle is twisted lightly about the crown and in front is perched a green-and-blue bird. At the left side waves a black-and-green Paradise aigrette.

Pink and several shades of purple are used in conjunction upon a hat intended to supplement a dark-purple canvas or cloth gown. The brim is of dark-purple chenille braid and the soft crown of light-heliotrope velvet figured with tiny chrysanthemums in several shades of purple. The crown is banded with light-heliotrope moiré taffeta ribbon arranged in tall loops at the left side. Two small heliotrope tips are fixed at the right side, and at each side of the back are roses and violets, which furnish as effective a contrast in artificial as in real flowers.

A unique shape is shown in an evening hat. The bell crown has a brim perfectly square. The hat is covered with white satin overlaid with heavy white-and-gold lace. Five white tips and a feathery white aigrette are arranged at the left side, and at the right toward the front are four more tips. A broad bow of black velvet rests under the brim.

Color is added to a black velvet hat by a pair of green parrots' wings. A soft puffing is adjusted about the brim, providing a soft face trimming. The crown is full and is draped to simulate wings at the sides, a feather wing being arranged beneath each wing of velvet. A bow of black velvet is fastened at the back.

A stylish companion for a costume of maroon cloth or *drap d'été* is a hat of maroon felt bound at the edge with velvet, the brim being rolled all round. Milliners' folds of maroon velvet band the crown, which is overshadowed by a profusion of shaded maroon lilacs. More flowers straggle upon the hair from underneath the brim, all the flowers being arranged at the back.

Milliners' and plain folds of velvet and satin are much in vogue, but unless arranged by fingers professionally deft they are likely to mar the effect of a hat otherwise satisfactorily trimmed. All folds are cut in bias strips, and when it is necessary to make a joining in the strip, the ends must be put together so that the sharp points come at opposite ends when

the material is laid face to face. Once the joining is made, the points must extend the depth of the seam beyond the edges. For a narrow, plain fold a three-quarter inch strip is cut, and for a wider one a one-inch strip. In sewing the fold the edges of the velvet should meet and the sewing must be with strong black cotton in large over-and-over stitches. These folds may be placed underneath a brim some distance from the edge or around a crown and frequently conceal defects in covering. For a milliners' fold the strip should be cut an inch and a half wide. Both edges should be turned under; then the lower edge is lapped over the upper and slip-stitched to it very carefully. Not a single stitch should show outside the fold. These folds are used about crowns, upon brims and also for long loops, which are arranged to rest edgewise upon brims when a broad effect is desired in trimming.

Satin cords are frequently used as a finish for the brims of black velvet-covered hats. These are sewed into position with slip-stitches.

Veils may be fitted to a hat by gathering the upper edge at the center and fastening it to the hat with stick-pins or a



veil clasp. The ends are then pinned to the back of the hat to fall in short cascades. Veils are worn loosely, especially with large hats. A closely tied veil is positively disfiguring.

Gorgeous ribbons, some with velvet edge, others beautifully brocaded, are used to trim the large hats and small bonnets, and the same style of ribbon is used for the fancy stock collar and wrinkled girdle.

The trimmings on large flat hats are arranged so as to give height and breadth; with them are worn dotted veils, the effect being particularly *chic*.

The crowns of some hats are entirely different from the brims. A heliotrope velvet crown is seen with a black velvet brim, and a sable head and lace form the adornment.

All the shades of cerise and green and a

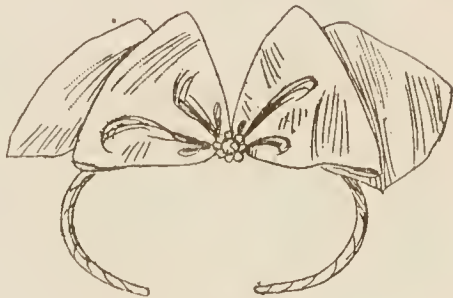
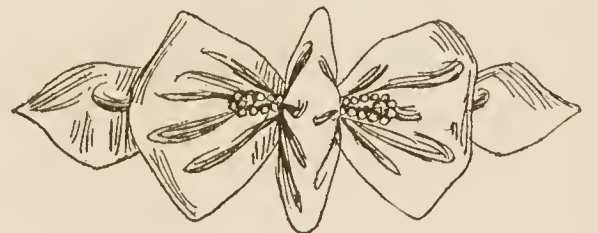
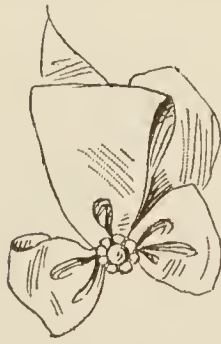
new pinkish-mauve tint are fashionable for evening wear.

Normandy caps and quaint Dutch bonnets are among recent styles. Young ladies are especially inclined to favor these becoming shapes, and flowers, feathers, fur and jeweled ornaments enter into their decoration.

Small squares of embroidered velvet or cloth are used to cover the crowns of dainty *capotes* and frequently the small brim is outlined with a band of fur. Lace and velvet flowers are associated with fur in millinery decoration, with charming effect.

For theatre, opera and evening reception wear the dainty bandeaus which fit the head compactly and support jeweled ornaments and rosettes or bows of ribbon and an aigrette are fascinating and most appropriate. The *coiffure* should be arranged becomingly and without severity, a few soft curls being quite essential to the general good effect.

Flower hats and bonnets are favored for reception and theatre wear, and Rhinestone ornaments and an aigrette are indispensable offsets to the flowers; soft twists and knots of velvet also enter into their make-up. Vio-



lets are popular flowers for these toques and hats, which are unusually becoming when the hair is fluffily arranged.

For street wear large hats worn well over the face accompany tailor-made suits or costumes of silk, cloth or velvet. They are picturesque and becoming when a

profusion of plumes toss artistically over the brim and crown, but must not be worn at the theatre.

Green is in favor this season, moss and myrtle being most highly favored when united with brilliant geranium-red, delicate primrose or daffodil yellow.

English walking hats have returned to favor: they are less severe than formerly, owing to the generous amount of trimming. The new style of veiling worn with them has a softening effect, and renders them becoming for morning wear.



A



D



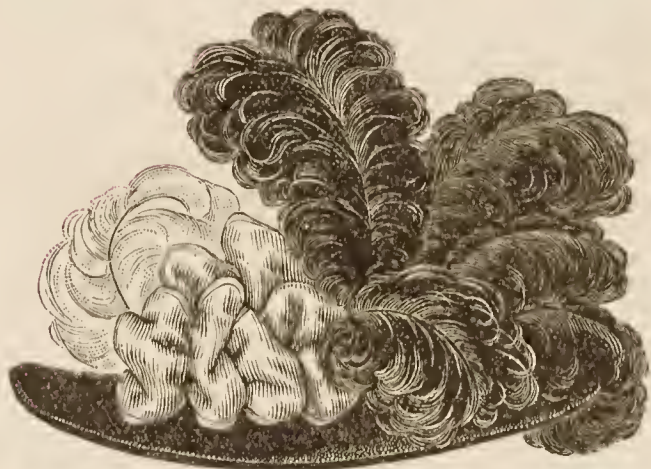
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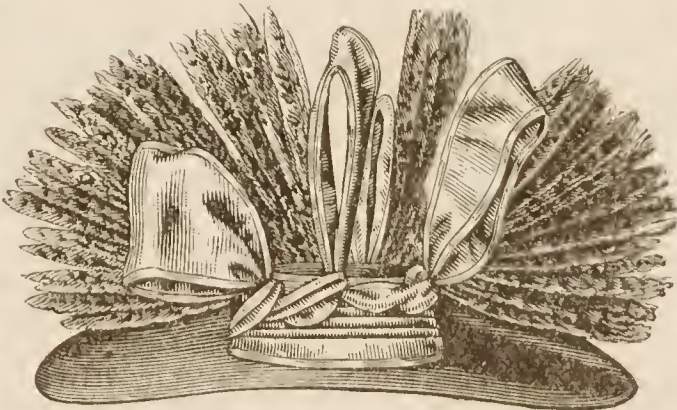
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H



B



F



C



I

MODISH HATS AND BONNETS.
 (For Description see Page 214.)

Fashionable Dress Goods

For midseason service a choice of such textiles as may comfortably be worn in early Spring is advisable. The counters are cleared of novelties and the selection is limited to black and solid-colored fabrics and to the never-failing Scotch mixtures. For fanciful effects dependence is placed upon fashioning, trimming and combinations.

Black dress goods are popular. Not only are the divers varieties of goods in colors familiar to the shopper duplicated in black, but besides there are numberless variations upon the many pattern themes. Thus, velours in all-black, though a silk-and-wool-mixed material, gives the impression of all silk and is seen with all sorts of embossed designs in silks remotely suggestive of crépons. In one such sample the device is floral and in another geometrical. The groundwork is less lustrous than the design and the latter is, therefore, more conspicuously displayed. In another black velours a checkered effect is produced with large black silk blocks. A very fine poplin is varied by silk stripes and arabesques and is one of the dressiest of black goods. Wide moiré stripes alternate with equally wide velours stripes, which bear small silken figures. There are black canvas suitings in the fish-net variety, in small and large checks, in basket weaves, in a loose weave with embroidered black silk rings, with satin stripes and with silken scrolls in relief. All these are good style and develop satisfactorily. A camel's-hair canvas is distinguished by long, silky filaments. There are also black zibelines with a silky coat like beaver, broadcloths with a satiny sheen, bouclé camel's-hairs, fancy cheviots which are unusually rough and develop smart gowns, tapaline and its more patrician cousin, *drap d'été*, which, it is safe to predict, will be the fabric *par excellence* for the coming season.

A charming study in black and white is presented in a toilette made up in black *drap d'été* and white satin. The skirt is cut in gores and at the back the fulness takes the form of many flute folds, to which the soft fabric lends itself admirably. A gored petticoat made with a series of hoops at the back is worn under the dress skirt to hold out the fulness, the petticoat serving as a substitute for stiffening or a bustle. The basque is a Louis XV. jacket in style. The back is fitted accurately above the waist-line and below the skirt flares in plaits. The fronts are in jacket style and are made with curved revers of white satin overlaid with heavy cream point Venise lace, and a notch a little above the line of the waist. A full vest of white satin is disclosed between the jacket fronts, and a deep girdle is draped across the vest, over which flows, from the standing collar to the girdle, a cascade of cream Breton lace. The standing collar corresponds with the revers and at the back is added a fancy collar of satin that rolls at the top. The sleeves are puffed just below the shoulders and conform to the outline of the arm below, the wrists being shaped in Venetian style and finished with a frill of Breton lace. A hat of black satin braid trimmed with black feathers and cream lace and white glacé kid gloves with black stitching complete a very attractive outfit.

It is rumored that hair-line striped twilled fabrics are to be revived. One sample in gray-and-black mixed diagonal bears brown lines, another in navy-blue has fine green lines, and a third, also in navy-blue, has red lines. For general wear this material will have few rivals either in durability or style.

Cecilia cloth is a new solid-hued fabric which runs the gamut of the fashionable shades. It has a finely twilled surface and a wide-wale undersurface. Another twilled material is Paquin serge in which the cord is raised. This, like all plain fabrics, is fashionable in shades of purple, brown, Directoire-green—a tone between olive and hunter's green, the shade seen in the Directoire coats worn in the beginning of the century and so often portrayed in *genre* paintings of those times—and a rich, dark red. It is said that red has become popular since the marriage of the Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark, red being a Danish color.

In one of the newer canvas weaves the threads are wiry and closely twisted and the mesh rather open. This exceptionally

stylish fabric is known as watch-cord étamine. Two tones and sometimes two distinct hues are represented in the material. A blue-and-green specimen is very attractive. A silk-

and-wool canvas shows alternate checks of light and dark purple or of brown in two tones. In a basket weave of canvas the effect of two shades is produced by the varied weaving of the small squares or checks.

Broadcloths have never been more highly esteemed than at present and they are as often developed by fanciful as by severe modes. In the latter case they are frequently made up in combination with Tattersall vestings, which are checked, dotted and striped. One of the checked varieties has a blue ground marked with black and white blocks; a green ground is scattered with yellow dots, and another green is lined with red and brown. These vestings are considered very smart. They may also be associated with Venetian cloths and meltons.

Venetian cloths are made with an invisible twill in mixed greens, reds, blues, browns, purples and grays and also in fine checks and stripes. A two-piece costume—coat and skirt—may be fashioned from a Directoire-green Venetian cloth overspread with a fine white fluff that lies close to the surface; this costume will do duty long after frost has gone from the earth. The meltons, whether plain or mixed, are of smooth surface and invariably made up with severity. Mixed serges combining dark tones are new and very fashionable. Then there are zibeline tweeds, long silky hairs forming a sort of tangle upon a tweed ground which, if black, forms a contrast with its filmy covering of purple, blue or green, and if gray or brown, has its hairs of red or yellow.

Shirt-waists are made for house wear of fancy flannels having white linen collars and cuffs. Persian designs and colors are wonderfully soft and pleasing in flannel. Among the popular colorings in flannel are: red with black or navy dots, navy with brown or white dots, and brown with red or light-blue dots. The oddest yet most harmonious of color medleys appear in very rough tweeds and cheviots. Yellow is conspicuous in one sample of these Scotch goods in which are assembled green, brown, white and fawn. Flat loops of navy-blue attract the eye in another, the color agreeing perfectly with mode, olive-green and dark-gray. Green and blue in very dark tones are mingled in a third, fine yellow and blue hairs being matted all over the surface which they animate. A mixture of purple, black and white in still another specimen produces a very stylish effect. The designs are checks, stripes and small plaids, suggested rather than well defined. All these rough goods may be chosen with perfect safety at this season for travelling, shopping and morning wear.

Taffeta moiré combines the softness of taffeta with the elegance of moiré antique. Its colors are iridescent and its effect very handsome. In a blue-and-green taffeta moiré the blue is most in evidence in one light and the green in another. A golden-brown and a Directoire-green taffeta moiré are all-over stippled with white in an arabesque design. The green variety was associated with velvet to match the ground in a handsome toilette destined both for church and calling. The fulness in the gored skirt is all drawn to the back in plaits and just above the edge is laid a fold of velvet overlapped with a narrow galloon. In the basque-waist velvet is applied at the center of the back in a long V between side-plaits that turn towards the center. The fronts are full and are made ornamental by velvet jacket-fronts of fanciful outline edged with jet. A velvet girdle finished with several frills at its ends is full about the waist. Two velvet rippled sections edged with jet rise toward the back above the velvet standing collar, and in front a cravat is simulated with cream lierre lace caught at the center with a Rhinestone-and-emerald button. The sleeves have fanciful puffs at the top, and the wrists are pointed in Venetian style and trimmed with a fall of lierre lace. A black velvet Gainsborough hat adorned with black plumes and violets and red glacé kid walking gloves supplement the toilette. Taffeta moiré is also offered in evening tints.

Fancy velvet bodices are worn with changeable carré moiré velours skirts. An example of such silk has very small checks

of black and peacock-blue, with here and there a lavender thread woven through the blue, producing a sort of iridescence. Black is seen in all checked silken textiles of this type. Among the velvets adaptable for waists in especial favor are those of National-blue, American beauty, forest and Irish green, imperial-purple and flame—a vivid red.

For balls and other ceremonious occasions, *coquelicot damas*, with brocaded flowers in self scattered at rather wide intervals upon the lurid ground, is shown. It may be used to develop an entire gown or appear in combination with plain velvet or a rich plain silk of a contrasting though rather quieter tone. Another exquisite fabric for formal dress occasions, worn, like the *coquelicot damas*, exclusively by matrons, is a Louis XVI. silk in which the ground is gold and the design large black leaves

veined and outlined with ciel-blue, red or Directoire-green.

Black brocaded satins are returning to favor, the brocatelle idea being suggested in the weave. These silks are very stately and of the kind that stands alone. Of equal richness are gros-grain silks with bold branching patterns in satin. Two colors are usually commingled in these. Thus, in a certain piece Directoire-green and old-rose are united. In the new figured taffetas Jacquard designs take the place of printed warps. *Caméléon poult de soie* and plain grosgrain and faille silks will be chosen for outdoor wear in preference to satin, which just now is in disuse. A combination may be achieved in the bodice of a toilette, but in some respect the bodice must correspond with the skirt. This idea is newer than the complete contrast of skirt and waist so long in vogue.

MIDSEASON DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Smartness, hitherto the invariable ideal of the cloth gown, is now less sought than decorative effect. This is achieved by trimming, which may be lace, fur, braid or jet or a combination of two or more of these. Not only broadcloths but various other fabrics in vogue are thus embellished, the trimness which results from absolute simplicity being now relegated to melton, cheviot, tweed and kindred goods, even these being given braid garnitures. Trimming Winter garments with lace has become an established fashion, and certainly no decoration is capable of more varied dispositions or is more universally becoming. Real laces, such as point appliqué, Irish crochet, Cluny, Renaissance and Russian, are in great vogue. These laces are usually applied with little if any fulness, the better to display their beauty. There is just now an unusual demand for medallions of heavy point Venise, Renaissance, Russian and other laces in leaf, floral and geometrical devices. In a cream linen batiste lace a spray of flowers is copied, and upon an oval-shaped medallion of black chiffon are appliquéd stars of Renaissance lace in two or three sizes. Many of these *motifs* are oval in form and are applied across the closing of bodices after the manner of frogs. Sometimes one size is used exclusively and again the ovals are of graduated sizes. A set of oval medallions in Russian lace would improve a toilette bodice of black broadcloth. The collar, if it be in military or choker style, the sleeves and the fronts may be decorated with medallions, four sizes being included in the set. Flower, leaf and scroll shaped *motifs* are fixed upon accessories of gowns or applied to simulate them.

Irish crochet lace insertion is new, having hitherto been shown only in edging. Velvet furnishes a favorable background for this beautiful lace, though it is also used with success upon silk, cloth and many of the dressy woollens. Wide Irish crochet lace edging is often used for bodice girdles and for the jackets which figure so extensively in prevailing fashions. Cluny laces in écreu and twine color purchased now may be worn again on the Spring or Summer gown. Both edgings and insertions are shown in various widths. Edgings from half an inch to one inch wide are generously used for outlinings, which accentuate the ornamental effects seen upon gowns. A heavy novelty lace of an effective type is composed of narrow and flat cream silk braid made up in lace designs which are outlined with slender silk cord. Some varieties have silk net medallions let in and silk crochet buttons added, with fine result. This style of lace is suggestive of point Venise.

Another novelty lace in points has a gold net foundation, with a design in silk braid outlined with fine gold cord. Black braid is similarly used upon gold net. A gold net has a device in soft cashmere colors worked in a fine linen braid that recalls Honiton. The beauty of this net is increased by a transparency of white chiffon or silk.

Turkish lace is a cream lace-net, heavy and open-patterned and interwoven with gold threads. Over a new gold cloth, which is like a luminous film, this net is most effective. It was used with white-and-gold taffeta moiré for the accessories and decoration of a ball costume, narrow pearl-and-gold band trimming being also introduced. The skirt is a three-piece style with a wide front-gore which favors the tablier decoration composed of three of the bands applied their width apart. The

waist is a Louis XV. style. The back and sides are lengthened to form a short skirt that is sprung into decided ripples, and the neck is cut low, coming below the shoulders. Above the center seam the back is rolled over in revers, the lining being covered with a full section of the silk made with a frill heading. The revers are faced with lace over the cloth and edged with the band trimming. Jacket fronts with revers separate widely over blouse-like fronts of net and gold cloth, frilled at the top, the revers being decorated to correspond with those at the back. Beneath the blouse the waist is finished with a narrow, full section of silk. Mushroom-puff sleeves, made with a frill heading are set in below the shoulders, and crossing the shoulders are bands of the trimming applied on straps of the material. White Suède gloves and white satin slippers supplement the toilette.

For the wrists of long-sleeved bodices and for neck and other flowing decorations lierre lace and a Brussels net about four inches deep with an inch-wide edge of fine point Venise lace are popular. Unbounded admiration is expressed for black worsted and silk braids and passementeries. Among the former are plain and fancy varieties and among the latter are both simple and intricate devices, the scroll being the keynote upon which variations are based. These trimmings are the exclusive choice for outdoor gowns, upon which they are extravagantly used. Flat braid is applied in three or five encircling rows upon skirts and sometimes immediately above each row is coiled soutache braid. A narrow soutache braid woven in a clover-leaf pattern is frequently used upon a skirt in straight, horizontal lines, in a succession of zigzag rows at the bottom or about a quarter of a yard up from the edge, in longitudinal lines over the gore seams or in simulation of a tablier, the effect produced being that of braiding.

With a simple flat mohair braid and mohair buttons a modish effect was achieved in a visiting costume of golden-brown Venetian cloth made up with Directoire green-and-gold changeable *peau de soie*. The five-gored skirt has its fulness drawn to a narrow space at the back in gathers, and is trimmed at the bottom with three rows of braid, buttons being set on at intervals to produce a diagonal effect. The bodice is made at the back without a center seam and with full fronts of silk that are framed by rounding zouave fronts. A folded belt of silk is broad at the front and tapers to a narrow width at the back, where a flat bow is formed as a finish. A stock is arranged with silk, a bow being made at the back. Five rows of braid are applied below the collar at the back at each side of the center, rounding towards the arms'-eyes. Three rows of braid are continued across each jacket front to the edge, each row being finished with a button. Three rows are then carried from each shoulder down to the first horizontal row, a button likewise marking the end of each row. The mutton-leg sleeves are each simply banded at the wrist with three rows of braid, with buttons used at intervals as on the skirt. White linen cuffs and a white linen collar, reversed narrowly at the top and made in two sections that flare at the back and front, are worn. A Russian turban, having a black moiré crown and a brown satin-braid brim trimmed with brown quills and rosettes of white lace and black moiré ribbon, accompanies the toilette and brown glacé kid gloves complete it.

Military effects are as popular as ever. Upon the fronts of plain basques frogs or loops of braid are arranged and at the back the middle three seams are defined with braid looped in trefoils at the ends. Rather a novel effect was produced in one waist with braid set on the darts, loops of narrow soutache braid and small buttons taking the place of frogs. At the back the side seams were covered like the darts, and over the middle seam the braid started from the collar and ended about the center of the back, where the conventional trefoil was arranged as at the ends of all the other rows.

Many varieties of jackets are shown decorated with black silk and mohair braids and also with jet passementerie. Some flare their entire depth; others meet above the bust and flare below; others again are made with revers. Some are broader at the top than at the bottom and in others the reverse effect is secured. An unusually interesting specimen in jet passementerie describes a sharp point at the top and rounds away at the bottom toward the back, the end being also acutely pointed. Black *mousseline de soie* jackets heavily wrought with jet or soutache braid are very effective.

A charming decoration for a plain silk bodice is a pair of jetted chiffon notched revers, which meet some distance below

the bust and taper to a point. A cascade of white or cream lace might be used to fill in the space above the bust. The present style of stock, which may be worn either with or without a linen collar, is made of double-faced satin, velvet or moiré taffeta ribbon, and may be carried twice about the throat and tied in a cravat bow in front, like the original stock of our grandfathers, or adjusted in a sailor knot with the ends fastened to the bodice by means of a stick-pin. This is a favorite fashion for flannel and other shirt-waists.

Five rows of black velvet or satin ribbon are used upon skirts in graduated widths, running from baby ribbon up to an inch and a half in width. French belts are made of very soft double-faced satin or taffeta moiré ribbon. The ribbon encircles the waist twice and at the left side is tied in a "crush" bow—that is, the loops are carelessly tied and crushed to produce a graceful, Frenchy effect. Fancy ribbon collars are invariably trimmed with soft lace or accordion-plaited chiffon arranged to stand upright in front and in cascades at the back, the bow being well-nigh smothered beneath the fluffy frills. The frill may be reversed over the stock, the lace starting from each side of the center of the front. This arrangement is far more becoming than if the lace extended entirely across the front.

TALKS ON HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—No. 2.

By GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D.

FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE SKIN.

Those who know say that each of us has about fifteen square feet of skin to take care of. This is supplied with more than two million sweat glands having ducts aggregating more than two miles and a half in length. It has also over six hundred thousand sebaceous, or oil glands. When people talk about the pores of the skin—though few of them know it—they mean both the sweat and oil glands. The sweat glands keep the skin moist, and, in a way, regulate the temperature, the respiration and the excretions of the body. The oil glands keep the skin soft and pliable. The skin is the great unifier and beautifier of the body. The irregular masses of the muscles are covered with a layer of fat, and stretched over that is the skin, soft, smooth and glossy, beautiful in texture as velvet, and delighting the eye with its coloring, if in a state of health. The color and texture of the skin characterize a race as they do an individual.

In order to understand the care of the skin, its structure should be kept in mind. It has three layers. The first, the outer or hardened layer, is composed of epidermal cells. The rows of cells composing the lower strata are continually growing and pushing up the outer rows of cells, which are flattened and hardened. There are animals which change their skins once or twice a year, casting them off in their entirety. One never thinks of man as being such an animal, but, after his own fashion, man also sheds his skin. It is not all done at once, as is the case with the snake. The outer layer of the cuticle is, or should be, ever kept on the move, ever cast off and ever renewed, in order to keep the skin healthy. The layer beneath this is the true skin. It also is composed of cells, and in them is deposited the coloring matter. Beneath that, again, is the layer which contains the nerves and blood vessels. It would take a volume to describe all the peculiarities and anatomical characteristics of the skin, but for ordinary purposes it suffices to know that there are these three layers and that each has the functions thus briefly stated.

SUPERFICIAL AND TRUE CLEANLINESS.

If the skin is perfectly normal and healthy, effort should be made to keep it so. This is a matter of bathing. Imperfections and troubles of the skin come more from the lack of proper bathing than from any other cause. There are few people whose skins are absolutely clean. Those who live in palaces are almost as often unclean as are dwellers in the slums, though they would be very indignant if this fact were intimated. They may bathe every day and twice a day and yet not cleanse the skin. The superficial layers of epithelium which should be removed are not taken away and remain to block up the pores. A woman explained more forcibly than elegantly to a friend

who was taking a Turkish bath for the first time, the difference between an ordinary bath and the effectual bath. "You come here," she said, "thinking that you are as clean as you can be, and they will scrub a cartload off of you."

If this superficial layer of epithelial scales is not removed, the sweat glands cannot do their work and the kidneys have to take up the burden. The sebaceous glands are blocked and show as roughened points or blackheads, or become inflamed and make pimples or acne. The cells of the true skin are checked in their growth and grow irregularly, or have deposits of pigment made in them. Beneath the true skin the tiny capillary vessels are pressed upon and cannot receive their proper supply of blood. The curious nerve endings, destined to receive and convey external impressions to the brain, are hindered in their work; the perceptions are dulled and the individual who does not know how to take a bath properly sinks below the destiny to which he was born and loses his proper place in life.

A cold sponge bath or a plunge bath is an excellent stimulus. It shocks the heart, which increases its action and sends the vital fluid with a greater impetus to the uttermost parts of the circulatory system, but it does not remove the epithelial scales collected on the surface. Hence it should never be regarded as a cleansing process, but as a tonic, the same as when one takes a walk or electricity. The cold bath does not agree with every one, but to those who are benefited by it there is nothing more delightful.

HOT, TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS.

In order to keep the skin in its perfection a hot bath at stated intervals is necessary. This should not be a mere washing with soap and hot water, but a soaking of the skin in order to loosen the epidermal layers which have collected. The rapidity with which these collect varies with the individual, so the frequency of bathing must vary correspondingly. Turkish baths are of the greatest aid in maintaining the perfect functioning of the skin. The dry heat, gradually increased in intensity, opens the sweat glands, stimulating them to activity, loosening the epithelial layers and increasing the activity of the capillaries. Not only the skin but the whole system is benefited, its impurities being carried off. The ancient Greeks and Romans knew what was needed for the human system, and their baths took rank along with their other great public buildings. If this were done to-day, physical and mental vigor would be improved and renewed, and added to all our modern scientific information, there would come such a union of public cleanliness and public enlightenment that the Golden Era would dawn.

A Turkish bath—not oftener than once in five days and at least once a month—will do much to keep the skin healthy and to prevent gout and rheumatism. "But are not Turkish

baths dangerous?" it may be asked. Not if properly given. One should not remain too long in the hot room, and if there be a tendency to inequality of the circulation, the feet should be placed in hot water, and a towel wrung out of cold water should be placed on the head. The stay in the hot rooms should be according to the time it takes for the perspiration to run freely. It should not be longer than half an hour, and twenty minutes will usually suffice.

The addition of a room full of steam makes the difference between a Turkish and a Russian bath. The latter is admirable for the complexion, but the vapor-laden atmosphere is trying to the lungs and, therefore, to the heart, and caution should be used not to remain in it too long.

MASSAGE AND EXERCISE.

The baths are intended mainly to remove the superficial layer of epidermis; indirectly the capillary circulation is affected, and the nutritive of the skin is improved. Exercise and massage act directly upon the capillaries and are very beneficial in increasing the blood supply. It was shown in a previous paper that to keep the capillary system—that fine net-work of blood vessels distributed through the skin—in perfect condition is to secure for the individual a state of perpetual youth. Except for the face, massage is not needed by a healthy person, as the various kinds of exercise, rowing, riding, bicycling, walking, swimming and the gymnasium, may take its place, but facial massage is very useful to maintain the beauty of the complexion. It is not at all necessary to go to a professional *masseuse*. It is better to learn to massage one's own face; every time the face is washed the muscles may be gone over, following the planes of the face and muscles with the balls of the fingers, smoothing and pressing the forehead away from the lines in which it is inclined to wrinkle, making a circular motion around the eyes, passing the fingers down the length of the nose, rubbing the palms of the hands up and down the cheeks, and giving a circular rub around the mouth and the chin.

PRESERVATION OF THE COMPLEXION.

Pursuing the subject thus far has led up to the complexion irresistibly, for to a woman the skin and the complexion are synonymous terms, all anxiety about her skin centering in the appearance of her face. This is natural enough, for by reason of the fact that it is the portion of the skin visible to all, it is the arbiter of the question of looks. A woman with irregular features may be good-looking if she has a fine skin, but beauty is impossible with a coarse, blotchy skin, no matter how perfect may be the contour of the features.

In discussing the complexion we will consider, first, the texture, secondly the coloring, thirdly the blemishes. To make the texture of the skin fine, soft and silky it is necessary that the food should be of a proper kind, easily digested and nourishing. To illustrate the potent effect of food and drink upon the complexion, one has only to think of the 'fat, puffy red face of the gourmand, or of the inflamed, swollen, unsightly nose of the drunkard. The need of exercise and massage has been already alluded to.

The bathing of the face is a measure of the greatest importance. It has been a tradition that the use of water injures the complexion. But plenty of water, dashed against the face and applied with the hands, rubbing and massaging the face at the same time, will cleanse and open the pores, stimulate the circulation and make the skin healthy and soft. It is most desirable to keep the skin free from dirt. If necessary—and it will be necessary—soap should be freely used. The kind of soap used is important. Soap should be free from perfumes and of the purest quality, but the kind depends upon what is found to have the most beneficial effect on the skin.

IMPERFECTIONS AND BLEMISHES.

The blemishes of the skin are caused by deposits of pigment in the derma or true skin, such as freckles and moth patches, by deposits of pigment with abnormal cell growth, birth marks, moles and warts, and by the obstruction and inflammation of the oil glands. There are other conditions of the skin which call for consideration, but they pass beyond the realm of hygiene and must be considered as diseases of the skin.

Freckles are one of the mysteries of Nature. Why should the sun and wind acting upon one complexion produce deposits of pigment and leave another face quite free from these blem-

ishes? Nor can they be said to be due entirely to the influences of the wind and sun, since they appear on parts of the skin protected by the clothing. It is easier to account for the appearance of moth patches, in which the coloring is more diffused. They are due to imperfect circulation in the capillaries with the resulting accumulation of the epidermal layers. They are called "liver spots" and are generally attributed to that popular fetic, a diseased liver. There is only one way to get rid of them after they have once appeared, and that is to destroy the cells of the true skin in which the pigment is deposited. The difficulty is to do this so lightly and carefully that the lowest layer of skin shall not be disturbed, for such disturbance will result in a scar. If the spots are light, they may be acted upon by lemon juice, or diluted acids, weak solutions of bi-chloride of mercury (five grains to the ounce), colorless solutions of iodine applied so as to redden the skin but not to irritate it too much.

Birth marks, moles and warts are disturbances of the cell growth of the true skin, generally accompanied by deposits of pigment. Birthmarks usually result from the abnormal growth and distribution of the blood vessels and sometimes of the hair follicles. If they are small, they may be removed with acids, but they generally require the attention of a surgeon. Moles often render the face unsightly, and should be removed, if only for æsthetic reasons. They are not difficult to eradicate. If small, they may be burned off or removed by means of the electric needle; if very large, a small incision at the base, closed by a stitch if necessary, makes a neat little surgical operation, leaving only a tiny scar, much preferable to the unsightly excrescence.

The peculiarities of warts, their sudden appearance and disappearance, constitute another of the mysteries of cell growth in the true skin. They ought not to be tolerated, being easily removed by the application of acids or caustics.

GLANDULAR STRUCTURES OF THE SKIN.

The innumerable sweat glands with which the skin is supplied have already been alluded to and their importance cannot be over-estimated. On their proper action the health of the body largely depends. The hot bath, exercise, anything which stimulates healthy action of the sweat glands, tends to promote the bodily health and the bodily functions.

Upon the healthy action of the oil follicles depends the beauty and softness of the skin, especially that of the face which is more liberally supplied with them than any other part of the body. If they are blocked up, as is often the case, if they over-secrete, or if through improper or neglectful bathing the skin becomes rough and coarse, they are filled with little black accumulations, hardened secretion made dirty by exposure to the air—"blackheads." These accumulations prevent the action of the glands and after awhile cause irritation, as a result of which the unsightly blackheads are transformed into pimples, large and small, and these may fester and the face become covered with acne. Can this be prevented? Easily, if taken at the beginning. If the glands over-secrete so that the face is too oily, the face should be wiped with a soft cloth dipped in a mixture of equal parts of cologne and water or alcohol and water. Powders in such cases are admissible, but they should be carefully used. All powdering of the face was once considered iniquitous, but it is very useful and even necessary for some skins. Prepared chalk or pure rice powder will not injure an oily skin; on the contrary, such an application will benefit it. If through inaction of the sebaceous glands the skin becomes dry and inclined to wrinkle, powders should not be used, but the circulation should be stimulated by vigorously rubbing and pinching the face.

When blackheads have formed, they must be removed by squeezing them out, rubbing them out or scraping them away. If pimples have formed, it is necessary to steam, massage and work over the face—anything to start the circulation and make the glands take on a healthy action. Salves and ointments are no longer in fashion. They must be used with care as they often stimulate the action of the hair follicles and as a result the face and lips are covered with an unsightly growth.

The care of the skin is an immense subject, and it has only been possible to touch lightly here and there upon salient points. But, after all, the whole problem resolves itself into a matter of proper diet, proper exercise and proper bathing. As for wrinkles, to ward these off one needs to take all the precautions mentioned, with the addition of a spirit contented, happy and without malice or envy.

CROCHETING.—No. 67.

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.

PIN-CUSHION COVER.

FIGURE No. 1.—To make this pretty cushion cover there will be required one 3-cord, 200-yard spool of bleached linen thread

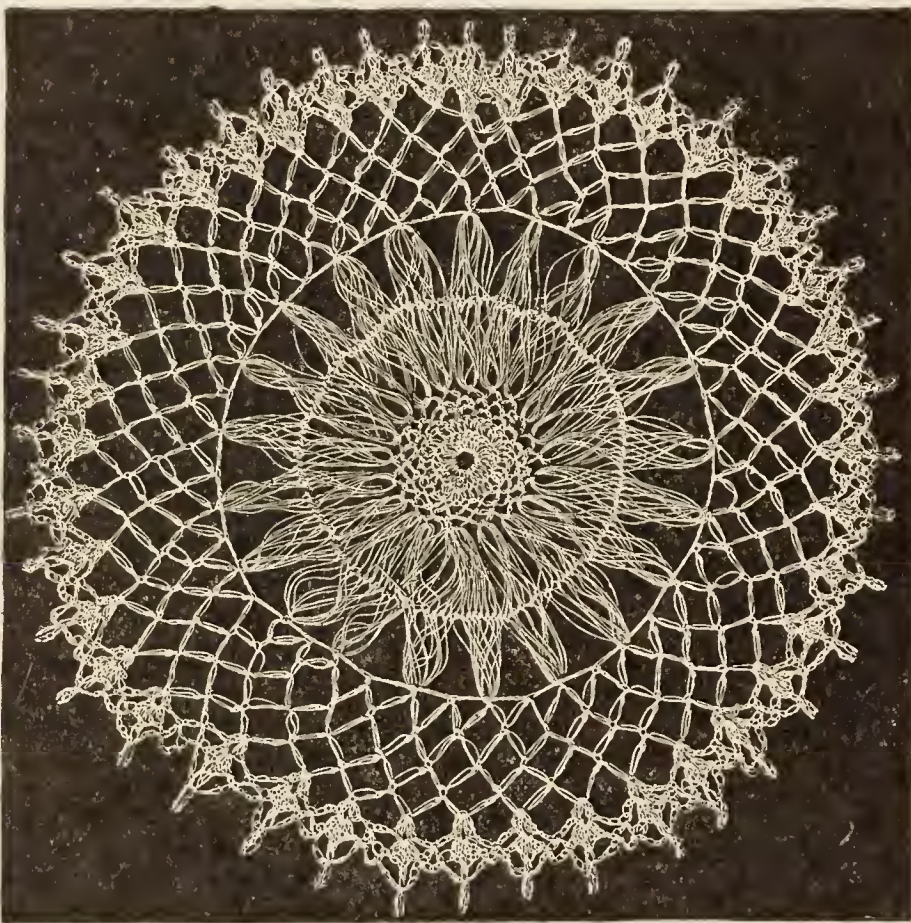


FIGURE No. 1.—PIN-CUSHION COVER.

No. 100, a fine steel crochet hook and a 2-inch hair-pin. Work as follows: ch. 8, join; work d. c. in the ring until it is filled and then join first and last d. c.

Second row.—1 d. c. in each d. c. of last row.

Third row.—* Ch. 3, sl. st. in top of third d. c. and repeat from * for the entire row.

Fourth and Fifth rows.—Like second, but widen in each row sufficiently to keep the work flat.

Now take another spool and with the hair-pin work 168 loops, or 8 for each 3-ch. in little wheel.

Now take the little wheel, * ch. 1, pass hook through 8 loops of hair-pin work, draw thread through sl. st., ch. 1, sl. st. in 2nd of 3-ch., *; repeat between stars for entire row, fasten and break thread.

On the other side of hair-pin work take up * 8 loops with sl. st., ch. 8, *; repeat between stars. Make 1 row of knot stitches, catching in top of cluster of loops and in 4th of 8-ch. between.

Second row.—Catch in center knot of last row. Make two more rows of knot stitches like 2nd.

Next row.—* Ch. 5, 2 d. c. in center knot of last row, ch. 1, 2 d. c. in same place *; repeat between stars.

Next row.—* Ch. 3, sl. st. in 3rd st. of 5-ch. in preceding row, ch. 3, 3 d. c. in 1-ch. between 2 d. c. in preceding row, ch. 3,

sl. st. in 1st st. of ch.-3, 3 d. c. in 1-ch. *; repeat between stars.

Last row.—* Ch. 3, sl. st. in 2nd st. of ch.-3 in last row, ch. 3, sl. st. in 2nd st. of next ch.-3, ch. 3, sl. st. in 2nd st. of ch.-3 in shell, ch. 5, sl. st. in 2nd st. of ch.-3 in shell *; repeat between the stars.

CROCHET AND BRAID EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—The braid used for this edging is one of the kinds employed in making Battenburg lace. The engraving represents the edging full size. Fold the braid as seen in the engraving.

For the Lower Edge.—Begin at a folded corner of the braid corresponding with the left-hand folded corner represented in the engraving. * Make 3 ch., catch in the middle of the fold with a s. c., 3 ch., catch in next corner; 18 ch., catch on the angle, 1 single in last stitch of the 18-ch.; 1 double in each of the next 4 stitches, making the 1st one very close; 1 treble in the next stitch, 1 double-treble (thread over 3 times) in same stitch to form a ring; 8 ch., 1 single in next corner of the braid; repeat from * across the row.

Next row.—1 single in 1st small space, * 4 ch., 1 single in next small space, 7 ch., 11 trebles in the ring formed by the double-treble; 7 ch., 1 single in the next small space, and repeat from * for all of the row.

Next row.—1 single in the small space, 4 ch. and 1 double in the top of the single to form a picot; thread over twice and pick up a loop in the last stitch of the 7-ch. underneath; work off 2 stitches, thread over and pick up a loop through the next stitch and work off all the loops, two at a time; make another picot and repeat these points and picots as seen in the engraving for all the scollops.

To fill in the Upper Spaces.—1 s. c. in right-hand corner of braid; 6 ch., 1 double in next corner; 3 ch. skip 2 spaces, thread over twice, pick up a loop through the next space, thread over and draw through 2 loops; thread over twice, skip 1 space, pick up a loop through

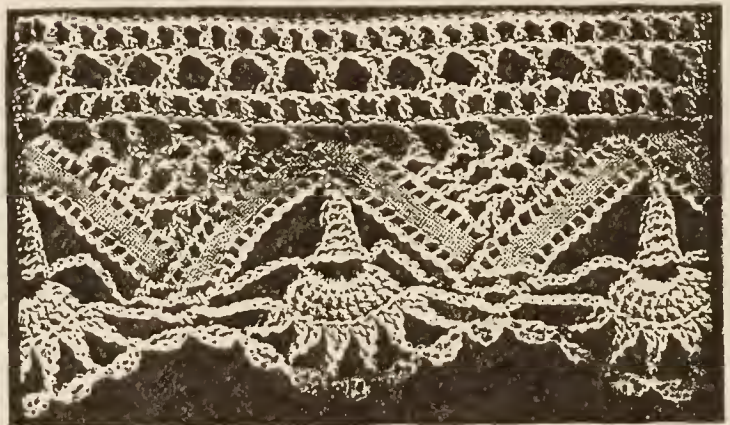


FIGURE No. 2.—CROCHET AND BRAID EDGING.

the next space, and work off 2 stitches; work in this way until within 2 spaces of the angle; thread over twice, pick up a loop in the last space and work off 2 stitches; thread over, pick up a loop through the next space of the braid (at the other side of the angle) and work off 4 stitches, 2 at a time; work in the same

way as at the other side until within 2 spaces of the fold, so that there will be 4 squares at each side of the angle, and then work off the stitches that are on the hook, 2 at a time; make 3 ch., thread over twice, pick up a loop through the 2nd d. c. made in the 1st row, and work off 2 stitches; thread over twice, pick up a loop through the next double and work off 2 stitches; thread over once and pick up a loop through the next double and work off 2 stitches; thread over once, skip the angle, pick up a loop through the opposite double and work off 4, 2 at a time; repeat twice more the same as at the other side, and then work off all the stitches, 2 at a time; 3 ch., thread over twice, pick up a loop through the 2nd d. c. underneath and work off 2 at a time; thread over once, skip the angle and pick up a loop through the opposite double, and work off all the stitches, 2 at a time; 3 ch., 1 double in the next space, 3 ch., 1 double in the next space, 4 ch., 1 double in the corner, 4 ch., 1 double in next corner; repeat the filling-in in all the spaces.

Next row.—Double-crochets, with 1-chains between in alternate stitches underneath.

Next row.—Make a ch. of 3, thread over twice, pick up a loop through 1st space, work off 2 stitches, thread over and pick up a loop through the next space, and work off all the stitches 2 at a time; make 1 ch., thread over once and pick up a stitch through the top of the 2 stitches underneath and work off all the stitches, 2 at a time; this will form a cross-treble stitch. Make 1 ch., then another cross-treble, and repeat chains and cross-trebles across the row.

Next row.—Double-crochets, separated by 1-chains in every other stitch.

DOLLS' TAM O'SHANTER CAP.

FIGURE No. 3.—This cap was made of drab and yellow Saxony. Make a ch. of 3 st. with drab, join, and work over it 5 s. c.

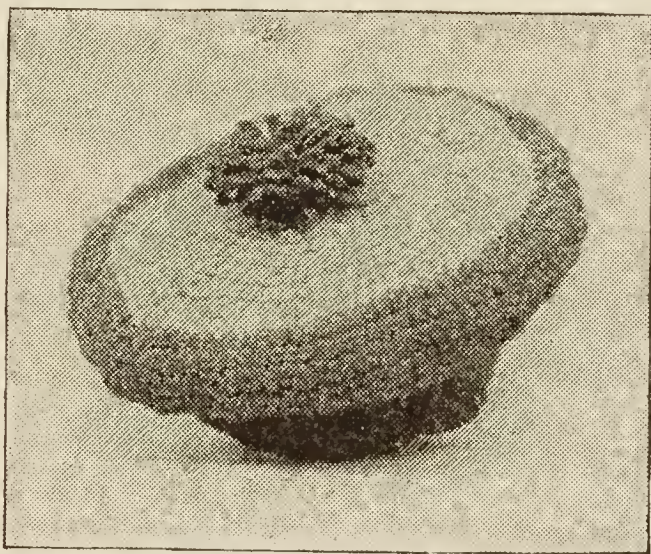


FIGURE No. 3.—DOLLS' TAM O'SHANTER CAP.

Work round and round working in the back half of the st. and widening often enough to make the work lie perfectly flat, until there are 9 rows of the drab; then make 4 rows of yellow, widening as before; next make 5 rows of yellow, narrowing often enough so that when the last row is made it will measure about 5 inches; now make 4 rows for the band without widening. Make a small pompon of the yellow and sew to the center of cap.

CROCHETING FORWARD AND BACKWARD IN SHELLS OF ALTERNATE, OR SHADED COLORS.

FIGURE No. 4.—This design is suitable for mantel lambrequins, covers for upright pianos, tidies for upholstered chairs, lounge-pillows, infants' carriage afghans, diamond-shaped scarfs for onyx tables, lamp-mats, pin-cushions, etc.

Select two colors that prettily contrast, or two shades of one color one much deeper than the other, so as to emphasize the effect.

Crochet a chain of five times as many stitches as the number of shells required. The last 4 stitches of the chain are extra, and will be needed to finish the edge later in the work. Make 6 d. e. in the 5th stitch of the chain. Assuming the colors to be blue and

pink, and having with the blue crocheted the 1st shell, composed of 6 d. c., draw the pink thread through the last blue stitch left on the hook, skip 3 or 4 stitches and make the next shell. Alternate these shells in the manner directed, until the 1st row of shells is finished. Next make a chain of 4 sts., then throw the wool

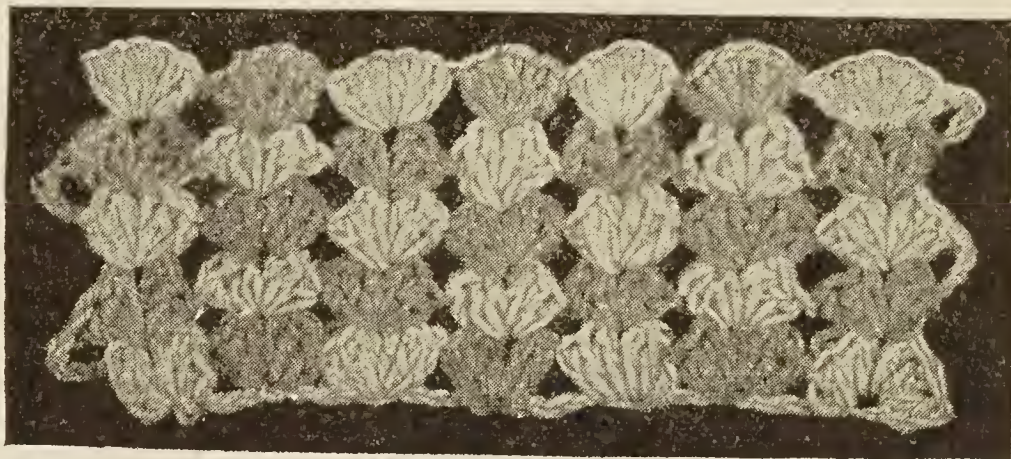


FIGURE No. 4.—CROCHETING FORWARD AND BACKWARD IN SHELLS OF ALTERNATE OR SHADED COLORS.

over the hook just the reverse of the way it is thrown in ordinary crochet, being careful to still hold the right side of work toward you; pass the hook through the middle of last shell made from front and back, wool over in the reverse manner, and draw back through the shell, over (in reverse way); work through 2, over (reverse), through last 2 on hook; repeat in this way until the shell is completed, then, being careful to always carry the thread along the back of the work, draw the 2nd color through the loop on the hook and proceed to make the 2nd shell with the other color. Any awkwardness at first is readily overcome by a little practice. Be careful to crochet the backward-crocheted shell of blue in the forward-crocheted shell of pink. The effect is very satisfactory. The work could not be accomplished by only the forward or ordinary method. The severe look of the under side of ordinary crochet is also by this method confined altogether to the wrong side of the work. The laps of the thread are likewise kept on the underside. Edge the article you are making with half d. c. stitches working blue in the pink, pink in the blue.

WHEEL FOR A TIDY.

FIGURE No. 5.—Chain 12 and join.

First row.—20 s. c. under ch., fasten with sl. st. in 1st s. c.

Second row.—* Ch. 7, skip 3 st.; s. c. in next st.; repeat 4 times from *.

Third row.—* 5 s. c. over 1st ch.; make a ball by wrapping thread over needle, inserting under chain and catching it on needle 10 times, pulling the thread through them all and fastening with a s.

c.; 5 s. c. over remainder of ch. and repeat from * for remainder of the loops.

Fourth row.—15 ch., catch on opposite side of loop between the two loops; repeat 4 times.

Fifth row.—9 s. c. over ch., a ball, 9 s. c. and repeat for each 15-chain.

The small wheel in the center is made like the first 3 rows of the larger ones. It requires one small wheel and 5 larger ones for a complete wheel, each of the 5 larger ones being fastened to a point of the smaller one.

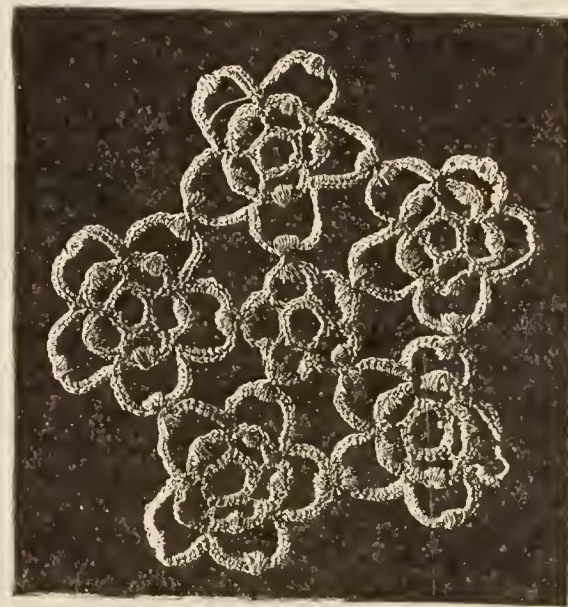


FIGURE No. 5.—WHEEL FOR A TIDY.

A HEARTS ENTERTAINMENT.



"I've fixed upon the date for my party," announced Elise to her trio of friends, "but," she concluded with a profound sigh, "the game is quite another matter."

"What about Dominoes?" suggested Miriam Berkly, inseparable number one.

"I prefer Euchre to the adagio movement of that game," spoke up chum number two, known as "Tat," short for Carrie.

"Oh, girls," cried the fourth familiar spirit, Dorothy, who had been thinking with unwonted intentness, "I have the very idea, and if you will only listen I'm sure you'll approve!"

"Lo, a Daniel come to judgment!" quoted Miriam, but Dorothy, unheeding, proceeded, "The party is to be on St. Valentine's Day, so let's play Hearts."

"Hum-h-m," groaned Elise, "cards are necessary to play that, and you know father objects to them."

"But the cards for my game are different," went on Dorothy confidently, "for we are to make them ourselves."

"None of your sarcasm, Mistress Dolly!" said Miriam, "You know you are the only one of us who pretends to draw."



THE FOUR SUITS.

"I don't pretend," Dorothy answered innocently, "and I'm sure all of you can cut, so give me the scissors and I'll cut out a heart three and a half by three inches, as a pattern for your cards."

"Then," supplemented Elise, "the easiest way will be to outline by your model upon the cardboard sheet as many hearts as possible, afterwards cutting neatly by the pencilled lines."

Scissors, pencils and cardboard were brought and Elise's statement was quickly verified. The delicate pink of the cardboard selected made a pleasing background for the tiny hearts that replaced the familiar spots of the ordinary playing cards. As there are four suits in every pack, these little heart spots were varied in outline to constitute four corresponding suits. Thus, instead of spades, Dorothy designed plain hearts of pale red; for clubs she substituted the same hearts of a deeper tint, pierced with arrows; for diamonds there were warm red hearts capped with golden crowns, "since Love and Riches should make a happy pair," the young designer had explained, while the real heart suit, which in the game is the suit "thrown off," was replaced by broken hearts, "because," according to the same sage authority, "broken hearts are useless things, only to be gotten rid of at the first opportunity." Pattern stencils in the four shapes had greatly facilitated the quick and correct marking of these original packs, from which the kings and

queens were omitted and the knaves were replaced by Cupids. The varied outline and color of the spots made quick distinction easy, even in the hurry of a progressive game.

Charmingly fashioned were the invitations, cut after the manner of the packs from pink cardboard and touched up by gifted Dorothy with sepia and gilt, yet so simply done as not to be above the skill of an imitator possessing patience and neatness. Each represented a winged double heart. From the first heart, which bore the invitation, two cherubic wings extended, and when the second heart was folded down from the top, these wings were thrust, by slight bending, through two slits cut along the second heart's outer edges. The recipient's name and address appeared on the second heart between the wings, so, as these dainty conceits were delivered by messenger, no envelopes were required. Indeed, the graceful pinions, bent as if for instant flight, seemed quite capable of self-delivery.

Other hearts, in varying sizes and in every roseate tint from blush-pink to warmest crimson, shone among the decorations. A frieze of large crêpe paper hearts brightened the hall; cardboard hearts tied together with red ribbon encased each jardinière; between the double doors drooped a festoon of the red shapes strung upon ribbons and caught at the ends with great golden arrows. In addition, one beheld everywhere quivers, bows, arrows, all the pretty paraphernalia of Dan Cupid's warfare. Later, when all the guests had arrived, the doughty little god himself, personated by a winsome, winged tot in abbreviated attire, came forth to lend the young men his weapons to aid in finding their partners, for as yet the ladies had not appeared. Each mystified young fellow received an arrow showing his name on the stem and, under instruction, he aimed this toward a certain darkened doorway, whence floated tell-tale whisperings and sounds of feminine laughter. Immediately the maiden at whose feet the spent shaft had fallen tripped out and accepted as partner in the game, as well as for escort homeward later on, the happy archer whose arrow she held.

"Full many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant,"

showing in gold lettering over the fateful doorway proved a quotation decidedly apropos. These partners paired by chance found places at the tables according to the numbers on the arrows, "one" for the first table, "two" for the second and so on. The game is simple enough yet merry withal, and, though well known, a description here may not prove amiss. Eleven cards are dealt each player (thirteen in a regular



THE INVITATION.

pack); the player at the left of the dealer leads; all must follow suit if possible; any player having none of the suit led should discard a broken heart; ace is highest, then "Cupid," ten, etc., each card capturing cards of a lower number; the object of the

game is to avoid taking in the broken hearts. When the bell rings the couple showing the smallest number of broken hearts among their captured tricks move to the upper table.

With the end of the game a pretty innovation came to light in place of the usual prize giving. The hostess held up a large pink rose and requested her merry company to make mental

roofing of airy pink nothingness, "fair and frail as the fabric of a young girl's fancy," declared an embryo poet present. At the middle point a chain of hearts depended to sustain a wedding bell of odorous blossoms. From it to each place ran a gay ribbon secured by a knot of flowers, and the hostess announced that a slight pull upon this ribbon by the one person for whom Fate

held matrimony in store within the next twelvemonth would cause the bell to ring. The secret lay in the fact that only one ribbon was tied to a real bell within, while the other strands were fastened to the floral device. Beside the knot of blossoms at each plate lay a pink heart through which was thrust a golden arrow, and the guest read thereon:

THE MENU:

- Croquettes of Two Soles.*
- Crackers, Soured Hearts,*
- Cheese Love-Knots, Broken Hearts.*
- Salad in Love Apples.*
- Frozen Kisses, Iced Hearts.*

Translated, the first course was fresh fish—boiled, shredded, seasoned, rolled in cracker crumbs, then dipped in beaten egg and fried delicately brown; the "sour hearts" turned out to be mango pickles cut with a tiny heart die; the chicken salad

of the second course came on the hollowed shells of carefully skinned tomatoes, antequely christened "love apples," while the accompanying "broken hearts" were broken heart-shaped biscuits and the "cheese love-knots" were cheese straws twisted in the proper form before baking. The "iced hearts" of the last course proved to be small heart cakes coated with pink icing, and investigation revealed the companion dainty to be frozen almond cream packed in heart-shaped "kisses."

"'Tis a dish I do love," quoted Gilmer Bliss, breaking off a fragment of kiss and glancing beseechingly at Miss Tat's red lips.

"Since you like chilly things, I'll turn you the cold shoulder," quoth she with becoming severity, suiting action to word.

"You are literally heartless," he laughed, seeing Tat had

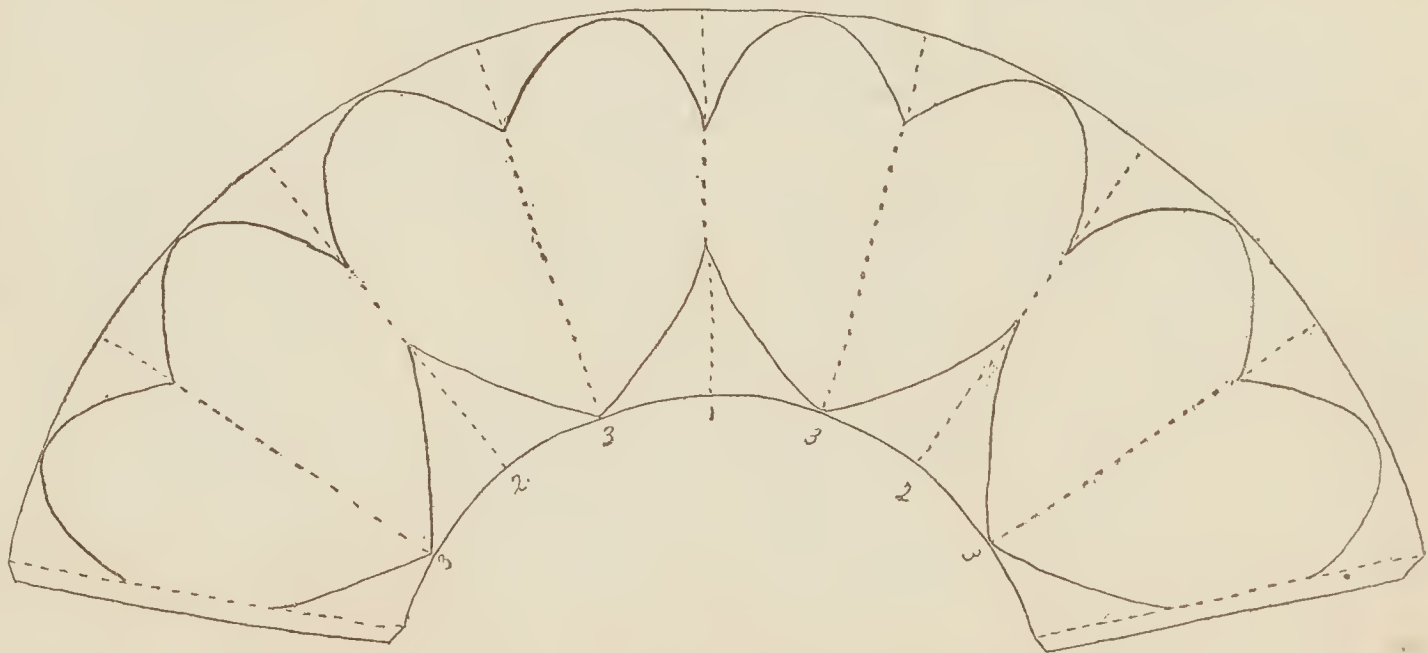


PATTERNS FOR CARDS.

guesses as to the number of its leaves. Then, in the picturesque pose of Marguerite telling the daisy's petals, she tore off each pink leaf, calling clearly, "loves, one; loves not, two; loves, three; loves not, four;" until the last number, with its momentous clause, fell from her lips. The two who had guessed most nearly correct received prizes, and, *nolens volens*, took also the "fate" that accompanied the number. This chanced to be the welcome affirmative, "loves," and as lucky John Walton fastened the tiny golden heart to his watch chain, he said softly, "I accept the omen." His look spoke volumes, and Elise blushed in a silence that might be construed as consent, while Tat, slyly observant, made ready some witty onslaught. Fortunately, Gilmer Bliss, whose arrow Tat held, came just then to escort her in to supper, and began whispering something about "striving for a heart prize, too." So it was her own blushes that concerned this little mischief all the way to the dining-room.

This pretty apartment glowed under a permanent blush that streamed through heart-circled candle shades, and heart-be-fringed lamp-shades, all of rosy pink. In the illustration of the pattern for the first, the glassine foundation is represented glued in shape at the dotted extensions, while the heart decoration was made by cutting the same shape of red or pink paper, then folding according to the numbers at the dotted lines and finally cutting the heart shapes at the heavy lines. When opened these trim shapes were touching at the outer edges, so

they needed only dashes of glue along the points to hold them in place on the glassine. Pink paper hearts in long strands were caught by gilded arrows at intervals below the picture rail, and thence extended to the center of the room, suggesting a ribbed



PATTERN FOR CANDLE SHADES—ONE-HALF SIZE.

appreciatively eaten all of her confection, and was now busying herself with drawing a petal from the huge rose the waitress presented in a bowl. A twin flower made the round among the gentlemen, and high mounted merriment, joined with not a little

grave pondering, for these mammoth flowers purported to have grown in Love's own garden, and brought messages of fate along with the candy hearts fastened to each petal. These were some of the messages:

I own the soft impeachment.
—SHERIDAN.

Out upon it! I have lov'd
Three whole days together,
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather.
—SUCKLING.

Beware of her fair hair, for she excels
All women in the magie of her locks.
—GOETHE.

Had we never met or never parted
We had ne'er been broken hearted.
—BURNS.

Then come the wild weather, come sleet or snow
We will stand by each other however it blow.
—LONGFELLOW.

Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.
—BALLAD.

Be shee fairer than the day,
Or the flow'ry meads in May,
If shee be not so to me,
What eare I how faire shee be?
—PERCY'S RELIQUES.

'Tis good in every ease, you know,
To have two strings unto your bow.
—HUDIBRAS.

Take care, beware, she is fooling thee!
—SONG.

O, gentle Romeo, if thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully!
—SHAKSPERE.

O, beware, my lord, of jealousy!
—SHAKSPERE.

That thou didst know how many fathom deep I am in love!
—*As You Like It*.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithee, why so pale?
—SUCKLING.

O, tell me, pretty maiden,
Will you marry me?
—*Patience*.

“Answer this!” said Gilmer, handing Tat the operative lines he had drawn. Something in his tone thrilled the girl's pulses, and a pretty seriousness overcame all the saucy curves of her lips as she murmured, presently, a low reply of just three letters. John Walton must have heard the same impressive monosyllable from another pair of lips that night, for Elise was afterwards observed wearing a new solitaire on the third finger of her left hand. So now it seems that two young couples hold especially dear the anniversary of good St. Valentine, the patron saint of all true lovers.
LUCIA M. ROBBINS.

SUCCESSFUL FAIRS AND THEIR FEATURES.

While a fair always calls for unceasing effort on the part of those interested in its success, yet it yields a goodly return of enjoyment and is one of the best means of raising money yet devised. The general plan of all fairs is the same—booths presided over by ladies appropriately costumed, and an entertainment of general interest. But within the scope of this outline there are almost unlimited possibilities. A description of some successful fairs which have been held in various cities will doubtless afford inventive minds suggestions for entertainments yet newer and more promising financially.

A Carnival of Holidays which proved highly successful was carried out in substantially the following manner: Booths were arranged to represent the various holidays of the year: New Year's, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Labor Day, Memorial Day, Arbor Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, St. Valentine's Day, etc. In the New Year's booth the ladies were dressed in reception costumes. Light refreshments were served to order by young girls, and various articles of fancy work marked with the date of the New Year were offered for sale. Silver novelties were also offered and on them the date was to be engraved to order. These articles were obtained from a jeweler and sold on commission. The Christmas booth was presided over by Santa Claus and his wife, and all sorts of toys, dolls and fancy work were offered for sale. The Thanksgiving booth was the main refreshment room where substantial meals were served. Colonial costumes were worn by those in charge. Labor Day was represented by a booth in which the attendants wore the characteristic costumes of various trades, and the articles for sale were of a thoroughly practical nature. Aprons, holders, sleeve protectors and dusting-caps were among the wares shown. Independence Day, or Fourth of July, had a booth trimmed with red, white and blue bunting and profusely decorated with flags. Lemonade, popcorn and gingerbread were for sale, as well as arnica and court plaster. Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia did the honors here. Arbor Day was represented by the flower booth, and costumes of pale-green were worn by the attendants. In the booth representing Memorial Day there were three attendants, two gentlemen and one lady, the former dressed respectively in a blue and a gray soldier's uniform, and the lady as a hospital nurse. Souvenir spoons, pictures and books concerning the Civil War were here offered for sale. The Easter Booth was draped in white and decorated with flowers, butterflies and doves. Stationery, pic-

tures, cards and art publications were the goods for sale. The Washington's Birthday booth, decorated with small flags and presided over by George and Martha Washington, was used for the candy table. The St. Valentine's Day booth was the home of paper dolls and hand-painted novelties. The entertainment provided for the evening consisted of music and recitations, each selection appropriate to some one of the holidays represented.

Carried out along similar lines is the Festival of Trades, the different booths representing various trades and having articles for sale pertaining to the same. Merchants may be interested in this sort of enterprise and goods can be obtained to sell on commission. The entertainment may take the form of tableaux interspersed with songs and recitations, all interpreting some phase of trade or industry. A military drill of young girls dressed in novel costumes furnished by merchants to advertise their specialties would prove an attractive feature. Another form of entertainment for the Festival of Trade would be poster tableaux. These are entirely new. A board frame must be constructed near the front of the stage or platform upon which the posters are to be shown. This frame should be black, either painted or covered with cloth. A box-like affair, not very deep, should be arranged just behind the frame as a background for the tableaux. This background will have to be covered with cloth or paper, which can be replaced by different colors as the various posters may require. Black, white and red are most often used. The posters to be represented may be copied from those of well known artists, or, if a clever local artist be interested in the entertainment, new ones may be originated. It assists very materially in making the affair a success financially to interest the merchants of the city in advertising by this novel means. For instance, the furrier who provides the costume for a poster representing Winter, may be mentioned in the programme. The elaborate poster, by Mucha, of Bernhardt as Gismonda, could be produced with fine effect, and the leading dressmaker of the city might gladly supply the blue-and-gold embroidered robe for the occasion. Among the posters which could be copied successfully are those used by the various newspapers of the country. A good example of these is a poster designed by Louis J. Rhead, representing a woman clothed in a red and green sleeveless robe, with a wreath of holly in her hair. In one hand is held a quill pen, and in the other a newspaper. The background is of so deep a purple as to

look almost black. This could be made to advertise a local newspaper. Another newspaper poster has a background of solid red upon which is pictured in yellow the sun with its radiating beams. A woman's figure stands so that the head and shoulders fall against this yellow background, the lower part of the figure being outlined against the red. The low waist with its long, full sleeves is of green and the skirt of yellow. This is very effective. Christmas is well represented by three stockings, one of red, one of blue and one of yellow, against a green background, three little children in white night-dresses peeping forth at them. From newspapers and book announcements, from magazine covers and mercantile advertisements, the list may be lengthened to suit the requirements of the evening.

A Bohemian Fair is sure to attract by its very title alone. The booths should include all sorts of gypsy arrangements, artists' studios and bachelor apartments. The first of these could be presided over by a fortune teller; the second could offer for sale paintings, sketches and etchings of all sorts, while the presiding artist should be in studio attire; and the third would be a fitting place for the sale of pipes, cigars and sporting goods. The refreshment room should be given the air of a Viennese concert garden, with small café tables and chairs. Japanese lanterns and shaded lights help to heighten the effect of the whole, and the music should be furnished by a stringed orchestra. In connection with this fair an entertainment called "The Love Songs of Great Writers" might appropriately be given. Let some well-known musician prepare a talk or informal lecture upon this theme, to be illustrated by musical numbers. Among the songs given at a recent "evening," were: Shakspeare's "Who Is Sylvia?" Schubert; Tennyson's "O, Swallow, Swallow"; "Bonnie Leslie," of Burns; Hans Christian Anderson's "Ich Liebe Dich," and songs written by Heine, Goethe and Longfellow.

A Carnival of Sports is conducted on lines similar to the Carnivals of Holidays and Trades. Each booth represents a popular sport; its attendants dress in appropriate costumes and the articles for sale have to do with the game or pastime represented. In addition, fancy articles, light refreshments, candy, hot or cold drinks and household articles can be offered for sale in whatever booth seems most appropriate. Golf, tennis, croquet, baseball, football, bicycling and many more diversions can be represented. The general entertainment could be given by a class from a well-trained gymnasium and another from a school of Delsarte.

A Carnival of Nations is always attractive and affords unlimited scope for originality. Let the booths represent different nations, the attendants dress in costumes peculiar to the nation depicted and the wares sold conform as nearly as possible to the productions and curios of that land. There will be no trouble to fill the Japanese booth with wares. Holland's counters can be stored, among other goods, with the popular Delft ware and embroideries, while the Arab who holds sway over the Arabian booth may dispense coffee and spices with various fanciful commodities. The Spanish booth should have mandolins and guitars as accessories; fruits, flowers and fans should be sold in the booths most appropriate to each. A charming entertainment to give in connection with this is a "Lullaby Concert," or Cradle Songs of the Nations. A well-known singer impersonates a Japanese mother putting her baby to sleep. The setting of the stage represents a Japanese room; the accessories may be studied in books upon Japan. The mother should sing De Koven's "Japanese Lullaby." Another singer, representing an English mother, may sing Tennyson's "Sweet and Low," while she rocks a canopied cradle. A German mother sings one of Mozart's lullabies. One rocks her baby in her arms; another, the Indian mother,

swings it in a blanket hammock and croons the song of Nakomis to Hiawatha. This makes a delightful programme—as unusual as it is taking.

JULIA DARROW COWLES.

A successful and novel church fair called the Household Bazaar is arranged and conducted in the following manner: The departments are classified as The Kitchen, Dining-Room, Parlor, Nursery and Boudoir. These may simply be tables set around the hall on which are offered for sale various articles suitable for use in that particular part of the house indicated. The effect is still more charming, however, if booths can be constructed and fitted up to represent the various apartments designated. If each is given in charge of a committee of energetic workers, the undertaking will not prove arduous. There must be a general committee to receive the contributions and assign each article to its proper booth or table, thus preventing confusion.

Beginning with the kitchen, have, if possible, a room fitted up to represent an old-fashioned living room. If refreshments are to be served, the inner man may here be satisfied with Boston baked beans, brown bread, doughnuts, pie and coffee. There are not many fancy articles that can be made for the kitchen, but useful articles usually find a more ready sale than the more expensive specimens of fancy work. At one side of the room have a table well supplied with kitchen aprons, light and dark, iron holders, market lists, covers made of bags knitted in candle wicking for brooms to be used in sweeping the walls, cook books with recipes written by members of the parish, dish towels, laundry aprons, clothes-pin bags, etc. The ladies in charge may appear in gay print gowns and cook's caps and aprons.

The dining-room is beautifully arranged with daintily prepared tables at which are served sandwiches, salads, ices and cakes. Young ladies in bewitching caps and waitresses' aprons attend here, beguiling dollars from their visitors by a display of embroidered accessories for the table, buffet and side-board, hand-painted china, etc.

The drawing-room is, of course, the most elaborate booth in the matter of decoration. Some of the older ladies in handsome gowns, assisted by young girls, preside here and serve tea and wafers. If there is a flower stand, it may be placed in a corner of this room. Purchasers will find here something for all the members of the family, every sort of house beautifier being on sale—embroidered picture-frames, table-covers, opera-glass bags, book and magazine covers, bon-bon baskets, couch pillows, lamp-shades and nearly everything in the fancy-work line.

Children and young mothers will linger longest at the Nursery, with its stock of dolls and dolls' finery, home-made candies and pop-corn balls, all sorts of attire for baby and his small brothers and sisters, aprons and caps for nurse, home-made scrap-books, soft worsted balls and other toys, crib quilts and pillows. The scope of this department is well nigh limitless and it may be made the best paying feature of the bazaar.

My Lady's Bower should be a picture of daintiness with My Lady herself and a few friends in charming light-colored Empire gowns offering chocolate and tiny cakes to all who stop to examine the beautiful wares spread out for inspection. These include exquisitely embroidered dresser scarfs, handkerchief, veil and night-dress cases, shoe bags, party bags, bags for soiled handkerchiefs and laces, toilet mats and pin-cushions of every variety and price, hair-pin holders, sponge bags, bedroom slippers, etc.

Of course, these are only hints of what may constitute the stock in trade of each booth. Once the work is under way, one will be surprised how many things suggest themselves and how easily they are assigned to their proper places.

K. E. MAXWELL.

A NEW AND NOTABLE PUBLICATION.—THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS is the title of a new monthly to be issued by us beginning with the number for March, 1897. It will consist of a series of ARTISTIC PLATES illustrating in Colors and Tints the Latest Modes in Costuming, Millinery, Window Dressing, etc., with the necessary descriptive matter. It will be indispensable to Dressmakers and Milliners, and invaluable to ladies generally who like to adopt the latest effects of La Mode. It will be published in three separate editions—English, German and Spanish—at 12s. or \$2 a year. Single copies, 1s. (by post, 1s. 3d.) or 25 cents.

TO PARTIES ORDERING by mail from us or our Agents.

—In sending money through the mail, to us or to agents for the sale of our goods, we advise the use of a Post-Office Order, an Express Money-Order, a 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. Bank Drafts or Checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery.

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 the same to us.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 67.

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 h.—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 *. As an example: * K 2, pl, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

MITT FOR LITTLE GIRL FROM FOUR TO SIX YEARS OF AGE.

FIGURE No. 1.—Cast 15 stitches of split zephyr on each of



FIGURE No. 1.—MITT FOR LITTLE GIRL FROM FOUR TO SIX YEARS OF AGE.

three needles and knit around plain. Then k 2, p 2 for two rounds; then * o and n every stitch for one round; next, k plain for one round *. Continue between stars alternately, until the open work gauntlet is a little more than half a finger deep.

Now begin the wrist thus: Knit plain one round; k plain, narrowing at every 8th st.; k plain; k plain, narrowing at every 8th st.; k plain; k plain, narrowing at every 8th st.; k plain for 5 rounds.

Knit plain and th over and narrow at every 4th st., which

will form the holes to run the ribbon through at the wrist. Knit plain for two rounds, and on the third round th over once in the middle of one needle, which begins the widening for the thumb. K 2 rounds plain; k plain, but th over on each side of the one hole; k 2 rounds plain. Knit 1 round plain, and th over on each side of the 2 holes; this makes the gore for the thumb. Continue thus to widen, allowing 2 rounds between the round that makes the holes, till 16 stitches have been added, besides the first hole. Knit 7 plain rounds and then cast 12 stitches on an extra needle and knit around the thumb piece. Narrow at each end of the needle with the new stitches on it until 4 are left. Knit 3 plain rounds; k 2, p 2 for six rounds. Bind off, and the thumb is finished. Pick up the 12 stitches at the base of the thumb and knit around plain for the hand part of the mitt. Narrow on each end of the needle with the new stitches on it, at every other round until 6 stitches have been narrowed off. Then knit plain for one inch, and purl 2, k 2 for 6 rounds and bind off. Turn the gauntlet under, like a hem, and sew it to place with blind stitches. Run a narrow ribbon through the holes and tie it in a neat bow. A cord and tassels of zephyr may be used at the wrist of the mitt instead of ribbon, if preferred.

DOUBLE APPLE LEAF LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This lace together with the accompanying insertion would decorate aprons or pillow-cases very effectively. Cast on 31 stitches and purl across once.

First row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, p 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 6, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Second row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 6, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 4.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, p 2, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 8, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Fourth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1 in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 8, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 4.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 10, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Sixth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 10, k 2, p 10, k 2, p 10, k 2, p 4.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, p 2, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 12, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Eighth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 12, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 4.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 5, p 2, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 21.

Tenth row.—Bind off 8 stitches, p 12, k 2, p 14, k 2, p 14, k 2, p 4.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, slip and bind, k 9, n, p 2, slip and bind, k 9, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 6, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Twelfth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 6, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 4.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, slip and bind, k 7,



FIGURE No. 2.—DOUBLE APPLE LEAF LACE.

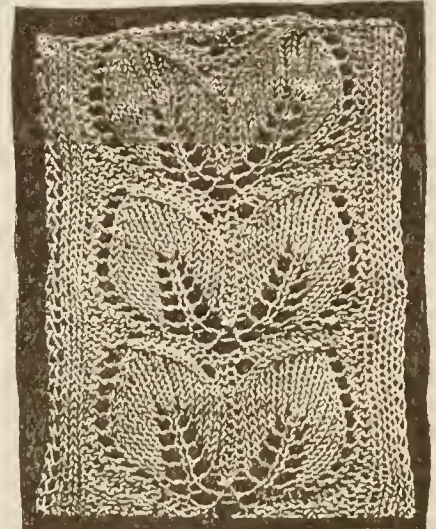


FIGURE No. 3.—DOUBLE APPLE LEAF LACE INSERTION.

n, o twice, p 2, o, slip and bind, k 7, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 8, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Fourteenth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 8, k 2, p 10, k 4, p 10, k 2, p 4.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, slip and bind, k 5, n, p 2, o, p 2, slip and bind, k 5, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 10, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Sixteenth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 10, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 4.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, slip and bind, k 3, n, p 2, o, k 1, o twice, p 2, slip and bind, k 3, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 12, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Eighteenth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 12, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 3, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 4.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, slip and bind, k 1, n, p 2, o, k 1, o twice, p 1, k 1 in next, o, k 1, o twice, p 2, slip and bind, k 1, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 21.

Twentieth row.—Bind off 8 stitches, p 12, k 2, p 4, k 2, p 3, k 2, p 3, k 2, p 4, k 2, p 4.

Twenty-first row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 3 to., p 2, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, p 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p 2, k 3 to., o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 6, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Twenty-second row.—P 2, k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 6, k 2, n, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 6, k 2, n, k 2, p 4.

Twenty-third row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 4, p 2 to., o, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, p 2, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., p 4, k 8, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Twenty-fourth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 8, k 1, n, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 8, k 2, n, k 1, p 4.

Twenty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 3, p 2 to., o, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., p 3, k 10, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1.

Twenty-sixth row.—P 2; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 3; k 1, p 1, in loop; p 10, n, n, p 10, k 2, p 10, n, n, p 4. Repeat from seventh row.

DOUBLE APPLE LEAF INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 3.—Cast on 22 stitches and purl across once.

First row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, p 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Second row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 4.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, p 2, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 4.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 10, k 2, p 10, k 2, p 4.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, p 2, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 4.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 5, p 2, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 14, k 2, p 14, k 2, p 4.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, s. and b., k 9, n, p 2, s. and b., k 9, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 12, k 2, p 4.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, s. and b., k 7, n, o twice, p 2, o, s. and b., k 7, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Fourteenth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 10, k 4, p 10, k 2, p 4.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, s. and b., k 5, n, p 2, o, p 2, s. and b., k 5, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 4.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, s. and b., k 3, n, p 2, o, k 1, o twice, p 2, s. and b., k 3, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Eighteenth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 3, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 4.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, s. and b., k 1, n, p 2, o, k 1, o twice; p 1, and k 1 in next stitch; o, k 1, o twice, p 2, s. and b., k 1, n, o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Twentieth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, p 4, k 2, p 3, k 2, p 3, k 2, p 4, k 2, p 4.

Twenty-first row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 1, p 2 to., o, k 3 to., p 2, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, p 2, o, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p 2, k 3 to., o twice, p 2 to., p 1, k 4.

Twenty-second row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 2, n, k 2, p 6, k 2, p 6, k 2, n, k 2, p 4.

Twenty-third row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 4, p 2 to., o, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, p 2, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., p 4, k 4.

Twenty-fourth row.—Sl 1, p 3, k 1, n, k 2, p 8, k 2, p 8, k 2, n, k 1, p 4.

Twenty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, p 3, p 2 to., o, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., p 3, k 4.

Twenty-sixth row.—Sl 1, p 3, n, n, p 10, k 2, p 10, n, n, p 4. Repeat from seventh row.

DOUBLE HEEL FOR HOSE.

FIGURE No. 4.—This heel is knit with two needles which make two separate heels joined only by the edge stitches. This kind of a heel will wear twice as long as a single heel. The method, by a little care, can be adapted to any shaped heel and any number of stitches. The directions are correct for a ladies silk or fine cotton hose No. 8½, or, in coarser wool for gentlemen's golf or bicycle stockings. The single heel on which the double

heel is set up or begun is set the same as a single heel usually is, and has 39 stitches—a seam stitch with 19 stitches on each side of it.

To Set the Double Heel:—Knit 1, make 1 by knitting the slanting loop at the side of the stitch, and repeat across the heel. There should now be 78 stitches on the needle—2 seam stitches with 38 stitches on each side. Make one after the last stitch to fill out the 78 stitches. In working off the knit stitches be careful to pass the needle through so as to bring them in regular shape.

First row.—Sl 1, k 1, * bring yarn to the front between the needles, slip 1, put the yarn back, k 1 and repeat from * 18 times. Seam 1 by bringing the yarn to the front between the needles, slip 1, seam 1, slip 1, and put the thread back, k 1. Repeat the detail between the stars for other side of the heel.

Second row.—Follow the directions for first row exactly. The stitches that are knitted should be slipped, and the slipped ones knitted. Repeat these two rows alternately 30 times or until long enough to narrow off. Begin to narrow off on the right side of the heel, thus:

First row.—Knit the first 18 stitches like the rest of the heel, then narrow as follows: Bring the yarn to the front, slip 1, take the next stitch off on an extra needle or a hair pin, slip the next stitch, put the yarn back, put back the stitch from the extra pin on to the left needle, narrow. Always narrow like this in 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th rows, and knit 12 stitches like rest of heel. Narrow, slip 1, seam 1, n, knit 12 like rest of heel, n, k 18.

Second row.—K 18 like rest of heel, narrow by bringing yarn to the front, slip 1, yarn back, narrow the stitches which were slipped side by side in first row. Always narrow like this in 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th rows and knit 12 in the heel stitch; narrow, yarn to the front, slip 1, seam 1, narrow, knit 12 in the heel stitch, narrow, knit 18 in the heel stitch.

Third row.—Like first row, except that there are 8 instead of 12 stitches between narrowings.

Fourth row.—Like second row, except that there are 8 instead of 12 stitches between narrowings.

Fifth row.—Like first row, except that there are but 4 stitches between narrowings.

Sixth row.—Like second row, except that there are but 4 stitches between narrowings.

Seventh row.—Like first row, but the narrowings come together with no stitches between them.

Eighth row.—Like second row, but the narrowings come together with no stitches between them.

Ninth row.—Like first row, with but one narrowing on each side.



FIGURE No. 4.—DOUBLE HEEL FOR HOSE.



FIGURE No. 5.—DOUBLE TOE FOR HOSE.

Tenth row.—Like second row, with but one narrowing on each side.

Separate the stitches, putting the stitches of the under side or lining on one pair of needles, and the outside stitches on another pair, half of the stitches of each part being on one needle and half on another; fold the needles of the outside together and narrow or knit the first stitch on each needle together. Narrow the next two together and slip the stitch resulting from the first narrowing over it. Continue to do thus till the stitches are all bound off. Then fasten the yarn. Then bind off the lining or under side of heel the same as the outside; draw the thread through the last stitch but do not break it off, as it will be needed to take up the foot stitches.

DOUBLE TOE FOR HOSE.

FIGURE No. 5.—This toe is knitted with four needles, and makes two entirely separate toes, joined only where the rows meet. For this reason it is better to commence making the extra stitches needed for the double part at the corner of the needle which crosses the sole of the foot. The foot may have any number of stitches around it before setting in the double toe.

To Begin the Toe:—* Knit 1, make 1 by knitting the slanting loop at the side of the stitch; repeat around the stocking from *. There should be twice as many stitches, less one, as there were on the foot before beginning the toe; the full number being uneven. If there is an even number, drop one of the made stitches.

First row.—K 1, yarn to the front between the needles, slip 1, put the yarn back; repeat around the foot.

Second row.—Slip 1, k 1, and repeat around the foot, knitting the slip stitch and slipping the knit stitch in first row. Repeat these rows alternately to the narrowings.

To Narrow off the Toe:—Knit one double or three single stitches at each end of each needle. Next to these stitches narrow according to the directions for the different rows, making a narrowing very near each end of each needle; narrow in two rounds, then knit 4 rounds like rest of toe without narrowing. Always begin narrowing in a round that is knitted like first one. Repeat these six rounds—two narrowed and then four like rest of toe—alternately, until there are only stitches enough for one narrowing on each needle. Separate the stitches of lining and outside and put the lining stitches on a cord until needed. Narrow off the stitches of the outside until but one remains; draw the yarn through it, and fasten. Narrow the lining in the same way.

To Narrow In:—*First round.*—Take 4 stitches, the first of which is a slip stitch. Bring yarn to the front, slip 1, take next stitch off on an extra needle or a hair pin; slip 1, put the stitch on the extra pin back on the left needle, put yarn back, narrow; knit like the rest of the toe to the next narrowing.

Second round.—Just back of the narrowings in first round will be found two slip stitches side by side; knit them together at each narrowing in first round and knit the other parts of the round like the rest of toe.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS.—LESSENING THE TOIL OF THE COUNTRY HOUSEWIFE.—SUNDAY DINNERS PREPARED ON SATURDAY.

In this, the last of the Winter months, the markets show little change from January. The Spring vegetables already seen in the large city markets are either from the South or grown in the greenhouses, and are correspondingly expensive. The scientists tell us that we do not need this class of food at this season. While the cold of the Winter continues the food we eat should be such as will keep us warm. Meats, fatty foods and strictly Winter vegetables will do this. Salts and acids, which these Winter vegetables lack, are needed in the Spring but not yet. On a diet containing an excess of acids we may freeze to death, the blood being too much thinned. We, therefore, adhere to the limited supply of vegetables that Nature provides, knowing that it is quite the wisest choice.

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer's wife must be numbered among the toilers of the earth. It is scarcely too much to affirm that from the commencement of her work in the early Spring to the last fruit gathering in the Autumn she is taxed beyond her strength. While there seems to be always help at hand for her husband, there is too often none for her. Labor-saving machinery of all kinds is provided for the out-of-door farm work, but seldom is anything of the kind thought necessary for her relief, being usually looked upon as an extravagance. A washing machine would greatly ease her laundry work; a dish-washer would in short order cleanse the multitude of dishes that the extra help of harvesting entails; the latest churn would yield the golden mass before any possible fatigue could be felt. The farmer's wife is wise who saves her strength and insists upon having machinery that will enable her to do so. Servants are seldom to be obtained in the country, even at high wages, and machinery is the overworked housewife's only recourse.

It is the wise woman who examines herself to determine whether, like Martha of old, she is not troubled about many matters in her housekeeping of which she might be relieved, thus saving her strength for necessities. To determine what are essentials and what are not is always a great gain in any occupation. Usually there are two work tables in the kitchen that require an almost daily scrubbing to keep them clean. By covering their tops with table oilcloth the necessity for this scrubbing will be obviated. Oilcloth needs only to be wiped to be made quite fresh, the white cloth, moreover, adding much to the neatness of the work room. A carpet sweeper will save much heavy sweeping. Wire screens at the windows will do away

in a great measure with the annoyance and defacement of flies.

Primitive arrangements and ideas still have a stronghold in many of the rural districts. Part of the labor involved could be saved the weary mother, if husband and sons were taught to take a less selfish view of her position and duties. Woman's work is looked upon as trifling, while their efforts demand appreciation from the weaker members of the family. They are kings when their outdoor work is done, and the tired mother or faithful sister, who seldoms knows an hour's respite from the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same, not only receives no help from them but foolishly waits upon their slightest wish. Such self-sacrifice not only results in a lack of consideration for the mother herself but reacts upon her sons, who are thereby encouraged to grow into selfish men, heedless and blind as to the care and labor of the women of their own households.

The Sunday rest should be planned to ease the country housewife's shoulders from their daily burden. Unfortunately, this is not always done. The Sunday dinner is usually the most elaborate of the week, often taking the entire morning for its preparation. This is both unwise and unnecessary, for by proper forethought much of the Sunday dinner may be prepared on Saturday. The dessert may be made ready; the chicken, if there is to be one, may be all but cooked, and vegetables may be prepared. The following menus admit of such Saturday preparation:

No. 1.

Stewed Chicken.

Mashed Potatoes.
Celery.

Baked Corn.
Cucumber Pickles.

Rice Pudding.

No. 2.

Stuffed Beef.

Baked Potatoes.
Celery.

Stewed Tomatoes.
Boiled Rice.

Chocolate Pudding.

No. 3.

Baked Chicken.

Plain Boiled Potatoes.
Celery.

Beets.

Pickles.

Bread Custard Pudding.

STEWED CHICKEN.—In the first menu the chicken may be made ready for the stew pot on Saturday, and the Sunday cooking will require but little time or attention. After the

feathers are removed—which should always be done as soon as the bird is killed, pulling the feathers toward the tail and not scalding to aid in their removal—if there are long hairs on the bird, hold it over a lighted paper to singe them off, being careful that the flesh is not blackened. When singed, brush with a dry cloth; then “draw” the bird, remove the crop, wipe out the inside of the body with a wet cloth, cut into pieces and set away in a cold place. On Sunday cover these pieces with boiling water and stew gently—for two hours if the chicken is not young. Then lift from the kettle to the platter on which slices of toast have been laid, add a cupful of milk to the kettle, thicken with flour until like cream, add salt and pepper, pour over the chicken and serve.

BAKED CORN.—For this dish allow:

1 can of corn.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of milk.	2 tea-spoonfuls of butter.

Place these ingredients in a baking dish, cutting the butter into small pieces. If the corn is very dry, more milk will be required, as the mixture should be rather thin before baking. Cook for forty minutes.

RICE PUDDING.—This is the old-fashioned, creamy pudding, than which there is none better. To make it, take:

1 quart of milk.	3 table-spoonfuls of raw rice.
$\frac{3}{4}$ cupful of sugar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of cinnamon.

Mix the salt, spice and sugar well together, add to the rice and bake for three hours. Stir often, breaking through the brown crust that forms but taking care not to stir it into the pudding. Bake slowly, that the mixture may not boil. Eat cold without sauce.

STUFFED BEEF.—The meat for the leading dish of the second menu is cut an inch thick from the entire round, both upper and under cut. Lay this slice of meat on a baking board, sprinkle over it a cupful of chopped suet, and add a layer of plain, dry stuffing made of grated or crumbed bread seasoned with butter, salt, pepper and a bit of chopped onion. Roll tightly and tie with wrapping twine. This part of the work may be done on Saturday, the meat being set in a cold place out of all draught. When ready to cook, place a flat-bottomed iron kettle on the stove, add a half cupful of suet, and when very hot flour the meat thickly and lay the roll in the kettle to brown. Turn from side to side until well browned, then add hot water to nearly cover and stew slowly for three hours. This browning process crusts over the meat and keeps in the juices. Cover the kettle while the meat is cooking. When done, lift out the meat, thicken the juices in the bottom of the kettle, pour over the meat and serve. This meat may also be baked in the oven, browning in the baking pan, then adding the water and baking. If a braising pan is at hand, use it, as the meat will then need but little attention. If such a pan is not used, baste often during the cooking. Make a gravy as above and pour over the meat.

BOILED RICE.—For this dish take:

1 quart of water.	1 cupful of rice.
	1 tea-spoonful of salt.

Boil gently for twenty minutes, drain and return to the kettle to dry. Place on the back of the range, shake frequently and serve in twenty minutes, when each grain will be quite whole and separate. Eat with the gravy from the meat, or add a lump of butter to melt over the rice just before serving.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—For this take:

1 quart of milk.	$\frac{1}{2}$ box of gelatine (1 oz.)
$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.	2 tea-spoonfuls of vanilla.
	$\frac{2}{3}$ cupful of grated chocolate.

Heat the milk to the boiling point, using a double boiler; add

half a cupful of the milk to the grated chocolate, stir to melt the chocolate, heating in a separate stew-pan on the range until quite smooth, adding more of the milk as the chocolate thickens. When melted, stir into the remainder of the milk, cover and cook for an hour. Add half a cupful of cold water to the gelatine to soften it during the boiling. When cooked as directed, add the gelatine to the chocolate, cook for ten minutes, add the sugar, take from the fire, strain through a fine sieve into a fancy mould and when lukewarm add the flavoring. As the oil from the chocolate rises to the top, skim it off with a spoon. When cold, set on ice or in a cold place for twenty-four hours, then turn from the mould and serve with sweetened and flavored milk.

BAKED CHICKEN.—Dress the chicken on Saturday, as above directed, and for the stuffing of a bird weighing four pounds allow:

3 cupfuls of crumbed bread.	$\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful of pepper.
1 table-spoonful of butter.	1 leaf of onion.
$\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoonful of salt.	1 stalk of celery.

Mix well, chopping the onion and celery very fine; lay lightly in the body and breast. Do not pack stuffing into birds, as a soggy mass is the result. Sew up the openings, skewer the wings and legs closely to the body and set away in a cold place. When ready to bake, brush over the bird with a wet cloth, then sprinkle on salt, pepper and flour. This dampening will keep the seasoning in place. Lay thin slices of pork upon the legs and breast, fastening them with toothpicks; add two cupfuls of water and bake for an hour and a quarter, basting often. If the chicken browns too fast, wring a piece of white cloth out of strongly salted water and lay it upon the bird. Cover the liver, gizzard and heart with cold water, gently bring to a boil and cook until tender. By starting with cold water these parts are made more tender. Make a gravy from the oil in the bottom of the pan, allowing one table-spoonful of flour to one of oil, cooking the flour in the oil until of a rich brown; then add the water the giblets were cooked in and as much more as is needed. Stir well from the bottom of the pan; chop the giblets fine, removing the tough center part of the gizzard, and add to the gravy just before serving. Remove the skewers from the bird and serve at once, handing the gravy around in a dish of its own.

Here again the braising pan may be used successfully. It is like two dripping pans, one fitting on top of the other, is not expensive and will relieve the cook of any attention during the baking, no basting being required until the browning begins. The upper pan is then removed and the bird is quickly browned being basted every eight or ten minutes.

BREAD CUSTARD PUDDING.—Take these ingredients:

1 quart of milk.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of currants.
3 eggs.	$\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ slices of bread.	4 table-spoonfuls of sugar.
	$\frac{1}{8}$ tea-spoonful of nutmeg.

Slice the bread rather thicker than for table use, butter and cut it into inch squares and place in an earthen dish. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, add them to the milk and stir until well mixed. Rub the nutmeg into the sugar, add the salt and stir in the milk. When dissolved, taste and add more salt and sugar, if liked; then turn this mixture over the bread and sprinkle on the currants. Set to bake in a pan containing two inches of boiling water. Cook in a medium oven and when a silver knife inserted in the custard will come from it quite clear, the pudding is done. Beat the whites of the eggs dry, add one and a half table-spoonfuls of sugar, spread on the top of the pudding and after browning quickly set in a moderate heat to cook for five minutes. Serve cold without sauce. Quince jelly cut into squares and served with this pudding is delicious.

These menus show clearly how much may be done toward easing the labor in the country home for at least one day in the week in order that Sunday may not be a day of rest in name only.

BLAIR.

A WOMAN'S PAMPHLET.—The value of pure toilet and flavoring extracts can scarcely be overestimated, 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 “Ex-

tracts and Beverages,” in which are presented full and explicit instructions for preparing a large assortment of delicious syrups, refreshing beverages, Colognes, extracts, etc. 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 the average home. Price, 6d. (by post 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) or 15 cents.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

By CAROLYN HALSTED.

That there is strength in numbers is a truism particularly applicable to the woman's club, for what the gentler sex has long stood in need of is organization and the power that it affords. It was the recognition of this fact that led to the formation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs seven years ago, an association so heartily approved and endorsed throughout the country that it has developed a membership of 800,000, including women's organizations in every state in the Union. Its three biennial meetings—the first in Chicago in 1892, the second in Philadelphia two years later, and the one held last Spring in Louisville—have borne witness to the enthusiasm aroused by its strong purpose and the benefits arising from its existence.

The very success of this federation had one unfortunate result, the stress of numbers excluding all possibility of considering local questions and the needs of the small club. But, the intrinsic value of the idea being demonstrated, the project of founding State federations on the same lines in order to unify local club interests, was quickly carried out in different quarters of the Union.

It has been said that the club movement began with the sewing circles of long ago, and made a great stride when some members read while others sewed. It has now reached mammoth proportions in the State, county and city federations. When the question of State federation was first mooted there were many queries as to its advantages and possible evils, queries not yet answered to the entire satisfaction of everybody. But careful study shows the advantages to be many, the disadvantages few and without special weight. Some two years ago a circular was sent out by the General Federation to its component States, asking for opinions on the subject of State Federations. This called forth from well-known club women replies both able and thoughtful, most of them favoring the scheme without reservation, though a few touched upon the possible disadvantages. It was suggested that State Federations might detract from the strength of the General Federation, that the delegates to the latter from such State Federations might also represent the clubs which formed their body, and that the clubs themselves might no longer be individually represented at the general meetings. Another objection had a financial point of view, while a third held that in some communities and among a certain class of citizens large bodies of women and clubs for women were not regarded with entire approval, being looked upon as aggressive, strong-minded and otherwise objectionable. This last objection does not appear to be very serious, it being more and more generally conceded that the ideal club of the future will be one wherein men and women will be associated on an equal footing. But until such a condition of club life becomes general the Women's clubs must work out their own ends unaided. To the objection that State Federations might cause the disintegration of the General Federation, the President of the latter organization, Mrs. Ellen M. Heurotin, replies that the usefulness of that body has been and will be increased, not diminished, by State Federation, and that "unity in diversity" is the key-note of modern civilization.

The advantages of systematized State organization are many and varied. "The fundamental idea of State Federations is equality of women and equality of clubs. This is the noblest idea of the Nineteenth Century, as it solves the problem of class distinctions. In this joining of forces associations of every sort and description come together, each being influenced by the worthy aims of the rest, for there has never been formed a woman's society without some praiseworthy purpose in view. Such a federation brings into touch with each other and with the outside world broad-minded, clear-headed women and helps them to accomplish objects that alone they would have been powerless to effect. The State is a governing unit in the club world as in the political, and intercourse between the country clubs and those of the metropolis should stimulate the talent of the latter and the strength of the former. Through this same medium it is possible for the home and the community to become better allied.

The city clubs have the greatest opportunities, with their libraries, colleges, lectures and promoters of new ideas. The town clubs are more restricted and of necessity narrower in

scope, while the village societies have a straightened environment and a comparatively non-progressive membership because of the lack of opportunity and materials and the slowness with which new thoughts and projects reach them. All these clubs come together in the State Federation, and those from the cities mingle with their country sisters, lending help and encouragement and receiving much of valuable experience in return. It is a broadening and equalizing process all around, and one tending to gradually build up a better condition of society. The gain is about the same to all, though it rather appears as if the country club was the one most benefited.

It is interesting to note the variety of organizations produced in out-of-town places. First comes the village improvement society, which has rapidly gained in popularity and done much good work. A large and flourishing association of this kind is that of Orange, N. J., which might well stand as a model for smaller places to copy. The active membership fee is only one dollar, and there are twelve working committees, viz: Finance; streets; sanitation; public schools; prevention of cruelty to children; prevention of cruelty to animals; monuments, art, etc.; public railroads, stations, etc.; public library; alms and humanitarian; children's auxiliary; preservation of the town's natural beauties. The committee on streets undertakes to interest individuals in keeping the roads and sidewalks clean and in good order. That of the children's auxiliary does all in its power toward training the rising generation in the fundamental principles of good citizenship. The committee on preservation of town beauty looks after the trees, shrubs and plants already growing, and plants new ones where needed. There is a small day nursery for children and the germ of a training school for nurses. The society has rooms and holds a regular meeting the second Friday in every month.

Next in importance comes the woman's literary club, which may be large in the towns, or modest in size as in some isolated village where a few women feel the need of greater knowledge and more companionship. In the literary club there are read and discussed books and sometimes specially prepared papers on literary or other pertinent topics. Occasionally philanthropic and social features are introduced.

Another association of women useful and popular in rural districts is the travellers' club. A thriving example is the Travellers' Club of Ilion, N. Y. During one year it confined its investigations to Germany, including German art, educational systems, philosophy, the story of Poland, German musicians and composers, the French Revolution and its relation to Germany, the cities of Germany as compared with other great cities of the world, and the religious life of the people. Much supplementary reading was required and proved a good educational drill in itself. After that course was finished the club members doubtless knew more about Germany than many people who have actually journeyed through the country. Maps and pictures are always used in connection with these stay-at-home tours.

The village art club can be made a real educator in regard to ancient and modern art. Books on art can be procured and studied by the members, both at home and at the club reunions. Photographs and engravings can be bought or borrowed, and, if the club has a room, can be placed in portfolios for reference and inspection or hung on the walls. Then the club, en masse or by two and threes, can take trips to neighboring cities to view art collections or loan exhibitions. If a number of the members are desirous of taking lessons themselves in oil or water color painting or black and white drawing, a teacher may be secured, preferably some well-known artist, to carry on the class.

Study classes in history, botany, household economics, music and a score of other subjects may be made the basis for forming societies. The mothers' club, the philanthropic club, the club for the study of parliamentary law and practice, are all excellent country organizations, as is also the current-topics club and the political-study club. The Social Science Club, of Newton, Mass., is doing good work as a practical body of women benefiting the community. Here is its programme for one season: Wages, mutual relations of employer and employed, strikes; current topics, fifteen-minute talks on politics, literature, science

and art; preventable causes of poverty and crime, cheap tenement houses; study in parliamentary usage; the Newton schools, moral purpose in literature and art, the cultivation of the artistic sense in the schools; cultivation and preservation of forests; what this club can do for the benefit of Newton as a community; the real object of clubs.

The travelling library is an effective aid to the country club. New York was the first State to undertake this enterprise, but others are following in its foot-steps. A very small place can borrow, for a certain length of time, a circulating library, for the State keeps on hand a large supply of standard books for this purpose.

The General Federation has had prepared some excellent printed rules as to how to go about forming a club in a rural district. It suggests that in any neighborhood where there is one woman desirous of inducing her friends to help form a club, that she should send invitations to them to meet at her house or any other convenient place. It is best to begin an organization very simply and with a short constitution. This document should give the name of the club, its object, the number and duty of its officers, the time of holding the annual meeting, state how many shall constitute a quorum, and how the constitution may be amended. It is well to send, before the new club is called together, for the constitutions of a few well-known organizations. From them may be formulated a constitution which will suit the circumstances of the particular case. Mrs. Shattuck's *Manual of Parliamentary Law* is recommended as the best for beginners.

In founding a club, no matter what its character, there should always be a social side and provision that male relatives and friends may be received as members or guests. Pleasant and cheery teas or informal dances, music and friendly chat are potent factors in the success of any such undertaking. Where and whenever men and women mingle for either work or play, both are always helped and made happier.

All this comes within the scope of the State Federation, in which all sorts and conditions of clubs and women join for mutual help and progress. Through this medium members of any club visiting in any of the towns or cities within the Federation's jurisdiction may have letters from the Federation secretary introducing them to the representatives of federated clubs in the places visited, and every courtesy will be extended them because of the good fellowship existing throughout the whole Federation.

From many of the city clubs thus allied members are sent as visitors into small villages to see if the need of or desire for a women's club exists, and if so to help form such an organization, needed far more in the country than in the city.

Only the federated club woman knows the broadening and wholesome influence of attending the annual meetings of her State Federation, and of the thoroughly good time afforded her, whether she attends as a delegate or merely as a member. It is one round of gaiety and enjoyment—receptions, theatre parties, excursions and general jollification. Kindness and consideration meet her on all sides and she feels that the world is full of friends.

Nearly all the States and some of the territories have such Federations, each one becoming a member of the General Federation at the time of its own organization. The first State Federation was that of Maine, formed five years ago. Others quickly following were: Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Utah. The other States have joined, one by one, until now nearly all are federated.

The requirements of each State Federation, by reason of its character and environment, must of necessity differ materially from those of its neighbors, hence it is wisest for each to formulate its own scheme of work. But the plan adopted by the New York State Federation presents an original and systematic basis of operations. Here the group method has been chosen to classify the constituents and give the organization a broad foundation. This covers all existing club organizations and brings them into working relations. Each group has its own immediate management, local officers and by-laws, but each reports at the annual meeting of the parent Federation. These groups classify literary, professional, educational, industrial, scientific, reform, philanthropic, political and village improve-

ment clubs. Under this plan every interest finds a place and each obtains due recognition in the scheme of club life and work. In the "education" group, for example, are included alumnae associations, college and seminary clubs, clubs for study pure and simple, teachers' clubs and associations. Under "science" are classified social science, science of government and physical sciences clubs. The "industrial" group includes the clubs of working girls and women. The "professional" group is made up of clubs of women professionally engaged in law, art, journalism, medicine and every learned, artistic or scientific calling having enough women in its ranks to form a club. All clubs in the New York State Federation must be free from religious and political bias and must exemplify the spirit of progress on broad, humanitarian lines. No salaried officers are permitted.

The founding of the New York State Federation in New York City on the 19th and 20th of November, 1894, was a notable and a delightful event, long to be remembered by the maids and matrons who flocked from all parts of the State to take part. A call had been issued by Sorosis, the *alma mater* of women's clubs, all the known women's organizations in the State being asked to send two delegates each to the convention. One hundred and eighteen delegates assembled at Sherry's on the afternoon of November 19th, with Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth, President of Sorosis, in the chair. She spoke of the desire "to harmonize the different elements that tend toward the development and education of our sex, and to unite in one common interest women of all ranks, professions, industries and faiths. But State Federation must be made to move toward practical ends, in order that busy women shall feel that it is worth all it costs." The afternoon brought out much fine and pertinent speaking from prominent club women. In the evening all the delegates were presented with theatre tickets and enjoyed one of the popular plays. The next morning saw all the delegates in their seats at Sherry's, while many visitors were present and evinced their interest in the movement. The day was spent in forming the Federation in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure, the task being lightened by a dainty luncheon served in an adjoining room, when the ladies had opportunity for renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. The day closed with the formal election of Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, as President, she being America's first club woman. The delegates and members parted feeling that a good and lasting enterprise had been brought into existence. The three subsequent reunions of the New York Federation have shown that its founders builded well.

Many of the State Federations have adopted a special line of work. Maine has taken up the visitation of the public schools and the establishing of Kindergartens and public libraries; Michigan is making a study of household economics; New York, of educational questions; Ohio, the establishing of public libraries; Colorado, the science of cities; the District of Columbia is going into the subject of the reform of laws affecting women and children. All are working earnestly for progress and reform, the subjects receiving most attention being philanthropy, education, children's culture and advancement with the aim to "translate social forces into moral progress, to improve the morals of the individual and the community."

Thus it will be seen that the federation idea as applied to both Nation and State has steadily grown in favor. "The spirit of exclusiveness has vanished, and society is awakening to the profound truth that the greatness and strength of one is that of all. In harmony with each other, the strong uplifting the weak, the General Federation and her sisters, the State Federations, will increase in power and usefulness, for they will be exponents of the new force in civilization—that of voluntary co-operation of moral and intellectual forces."

Federation among women's clubs has not stopped at the State bodies. City federation is rapidly on the increase, and here the aim is narrowed down to a few vital points. These banded women take, by mutual consent, some project or idea upon which to concentrate their energies to the great benefit of the community. And so federation has run the whole gamut—nation, State and city—and always with the outcome of higher and better living and thinking.

SMOCKING, FANCY STITCHES AND CROSS-STITCH AND DARNED-NET DESIGNS.—This pamphlet, which is one of the most popular of the Pamphlet Series, is 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 for the decoration of various garments. Among the stitches thus presented are Plain and Fancy Feather-Stitching, Cat-Stitching and Herring-bone, Briar, Chain and Loop Stitches. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents per Copy.

THE GARDEN.

By E. C. VICK.

[MR. VICK WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALL SPECIAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING FLOWER CULTURE. LETTERS TO HIM MAY BE SENT IN CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.]

SETTING OUT TREES.

If trees, shrubs or small fruits are to be planted the coming Spring, the work should begin now by the making of a careful selection of varieties. In choosing ornamental trees and shrubs we have to consider the effect desired, the general surroundings, the height and spread of the trees and shrubs, the ground to be covered or the background to be concealed. A rule of perspective to keep in mind when planning to screen out-buildings or portions of objectionable views, is that the nearer we bring to our point of vision the tree or shrub the larger will be the space hidden by it. The knowledge of this fact often enables one to accomplish satisfactory results with but scanty materials. Considerable time is required for large trees to reach perfection. A small evergreen may be made to answer the purpose which would require a large tree placed farther off. Evergreens are particularly desirable for outdoor screens, as they fully answer the purpose at all seasons of the year. For hiding objectionable views a leading point of observation should be selected, such as parlor or living room windows. It is useless to undertake to cover views of this kind from every part of the house or grounds. Illustration No. 1 shows the sizes of tree screens necessary at different distances, as well as the principle upon which the advice given is based.

In using the flowering shrubs one must consider the time of flowering so as to have flowers all the season long. When trees are received, avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air, and unless ready to plant immediately, heel them in—that is, set them out in the ground, covering with mellow earth so the earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting, take out the trees as wanted, or a few at a time, as exposure to the hot sun or drying winds is fatal to many trees, particularly to evergreens. A standard tree having four or five branches forming a head should be pruned to within three or four buds at the base of each of the branches before planting, and all bruised points on the roots should be cut off with a clean, smooth cut from the under side of the root. The size of trees governs the price, but it is better to set out a two-year-old tree and take care of it, than a larger one and neglect it.

The soil should be prepared as early as the weather will permit. In large orchards this is done by plowing, following with a sub-soiler, but for smaller plots trenching is preferred. A trench two feet wide is opened on one side of the ground and the earth is carried to the opposite side of the plot. Another trench is then opened next to the first one and the surface soil of the second trench is thrown into the bottom of the first and the lower soil on top of that. The trench should be about two feet deep and the operation should be continued until the whole plot is trenched. The earth taken out of the first trench will fill the last one. Cover the ground well with manure before commencing the operation. Do not consider this too much trouble, as in two years you will be well repaid. Nothing is more troublesome than a poorly prepared soil.

Into soil prepared in this way the holes should be dug sufficiently large to receive the roots of the tree in their original

position. In planting a few trees in the yard or on the lawn this preparation is impossible, so the hole should be dug about three times the size recommended and deeper than is required, refilling to the proper depth with surface soil. In setting out a few trees fill the holes with water before the trees are set and replace the soil, which will then not require packing about the roots, as the water will thoroughly settle it. In large plantings the roots will only require careful covering with soil stamped down as hard as the surrounding ground. Do not plant the trees deeper than they were before.

In selecting fruits for family use, varieties that will supply fruit all the season should be chosen. After deciding upon the number and varieties desired, order trees early and, above all, be sure to procure them from a reliable nurseryman. It is safer to order direct from the nursery than through a travelling agent. The agent in some instances receives a commission on the amount of goods sold and risks any representations necessary to make sales; in other cases the agent takes orders and purchases stock to fill the order wherever it can be obtained for the lowest price, without regard to its size, quality or whether the varieties sent purchasers are those ordered or not.

Apple trees should be set at a distance of from 23 to 25 feet, or in rows, the trees twelve feet apart in the rows and the rows thirty feet apart. A good plan is to have the trees in each second row opposite the spaces in the first row,

with the third row exactly the same as the first, the fourth row like the second, and so on, which arranges the trees in hexagons, giving them more room for development without interfering with systematic arrangement and cultivation. A stake should be set to mark the position of each tree before planting.

The following table gives the proper planting distances of various fruit trees and bushes:

Pears, large growing varieties,.....	16-18 feet.
" dwarf " "	10 " "
Peaches	15 " "
Cherries, standard sweet,.....	16-20 " "
" sour,.....	12-15 " "
Plums,.....	16 " "
Apricots,.....	16 " "
Quinces,.....	8-12 " "
Grapes,.....	10 " "
Currants,.....	3-4 " "
Gooseberries,.....	2-4 " "
Raspberries,.....	3-4 " " in rows 5 feet apart.
Blackberries,.....	3-4 " " " 8 " "
Strawberries,.....	18 inches " " 2 " "

The following table gives the number of trees required for an acre. A plot 208 feet square is about one acre.

25 feet apart, 69 trees.	10 feet apart, 435 trees.
20 " " 108 " "	8 " " 680 " "
15 " " 193 " "	6 " " 1208 " "
12 " " 302 " "	5 " " 1742 " "

4 feet apart, 2720 trees.

Do not plant trees if the soil is wet and partly frozen. Before setting out the trees examine each one carefully. If they are infested with scale insects, do not accept them and do not allow them to remain on your place. If the trees arrive in a frozen condition, the packages should be placed in a cool cellar or



ILLUSTRATION No. 1.

such as *cactus senilis* or "old man cactus," are seldom seen. Give very little water and full exposure to the sun.

W. J. M.—All palms need good drainage and an abundant supply of water. Common garden soil mixed with a liberal quantity of leaf mould from the woods, sand and a little charcoal is best for them. Palms do not require a continuous strong light, and direct exposure to the sun's rays often injures them. Watch for scale insects, which will be found attached to the under side of the leaves; remove them with the finger nail, giving an occasional spraying on both sides of the leaves

with kerosene emulsion. Rubber plants require a moderately warm temperature, a light, well-drained soil and plenty of water. Wash the foliage of palms and rubber plants frequently.

J. G. M.—Red spiders on plants show that the atmosphere is too dry. Sponge the foliage on both sides with water. To destroy green lice, spray the plants with weak tobacco water made by steeping tobacco or tobacco stems in the water until the concoction is about the color of weak tea. Be sure to reach both sides of the leaves. Flowering begonias require plenty of water, light and heat.

THE STUDY OF CHILDREN.

BY NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH.

When a thoughtful child was asked one day why a certain tree in the garden was so crooked, he responded that he "s'posed somebody must have stepped on it when it was a little fellow." The answer was so philosophic, so unexpectedly rich in its insight into causes, that the questioner may well be pardoned if he was somewhat dismayed and regarded his companion as another example of the seers blest,

"In whom those truths do rest
Which we are toiling all our lives to find."

It was but a chance remark, one of those wise things which children often surprise us by saying, but you remember it was the bow drawn at a venture, that slew the great king Ahab. It is not trees alone that are bent and twisted in their growing by carelessness and ignorance, and many a distorted human life attests the truth of the child's saying.

It is only another proof of the infinite scope of the Divine plan that such countless myriads of human beings can be born into the world, all built on the same general lines and yet differing so widely one from another as to need as dissimilar climates and training for their best development as do the polar bear and the bird of paradise. Through carelessness, through ignorance, through dulness—sometimes, indeed, through sheer wickedness—children are often no better understood by their parents than if they were natives of another planet. Truth to tell, they often appear to many of us to be strangers and foreigners, though how the tiny creatures, born of our own flesh and blood and nurtured at our hearthstones, can so differ from each other and from their parents is a problem to puzzle the wisest. Yet, whether this be due to heredity, to pre-natal influences, or to the old, old theory of the transmigration of souls, the facts are there, as solid as the hills themselves. Every child differs from every other child as much as one star differeth from another star in glory, and not until this is understood, and training is given to suit the particular case, can we ever be sure that the budding human life will not be killed, bent, or stunted by misapplied force. Because the father was well brought up by a particular system there is no reason to suppose that it will succeed with the son; because the eldest daughter has flourished under certain discipline we need not, therefore, conclude that it will fit the youngest equally well. The polar bear must be fed on something besides seeds and fruits if he is to be a model of his kind, and the bird of paradise will pine away before he will reconcile himself to a diet of raw flesh.

We cannot devise a plan of education suited to the normal child and then wind up our own little one and "fix him," as Richter says, "exactly as if he were an astronomical, hundred-year-old chronometer warranted to show the hours and positions of the planets quite accurately long after our death." We cannot do this, for probably he is not a normal child. He may be an average one, but that is quite a different thing and it is our first and highest business in life to find out his personal equation as far as we may—that is, to discover how near he comes to the standard in one direction, how far he overlaps it in another, how he needs free rein here, curbing there, encouragement in one line, and reproof in a second. True, parents and teachers have always known this to be necessary, but knowing one's duty is not synonymous with performing it, on this planet at least.

The mother's intuition in regard to her child is, of course, a great help toward understanding him, but intuition is not enough for this line of work; it needs to be supplemented by thought and study, by careful observation and record.

Child-study as a science is the newest of new things, in this country at least, only about ten years old as yet in any distinct and systematic form, although Dr. Stanley Hall began his public work in this direction in 1880. When we reflect, however, that the first chair of pedagogics in any of our colleges and universities was established but a brief decade ago, we cannot wonder that the allied sciences should have been somewhat slow in gaining public recognition. Before 1880, however, Perez in France, Preyer in Germany, Darwin in England, with other less-known European scientists had begun to make careful observations of children on various lines and their books on the subject are of great value and interest. Perez's *First Three Years of Childhood* is a wonderful record of infant development, and it is just here that many mothers might become invaluable helpers in the general work, as well as serve their own interests meantime, by gaining a fuller comprehension of their children.

Friedrich Froebel, the father of child-study, as early as 1841 desired mothers to record in writing the most important facts about each separate child. "It seems to me most necessary," he said, "for the comprehension and for the true treatment of child-nature, that such observations should be made public from time to time, in order that children may become better and better understood in their manifestations, and may therefore be more rightly treated, and that true care and observation of unsophisticated childhood may ever increase."

Such "life books" as Froebel suggested have been kept of late years by quite a number of mothers, and if all observations are recorded while still fresh and effort is made that they shall be thoroughly impartial, they cannot but be of the greatest service to the child, to the mother and, perhaps, incidentally, to science. In turning the pages of such a book, one is struck, perhaps, by the frequent manifestation of such and such a disagreeable trait, not a pleasant thing to note for a fond parent, but much more pleasant to discover now, when there is some hope of correcting it, than to have it to struggle with by and by when it has grown a giant of strength. Again, we may note early tendencies in some specific direction, literary, musical, artistic, mechanical, which are of great service in shaping the child's future career; or, results following well-intentioned discipline which show it to have been entirely mistaken.

Careful records of the physical development of the child, his growth in height and weight, his body girths at different ages, the order in which his muscular movements and their co-ordinations appear, are frequently of great value to the family physician, and also sometimes serve to indicate coming sickness, or some lurking trouble which, though plainly shown by stoppage of growth, or loss of weight, may not for a long time declare itself in any other manner. The unfolding of the senses in their order, the progressive manifestations of the emotions, the earliest signs of intellectual life, the development of language—all these afford rich fields for observation. Mothers who are in doubt as to just what and how to observe will find great help in Mrs. Felix Adler's little hand-book, *Hints for the Scientific Observation and Study of Children*, and may also get some valuable ideas from Professor A. D. Cromwell's *Practical Child Study*.

It need not be supposed that a child thus carefully observed is held under a microscope for the process, like some rare insect or botanical specimen. The essence of the observation is that the subject shall be quite unconscious that he is being watched. Of course, as an infant he knows nothing of the record made and as he grows older it is desirable that he should still be kept ignorant in regard to it. Undoubtedly it is a difficult task to make the

observations carefully, veraciously, impartially, and still more difficult to record them before they become dim and uncertain. It would obviously be impossible for an ignorant woman to observe her child with scientific method and discrimination; it would be still more out of the question for the unfortunate mother whose children must be left to the care of others while she earns their bread away from home, or for that wretched martyr of the sweat shops who toils all day and far into the night to keep the breath of life in her little ones.

And here is just the opportunity of all others where women may lend a helping hand to each other. If you are so blessed as to hold the true position of a mother and be the constant companion of your child, you may perhaps by observing and recording his every manifestation be of the greatest service in the future to some neglected little one whom you never saw and never will see. Whoever has learned to understand one child thoroughly, who has faithfully recorded, as far as she was able to note them, each step in his physical and psychical development, has been of great service to all children, if her record is so made as to be intelligible to others. "It is probable," says Sully, "that inquiries into the beginnings of human culture, the origin of language, of primitive ideas and institutions, might derive much more help than they have hitherto from a close scrutiny of the events of childhood."

If this is so, how immeasurably may the education of the future, the physical, mental and moral training of the child, gain by the help of intelligent women if they once set themselves thoroughly to understand the children God has given them!

But if child study is to accomplish all that its devotees are prophesying, not only mothers, but physicians and teachers must work together in harmony. The observation of children must not cease at the threshold of Kindergarten and school, for here some of the worst offenses against these little ones have been committed.

Take the school-room itself and discover to your dismay how many ailments of children can be traced directly to overheating, overcrowding, poor ventilation, bad drainage and defective lighting. Ask yourself if it is not a disgrace to civilization that maladies should exist, familiarly known and spoken of as "school-bred diseases?" Ought we not to blush when we seat our children, or those of anybody else, on a bench or at a desk where it is impossible to work with the body in a proper position? Ought we to allow for a moment in our schools, any system of writing which is likely to produce curvature of the spine and which does produce it in a great number of cases? Have we not cause to be ashamed if we force children legally to attend the public schools and then provide them with books so badly printed that they permanently injure the eyes?

These are some of the indictments as to books and school-rooms. Let us see how we may be judged when we consider school curricula and systems of management. Note, of course, that all of these are not by any means bad, many of them being well suited to some children in fact, but the danger in their application lies in that they are not suited to all. The great fault in our school system is that we try to educate children in battalions. We do not individualize sufficiently, and the one sweeping reform which we hope that child-study may make, if it does nothing else, is to open people's eyes to the fact that you cannot bring up children as you can string beans, planting them at exactly the same depth, furnishing them with the same fertilizers, and providing them on the same day with twelve dozen bean-poles to run on, all of the same length and diameter and stuck straight into the ground at rigidly mathematical intervals.

In many of the French and German public schools careful physical measurements are always made and recorded when the child enters, are periodically renewed and examined regularly by a physician. The sight and hearing are also tested and advice is given to the parents if anything is found amiss. The child in the French primary school also keeps a copy-book (*cahier mensuel*) of his own in which once every month he writes out his work for the day. He is usually freshly washed and dressed for this grand occasion and makes his notes in his very best style, knowing that they will be filed away as a record of his progress. Persons interested in the child's mental and physical development can, therefore, turn to these books at any time and know quite clearly where he stands.

These physical measurements have lately been begun in some schools in this country, and tests of the relative motor-abilities of children, their fatigue-points, etc., have been undertaken, while the testing of the senses is now quite common.

It is objected by those who have no sympathy with child-study that the teacher who pursues such investigations will have little time left for instruction. Push the argument to its extremes and grant the supposition and it may be replied that a little instruction given under proper conditions to a child whose mental and physical peculiarities are thoroughly known, is vastly better than hours spent, for instance, in giving oral science-lessons across a large room to a boy who is two-thirds deaf, or a whole year's blackboard work in numbers to one too near-sighted to see a foot beyond his desk. This is what the Spaniards call "preaching in the desert," and to prove that it must be an elocutionary exercise much practiced in this country, I can furnish well-attested figures to show that between one-fifth and one-fourth of all the pupils in our public schools have defective hearing, and in at least one city of the United States fifty per cent. of the five thousand school children were found to have defective vision.

Numbers of so-called "dull" and "backward" children are such only because of their impaired senses, and when this is recognized, a physician's advice obtained and conditions changed to meet their needs, they become as bright as others. Many of the school records of such children are intensely pathetic in the glimpses they give of the long and bitter suffering which these misunderstood human creatures must have endured before the new science came to their aid.

Not defective children alone, however, suffer from bad school methods, for which, by-the-way, we are more to blame than the teachers. It is well known that a nervously overwrought child, either in school or at home, becomes weak-willed and vacillating, and that mental excitement and strain, such as are caused by high-pressure examinations and rigid marking, are marvellous producers of chorea and hysteria. Continued over-pressure in childhood means weakened possibilities in adult life. Forcing a child prematurely into the conventional studies of the school may cause arrested development, and, finally, out-of-school study, so universally required, is most injurious in the brain-weariness and loss of sleep it occasions. A fine, strong, well-balanced child can, it is true, go through almost any system of education and come out unscathed, but how about those who are mentally, physically or morally handicapped for the ordeal? Is it our desire that "even the least of these little ones shall perish?"

If the mother could put into the teacher's hands when she brought her child to school a brief summary of his three-fold development for the first six years of his life; if the teacher could supplement this by a series of questions, such as are used in some parts of Germany, to determine roughly the contents of the mind before beginning regular instruction—if these two things could always be done, there would be a good working basis on which to begin education. Physical measurements made in the school, sense-tests, etc., would follow, and the teacher besides recording them would also keep a record of the child along the mental and moral lines. With these in hand, what an insight into individual peculiarities would be gained, how much more wisely and sympathetically children would be dealt with, how much more definite the work would be, and how close and warm would become the relations between teacher and pupil! It will be objected that no living man or woman could do this work for sixty children or more, except in the sketchiest way. Very true, and when this truth has once sunk deep enough into the minds and hearts of thinking people, the difficulty will doubtless be seen and removed.

It is along all these lines that the help of women is urgently needed. If the women's clubs of this country, now so strong in numbers, so vigorous and influential, would devote themselves for a few years absolutely and entirely to the study of children and their needs, to the working children, the pauper children, the feeble-minded and epileptic, the neglected and truant, the delinquent; if they would investigate school hygiene and architecture, school-bred diseases, Kindergarten work, its defects and virtues; if they would study normal as well as abnormal children so as to know what training each should rightfully receive, what a wondrous stimulus would be given to education!

Because I urge upon women subjects connected with child-study for investigation and discussion, however, it is not to be understood that I undervalue general culture for them? or decry a wide knowledge of art and literature and music. I believe that all these things are necessary to full human development, but I also believe that the children of the world are in the direct and particular charge of the women of the world, and I would not have this charge neglected, though all else were laid aside and forgotten.

ECCLESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY.—No. 7.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

(MRS. HAYWOOD WILL WILLINGLY FURNISH ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OR DESIGNS DESIRED. LETTERS TO HER MAY BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.)

In this paper will be considered the subject of banners largely used in Sunday schools at festival seasons. The little folks are always delighted to march in procession singing some soul-stirring hymn, while to carry the banners heading the various

classes is an honor usually reserved for the most faithful of the flock.

The ordinary banner, decorated with, perhaps, a simple cross or monogram, accompanied by a text of Scripture, is

cannot be too rich, yet if expense must be considered, good effects may be obtained at less cost. Whatever fabric is chosen should be the best of its kind. Velvet, brocaded silk, satin damask, plain satin, corded silk—all are appropriate. A good Bengaline may be substituted for corded silk. Being a mixture of silk and wool, Bengaline is firm and durable, as well as cheap. Of the best quality, the face is very silky and bright. Superfine cloth also makes a good foundation. There are art silks manufactured especially for embroidery that make beautiful bands on a plain foundation and are also suitable for the entire banner. They are known as figured terry, rep, satin sheeting and brocatelle, and come in all the artistic colors. They contain a mixture of cotton, giving them special firmness but not showing on the face of the goods.

It is frequently desirable to make the bands or orphreys of a color contrasting with the main ground as in vestments or altar hangings. For instance, in the long banner shown at illustration No. 1 it is intended that the lily borders should be worked on a color or tone differing from the central portion. Take, for instance, a cream-white satin or brocade for the center. Upon

this work the flaming circle in gold-colored silks, or, better still, inlaid Japanese gold thread. Put in the first two letters of the sacred monogram with two shades of apricot and the "S" with a medium shade of soft gray-blue. In the bands a delicate shade of buff would look well, working the lily design in three or four shades of the same soft blue. One of the art silks would serve well for these bands. The pointed edge might be of gold satin, the design being put in with a shade of apricot. The narrow fringe must be of gold color to match the satin. The bands should be finished on each side with two or three rows of Japanese gold thread, and the sides may be edged with a cord or merely blind-stitched to the lining. The lining should be of soft silk. It may match either the bands or the gold-colored satin. A cord with tassels usually depends on each side from the rod that supports the banner. All the embroidery in this design is meant to be solid. The finished effect is extremely rich

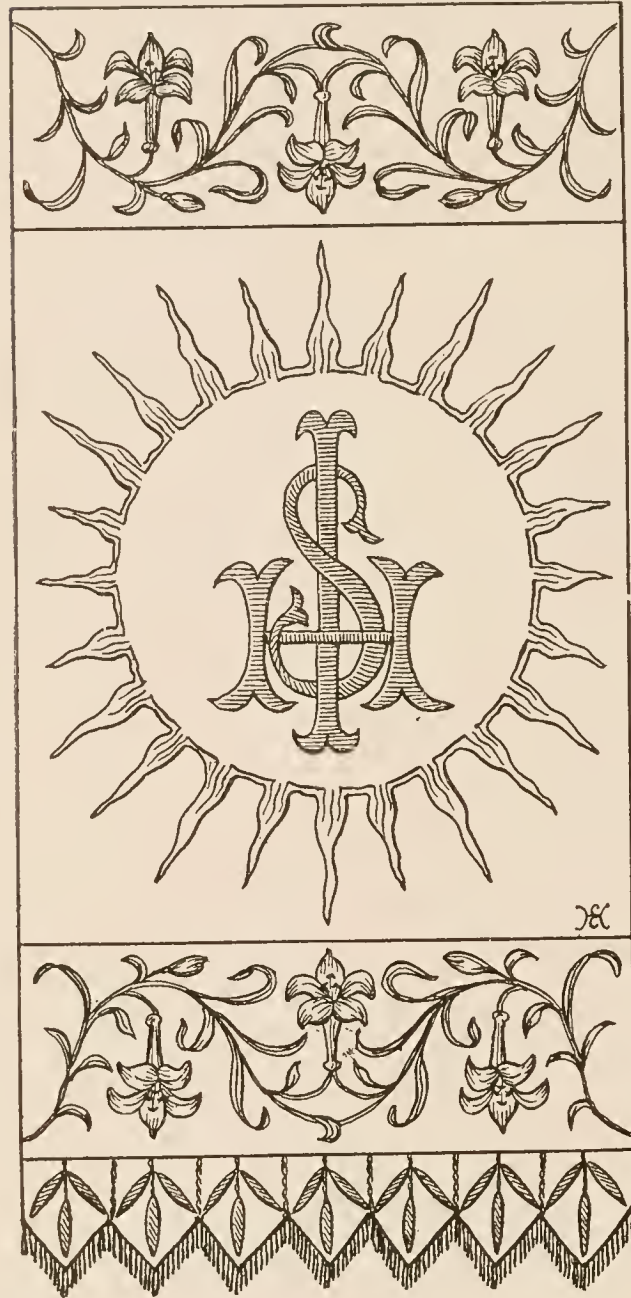


ILLUSTRATION No. 1.

too well known and easy of construction to need description here. Sometimes painted designs are brought into requisition to economize time and expense, but it goes without saying that for ecclesiastical purposes hand embroidery alone is specially appropriate.

The designs given herewith are all more or less elaborate and into them may be introduced any particular emblem or symbol desired. For instance, Nos. 1 and 3 afford a framework for any chosen filling within the circle or oval. No. 2 might have a text, monogram or figure placed above the border forming the Vandykes in lieu of the rose design here displayed.

The shapes available are many. Three typical designs have been selected from among the best of them. As to materials, the choice is also large and may be safely regulated by individual taste and the means at command. The ground material



ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

and handsome if the work is carried out in the way suggested.

Illustration No. 2 shows appliqué work, which is much more quickly executed than that just described, although the design is very full. Here, again, the ground of the border may be of a color contrasting with the upper part, though such a contrast is by no means necessary. The shield in the center is left clear

for any desired inscription. Appliqué work has been brought to a state of great perfection. It no longer looks like stencilling, for by the use of a few artistic and well placed stitches it appears at a little distance as a solid, shaded embroidery. Rather a neutral medium shade of yellowish-green velvet would form a good ground for the roses, which should be of pale-salmon satin. A fine silk cord about two shades darker than the satin should be couched down upon the satin close to the edge; outside of this should be placed a row of filling silk of the same color, couched with a single strand of filo floss to give it brightness. The centers must be bold and show plainly at a distance. Japanese gold spangles with French knots to fasten them down are effective, as are also large dots worked in satin stitch with a shade of raw sienna. Just a few stitches worked from the center outwards in yellowish-greens will complete a very artistic flower. The stems might be outlined with pale-gold cord, having filling silk between and outside of it. This treatment gives a very soft finish without detracting from the strength of the design. As the blossoms are so many times repeated, it would be well to make them in two or three shades of the salmon-pink, for this will add to the effect of solid embroidery. The shield should be appliquéd in cream-white edged with gold. The border also should be in cream-white, held down with pink on the edge and with gold Japanese thread outside. The fringe might be spaced with gold and green to match the foundation, but this is not necessary.

It is best to select satin with a cotton back for the appliqué work. It is not so likely to lose its gloss in pasting down upon paper. The paper should not be very thick, and starch paste should be used, as it will not stain the satin. When dry, draw the roses on the paper backing and cut them out neatly; then affix them in position with the starch paste. For the

border the forms may easily be divided into sections. The cord will cover up the joinings; it would be found difficult to handle as a whole.

The third illustration shows a figure design embroidered in a simple yet effective manner. It may be noted that the cherub heads as placed give the form of the Greek cross between them. Sometimes the heads are appliquéd in silk slightly tinted to give roundness, the features being picked out with etching silk and the hair and wings embroidered. But the orthodox way is to work them in solid embroidery. To do this in the best way a split strand of filo floss is none too fine. All the stitches must be curved in the direction of the features in order to give roundness. Very little shading is needed. The hair should be of a golden hue, great care being taken to follow its many curves with the lines of stitches. The wings are best executed in opalescent tints.

Figure work must always be done upon fine linen in a frame tightly stretched; then, after pasting at the back, it is applied to the silk ground, sometimes with a decided outline, sometimes by means of fine, close stitches with silk exactly matching the colors in the embroidery.

For a banner in which a bold effect is desired, outline work is preferable. The background may be of a pale azure with a touch of green in it, such as is seen in a sunset sky. The oval is set with a gold silk cord, the points being worked in silk to match. It must be a tan-gold or the mixture with the blue will give it a green tone. The diaper pattern is also put in with the same gold color with coarse silk, such as the Boston art silk. The dots may be represented by French knots. The borders are in gold velvet, with the fringe to match. The roses are worked in salmon-pink and the scrolls are laid in Japanese gold thread.

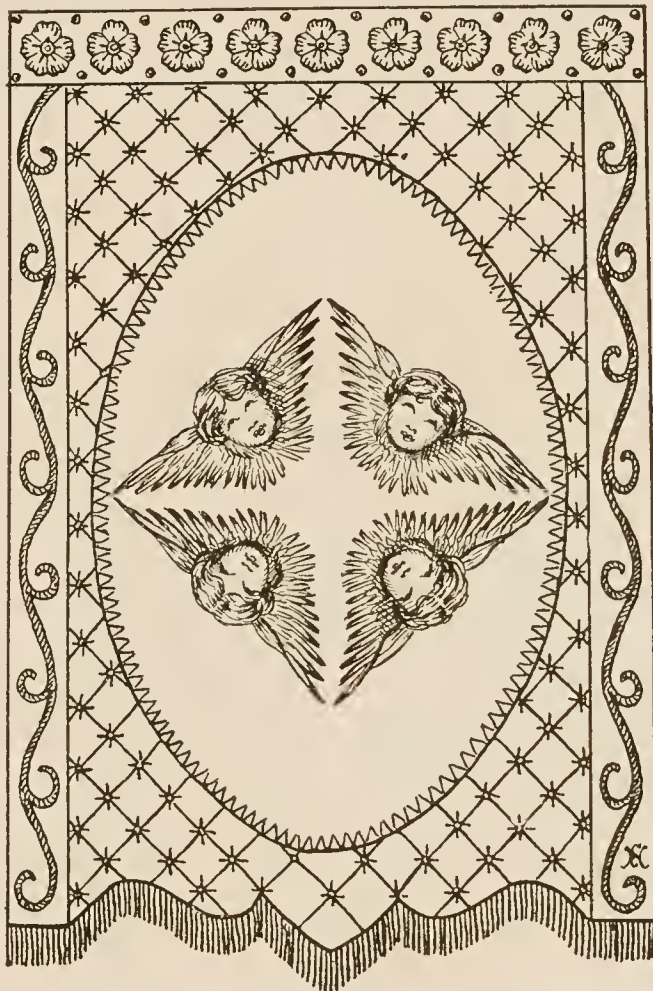


ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

THE FEBRUARY TEA-TABLE.

WOMAN UNGRACIOUS TO HER SEX.

The new woman might well emulate the virtues in which men excel. The kindness of intercourse found among men does not characterize the attitude of woman towards woman. A man will make himself comfortable on a long journey and at its conclusion will have made an acquaintance and, perhaps, a friend of his neighbor. But for a woman to speak to a fellow traveller of her own sex without the conventional introduction is to invite a snub. Should she inform her neighbor at the dry goods counter that she has found a certain new lining for her frock most satisfactory, the information would very likely be received with a haughty stare, plainly declaring the suspicion that the informer gets a percentage on sales. There is small opportunity under such circumstances to love your neighbor as yourself. The experiment has but to be tried to demonstrate to the graciously inclined woman that there is little room for her who would, even in a small way, wish her sister woman good luck upon her way. Steamers in passing each other display a white flutter of handkerchiefs from the human freight aboard, but the wayfaring woman is considered a fool if she inclines to that sort of graciousness on land. And yet a woman is not necessarily either disreputable or designing simply because she speaks to another woman without

introduction. Graciousness, however, need never suggest familiarity. A helpful word may be spoken with dignity and yet with kindly interest, and she who resents it is to be pitied for her lack of understanding. A gracious "Thank you!" even if the well-meant information is not needed, proclaims the gentlewoman.

THE NEW COIFFURE.

A new arrangement of the hair is always a more or less serious affair. To alter a style of hair-dressing that has long been friendly to the face should not be attempted until one is quite certain that the new arrangement will be equally becoming. For evening wear the hair is still twisted high, but for the day it is either braided low and pinned close from the nape of the neck to the crown of the head, or it is twisted like a figure eight. Still another arrangement is three closely-set puffs across the head, but whatever may be the style followed, it is invariably developed at the back, reaching from the base of the head to the crown. The front is left loose and fluffy, and when Nature has not disposed the hair to curl, this fluffiness is attained by the clever use of the curling iron. But the hair should not show any signs of the iron. The new coiffure is not a kind arrangement to the woman of scanty tresses, so false hair is once more in demand. It is some years since the switch was

laid aside, but it is again in favor. Ornaments for the hair are many; those for day wear are gold-edged combs, while the evening coiffure must not be without jewels of some sort.

CHIROGRAPHY.

There are styles even in chirography. The round hand has given place to a vertical style. This straight-up-and-down chirography is easy of acquirement and suits the paper manufacturer, for very large writing is the rule and much space is consequently needed. Four or five lines on a page with but three or four words to the line makes a bulky epistle no great task. Formerly fashionable writing was almost indecipherable, and the hurry of the times perfected this illegible style. But the new penmanship is so plain and large that he who runs may read. The shops are showing pronounced colors in stationery, deep reds, blues and even greens, but the refined woman is not numbered among their purchasers. A blue paper that is quite correct has a mottled, rough surface of a light silvery-blue tint, and is known as Scotch granite. Envelopes are longer than hitherto and the flap is wide, reaching quite across the packet.

FASHION'S BEJEWELLED PARAPHERNALIA.

Two years ago we were told that the frivolous extravagance in dress and personal belongings affected by Marie Antoinette and her court was to be revived, and the prediction seems in a fair way to be fulfilled. Never before have American women so adorned themselves and their belongings with precious and semi-precious stones as at present. Jewels adorn the furnishings of the dressing-table, and writing-table appointments are resplendent with jewelled settings. There are jewelled bells, hat-pins, lorgnettes, watches, and what-not. Obviously, the jewels cannot be very costly to be used in such prodigality. Amethysts lead, while the topaz, strass and Rhinestone help out the inex-

pensive light and glitter. Amethysts have long been relegated to the bottom of the jewelry box, but the dress vogue of violet and purple has been responsible for the restoration to favor of these pretty stones. They are now set in buckles, clasps, girdles, the tops of smelling salts bottles, etc. Belts and buckles set with jewels are an innovation in high favor. Many of the smartest buckles are of Russian make, enamelled in rich colors and set with colored stones. In spite of the beautiful silver articles shown in the shops this metal is no longer a favorite, gold having taken its place. Etruscan gold, which years ago was so much admired, is again popular and is used upon pocket-book, card-case, writing-desk and toilet belongings. There are gold hat-pins, gold pomade boxes, gold-edged combs, gold purses, etc. Much of this ware is only plated, but even plate will last longer than such articles usually stay in favor.

THE CHÂTELAINNE.

The châtelaine is seen in many designs. This useful bit of jewelry is not as generally worn here as in Paris, where every woman has her châtelaine and wears it constantly. The clatter and jingle of its pendants has had much to do with its lack of favor among women of Anglo-Saxon tastes. The French woman often wears chains of such a length that the pendant trinkets strike the knee with a jingle that announces her coming some time before she arrives. The newest designs show a small linked chain attached to a gold safety-pin. To this chain is attached a cross-piece of gold, from which the several chains are pendant. These chains, from four to eight in number, are from an inch and a half to six inches in length, and upon them are hung the silver pencil and memorandum tablet, the vinaigrette, a watch, bonbon box, latch-key and the key that locks its owner's most cherished possessions. If the gold or silver purse is not worn about the neck, it also joins the collection.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

From Brentauo, New York:

The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam, by Alice Morse Earle.

This pamphlet, the first number of the "Half Moon Series," is from the pen of a clever, conscientious and persistent hunter after yesterday's facts. Mrs. Earle rouses an interest that is deeper and stronger and finer than has been yet stirred by the organizations ostensibly devoted to searching after the facts which underlie our social and political structure and give it dignity, solidity and permanence. Only about two hundred years divide us from the "Stadt Huys" on the water's edge of the lower west side of Manhattan Island. To sturdy Dutchmen we owe our grateful respect, as Mrs. Earle points out in a manner quite her own and entirely convincing. One number of the "Half Moon Series" will be published each month, and each number will treat of an event, a condition or an organization important in the beginnings of life in the American Metropolis. Each paper will be prepared by a man or woman especially well equipped for the work. All Americans who are interested or who feel pride in their national beginnings should subscribe for the series.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York:

Sentimental Tommy, by J. M. Barrie.

In The South Seas, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Mrs. Cliff's Yacht, by Frank R. Stockton.

Sentimental Tommy when running as a serial through *Scribner's Magazine* proved too diverting and absorbing for the patience of most readers to work properly while waiting the next number. Now that it appears in book form it will be read all over again by those who have leisure for such indulgence. Only in part is Tommy an uncommon child, so many are there to whom imagination is more real than actualities. It is Barrie's gifts as a story teller that makes his hero seem to differ from scores of other boys with imaginations and unchecked in the use of them. Had Tommy endured anything short of actual poverty he would have been more truthful, but fancy came at his call and gave him what fortune refused. Barrie promises to give us further account of Tommy and he

is also good enough to add that Tommy shall not be an actor

To sail the South Seas with Robert Louis Stevenson, to see its islands, its water and its skies as he saw them and compels his readers to see them, is a fresh joy in living and being. His readers are so gently and tenderly instructed by his descriptions of strange people and their ways that they are not made ashamed of their previous ignorance. Indeed, they are almost persuaded that they already knew all about this part of the world, so delicately and yet definitely has this rare mind dealt out information to the unknowing from the ample store of his own observations and experiences. There are scenes described in this book from which any person less eager for knowledge of all that has been created would have escaped and afterwards ignored, but to this brave man, for whose loss we all grieve, no place or creature was unworthy of recognition and study.

Since reading Frank Stockton's *Adventures of Captain Horn* every one has longed to know what Mrs. Cliff would do with her money. In its sequel, *Mrs. Cliff's Yacht*, this desire is gratified. Having been reared in a country village, remote from cities where the squandering of too much money has been reduced to a fine art, with a previous life of industry and economy, Mrs. Cliff could not know how to get rid of her money. Those who long for riches, but have no practical familiarity with their uses or responsibilities, soon learn that it is as difficult to spend a large fortune wisely as it is to accumulate it honestly. The story narrates many droll adventures by sea and land. Not the least diverting thing in the book is the reason given why Mr. Burke wanted to marry Milly Croup. He said he liked her because of her gift for repeating blasphemous orders correctly. His formula of proposal and Milly's acceptance are not unlike *liqueur* after a feast, and very properly end the story.

From the Century Company, New York:

The Wonderful Wheel, by Mary Tracy Earle.

Gold, by Annie Linden.

The Metropolitans, by Jeanie Drake.

Stories of a Sanctified Town, by Lucy S. Furman.

What superstition can do that is cruel to others and self-tor-

menting is told with felicity and realism by Mary Tracy Earle in *The Wonderful Wheel*. Even to those who have no interest in hoodoos and the ignorant people who believe in them the story is beautiful. Cable has written nothing more fascinating of the creoles of our Southland. The charm of illiterate sweetness and the power of evil inspired by mystery and fear are depicted with artistic skill and brilliant clearness. Not its least interesting figure is the motherless baby whose father is a gentleman, albeit unlettered. His niece is a divinity who talks *patois* and acts like an angel.

Gold is a strange and original story. Its personages are natives of Amsterdam, that commercial Venice. After a delightful picture of Dutch domesticity, the story transports its readers into the Dutch East Indies, Java, Borneo and those wierd, almost unknown islands nearby, whose inland waters are said to bubble with molten sulphur and their mountains, burned-out volcanoes not yet cooled, to conceal vast stores of gold awaiting the man who dares cannibals, ghosts, lepers, quick and cruel fevers, treacherous, loathsome islanders, evil beasts, fetid odors and heats that are torturing. In this case the explorer's way is pointed out to him by a mysterious old Buddhist manuscript. Through the book runs a delightfully poetic and unreasonable love story.

The character types in *The Metropolitans*, by Jeanie Drake, will be readily recognized by any New Yorker. It will be read and enjoyed because all the absurd and bad persons in the tale are "the others, only the others." It contains many brilliant conversations, as well as many silly ones, and has vivid word picturings that stir and thrill. The writer compels New Yorkers to blush in the face of the false valuations in social preferments and of the ignoble ambitions she depicts. It is a novel likely to have its field day.

An observing wit who is also a reverent soul is Lucy S. Furman. She tells her *Stories of a Sanctified Town* with drollery and pathos. In Western Kentucky there is little to thrill anyone. Industry and thrift are not richly rewarded by its soil. Its people accept the Bible as the consensus of all wisdom, taking it in small sections to suit their immediate needs and to unravel their personal perplexities. They try—many of them—to prove by their own conduct that perfection is possible and that religion, when fully experienced, is joyful and exciting. Such ecstasy is contagious and makes dull lives glad. Those who have not been touched by the holy flame have a hard time until they are made to feel it and are set alight and shout their happiness. These tales are picturesque and strangely stirring, even to readers who know the phenomena they describe to be manifestations of periodic hysteria not uncommon in overworked, underfed communities.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:

The Wheels of Chance, by H. G. Wells.

Sir George Tressady, two volumes, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Taquisara, two volumes, by F. Marion Crawford.

The title of H. G. Wells' novel is a reference to the bicycle, which figures largely in its pages. The wheel has naturally assumed an important place in up-to-date story-telling, and its appearances here are droll and vividly described. The scenes of the story are laid in England and it has much to say of class distinctions. The bicycle figures as an aid to escapes, as an equalizer of social grades and as a revealer of good and ill qualities.

Many there were who fell in love with the heroine of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's *Marcella*, in spite of the girl's egotisms and unreasonable theories. In a large way she was unselfish. In smaller ways she was—a woman, just that and she couldn't help it. She married Aldous Raeburn, who afterward became Lord Maxwell, and *Sir George Tressady* describes her life as a politician and a practical philanthropist—unwise, cranky, but lovable. A large part of the story is devoted to narrating the intrigues of English politicians, and to their work in Parliament and is likely to prove rather difficult reading for those who read to divert and rest their minds. The villain of the story—the wife of Sir George Tressady—is a mean-minded, craven-spirited little fiend of a woman who marries a man that might have been great, and ruins his life—or would have done so if he had not slipped out of it in good time. *Sir George Tressady* cannot be pronounced a masterpiece; it is clever but unsatisfying, and suggests the skilful artificer rather than the genius. Mrs. Ward's reputation will carry it, and it really does incite one to be more pitiful and helpful to "the other half."

"Taquisara" is the name of a Sicilian nobleman, and Mr. Crawford's story is an idealization of friendship. His heroine

is not beautiful, but she is brave, high-minded and as tender to the suffering and needy as she is pitilessly just to the craven and self-seeking. The book affords yet another proof that its author is most attractive when he goes farthest afield for his scenes, types and themes. His stories of New York are the least happy of any he has written. When the scene is laid in India or Italy he is intensely interesting, even in giving us of those nations' very worst. He sometimes wearies his readers by an excess of elaboration in description and analysis, leaving nothing for the imagination to work out or the judgment to describe; but then it is Italian, therefore poetic. *Taquisara* is fascinating, and for its character drawing will rank with Crawford's best work.

From Arnold & Company, Philadelphia:

Not Without Honor, by William D. Moffat.

The sub-title of Mr. Moffat's book, *The Story of an Odd Boy*, refers to a dreamy and poetic youth who had a practical and popular brother. The latter was commended for his usefulness by superficial observers, while the former was blamed for musing. The poetic young hero reaches success through his imagination, but only after rough experiences, while his brother attains the goal by easier, because commoner, ways. The tale will prove instructive to many parents, and may lend a ray or two of hope to lads who do not know what to do with their untrained aspirations.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Country of the Pointed Ears, by Sarah Orne Jewett.

Friendly Letters to Girl Friends, by A. D. T. Whitney.

The sweet naturalness of Sarah Orne Jewett's descriptions of unsophisticated folk almost makes her readers wish that formalities, luxuries and even higher education did not so press upon the people of to-day who happen to be set in the swirl of living. Her Maine coast stories give us a sweet odor of sea-drift, pictures of space and sparkling white caps upon dancing blue waves, but more and better than these, a genuineness of affection, active tenderness, loyalty to convictions and quaint individualism nearly convincing her readers that the best of life is crushed out of dwellers in cities.

When did not Mrs. Whitney befriend girls and women folk by whatever she wrote? Her last book is especially attractive, its twelve subjects ranging from friendship to religion, from raiment to poetry, and from literature to marriage, each bearing messages of value to those who are willing to think or who desire to be worthy of the gift of life. Her ideas of religion are especially elevating. Her thought is that Heaven and earth are one world by continuation, just as the evening and the morning form part of the same day.

From D. Appleton and Company, New York:

The Intriguers, by John D. Barrie.

The Statement of Stella Maberly, by F. Anstey.

The Little Regiment, by Stephen Crane.

Master Ardick, Buccaneer, by F. H. Costello.

If *The Intriguers* is not from a woman's pen then John D. Barrie has a distinctively feminine gift for describing indoor details with a certain homely realism. It makes its readers more than ever value the true American girl of to-day and pity the small-minded mother of yesterday.

Only Mr. Anstey's name on the title page of *The Statement of Stella Maberly* could have persuaded its publisher to issue so painfully morbid and unwholesome a narrative. Its heroine, who tells her own story, begins life by being selfish and vicious and develops into a hysterical maniac with a murderous tendency. Its minute details of her evolution are capable of sending persons who are sensitive or have tendencies to mental disorders to join its narrator in a *maison de santé*. It is fit only for the attention of professional alienists.

Stephen Crane's latest book, *The Little Regiment*, which takes its name from the first of half a dozen more or less gory tales, appears to be a variation of *The Red Badge of Courage*. Perhaps Mr. Crane's readers were stirred so deeply by that book that they refuse further stirring of the same kind. Most of his early admirers had enough of "galloping, scrambling, plunging and bursting through high blue smoke masses and low grey smoke waves" and are tired of trying to realize "the red round eye of the sun." He is still profligate of corpses, and thunder and blasphemy, and flames that look like lances, and the ping of bullets, and so on and on, but the stories are good of their kind. Mr. Crane isn't quite just or even kind to the women of the war. He makes them sensational, whimsical,

untrue. They are variations of the women in his story of the slums—keyed a third higher.

Master Ardick, Buccaneer, is a story of the Spanish Main and its bold pirates, and tells about a captured senorita, bloody encounters, a triumph over daggers that dealt thrusts for loot and not for liberty. It is a tale that will delight adventurous youngsters and restore a throb of youth to some of their elders.

From Roberts Brothers, Boston:

The Black Dog, by A. G. Plimpton.

Some Modern Heretics, by "Cora Maynard."

Ugly Idol, by Claude Nicholson.

Maris Stella, by Marie C. Balfour.

Poems, by Johanna Ambrosius.

The Black Dog is the initial story of eight, each well told and worth telling. Fathers and mothers will find in it hints and helps for the easier and better guiding of their children, and discontented and rebellious boys and girls may reach by these stories an acquaintance with the causes of and remedies for their unhappiness.

In *Some Modern Heretics*, "Cora Maynard" (the *nom de plume* of a New York girl) deals many blows at *les convenances*. Evidently she believes society's rules stand in the way of human freedom, and they do. She also believes that they are stumbling blocks to human advancement, which she cannot prove or, at least, she has not. It is a brilliantly told tale, its conversations being wise, witty and epigrammatic at times. Her heroine has literary gifts which grow into splendid achievement after social laws are evaded or ignored. There is much to praise in the book, but at times it sinks in its values to depths that are inartistic, offensive, repellent.

Ugly Idol is an unpleasant tale. Its descriptions of life in France are not devoid of merit, but its bad portions are so bad that they are inartistic, albeit describing art, an artist and his model. The hero is weak in doing but brave in enduring. All the other characters are vain, selfish, unreasonable or vulgar. At the conclusion somebody is drowned, perhaps two somebodies, but so obscurely is the tragedy narrated that it is impossible to determine whether it is the hero, the heroine or both who are sacrificed to an ignoble ambition.

Maris Stella is a sad story of life among the peasantry of Normandy and Brittany. In many ways it reminds one of Pierre Loti's *Iceland Fisherman*, and yet it is by no means a plagiarism. It is a rare bit of character drawing, of psychological realism. It narrates the love of a cultured woman for a man of inferior birth and breeding, because she expects him to recognize her superiority to him. She claims it for the daintiness of her attire, for the whiteness of her hands, for her use of language, and, above all, for her perfect command of herself. How and why her husband cannot be happy, and how and why the wife who adores him cannot understand his reasons for misery, is told with skill and insight.

Mrs. Mary J. Safford has translated in metrical form the *Poems* of Frau Voight, née Ambrosius, a meteoric singer of Russia. Frau Ambrosius is a peasant, the daughter of a poor, half-invalidated artisan and the wife of a toiler in the fields, a labor she shared even while broken in health, so poor were they. To-day she is honored by the great poets of her country, uneducated as she is and unfamiliar with other authors as she was until the world had wreathed her poor bent and suffering body with bays. How she wrought out beauty of thought and melody of expression, as one critic aptly said, "will never be known this side the hereafter." Her poems are sad and strong, but as translated into English they are neither dainty nor sweet. In this alien version much of their charm of phraseology must have been lost. To critical minds a literal prose translation would have been more satisfying.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:

A City of Refuge, by Sir Walter Besant.

A Full Confession, Anonymous.

If the book had not a printed confession of its authorship in evidence, few could believe that Sir Walter Besant wrote *A City of Refuge*. It is utterly unlike all his previous writings. Its dominant idea is of persons whose souls having left their mortal habitation come back to converse with those who by

seclusion from the stirrings of a wordly life and due meditation are able in trance to associate with them. It is the story of an American community—probably suggested by that formerly at Oneida, N. Y.—with its work and workings, its good and bad intentions and, above all, its trances. These last have a savor of unpleasantness that is both strong and pervasive.

A Full Confession will charm girls with romantic ideals about love and marriage. They will be more than gratified with its conclusion. Its author is evidently a woman—probably a young woman. By and by she will do better.

A number of publications specially intended for holiday presentation were received too late for notice last month.

In one compact and elegant volume The Macmillan Company, of New York, issues Sheridan's sparkling comedies, *The School for Scandal* and *The Rivals*, with an introduction by Augustine Birrell and numerous spirited full-page illustrations by Edmund E. Sullivan. Whether or not there is foundation for Mr. Birrell's apprehension that, so far as its stage presentation is concerned, there may come a time when the triumph of wit in *The School for Scandal* will be dimmed by the growing tendency of playgoers to consider its situations from the standpoint of truth and reality rather than as the theatric conventions for which they were intended, it is safe to say that as literature pure and simple these two virile comedies will be read with delight as long as English is understood.

Elizabeth S. Tucker's *Leaves from Juliana Horatia Ewing's "Canada Home"* is meant to supplement rather than rival the life of the English novelist written by her sister, Miss H. K. Gatty. It makes record of the two years passed by Major Ewing and his gifted wife at Frederickton, New Brunswick, a period almost untouched in Miss Gatty's narrative. It contains facsimiles of eight water color sketches by Mrs. Ewing, copies of a number of her letters, a portrait, photographic views of her home, "Reka Dom" on the bank of the River St. John and various other illustrations, and is handsomely printed on heavy plate paper. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

Amy E. Blanchard's *Taking a Stand* is dedicated "to five of the dearest boys in the world," her nephews, and is the story of what one manly boy did by resolutely setting about it when circumstances seemed to be against him. It narrates a variety of moving accidents by flood and field, some of which are illustrated by Ida Waugh. [Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.]

Life's Little Actions and *As Others See Us*, by the same author, are booklets containing a number of brief essays calculated to interest and instruct young people. [Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Company.]

The Pursuit of Happiness Calendar for 1897 contains a portrait of Daniel G. Brinton, M. D. and selections from his writings for every day in the year. It has a picturesque brown paper cover and decorative borders boldly drawn by William Sherman Potts. [Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Company.]

In *Chafing Dish Recipes*, by Gesine Lemcke, are given succinct but sufficient directions for the preparation of a variety of edibles by the aid of this handy little table stove, including sauces, shell fish, fish, meats, chicken, birds and game, vegetables, eggs and omelets, canapes and sandwiches, salads and desserts. There is also a chapter devoted to mixed drinks wherein is explained the confection of cocktails, toddies, punches, lemonades and like beguilements. [New York: D. Appleton and Company.]

The Lothrop Publishing Company, of Boston, publishes these four books for the young: *The Children's History Book*, made up of a series of delightfully well-told stories by Cromwell Galpin, Theron Brown, Elbridge S. Brooks, Kate Upson Clark, Paul Hamilton Hayne and others relating to the discovery and settlement of America and the successive wars by which it has become the Home of the Free; *Through the Farmyard Gate*, by Emilie Poulsson, illustrated verses and stories about domestic animals; *Rhymes and Songs for My Little Ones*, by Adolphine Charlotte Hingst and Esther J. Ruskay, illustrated by George W. Pickrell, bed-time lullabies and nursery jingles to help mothers entertain their babies; *What the Dragon Fly Told the Children*, by Frances Bell Coursen, ingeniously introduced verses by English poets from Chaucer to Tennyson—a capital idea. The last three are especially suited to Kindergarten uses.

RECITATIONS AND HOW TO RECITE.—This pamphlet (already in its second edition) consists of a large collection of famous and favorite recitations, and also includes some novelties in the way of dialogues and monologues sure to meet general

approval, with suggestions regarding their delivery. It is an eminently satisfactory work from which to choose recitations for the parlor, school exhibitions, church entertainments, etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 61.

TABLE-CENTER.

FIGURE No. 1.—To make this center, hem and feather-stitch an oval piece of linen 8 by 11 inches in dimensions. With a

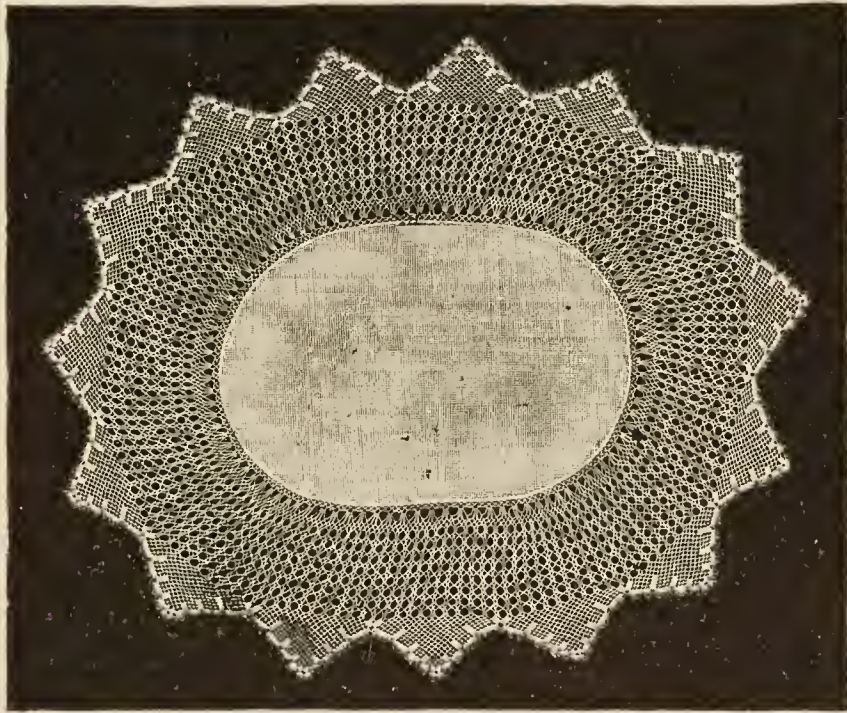


FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE CENTER.

sewing needle and No. 50 crochet cotton, net once around linen, over a No. 12 knitting needle, making 200 stitches in all.

Second and Third rounds.—Net plain.

Fourth round.—Net 3 in every other stitch of round over a half inch mesh.

Fifth and Sixth rounds.—Plain, over small mesh.

Seventh round.—Plain, over large mesh.

Eighth round.—With small mesh, draw second loop through first loop and net; draw first through second, net; draw fourth through third, net; third through fourth, net, etc. Repeat the

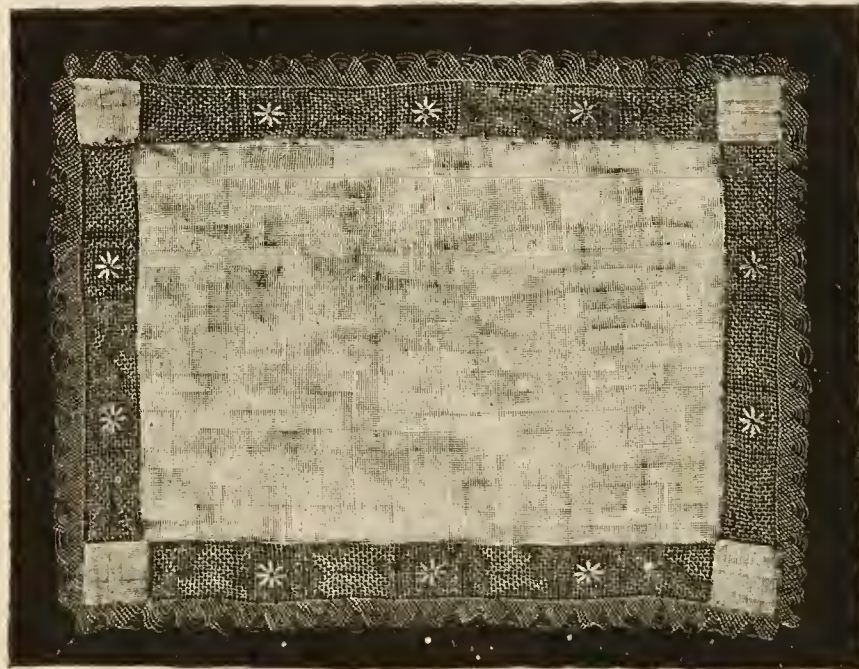


FIGURE NO. 2.—TRAY-CLOTH.

last two rounds 7 times more. Now net 5 rounds plain over small mesh.

For the Points.—Net 20, turn, net 19, turn, net 18, etc.,

breaking off the thread at the point. Make 15 of these points. Darn with No. 50 white linen.

TRAY-CLOTH.

FIGURE No. 2.—To make this pretty article, hem one piece of linen $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 inches in size, and four pieces each 2 inches square.

To make the strips use No. 50 crochet cotton and an eighth-inch bone mesh.

Begin at one corner with two stitches; increase on each edge until you have 15 stitches, then decrease on one edge and increase on the other until you have 129 stitches on the longer edge; now decrease on both edges to make the other corner.

Make two strips of this length and two others each 93 stitches long.

Sew one of the longer strips to each side, and one of the shorter to each end of the large piece of linen. Sew one of the small squares in each corner.

For the Border.—Use a No. 12 knitting needle mesh for the border. Net all around the outer edge, corners included, using a sewing needle for the first round. Then with the mesh net 4

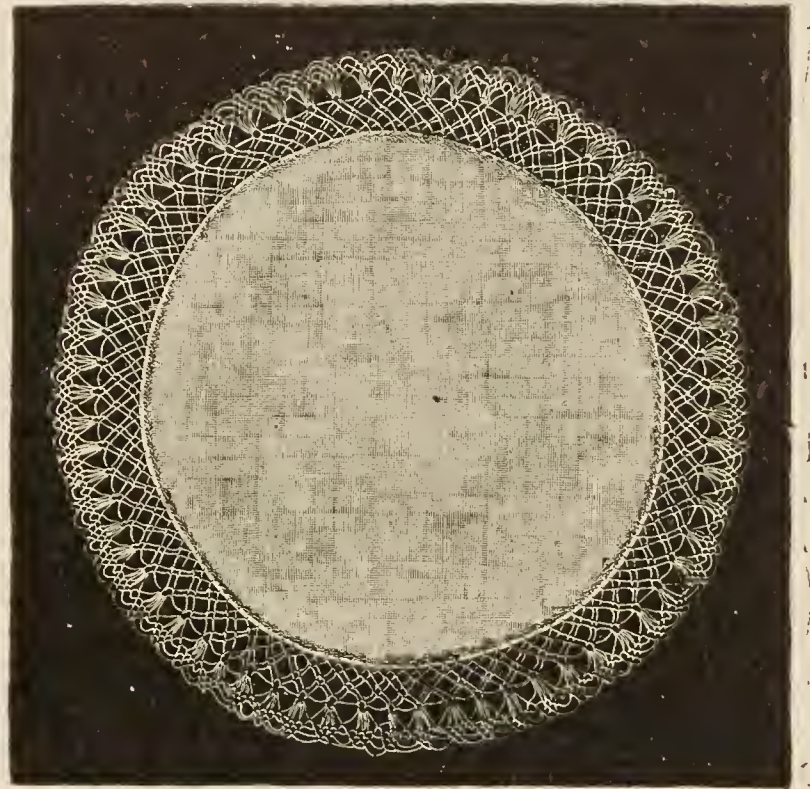


FIGURE NO. 3.—PLATE DOILY.

times around plain. Next net 6, skip 1, net 6, skip 1, etc. Net 5, skip to next group, net 5, etc.

Continue in this way until in the last round when there will be but two stitches in each group.

Darn with No. 50 white linen.

PLATE DOILY.

FIGURE No. 3.—For this doily hem and feather-stitch a piece of linen 8 inches in diameter; then with sewing needle net into the linen 126 stitches over a No. 14 knitting needle, using No. 50 crochet cotton.

Second round.—Net 1, thread around mesh, net one; repeat all round.

Third round.—Plain.

Fourth and Fifth rounds.—Like second and third.

Sixth round.—Like second.

Seventh round.—Net 4 stitches in each small loop of 6th row, using a half-inch mesh.

Eighth and Ninth rounds.—Plain, over knitting needle.

Tenth round.—Net 3, skip 1, net 3, skip 1, etc.

Eleventh round.—Net 2, skip to next group, net 2, etc.

THE MELLEN IDOLATRY.—A NEW ENGLAND STORY.

BY SARAH CLEGHORN.

"Their idols—have mouths, but they speak not."

PSALM CXV.

At four o'clock the sunshine began to fade off the flowered parlor carpet. Mrs. Mellen stood up and let the brown shades fly up to the tops of the windows. She leaned against the east window for a moment, her heavy hair a black spot against the mellow light outside.

"Look here," she said to the other two women, "Look here, Mis' Chrome!" She turned an eager face over her shoulder. "You never saw it so red, all over the Webster mountains! I don't know as I ever see it so before."

"Oh, it ain't a fire, is it?" cried Eunice Mellen. She left her rocking chair to swing back violently, and pulled aside the blue plush curtain. The eastern hills glowed with the red after-glow, a row of dark pines fretting the sky with distinct crimson branches along their ridge.

The other woman kept on rocking easily.

"Just sundown," said she. "I've seen it so forty times, more or less. I'm so used to queer lights——"

Eunice faced about. A little alluring shiver ran up her back. She could feel all the small pulses in her body prick gently, in a way they had when anything excited her.

"Well, I don't know as I've ever see it just like that before," said Mrs. Mellen, with a little laugh. "Well, what was you telling about?"

"I guess you didn't take so very much interest," said Mrs. Chrome. "I s'pose you all think I take drugs; well, I don't. Lyman often sees just the same things I do. Why, the other day when he was up tinkering in the woodhouse chamber—— There! I was telling you about Aunt Pamela, but I don't know as you'd care to hear——"

"Yes, we do," Eunice interrupted. "You'd just got to where the Medium said he'd call your aunt."

"Well, I told him what Lyman wanted I should, that we'd both seen her Friday night, and I says, 'Have her wear the same dress she had on then.' It was purple, and the basque sort of hunched up in the back. I didn't tell him what sort of a dress, nor anything. Well, she had it on. She looked just the same for all I could see."

"Did she say—anything?" asked Eunice, leaning forward.

"Didn't say a word. Lyman said he wasn't goin' to make her talk, just for a show, you know. He says it ain't right. Well, I don't know. But if folks come in the right spirit—— Well, I guess Lyman was right."

"When did you get back?" asked Mrs. Mellen. She kept smoothing the rows of braid up and down her waist.

"Yesterday, on the two-forty-five. It was goin' to last another day, but——"

"How often do you see those lights—and things?" Eunice felt fascinated by this half-frightful talk of commerce with spirits.

"I see a light just the other night. I was all alone in the kitchen, when Lyman opened the door and come in. There was a lot of spangles and sort of blue and yellow streaks of light come in with him. I knew he must have scen something. It was gettin' dark, but I could see 'way into the pantry, and everything was sort of blue.

"Why, Lyme Chrome, I says, 'Where have you been?' Just as quick as I says that, I see Aunt Pamela and another thing like a woman floating round by the stove; and then they kind of petered out; and I says, 'Why, Lyme Chrome!' I says, 'I've seen Aunt Pamela at last.' That was the first time I'd seen her. 'Well, so've I,' he says. 'I've been talkin' to her all the way up from the meadow.'"

"Well!" gasped Mrs. Mellen. There was a little silence. "Eunice, go get the sittin'-room lamp!" said Mrs. Mellen again.

Eunice shivered in the dark little hall, feeling her way from the stairs back to the sitting-room door. Twilight glimmered outside. There was a glass dish on the table that caught the light and seemed to palpitate. Everything twinkled softly. The furniture had surprising angles.

When she had found the matches and struck one, the warm light relieved her. She lighted the paper-shaded lamp and carried it back to the parlor.

"It gets dark most as early as it did the fore part of the

Winter," Mrs. Mellen was saying. "Set it here, Eunice." She made a place for it on the chilly marble center table.

"Well, I've got to get home some time to-night." Mrs. Chrome stood up and pinned her shawl together. It was red patterned and set off her narrow face and dark eyes, that were both wild and shrewd.

"Shan't any of us git any supper, now," she went on. "Hattie said to give you her love if I saw you. She's real well. What do you hear from Myron? Well, I've got to go."

"There's no hurry for Eunice and me; now that we ain't anybody but women folks in the house we don't try—well, remember me to Hattie." Mrs. Mellen followed Mrs. Chrome out to the windy doorstep, where a light dry snow whirled back and forth.

"Give my love to Myron and Clara," called Mrs. Chrome, her skirts fluttering darkly down the road.

"Yes, I will. Come over again," called Mrs. Mellen. Her voice quavered a little as she raised it. Eunice stood inside the door, holding it open a very little. She could see her mother wince in the wind.

"Come in, mother," she said. She slammed the door after her mother, with an increasing dislike for the unreal outside atmosphere, and for the darkening distances.

"Did you ever hear such crazy talk, mother?" she cried.

Presently she went out to the kitchen and poked the fire through the front door of the stove. A sudden wind swirled against her back. Mrs. Mellen had come up the cellar stairs with a lamp and a jar of grape jelly. The cellar door stood open. Eunice shut it loudly, and as she turned back toward the stove made a hissing with her lips.

"You as cold as that?" asked her mother sharply. "You're as white as a sheet. Don't you go out again without your rubbers."

Eunice looked up dreamily. She felt the strange fears and aversions growing uncontrollable, but something in this new mood continued to fascinate her. Her eyes dwelt on the smoky kitchen lamp until everything else grew dark close up to the flame. Her mother stopped shaking a frying pan full of sizzling potatoes. Eunice could feel her mother's eyes.

"You make me nervous, Eunice Mellen! Why don't you stir round and keep warm—git your blood to circulating? It's going to be dreadful cold to-night." Mrs. Mellen put her cheek against the window. "My, I can feel the frost so-fashion."

Eunice waited until her mother went back to the stove; then she jerked the shade down to the sill. How the cold and dark kept intruding! All kinds of possibilities lay out there in the frosty night.

After tea Mrs. Mellen jingled the glass and silver in the steaming water, while Eunice brushed up the table and floor. Then Eunice picked up a rug from the sitting room doorway and spread it in front of the stove.

"Well, I never see you act so queer, Eunice Mellen," cried her mother. "Why don't you get a chair? Well, I wish your father was to home; we're too nervous critters to be left in the house alone and I shall tell him so. If he goes away again I shall go, too. You make me as nervous as a witch."

Silence lapsed between them again. Eunice let her face burn with the strong heat from the stove. She liked the clear flame and its flickering monotony. The wind struck the house sometimes and shook the piazza railing.

By and by Mrs. Mellen untied her apron and poured the spattering dish-water down the sink. From time to time she looked helplessly at Eunice's brown skirt spread on the yellow floor. Eunice bent her face steadily toward the fire. She was getting terrified to think that nothing in the world could drag her up to Webster Centre this night. It was the vaguest sort of fear she had ever known. For that reason one could not argue with it. It was simply a terror of latent mentalities in things considered lifeless. No torture would have so crazed her then as the certainty of an eye simply looking out at her from the shelf.

Once she looked up suddenly at her mother. Suppose the familiar expressions of that face should all at once give place to a stare out of mad, stony eyes?

"There," said Mrs. Mellen. "Did you hear that upstairs?" Eunice was surprised from her fancies by the helpless fear in her mother's eyes. "That's nothing, mother," said Eunice.

She knew that she dared not go up alone among the owl-like upper rooms, but she felt some scorn for her mother's definite fright. *She* was not afraid of anything so human as a noise.

"Well, I don't know when I've felt so nervous as I do to-night," said Mrs. Mellen. "You act so queer and it blows so. I always was scared to death when it blew. I presume that was a blind blowing off upstairs. Well, I don't know—your father—seems as if he stayed away forever on these trips."

Eunice sat there still in silence. Sometimes she could have laughed at her foolish terrors, and again half forgot them in the shifting brilliance of the flame, in the still, warm, drowsy air, hearing the wind roar and rattle outside.

"I should feel better if I could get my mind off of myself," her mother said finally. "I know what I guess we'd better do—go in and see Sarah Spedding a little spell. We should both feel better. I don't feel now as if I should get a wink of sleep to-night. 'Tain't but a step—"

"Oh, mother!" Eunice burst out in vexation. "I never knew anybody act so. Do let's go, for pity sake! But I'd a great deal rather sit here; now as 'tis, I've got to go way upstairs for my hat. I don't see—" Her voice ceased as she passed out of the sitting-room.

Upstairs she began to feel more like going out, though still the great horizons, the cold, bright night, appalled her imagination. She distrusted the largeness of it. Once she stopped by an open window and looked out. The black-and-white landscape seemed to threaten her.

At last she got back to the kitchen. Her mother had on her Astrakhan-bordered cape.

"Well, do let's go," Eunice repeated.

"I don't feel as if I could stand it in the house another minute," her mother replied somewhat humbly.

Eunice was suddenly sorry for the ambling figure beside her.

"Mother, let's hold hands," she said, reaching out for her mother's black-mittened hand. "We're both scared to death."

A wagon jolted by as they walked up to Miss Spedding's door with clicking shoes. The wind hurried them along, and when they had reached the shelter of the storm door it whirled and whistled by them very loudly. Miss Spedding opened the door.

"Well! How come it you wa'n't blown away?" she asked cordially. "Come right in. Threatens to snow, don't it? I thought it looked a little like snow last Sunday. Well, we ain't had sleighing much so far, have we! Come right in this way. I don't pretend to heat the parlor till Spring any more. I burn such a sight of coal anyhow. Well, I don't know when I've seen you, Clara Mellen. Set right down."

Eunice laughed outright with relief. She took her mother's cape off very gently, and smiled over the four mittens as she laid them in her lap together.

"Well, Eunice Mellen!" Miss Spedding went on. "I've heard great stories about you. Flora says she dasn't go to see you any more. She knows she'll be—two's company, three's a crowd."

Eunice remembered about the young man who had twice brought her home from sociables.

"You tell Flora," she said with a pretty air, "she'd be very much s'prised to see mother and I sitting in the kitchen like two old owls."

Miss Spedding held up her finger and shook her head. Mrs. Mellen looked over with pleased, mild eyes toward Eunice.

"Well, we all know what to expect of Clara Mellen's daughters. When we was girls we used to hope and pray Clara Hope would get married so we'd have some chance, but you see I never got any. What sort of a lookin' fellow is he, Eunice? How do you like him?"

"Why, haven't you seen him yet, Miss Spedding? He's been here since before Christmas—"

"No, I 'aint; and good reason why, if he's forever-'n-ever down to your house, and Flora says he is."

Eunice laughed with a pleasant remembrance of the young man's asking her to drive some day.

"I don't think he's so very good looking, do you, mother?" she said. "I guess he's real nice, though—"

"Well, he's what I call a real nice-lookin' young man," said Mrs. Mellen. "Eunice's terrible fussy. He's got light hair and blue eyes. I don't like the set of his coat, but— Well, Mr. Pike says he gets along first rate; hadn't been here a week before he knew all about the business."

"If I wasn't so old," began Miss Spedding, "I should try and catch him myself. I don't know as I should succeed very well. I never used to have very many beaux."

"Now, Sarah Spedding! You always had more'n any of the rest of us girls." Mrs. Mellen and Miss Spedding always fell

into reminiscences of their school-girl lives whenever they talked together. Eunice began to grow sleepy in the indoor warmth, after the windy outside weather.

When they went home at nine o'clock the upland fields had grown familiar and pleasant again. The warm house, with the kitchen lamp burning low, the coals that shone through the slits in the stove door, gratified Eunice. She helped her mother lock the doors and set a chair in front of the kitchen door to keep the bolt from rattling.

"Good night, mother," said she from the passage way at the head of the stairs, "I'll be down to help you make the fire." She stepped easily along the dark, familiar corridor.

She went to sleep very early. She dreamed annoying things, vague crises and perplexities. Once she was being pursued by a wild animal and could not gain ground. She cried out in anger and impotence. She awoke into the wide, creamy moonlight and a cold air that made her eyes smart. She could see far away to the west through her window. The moon and stars, set in immeasurable blackness, shone between great blown, gray masses of cloud. The ring of mountains loomed whitely far away, stretching immovable and gleaming into the north and the south. The white reaches of upland fields set off dark fences and feathery maple copses.

Eunice felt wild presences in the fields and the distant hills. Her pulses tingled. She dared not move, nor shut her eyes to the glaring world in view. Fear held her in a tense silence. Lights and colors flickered and fell against the dark shadows of the washstand and bureau. A terrible strangeness made her afraid and angry. She moved one hand, half stealthily, toward the window, but stopped and lay there palpitating.

"Oh, but I wish it was morning," she thought.

Her remembrances of Miss Spedding's warm and delightful room refused to seem vital. It must be hours and hours since she had come upstairs. Something rustled and hissed like a dead leaf blown against the pane. Eunice looked out and saw the branches of some trees shake. She heard them creak and swing.

It was intolerably lonely. Eunice shut her eyes once, but opened them at a stirring, as of papers, in the room. She trembled at it. She would have given anything for a sight of her father.

"I shall try and count sheep," she thought once, but her thoughts scattered in a new fright. What if the door burst open and yellow and blue lights streamed in? Impossible fancies terrified her incredibly.

"I never got so scared in all my days," she said to herself.

She began to fancy thin shapes gliding up and down the room. Great luminous eyes and hands protruding from the shadows, voices—

The church clock struck, and again and again. Three o'clock.

A voice that should speak a foreign language! A word spoken from nowhere! An eye, all alone, taking shape in the air; blows and pushes from unseen hands; crowds of people moving without sound; animals that should be able to speak—vengeful and malicious animals!

Shapes that were neither human nor beasts—shapes ghostly and quivering!

She raised her head and turned the pillow. Suppose a snake, that took up no room, should uncoil behind it and hiss out fangs in her face! There might be faces behind the shutters of the other window, the north one. Dared she turn to see? There might be breathings and pantings all about her from invisible mouths and lungs. One could almost hear them.

Eunice threw off the blankets desperately and made for the door, barefoot and shivering. Outside in the long, cold, white reaches of country it could be no worse than in here among shadows and hiding places. Eunice was seized with longing for her mother's mild face and irresolute hands. She wanted to get within touching distance of a warm creature.

Flying noiseless things might be pursuing her along the narrow hall. Eunice ran in the dark in a sort of panic. She stopped once at the turn of the hall afraid of falling down the stairs. It crossed her mind while she groped past the stairway, how much worse it was to be afraid of the dark when one was grown-up than in childhood. She remembered her childish terrors as something normal and not unpleasant.

A light dazzled and dazed her when she burst open the door into her mother's room. Mrs. Mellen sat there in bed, a knitted red thing round her shoulders, and a lamp burning beside her on the table.

"Mother, I'm just seared stiff!" cried Eunice. She sat down, all of a tremble, on the edge of the bed.

"So am I," Mrs. Mellen answered.

"Oh, what shall we do?" said Eunice hysterically. She burst out crying.

"Well, git into bed!" her mother said nervously. "Shh! what's that?"

The women sat there in the cold air, their breaths going out cloudily about the room. Eunice heard nothing but the various tickings of three or four clocks. Both women strained their eyes and ears involuntarily.

"How long you been awake, Eunice?" asked Mrs. Mellen.

"Oh, an hour, I should think! Well, what time is it? I heard it strike three."

The clock in the corner pointed to half-past three.

"What scared you? Did you hear anything?" Mrs. Mellen asked again.

"I don't know as I've heard a thing or seen a thing," Eunice answered. "I just got nervous and got to thinking all sorts of queer things, and couldn't get asleep."

"Well, I've been awake as much as an hour and a half. Seems as if I should fly to pieces. I got to thinking about Clara and wondering if that house was damp; and finally I remembered some pieces I wanted to make rag carpets out of, and then I kep' droppin' off to sleep and jumping up wide awake in no time, thinking of something I'd ought to do and hadn't done, till finally I got real nervous and fretted. So I lit the lamp and tried to read the *Christian Union* and that made my eyes ache. I should think I'd heard noises and thought it was tramps or something, a dozen times, if I have once."

"Oh, then you aren't afraid of spirits—I mean of ghosts and lights and things, like Mrs. Chrome was telling about?"

"Why, Eunice Mellen, no, I guess not. Do you mean to say— Well, I don't know but what I did think—but not real scared, when you know it's nothing in the world but fool-in-the-head with Eliza Chrome."

Eunice said nothing, wondering inwardly how it would feel to be concerned about tramps.

"Mother!" she said suddenly. "Let's get dressed and go out. We should feel a great deal better. It's light enough to read by."

"Well, if you ain't as crazy as a loon. I never heard such talk. Go out in the middle of— Why, Eunice Mellen!"

Eunice subsided again. The clocks ticked very loudly in the silence. She felt no less frightened, but the morning seemed nearer. It was strange how little relief her mother's presence was. The maddening notions about her mother's face kept troubling her. What if her mother came up close and looked at her maliciously? The expression of that cruel look outlined itself insistently in her imagination.

Something creaked out in the hall. Mrs. Mellen started.

"Oh, Eunice!" Her voice shook with appeal and dread. "What's that? S'pose you could go and look?"

Of a sudden Eunice became aware of her youth and strength, and of how she must go and look in the face of her ghostly fancies. Once when she had half risen she sank back again and made believe she had not meant to go.

"Ow, its cold!" she said. And then in a sudden shame, "Yes, I ain't afraid of your old tramps." She went straight into the

dark little hall, looked out between the shutters and stood by the stairs listening. There was no noise but the clocks.

"Ain't nothing there, is there?" her mother asked, peering out from the bed. "Well, I don't feel a mite sleepy. I don't know wheu— Well, I guess I shall feel better now. Sure there isn't anybody out there? Well, I shall feel better."

Eunice had a great desire for her father again. She could think of no other strong force to rest on. Yes! Yes! How had they both forgotten the Bible?

One lay on her mother's bureau. Her mother's face was turned away. Eunice reached out and opened it where it opened easiest. She began at once to read out the Psalm at the top of the page:

"Blessed be the Lord my strength, who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight.

"My Hope and my Fortress; my Castle and Deliverer; my Defender in whom I trust—"

Her voice rang out exultantly. How far the ghosts receded before these high and ringing words! Mrs. Mellen had turned and was listening.

"Who subdueth my people that is under me."

"Why, mother," Eunice cried out, "do you know what we've been doing? Worshipping graven images!"

Mrs. Mellen opened her lips, but said nothing.

"Thou shalt have none other Gods before me,"

Eunice went on. "Why, mother, there's only one God. How come it we never thought of that? It's all my own fault that I was so frightened. I listened of my own accord to Mrs. Chrome telling about her idols."

"Eunice, you mustn't call 'm so," her mother remonstrated weakly.

"And then they came and plagued me. Well, I've had enough of 'em," said Eunice. "Look here, mother, wasn't it honestly Mrs. Chrome that scared you, too?"

"Well, I won't have you call her a heathen," replied Mrs. Mellen, but Eunice interrupted.

"Say, mother, let's read more." She opened the Bible again.

"Fourteenth of St. John," said Mrs. Mellen.

Eunice read it all through. Her mother's mild eyes fastened on her face and seemed to eat the words.

"Ain't that grand?" said Mrs. Mellen.

"Peace I leave with you; not as the world giveth—"

"Yes, but I like the other best," said Eunice.

"My hands to war and my fingers to fight!"

Seemed as if somebody laughed at me, out loud, and called me names; called me a little fool and said 'You better let idols alone.'"

"Eunice, you better go to bed," said Mrs. Mellen. "You're getting all wrought up again. I wish you'd blow out my light. I ain't afraid of my tramps, nor your ghosts," she called out after Eunice.

"Nor anything in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath,"

Eunice called back.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURE SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

FIGURE D 14.—LADIES' WINTER TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 14.—This consists of a Ladies' cape, basque-waist, skirt and girdle. The cape pattern, which is No. 8872 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 171 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8878 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 181. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8855 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The girdle is included in pattern No. 1203 and costs 5d. or 10 cents. It is in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

The cape is here pictured made of rough-surfaced cloaking, with a lining of bright checked silk; it is of circular shaping, with a center seam. The cape is held in at the back by a waist ribbon and the shaping causes it to fit smoothly at the top and fall in graceful flute folds at the sides. Fashionable revers that graduate from the neck to the lower edge are joined to the front

edges of the cape and the closing is made with two fancifully pointed straps that are buttoned to the cape. A gored collar and a pointed hood that extends over the front of the cape with the effect of a broad collar are practical and becoming features of the mode. The collar may be worn standing and slightly rolled or turned down all round.

The bias basque-waist of figured silk has full fronts and a broad whole back. The standing collar is covered with a velvet stock and round cuff-facings of velvet trim the one-seam sleeves, which puff out at the top. In place of the narrow girdle provided for in the pattern, one of the crush girdles is used.

A three-piece skirt with a wide front-gore and having its fulness plaited or gathered at the back accompanies the basque-waist.

Capes are worn with simple or very elegant gowns and are varied in length, shape and accessories, according to individual requirements. Their gay silk linings give them a *chic* air, and the high collars are admirable features, while the small accessories in the way of fancifully-pointed straps and novel hoods increase their dressiness and style.

Curling ostrich plumes toss gracefully over the fancy felt hat and velvet and a fancy buckle contribute to its effect.



D 14.

SIX IMPORTANT DAYS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE.

IV.—HER ENTRANCE INTO SOCIETY.—PART SECOND.

Women of to-day have learned more as to the preservation of the person than those of other centuries knew. It is true that Cleopatra wrote a small book of beauty recipes, and in a desultory way women since her time have cultivated their personal charms, but the women of this century have made a business of it—some to improve themselves, some to cater to the wants of others professionally. There are specialists—and many of them become wealthy—who doctor a woman's face in a manner as scientific as a physician would her liver. There are also specialists for her hair, her hands, her feet, and her superabundance of flesh—or the lack of it.

So it seems necessary to enlighten the girl just entering society on some of these points. Attention to one's personal appearance and toilette is a matter of duty and not of vanity. We owe the duty of looking well to ourselves as well as to others. If a gentleman invites a young lady to go to a place of amusement, he expects her personal appearance to be as attractive as possible, and a girl who has not always had the advantage of seeing how well-dressed women look will probably blunder unless she receives instruction.

The mother must make such provisions in her daughter's room as will enable her to take proper care of her person. Marjorie's mother had so many helpful ideas on the subject that, perhaps, other mothers may like to hear of them. Marjorie's bedroom was simple and sweet, as such a place should be. The floor was laid in narrow oak boards, tongued and grooved so that they fitted close together. It was then rubbed with linseed oil and stained with a little burnt umber. Two coats of this made a lovely finish and a floor which could be easily kept clean. Upon it was spread a handsome rug in shades of Delft-blue. This was large enough to cover all parts of the room where Marjorie would stand or sit, and as it could be carried out and shaken, it was more healthful than a carpet. The walls were tinted in water colors, beginning at the base board with a dark shade of Delft and gradually lightening towards the ceiling, which was of the very palest blue. The bed was of brass, without curtain drapery, but having a dainty dotted Swiss spread made over pale-blue silicia and a full, round bolster finished in the same way. There was a rather tall but narrow *chiffonier*, two chairs of white bird's-eye maple and a cheval glass swinging in a frame of the same wood. The curtains at the windows were of dotted Swiss tied back with blue ribbons.

Adjoining this was a dressing-room which contained no furniture except a dressing table and a chair of bird's-eye maple. On this table there was a china comb-and-brush tray, a pin-tray, a jewelry box, a ring tree and powder box of china, a pair of delicately-cut perfume bottles, and a tray containing a manicure set.

Then there was a small bath-room provided with a white enamel bath tub over which was a cabinet containing simple unguents for her face and hands and articles necessary for the bath, viz.: Two small soap dishes, one containing a simple soap for the face and person, and the other tar soap for the hair; a small bottle of tincture of myrrh for the teeth; a box of powdered borax; a bottle of listerine to sweeten and purify the breath; a bottle of tincture of benzoin to make the skin firm and white; a jar of lanoline and sweet almond oil to rub into the skin when harsh and dry. On a rack were rough and soft towels. It was an ideal suite of rooms for a healthy young girl.

We are becoming a nation of bathers, and it is well, as conducive to both health and beauty. We do not bathe to make ourselves clean, but to keep in that condition. A sponge bath may be taken every morning, but many authorities claim that one can bathe too often. Certainly every woman must study her own constitution and bathe accordingly. Few people can take cold baths. In the majority of cases a tepid bath will be found most beneficial. Many physicians recommend the air bath also as of great importance, but few find it convenient to take. There is no doubt but that air and sun act as tonics for the skin.

Some women never use soap on their faces, but if their complexions are good, it is in spite of and not in consequence of such a course. The face is exposed to dust at all times and cannot be properly cleaned without soap. Good soap will not injure the most delicate skin, if washed off carefully. If it leaves the skin dry, a little of the ointment previously mentioned may

be rubbed into it. The skin does not always require the same treatment. Sometimes it is dry and needs oil; again it is greasy or shiny-looking, when a little borax in the water will suffice. A few drops of the tincture of benzoin will not only whiten the skin but will give it a most delightful sensation of freshness.

Well-kept hands proclaim the lady always. It is difficult to have them if their owner assists much with the housework, but with care even this may be done. A very loose and heavy pair of gloves should be kept to wear when doing rough work. Washing dishes is hard on the hands, but if they are carefully washed afterwards and rubbed with a little lemon juice, there is no danger of their becoming stained. The nails should be trimmed once a week to a delicate filbert shape. A little pink paste may be rubbed on them once or twice a week and polished off with a chamois-skin rubber. Sometimes they become brittle and easily broken. It is said this condition is produced by too great acidity of the stomach. This may be remedied by a change in the diet.

A fine head of hair is always a charm. While women seldom grow bald, they frequently have very thin hair and it often turns gray prematurely. Both of these conditions may be avoided by proper care. Brushing is one of the greatest means of beautifying the hair. One can tell at a glance whether the lustre on the hair is produced by brushing or by oil. While it is sometimes necessary to use oil on the hair, it is in bad taste to use it regularly. It holds dust readily, giving the hair a sticky feeling. No soap is so good for cleansing and strengthening the hair as tar soap. After using it, if the hair is rinsed well with water containing a little powdered borax, it will feel delightfully clean. It is better to dry the hair in the sun than by the fire, the former method tending to keep light hair its natural shade. Attention must be paid to the brush and comb. The comb should have teeth rather coarse and not too sharp, and the brush need not be of stiff bristles. Both should be washed once a week in warm water and ammonia and dried in the sun.

Beautiful teeth so greatly improve even a homely face that it is a wonder women do not make a greater effort to have them. Mothers should teach their children to use the tooth brush as soon as they are old enough to do so, for the longer the baby teeth are kept, the stronger and better the permanent set will be.

Nature alone bestows beautiful eyes and art can do little for them. Sometimes young girls are subject to styes or granulated lids; they are painful and disfiguring and should be attended to before the lashes are injured by them. If the lashes of children are occasionally trimmed, they will always be long and beautiful; after a person has reached adult age trimming does not affect them. But they may be kept in good condition by rubbing them slightly at night with vaseline. The brows may be improved by brushing them regularly to keep them smooth, and by rubbing vaseline into their roots. This will tend to thicken and darken them. Sometimes the brows meet over the nose, much to the annoyance of the person, but it is not safe to attempt to remedy this defect one's-self; the use of depilatories may result in a permanent scar which would be more disfiguring than the hairs. A surgeon can remove these hairs with the electric needle, but the process is not a pleasant one.

Beautiful feet are rare. No wonder the artists in the Quartier Latin raved over Trilby's feet, and only Little Billee could properly draw them. Guido and Murillo painted feet as few artists have done, probably because they found their models among the peasants of Italy and Spain who never wore shoes.

"A well formed foot," writes an expert, "is broad at the sole, the toes well spread, each separate toe perfect and round in form. The nails are regular and perfect in shape as those of the fingers. The second toe projects a little beyond the others, and the first or big toe stands slightly apart from the rest and is raised a trifle, as we see in Murillo's beautiful picture of St. John."

Southern women are noted for their small, arched feet; however, feet may be small and yet not well shaped, for many feet are ruined by ill-fitting or too-tight shoes. Narrow-soled, high-heeled shoes are very injurious to the feet, but women will wear them in spite of warning and the pain they cause. Perhaps in time they will come to see the beauty of the foot of the Venus

de Milo, as they are beginning to see that of her ample waist. For the *débutante*, then, there are many things to learn. Some of them seem insignificant, but altogether they make a charming woman. She must not think that mere beauty of person is all that is necessary; it amounts to little if there is not beauty of mind and heart behind it. She must not only cultivate her manners, complexion, dress and personal appearance generally, but she must particularly cultivate her mind and heart, for they shine in the eyes and lines of the face in unmistakable characters, and he who runs may read. After a woman passes middle life her face shows what her life has been. There is a dignified reserve which a girl should cultivate if she wishes to have

the respect of all classes. She may have this, and yet have no particle of false pride. Her treatment of inferiors may be condescending and yet full of kindness, but her conduct with her equals is of even more importance. Experience proves that it is seldom wise to have many intimate friends. A girl may be friendly with her associates and yet confide no secrets. Familiarity seems too often to have been the foe of friendship. Those families and friends are bound together by the most loving ties of affection where all the actions and thoughts are prompted by politeness and consideration for each other. Only in this way can a young girl hope to make herself and others happy.

MAUDE C. MURRAY-MILLER.

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NEW YORK.—By MARY CADWALADER JONES.
FIRST PAPER.

In many ways New York is not a representative American city, but it certainly is the largest, at least for the present, and by far the most cosmopolitan, being made up of so many different elements that one may find in it almost anything, provided he will be content with human beings, and not expect historic monuments. The situation of a town must always affect its development, and one's first impression of the three great Eastern cities is that Boston was settled as a protest, Philadelphia out of leisure, and New York for trade. It may be remembered that the Pilgrim Fathers fully expected to land several hundred miles further South, and the captain of the *Mayflower* was accused at the time of having been bribed to go out of his course by the careful Dutch burghers who had already established themselves on Manhattan Island, and who were fully aware, having known them for twelve years in Holland, that the Puritans were prickly neighbors. It is always possible for an inland town to surround and protect itself by the outlying fortifications of its own suburbs, but New York lies open to the world through her great harbors and the two wide rivers, like mighty arteries with the tide for pulse, which sweep so close on either side of her that in many quarters, whether one goes to right or left, the street ends in a group of masts, and in foggy weather the anxious whistling of ferryboats and tugs is heard through the noise of wheels. A trip to Europe is very much easier for a New Yorker than one to the West, as within an hour after leaving his own house he may be deposited with all his belongings on board a steamer, and after a week, during which no messenger-boy can come through the car with a telegram, and he is free to walk up and down as much as he likes, he finds himself landed on "the other side." This naturally makes a restless and migratory population, and a society which is full of contrasts, and, therefore, interesting. To many Americans New York is simply a colossal hotel, to which they come for a few days' pleasuring, or on their way to Europe, and they cannot know any more of the real life of its people than they can judge of the homes of the French by the crowd of a Paris boulevard. Society in any large city must be like the scales of a fish; each set or *elique* seems complete in itself, and yet it overlaps the next until they all form a whole.

The sets in New York are many, and the stranger who comes to live there feels at first an almost overpowering sense of loneliness. It is so large and all the people seem so busy, as if they never could have time to sit quietly with those who are ill, or even stop to mourn for their dead. But after awhile one finds one's own place by natural attraction, and then one sees why New York is so much misunderstood by those who never stay there long enough to get below the surface. The letters written from there to the newspapers throughout the country are often especially misleading, as they deal with all sorts of startling scandals, failures and rascalities generally as if they habitually took place among people whom everyone might be supposed to know, instead of forming only a part of the police report of any great city. When a New York woman wonders why it can possibly be of the slightest consequence to a "society reporter" whether she means to wear a blue or a pink frock at a certain entertainment, the answer often is that women in distant states are interested to know what others in New York wear and do. Unfortunately it happens in that, as in everything else, that the people most willing to talk about themselves are not always the

most competent to speak. Society is just as much a game, with definite rules of its own, as chess or dominos; there is usually no obligation to play it unless one chooses, but if one does one should know how to make the proper moves. In Europe all this is regulated by the existence of a court, or the remembrance of one, as in England or France, but here there is no such guidance, and the result is often confusing, especially to a looker on. Our Civil War changed social conditions as much as it did political. Old barriers of caste and tradition were broken down, and the rapid growth of wealth and extravagance tempted people to bring back from older countries habits and belongings for which there is yet no appropriate setting here, whatever there may be a couple of centuries hence. In Europe if a woman marries a marquis, she has a right to wear a marchioness' coronet on her head or have it embroidered on her handkerchiefs, but she would no more think of appearing at the opera in the coronet of a duchess than of wearing her husband's hat. An American woman, on the contrary, often will choose any sort of crown or diadem which she thinks becoming, to the extreme bewilderment of foreign jewellers who have heard that we have no orders of nobility. But that is, after all, an innocent amusement, not deserving any severe comment, as it does nobody any harm.

From the days of Isaiah and Juvenal to our own, the fashionable woman has been berated and abused by the satirist and reformer, and in this country the "society women" of New York are supposed to be above all others frivolous and selfish. Let us take the day of one of them as she really lives it and see whether it is given only to pleasure. In the first place, she does not lie in bed until noon, for if she did she could not possibly get through all she has to do. With her breakfast comes her mail, which is often calculated to give one not only an idea of how much trouble there is in the world, but how much time some people must have to spare. There are begging letters of all kinds—from a little church in a far-off State, asking her to send a cheque for a hundred dollars, "which she will never miss," to help get an organ; from a girl who would like to study singing abroad if some kind fellow-countrywoman will support her while she is doing so; from a man who has always heard she was good to the poor and who will bless her if she will send him five dollars, as he cannot pay his rent; from a woman who has seen better days, asking her to buy some family heirloom; and occasionally a touching letter, written under one of the strange influences which stir us sometimes, by some man or woman whose name she does not know and whom she will probably never see, asking her advice or help in some personal matter. Then there are the notes of her personal friends: does she, perhaps, remember the address of a governess of whom she spoke warmly three years ago; will she lend some of her pictures, or her lace, for an exhibition in aid of a worthy charity; will she be at home at two o'clock to give the reference of a servant who has just left her; will she be one of the patronesses of a concert; will she join the board of managers of a new hospital? Add to that invitations, letters from all her family who may be abroad, business notes and the inevitable bills, and one will have a fair idea of a New York woman's morning mail. Even if she should have a secretary, to whom the work she gives is often a great help, she must investigate many of these cases herself, or have them looked into by someone whom she can

trust. Her children have probably been romping over her bed before she was out of it, but there is her housekeeping to be done, orders to be given, invitations sent and answered, someone seen who will only keep her for a minute and who stays half an hour; also a workman who does not quite understand something which she wants done, but at last she is dressed and out. There are always errands for the children or the house which no one can attend to but herself—her little girl's coat was sent home without a warm lining, or a lamp-shade burnt up the evening before. Very often there is a morning meeting of the managers of a charity for which she really works hard, and that takes time. To judge by the newspapers, she almost always goes to large luncheons at which all the things to eat are blue or pink or green, but in real life she usually lunches on mutton chops when her children have their dinner. She may hurry off afterwards to a concert, to rest there quietly for awhile, or she, perhaps, belongs to a club or class which meets to talk about books or study the writings of some poet. And there are visits to be paid, and, oftener than anyone knows, hours spent in hospital wards, or in reading to the blind or cheering some poor old body who is all the better pleased that she comes in a frock which is pretty to look at, and can bring news of the outside world. The aggregate of downright hard work given by fashionable women in New York to charity and the amount of good done by them, is not by any means understood. To take only a few instances during the past twenty-five years, the first training school for nurses in this country, the great association for keeping the official charities of the State, the movement which led to improved methods of street-cleaning, all these were begun and carried out by women who, if they were too busy to give much time to society, yet had their own places in it and were welcome wherever they chose to go.

The word society, in the narrower sense in which we generally use it, means the social intercourse of people who come together principally to amuse themselves. As young girls are much more considered and consulted in this country than anywhere else, and they naturally love to dance, the result is that dancing practically monopolizes every entertainment at which one is expected to move about at all. New York society has outgrown all but a few private houses, so the custom has gained ground year by year of giving dances by subscription, in one or other of the hotels or restaurants which have ball-rooms, until now an energetic *débutante* can dance to her heart's content almost every night during the season. The two Assemblies are given by fifty women, and the Patriarchs' Balls by as many men, who each subscribe a fixed sum for which they receive a limited number of invitations to place as they please among their friends. Of course, it sometimes happens that a popular person will be asked over and over again by different subscribers, and, on the other hand, the next time he may chance not to be invited at all, because every one is sure that somebody else must have done so. But that rights itself gradually, as checkers come into their places on a board, and one of these large balls is a very pretty sight. It is easy to see that the business of the evening is dancing. The musicians are up out of the way in a gallery wreathed with flowers and green, and sometimes older people may also sit there and look down, but, as a rule, they stay along the sides of the ball-room itself. No matter how conscientious a chaperon may be, it is scarcely to be expected that she should gaze at her charge all the time, but one can often tell by a woman's eyes whether she has come with her own daughter, for these eyes all the time unconsciously follow one white or pink frock as it moves about the room. It seems impossible to get people together at a large ball much before midnight, and a girl in her first season, who has been accustomed to early hours, finds it hard to get used to hearing her friends say that eleven o'clock will be too early to go. There is some general dancing before supper, and then the German cotillon, which is the serious business of the evening, begins. Again and again the experiment of doing without it has been tried at balls in New York, but this has always proved a failure, and its hold upon society is as strong as it is hard to understand. In Europe the cotillon is a frolic at the end of the evening, where people invite their partners on the spur of the moment and sit wherever they can find places, but here, on the contrary, the chairs around the ball-room have solemn little numbered tickets

tied on their backs, and there is often a second row also duly numbered. Other little tickets with corresponding numbers are doled out to the dancers, in order of precedence or favoritism, and if after the cotillon has begun too many couples try to dance at the same time, the leader brings them to order by clapping his hands, at which the music stops abruptly and they are left standing on the floor like mechanical figures that have suddenly run down. The whole thing is a curious mixture of a kindergarten and a drill-ground, and it must hold its own as it does because the majority of girls find partners easily; but to those who do not it is a recurrent terror, and although one knows that they will live through it, and even laugh at their own misery when they are a few years older, it is painful to see the tense and anxious look on some young faces as the evening wears on and they are not yet engaged. Besides the large balls there are many smaller and more informal gatherings called dancing-classes, each of which is managed by a committee of ladies, and in most of them members subscribe individually, but there is always the inevitable cotillon. This established habit of doing all entertaining except dinners on the co-operative plan has its advantages in sparing private houses the dislocation of furniture and general domestic upheaval inseparable from even a small dancing party, but, on the other hand, when people meet constantly, sometimes two or three times a week, in the same common-place and semi-public rooms it is impossible that there should ever be the distinction of personal hospitality; there must always be just the difference that there is between a private carriage and a street-car. Nobody denies that the latter is an indispensable convenience, but it does not tend to improve manners.

Dinners in New York until a few years ago used to be rather ponderous affairs, with at least a dozen courses and half as many different kinds of wine, but the opera season and the prevalence of gout have combined to shorten and simplify them, until now people spend little more than an hour in the actual process of feeding. Elaborate table decorations are also, for the present at least, out of fashion, and one only sees at most houses a few flowers or a plant and two or three pretty pieces of china or silver. Boxes at the opera, which is now by far the best in the world, give to those who can afford them a means of entertaining their friends, and as men go in and out from one to the other paying visits during the evening, the effect of the box tiers is somewhat that of a long drawing-room divided into pigeon-holes.

New York is far too large to admit of what used to be called sociability. Only in one old-fashioned quarter is there any approach to neighborliness, and even there one may live for months without knowing so much as the name of the family next door or across the street. The shape of the island obliges the city to be long and narrow, and the distances up and down are so great that if one lives near Washington Square and happens to have friends in the new quarters along Central Park, it is an expedition of three miles and a half to get to them. As people are, therefore, not likely to see much of each other informally unless they agree to come together at a fixed time and place, clubs of all kinds play an important part in social life, and among the best known of these are the Nineteenth Century and the Thursday Evening. The former has a large number of members and meets regularly throughout the season, when some distinguished person, either a member or an outsider, reads a paper or gives an address upon some subject on which he is an especially competent authority, and if the topic admits of argument two speakers of different opinions are chosen, each to defend his own side. The Thursday Evening Club has two hundred members, and meets every three weeks at the houses of its members, each host choosing his own form of entertainment, with the advice of a committee of management. Then there are the great German social clubs, like the Liederkrantz, to which many Americans belong, and smaller ones of all kinds, and for every bent of mind, from musicians to mineralogists.

The faults and follies of New York society are evident enough and are only too eagerly commented upon throughout the country, while its merits pass comparatively unnoticed. When a pot boils fast there must be froth, but underneath may be stuff strong and generous enough to nourish a fuller social life than has yet had time to develop in America.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We have lately published another edition of the valuable pamphlet entitled "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." This work is by a well-known authority and contains instructions for the inex-

perienced regarding the proper clothing and nourishment of expectant mothers and of infants, and how to treat small children in health and sickness, with full information regarding layettes and their making. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

TO CLEAN BRONZES.—Wash them clean in hot soap suds, wipe dry and polish with sweet oil, which must be entirely rubbed off with a soft cloth.

BACKGROUND FOR PICTURES.—When wall-paper is of a color or pattern that detracts from the effect of the framed photographs, etchings or engravings hung upon it, a piece of plush, velveteen or velours of a hue that suits both the room and the pictures may be hung behind each picture or group of small pictures. The effect is excellent.

TO REMOVE TEA AND FRUIT STAINS FROM CLOTH.—Before being otherwise wet, tea-stains in cloth may be removed by pouring slowly over them clean boiling water, allowing it to run through the cloth. Most fruit stains may be removed in the same way, although the process is sometimes slow. Ink stains fade under a persistent stream of boiling water.

WATER vs. MILK.—Bread, rolls, sponge-cakes, indeed, anything of the kind mixed with water requires a much hotter oven than is needed when milk is used for the mixing.

TURPENTINE IN THE WASH.—A table-spoonful of turpentine added to a boiling of white clothes will increase their whiteness.

SODA FOR GREASE STAINS.—Cold rain water and soda in solution will remove machine-grease stains from washable fabrics as well as from the hands. When used upon the hands, there should be a subsequent application of cocoa butter, lanoline or vaseline rubbed well into the skin to prevent roughness.

TO FIX FROSTING.—If a little flour is rubbed over a cake, frosting will not run off easily but will remain where it is wanted.

SALT IN MILK.—If milk is to be used for a sauce or for gruel, do not add salt until the food is cooked, because if the milk be not entirely fresh the salt may curdle it.

TO BLANCH NUTS.—Pour plenty of boiling water over them and let them stand until cool enough to be handled, when they will easily slip from their brown skins while held between the fingers.

TO PRESERVE THE YOLKS OF EGGS.—When only the whites of eggs are required, cover the yolks with cold water and set them in a cool, dark place where they will keep fresh for several days.

FISH SALAD.—A little finely-chopped pickle or a few capers sprinkled over fish before a mayonnaise is poured upon it greatly improves the flavor of the salad.

BUFFALO BUGS.—In houses heated by furnace or steam buffalo bugs are as likely to be mischievous in Winter as in Summer. To destroy them, sprinkle the edge of the carpet with a whisk broom dipped in the following liquid: In two quarts of water dissolve three table-spoonfuls of salt, one of alum and one of chloride of zinc; shake well; next day drain off the sediment and apply.

TO KEEP BUTTER SWEET.—When a quantity of butter must be kept in store the following liquid will preserve its sweetness: Boil together for three or four minutes in six quarts of water a quart of salt, two table-spoonfuls of sugar and a heaping tea-spoonful of saltpetre. Make the butter into rolls, wrap each in a piece of cotton cloth and pack in a tub or jar. When the brine is cold, cover the butter with it and lay a weight upon it to prevent the rolls from floating. As some salt appears to have less strength than other kinds, it is well to test the brine when cold and before using it to find out whether an egg will float in it. If the egg sinks, salt enough must be added to sustain it. This brine, if reboiled and skimmed whenever wanted, will serve many times. As cool a place as one can secure is best for butter under all conditions.

BAKED POTATOES.—Baked potatoes are always wholesome and dainty, if properly cooked. They should be scrubbed with a brush, wiped dry, the tip cut from each end and baked in a quick oven. When they can be broken open by squeezing in a napkin they are ready to serve.

INK STAINS ON THE HANDS.—To readily remove the stains of ordinary writing ink from the hands, rub the spots vigorously with vaseline and then remove it with soft paper. After this soap and water will restore the skin to its original color. *Ergo*, a pretty jar of vaseline is useful among the furnishings of the writing desk.

TO FRESHEN DRY BREAD.—To restore sliced bread to

freshness when it has become dry, pile the pieces together, wrap them in a cloth that has been wet in cold water, enclose them in a paper bag and leave them for fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

TO CLEAN MICA.—A cloth wet in vinegar will clean and make bright mica plates set in the doors of stoves and ranges.

CRACKERS SHOULD BE HEATED.—Crackers to be served with soup or cheese should be heated and brought at once to the table. Unless they are very thin they should be divided and buttered before going into the oven when they are to be eaten with celery or cheese.

FIXING THE COLORS IN FABRICS.—A cupful of salt to each gallon of hot water is a safe liquid in which to wash fabrics when the colors are not "fast." Fading may follow this washing in salted water, but it will be lessened by the process.

LARGE PATTERNS FOR SMALL ROOMS.—Large patterns in carpets or wall paper make rooms seem smaller than they are.

ORIENTAL RUGS.—The colors of the wall paper and the carpet should harmonize. The dyes of Oriental rugs are less likely to be out of harmony with walls and furniture than any other floor coverings. Since Japan sends us cotton and pile rugs that are inexpensive, any room may be made to look pretty.

LAMP WICKS.—Lamp wicks soaked a day or two in vinegar and then dried are said to give out a clearer light. Lamp wicks should be changed at least once in two months.

FOR THE MOUSE TRAP.—Mice like pumpkin seeds and will enter a trap containing them in preference to one baited with any other dainty.

LAUNDRY SOAP.—Laundry soap should be purchased in large quantities, cut up into lengths convenient for use, piled up loosely with spaces between and left to become hard. This will be found a real economy. High shelves are excellent places for ripening soap.

TO REVIVE A BOUQUET.—A bouquet that is drooping should be sprayed with cold water and put under a close cover to keep out the air until it revives. A large bell glass is kept for this purpose by many women who love flowers.

STAINED CHINA.—A little very fine salt rubbed upon stained china will remove spots and lines made by tea and other liquids.

FISH-BONE IN THE THROAT.—A raw egg swallowed at once after a fish-bone has stuck in the throat will usually dislodge it.

CREAKING DOOR HINGES.—When oil is not at hand, soap dissolved in a very little water may be applied with success. Vaseline is also effective.

IN PLACE OF WHIPPED CREAM.—When whipped cream is required and a beater is not at hand, the cream should be cooled in a fruit jar or wide-mouthed bottle placed near the ice. When wanted it should be shaken and will be found an excellent substitute for the whipped cream.

HOME-MADE LARD.—Home-tried lard is much better and sweeter, and, perhaps, cleaner than that bought ready-made. Leaf lard may be purchased of the butcher, if it is not a product of one's own farm. It should be tried out with care to preserve it from scorching. A few minutes before it is turned out from the trying kettle into jars and while it is still hot, but not too hot, a tea-spoonful of salt for each quart of fat should be added, the lard being cooked slowly for five minutes longer. The salt will keep it sweet. The jars containing it should be set in a cool, dark place.

MENDING CLOTH WITH MUCILAGE.—To mend a tear in soft woollen goods, smooth out the edges of the rent carefully with two fingers and place under it a piece of the same material lightly brushed over with mucilage. Over this lay a paper upon which place a weight to keep the broken threads in place until the parts are dry. Iron or press it smooth.

ACID SPOTS.—Yellow spots on clothing are often due to acid. A weak solution of ammonia and water applied to them is likely to restore the cloth to its original hue.

APPLE-AND-CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Apples that have too little flavor are made delicious by mixing them with stewed cranberries or by cooking the two together, adding a moderate amount of sugar. Strain through a colander. This sauce is very savory with ducks, geese or roast pork.

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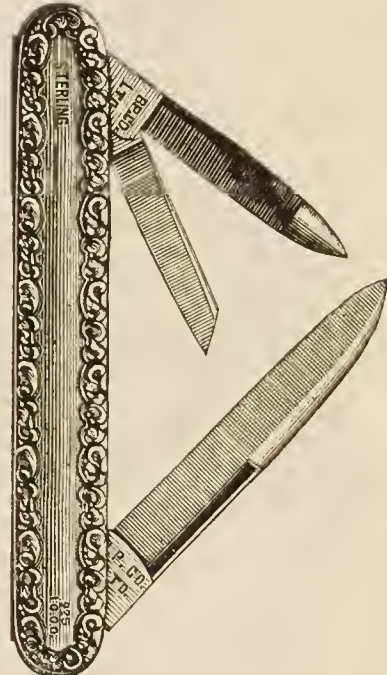
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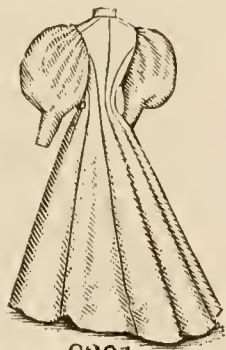
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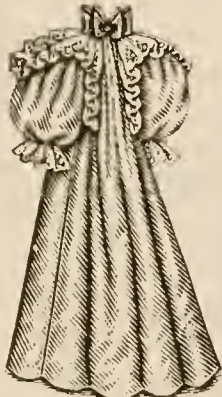
Ladies' Wrapper, with Fitted Under-Front, (To be Made with a Standing or Byron Collar and with a Slight Train or in Round Length): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8494

8494

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8429

8429

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7847

7847

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7893

7893

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7893



8689



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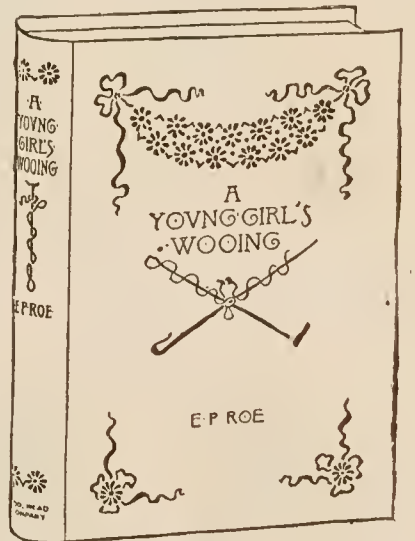
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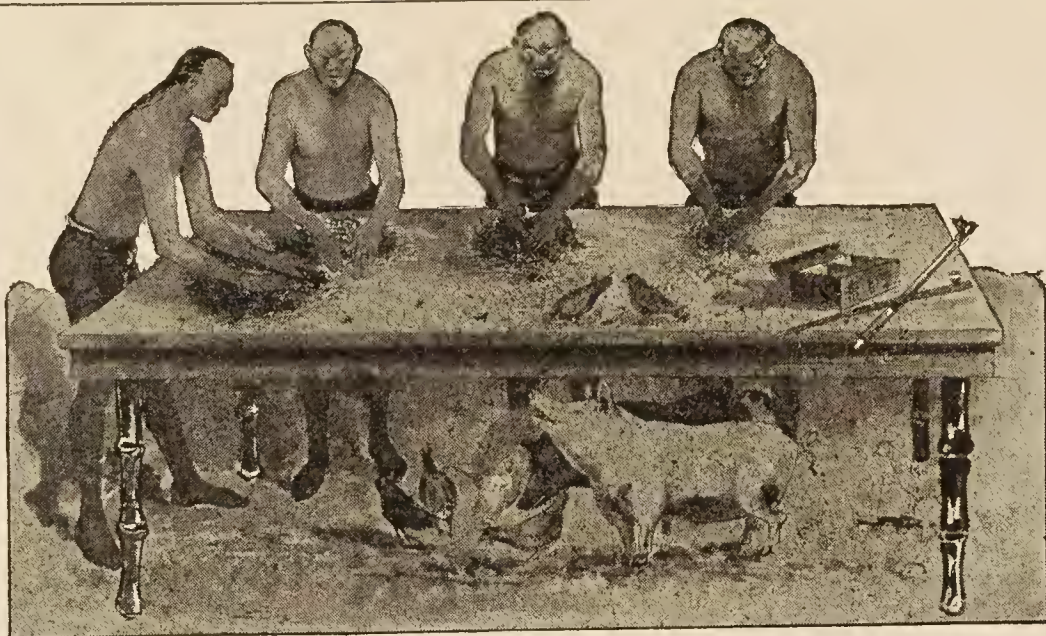
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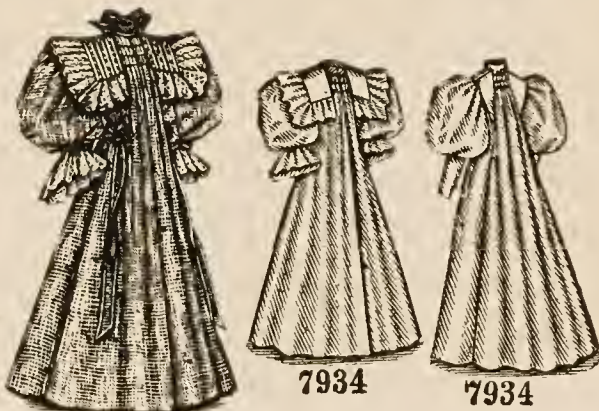
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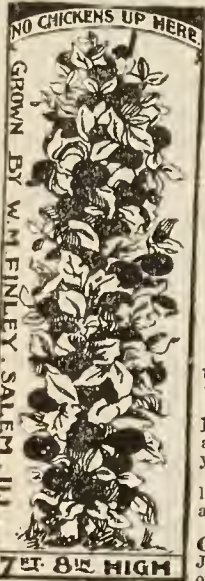
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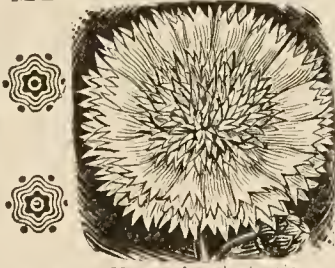
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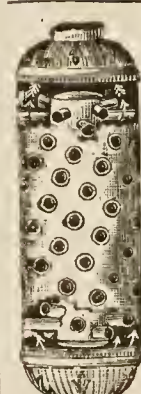
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ALL FOR TEN CENTS.



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10 cents pays for these 14 packets first-class warranted seeds, enough for a whole garden of choice flowers; also cultural guide and Park's Floral Magazine three months on trial. They are not cheap seeds, but the best to be had; worth a dollar. Barnard's New Lobelia, Imperial Japan Morning Glory, New Cosmos flowered Dahlia, Improved Margaret Carnation, or Giant California Petunia for club of two, or all for club of five. Club with friends. This is my best offer. Don't miss it. Order at once.

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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.**

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GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.



We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

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Mr. and Mrs. John Dash,
At Home,
Tuesday evening, February eighteenth,
Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.
1867—1897.

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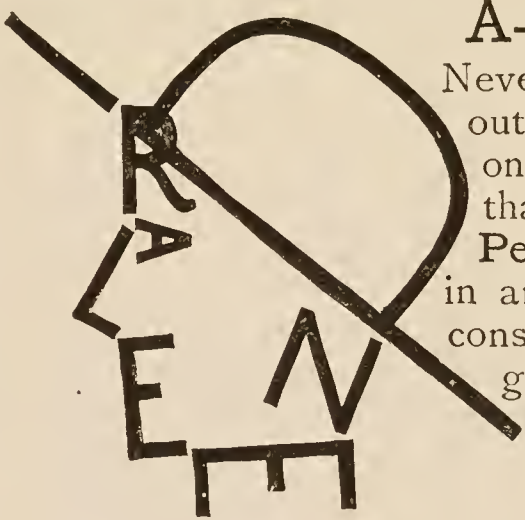
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SEEDS FOR AN ENTIRE FLOWER GARDEN FREE!



For several years past we have made liberal offers at this season to gain trial subscriptions to our Magazine. Our success each year has exceeded that of the previous year. We are therefore encouraged to make the most generous offer ever put out by us or any other reliable publishing house. Our publication is now recognized as a national success, having the largest circulation of any similar periodical in America, but we want to add at least a quarter of a million (250,000) trial subscriptions to our list at once, and so have contracted for an unlimited number of Large and Magnificent Collections of Choice Flower Seeds, sixteen packages in each collection, to be given away free to all who send us only 25c. in silver or 30 one c. stamps to pay for a trial subscription to Jan. 1, 1898 to The Columbian, a large, 80 col., Illustrated Magazine, brim full of the best fiction and most helpful topical departments obtainable. Here is a full list of the seeds sent free to every subscriber. They are not mixed in one package, but put up in separate packages, with cultural directions for each of the 16 varieties:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Pansies, sweet scented, very large, lovely, 30 col. | Marigold, French striped, dwarf stocky plants, mixed, 10 col. |
| Pinks, finest double bedding sorts in mixtures, 14 col. | Larkspur, dwarf double rocket, very showy, hardy, 10 col. |
| Asters, new sorts, finest double varieties mixed, 20 col. | Sweet Peas, large flowered, all newer shades, robust, 10 col. |
| Poppies, giant flowered, double, very showy, 20 col. | Nasturtiums, flowers last until frost, full bloomers, 5 col. |
| Petunias, finest single mixed, profuse blooming, 30 col. | Portulacas, single mixed, charming dwarf plants, 20 col. |
| Zinnias, rich and showy, immense double flowers, 10 col. | Candytuft, free flowering annuals, beds or borders, 15 col. |
| Sweet Alyssum, very pretty for edgings, bright, 12 col. | Drummond Phlox, grandiflora, fine, large flowering, 20 col. |
| Sweet Mignonette, large flowers, superb scented, 2 col. | Morning Glory, sturdy, well marked rich flower, 40 col. |

The above sixteen varieties of choice flower seeds, put up in sixteen separate packages, with cultural directions for each, will be sent you free if you send only 25c. in silver, or 30 one cent stamps for a trial subscription to Jan. 1, 1898, to The Columbian, America's Great National Literary Success. The Columbian is edited by Madame Higgins-Glennerne, the "Female Dante," acknowledged by European authority as the greatest living female poet. Among our contributors for this year are, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, poet, traveler and literateur, for over 20 years editor of Youth's Companion, and "OLIVER OPTIC," the world's greatest writer of boys stories. We make this unparalleled offer simply to get The Columbian into new homes. We shall trust to its merits for renewal and permanent subscriptions. Send full name and address to-day, with 25c. in silver, or 30 one cent stamps, and get all; five collections and five trial subscriptions for One Dollar. We refer to any publisher in New England as to our reliability. Address, The Columbian, 13, 15, 17 Otis St., Boston, Mass.

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and poultry—if rightly managed. The demand for choice poultry and fresh eggs constantly exceeds the supply. They are a steady source of income to many women. Poultry raising is peculiarly a woman's work. Farm-Poultry teaches all women how to make money with a few hens. The men also, who are posted on the right management and care of poultry and its preparation for market; who know the secret of making hens lay early and of getting the greatest yield of eggs when prices rule highest, are making good profits. Such men and women edit the great educator

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Semi-Monthly. Price \$1.00 a year; 50 cts. for six months.

They are actively engaged in raising poultry for market. They have positive knowledge of the business. This knowledge, the result of practical experience, as well as the newest ideas of the brightest men and women, you can get by reading Farm-Poultry. Sample copy and a 25 cent book, "A Living from Poultry," sent for 12 cents in stamps.

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High Grade Dry Goods at Low Prices.



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Crochet edge, ribbon bow at neck, colors, pink, gray, light-blue and red. Sizes, 32 to 44 bust, should be \$1.00, - **69c.**

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4-Button and 2-Clasp, fine Kid Gloves, street and visiting shades, plain black and fancy embroidered backs, every pair warranted worth \$1.50 at **\$1.00**

16 and 20-Button Suede Evening Gloves, white and evening tints, value \$2.50 and \$3.00, 16-button, **\$1.50**, 20-button, **1.69**
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Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, double soles, **18c.**
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Ladies' Fleece-Lined Cotton Hose, **25c.**
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, double soles, **29c.**
English Cashmere Hose, double soles, **35c.**

FANCY PLAID WAISTS,

Double yoke back, new style sleeves, choice colorings, **\$1.25**
All-Wool Flannel Waists, yoke back, Bishop sleeves, colors, navy, black and garnet. Special at **98c.**
Special Small Lot Flannel House Waists, dark colors, value 75c. While they last, at **39c.**



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22-inch Brocade Gros Grain, new designs, at **69c.**
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52-inch Knotted Bourettes, shaded effects, **\$1.00**
45-inch Rough Basket Zibeline, **75c., 85c. and 98c.**
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New Figured Mohair Skirts, all velveteen bound and percaline lined, full 4 yards wide, were \$2.49, at **\$1.69**
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Extra Fine Imported Mohair, very handsome, worth \$10.00, **7.48**

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Shoulder Shawls, checked and plain, **49c. to \$1.25**
Single Shawls, plaids and plains, **\$1.50 to 3.00**
Double Shawls, plaids and plains, **3.00 to 9.00**



EMPIRE GOWNS.

Made of good quality Musin, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, value 98c. at **69c.**
Special.—Coutille Corsets, long and extra long waists, double side steels, in white, gray, écaré and black, all sizes, **49c.**

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CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

50-inch English Astrakhan, **\$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.50 and \$5.50**
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18-inch Moiré Antique Façonné, at **39c.**
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21-inch Brocade Satin Duchesse, new designs, at **59c.**
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Trimming Velvets. Latest shades, **49c. to \$1.75**
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can earn pocket money in spare moments; also handsome present to each. Send name; no cash required. Daniel Stayner & Co., Providence, R. I.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

FLOSSY C.:—As you live in a large city, you should have no difficulty in securing a physician to treat you. Such simple remedies as we prescribe would not help you. A good drink for a stout person is lemonade only slightly sweetened. This is especially recommended for Summer use, as it cools and thins the blood and thus aids in disposing of superfluous flesh. A good lemonade is made of two lemons, one-fourth ounce of tartaric acid, two ounces of lump sugar and one quart of boiling water. Cover closely and when cold drink without icing.

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GRADE	In Four Grades (all silk) Satin and Gros-Grain.					
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	2 3/4 in.	3 3/4 in.
FAIR,	4c	5c	6c	8c	9c	11c
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BETTER,	7c	9c	11c	14c	16c	19c
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Glace Mofre Ribbons, 3 1/2 in., 30c.; 4 1/2 in., 40c. per yard. Send cash with order, specifying grade, color, width and quality.



3 for 85c

Finest French Curl OSTRICH TIPS

3 in bunch, middle tip 7 in. long, 4 in wide. Two outside tips 6 in. long, 4 in. wide. Our price, **85c.**; regular price **\$1.50.**



This Popular Fedora Hat

Finest French Felt. Trimmed with silk ribbon band and leather sweat-band. Colors Black, Gray, Brown and Navy Blue. Price **\$1.00.**

This Stylish Black HAT Silk Velvet.

\$5.00

Trimmed with three large ostrich half plumes, Paradise aigrette, green velvet bow and Rhinestone ornament in front, back finished with black and green velvet rosettes. Rim finished with chenille edge. Can be made in any colors desired. Materials alone would cost you at least \$9.00. Our price **\$5.00.**



\$4.75 Ladies' Mackintoshes \$4.75



Light weight, sleeveless, double texture, two full sweep (110 in.) seamless detachable capes, velvet collar, full skirt (96 in.). Outside English Cassimere cloth, either black or blue, fast colors, with dark plaid lining throughout. Handsomely made. In ordering send bust measure and length from neck to bottom of skirt down the back, holding in at waist-line. All goods guaranteed strictly as represented or money refunded.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

A NEW AND NOTABLE PUBLICATION.—THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS is the title of a new monthly to be issued by us beginning with the number for March, 1897. It will consist of a series of ARTISTIC PLATES illustrating, in Colors and Tints, the Latest Modes in Costuming, Millinery, Window Dressing, etc., with the necessary descriptive matter. It will be indispensable to Dressmakers and Milliners, and invaluable to ladies generally who like to adopt the latest effects of la Mode. It will be published in three separate editions—English, German and Spanish—at 12s. or \$2 a year. Single copies, 1s. (by post 1s. 3d.) or 25 cents.

C.B.D.:—It would be foolish to dye the hair black and then use a lotion to prevent it from falling out. We would advise you to avoid the use of a dye. The best wash for softening and whitening the skin, so it is claimed, is made of 2 grains of cascarrilla powder, 2 grains of muriate of ammonia, 8 ounces of emulsion of almonds. Apply with a chamois skin or soft cloth. Brides do not wear low-necked wedding gowns.

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Write for samples of Dress Goods of any description—we'll send samples free and you've a million dollar stock to select from. Have you our General Catalogue? No? You should have. It weighs two pounds and a half—748 pages, 12,000 illustrations, 40,000 quotations. Catalogue is sent free on request, but you should send 15 cents to partly pay postage or expressage.

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Side Guaranteed Unbreakable. LADY Agents Wanted. St. Louis Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Reduced Prices.

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Tailor-Made Suits and Dresses, \$5. up,
Formerly \$8, \$10 and \$12.
Jackets and Capes, \$3.
Were \$6 up.

Fur Capes, Separate Skirts, Plush Capes, etc.

Write to-day for Winter Catalogue, samples of materials, and Bargain List of reduced prices. Be sure to say that you wish the Winter issue.

Our new **Spring Catalogue** of Suits and Dresses will be issued in February. It will be a handsome fashion book of the latest Spring styles. Write now and we will send you a copy with a full line of new Spring Suitings as soon as it is issued. Be sure to say that you wish the Spring number.

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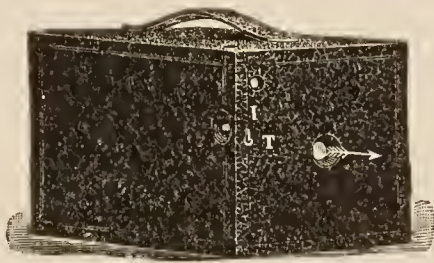
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FOR A CERTAIN
OLD COIN.

IF YOU EVER SHOULD BE so fortunate as to find any rare American or foreign coins or stamps issued before 1878 save them and send us a list. We pay high prices for hundreds of dates and kinds. Among those we especially want are the rare silver dollars to 1873; the rare half-dollars to 1873, and those from 1879 to 1890; quarter-dollars, especially the rare ones of 1853; twenty-cent pieces before 1873; dimes and half-dimes from 1864 to 1869, and earlier ones; five and three-cent nickels, especially those of 1877; the last issue of the three-cent silver and the two-cent copper coins; the first issue of the flying eagle cents; the rare large coppers, also coins with **MINT MARKS O, S, C, D** or **CC** under the eagle, issued before 1873; foreign coins, rare Canadians especially, paper money and postage stamps, for which we **PAY BIG AMOUNTS** over face value, if in required condition. This is comparatively a new business, and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money you may find many coins we want. Only a short time ago a **LYNN SHOE DEALER** found a coin worth \$1,200. A **SWEDEN** near Milwaukee found a coin worth \$700, and others have done even better. The *Boston Globe* reports that a man in Galveston, Tex., found a coin worth \$5,000. The *New York Journal* says that a cent was plowed up at East Aurora, N. Y., worth \$1,200, and that Mr. Castle paid \$4,400 for a stamp found in Louisville, Ky. The *New York World* says that many people have become wealthy by looking after coins. The *Home Journal* says: "Coin collecting is a very profitable business nowadays, as there are but few in it. The Numismatic Bank buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums." Coins that are very hard to find in one section are often easily found in others. From hundreds of recommendations we have on file, we will publish one from *Commercial and Financial News*, which says: "The Numismatic Bank is not only the largest institution of its kind, but as reliable, safe and trustworthy to deal with as any National Bank. The enormous business done by them is the result of **SQUARE DEALING** and liberality." Write at once for further information, enclosing two two-cent stamps for our illustrated circulars on rare coins and stamps, which may prove to be your stepping stone to wealth and independence. **First Numismatic Bank, Dept. B, Boston, Mass.**

You Can Do It All
with the **\$5.00**

SUNART JR.

"So simple a child can operate it."



The Smallest Camera holding 12 GLASS PLATES, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2. Finest Grade of Lens, Shutter Simplicity Itself. For sale by all Photo Stock Dealers. Send 2c. stamp for catalogue. 21 styles of **SUNART CAMERAS** from \$5 up to \$100.

SUNART PHOTO CO.,

No. 3 Aqueduct St., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

Others imitate—None Equal. All Druggists, or by mail 25c. C. H. STRONG & CO., CHICAGO.



CORPUS LEAN
Will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials. **L. E. Marsh Co.,** 2315 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.



ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
Simply stopping the fat-producing effects of food. The supply being stopped, the natural working of the system draws on the fat and reduces weight at once. Sold by all Druggists.



FREE Catalogue of Speakers, Dialogues, Plays, Drills, Teachers' Aids, Letter Writers, Amusements, Fortune Tellers, Dream books, etc. **DICK & FITZGERALD, 88 Ann St., N. Y.**

Instructions For Dress-Cutting WITHOUT CHART OR MODEL (in book form). Price, 50 cents. Measure Books, 25 cents. Address, **MISS A. HAMILTON, ALGONA, IOWA.**

I Pay Ladies good wages to work for me at home; light work, good pay, part time. Write, with stamp, Mrs. E. E. Basset Suite, 904 Marshall Field Building, Chicago.

DEAF NESS, CATARRH, PHO-OZO AIR cures by inhalation those deaf 5 to 35 years. (Incurables of Ear Hospitals.) Book of proofs **FREE.** **Dr. DAVID EVANS, 74 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.**

PAY YOU \$6 per 100 for newspaper clippings. Want names 100. Particulars 2c. stamp. Ref. from agents. **PRESS CLIPPING EXCHANGE, 114 W. 34th St., New York.**

NO CANVASSING OR PEDDLING! Ladies wishing to make money in a quiet and refined way, can find the means of so doing by addressing, enclosing a 2c. stamp, **THE HAZELTINE CO., TOLEDO, O.**

Ingalls' Fancy Work Book for 1897. Over 100 Illustrations. Latest things in Fancy Work. Price 10 Cents. Send one 2c. stamp, and we will send you our 1897 Fancy Work Book. "A YARD OF POPPIES," in all their beautiful colors, for 10 cents.

STAMPING OUTFIT. Latest designs. Delft and Jewel patterns, Alphabet, Stamping Tablet, Catalog of Patterns, Instructions for Stamping, etc. Price only 20 Cents. 50 of Briggs' Transfer Patterns for 10 cents. Table Mat 6 cents. ALL in this advertisement for 36 cents. Address, **J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass., Box D.**

America's Favorite

F.P. CORSETS



CREATE HANDSOME FORMS

Will give the wearer satisfaction all the time. If not for sale at your dealer's, send us \$1.00 and we will mail you a pair, postage paid.

BIRDSEY, SOMERS & CO., Manufacturers,
85 Leonard St., New York.

Woman's Beauty depends on the perfection of face and figure. Any woman can bring the blush of health to her cheeks, a perfect plumpness to her figure, by the use of

JUNO DROPS

A purely vegetable compound guaranteed to develop and strengthen the form. Especially beneficial to mothers after the nursing period. Price \$1.00 per bottle sent post-paid. **THE JUNO CO., 512 Roanoke Bldg., Chicago.**



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 possible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO, Madison Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

If afflicted with **SORE EYES** USE **DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

EULALIA D.:—Blackheads are caused by a torpid skin. They may be removed by first washing the face with hot water and then pressing the tube of a watch-key over each spot. This will cause the black-heads to exude. These disfigurements, when in a mild form, simply mean a lack of cleanliness on the part of the person afflicted, for they are only little plugs that fill the pores of the skin. After using the watch-key anoint the spots with cold cream. See also Dr. Murray's "Talks on Health and Beauty" in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

M. M.:—We consider Loring & Co., whose advertisement appears in THE DELINEATOR, reliable.

G. C. L.:—Straw hats are not suitable for Winter wear, except in a warm climate. Tan kid gloves may be worn with a black silk dress. Bay rum is not injurious to the skin, but we have not heard of its use as a skin food.

INEXPERIENCE:—Wear white Suède mousquetaire gloves with your white organdy dress.

FLORA G.:—October's birth stone is the opal and its flower the hop.

SUBSCRIBER:—Directions for making lace like your sample were given in THE DELINEATOR for July, 1896. Some of the unpleasant effects of profuse perspiration may be counteracted by bathing the parts affected with a lotion made of an ounce of hydrate of chloral added to a pint of water. Use a soft linen cloth in applying the liquid, and allow it to dry on the skin.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM ASTHMA?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Congo River, West, Africa, is pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola Plant cured him of severe Asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, Editor of *The Farmers' Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking, and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE DELINEATOR who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

Send **\$2.00** for a large **FUR RUG**

5th YEAR

We have sold these rugs. They are 5½ feet long by 33 inches wide. Colors: white, light gray and dark gray. They have long silky fur and are comfortable, luxurious and elegant. We also have the most beautiful **Glossy Black Fur Rug**, same size, for **\$3.00**. Your money back if not satisfied. Illustrated Carpet and Curtain catalogue free.

The KRAUSS, Butler & Benham Co., Columbus, O.

TRY CONARD'S ROSES, BULBS and Flower Seeds

Everything by mail at little prices. A Fine Rose, Carnation or Canna, your choice, with pkt. beautiful mixed Flower Seeds and Catalog only 10c., the four for 30c. New house plant, Angel's Wings, 20c. ALFRED F. CONARD, Box 3, West Grove, Pa.

COINS If you have any rare American or foreign coins, paper money, or stamps issued before 1878, keep them and send two stamps for Ill. Circular No. 20. Fortune for somebody, Numismatic Bank, Boston, Mass. Coin Dept. D.

Better than Rubber

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

The New Success — A Perfect Dress Shield

OMO DRESS SHIELDS

Impervious to Perspiration



These are the only Dress Shields made without Rubber or Gutta-percha that are absolutely odorless, and entirely impervious to perspiration.

They are lighter by half than any other shields.

They do not deteriorate by age, and will outwear rubber or stockinet shields; therefore are the most economical. Lighter by half than others. For sale by all first-class dealers, or send 25 cents for Sample pair to **OMO MANUFACTURING CO., 394 Canal Street, New York**

Home Games Almost Given Away



A Toy manufacturer being compelled to raise a certain amount of money sold us 10,000 sets of games for almost nothing. We have combined the sets with a three months subscription to **MODERN STORIES** (a family story paper) for **15 cents**. Don't miss this chance—worth many times the money. **SEE WHAT YOU GET.**

1 set of dominoes	1 game fortune
1 checker board and men	1 game forfells
1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack)	15 Magic Tricks
1 game Fox and Geese	1 game Clairvoyant
11 Parlor Games	1 game shadow Buif
1 game Nine Men Morris	1 game Tableux
275 select Autograph Album Verses. How to Tell a Person's Age. A System by which you can write to another person and no one can read it without the key. 50 charming Conundrums with answers. All the above sent securely packed with a three month's trial subscription to MODERN STORIES for 15 cents . This offer is made simply to introduce our paper believing all who get it 3 months will continue to subscribe for years. Address MODERN STORIES PUB. CO., 113 Nassau St., New York	

Don't simply blacken your stove—burnish it.

ENAMELINE

—the brilliant black—
STOVE POLISH does both.



A few rubs brings a bright gloss. Dustless and odorless.

Sold Everywhere.

Writers Wanted To do copy-ing at home.
A. S. P. SUPPLY CO., Box 1204, Lima, O.

FITS A Great Remedy Discovered. Send for a trial package and let it speak for itself. Postage, 5c. **DR. S. PERKEY,** Chicago, Ill.

RUPTURE. Sure Cure at home. Sealed book free. **DR. W.S. RICE,** Box 440, Smithville, N. Y.



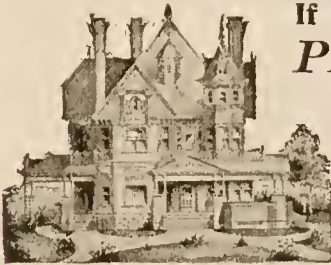
NEW MULTIFLORA ROSES.

With seed of these new Roses, plants may be had in bloom in 60 days from time of sowing. Plant at any time. They grow quickly and flowers are in large clusters, and in such quantity that a bouquet looks like a bouquet. Perfectly hardy in the garden where they bloom all summer. In pots they bloom both summer and winter. From a packet of seed one will get Roses of various colors—white, pink, crimson, etc.—no two alike, and mostly perfectly double and very sweet. Greatest novelty of the year. Fresh Seed 25c. per pkt.—or

Send us 15c., and the names of 5 or 10 people whom you know cultivate flowers and purchase seeds or plants and we will mail you the Rose Seed, a new Giant Pansy and our great 144-page Catalogue.

OUR CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits is the finest ever issued; profusely illustrated. Free for 4c. in stamps. A new system of selling seeds in packets of two sizes at 5 and 10 cts.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.



If you are Planning to BUILD

Our books of designs and Plans will help you.

They will awaken ideas and furnish much helpful information.

They are filled with the latest up-to-date designs and Plans. We have a new one showing 45 Beautiful Homes built from our plans. Will send it free. Simply say what priced house you are thinking of and inclose two 2-c stamps for mailing.

GEO. F. BARBER & CO., 624 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.



Marshall's Catarrh Snuff

has never been equalled for the instant relief of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. Cures Deafness, restores lost sense of smell. Sixty years on the market. All Druggists sell it. 25c. per bottle. F. C. KEITH, Mfr., Cleveland, O.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR permanently removed, safe, sure, immediate. Trial Dollar bottle mailed, sealed, plain wrapper free. Address: Mrs. R. J. DeVERE, Box 494, Philad'a, Pa.

Six Table Mats, FRUIT DESIGNS. Stamped on Fine White Linen. The Six Mats for 16 cents. 5 of our Popular 10c. Colored and Pastel Studies, Flowers, Fruit and Landscapes, for 14 cents. Address, J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass., Box D.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR on face, neck, arms, or any part of person, quickly dissolved and removed without pain, discoloration, or injury to the skin. Absolute removal in less than 3 minutes or money refunded. By mail, 50 cents. Sample vial, 15 cents. Or for 50 cents will sell recipe. Address, Mrs. C. HUNTER, 4313 Evans Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies Wanted to do writing at their own home. Good wages made. Work permanent. No canvassing. Send self-stamped envelope. MISS MODELLE MILLER, New Carlisle, Ind.

FILL YOUR OWN TEETH Dr. Truman's Crystalline STOPS PAIN AND DECAY. Lasts a Lifetime. Circulars FREE. E. J. TRUMAN, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

LOST HEALTH RESTORED. If sick or ailing, send name, age, sex and 4c. postage and we will give diagnosis of your disease Free. Address: DR. C. E. BATDORF & CO., Mechanicsville, Iowa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

M. J. N. H.:—Sometimes wedding rings are placed upon the hands of both bride and groom, but this is not usual. It is no longer considered correct for the groom to kiss the bride at the termination of the wedding in church.

S. M. E.:—Peroxide of hydrogen will lighten superfluous hair, but the only permanent method of removal is by electrolysis at the hands of an experienced surgeon.

N. A.:—"Don't mention it!" is a fitting reply when some one says, "I beg your pardon." An oyster dinner may include:

- Oysters on the Half-Shell.
- Quarters of Lemon.
- Brown Bread.
- Fried Oysters.
- Escaloped Oysters.
- Rolls.
- Fried Brown Bread.
- Dressed Celery.
- Orange Jelly.
- Coffee.

MRS. MARY H. B.:—It will be best to send your brocaded silk to a seourer. Any further attempt to remove the stain at home may ruin the fabric.

E. F. M.:—Long feather boas are still fashionable.

K. E. T.:—It is better to have electrolysis performed by a surgeon, for unless it is properly done the hairs will grow again. Pulling them out will only result in coarser growth.

READER:—The wedding ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand. A plain band—not too wide—is proper.

MRS. E. L.:—We have published a number of knitted edgings which show sections like your sample, but have issued none combining them all.

TWINS:—To clean marble, mix quicklime with strong lye so as to form a mixture having the consistency of cream and apply it immediately with a brush. If this composition is allowed to remain a day or two and is then washed off with soap and water, the marble will appear as though new.

FREE TO OUR READERS.—THE NEW CURE FOR KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC.

As stated in our last issue, the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and urinary organs. The *New York World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, New York, cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co. of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value, that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE DELINEATOR who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder Disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 1 1/2 doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required.

BLUINE CO. Box A. Concord Junction, Mass.

Colors absolutely fast.

For women's and children's dresses



and shirt waists.

"Toile du Nord" for '97.

See it and know how beautiful it is; wash it to know that it launders perfectly; wear it and you'll understand why it is

The Standard Woven Wash Fabric of the country.

Send your address for samples to **Parkhill Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass.**



The "RAPID" Hook and Eye.

Prevents dress gaping, also prevents hook tearing or pulling out by dividing strain on cloth.

Firmer fastening with no extra sewing. A valuable **PRESENT** on return of first empty card and dealer's name of whom purchased. If your dealer will not supply you, send 10 cents to us for **sample and present.**

"RAPID" HOOK AND EYE CO. 175 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Vapo-Cresolene

Cures While You Sleep

Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh.

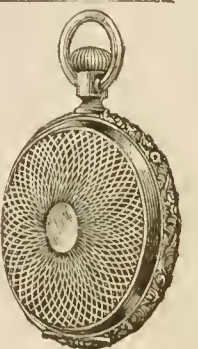
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free.

Vapo-Cresolene Co., 69 Wall St., New York.

60 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

used in **OUR** interest will secure **ABSOLUTELY FREE THIS GOLD WATCH,**

Lady's or Gent's, Waltham or Elgin movement. Send at once your name and address to **G. A. FOLSOM & CO., 192 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.**



On this and the succeeding two pages is illustrated an Assortment of Patterns for

Infants' Garments,

which many mothers will no doubt be pleased to inspect.

The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (LIMITED),
171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.;
or, 7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.



7179



7179



8054



8054

Infants' Cloak, with Cape Sewed to a Yoke. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Infants' Cloak (To be Made With or Without a Ripple-Pointed Collar). One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



"She's Beautifully Formed."

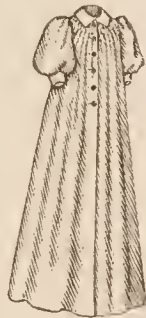
That is said of every woman who wears

LOOMER'S MODE BUST

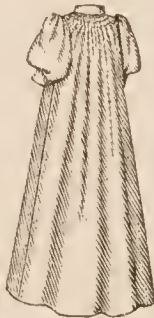
Cutaway-Hip Corset.

Perfect fitting, steam molded on perfect models. Patented. This corset requires no breaking in. 20 other different styles to suit all figures. At dealers or write

L. L. LOOMER'S SONS,
Sole Mfrs., Bridgeport, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.



6851



6851

Infants' Cloak. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



8623



8623

Infants' Cloak, with Cape (Which may be Smocked or Shirred) Sewed to a Round Yoke. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



7908



7908

Infants' Long Cape. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

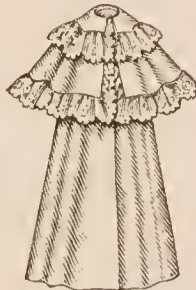


8817



8817

Infants' Long Cloak, with Hood and Circular Cape, Either of which may be Omitted. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8841



8841

Infants' Long Cloak, with Circular Cape and Fancy Collar. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8664

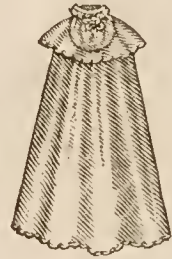


8664

Infants' Circular Cape, with Hood. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

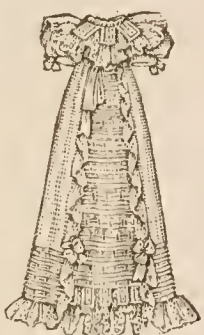


8141

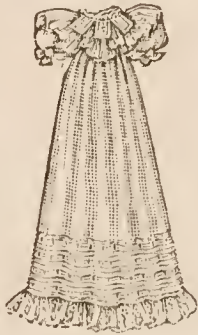


8141

Infants' Long Cape with Hood, Circular Yoke and Ripple Cape-Collar. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8699



8699

Infants' Christening-Bobe. One size: Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



8120



8120

Infants' Yoke Dress, with Straight Lower Edge for Hemstitching. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8581



8581

Infants' Dress. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



7384



7384

Infants' Dress. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8601



8601

Infants' Bishop Dress, with Straight Lower Edge for Hemstitching. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



See that COLLAR on the

Davidson Health Nipple
Patent No. 48.

That's what the baby is dreaming of. He has no colic now because the Collar makes collapse impossible.

FREE. We will send a sample nipple on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage.

DAVIDSON RUBBER CO.,
21 Milk Street, Boston.

Established 40 years.
120-page Catalogue FREE.



7895



7895

Infants' Yoke Dress. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



7656



7656

Infants' Peasant Dress or Slip (In Dress Reform Style). One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



8055 8055 8055
 Infants' Pompadour Yoke Dress, having a Straight Lower Edging for Hemstitching.
 One size:
 Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8108 8108 8108
 Infants' Yoke Robe or Dress, with Square Bertha (To be Made with a High or Round Neck and with Long or Short Sleeves).
 One size:
 Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8493 8493 7803 7803
 Infants' Dress. Infants' Dress, with Round Yoke and with Straight Skirt for Hemstitching. One size:
 Price, 10d. or 20 cents. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



7260
 Set of Infants' Night Clothes (Comprising a Skirt, Gown, Wrapper or Bath-Robe and Sack). One size:
 Price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



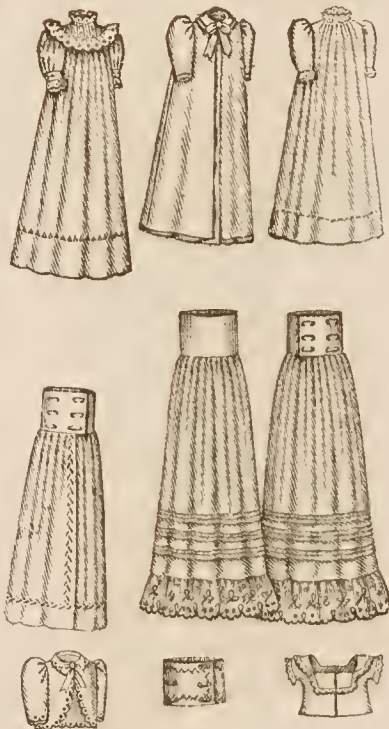
8256 8256 8256 8256
 Set of Infants' Clothes, Consisting of a Dress, Slip, Skirt, Sack and Bib. One size:
 Price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

AN OLD MAN

feels a chill in his blood even in summer. He has probably worked hard—physically or mentally—all his life, and he feels enervated—worn out. He needs something stimulating, yet absolutely pure; something warming and full of digestible nutriment; something to fortify his system, renew his life, prop his strength. Well,

PABST MALT EXTRACT
 The Best Tonic

will do all that. A dozen bottles will make 100 per cent difference in his appearance and feelings. He will cease to be "an old man." At Druggists.



6782
 Set of Infants' First Clothes (Comprising a Band, Shirt, Pinning-Blanket, Skirt, Dress, Slip, Wrapper and Sack). One size:
 Price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8134 8134 8134
 Set of Infants' Outdoor Clothes, Comprising a Dress, Coat, Cap and Shoe. One size:
 Price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

8627
 Infants' Tufted Wrapper or Bath-Robe. One size:
 Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



8297 8297 7231 7231
 Infants' Wrapper. One size:
 Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

Infants' Wrapper. One size:
 Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

Remodeling a Gown

becomes a pleasing occupation, provided it was stitched on a *Singer Automatic*. The elastic seam made by this machine is perfectly safe when locked, but can be taken apart in an instant when unlocked. Thus its use is especially desirable for the clever woman who wishes to make over a garment so that it may conform to the changing styles. Whether in the hands of the amateur or the expert, this simple bit of mechanism is the most convenient and effective of any.

Having all the advantages claimed for other "automatic" sewing machines, *the Silent Singer has many points of preference* that can easily be demonstrated by comparison. Of *faultless construction and finish*, it is absolutely the lightest-running, the simplest and most compact. It is more easily threaded, and its parts are better protected from dust. The broad treadle better *promotes the health and comfort* of the operator, because it is lower and the position of the feet can be changed at will. These points are worthy careful consideration by those of delicate health or unaccustomed to continuous use of a sewing machine.

SOLD ONLY BY **THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

... Offices in every city in the world ...



**Gulistan
ATTAR
of
ROSE
Tablets**

The perfume of antiquity and legend, worth its weight in gold, is hard to obtain in its pure state except in the far East. Used most frequently as the basis

of perfumes, and seldom to be had except diluted. "Sweet as the odors from Araby," few ever delight in its delicate fragrance unmingled with baser odors.

We use only the purest of Attar, which is diffused into tablets that have undergone a process enabling them to retain the odor.

This new and fashionable method of using perfume is most unique and advantageous, leaving no stain on delicate fabrics. One tablet will perfume the contents of a glove or handkerchief box for weeks.

PRICE 50 CENTS A VIAL.

Ask your druggist for them. If he hasn't them, send 50c. direct and we will mail you a vial, post-paid

MOSSY STONE VIOLET, Postpaid, 50c.

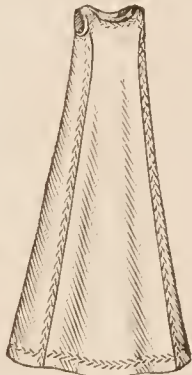
Perfume Tablet Company,

1209 American Traet Society Building, New York.

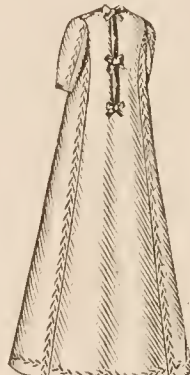


Infants' Flannel Skirt. (To be Made with a Band or with a Waist.) One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

Infants' Cambric Skirt. (To be Made with a Band or with a Waist.) One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



866



866

Infants' Princess or Gabrielle Slip or Petticoat. (To be Made with a High or Low Neck and With or Without Sleeves.) One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

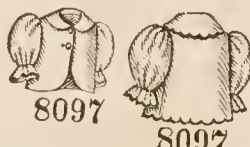
Columbia Bicycles
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
POPE MANUFACTURING CO. HARTFORD CONN.



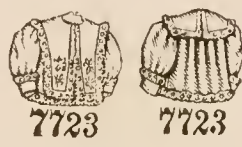
Infants' Sack. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' House-Sack (To be Made with Square or Rounding Lower Front Corners). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' House-Sack (To be Made with Square or Rounding Front Corners). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' Saek, with Stole Collar. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' House-Sack, with Stole Sailor-Collar. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' Shirts. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' Shirts, without Shoulder Seams. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' Boot and Slipper. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



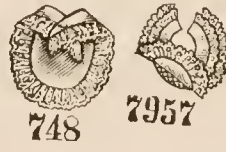
Infants' Boot, Moccasin and Slipper. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Infants' Fancy Bibs. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



Infants' Bibs. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



Infants' Bibs. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



Infants' Bibs. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.

Take a Combination Case of the
LARKIN SOAPS
and a "Chautauqua" Antique Oak
Reclining Easy Chair or Desk

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

From factory to family.

CASE CONTAINS . . .

- 100 Bars Sweet Home Soap.
- 12 Packages Boraxine.
- Perfumes, Cold Cream, Tooth-Powder, Shaving Soap.
- 10 Bars White Woolen Soap.
- 18 Cakes Finest Toilet Soaps.

If changes in contents desired, write.

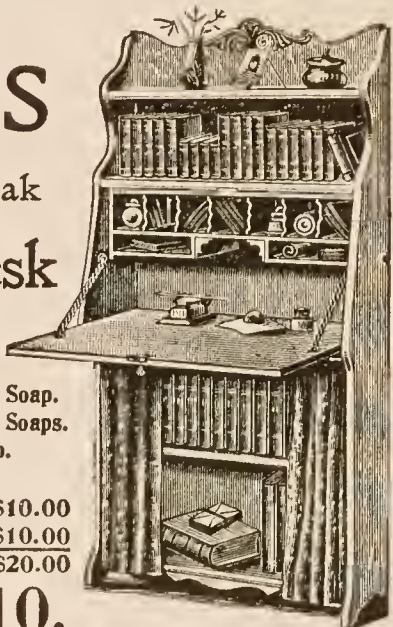
The Soaps at retail would cost \$10.00
Either Premium is worth . \$10.00
Both if at retail . . . \$20.00

You get the Premium gratis. Both \$10.

AND ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. IF SATISFIED, YOU REMIT \$10.00; IF DISAPPOINTED, HOLD GOODS SUBJECT TO OUR ORDER.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our offer explained more fully in The Delineator, Sept., Oct., Nov.



Infants' Pinning Blanket and Band. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



Infants' Pinning Blanket and Flannel Band. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cts.



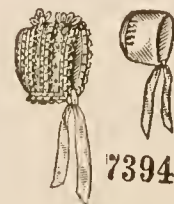
1017

Infants' Cap. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



1100

Infants' Wrap Hood. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



7394

Infants' Cap. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



6287

Infants' Cap. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

The Independent, New York, says The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co. make our readers a wonderful offer. Not only do they give you a box of excellent laundry soap and toilet articles of great value, but they also give each purchaser a valuable premium, and we personally know they carry out what they promise.

“I am So Nervous.”

NO ONE EVER SUFFERED AS I DO!

I AM SICK ALL OVER!

How Often We Hear These Words Spoken by Women We Know—Yet How Easy It is to Change this Wretched Condition—For Proof Read Mrs. C. Coleman's Letter.

MANY WOMEN will recognize the following expressions: “I am so ill, I really believe there is not a well spot in my body. I honestly think my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so; but I've no cough, I'm so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion horribly. Then I have palpitation, and my heart hurts me. How I am losing flesh! and this headache nearly kills me; and the back-ache! why, I had hysterics yesterday!

“There is that weight and bearing-down feeling all the time, and there are pains in my groin and thighs. I can't sleep, walk or sit. I'm diseased all over. The doctor? Oh! he tells me to keep quiet. Such mockery!”

An unhealthy condition of the female organs can produce all the above symptoms in the same person. In fact, there is hardly a part of the body that can escape those sympathetic pains and aches.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is positively no need of it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts promptly and thoroughly in such cases, strengthens the muscles, heals all inflammation, restores the organ to its normal

condition and expels all the suffering above described. Here is proof:

“I have been troubled with female complaints, constipation and bladder trouble for two years. It was so bad at times that I was not able to stand on my feet. After trying my doctor's medicine and finding no

relief, I was completely discouraged. I kept getting weaker and worse all the time. One day I picked up a paper and saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking one bottle of it, I began to get better. I have now taken three bottles and am now almost well. I am glad to know that there is a medicine that will cure female troubles. I cannot help but talk about your medicine to every woman that comes to my house, for it is a

wonderful remedy for female troubles. I am delighted that I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to do just what it is represented to do; it is a sure cure. I shall recommend it everywhere I go, for I know that the best medicine that is made is the Vegetable Compound.”

MRS. C. COLEMAN,
Columbus Junction, Ia.



Durkee's Salad Dressing

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR PURITY FOR 29 YEARS. E. R. DURKEE & CO. WERE AWARDED THE WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL FOR SUPERIORITY TO ALL OTHERS FOR ALL THEIR CONDIMENT.

Always Ready
Always Good



An unequalled mayonnaise for salads, cold meat, raw tomatoes, pickled salmon, etc. Always alike.

Costing only **2c.** per Plate of Salad

PREPARED WITH EXTREME CARE FROM THE FRESHEST, PUREST AND CHOICEST CONDIMENTS.

WARRANTED TO KEEP GOOD FOR YEARS.

For sale by all dealers in fine groceries. If your grocer does not keep it, don't let him sell you any other for his own profit; insist on his getting you the genuine. This, like all other good things, has imitators, always cheaper.

Large Size, 50c.; Small Size, 25c.

SAMPLE enough to dress salad for four persons, mailed for 10c.

Booklet, "Salads; How to Make and Dress Them," Free. A valuable book full of dainty novelties.

E. R. DURKEE & CO., NEW YORK, 144 Water Street.



"We will take salad if you have Durkee's Salad Dressing."—*Don Quixote, Vol. 9, Chap. 1.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A NEW AND NOTABLE PUBLICATION.—THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS is the title of a new monthly to be issued by us beginning with the number for March, 1897. It will consist of a series of ARTISTIC PLATES illustrating in Colors and Tints the Latest Modes in Costuming, Millinery, Window Dressing, etc., with the necessary descriptive matter. It will be indispensable to Dressmakers and Milliners, and invaluable to ladies generally who like to adopt the latest effects of la Mode. It will be published in three separate editions—English, German and Spanish—at 12s. or \$2 a year. Single copies 1s. (by post, 1s. 3d.) or 25 cents.

A. Z.:—To shell beans easily, pour upon the pods a quantity of scalding water and the beans will slip out easily. By pouring scalding water upon apples the skin may be easily slipped off.

PAULINE:—If the spots on your face are moth patches, they may be obliterated by using the following ointment:

- 2/4 ounces of cocoa butter.
- 2/4 ounces of castor oil.
- 45 grains of zinc oxide.
- 2 grains of ammoniated mercury.

A thick coating of the salve should be applied to the discolorations at night. See reply to "Eulolia D." elsewhere in these answers regarding the treatment of black heads. See also Dr. Murray's "Talks on Health and Beauty," published elsewhere in this number. Write to W. Stoffregen, 126 Fourth Avenue, New York City, regarding goldfinches.

PRIDE AND FOLLY:—Gray hair cannot be restored to its natural color, but a wash to prevent hair from turning gray is made of four ounces of bay rum and one ounce of sulphur in small lumps. Sulphur will strengthen the natural coloring matter of the hair to a certain extent. We have no knowledge of the proprietary hair invigorator you mention. The manufacturers may answer your questions regarding it. Mention THE DELINEATOR when writing them.



TEA CLUBS.

For 20 years we have been Importing and Selling Tea, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Soap, Boudoir Packages, etc., and giving Premiums or Liberal Discounts to those who send us orders, or make up a club among their friends.

Strictly Pure,
Honest Goods at the
Lowest Possible Prices.

Triple Plate Tea Set, No. 514.
Full Size. Cash Price \$7.00.
Premium with \$18.00 Order.

We will be pleased to mail YOU our 170-page illustrated Premium List with Price-List. WE PAY FREIGHT and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them when not convenient to send payment with order.

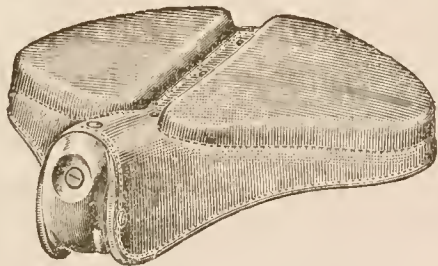
LONDON TEA COMPANY, 189 Congress St., BOSTON.



Gent's Gold Watch, No. 800.
Waltham Movement. Cash Price \$8.50. Premium with \$25.00 Order. We have all grades and styles.

Garford LADIES' SADDLES

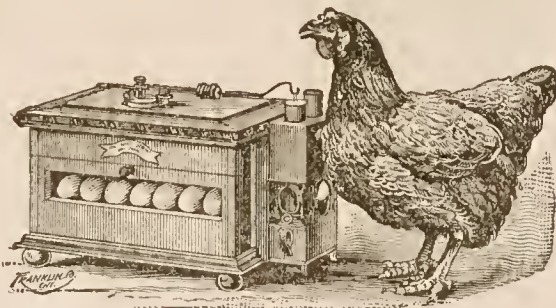
Are unsurpassed for ease and grace and fine appearance. Cut shows a roomy, easy saddle which also fits well and gives a secure seat.



Send for catalog and book of bicycling hints. "Saddle Sense"
GARFORD MFG. CO., Elyria, O.

THE WOODEN HEN.

This ingenious little hot water incubator enables poultry raising to be done on a small scale. Its capacity is 28 eggs.



To anyone mentioning this paper a full description of the Wooden Hen, together with large illustrated catalogue describing the

MODEL EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR, will be sent free by the manufacturer,
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



I give any lady 1 dozen Tea-Spoons, heavy silver plated, solid silver pattern, warranted to wear, for disposing of 1 dozen boxes Hawley's Corn Salve among friends at 25c a box. (Cure warranted). Simply send your name, I mail you Salve. When sold send the money and I will mail you the dozen artistic spoons. I take Salve back if you can't sell. I run all risk.
O. D. HAWLEY, Chemist, BERLIN, WIS.

DISCOVERED: A face wash that will remove that greasy complexion and leave it soft and white in 10 minutes after washing, and in a week remove all pimples, blackheads and tan from the face. Bleaches the skin without irritation. Perfectly harmless; contains no poisons. Costs but 5 cents to prepare enough to last 6 mos. Recipe & full directions 25 cts. Mrs. B. HUNTER, 4313 Evans Av. St. Louis, Mo.

CLAIRVOYANCE Free to the sick. If ailing, send now your name, age, sex, lock of hair and 2 stamps for diagnosis of disease. Address, DR. D. HINKLY, X31, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HARTMANN'S WWS (Women's Napkins.)
Send 6 cts. for sample and circular. CANVASSERS WANTED.
Hygienic Wood Wool Co., 56 Broadway, New York.

STERLING DRESS STAY.

Send your address and we will mail FREE a Souvenir of the only Dress Stay that received a medal at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

CROTTY & MITCHELL, Weedsport, N. Y.

COLD FEET



OUR MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES (INSOLES), are veritable BLOOD PUMPERS. They reduce sluggish, thick blood to natural circulation, they insulate the feet, limbs and body and protect them from loss of vitality. They keep the feet

Warm All the Time.

Don't continue to suffer aches and pains, try a pair of these wonderful warmers. Thousands and thousands of people are wearing them today. Millions would if they were to banish prejudice. They DO magnetize! They DO warm the feet. Our statements are verified by people of eminence—statesmen, physicians, citizens.—We cannot claim too much for them. They never lose their power—you can always feel the gentle tingle of their genuine magnets and a warm, genial glow throughout the body. Send \$1.00 for a pair, quick! 3 pairs for \$2.00. Give size of your shoe. Defy Rheumatism, Chilblains, and all the ills that result from cold, damp feet. Our 100-page book "A Plain Road to Health," discloses the wonders of magnetism. Send for it. Mailed Free.

DR. THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
H. L. Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

DOROTHY:—Following is a formula for a correct wedding invitation:

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Dash
request your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Josephine.

to
Mr. Frank H. Blank,
Wednesday evening, September twentieth,
at half-past eight o'clock,
St. Thomas' Church,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

One form for announcement cards reads thus:

Mr. Frank H. Blank,
Miss Josephine Dash,
Married.
Wednesday, September Twentieth, 1897.
New York.

Still another form is:

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Dash
announce the marriage of their daughter
Josephine
to
Mr. Frank H. Blank,
on Wednesday, September Twentieth, 1897.
At Home,
after January first,
at 33 Linden Avenue.

AN IGNORANT GIRL:—We cannot undertake to supply words to fit hypothetical cases. Send regrets if you cannot attend a party.

MURIEL:—Any surgeon, in Boston or elsewhere, can remove superfluous hair by means of the electric needle, the only safe and effective way.

MERCER:—Rust on linen may be removed by dipping it repeatedly in lemon juice to which salt has been added.



APPETIZING,
DELICIOUS,
SATISFYING.

Always ready to eat; delicious, hot or cold.
At your grocer's. Send 6 cents to pay postage for sample can, or postal card for booklet to
VAN CAMP PACKING CO., Indianapolis, Ind.



"CHARMANT"
Turkish Wonder Balm and Soap

will positively cure all face blemishes, blackheads, pimples or blotches of every character, rendering the skin soft and velvety. Unsurpassed for Eczema and kindred troubles, checking irritations, without harmful results. IS COMPOSED OF BALSAM AND HERBS, AND WARRANTED HARMLESS. MONEY REFUNDED IF RESULTS ARE NOT AS GUARANTEED. This is no patent medicine, but comprises a salve and soap that have been used in Turkey for thousands of years and are now imported solely by us. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials from physicians of integrity of N. Y. City, as to their healing and beautifying properties. Price \$1.00 each for Soap and Salve, or \$2.00 for both. Sent by mail in plain wrappers on receipt of price.

Turkish Balm Co., 19 Union Square, New York
Refuse Substitutes.
Hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

\$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR

Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:
4 First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash - - - \$ 400.00
20 Second " " " \$100 SPECIAL Bicycles* 2,000.00
40 Third " " " \$ 25 Gold Watches - 1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month - - - \$3,400.00
12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897, \$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.
Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.



No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey
2	New York State (outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'fd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

- The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive \$100 Cash.
- The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price \$100.00.
- The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price \$25.
- The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.
- Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.
- A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.
- Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION JOURNALS.
Much Enlarged and Improved.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

The Magnificent Album of Brilliant Colored Fashion Plates, made in Paris, together with the Gigantic Supplement, gives the new Budget of Winter Fashions unequalled excellence and variety. Ladies desiring the very latest Correct Paris Fashions should not fail to secure the February part of The Young Ladies' Journal. This issue contains the beginning of a New Serial Story. There are also short stories, articles on Fashion and Fancy Work, The Home and Cookery, Poetry, Music, etc., etc., All in a white cover, beautifully printed in colors. Price 30 Cents; Yearly, \$4.00, including the Extra Christmas Number. Of all Newsdealers and

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Subscriptions received for any Periodical, Foreign or Domestic.



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The Absorption Treatment a Success. Hundreds successfully treated for all diseases of the eyes or lids without knife or risk at their homes and at our Sanitarium, the largest and most successful institution in America. "Don't want to be blind." Pamphlet Free.

THE BEMIS EYE SANITARIUM, Glen Falls, N. Y.



BLACK CAT PIN.

"In the graveyard at midnight"; the oldest mascot; the famous luck harbinger; just now all the rage. Jet Cat's head; blazing colored eyes; gold plated pin; a beautiful scarf or stick pin. Sold at 25c. everywhere. Sent with 112 page Catalogue of 3000 bright specialties for Only 10 CENTS. ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



NOW THE NEW HOUSE!

237 DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM in my Five New Books (No. 10 just out), Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. HOUSES and COTTAGES—classified in costs—No. 6, from \$300 to \$1500; No. 7, from 1600 to 2500; No. 8 from \$2600 to \$3500; No. 9, from \$3600 to \$12,000 (and 20 Stable Designs); No. 10, from \$400 to \$2200 (One-Story), and several Two-Story at Moderate Costs. Price, \$1.00 each; any two, \$1.50; any four, \$2.00; all five, \$2.50. 30 Designs Booklet, "How to Build and Save Money," 25 cents. All Post Paid.

D. S. HOPKINS, Room 18, Aldrich Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

EUREKA TAPES.

Our New Low-Priced Durable and Accurate Tape-Measures.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY!

NOTE THE PRICES!

No.	Each 60 inches long, and numbered both sides in inches.	Each.	Per Doz.
1.	Linen, Stitched,	5c.	40c.
2.	Super-Linen, Wide, Stitched,	10c.	60c.
3.	Satteen, Sewed,	15c.	\$1.50
4.	Super-Satteen, Sewed,	20c.	2.00
5.	Super-Satteen, Wide, Sewed,	25c.	2.50

Order by Numbers, Cash to accompany all orders. Tapes ordered at the retail rates will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. Rates by the Gross furnished on application. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of any style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.



THE STAMPED Shawknit ON THE TOE



SHAW-KNIT HALF HOSE

Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well. They are the only half-hose constructed in accordance with the shape of the human foot.

Sold by the trade generally, and obtainable direct from the makers, who will send a Descriptive Price-List to any applicant.

SHAW STOCKING COMPANY - - - LOWELL, MASS.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

This Ladies' Solid French Don-gola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U. S., on receipt of Cash, or Money Order, for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50.

We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8, and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Illus. Cat. FREE. Est'd 1880. Capital, \$1,000,000.

DEXTER SHOE CO.,
Order Clerk 4, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED at once for SPRING trade.

FREE TO BALD HEADS

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address,
Altenheim Med. Dispensary,
Dept. D. J., Box 779,
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Sweet Violets for Embroidery. We send a 9in. Fine Linen Doily stamped with Violets, Best wash Silk Floss to work. Also new complete Stamping Outfit: 17in. Violet Centerpiece, Doilies, 2in. Initials and other Patterns for the new Delft, Jewel, Honiton and Scalloped edge work. A Box of our Modern Stamping Material. All of this for only **50c.**

Offer Send 3 addresses of friends interested in Fancy Work & We will send Free, Book of Embroidery and Pin Tray Pattern. **Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box M**



INCUBATION is the first step in the poultry business and much of future success depends upon its completeness. There is no failure where **RELIABLE INCUBATOR** is used. It is fully warranted and is the product of twelve years of experience. It has never been beaten in a Show. It is not like its competitors—it is better. We tell why in new book on poultry. Send 10c for it. **RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO. QUINCY- ILLS.**




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A BOOK telling about the diseases and how cured at home without pain **SENT FREE**
B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., - - - Atlanta, Ga.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

COUNTRY DRESSMAKER:—Press open all the seams of a gored skirt and bind or turn in the edges. Sleeves are still stiffened and grass cloth or erinoline is used for the purpose. Rustling perealine is used, but not as much as formerly.

P. D. E.:—Pimples are due to many causes and the wisest plan would be to let a physician prescribe for you, since he should be able to decide whether the difficulty is due to a disorder of the blood or of the stomach.

MAUD B.:—Simply attach your visiting card to a basket of flowers sent an acquaintance.

CAMILLE R.:—No preparation will take the curl out of hair that is naturally wavy.

AN ORPHAN:—Consider the matter well before leaving home. You will encounter many hardships, alone and without friends in a large city, and ill success there may necessitate your returning home. The best advice we can give you is to scan the advertising columns of the newspapers for the offer of a position, and when you find what you are looking for, accept it.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE.

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh, and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, **Free** and post-paid, to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address,
Prof. J. A. LAWRENCE, 88 Warren St., New York.

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A positive, quick and lasting cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Poor Blood, Rheumatism, Corpulency, etc. Thousands of testimonials from grateful people who have been cured. We send the Medicine **free** and post-paid. You run no risk, save Doctors' bills and get well. Good Agents wanted. Write to-day. Address
THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York City.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEART-BURN, and all Stomach Troubles quickly relieved and cured by **FLORAPLEXION.** Sample bottle free by mail. Every drop is worth its weight in gold when you need it. Address **Franklin Hart, 92 John St., New York.**

\$75. Per Month and EXPENSES paid any active man or woman; right. Goods sold by sample only. We furnish horse and buggy, also samples **FREE.** Full particulars upon request. Address **IMPORTER, P. O. Box 5308, Boston, Mass.**



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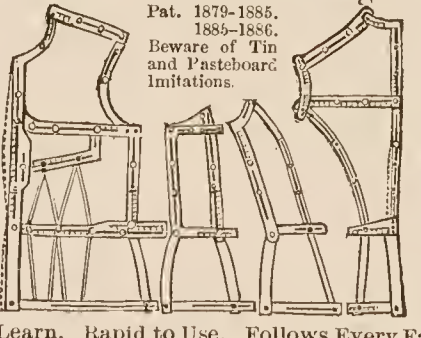
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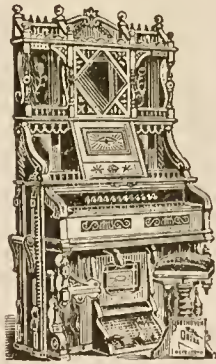
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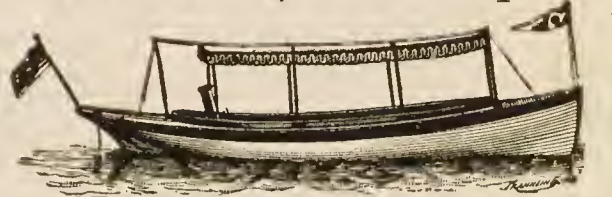


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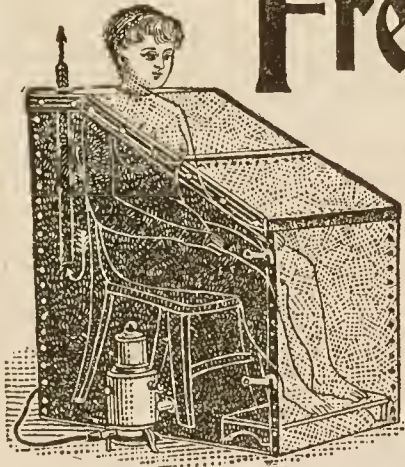
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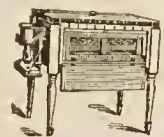


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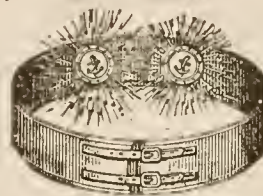
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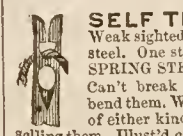
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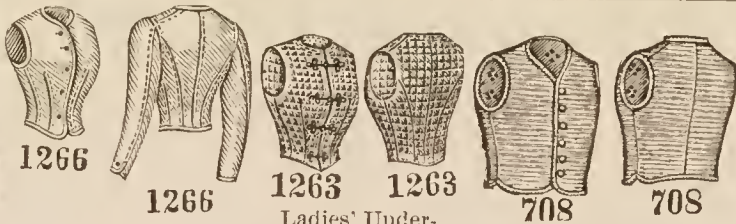
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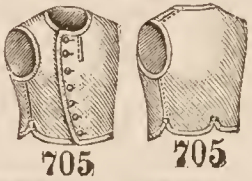
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Ladies' Under-Jacket (For Wear Beneath Capes and Loose Outside Garments): 3 sizes. Bust measures, 32, 36 and 40 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

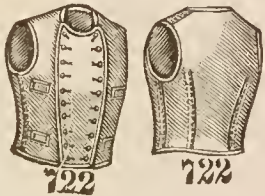
708
Men's Single-Breasted Under-Vest (For Chamois, etc.): 4 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



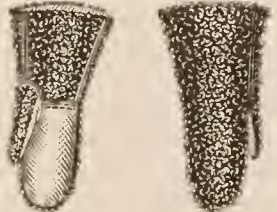
705
Men's Double-Breasted Under-Vest (For Chamois, etc.): 4 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



1281
Pattern for Cap (Known as the St. Lawrence Wedge): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or, Head measures, 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



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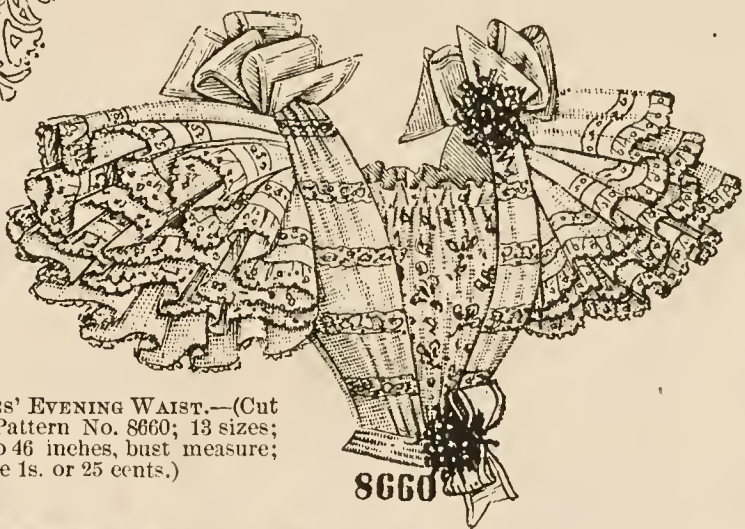
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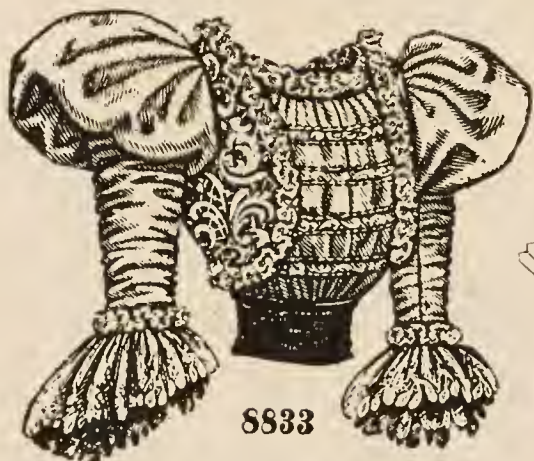
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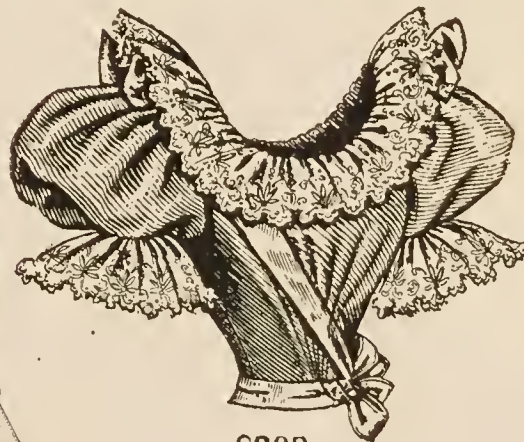


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(For Descriptions see Page 548.)

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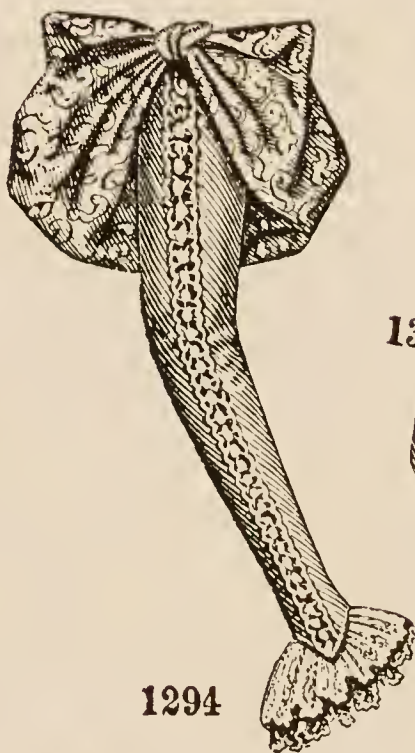
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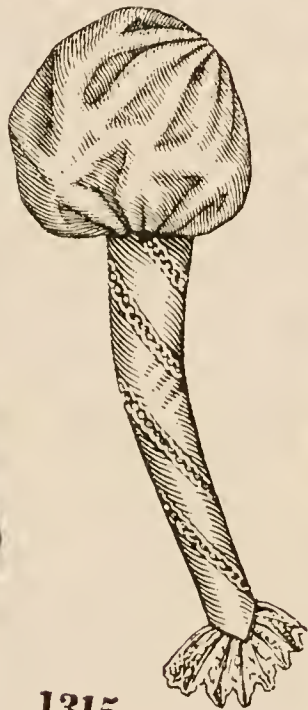
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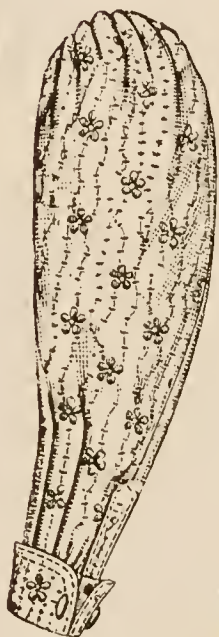
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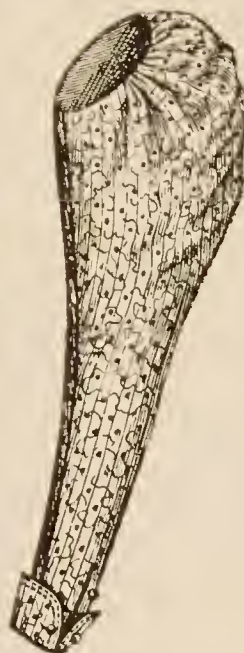


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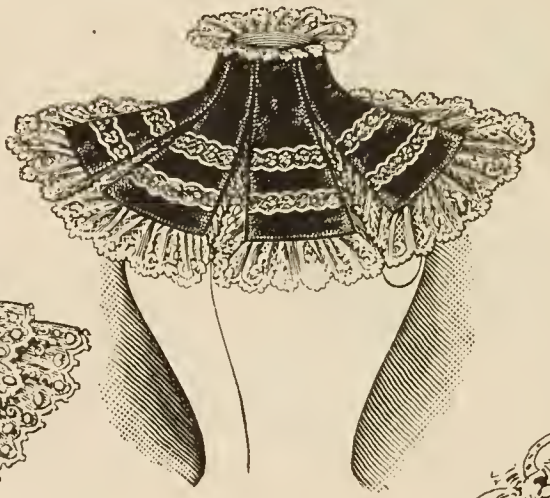
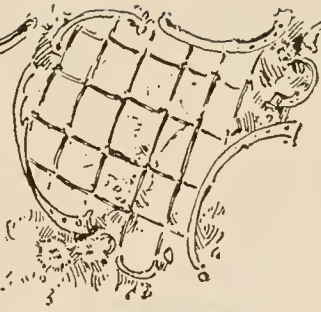
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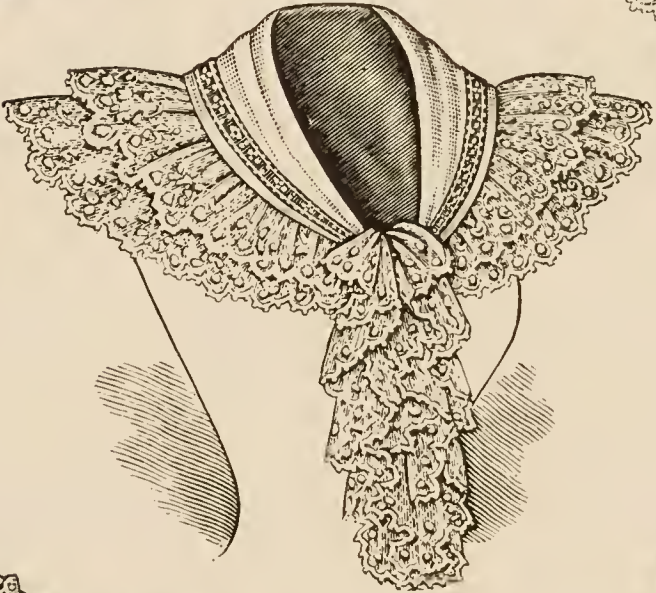
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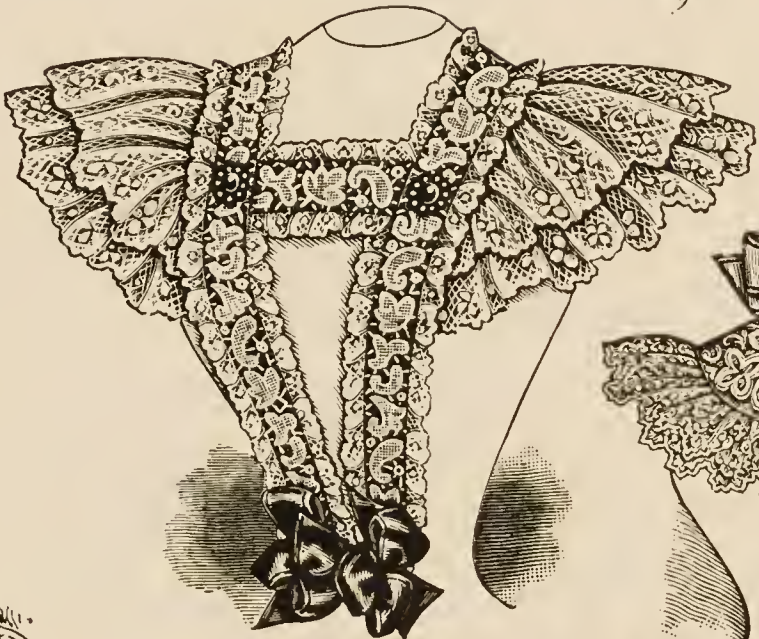
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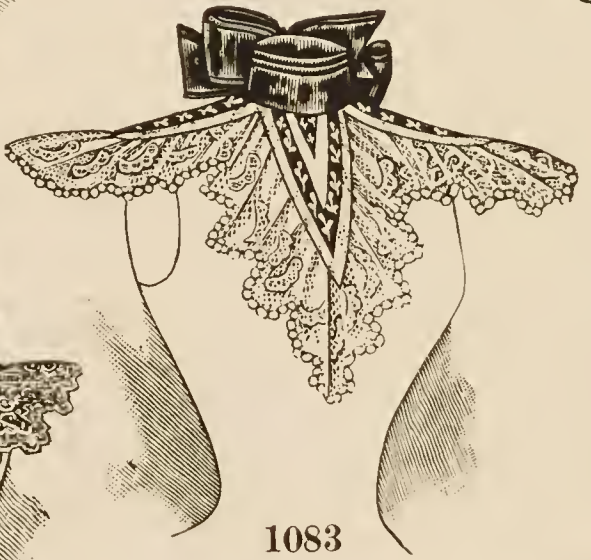
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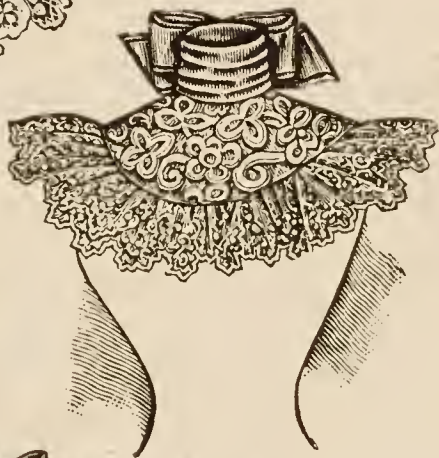
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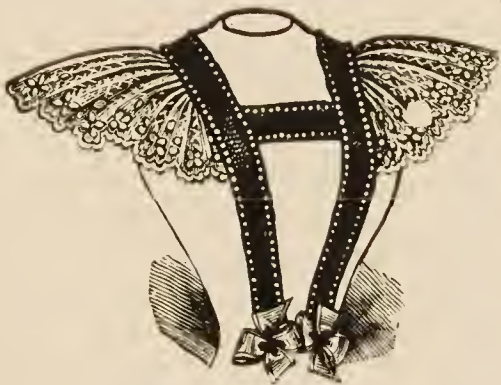
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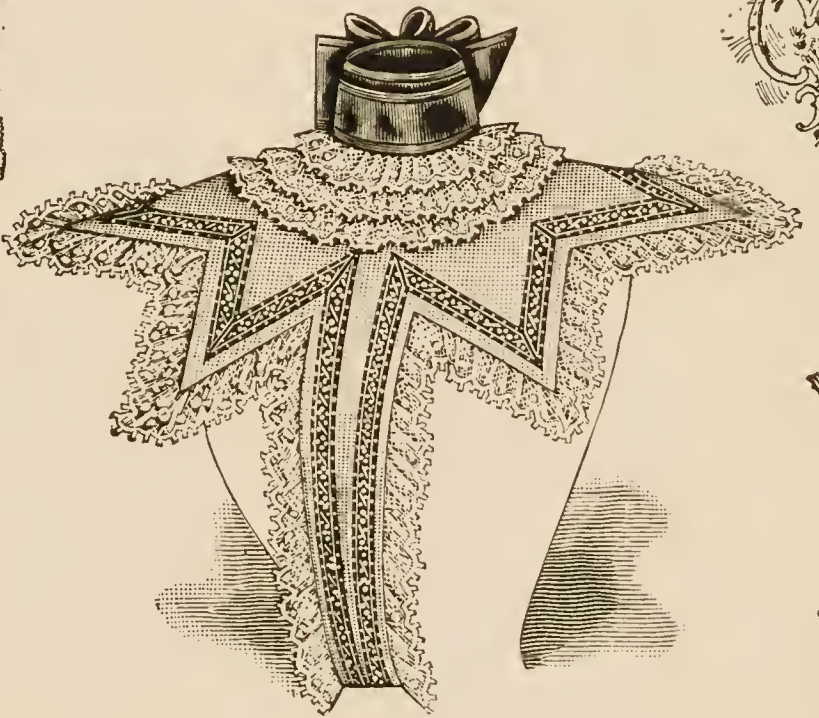
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WAIST DECORATIONS.**

(For Descriptions see Page 551.)

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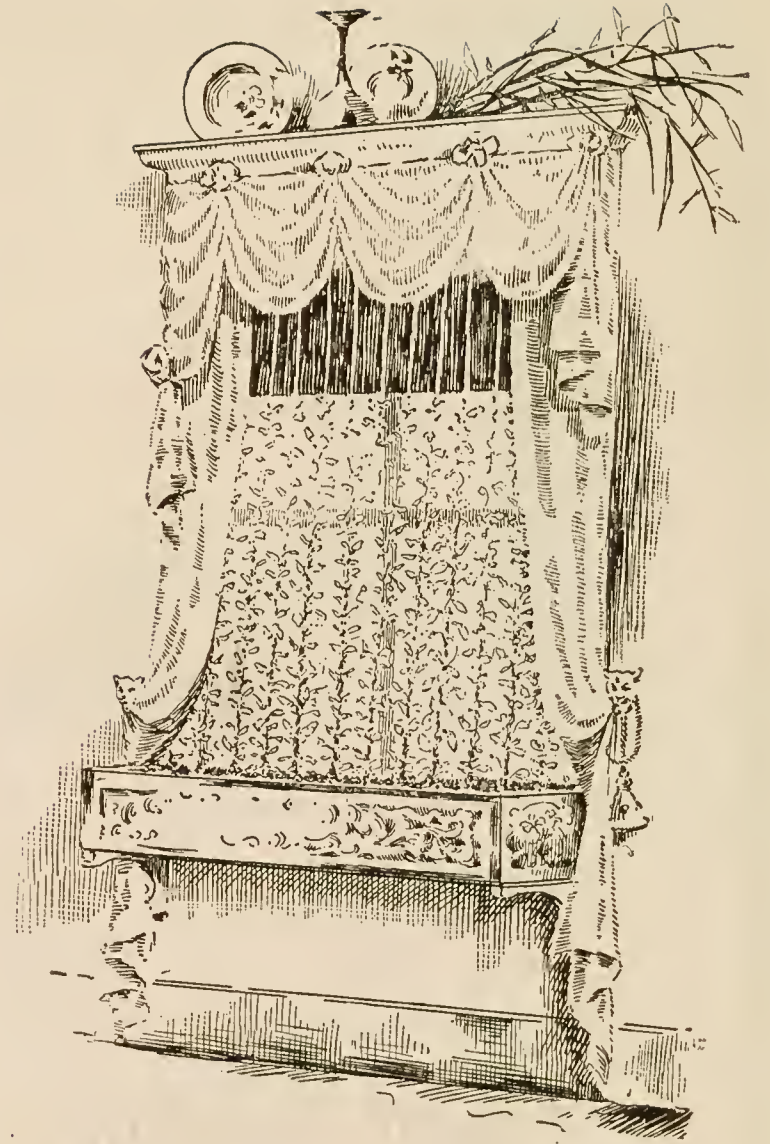
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HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

Floral decorations brighten the most humbly-furnished apartment. So much is written nowadays about the care of plants, that the veriest tyro may succeed in growing some simple ones in the home. In the upper illustration suggestions are given for a window garden. An oblong wooden box is supported by brackets so as to be about on a level with the sill. It may be decorated with burnt work or stencilled, and is furnished with a perforated zinc case for holding the earth. Sweet pea or other flowering vines may be planted and as the shoots appear each one is twined about a string, one end of which is secured to the top of the box and the other to the top of the window-frame. As the vines grow a charming natural screen is provided. (Full directions for the making, filling and care of window-boxes will be found in "Parlor Plants and Window Gardening," published by us at 1s. or 25 cents.) A lambrequin of Liberty silk is draped in festoons at the top of the window from rosettes. Curtains at each side are held back by fancy tasselled cords. On a ledge above the window are displayed fancy china and some decorative foliage.

A young lady's *boudoir* is pictured in the lower illustration. The wall-paper is cream-white with old-rose and gold decorations, the colors forming a favorable background for neatly framed water colors and etchings. Shelves for holding various decorative articles are fixed at each side of the central doorway. Portières of old-rose corduroy artistically drape this doorway and an embroidered frieze of old-rose plush bordered with tassels heightens the elegance of the effect. Flowered Liberty silk portières with a fancy rope and tassel decoration are hung at the door on the left, near which is placed a kidney-shaped dressing-table of bird's-eye maple. An upholstered sofa and arm chair covered with figured corduroy reproduce the general color scheme, and a large oriental rug completes the appointments. A few willow rockers and a tea-table might be introduced in the apartment with satisfactory results, and instead of the heavy hangings, India silk, denim or cretonne could be used, the furniture being covered to match. Cretonne paper is always admirable for the walls of *boudoirs* and bed-chambers.



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The FINEARTIST

VOL. XLIX.

May, 1897.

No. 5.

ILLUSTRATION AND DESCRIPTION OF A LADIES' HANDSOME AND BECOMING YOKE-WAIST.

FIGURE No. 196 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' yoke-waist. The pattern, which is No. 9098 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 540 of this issue.

This yoke-waist is here pictured made of white organdy flowered in pink and green shades, and white lace net, with a fitted lining of pink lawn. The net is used for the deep, square yoke, to which the full fronts and full back are joined after being gathered at the top and bottom. The fronts close at the center, while the yoke closes at the left side. Under-arm gores give becoming smoothness at the sides. A wide folded ribbon surrounds the waist, girde fashion, and its ends are closed under a fancy bow at the left side of the front. A folded ribbon about the collar closes at the back under



FIGURE No. 196 W.—This illustrates LADIES' YOKE-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 9098, price 1s. or 25 cents.

a spread bow, and a full double frill of lace rises from the collar, with picturesque effect. A self-headed frill of lace follows the lower edge of the yoke, and lace frills trim the wrists of the one-seam sleeves, over which flare lace-trimmed cap frills of the figured organdy.

The waist is particularly dainty in sheer fabrics over a colored lining of silk, percaline, or lusterine, a new silk-and-linen lining material. It may be made without a lining when gingham, chambray, etc., are used. Mechlin, Valenciennes, lieerre or any other fashionable lace and ribbon will provide pleasing decoration. A charming waist of this kind was made of green sprigged dainty and all-over Irish point embroidery, which was used for the yoke.

Vertical rows of embroidered insertion were let into the fronts and back and edging to match trimmed the sleeve caps.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATES 22, 23 AND 24.

FASHIONABLE SHIRT-WAISTS.

These shirt-waists are in every particular up to date and may be developed in silk, flannel, percale, dimity or any shirt-waist material.

FIGURE D 29.—This illustrates a Ladies' yoke shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 9079 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 538 of this publication.

Pale-pink organdy figured in green is pictured in this shirt-waist, which is made with an under-arm gore at each side and with a standing collar that may be sewed on or made removable. The upper part of the shirt-waist is a becomingly shaped yoke laid in downward-turning tucks at its lower edge, and the closing is made through an applied box-plait that extends over the yoke to the neck. The stylish sleeves are finished with straight, lapped cuffs that close with studs. A belt with a pointed end surrounds the waist.

FIGURE D 30.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 9019 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

The shirt-waist is represented made of pink dotted Swiss, with a white linen standing collar having slightly flaring ends. It has a pointed back-yoke extending over the shoulders to the front, and is rendered smooth at the sides by under-arm gores. The fronts are gathered where they join the yoke, and also at the neck, and at the waist the fulness is laid in closely-lapped plaits. The closing is made with a fly. A satin band-bow is worn. The pretty sleeves and flaring cuffs represent an up-to-date style.

FIGURE D 31.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, No. 9105, costing 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 539 of this magazine.

Linen in the natural linen hue is pictured in this shirt-waist, which has a removable white linen turn-down collar. A silk tie is worn. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the back and three plaits are laid in the back and front, the middle plait in the front concealing the closing. The back is made with a pointed yoke and the shirt sleeves are finished with straight cuffs that have square ends.

The heaviest and the sheerest materials are alike suitable for this mode, and the collar may be made of the shirt-waist goods, if liked.

FIGURE D 32.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 9021 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty six inches, bust measure.

Plaid gingham is pictured in this shirt-waist, which has a removable white linen collar and a round back-yoke extending over the shoulders to the front to give the effect of a short, square yoke at each side. The fronts are becomingly gathered where they are joined to the yoke, and fulness at the waist is collected in gathers; the closing is made with studs through a box-plait at the center. The sleeves are finished with straight link cuffs.

FIGURE D 33.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8981 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

Taffeta silk is represented in this shirt-waist, which may be made with permanent or adjustable collar and cuffs. Groups of fine tucks are taken up to yoke depth at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the front with studs through a box-plait. The shirt sleeves may be finished with cuffs that are turned up over deep bands or with bands to permit the attachment of any desired style of cuff. A belt with pointed ends encircles the waist and a stylish silk bow-tie is worn.

FIGURES D 34 AND D 35.—EARLY SUMMER COSTUMES.

FIGURE D 34.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 9089 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently represented on page 518 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

There is a forecast of Summer in this costume of taffeta silk showing realistic pansies strewn over a ground of cream-white

shot with blue. The charming decoration is contributed by ribbon, lace edging, and insertion over ribbon and the plastron is of the ribbon overlaid with insertion. The full fronts of the waist separate toward the shoulders, revealing a V-shaped plastron, and the coat-shaped sleeves have short puffs at the top.

The seven-gored skirt falls in graceful lines and is of fashionable width.

The new diaphanous textiles, open-meshed or handsomely patterned, will make up stylishly in this manner and there are many new varieties of Swisses, lappets, *organdy lisse*, *mousseline de l'Inde*, etc., that may be selected, with ribbon, insertion and lace edging for decoration.

The brown straw hat is trimmed with fancy grasses, ribbon and a pretty ornament.

FIGURE D 35.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 9090 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 524 of this magazine.

This charming costume of fine dotted lawn is decorated with black and white lace edging and black ribbon in two widths, and double frills composed of black and white lace edging are at the neck and sleeves. The fulness in the front of the waist is becomingly disposed at each side of the closing and lengthwise jabots of lace edging extend from the neck and shoulders to the waist, which is encircled by a ribbon caught up in a point at the center of the front in girdle style. The coat-shaped sleeves have short puffs at the top and they may be in three-quarter length or in full length, as desired.

The eight-gored skirt is graceful in shape and its decoration is both novel and stylish.

For youthful figures this style of costume is especially becoming and such materials as challis, silk-warp barège, lawn, dimity, the new Swisses, batiste, linen, etc., are all available for the mode and ribbon and lace will supply the decoration.

The stylish hat repeats the color scheme of the costume.

FIGURES D 36 AND D 37.—OUTDOOR SUMMER TOILETTES.

FIGURE D 36.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 9067 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 536 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9107 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from twenty to twenty-eight inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 543.

Printed barège and white chiffon are united in this toilette, with black satin for the girdle and lace edging for the neck and sleeve frills. The waist is closed at the side and is as charming for evening as for day wear, as it may be made with a low neck and short puff sleeves. The full yoke, mushroom-puff sleeves and girdle are notably stylish features.

The seven-gored skirt is shirred on two cords across the front and sides and hangs over a plain, seven-gored foundation-skirt.

Transparent materials like grenadine, organdy, lawn and the new nun's-vailing will be made up in this style, with little decoration save ribbon and lace edging disposed in any way that personal taste may suggest.

The hat is a fancy straw adorned with ribbon, lace edging and pansies.

FIGURE D 37.—This consists of a Ladies' Spencer waist and a four-piece skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 9066 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 538. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9035 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

Spotted foulard is pictured in this toilette, with lace edging, ribbon and ruffles of the material for decoration. The Spencer waist has three-quarter length sleeves and may be made with or without a fitted lining. The nine-gored skirt is very stylish and the mode of decoration is effective.

The mode is appropriate for the endless variety of linens and such open-meshed fabrics as barège, grenadine, ship bunting, etc.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon, flowers and a Paradise aigrette.

Fashions of To-Day.



Full fronts separate over a plain, narrow vest in the waist of a costume of which the other part is a seven-gored skirt.

The new cape-wrap has applied revers and is crossed in suggestion of a fichu.

Very narrow sleeves effect an appreciable change in the appearance of the covert coat.

In a basque with double under-arm gores adaptable to plump figures, a slender effect is produced at the waist-line by a full vest between plaited fronts.

A narrow frill along the back of a mousquetaire sleeve and a short puff are commendable features.

The skirts of jackets are shorter than ever.

Both single and double-breasted fronts in Eton jackets are equally stylish whether they end just at the waist-line or somewhat above it.

Another Eton jacket is varied by tab revers and a full vest.

A deeply pointed tucked yoke and tucked sleeves are details of a certain shirt-waist.

The preference for one-sided effects is seen in a pretty full waist that includes also tab epaulettes and battlemented wrists among its attractions.

The Breton style is recalled in a vest set in a basque that is made with two under-arm gores for portly figures.

The very short bolero with a deeply-curved upper outline at the back belongs to a full-fronted waist.

The "crossed over" effect is seen in a waist that may be cut low for evening wear or be arranged with a high neck and full-length sleeves for the day-time.

The smoothness of a yoke in a full waist is uninterrupted, the closing being made at one side, while the portion below is closed down the center.

The distribution of fulness across the front of a short waist renders it appropriate both for women of full and of slender forms.

In a Spencer waist the fulness is drawn to the center both back and front and the sleeves are loose and full.

A pointed back-yoke is improving to the style of a box-plaited shirt-waist.

Short, square jacket-fronts with revers are admirable features of a tea-jacket.

A series of applied folds in imitation of tucks and a deep, circular flounce confer a novel air upon a seven-gored skirt.

As many as eight gores are embodied in skirts, which show ripples at the sides and a considerable sweep toward the bottom.

A new dartless bell skirt is in three pieces.

Shirrings run over cords at the front and sides vary a full skirt supported by a seven-gored foundation.

The fulness in gored skirts is collected at the back in side or box plaits or in gathers.

In one skirt the fulness spreads to the sides, gathers being the means of disposing of it.

One of the new costumes unites a seven-gored skirt with a fluffy waist the front of which is made with a blouse suggestion; the sleeves have triple caps.

Sleeves with added mushroom puffs and an upright collar frill are the features of interest in the full waist belonging to a costume.

Simplicity distinguishes an evening costume in which are combined a straight, full skirt and a full, low-necked bodice with jackets and fronts shirred in puffs.

Reversed points and box-plaited or gathered frills are displayed upon standing collars.

The length of sleeves is emphasized by their closeness.

Epaulettes or puffs of rather limited volume modify the plainness of sleeves.

Wrists are finished round, pointed, scalloped or with battlements.

One very attractive sleeve introduces a large and a small puff and a widened wrist decidedly picturesque.



FIGURE No. 197 W.—This illustrates LADIES' RUSSIAN WAIST.—The pattern is No. 9101, price 1s. or 25 cents.—(For Description see Page 516.)

divided by several rows of shirring open at back and front. Its effect is

FIGURE NO.
197 W.—LADIES' RUSSIAN
WAIST.

(For Illustration see
Page 515.)

FIGURE NO.
197 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 9101 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 539 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This graceful Russian waist is here pictured made of lavender serge and the pretty decoration is provided by black taffeta ribbon in several widths and black lace insertion. It has a plain lining that closes at the center of the front, while the waist closes at the left side of the front. The narrow, left front is smooth, while the wide right front has fulness at the center becomingly collected in gathers at the neck and waist and puffing softly above a wide, wrinkled belt of ribbon that is fastened at the back under a bow. The back of the waist is smooth across the shoulders but has gathered fulness in the lower part. About the collar is drawn a ribbon stock that is bowed at the back, and upon the stock at each side falls a point of the serge edged with a knife-plaiting of ribbon, a similar plaiting being arranged down the closing. Knife-plaitings of ribbon also trim the wrists of the two-seam sleeves, which are shaped in tabs, and edge large square tabs that stand out upon the sleeves.

The waist is charmingly youthful and partakes of the nature



FIGURE NO. 198 W.—This illustrates LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 9088, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 9100, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

of the Russian blouse. All sheer textiles, such as organdy, plain or figured grass linen, lawu and Swiss, may be selected, and the Summer silks, including foulard, taffeta, India and China silks, will also be lovely for it. Among the woollens suitable may be mentioned French flannel, Henrietta and many of the new weaves that are remarkably light and fine in quality, plain and moiré canvas, grenadine and Russian crêpe being excellent specimens of this class. In the matter of decoration much latitude is afforded. Band trimmings of all sorts will be disposed in various ways, and a frill of lace, ribbon or some other decoration over the closing is required to give the true Russian effect. A stock and belt of ribbon accompany every waist.

The disposal of ribbon and flowers on the straw hat is very tasteful and a lace ornament is fastened under a buckle.

FIGURE NO.
198 W.—LADIES' OUTDOOR
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE NO.
198 W.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 9088 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies

from thirty to forty inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 537. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9100 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and is also pictured on page 544.

Mixed cheviot of seasonable weight is united with plaid and plain silk in this stylish toilette: ribbon is used for the stock and for the Empire bow over the ends of the wide girdle and braid provides an attractive decoration. The soft fulness in the front of the basque-waist is very effective between the narrow fronts

the material. The waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and is provided with a lining that is closely fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The full front, which is arranged on a dart-fitted lining-front, is gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness being drawn well to the center and puffing out stylishly at the bottom; and the seamless back has gathered fulness at the bottom but is smooth across the shoulders. Three cap-frills stand out with fluffy effect over the top of the coat-shaped sleeves. A lace-edged ruffle of the material rises from the standing collar at the back and sides and a ribbon stock is bowed stylishly at the back. Ribbons extend from under a dainty ribbon bow on each shoulder to the waist at the back, where their plaited ends are concealed by a ribbon belt that is closed at the back under a pretty bow with flowing ends.

The seven-gored skirt is gathered at the back and falls in shallow ripples below the hips and in deep rolling folds at the back. A small bustle or any style of skirt extender may be worn, if desired. At the lower edge the skirt measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. Two lace-trimmed ruffles of the material trim the skirt in apron outline.

The revival of trimming on seasonable costumes brings some pretty suggestions for the making up of Summer toilettes of organdy, lawn, dotted Swiss, dimity, etc.; the inexpensive Summer silks also may be made up in this style, with becoming results. Lace edging, insertion and ribbon are quite essential to a dressy finish.

We have pattern No. 9093 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, calls for thirteen yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



9093

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE), WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

of the short bolero jacket, which shows a low round neck at the back. Under-arm gores separate the front from the smooth, seamless back. The two-seam sleeves are arranged to form a short puff at the top and fit smoothly below.

The eight-gored skirt is gathered at the back and presents the correct flare.

Cheviots and similar goods, plain in color or showing happy blendings of soft and pretty hues, will be used for a toilette of this kind and silk will be effective when used as illustrated in the basque-waist.

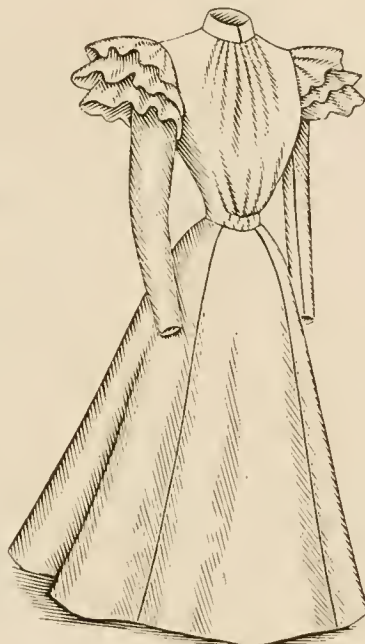
The straw hat is trimmed with satin ribbon, flowers and an aigrette.

LADIES' COSTUME (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE), WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9093.—By referring to figure No. 202 W in this issue of THE DELINEATOR, this costume may be again seen.

The costume is here represented made of flowered organdy and decorated with ribbon, insertion and lace-edged ruffles of



9093

Side-Back View.



9093

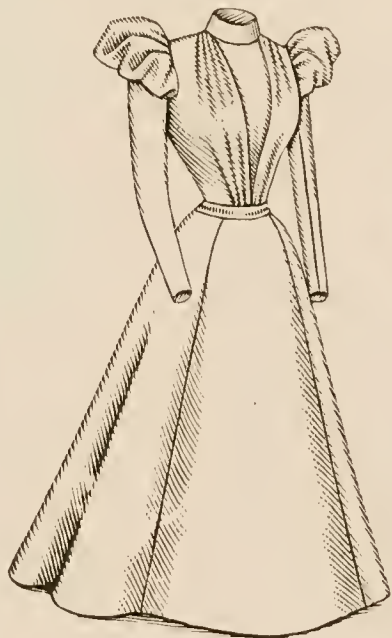
LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 518.)

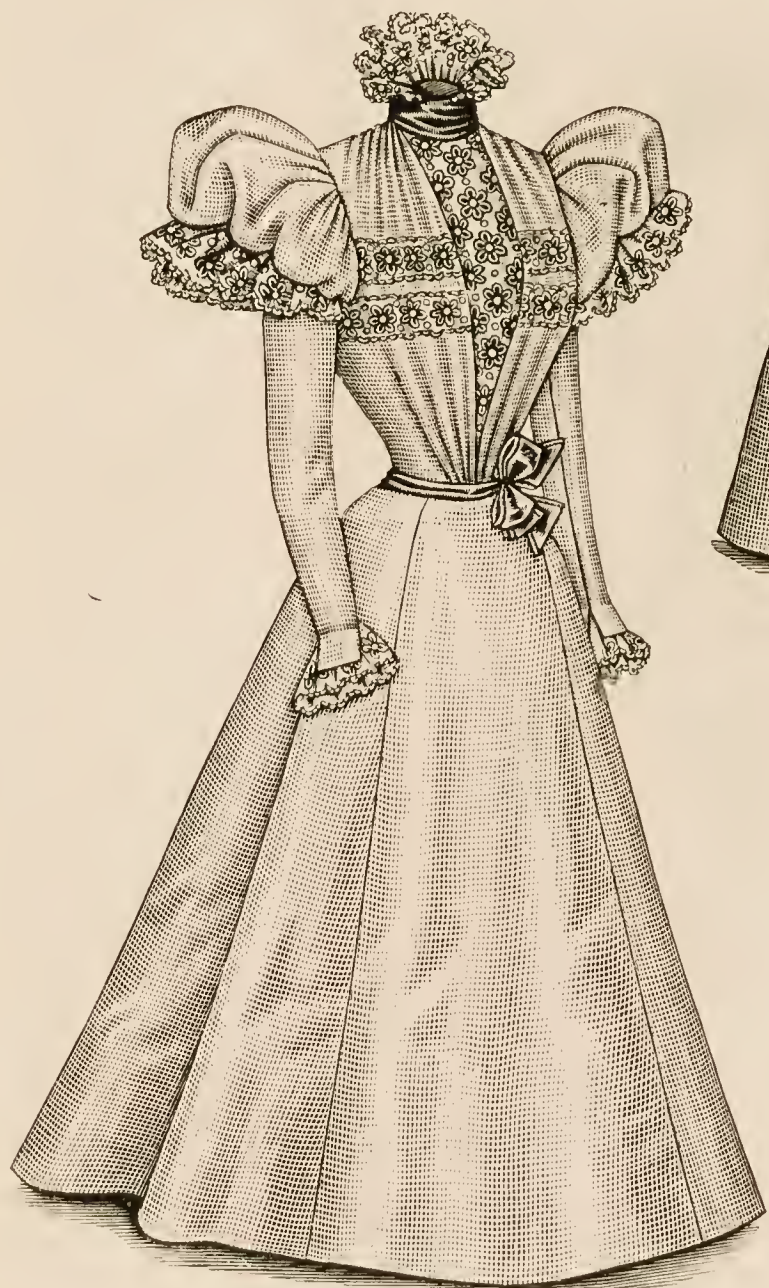
No. 9089.—Plain batiste and batiste all-over embroidery and

edging form the dainty combination in this costume. A lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the front, supports the waist, which has a broad, seamless back

that is smooth at the top but has slight fulness in the lower part drawn to the center by shirrings. The fronts are gathered at the shoulder edges and shirred at the bottom; they meet at the bottom and separate toward the shoulders, revealing a V-shaped plastron that is sewed at the right side and secured at the left side with hooks and loops. Two cross-rows of embroidered insertion arranged on the fronts at the bust are continued across the back, with pleasing effect. The standing collar closes at the throat; it is covered by a ribbon stock formed in outstanding loops at the back, and from it at the back and sides rises a double box-plaited frill that is narrowed toward the ends. Short puffs are arranged on the coat-shaped sleeves and from their lower edges fall deep,



9089



9089

Front View.

The skirt consists of a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores. The back-gores are gathered and hang in full folds and the shaping of the side-gores produces flutes below the hips. The skirt presents the fashionable spreading effect toward the bottom, which measures four yards and a fourth

in the medium sizes. The skirt may be worn with or without a small bustle or with any style of skirt extender.

The costume will be suitable for very dressy wear when made of flowered organdy or silk-embroidered grass linen, or it will be a simple house-dress if dimity or lawn be selected, with but little trimming. The mode is also adaptable to the beautiful figured foulards and India silks, which may be made up with lace net or all-over embroidery.

We have pattern No. 9089 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires six yards and a fourth of batiste forty-five inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide, and four yards and three-fourths of edging four inches and three-fourths wide for



9089

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 517.)

the puff frills and collar frill. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' XVI. CENTURY COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR WITH A SLIGHT SWEEP AND WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK.)
(For Illustrations see Page 521.)

No. 1323.—The picturesque XVI. Century costume here illustrated is made of cashmere and silk, with the collar and cuffs overlaid with lace net and silk pipings and ribbon for decoration.

The short body, which is fitted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back, may be made with a high or low round neck. The deep cape-collar is shaped in a series of points, and the turn-up cuffs are shaped to correspond. The full sleeves, which are supported by coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top and bottom and midway between, thus forming a double puff which appears with pleasing effect between silk-piped straps that extend from the upper to the lower edges.

The four-gored skirt is closely gathered at the back and is dartless and smooth in front and at the sides; it may be made with a short train or with a slight sweep, as illustrated. At the bottom the skirt measures about three yards and three-quarters

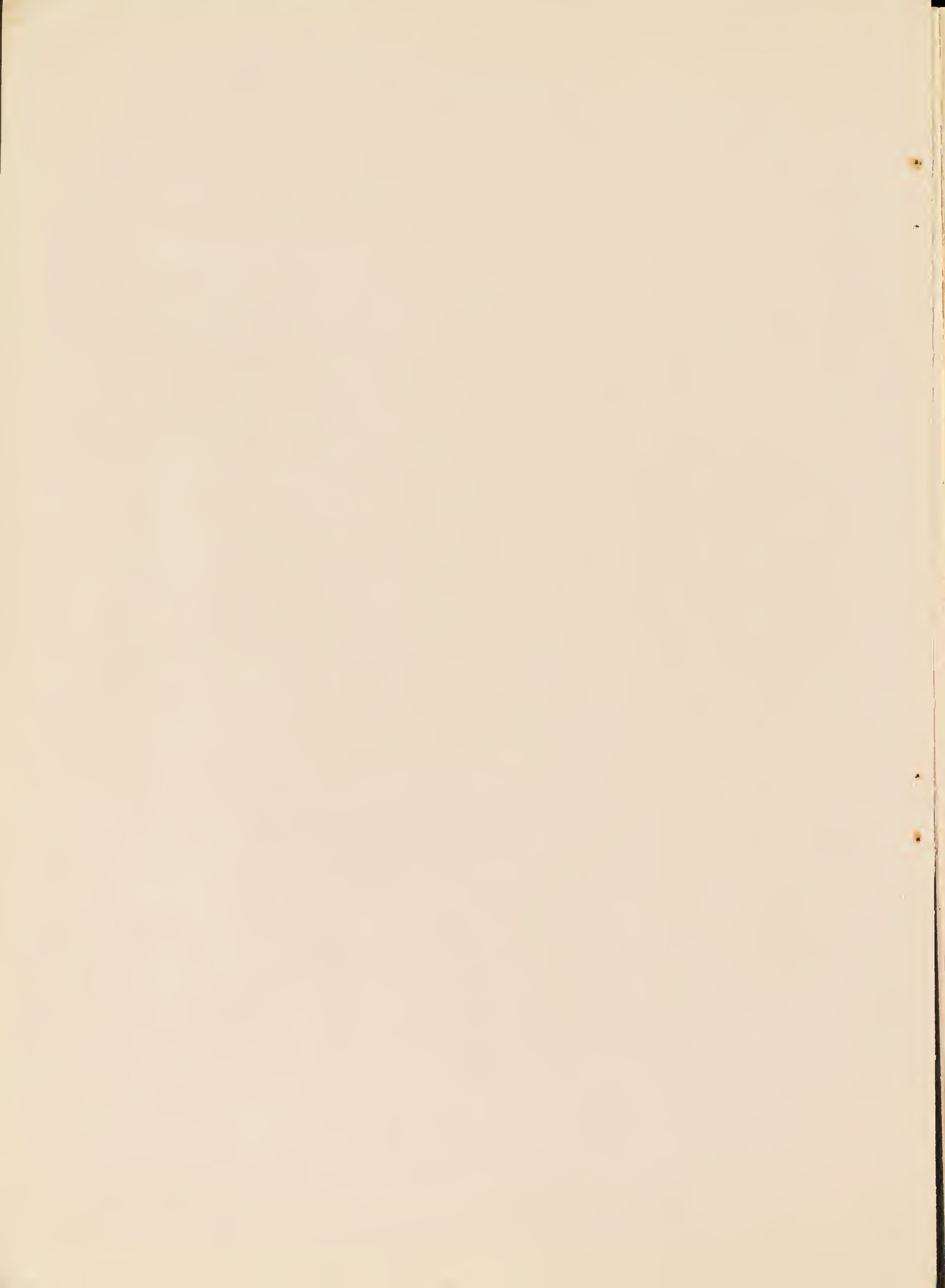
(Descriptions Continued on Page 521.)

gathered frills which deepen toward the outside of the arm; the wrists are shaped in two square tabs from beneath which frills of the edging droop over the hand. If preferred, the wrists may be finished plainly. A ribbon is wrinkled about the lower edge of the waist and bowed at the left side of the front.



D 36.

D 37.



(Descriptions Continued from Page 518.)

round in the medium sizes. A row of silk-piped square tabs is included in its joining to the waist.

Rich Louis XVI. satin, moiré antique, moiré poplin, velvet, novelty silks and some of the soft woollen weaves like cashmere will be chosen to make this costume and choice lace is a decoration highly commended for the collar and cuffs.

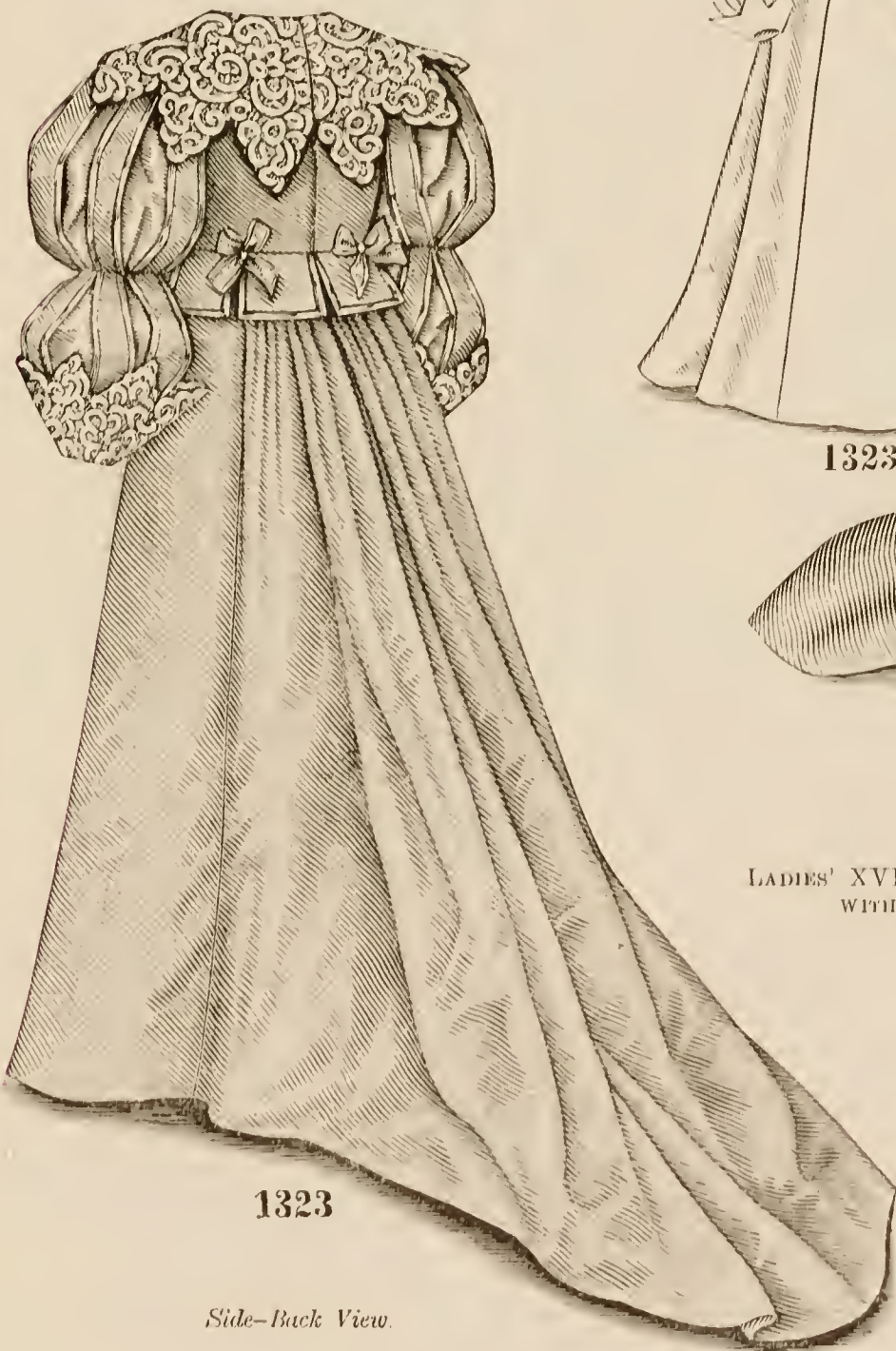
We have pattern No. 1323 in six sizes for ladies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires six yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with three yards of dark silk twenty inches wide and a yard and an eighth of white silk twenty inches wide and one yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING AN EIGHT-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 522.)

No. 9096.—Gray canvas and emerald-green velvet form the admirable combination here pictured in the costume. The decoration is contributed by green ribbon, cream lace edging and velvet pipings. The skirt consists of a smooth front-gore, two gores at each side that break

fronts are faced in ves' effect with the canvas goods, a double jabot of lace edging over the closing almost covering the space between the revers, with very dainty effect. Fulness in the lower part of the fronts is becomingly drawn forward and collected in shirrings, and the very short, narrow bolero fronts are exceedingly *chic*. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides and the wide back is smooth and seamless. A circular frill flares from the top of the standing collar over a ribbon stock that is formed in outstanding loops at the back, and a wrinkled belt of velvet is arranged in loops and ends at the back. The two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are



LADIES' XVI. CENTURY COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR WITH A SLIGHT SWEEP AND WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK.)

(For Description see Page 518.)

formed in short puffs by gathers at the top and along the upper part of the seams; they are lengthened to extend over the hand by pointed, circular cuffs under which are lace frills.

The mode is well adapted to the new Spring woollens, many of which are of open mesh and require silken linings. These in combination with velvet and with lace and ribbon for decoration will give most pleasing results.

We have pattern No. 9096 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs four yards and seven-eighths of canvas cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and a half of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

into deep flutes below the hips, and three back-gores that are each laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits spreading in flutes to the lower edge, which measures four yards and three-eighths in the medium sizes. If desired, a small bustle or any style of skirt extender may be worn.

A lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams insures a perfect fit to the waist. The fronts of the waist are turned back all the way down in fancy revers and the lining

FIGURES NOS. 199 W. AND 200 W.—LADIES' JACKETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 523.)

FIGURE No. 199 W.—This represents a Ladies' Eton jacket.

The pattern, which is No. 9076 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 532.

This natty double-breasted Eton jacket is shown in this instance made of green velvet and closed with three black silk-cord frogs in graduated sizes, silk-cord ornaments on the two-seam sleeves being the only other decoration. The fronts are made close-fitting by single bust darts and above the closing they are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Side-back gores separate the fronts from the seamless back. The jacket reaches just to the waist, except at the center of the front, where it is deepened to form a point.

There is much diversity in the styles for Eton jackets and this one is particularly *chic*. Smooth cloth is a material often chosen, fashionable shades being green, brown and national and military blue, and braid ornaments are applied on the upper part of the back and on the sleeves, frogs to match making the closing.

The hat is an odd shape in green straw, trimmed with pansies, black wings and white lace.

FIGURE No. 200 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 9110 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 531.

This jacket is fashionably known as the covert coat and is here pictured made of tan broadcloth and finished with machine-stitching.

The adjustment at the back and sides is perfectly close, and coat-laps and coat-plaits are arranged in true coat style. The loose fronts lap quite widely and are reversed in lapels that form short, wide notches with the ends of the rolling collar. The closing is made with a fly. Openings to three convenient pockets are finished with laps. The gathered two-seam sleeves stand out stylishly at the top, cuffs being defined by two rows of stitching.

The covert coat receives its usual large share of favor for Spring wear. Mixed and also faced cloth in gray, blue, brown, red and tan shades are popular for it, and the finish most liked is a simple one of machine-stitching. A jaunty coat of mixed brown covert cloth may have an inlaid collar and lapels of brown velvet.

Poppies, an aigrette, white silk and black lace net trim the round hat of Manila straw.



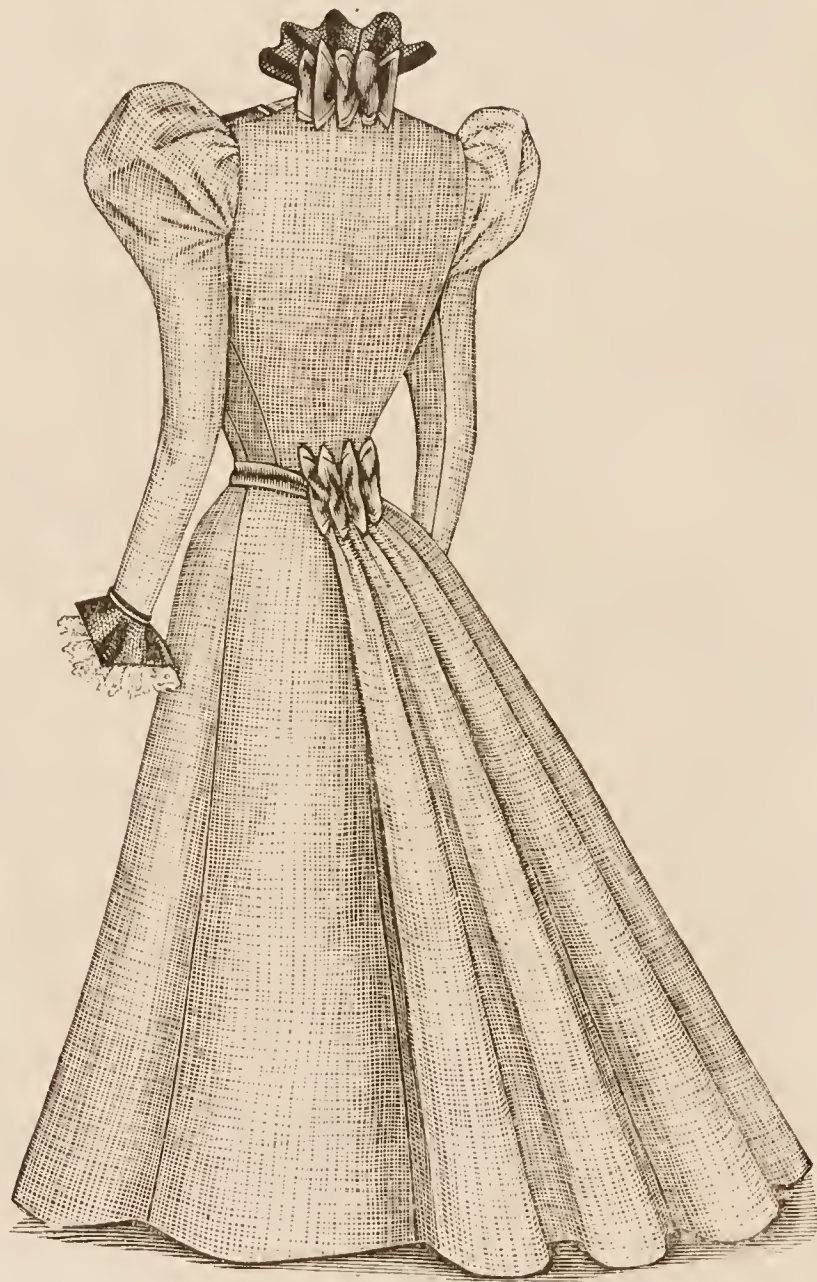
9096

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 524.)

No. 9090.—This is a charming style for which figured organdy was selected. The fronts of the waist have fulness gracefully disposed by gathers along the upper part of the shoulder seams,



9096

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING AN EIGHT-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 521.)

and at the neck and waist-line the fulness is toward the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. The back is broad and seamless and has slight fulness in the lower part drawn to the center by shirring at the waist-line, but is smooth at the top. At the sides the fronts and back are drawn smoothly over the lining, which is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The coat-shaped sleeves have short gathered puffs at the top; they may be made in three-quarter length and decorated at the bottom with three narrow lace-edged frills of the material, or they may extend to the wrist and be trimmed with a deep lace-edged frill of the material. A lace-edged frill of the goods narrowed toward its ends rises at the back and sides from the standing collar, which is encircled by a ribbon stock bowed at the back. Bows are set just in front of the shoulders and the fronts are trimmed with five lengthwise frills of the organdy edged with lace.

The skirt is composed of a front-gore, two gores at each side and three gathered back-gores. At the sides it breaks into stylish ripples below the hips, and at the back it falls in graceful outstanding folds. The skirt flares stylishly toward the lower edge, which measures four yards and three-eighths round in the

silk, foulard and taffeta are suitable; there are also very light-weight canvases and grenadines that would make up beautifully over glacé taffeta by this pattern. The silk may be blue-and-green, rose-and-heliotrope, yellow-and-white, etc. The decoration will be a dainty disposal of lace and ribbon. No more tasteful arrangement of trimming can be devised than that illustrated, but a less lavish use of lace would also give satisfactory results. Belt-ribbons are now formed in a spread bow with long streamers in nearly every instance, and the stock should match the belt.

A stylish costume of this kind may be developed in navy-blue foulard bearing white figures. Maltese lace insertion may cover each side-front seam and may be applied in several rows across the fronts of the waist. A frill of lace to match may rise above a stock of white moiré velours ribbon disposed in a bow at the back. Gay color schemes dominate the new challies, organdies and other fabrics of like nature, and if these materials are chosen

generous decoration of ribbon and cream-tinted lace edging is commended.

We have pattern No. 9090 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size,



FIGURE NO. 199 W.

medium sizes; and it may be worn with or without a small bustle or any style of skirt extender. The waist is worn under the skirt and a wrinkled ribbon formed in a rosette bow and a long streamer at each side of the back encircles the waist, the ribbon being caught up in a point at the center of the front in girdle fashion.

The costume is appropriate for all the sheer textiles, which are made over linings of glacé taffeta or of percaline or lawn, the latter materials being very satisfactory although far less dressy than taffeta. Among the woollens and silks, *drap d'été*, tapaline, challis, India

FIGURE NO. 199 W.—This illustrates LADIES' JACKET.—The pattern is No. 9076, price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 200 W.—This illustrates LADIES' JACKET.—The pattern is No. 9110, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 521 and 522.)

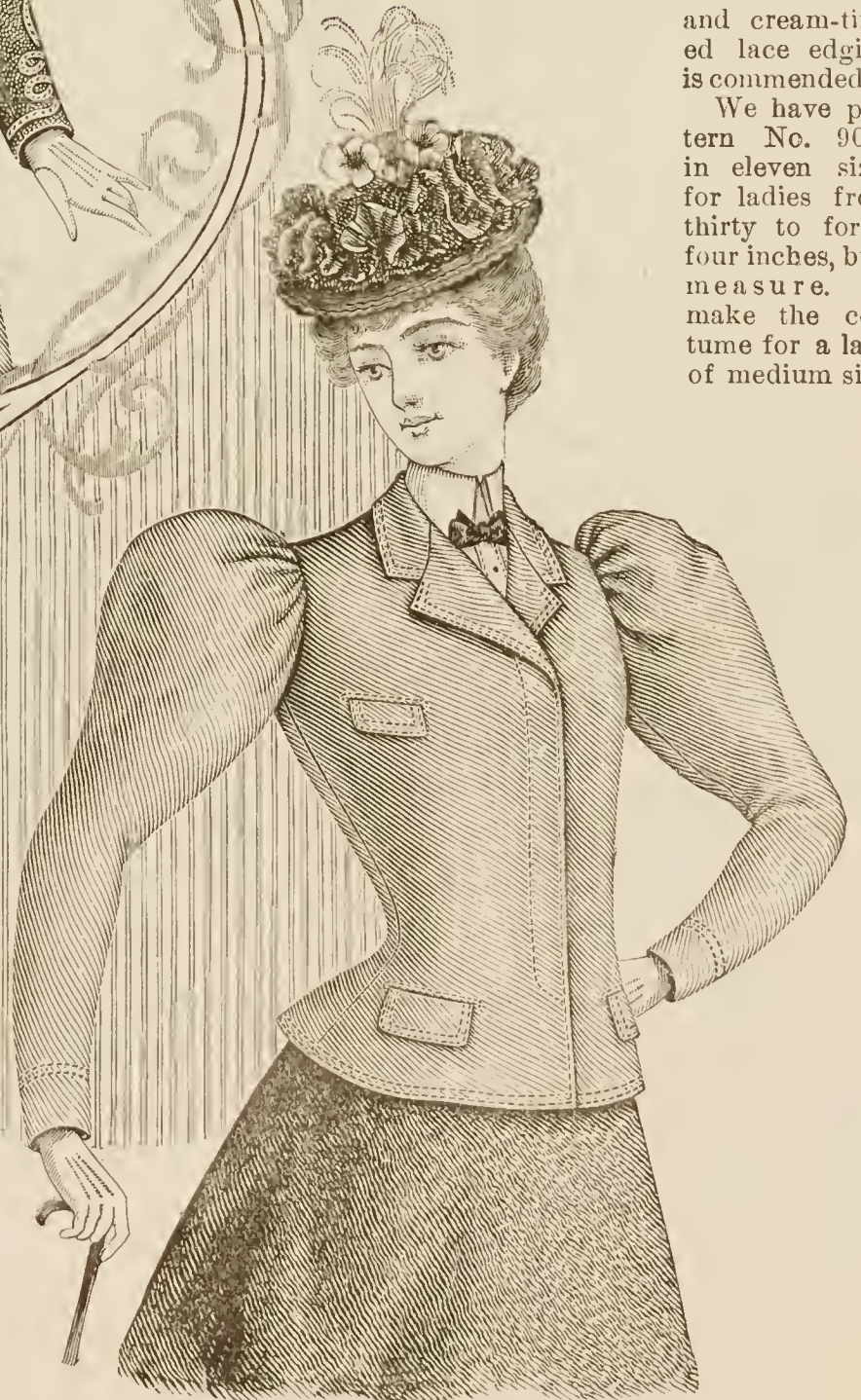


FIGURE NO. 200 W.

will require twelve yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET OR BLAZER AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 525.)

No. 9104.—A notably handsome two-piece costume is here pictured made of *écru piqué*, with a tasteful decoration of *sou-tache braid*. With it either a vest or a shirt-waist will be worn. The jacket or blazer is gracefully shaped by a center seam and side-back and under-arm gores, and coat-laps and coat-plaits are arranged in true coat style. The open fronts are gracefully rounded at their lower front corners and are reversed above the



9090

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 522.)

bust in hatched lapels by a rolling collar that is made with a center seam. Shallow pockets are inserted in curved openings low down in the fronts. The one-seam sleeves are gathered and stand out stylishly at the top.

The skirt comprises a front-gore, two gores at each side and two gathered back-gores. It shows fashionable flutes below the hips and deep rolling folds at the back, and it spreads toward the foot, where it is four yards and three-eighths round in the medium sizes. If desired, a small bustle or any style of skirt extender may be used.

There is no abatement in the admiration for two-piece costumes, which are made of covert cloth, faced cloth, Scotch tweeds and chevots and such cool wash fabrics as linen and duck and white and *écru piqué*.

We have pattern No. 9104 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, needs nine yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' EVENING COSTUME, HAVING A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT. (TO

BE MADE WITH EITHER OR BOTH SKIRTS AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BOLEROS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 526.)

No. 9081.—A delightfully fluffy effect is produced in this costume, the material being rose-pink Liberty silk. The fanciful waist has a well fitted lining and is closed at the center of the front. Boleros joined in under-arm seams and very short shoulder seams round away over a seamless back and full fronts that are separated by under-arm gores. The back is smooth at the top, but has fulness below collected in shirrings at the bottom; and the fulness in the fronts is formed in a series of cross-wise puffs by rows of shirring that are covered with iridescent bead trimming. The boleros are trimmed with a ruche of chiffon. The graceful low neck is followed by drapery sections, that are gathered at the ends and where they are seamed at the back and arranged in outstanding loops on the shoulders; and ribbon rosettes are set on them at the center of the back and front. The very short puff sleeves are prettily draped by tackings to their smooth linings.

The full skirt is arranged over a five-gored skirt that is fitted

over the hips by darts and gathered at the back. The gored skirt measures four yards and the full skirt five yards at the bottom in the medium sizes. The full skirt is gathered at the top and decorated with three widely spaced ruches of the chiffon; and the skirts are joined to a belt. A sash ribbon is drawn about the waist and formed in a large bow with long ends at the back. The skirt may be worn with or without a small bustle or with any style of skirt extender.

There are a host of sheer textiles that will make up charmingly over taffeta or satin. The tissues are plain or bear floral devices printed or embroidered upon or woven in the fabric, which usually matches the foundation in color. Chiffon ruches as well as ribbon, lace



9090

Side-Back View.

and pearl or iridescent trimmings will contribute the garniture. A sash ribbon is now considered quite a necessary feature of gowns of this character. A dainty gown of this kind may be made of white satin-striped *gaze de chambray* over white taffeta or satin.

We have pattern No. 9081 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure. To make the costume with the full skirt for a lady of medium size, requires fifteen yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, with the gored skirt, it needs ten yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR WITH A NECK LOW IN FRONT, WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES, AND WITH THE JACKET FRONTS ROUNDED OR POINTED.) KNOWN AS THE EMPIRE OR JOSEPHINE DRESS.

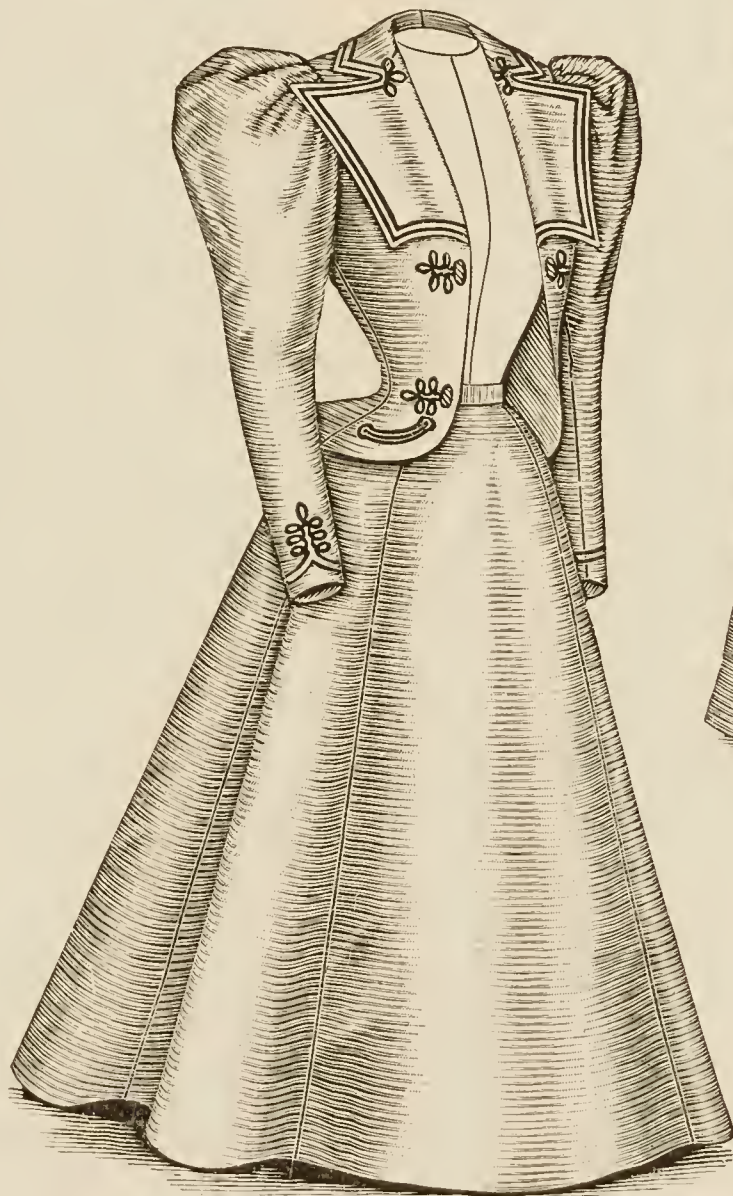
(For Illustrations see Page 527.)

No. 1314.—This quaint mode is called the Empire or Josephine dress. White *crépe de Chine* and green velvet overlaid with *écru* lace net are here united. The full skirt, nearly five yards and a fourth round in the medium sizes, is gathered at the top and joined to the short Empire body, which may be made with a high neck or with a neck low in front. A center seam and side-back and under-arm gores enter into the adjustment of the body, and the full fronts are arranged on dart-fitted lining fronts and closed at the center. The full fronts are shaped in Pompadour outline and the lining is faced with lace-covered velvet above to have the effect of a yoke when the neck is high; they are gathered at the shoulder and lower edges and turned under and shirred to form a frill heading at the upper edges. The standing collar and the two fancy sections that turn down over it match the yoke-facing, and a frill of lace rises from this collar at the back. The jacket is shaped by a center seam and under-arm and shoulder seams, and is extended to form a large collar that rolls in Medici fashion at the back and forms broad revers at the front.

The fronts of the jacket may extend below the waist in deep points or they may be rounded off in bolero style; and the lower corners of the collar may be pointed or rounding to match, both effects being illustrated. Puffs arranged on the coat-shaped sleeves are gathered at the top and made fanciful by three groups of tuck-shirrings spaced to form small puffs between, and the lower edges are formed in frills. A narrow belt of lace-covered velvet is applied on the waist. The sleeves may extend to the wrists or end at the bottom of the puffs, as illustrated.

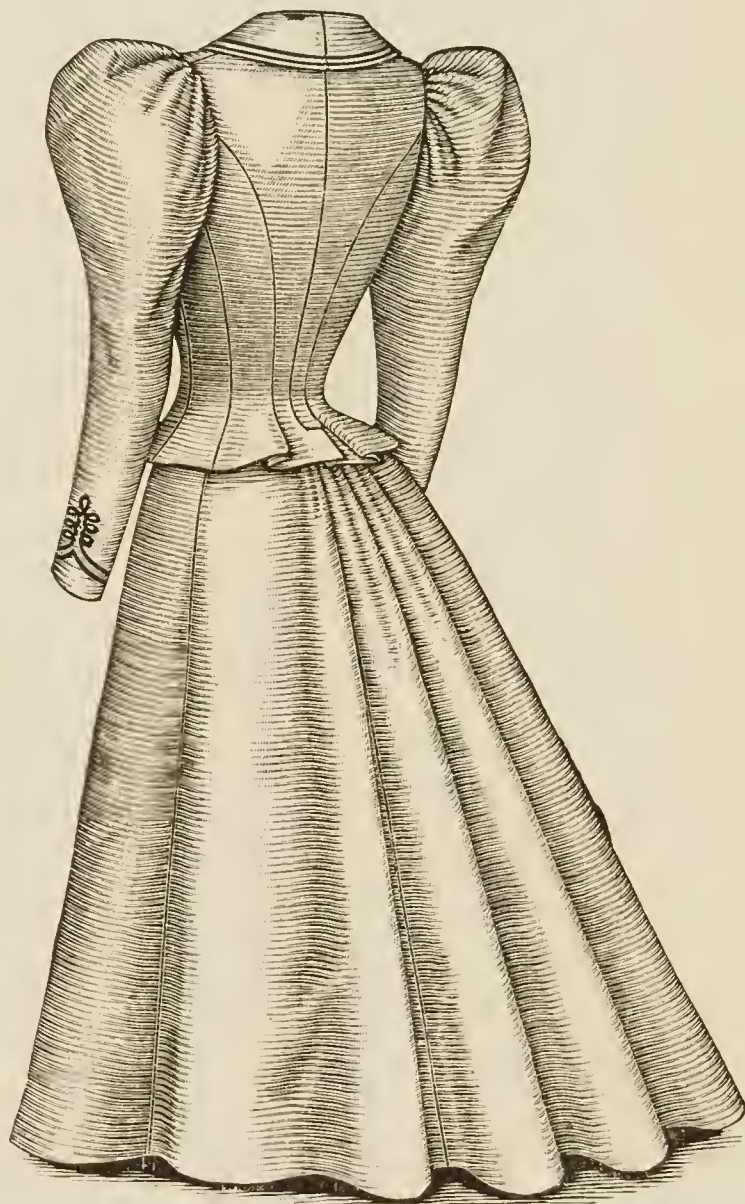
This dress will be selected for an elaborate house gown or for a fancy dress ball, and will suggest many beautiful effects to the tasteful modiste. Velvet or fancy silk combined in the manner here illustrated with soft woollens, India or foulard silk or taffeta will produce satisfactory results.

We have pattern No. 1314 in six sizes for ladies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress requires twelve yards of *crépe de Chine* twenty-seven inches wide, with three yards and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



9104

Front View.



9104

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET OR BLAZER AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 524.)

edging is used for the neck and sleeve frills, with ribbon and ruchings of chiffon for decoration. The basque is closed at the left side over the well-fitted lining, which closes at the center and is susceptible of variations, as the mode provides for a high or low neck and for full-length or short puff sleeves. In this instance it is made high-necked, a shallow full yoke being arranged above the full portions, which are outlined at the top with a ruche of chiffon.

A graduated lace frill rises above the puffed standing collar and ribbon is daintily disposed at the lower edge of the collar. A wide girdle is laid in upturned folds and closed under a stylish ribbon bow at the left side. The coat sleeves have short puffs finished at the bottom with a frill of lace edging and a graduated frill of lace edging gives a dainty touch at the wrists.

The seven-gored skirt is shirred on two cords near the top across the front and sides and gathered up closely at the back; it falls over a plain seven-gored foundation skirt of silk.

Gauzy fabrics in white or colors may be made up effectively by this mode. The new organdy *lisse*—heavier than *crépe lisse*—

FIGURE NO. 201 W.—GRADUATION TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 528.)

FIGURE NO. 201 W.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist

and gaze de chambray, plain or striped, are delicate and lovely materials for the graduate; the Swisses with embroidered dots, leaves and flowers and also in printed blossoms will be appropriate, and the new dimities, *mousseline de l'Inde*, etc., are soft, sheer fabrics to make up over silk. Ribbon, flowers and lace may be lavishly used for decoration.

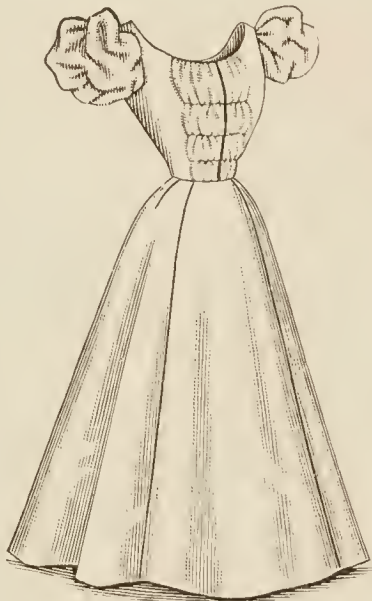
LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED UNDER-FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 529.)

No. 9070.—This wrapper is shown made of figured challis, with blue ribbon tie-strings. It has dart-fitted under-fronts of lining extending to basque depth and faced above the full fronts to have the effect of a round yoke. The fronts are full and are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading, and the closing is made at the center of the front the entire length of the garment with button-holes and buttons. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam insure a close adjustment at the sides and back and extra width below the waist at the center seam is under-folded in a box-plait that gives graceful fulness to the skirt. The wrapper ripples stylishly below the hips and may be made with a slight train or in round length, as preferred. The one-seam sleeves are arranged overcoat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top. The neck may be completed with a turn-down collar having square ends that flare prettily, or with a standing collar. The plaited ends of ribbon tie-strings are inserted in the under-arm seams at the waist-line and bowed in front, holding the fulness well to the figure.

The mode is admirable for cashmere, Henrietta and various washable fabrics, such as percale, gingham, lawn, etc., its practical features commending it for a wide range of fabrics. Ribbon tie-strings and lace edging as a border on the collar will be sufficient decoration. A dainty and cool wrapper for Summer wear may be made of blue sprigged dimity and trimmed with fine embroidered insertion and edging.

We have pattern No. 9070 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper needs thirteen yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



9081



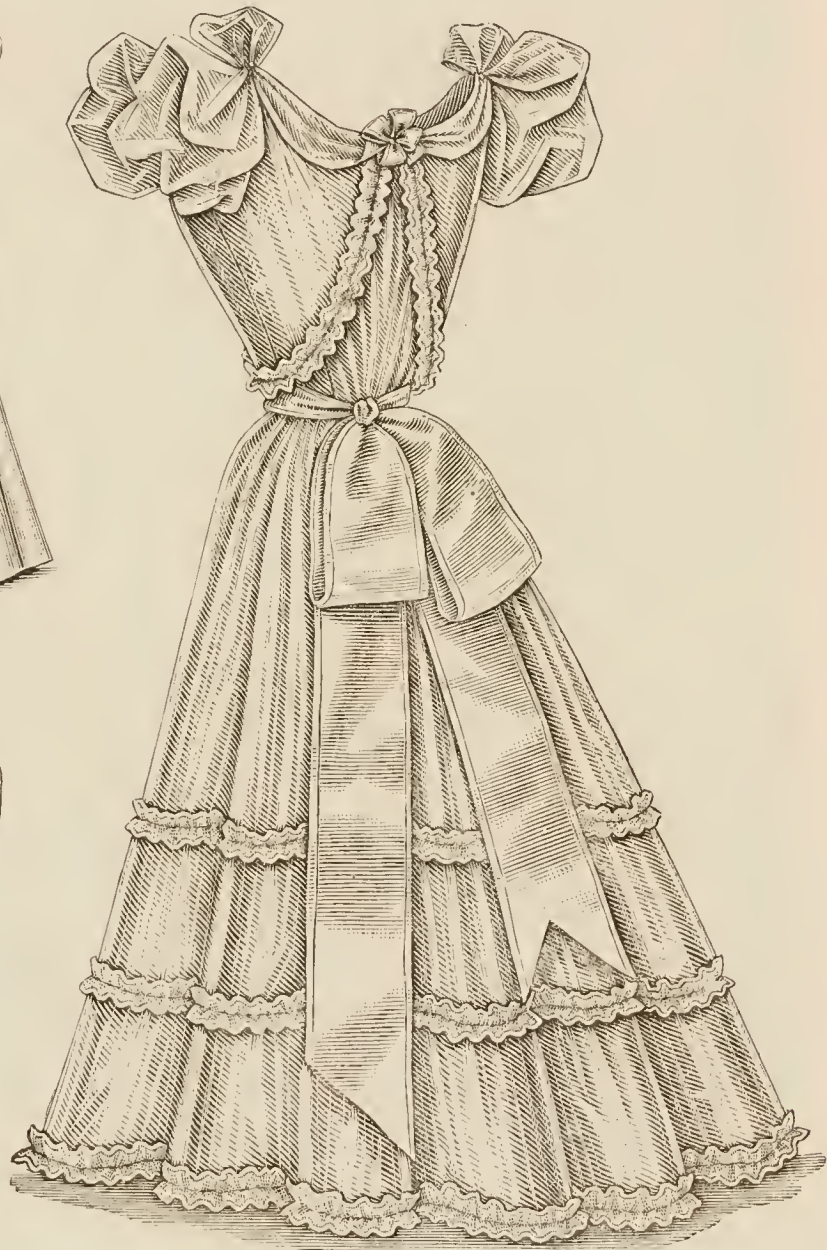
9081

Front View.

FIGURE No. 202 W.—LADIES' SPRING COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 530.)

FIGURE No. 202 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 9093 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in



9081

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EVENING COSTUME, HAVING A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER OR BOTH SKIRTS AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BOLEROS.)

(For Description see Page 524.)

ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 517.

The costume is ideal for Spring wear as here shown made of blue foulard figured in white, with stem-green silk for the becoming frill rising from the collar. A stock of ribbon matching the frill covers the collar and is bowed at the back, and stem-green ribbon is wrinkled about the waist and formed in a bow with long, floating ends at the back; the trimming is completed by wrist frills of lace edging and a unique arrangement of lace insertion. The waist is closed at the left side and is insured trimness by a fitted lining. There is slight shirred

fulness in the lower part of the broad, seamless back, and the fulness in the front, which puffs out stylishly, is drawn by shirrings at the neck and lower edges. Gathered triple caps flare over the top of the coat sleeves.

The skirt is seven-gored; it shows fashionable flutes below the hips and rolling folds at the back.

The effect of this costume is new and charming. Besides being appropriate for the Summer organdies, dotted Swisses, etc., made over tinted lawn or silk, the mode is suitable for the

various light-weight woollens such as men's vailing, canvas, wool grenadine and kindred fabrics, that are at this season combined with figured or plain silk or velvet. A ribbon stock, lace frills and lace insertion or any other fancied band trimming in harmony with the material will afford decoration.

standing collar and ribbon bows are set at the upper front corners of the revers.

This cape-wrap is a novelty suitable for very dressy wear. It will be made of satin, moiré, plain or fancy velvet and rich brocades, with handsome laces for overlaying the revers and ribbon and lace or jetted passementerie for decoration.

We have pattern No. 9068 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the wrap for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and three-fourths of grenadine twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1314

Front View.

LADIES' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR WITH A NECK LOW IN FRONT, WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES, AND WITH THE JACKET-FRONT'S ROUNDED OR POINTED.) KNOWN AS THE EMPIRE OR JOSEPHINE DRESS.

(For Description see Page 525.)

The straw hat shows a tasteful trimming of ribbon supplemented by violets and an aigrette.

LADIES' FICHU CAPE-WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 531.)

No. 9068.—This *chic* wrap is shown made of grenadine over taffeta silk and trimmed in a fluffy way with ruchings and frills of Brussels net. The cape portion, which is circular in shape with a center seam, stands out in deep flutes and falls just to the waist. It is crossed below the bust in graceful fichu style, which is heightened by large tapering revers that are joined to the front edges below the bust and lapped on the fronts with a flare toward the shoulders above the bust, revealing the cape in a V at the throat. The revers are covered with appliqué lace. Ribbons tacked to the lower corners of the cape under ribbon bows are carried to the center of the back and tied in a bow with long ends. A frill of net that is narrowed toward the ends rises from the top of the



1314

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED CUTAWAY JACKET. (KNOWN AS THE CZARINA JACKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 531.)

No. 9069.—This jacket is pictured made of Mazarine-blue cloth, and the collar is inlaid with velvet and the pocket-laps made of velvet; machine-stitching gives the stylish tailor finish. The jacket is handsomely fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; the center seam ends above coat-laps and the side-back seams disappear under coat-

plaits and slight ripples are seen on the hips. The double-breasted cutaway fronts are closed at the bust and at the waist with a button-hole and button, and a button is sewed to the right front at the bust as for a double-breasted closing; their lower front corners are gracefully rounded and above the closing they are reversed in lapels that extend slightly beyond the ends of the rolling collar. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and stand out with just the proper flare. The pocket-laps are narrow and oddly curved and turn down from the pocket openings.

Broadcloth, chevot, serge, tailor suiting, Venetian twill and Scotch and English mixtures will be made up in this manner, and machine-stitching and an inlay of velvet in the collar and velvet pocket-laps will be the decorative finish most appropriate.

We have pattern No. 9069 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure.

For a lady of medium size, the jacket needs four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias), for the pocket-laps and facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1314

Side-Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 531.)

No. 9110.—By referring to figure No. 20C W in this number

surfaced cloth, machine-stitching giving the necessary tailor finish. The stylish close adjustment at the back and sides is due to a center seam and side-back and under-arm gores; and coat-laps and coat-plaits and slight ripples in front of the coat-plaits add to the *chic* effect. The loose fronts lap quite widely and are closed with a fly below small lapels that form short, wide notches with the ends of the rolling coat-collar. Laps finish the openings to inserted side-pockets and to a pocket inserted high up in the right front. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety and show the fashionable amount of fulness, which is collected in gathers at the top.

The covert coat is a generally becoming style which finds favor with women of all ages. The covert coatings, rough Scotch mixtures, cheviot and plain cloth in popular shades of brown and green are the best selections for it, and stitching gives the customary finish. A jacket of mixed blue Venetian suiting may be made up *en suite* with a gored skirt and machine-stitching may finish both garments.

We have pattern No. 9110 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 532.)

No. 9084.—This stylish Eton jacket is pictured made of green cloth, with an effective decoration of braid. The jacket is seamless at the center of the back and wide side-back gores separate it from the fronts, which are fitted by single bust darts. The closing is made with hooks and loops and braid frogs at the center of the front below lapels in which the fronts are reversed by a rolling collar. The two-seam close-fitting sleeves are gathered at the top and are of fashionable size and style. The jacket may reach quite to the waist or nearly to the waist, as preferred, the fronts being deepened slightly at the center when it reaches to the waist.

As great liking for the Eton jacket prevails this year, as last. It is accompanied by a skirt of the same or different material and a shirt-waist. Choice of material for the jacket is made from the various cheviot and serge weaves, and the finish is usually given by machine-stitching or braid. An Eton jacket of piqué or linen duck may, later in the season, be worn with a canvas skirt, with stylish effect.

We have pattern No. 9084 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



FIGURE NO. 201 W.—This illustrates GRADUATION TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 9067, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Seven-Gored Skirt No. 9107, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 525.)

of THE DELINEATOR this coat may be seen differently developed. This new covert coat is here illustrated made of smooth-

of medium size, calls for twenty-two inches wide.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 532.)

No. 9076.—A different development of this jacket may be seen by referring to figure No. 199 W in this magazine.

This natty Eton jacket is here illustrated made of golden-brown cloth, stitching and a fanciful arrangement of black braid giving an effective finish. The seamless back is separated by side-back gores from fronts that are fitted by single bust darts. The fronts are lapped in double-breasted style, and reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of a rolling collar made with a center seam. The closing is made with hooks and loops. The stylish two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and puff out effectively. The jacket may extend to the waist or nearly to the waist, as illustrated, the fronts being pointed at the lower edge when reaching to the waist.

While all Eton jackets have general characteristics that are similar, individual designs have features that are distinctly their own; hence all tastes can be suited. Suitable materials are smooth cloths of all kinds and moiré or velvet. When the latter materials are chosen jet passementerie or silk ruches are appropriate trimmings, but braid and stitching are the popular choice for decorating cloth jackets. This jacket and a skirt to match will form a serviceable and stylish two-piece costume for wear with shirt-waists or vests. The material chosen may be cloth, serge or cheviot, with a braid decoration, or a simple finish of stitching.

We have pattern No. 9076 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket needs three yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9070



9070

Front View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED CLOSE-FITTING MILITARY JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS.) KNOWN AS THE LANCER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 532.)

No. 9057.—Gray cloth was chosen for making this jacket,



9070

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED UNDER-FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 526.)

which is decidedly English in style and is known as the Lancer jacket. The adjustment of the jacket is perfectly close, and is effected by single bust darts, underarm and side-back gores and a center seam. Coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed in true coat style, buttons being placed at the top of the coat-plaits, and slight ripples appear on the hips. The fronts are closed with hooks and loops and cord frogs, and their lower front corners may be rounding or square, as preferred; they are reversed in small lapels which form wide, short notches with the ends of a rolling coat-collar made with a center seam. The two-seam sleeves are gathered and stand out stylishly at the top. The braid decoration on the sleeves and back and about curved openings to inserted pockets in the fronts, and machine-stitching at the edges, are in accordance with prevailing fancy.

The jacket is exceedingly natty and will be made of both plain and mixed cloth in brown, gray and blue. Braid is the most popular decoration, but stitching may be used alone, if preferred.

We have pattern No. 9057 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty



FIGURE NO. 202 W.—This illustrates LADIES' SPRING COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 9093, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 526.)

to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires three yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

at its lower edge and a trifle shorter than the fronts gives opportunity for pretty contrasting effects; it is sewed underneath to the fronts along and above the first darts and is closed at the cen-

LADIES' ETON JACKET (TO EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST), WITH VEST HAVING FULL FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 533.)

No. 9086.—This Eton jacket, with its pretty, full vest, is a practical and stylish mode. The jacket is pictured made of brown cloth and the full vest of tan silk, with a ribbon stock. The full front of the vest is gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on a smooth lining-front fitted by single bust darts, which, with under-arm gores, render the vest close fitting and trim, even though the front puffs out in a pretty, stylish way. The closing is made at the center of the back. A softly wrinkled girdle surrounds the bottom of the vest and the ribbon stock encircles the standing collar and is bowed at the back.

The Eton jacket is seamless at the center of the back, and side-back gores separate the back from the fronts, which are fitted by single bust darts. It is made exceedingly attractive by revers which are slashed to form three tabs and joined to the front edges of the fronts, the revers being broadest at the shoulders; and it may extend to the waist or nearly to the waist, as preferred. The stylish two-seam sleeves may be plain or shaped in Venetian points at the wrist and are gathered at the top. Braid fancifully arranged decorates the jacket.

Becoming and stylish jackets of this kind are made of Venetian cloth, which is less expensive than broadcloth, although the latter is in high vogue, and suitings of various kinds are selected for the style, which is most effective when worn with a vest of contrasting color and fabric.

We have pattern No. 9086 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide. The vest calls for a yard and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 203 W.—LADIES' BASQUE.

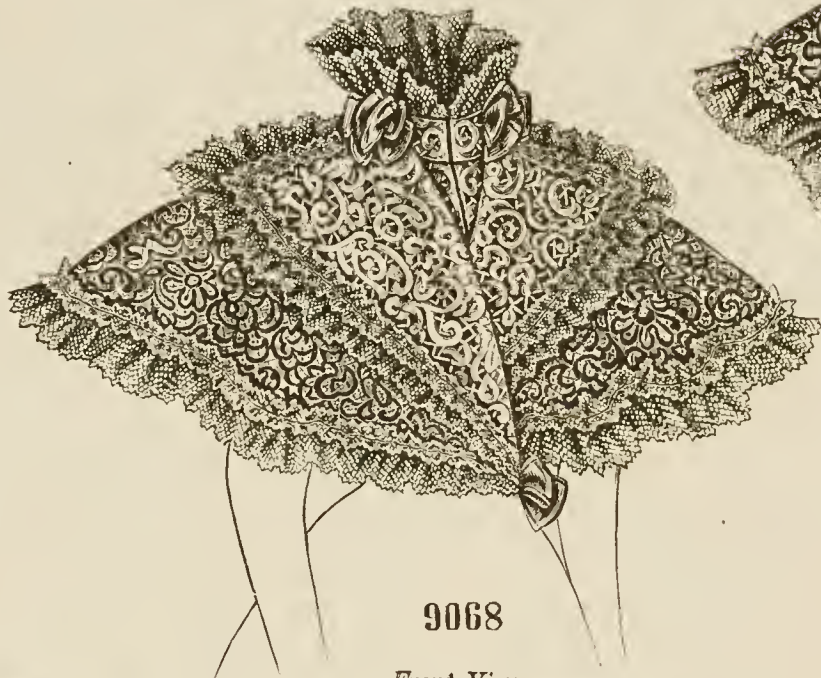
(For Illustration see Page 533.)

FIGURE NO. 203 W.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 9094 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 536 of this magazine.

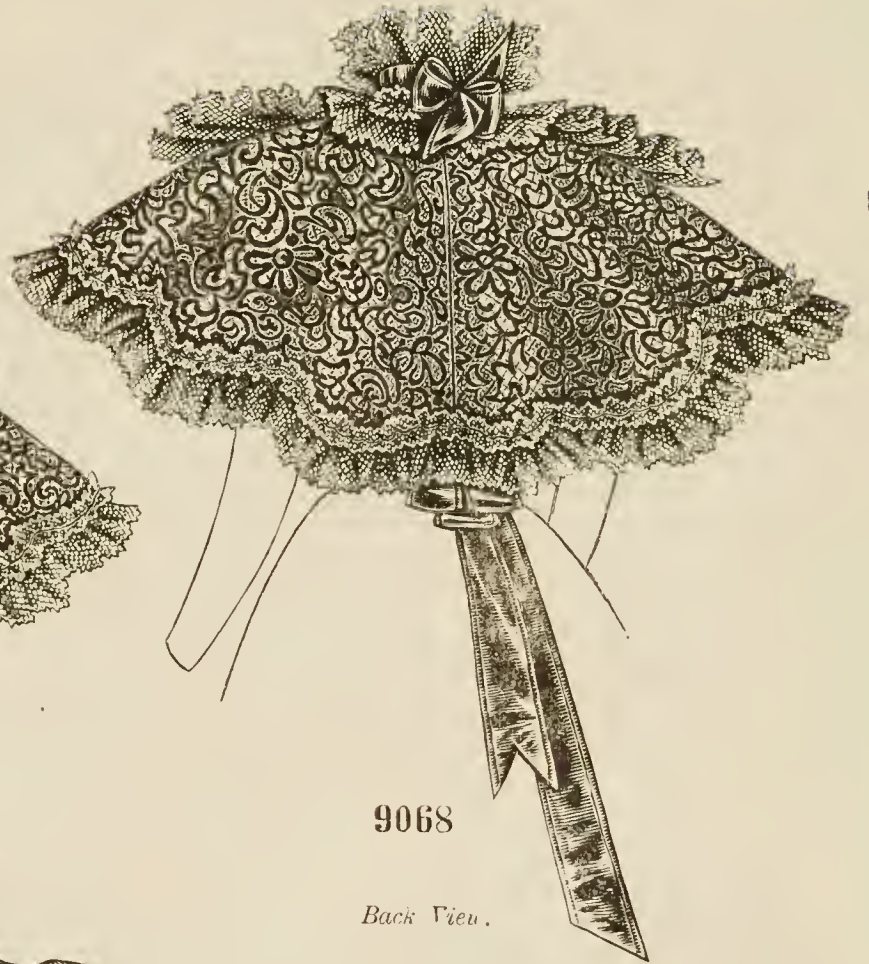
Mixed brown wool goods and white cloth form the combination here illustrated in the basque. The adjustment renders the basque especially suitable for stout figures, two under-arm gores being introduced at each side. A vest that is pointed

ter with pearl buttons. Underfolded box-plaits at the side-back seams and coat-laps below the center seam give quite a coat-like effect to the basque at the back. A braiding design decorates the lower edge of the basque and the front edges of the fronts, and a decoration to match is seen at the wrists of the one-seam sleeves, which have very little fullness at the top, and also on the collar, from which a box-plaited frill flares prettily at the back and sides.

Basques of this style are made of cottons of firm weave, such as gingham, and of piqué,

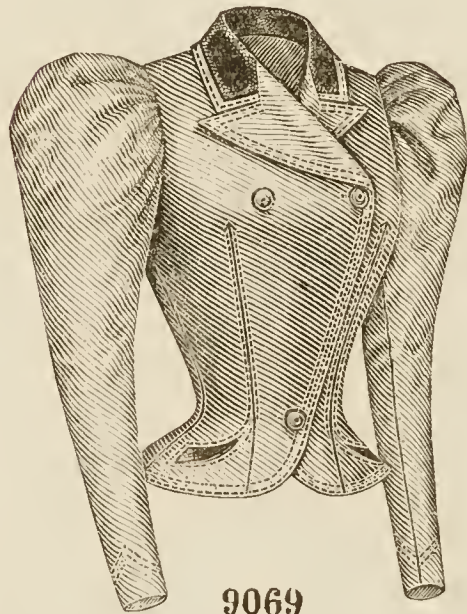


9068
Front View.

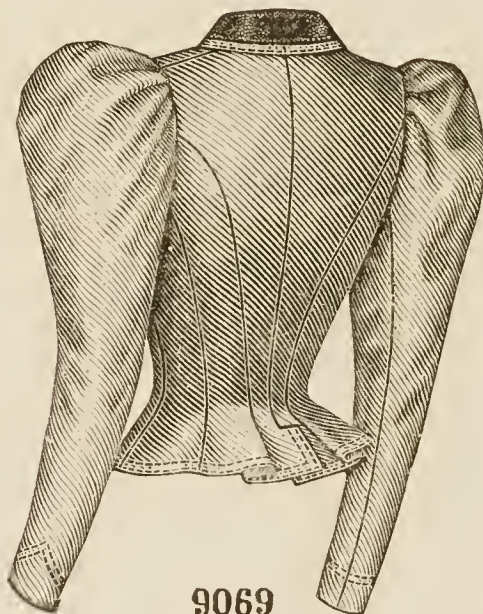


9068
Back View.

LADIES' FICHU CAPE-WRAP.
(For Description see Page 527.)



9069
Front View.

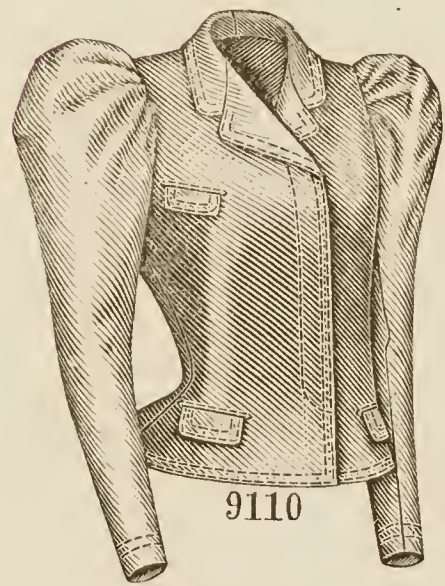


9069
Back View.

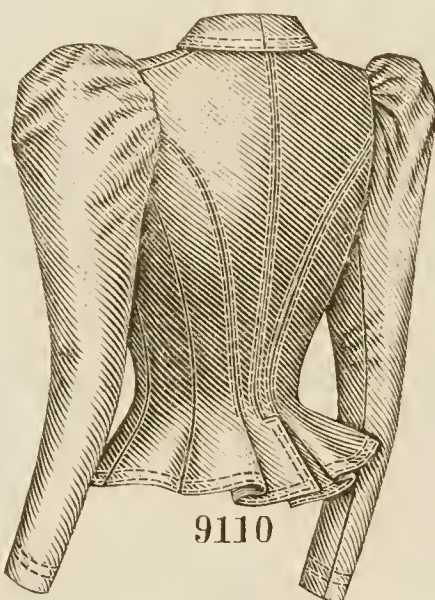
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED CUTAWAY JACKET. (KNOWN AS THE CZARINA JACKET.)
(For Description see Page 527.)

An attractive basque for a woman of fair complexion was made like this of Mazarine-blue cloth with black braid for ornamentation; for a brunette the new Danish-red cloth was chosen, the black braid subduing the bright hue admirably. The large straw hat shows a wrinkled band of silk about the crown and a profuse floral trimming.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED MILITARY
BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT
A SEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 534.)



9110
Front View.



9110
Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)
(For Description see Page 528.)

No. 9117.—This double-breasted military basque may be made with or without a seam at the center of the front, both effects being pictured. It is shown made of cheviot and decorated in military style with braid. The basque is of uniform lower outline and is accurately fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the side-back seams disappearing below the waist under coat-plaits. The closing is made invisibly at the left side of the front and three silk cord frogs are arranged at the bust. The two-seam sleeves are made with coat-shaped linings and the fullness at the top is collected in gathers; the adjustment to far above the elbow is fashionably close. The high standing collar is in correct military style and closes at the center of the front.

Basques of this style are made of broadcloth, Venetian cloth, which is lighter in weight, and cheviot, serge, flannel and many fancy Scotch and English mixtures. Braid is the most approved decoration, and both the Hercules and soutache varieties are used, as well as the made ornaments. The skirts accompanying these trim basques are either gored or circular and are frequently trimmed with braid, folds or ruffles of the material.

We have pattern No. 9117 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

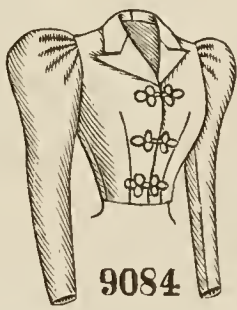
duck, etc., as well as of cloth and all kinds of woollen dress goods. Insertion and other band trimmings are appropriate.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED BASQUE.

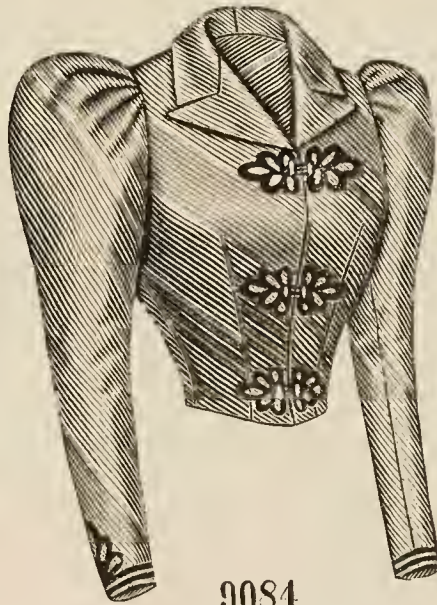
(For Illustrations see Page 534.)

No. 9061.—A handsome plain basque is here illustrated made of all-wool dress goods in a pretty shade of blue; and black braid fancifully applied trims it effectively. It is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The lower outline of the basque shapes a point at the center of the front and back. A high, standing collar that closes at the left side completes the neck. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and along the side edges of the upper part near the top, where they stand out in a stylish puff, but fit the arm closely below.

This style of basque may be satisfactorily developed in *drap d'été*, poplin, lady's-cloth and

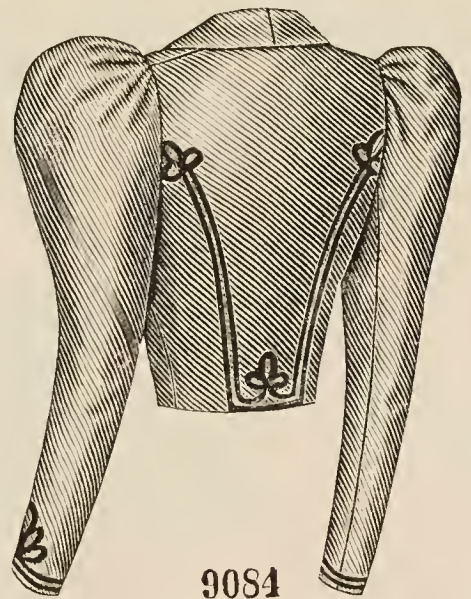


9084



9084

Front View.

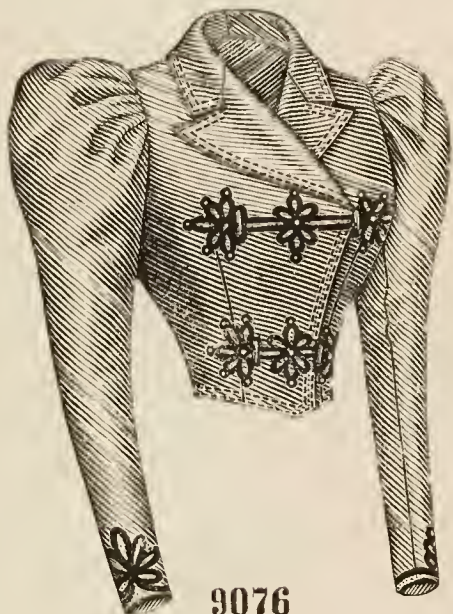


9084

Back View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED ETON JACKET. (WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST.)

(For Description see Page 528.)

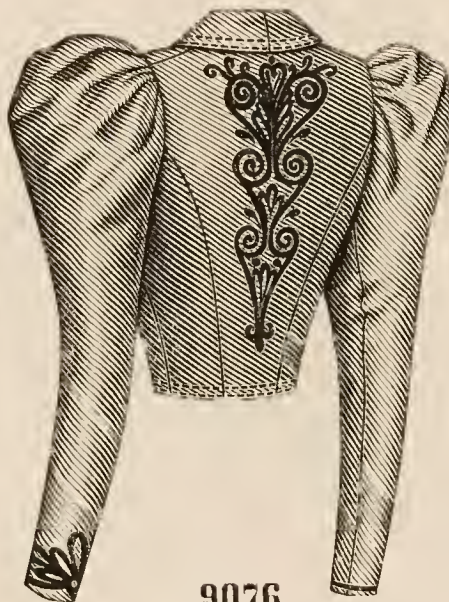


9076

Front View.



9076

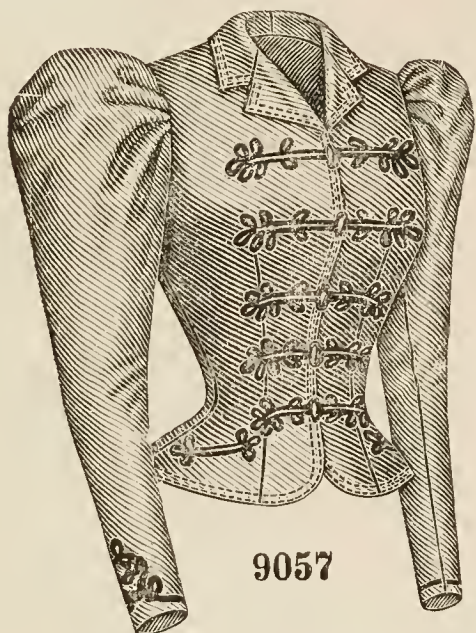


9076

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED ETON JACKET. (WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST.)

(For Description see Page 529.)

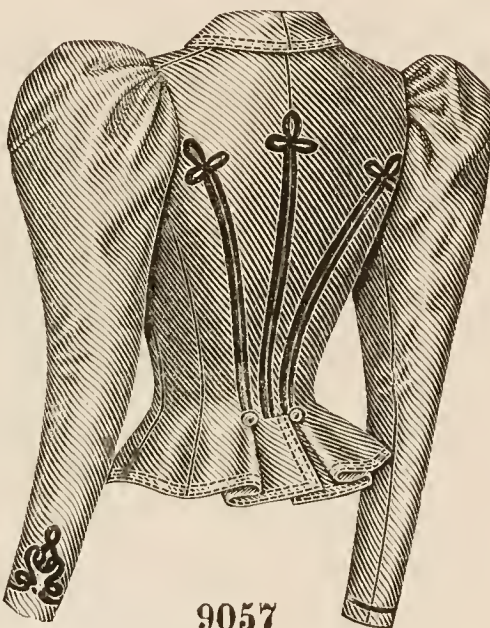


9057

Front View.



9057



9057

Back View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED, CLOSE-FITTING MILITARY JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS.) KNOWN AS THE LANCER JACKET.

(For Description see Page 529.)

lar this season are exceptional, and the mode is equally well suited to a decoration of band trimmings.

We have pattern No. 9061 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

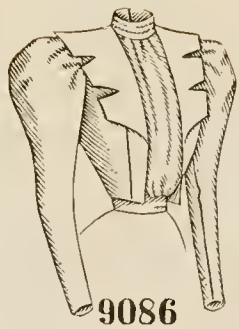
(For Illustrations see Page 534.)

No. 9073.—This basque, which is highly commended for stout ladies, is pictured made of wool goods and figured silk and decorated with braiding. The fronts open with a flare toward the shoulders over full vest portions of silk that are gathered at the top and laid in two closely-lapped plaits at the bottom at each side of the invisible closing. The fronts are turned under at the front edges and laid in three backward-turning plaits that are closely lapped at the bottom and spread widely toward the shoulders; and single bust darts in the fronts are taken up with the second dart in the smooth lining-fronts. Two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the close adjustment of the basque. The neck is finished with a standing collar, and the one-seam sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, have stylish outstanding fullness collected in gathers at the top.

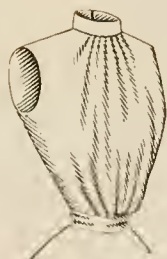
This is an especially stylish mode for the new plain, striped or checked cheviots,

étamine, with braid, buttons and passementerie for decoration. The opportunities afforded for the braid ornamentation so popu-

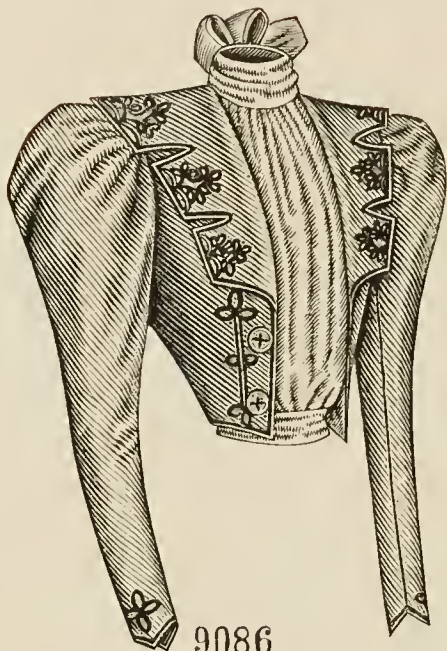
drap d'été, covert cloth, poplin and canvas weaves, and silk or mohair braid arranged simply or wrought in scrolls, tracery or



9086



9086



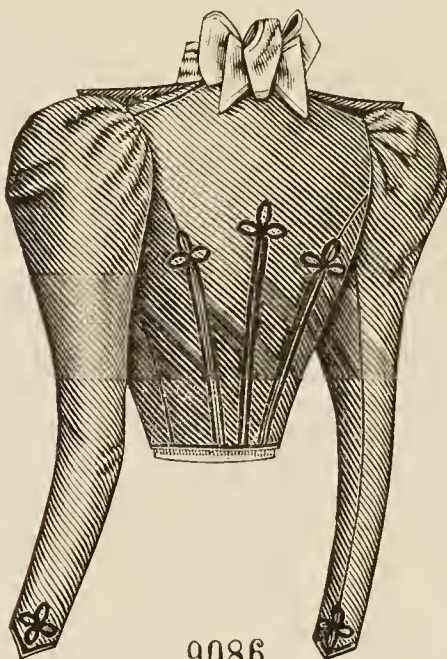
9086

Front View.

LADIES' ETON JACKET (TO EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST), WITH VEST HAVING FULL FRONT.

(For Description see Page 530.)

of silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



9086

Back View.

leaf designs will adorn it appropriately. A ribbon stock bowed fancifully would be a tasteful neck finish.

We have pattern No. 9073 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard

FIGURES NOS. 204 W AND 205 W.—LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTES.
(For Illustrations see Page 535.)

FIGURE No. 204 W.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket, shirt-waist, skirt, legging and hat. The jacket pattern is No. 9023 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The shirt-waist pattern is No. 9021, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. The jacket and shirt-waist are each in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The hat pattern, which is No. 1188 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes, from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures. The legging pattern, which is No. 1286 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in five sizes from two to six, shoe numbers. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1287 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

The shirt-waist is of lawn, with a removable standing collar of white linen and the jacket, skirt, hat and leggings are of brown mixed cheviot and finished with machine-stitching. The shirt-waist has a round back-yoke extended over the shoulders to meet full fronts that are closed at the center with studs through a box-plait. The sleeves are completed with straight-link cuffs, and a wide band-bow gives a smart touch.

The jacket or English blazer is handsomely fitted and has coat-laps and coat-plaits. The fronts are worn open and rolled to the waist, but they may be closed, if preferred. The rolling collar is well shaped and the sleeves are in gathered two-seam style.

The skirt is of circular shaping and is plaited at the back; a placket is made at each side of the front and finished with pointed laps.

The well-shaped leggings may end above or below the knee.

The Alpine outing hat is rendered *chic* by two quills at the left side.

Special weaves of cloth for cycling wear can be had in shades that are agreeable to the eye and not easily disfigured by dust. These and covert cloth, and, for warm weather, duck and linen, are the choice for such costumes. The shirt-waist may be of

lawn, dimity, grass linen or any other sheer fabric.

FIGURE No. 205 W.—This consists of a Ladies' basque, skirt and cap. The basque pattern, which is No. 8967 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1273 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. The cap pattern, which is No. 7836 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures.

One of the new fancy cheviots was chosen for this toilette, with plain cloth for the chemisette. The basque is a jaunty Norfolk style; it is accurately fitted and is made very attractive by a pointed yoke, both back and front, and three plaits on the back and two on the front, the yoke and plaits being laid on. The fronts are turned back in lapels by a rolling collar, the ends of the collar and lapels meeting in points; a removable chemisette, made with a standing collar, is seen in the open neck. The one-seam gathered sleeves stand out in short puffs at the top. A leather belt is worn.

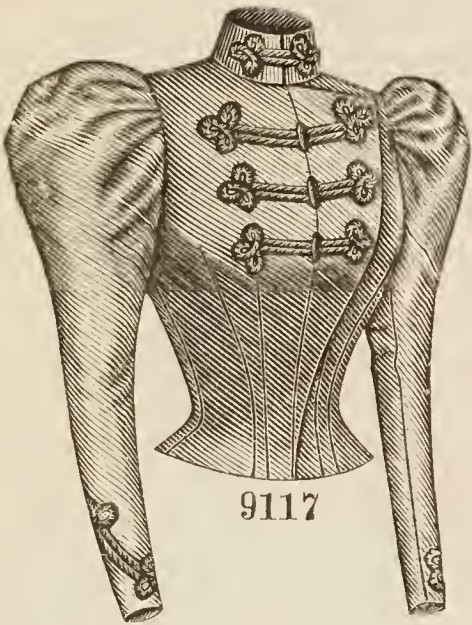
The skirt is in divided style, but an added front-



FIGURE No. 203 W.—This illustrates LADIES' BASQUE.—The pattern is No. 9094, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

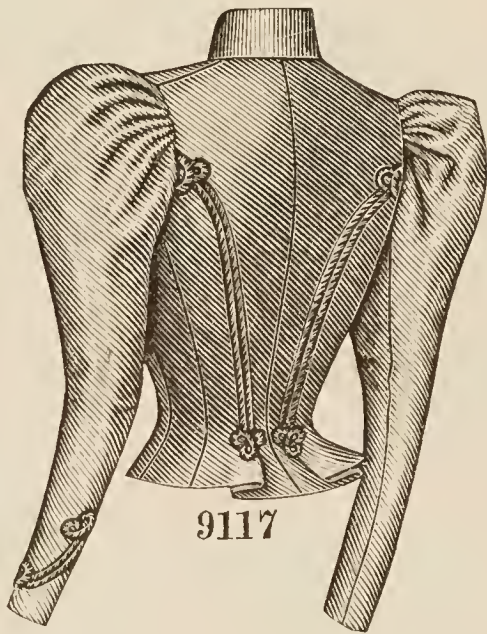
(For Description see Page 530.)

gore and plaits at the back give the effect of a round skirt when the wearer is standing. The plackets are made at the front and



9117

Front View.



9117

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED MILITARY BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A SEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT.)

(For Description see Page 531.)

button-trimmed pointed straps are applied at the plackets and on the hips.

Machine-stitching gives the usual neat completion to the toilette.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is ornamented with two quills fastened under a rosette.

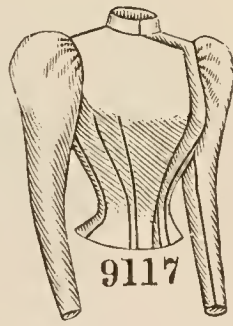
A bright touch of color can be introduced in a toilette like this by using red or tan cloth for the chemisette when the rest of the suit is of mixed tweed, homespun or a similarly durable weave. The finish illustrated cannot be improved upon.

Either flat or ball buttons of bone or horn may be used for the closing.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (For Illustrations see Page 536.)

No. 9094.—This basque is shown differently made up at figure No. 203 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A narrow, pointed vest and a plaited collar relieve the severity of this basque, which is here shown made of forest-green cloth and decorated in military fashion with black soutache braid. The fronts are fitted by double bust darts and separate to disclose a shorter, pointed vest, which is closed at the center with buttons and button-holes and sewed along and above the first darts. The introduction of two under-arm gores at each side renders the basque specially desirable for stout ladies, and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends at the top of coat-laps. Extra width allowed below the waist-line at each side-back seam is underfolded in a box-plait and the lower outline of the basque back of the vest is round. The collar is in standing style and from it at the back and sides rises a frill that is laid in a box-plait between two back-



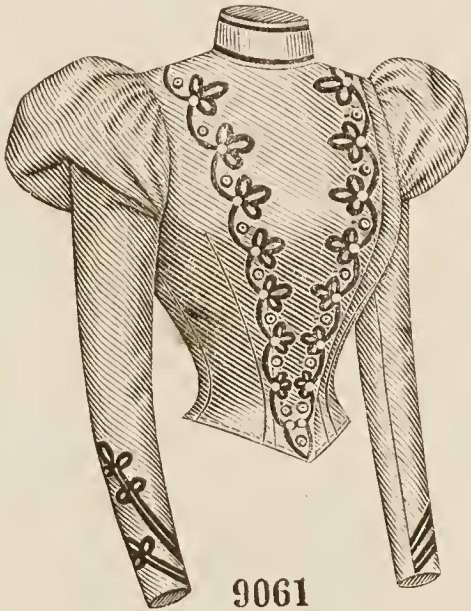
9117

ward-turning plaits and flares attractively. The sleeves are gathered at the top and are made with only inside seams; they are arranged over coat-shaped linings to which they cling closely to well above the elbow and then flare above.

Combinations of woolen dress goods with velvet, or wash fabrics with all-over embroidery, would be effective in a

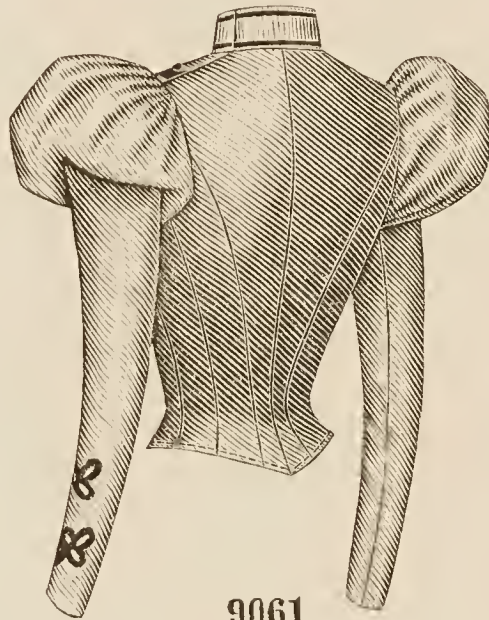
basque of this kind, the decorative fabric being used for the vest and frill. Flat band trimmings are more becoming to stout figures than are fluffy garnitures, and these, as well as Hercules and soutache braid and buttons, can be disposed in many attractive ways on basques fashioned after this style.

We have pattern No. 9094 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque will require four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



9061

Front View.



9061

Back View.

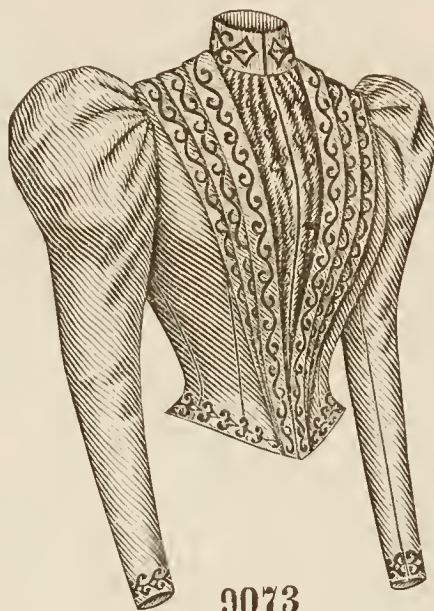
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE.

(For Description see Page 532.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

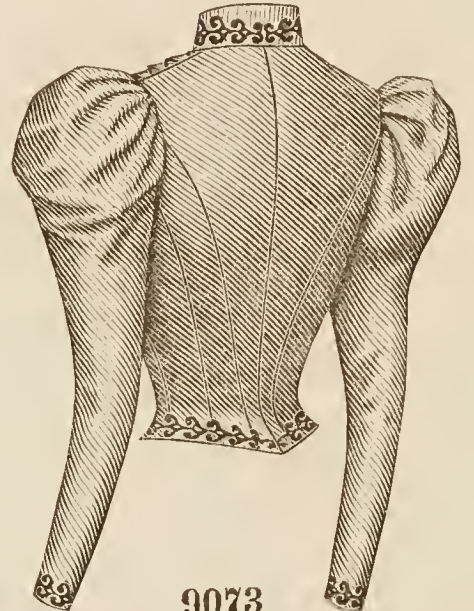
(For Illustrations see Page 536.)

No. 9116.—This basque-waist is novel and attractive in effect and is shown made of silk, with lace edging, insertion and ribbon for decoration. It is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the customary seams, and under-arm gores give a smooth adjustment at the sides. The wide, seamless back



9073

Front View.



9073

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (For Description see Page 532.)

is smooth at the top but has fulness at the bottom arranged in closely-lapped, backward-turning plaits at each side of the cen-

ter, the plaits being tacked along their folds for a short distance. The right front is gathered along the shoulder edge and has three forward-turning plaits at the neck edge, the fulness being

plaits. A revers folds under with the hem of the left front and is arranged in forward-turning plaits at the top and bottom; it covers the left front on the shoulder, falling in a graceful jabot above the bust, and tapers gradually toward the bottom of the waist. A row of insertion follows the edges of the revers and gives a decorative touch. The neck is completed with a standing collar, over which is arranged a wrinkled stock that has frill-finished ends closed at the back. Rising above the collar at the back and sides is a full plaited frill of lace. The two-seam sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and along the side edges of the upper portion to the elbow to form wrinkles above the elbow and make



FIGURE No. 204 W.

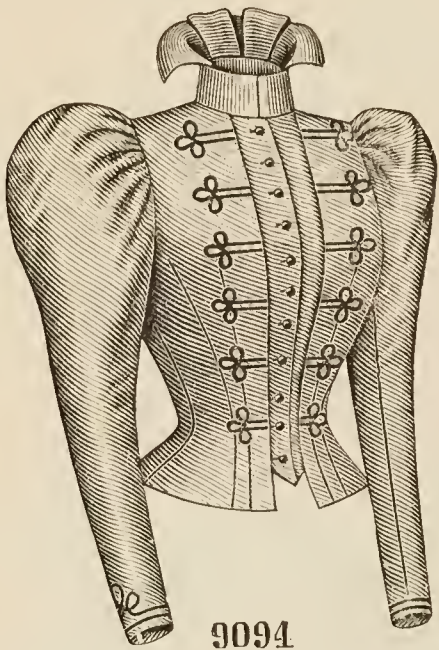
FIGURE No. 205 W.

FIGURE No. 204 W.—This illustrates LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 9023, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Shirt-Waist No. 9021, price 1s. or 25 cents; Hat No. 1188, price 5d. or 10 cents; Legging No. 1286, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Cycling Skirt No. 1287, price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 205 W.—This illustrates LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 8967, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Cycling Skirt No. 1273, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Tam O'Shanter Cap No. 7836, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 533.)

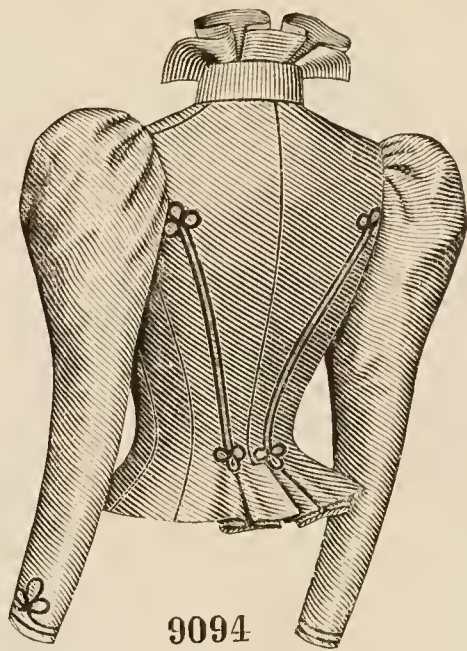
drawn well forward at the bottom in five overlapping plaits; while the left front is smooth on the shoulder and at the neck, but has fulness at the bottom disposed in three forward-turning

the sleeves stand out in a puff at the top; below the elbow they fit the arm closely and at the wrist they are prettily curved and finished with a plaited frill of lace. A wide wrinkled



9094

Front View.

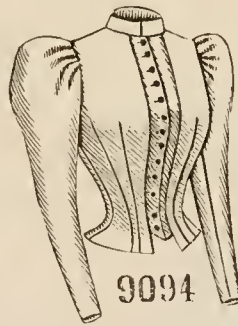


9094

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Description see Page 534.)



9094

This is a youthful, pretty mode, excellently adapted to organdy, Swiss and other sheer goods that are made up over silk or percaline and decorated with lace and ribbon. Soft Summer silks, which are figured in many tints, or the cool looking foulards, will also make up daintily in this fashion. An exceptionally charming waist

was of white organdy figured with detached blossoms and had for its lining pink lawn. Frills of lace edging rose inside of the frill below the yoke and fell with pretty effect from the sleeves and the puffs.

We have pattern No. 9067 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the high-necked waist with girde for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, with four yards and an eighth of laee edging four inches wide for the frills and seven-eighths of a yard of laee net twenty-seven inches wide to cover

ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist and is drawn down in a knot at the left side of the front, with pretty effect.

Silk, étamine, grenadine, nun's-veiling, chalis, etc., will develop this mode prettily and lace and ribbon will be the most suitable decoration.

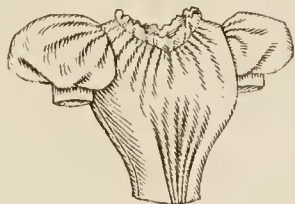
We have pattern No. 9116 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist calls for four yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES OR WITH SHORT PUFF SLEEVES WITH A BAND.)

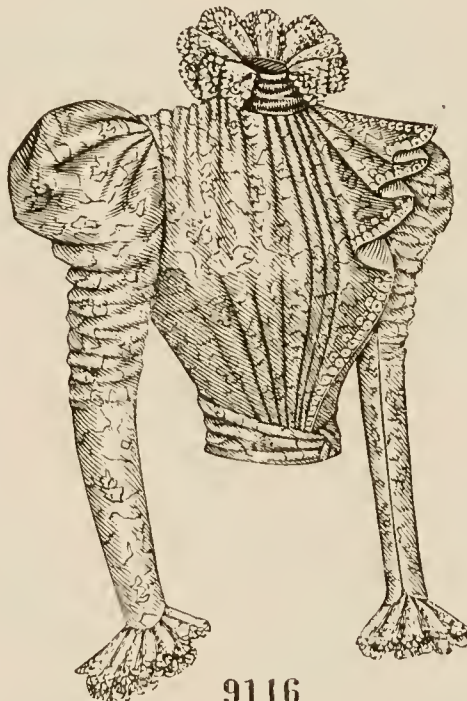
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9067.—Another view of this basque-waist may be had by referring to figure No. 201 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This dressy full waist is represented in the present instance made of glacé taffeta. The waist is given a trim adjustment by a lining that is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. A full, pointed yoke gathered at the top and bottom appears above the full front and full back, which are turned under at the top and gathered to form a frill heading, their fulness being drawn to the center in lapped plaits at the bottom. The full front portions are disposed on a lining front fitted by double bust darts and the closing is made along the left shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams. The waist is surrounded by a deep girde that is covered with lace net, laid in upturning plaits and closed at the left side under a ribbon bow. The standing collar is gathered at the top and bottom to have the effect of a puff and is closed at the left side and topped by a lace frill that is graduated to be deepest at the center of the back. The coat-shaped sleeves have mushroom puffs arranged on them at the top. They may be made in full length and decorated with lace frills or cut off below the puffs and finished with bands. For evening wear the waist may be made with a low neck, as shown in the small engraving.

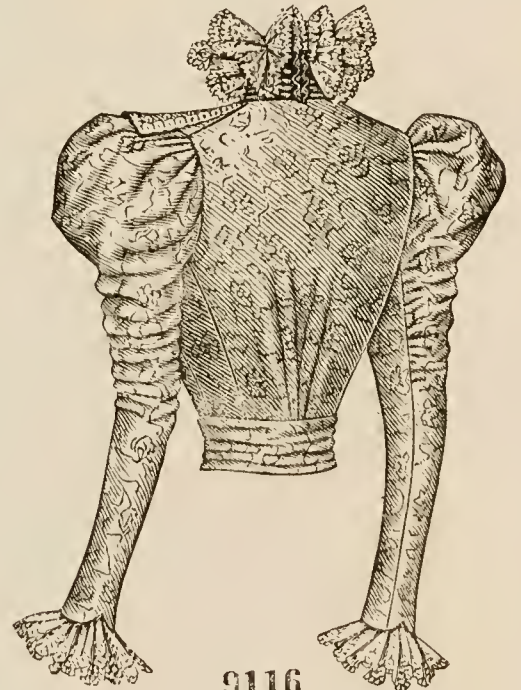


9067



9116

Front View.

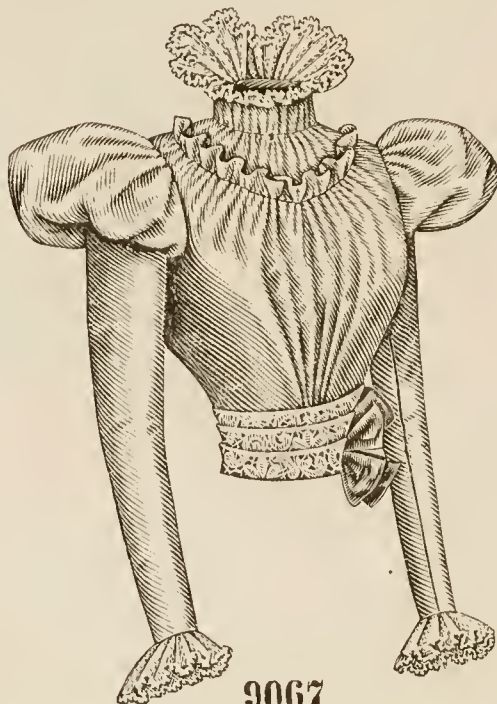


9116

Back View.

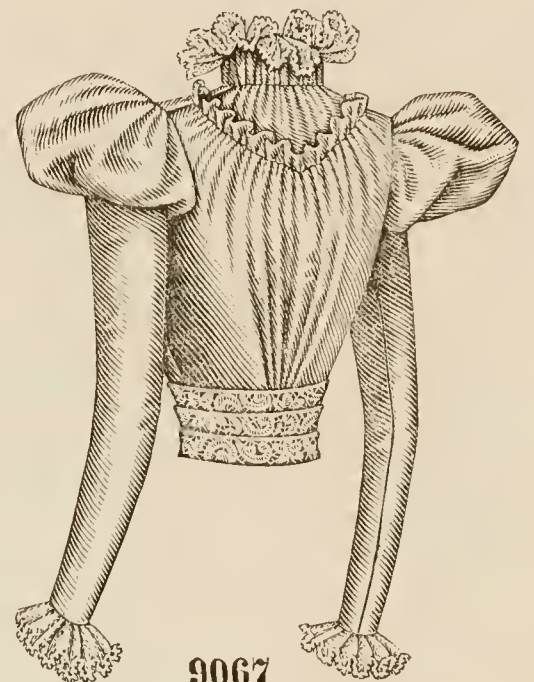
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Description see Page 534.)



9067

Front View.



9067

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES OR WITH SHORT PUFF SLEEVES WITH A BAND.)

(For Description see this Page.)

the girdle. The low-necked waist without the girdle, will need two yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9088.—At figure No. 198 W on page 516 of this number

two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and three downward-turning plaits in each side edge of the upper portion near the top form the fulness in a short puff, below which the sleeves fit smoothly over their coat-shaped linings. At the wrists is a frill of lace headed by a row of Vandykes set on under gimp.

Such a basque-waist will be handsome for afternoon receptions if made up in combinations of silk, brocaded satin and velvet, associated with Irish crochet or point lace. Woollens and silks combined will make simpler waists.

We have pattern No. 9088 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist calls for four yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide, and two yards and a half of lace edging four inches and a half wide for the jabot and collar frill. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9062.—There is a distinct charm about this waist, in which silk and all-over lace edging are united. The waist has a fitted lining closed at the center of the front, and on the upper part of the lining both back and front is arranged a pointed yoke that closes on the left shoulder. The lower edges of the yoke are overlapped by the back, which is smooth at the top and has fulness plaited to a point at the bottom, and by full fronts that cross in surplice style, the fulness in the fronts being disposed in soft diagonal folds by gathers at the arm's-eye and front edges. The coat-shaped sleeves are made fanciful by short, full mushroom puffs over which flare caps that are each laid in three triple box-plaits. The wrists are gracefully



9088

Front View.



9088

Back View.

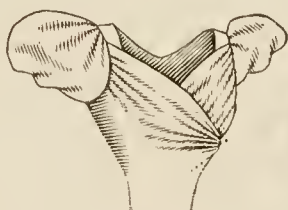
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

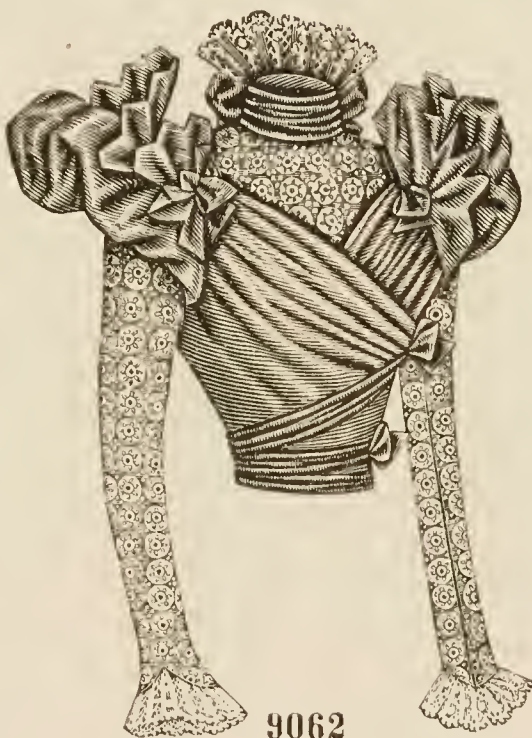
of THE DELINEATOR, another view of this basque-waist is given.

The frills and bolero jacket make this basque-waist very dressy. A combination of green silk, brown velvet and lace edging produces a pretty effect in the waist in this instance. The bolero jacket has shoulder and under-arm seams and is included only in the arm's-eye seams of the waist. It is in low, rounding outline at the top and ends some distance above the waist-line; it is bordered with small lace Vandykes applied beneath a row of gimp. Between its narrow rounding fronts the fronts of the basque-waist have a pretty effect, showing soft fulness that is collected in gathers at the top and bottom at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. A double jabot of lace edging that narrows gradually toward the bottom is arranged over the closing from the throat nearly to the waist-line. Under-arm gores are inserted at the sides, and the back is seamless at the center and perfectly smooth. A frill of edging laid in a cluster of four backward-turning plaits at each side of the center and gathered in front of the plaits, rises from the standing collar at the back and sides. A deep crush girdle gathered at its ends is closed at the left side of the front under a fancy bow of velvet. The waist is made on a lining that is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The

curved and trimmed with a frill of lace. A box-plaited frill of lace rises from the standing collar at the back and sides and a ribbon

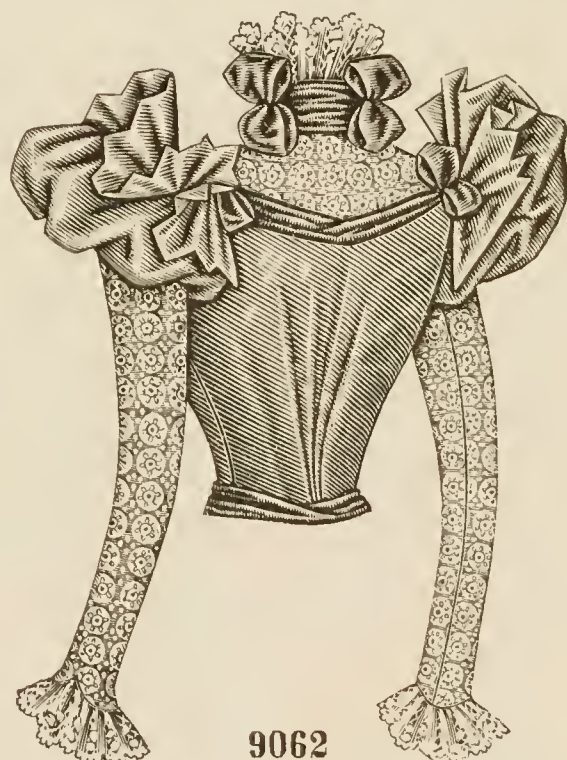


9062



9062

Front View.



9062

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see this Page.)

stock is formed in loop bows at the ends of the frill. The ribbon decoration on the waist is exceedingly effective. The waist may be made up for evening wear with a low neck and short sleeves and without the sleeve caps, as shown in the small engraving.

When the waist is made with a high neck a combination will give the best results, but for evening wear quite as good effects will be attained by making up any soft silk texture alone, and finishing with a fluffy arrangement of lace supplemented by pearl or iridescent trimming.

We have pattern No. 9062 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist calls for five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SPENCER WAIST, WITH THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

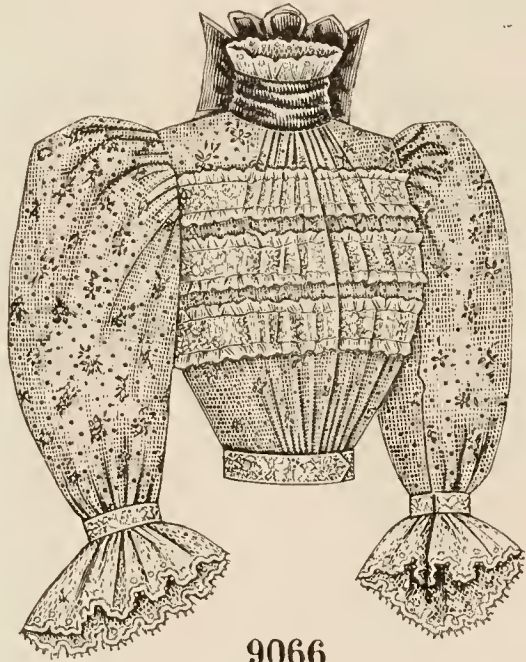
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9066. — Figured blue dimity was selected for this Spencer waist, with wide lace edging for the sleeve frills and a ribbon stock, lace insertion and narrow lace edging for decoration. The waist may be made with or without the lining, which is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The fronts and back of the waist are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and have fulness drawn well to the center by gathers at the neck and lower edges. The full sleeves are in three-quarter length and are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with bands and a frill of deep lace edging. The neck is completed with a standing collar, to the upper edge of which a frill of lace edging is sewed, and the collar is encircled by a ribbon stock bowed stylishly at the back. The waist is finished with an applied belt over which is adjusted a belt that is overlaid

with insertion and closed at the left side of the front. The Spencer waist is popular because it is unpretentious and well adapted to all the sheer dress goods in vogue and its becomingness and dressiness have this season been increased by

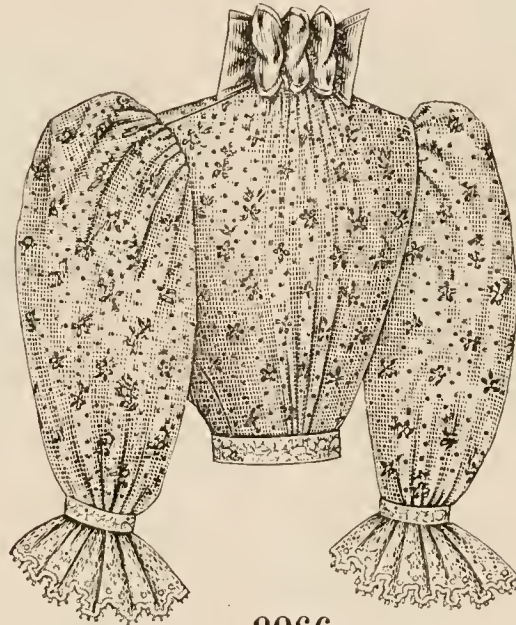
the three-quarter length sleeves. Lace edging, insertion and ribbon are necessary to a good effect, a ribbon stock, particularly, being desirable on this as on all other waists. Foulard, India and taffeta silks are pretty for the waist as well as cashmere and challis, and all the washable fabrics, lawn, dimity dotted swiss, etc., will make up pleasingly in this simple style. For trimming cream-tinted lace is preferred to pure white.

We have pattern No. 9066 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist calls for three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9066

Front View.

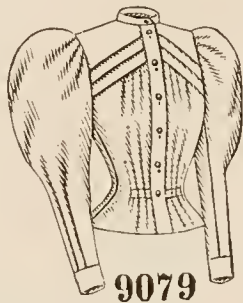


9066

Back View.

LADIES' SPENCER WAIST, WITH THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

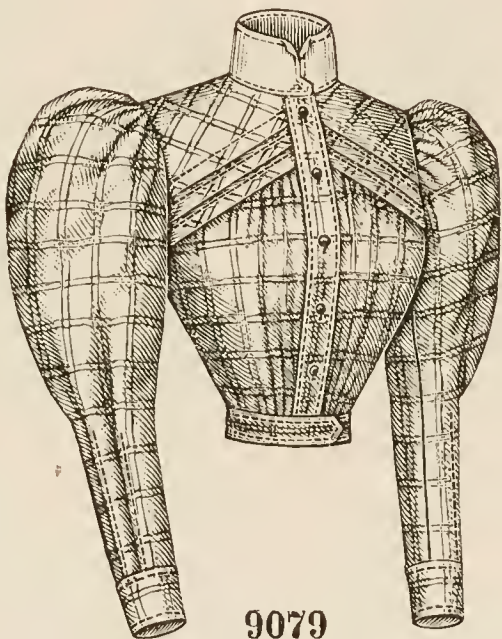
(For Description see this Page.)



9079

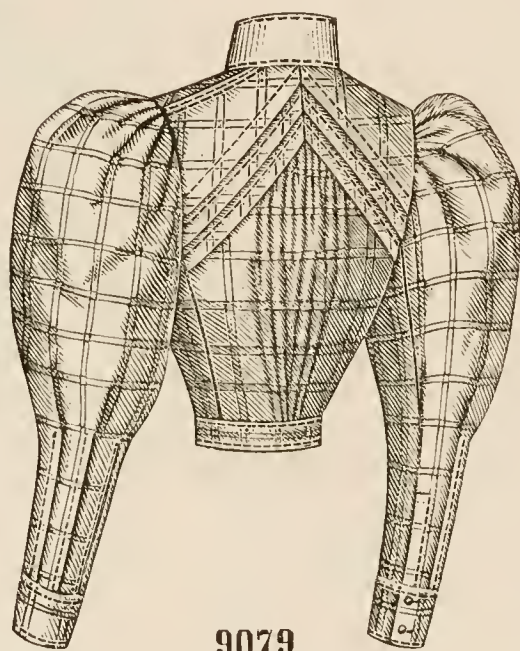
a center seam, and shaped to be shallow at the center but very deep at the sides, giving an inverted V outline that is novel and pretty; and three downward-turning tucks are taken up in the lower part. The upper part of the front also is a yoke that is deepest at the sides and shows three downward-turning tucks at the bottom, and the yoke is made with a smooth lining.

The fronts and back are separated by under-arm gores and have fulness at the center collected in gathers at the top and in overlapping plaits at the waist-line. The closing is made with buttonholes and buttons or studs through a box-plait applied on the right front, the plait extending over the yoke to the neck. The standing collar has its upper corners slightly bent and may be sewed on or made removable, as preferred, the neck being finished



9079

Front View.



9079

Back View.

LADIES' YOKE SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND WITH STANDING COLLAR THAT MAY BE MADE REMOVABLE.

(For Description see this Page.)

with a fitted band when it is removable. The sleeves are shaped with two seams, the outside seams being terminated far enough above the lower edge to provide the usual shirt-sleeve opening; they are finished with straight, lapped cuffs that may be closed

LADIES' YOKE SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND WITH STANDING COLLAR THAT MAY BE MADE REMOVABLE.

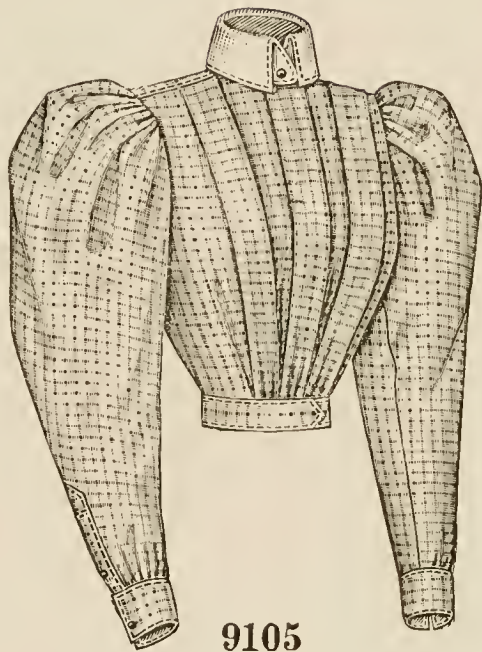
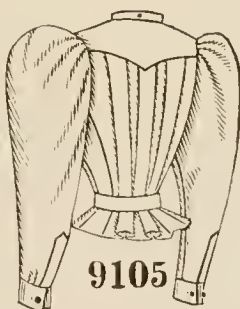
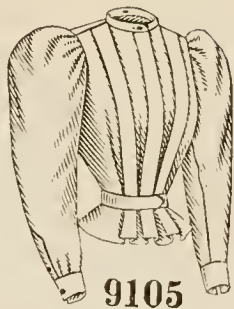
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9079. — Plaid gingham was selected for this pretty shirt-waist, with white linen for the collar. The upper part of the back is a bias yoke made with

with buttons or studs. The fulness is collected in gathers at the top and taken up in four backward-turning tucks below the elbow. A belt with pointed ends is closed in front.

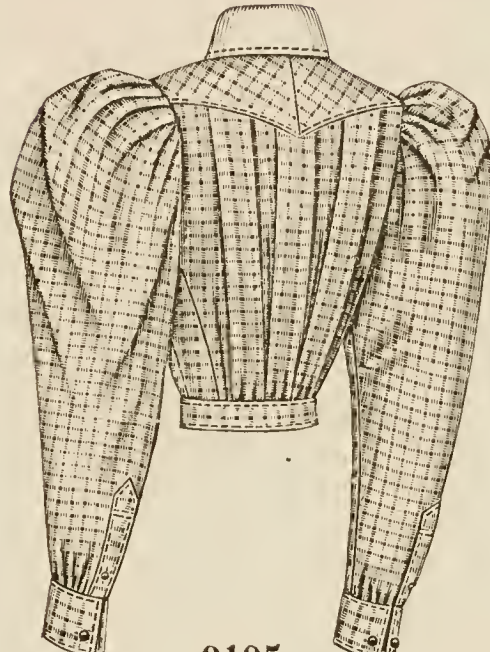
The mode is suited to all of this season's shirt-waist materials, which include organdy, dimity, lawn, grass linen, batiste, Madras, chambray, etc. To be quite up to date shirt-waists should have collars of white linen. Stitching is invariably the finish.

We have pattern No. 9079 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist with white linen collar calls for four yards and a fourth of plaid gingham thirty inches wide, and half a yard of white linen thirty-six inches wide. The shirt-waist with the collar of the shirt-waist goods will require five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9105

Front View.



9105

Back View.

LADIES' BOX-PLAITED SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE, A POINTED BACK-YOKE AND A TURN-DOWN COLLAR THAT MAY BE MADE REMOVABLE.

(For Description see this Page.)

The collar is made with a high band and has square ends that separate stylishly. The shirt sleeves are shaped by inside seams only and are gathered at the top and bottom; they are made with openings that are finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps in regular shirt sleeve style, and the sleeves are finished with straight cuffs that have square ends closed with link buttons.

The laps are closed above the cuffs with a button and button-hole, and a belt with pointed ends is closed at the front.

Very sheer materials are this season used for shirt-waists such as fish net, batiste, organdy, dimity, etc., and heavier washable fabrics are cheviot, Madras, linen and crash. A white linen collar is frequently used, or the collar may match the material in the waist. The belts popular this year are those of leather in white, tan, gray or black and of metal or gilt braid.

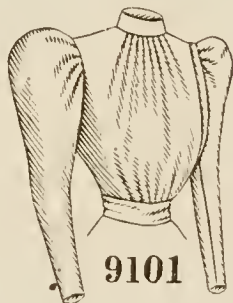
We have pattern No. 9105 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist with white linen collar calls for three yards and a fourth of duck thirty-six inches wide, and half a yard of white linen thirty-six inches wide. The shirt-waist with the collar of the shirt-waist goods will require four yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide.

Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

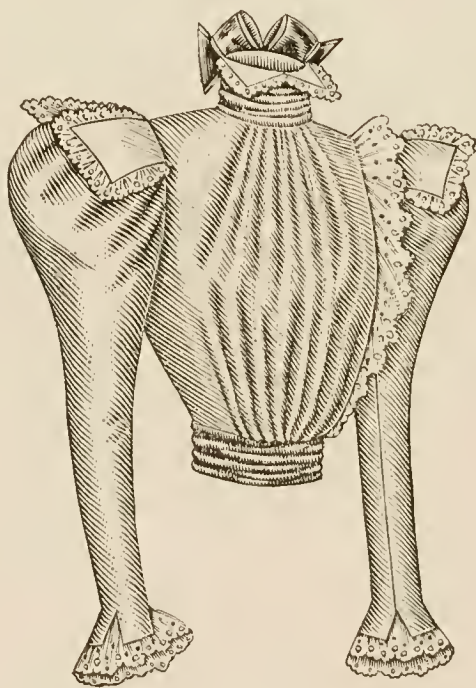
LADIES' BOX-PLAITED SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE, A POINTED BACK-YOKE, AND A TURN-DOWN COLLAR THAT MAY BE MADE REMOVABLE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9105.—This up-to-date shirt-waist is pictured made of plaid linen, with white linen for the collar. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the back and three box-plaits are laid in the back and three in the front, the middle plait in front concealing the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The upper part of the back is a bias, pointed yoke shaped by a center seam and strengthened by a seamless lining. The fulness at the waist is regulated by tapes inserted in a casing across

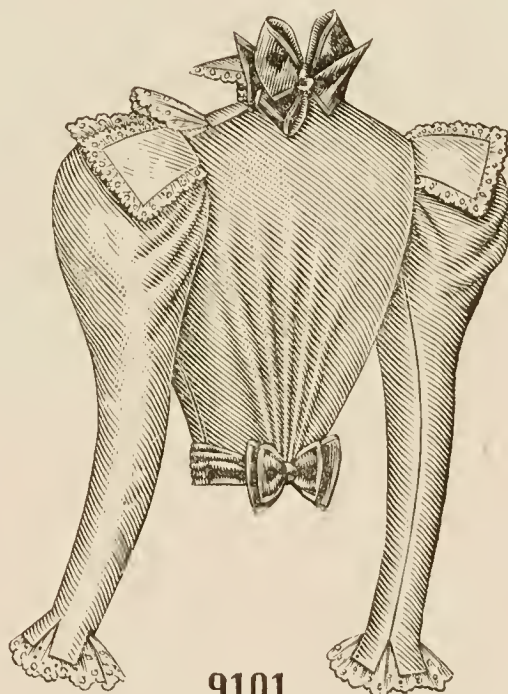


9101



9101

Front View.



9101

Back View.

LADIES' RUSSIAN WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' RUSSIAN WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9101.—At figure No. 197 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR this waist is shown differently developed.

Zephyr gingham in a light green tone was here used for the waist, which is closed in Russian style at the left side of the front. The waist is made over a well fitted lining that is closed at the center of the

front. The left front is narrow and smooth, and the right front has fulness at the center collected in gathers at the top and bot-

tom. The seamless back has stylish fulness below the shoulders collected in shirrings at the lower edge. A frill of lace trims the overlapping edge of the right front. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and fit closely nearly to the top; they are mounted on coat-shaped linings and may be plain or in tabs at the wrists, a frill of wide lace falling from beneath the tabs. A frill of narrower lace edges two large tabs that stand out over each sleeve and also two points which turn down from the top of the standing collar in front. The collar is encircled by a ribbon stock bowed at the back and ribbon drawn about the lower edge of the waist is formed in a loop-bow at the back.

This style will make up very pleasingly in all the Summer textiles, India and taffeta silk and wool canvases, as well as organdy, dimity and the like. Lace fluffily disposed and ribbon will impart a dainty, Summery touch.

We have pattern No. 9101 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9103.—Nile-green India silk was used for this tea-jacket, which has a distinctive feature in short Eton fronts that are turned back in large three-cornered revers. The Eton fronts extend only a little below the bust on full fronts that are gathered at the neck at each side of the closing, which is made at the center. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from

the seamless back, which is smooth at the top but has fulness below collected in a group of three short shirrings at the waist; and from the ends of the shirrings start ribbon ties that are bowed over the closing, holding the fronts in becomingly. In-

fronts, and lace edging is jaboted along the folds of the revers. A frill of lace that narrows toward the ends rises from the collar

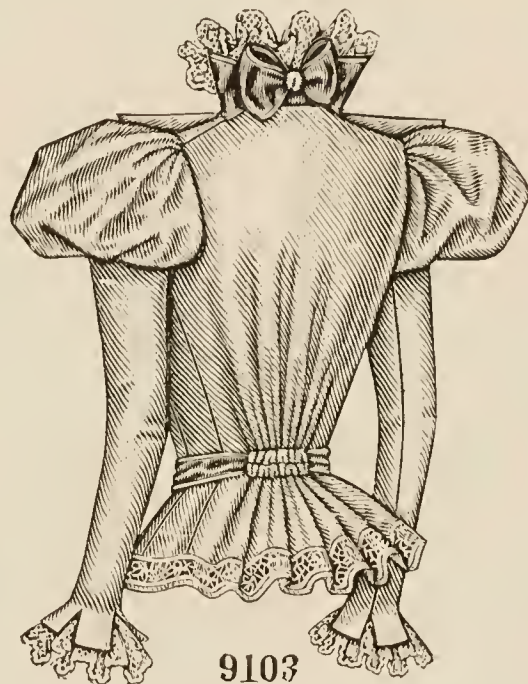


9103



9103

Front View.



9103

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

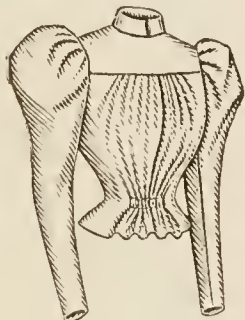
(For Description see this Page.)

at the back and sides and about the collar is arranged a ribbon stock that is formed in a bow at the back. The two-seam sleeves have mushroom puffs at the top and may be plain or in square tabs at the wrists. Frills of edging drooping over the hand from beneath the tabs are dainty and stylish.

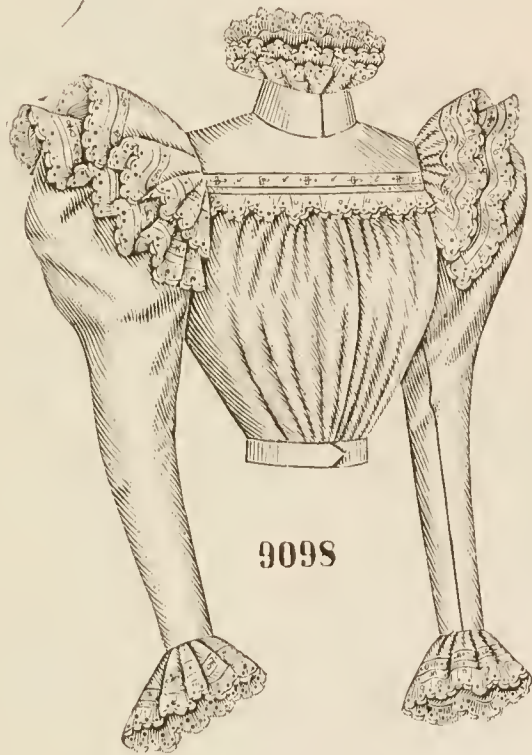
The tea-jacket is both simple and graceful and will develop charmingly in *crêpe de Chine* and soft silks, as well as in Henrietta and all soft woollens in pale shades. Organdy, dimity, lawn,

gingham, etc., are also dainty for tea-jackets. Lace and ribbon are the newest popular trimmings on all kinds of materials.

We have pattern No. 9103 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-jacket will require six yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of edging five inches wide for the collar frill. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

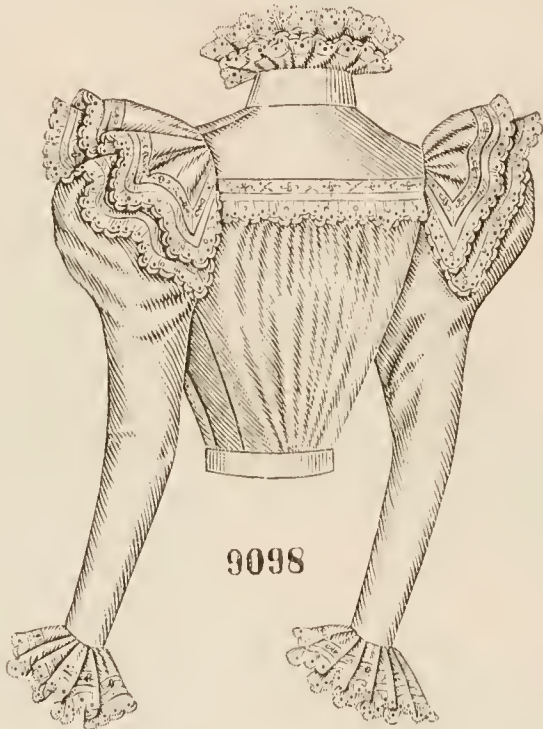


9098



9098

Front View.



9098

Back View.

LADIES' YOKE-WAIST, HAVING THE FRONTS CLOSED AT THE CENTER AND THE YOKE AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' YOKE-WAIST, HAVING THE FRONTS CLOSED AT THE CENTER AND THE YOKE AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9098.—At figure No. 196 W in this magazine this yoke-waist is shown differently developed.

A very attractive yoke-waist is here illustrated made of fine gingham, trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. It is made over a lining that is fitted by double bust darts and the customary seams, but the use of the lining is optional. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke that is fitted by shoulder seams and closed along the left shoulder. To the lower edges of the yoke are joined the full fronts and full back, which are separated by under-arm gores that give a close ad-

justment at the sides; and the fronts are closed invisibly at the center. The fronts and back are gracefully full, being gathered

justment at the sides; and the fronts are closed invisibly at the center. The fronts and back are gracefully full, being gathered

at the top and shirred twice at the waist-line, the fulness at the bottom of the waist being drawn well to the center. The neck

is completed with a high, standing collar closed in front and topped by two full, lace-edged frills. The sleeve has only an inside seam

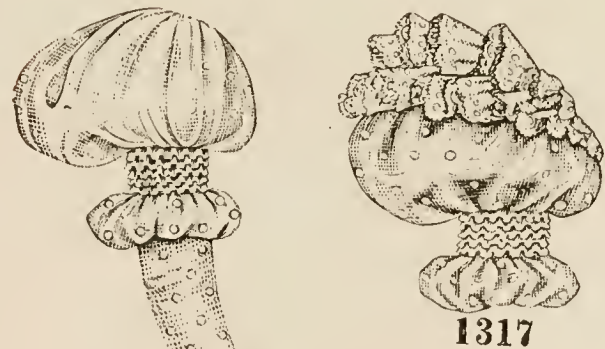
below the bottom of the arm's-eye. A pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, needs three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, with three yards and five-eighths of edging eight inches wide for the caps. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BISHOP DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT FITTED LINING, AND IN FULL LENGTH WITH A PLAIN OR TURN-UP CUFF, OR IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH WITH A BAND AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FRILL.)

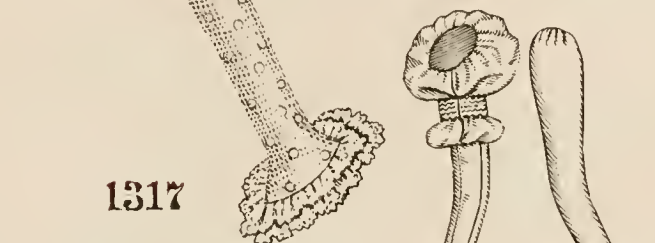
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1325.—This sleeve is shown made of white lawn, with

lace for the frill in the three-quarter length. The sleeve may be made with or without a coat-shaped lining and has generous fulness softly disposed in gathers at the top and bottom. In the full length, the sleeve is completed with a straight or turn-up cuff, as preferred, the corners of the turn-up cuff being rounded. A band covered with insertion completes the three-quarter length sleeve, and the graceful lace frill provided for may be joined

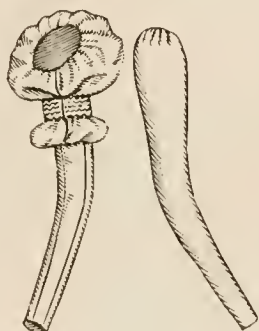


1317

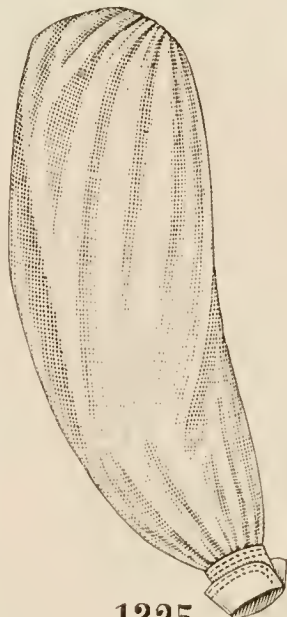


1317

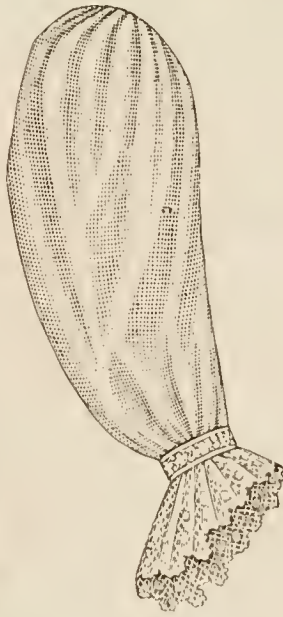
LADIES' SHIRRED PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS, AND MADE IN FULL-LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST, OR IN A SHORT PUFF.) (For Description see this Page.)



1317 1317



1325



1325



1325



1325

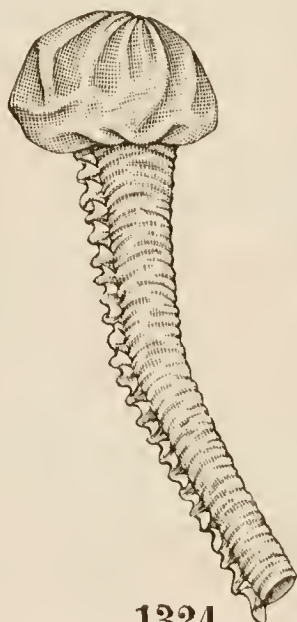
LADIES' BISHOP DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT FITTED LINING, AND IN FULL-LENGTH WITH A PLAIN OR TURN-UP CUFF OR IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH WITH A BAND AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FRILL.)

(For Description see this Page.)

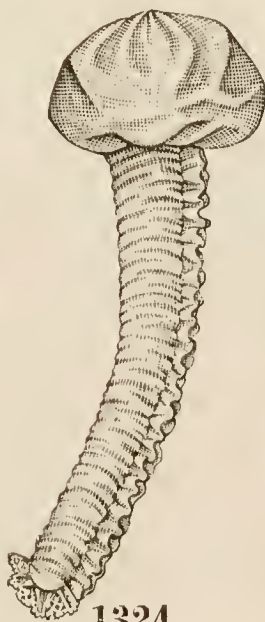
and is gathered at the upper edge to stand out stylishly; it fits the arm closely to above the elbow and is finished at the wrist with a lace-edged frill that is decorated with lace insertion. Double frill-caps stand out over the tops of the sleeves, with stylish effect. A belt of the material is worn.

The waist will be pretty made up in soft woollen goods, light-weight silk and challis, as well as in washable fabrics, such as batiste, grass linen, gingham, dimity, lawn and organdy. Lace and ribbon will trim it daintily.

We have pattern No. 9098 in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1324



1324

LADIES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO FRILLS ALONG THE BACK OF THE ARM AND FINISHED PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST.)

(For Description see Page 542.)

LADIES' SHIRRED PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND MADE IN FULL LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST OR IN A SHORT PUFF.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1317.—This sleeve may be in full length or in elbow length, and is illustrated made of dotted Swiss over glacé taffeta, lace edging being used for the caps. It is in coat shape and may be plain at the wrist or shaped in two tabs bordered with lace edging. The puff is gathered at its upper and lower edges, and a group of tuck-shirrings a little above the lower edge forms a small puff at the bottom and a larger puff at the top. Over the puff flare two gathered caps which are narrowed toward their ends.

Frills of lace or chiffon edging will give a light touch to the sleeve whether it be of silk, light-weight wool goods or organdy.

We have pattern No. 1317 in six sizes for ladies from ten to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch

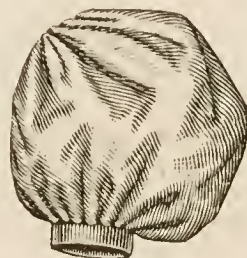
and lace may be used for trimming it.

We have pattern No. 1325 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an

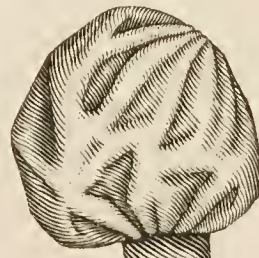
inch below the lower part of the arm's-eye. For a lady

to the band or omitted, as preferred.

The sleeve is adapted to dimity, lawn, organdy, gingham and soft silk and woollen textiles,



1315



1315

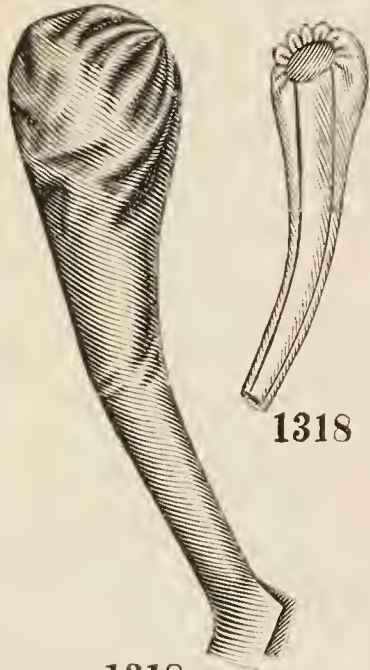


1315 1315

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE, OR IN A PUFF WITH BAND.)

(For Description see Page 542.)

whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves needs two yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, with two yards and an eighth of edging five inches wide for the frills and three-fourths of a yard of insertion an inch and three-fourths wide for the bands. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1318

LADIES' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST.)
(For Description see this Page.)

form one or two frills, the gatherings being caught together and tacked to the lining at the back of the arm. The lower edge of the sleeve may be plain or prettily shaped in scallops and trimmed with lace edging, as preferred.

Chiffon and other tissues will be made up over silk linings in this sleeve.

We have pattern No. 1324 in five sizes for ladies from ten to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires three yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE OR IN A PUFF WITH BAND.)

(For Illustrations see Page 541.)

No. 1315.—This sleeve, for which taffeta was selected, is characterized by a puff that extends about three-fourths of the way to the elbow. The sleeve is in coat shape and the puff is gathered. The sleeve may be finished plain or in a Venetian point and trimmed with a lace frill; or it may be cut off below the puff and finished with a band.

All the Summer fabrics for both day and evening wear will make up charmingly in this sleeve, and cream lace, band

trimmings, and ribbon can be utilized in the decoration.

We have pattern No. 1315 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. A pair of short sleeves needs a yard and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

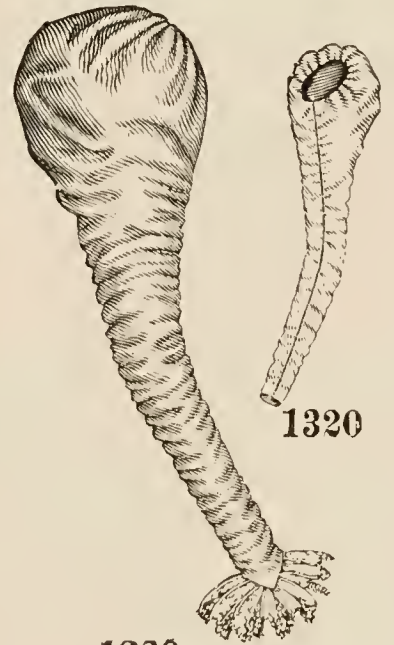
No. 1318.—Serge is pictured in this sleeve, which is in two-seam leg-o'-mutton style gathered at the top. The sleeve fits the arm closely to far above the elbow and then forms a puff; it has a coat-shaped lining and may be plain at the wrist or shaped in two pointed tabs, as illustrated.

All dress goods of substantial weave are appropriate for this sleeve, and a frill of lace at the wrist will give a stylish completion.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO FRILLS ALONG THE BACK OF THE ARM AND FINISHED PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST.)

(For Illustrations see Page 541.)

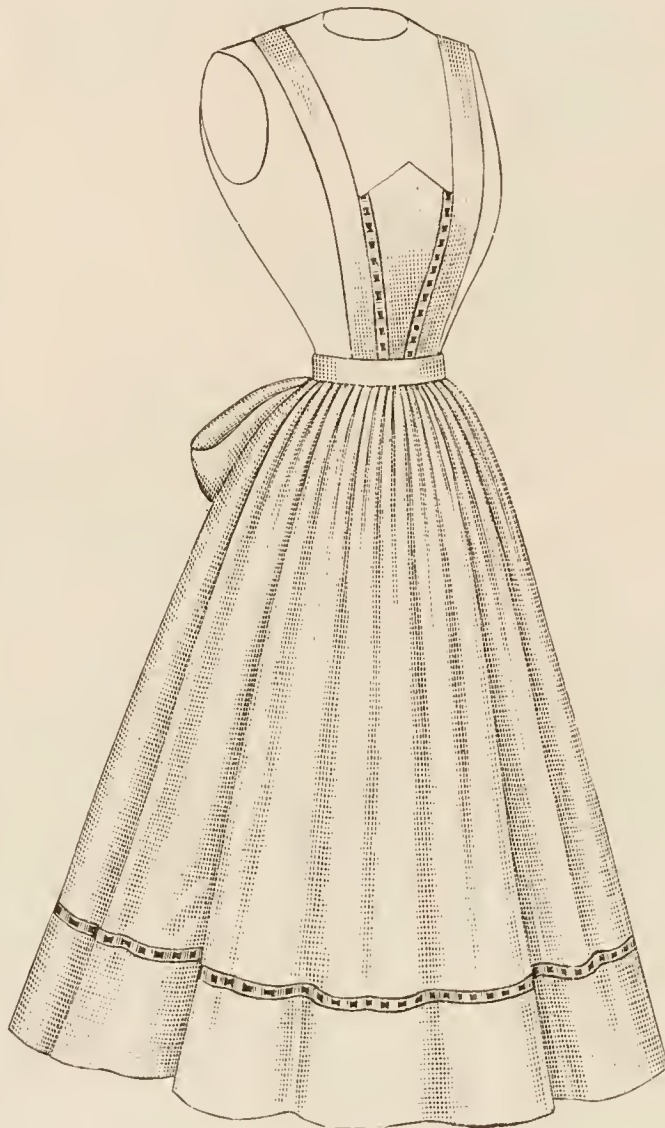
No. 1324.—This sleeve is specially adapted to soft materials and is illustrated made of Liberty silk. It has a coat-shaped lining on which a short gathered puff is arranged above a portion that encircles the arm in soft wrinkles to the wrist, in mousquetaire style. The wrinkled portion may be turned under and gathered at one or both long edges to



1320

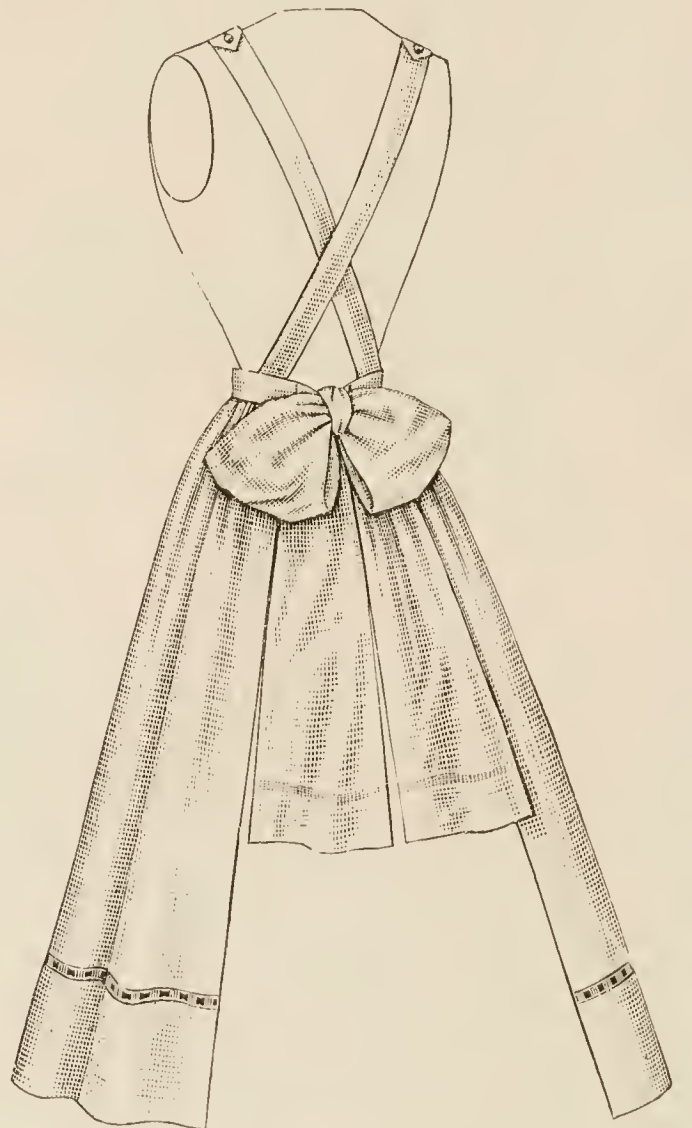
LADIES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE.)

(For Description see Page 543.)



1313

Front View.



1313

Back View.

NURSES' OR WAITRESSES' APRON.

(For Description see Page 543.)

We have pattern No. 1318 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch

below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, needs two yards of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

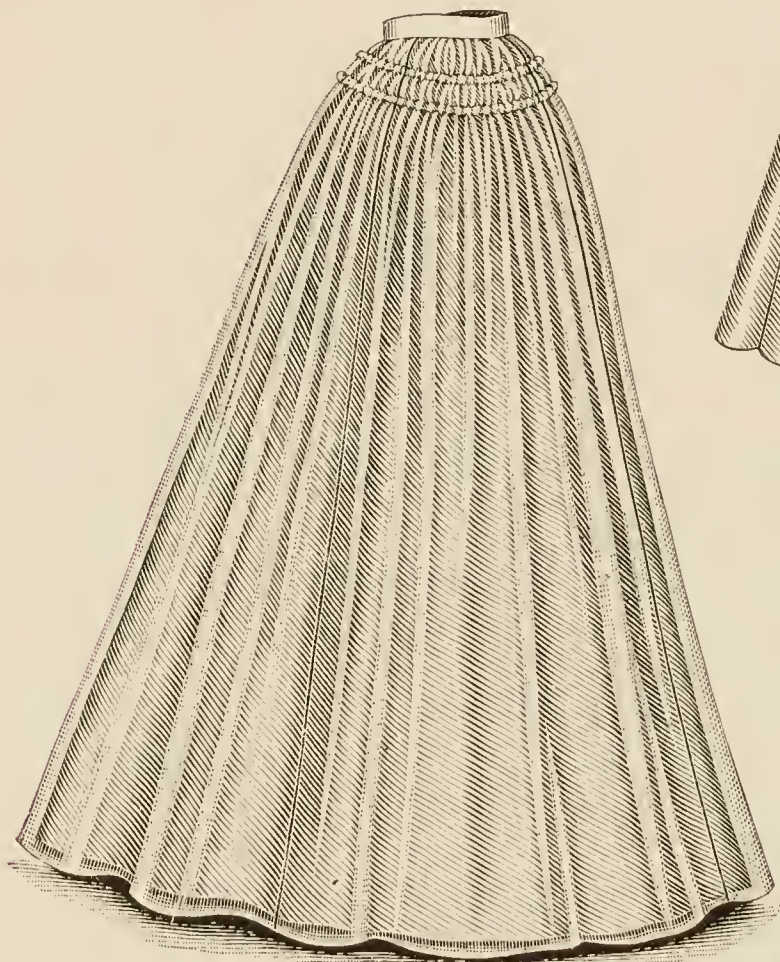
LADIES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 542.)

No. 1320.—This picturesque sleeve is represented made of light-weight dress goods and finished at the wrist with a frill of lace edging. It is made over a coat-shaped lining and is gathered at the top and along both side edges, which enter the front seam of the lining. It stands out stylishly at the top and forms soft wrinkles about the

bottom and gathered at the top, where it is finished with a belt, to which are joined the plaited ends of wide ties that are prettily bowed at the back. A bib that is pointed at the top is joined to long straps, and both the straps and bib are sewed to the belt. The straps are made double and are pointed at the upper ends, which are buttoned on the shoulder over the ends of corresponding straps that are joined to the belt at the back and crossed in brace fashion.

Nainsook, lawn, cambric, cross-barred muslin, gingham and pereale are used for aprons of this kind and Hamburg or lace edging and insertion may furnish the trimming.

Pattern No. 1313 is in one size only. To make a garment like it, calls for five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



9107

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT SHIRRED ON CORDS ACROSS THE FRONT AND SIDES, AND HAVING A PLAIN SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

arm to the wrist, which may be shaped in a Venetian point and bordered with a frill of lace or completed plainly, as preferred.

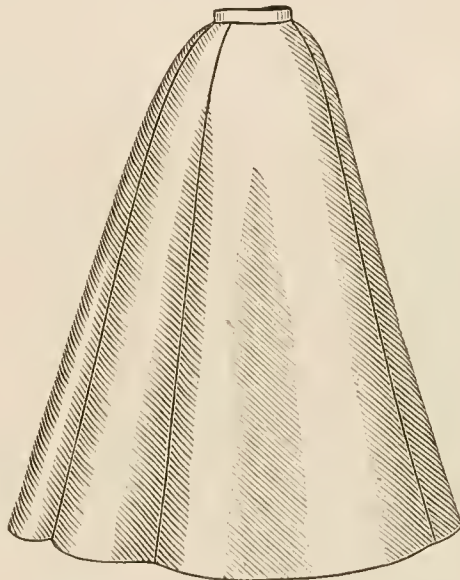
The mode is suited to a wide range of fabrics and is particularly becoming and effective in soft, gauzy materials like grenadine, lace, Brussels net, etc.

We have pattern No. 1320 in six sizes for ladies from ten 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 calls for two yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

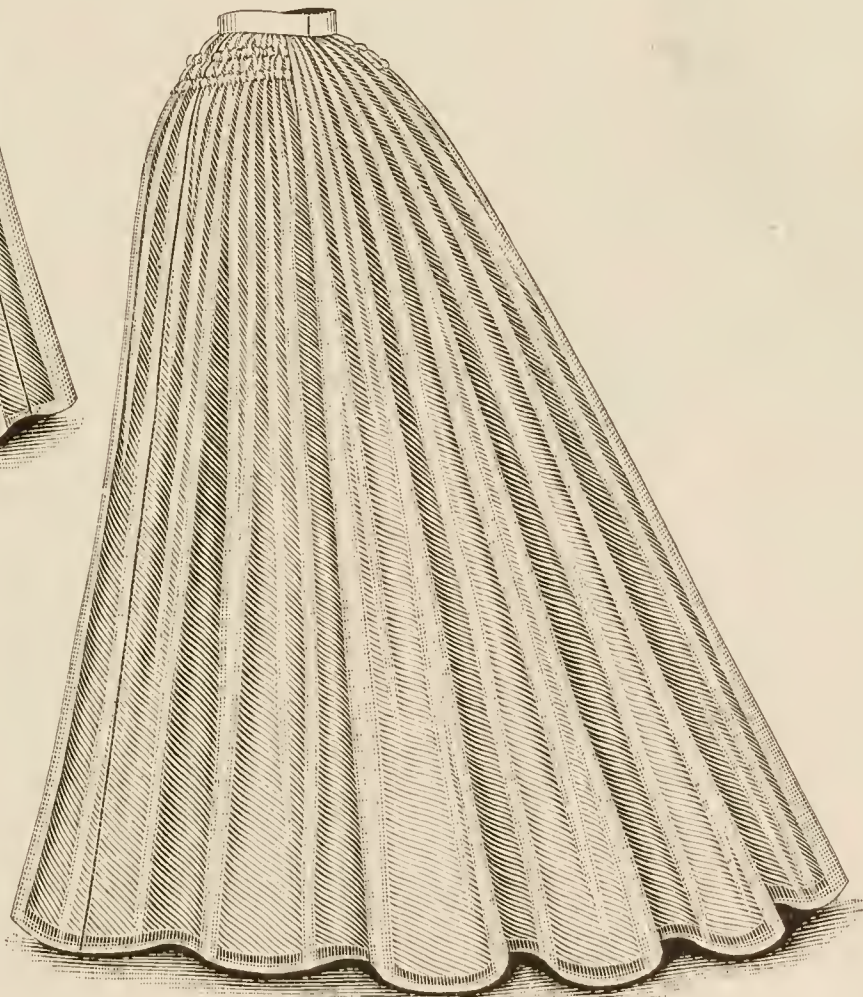
NURSES' OR WAITRESS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 542.)

No. 1313.—A very pretty and serviceable apron for a nurse or waitress is here shown made of white lawn and trimmed with narrow beading insertion. The skirt is sufficiently wide and long to amply protect the dress. It is deeply hemmed at the



9107



9107

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, SHIRRED ON CORDS ACROSS THE FRONT AND SIDES AND HAVING A PLAIN SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9107.—Another view of this skirt is given at figure No. 201 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The handsome seven-gored skirt is here illustrated made of pale-blue organ-

dy. It is hung over a plain seven-gored foundation-skirt that is smooth-fitting across the front and sides and gathered at the back. The fulness in the skirt is shirred on two cords across the front and sides a short distance from the top, the shirings being gracefully curved; it is closely gathered at the back. The foundation skirt measures about four yards, and the full skirt about five yards at the bottom in the medium sizes. The skirt hangs with much grace and

displays a stylish flare. Any style of skirt bustle or extender may be worn, if desired.

The mode is admirably suited to transparent fabrics like organza, dimity, lawn, etc., and also to the more expensive diaphanous materials like grenadine, fish net, batiste and canvas weaves.

We have pattern No. 9107 in five sizes for ladies from twenty to twenty-eight inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires ten yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT, GATHERED AT THE BACK AND SIDES. (DESIRABLE FOR ORGANDY, BATISTE AND WASHABLE AND OTHER GOODS.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9100.—At figure No. 198 W in this magazine this skirt is again represented.

The skirt is here pictured made of figured organdy and trimmed at the bottom with three narrow ruffles of the material. Eight gores are comprised in the skirt. The front-gore is dartless and perfectly smooth at the top, while the side-gores and back-gores are gathered, the fulness expanding gradually toward



9100

Side-Front View.

LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT, GATHERED AT THE BACK AND SIDES. (DESIRABLE FOR ORGANDY, BATISTE AND WASHABLE AND OTHER GOODS.)
(For Description see this Page.)

the lower edge, where the skirt measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. A small bustle or any style of skirt extender may be worn with this skirt.

The mode is excellent for lawn, organdy, dimity, dotted Swiss and the host of sheer materials now being made up, and it is also a good mode for Summer silk, light-weight chevot and serge.

We have pattern No. 9100 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires nine yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT, HAVING THE FULNESS ARRANGED IN TUCKS ACROSS THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN GATHERS AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION OR SLIP SKIRT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 545.)

No. 8663.—This is a specially pretty and popular style of skirt for sheer goods. In one illustration the skirt is shown made of fine, transparent grass linen over a pink silk foundation-

skirt and in the other of Liberty silk. The straight, full skirt is gathered at the back, but at the front and sides its fulness is arranged in narrow, even tucks that turn toward the center of the front and extend to some distance below the belt. The skirt is ornamented above a deep hem with a row of lace insertion. The foundation or slip skirt comprises five gores and may be used or not; it is smooth-fitting at the top across the front and sides and gathered at the back. In the medium sizes the foundation or slip skirt measures four yards round at the bottom, while the full skirt measures four yards and a half round. The skirt may be worn with or without a small bustle or with any style of skirt extender.

We have pattern No. 8663 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 fourth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS, (TO BE SIDE-PLAILED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 546.)

No. 9080.—This five-gored skirt is pictured made of mohair; its graceful shaping renders it an admirable mode for most of the dress goods in vogue. The fulness at the back may be arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket or in gathers, as preferred. The front-gore and side-gores are shaped to fit with perfect smoothness at the top without darts and the shaping causes the skirt to ripple stylishly below the hips. At the bottom the skirt flares moderately and

measures about four yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes, and the back may be held out by a small bustle or any style of skirt extender.

Canvas, drap d'été, poplin, chevot, broadcloth and the popular covertcloths, as well as novelty goods in wool and cotton effects, will be chosen for the skirt, which may be decorated with flat bands near the lower edge or with narrow ruffles of the material, if desired.

We have pattern No. 9080 in nine



9100

Side-Back View.

sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE BELL SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS. (TO BE BOX-PLAILED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 547.)

No. 9077.—For this graceful bell-shaped skirt green mixed spring suiting was chosen. The skirt consists of a rather narrow front-gore and two wide circular sections joined in a center seam

above which the placket is made. The shaping gives a smooth effect over the hips without darts, while flutes fall out below, and the fulness at the back may be collected in gathers or in two broad box-plaits to hang in flutes that may be held out by a small bustle or other contrivance for extending the skirt. The flare toward the lower edge, which measures about four yards and five-eighths in the medium sizes, is fashionable.

This shape is suitable for making up all sorts of woollens and silk-and-wool mixtures in black and fashionable shades of green, brown and blue. There is a growing disposition toward decorating skirts.

We have pattern No. 9077 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, needs six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

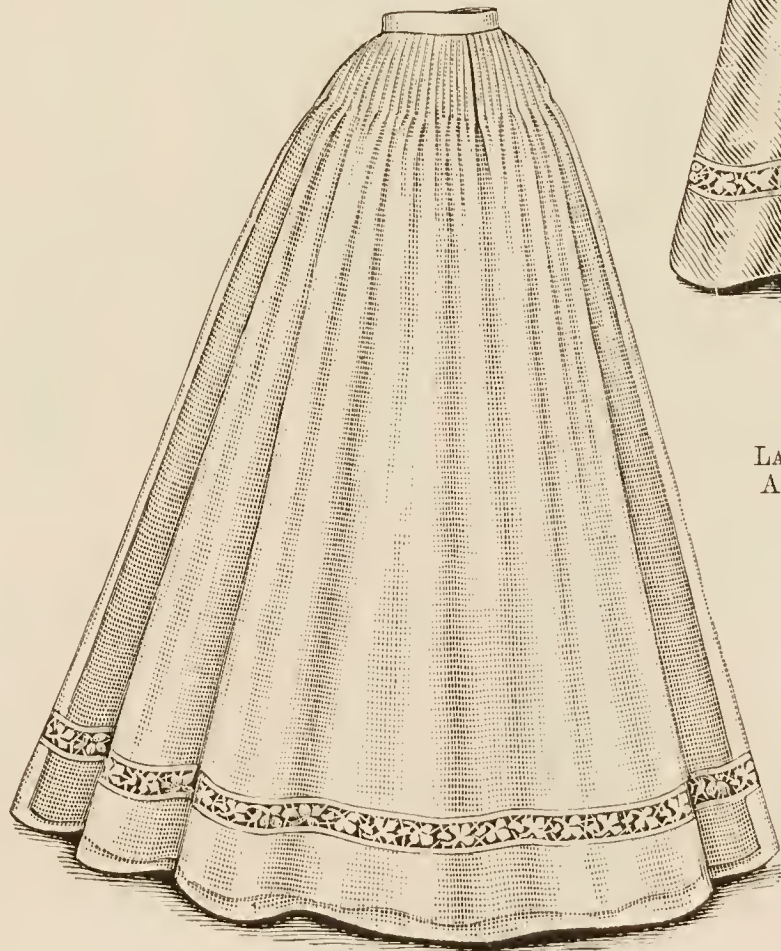
LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE ABOVE WHICH FOLDS ARE APPLIED TO SIMULATE TUCKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 548.)

No. 9115.—This skirt is a decided novelty; it is pictured made of smooth all-wool dress goods. It is composed of a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores, and upon it at the bottom is arranged a deep circular flounce that falls in ripples due entirely to its shaping. Above the flounce nine bias folds of the material are applied at equal distances apart, to simulate deep tucks, the folds being made of bias strips folded double and stitched on only at the edges. The back-gores are gathered at the top and hang in large, rolling folds. The skirt measures four yards and a fourth and the flounce five yards and a half at the bottom in the medium sizes. With this skirt a small bustle or any style of skirt extender may be worn.

Beautiful effects are possible in this skirt. Silk, satin, grenadine and all the new light-weight woollens, also the Summer cotton and linen fabrics of fine quality, may be chosen for the skirt; when the material for the skirt is woollen the result will be excellent if the folds are of taffeta or Liberty satin. Narrow jet or silk gimp or lace insertion may head the folds.

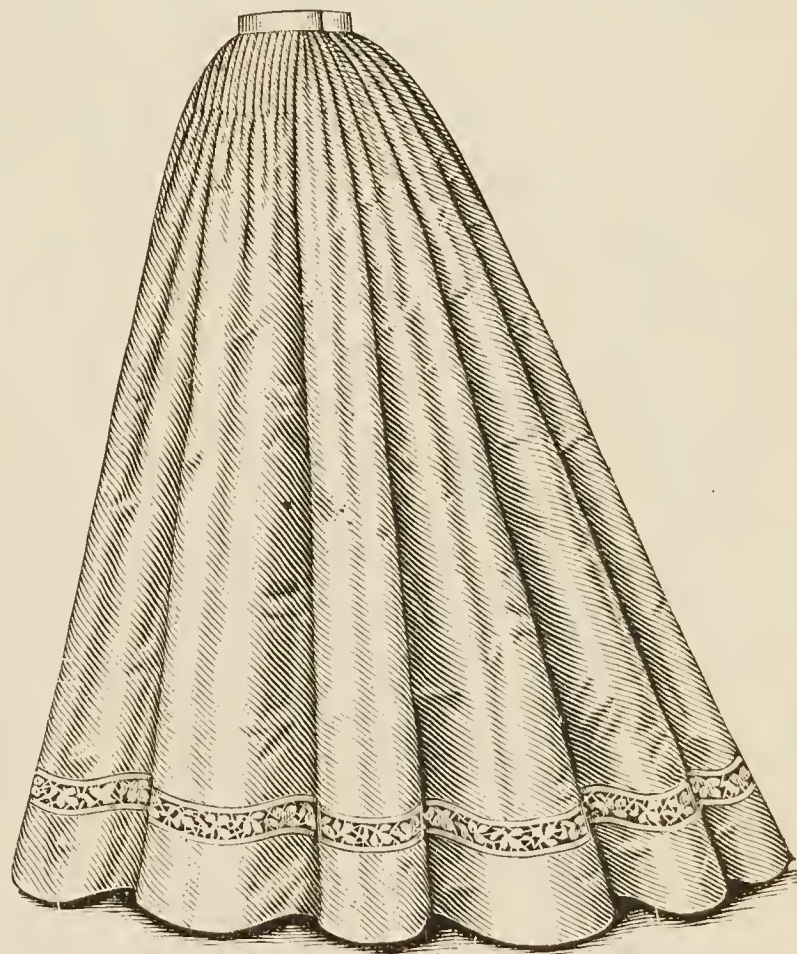
We have pattern No. 9115 in five sizes for ladies from twenty to twenty-eight inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt, including the folds, needs fifteen yards of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8663

Side-Front View.

The yoke-body and drawers are in one and the pattern provides for a high or square neck and for Russian bishop sleeves or for short puff sleeves. The shaping of the body-and-drawers is accomplished by a center seam, shoulder seams and inside leg seams; and the top of the body is gathered across the center at the front and back and joined to a Pompadour yoke shaped by shoulder seams. The closing is made at the left side of the front in Russian blouse style under an overlap. The fulness at the waist is drawn closely to the figure by a tape inserted in a casing and tied in front; and the drawers are gathered at their lower edges and sewed to braid-trimmed bands, the leg seams being left open for a short distance and finished with underlaps



8663

Side-Back View.

LADIES' STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT, HAVING THE FULNESS ARRANGED IN TUCKS ACROSS THE FRONT AND SIDES, AND IN GATHERS AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION OR SLIP SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 544.)

and the bands being closed with hooks and loops. The Russian bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with round braid-trimmed cuffs; and a pointed overlap extends upward on the sleeve from the lower edge of the cuff. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with braid-trimmed bands. The high neck is finished with a standing collar that is closed at the left side.

The two-piece skirt has a front-gore that fits smoothly at the top and a straight, full portion that is gathered at the top; it is sewed to a braid-trimmed belt that has pointed ends closed at the left side above the placket, which is finished with an overlap pointed at the lower end. When swimming the skirt may be omitted.

Brilliantine, serge, flannel, alpaca, mohair, silk, etc., are most popular for bathing suits and braid is the garniture most usually adopted.

We have pattern No. 9112 in six sizes from twenty-four to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment calls for eight yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or for a girl of eleven years or twenty-eight inches, bust measure, six yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' RUSSIAN BATHING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE AND A TWO-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH RUSSIAN BISHOP SLEEVES OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 549.)

No. 9112.—This handsome bathing costume is pictured made of gray brilliantine and trimmed with white braid and buttons.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR BATHING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SHIELD-BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE, AND A CIRCULAR SKIRT THAT MAY BE IN REGULAR OR TUNIC LENGTH. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR OPEN NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH SAILOR SLEEVES OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 549.)

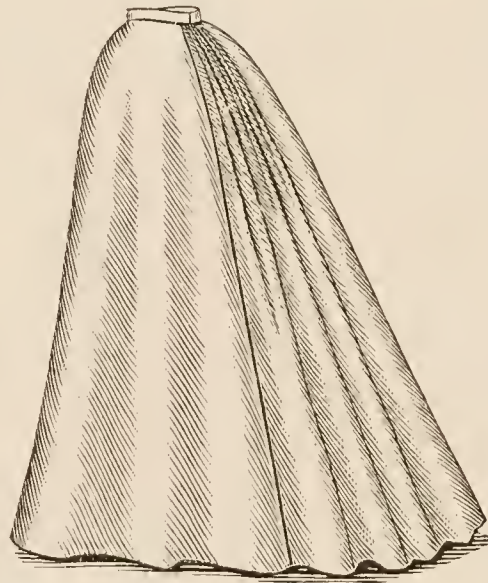
No. 9113.—An especially attractive bathing costume is here represented made of navy-blue and red brilliantine, and the braid used in trimming is red. The body and drawers are in one and are shaped by a center seam, inside leg-seams and shoulder seams. The front edges of the body flare toward the shoulders over a shield that may be shaped in rounding or square outline at the neck, and to their front edges are joined the long, tapering ends of a large sailor-collar. The shield and collar are prettily decorated with embroidered anchors. The drawers show a frill finish at the lower edges, being drawn in by elastics in casings formed a little above the edges. Elastic or tapes in a casing also regulate the fulness about the waist. The costume may have full-length sailor sleeves or short puff sleeves, as preferred. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and are formed in a frill at the bottom by running an elastic through a casing a

short distance above the lower edge. The full-length sailor sleeves are gathered at the top and laid in plaits at the wrist, the folds of the plaits being stitched to position for a few inches; they are completed with round cuffs.

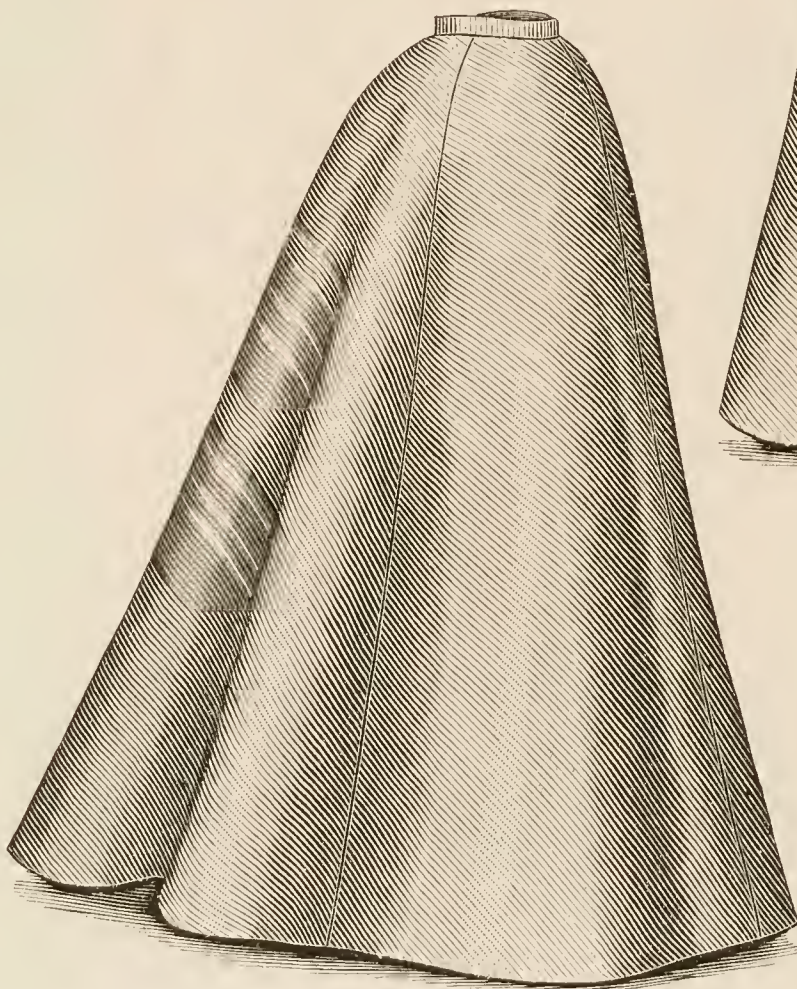
The skirt is circular in shape and may be made in regular or tunic length, both lengths being illustrated. It is trimmed at the lower edge with a wide band of red brilliantine headed with two rows of braid. A

placket is made at the center of the back and the skirt is completed with a belt. A belt made of the red brilliantine is worn about the waist.

We have pattern No. 9113 in six sizes from twenty-four to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size the garment needs five yards and a half of navy-blue brilliantine forty-four inches wide, with one yard of red brilliantine forty-four inches wide, or for a girl of eleven years or twenty-eight inches bust measure, three yards and five-eighths of navy-blue with one yard of red brilliantine each forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



9080



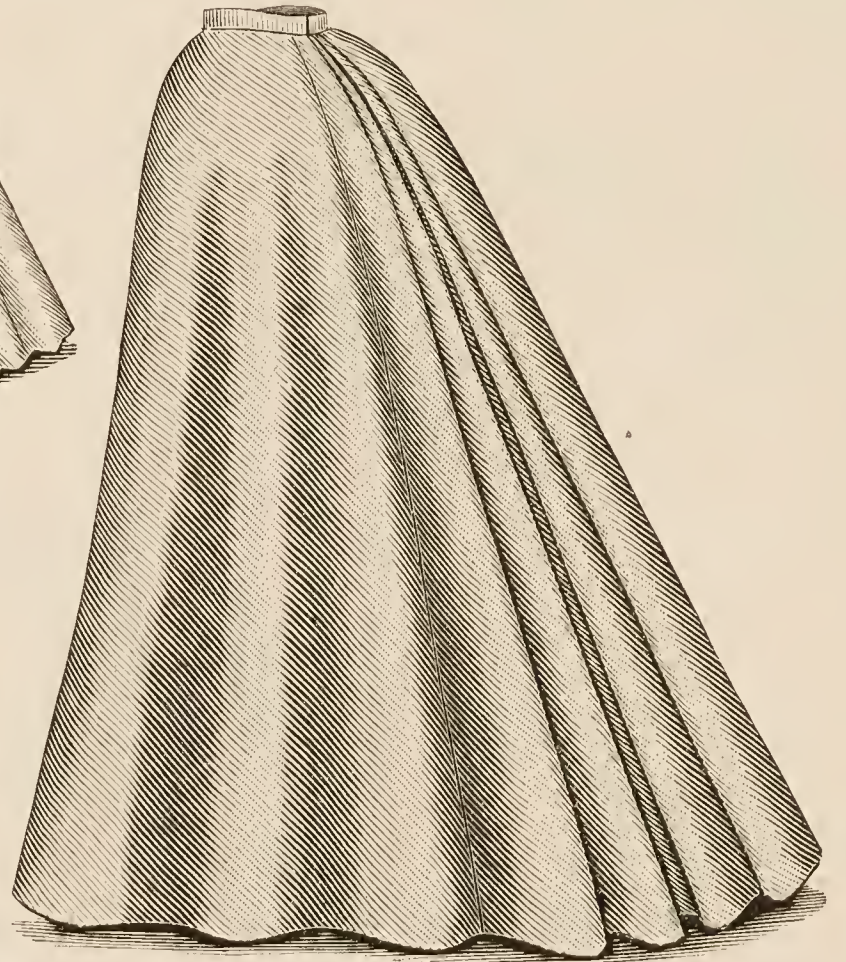
9050

Side-Front View.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' FRENCH BATHING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH BISHOP SLEEVES OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 550.)

No. 9111.—The costume is delightfully Frenchy in effect. It is shown made of black brilliantine, with a red braid decoration. The upper part of the costume is a yoke that is triple-pointed at the back and front, and to the yoke the body-and-drawers portion is joined after being gathered at the top. The body-and-drawers portion is shaped by a center seam and inside leg-seams, and the drawers are drawn in by elastics inserted in casings made far enough above the lower edges to form frills. Tapes in a casing also regulate the fulness at the waist, and the closing is made



9050

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS. (TO BE SIDE-PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 544.)

invisibly at the center of the front. The sleeves, which may be in bishop style or in short puff style, as preferred, are gathered at their upper edges and drawn in by elastics in casings made far enough above their lower edges to form frills. A gathered frill borders the lower edge of the yoke and stands out prettily over the sleeves. The neck may be slightly low and round or it may be finished with a standing collar covered by a stock that is formed in frills at the back.

The skirt has a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. The breadth is gathered and the placket is finished at its center. A belt completes the top, and over it is arranged a girdle that is pointed at its upper and lower edges both front and back. The girdle is shaped with a seam at the right side and closed at the left side and is boned at the ends and seam and at the center of the front and back. In swimming the skirt may be omitted.

Good qualities of surah or taffeta silk and satin are used for such dressy costumes as this, if expense is not an object.

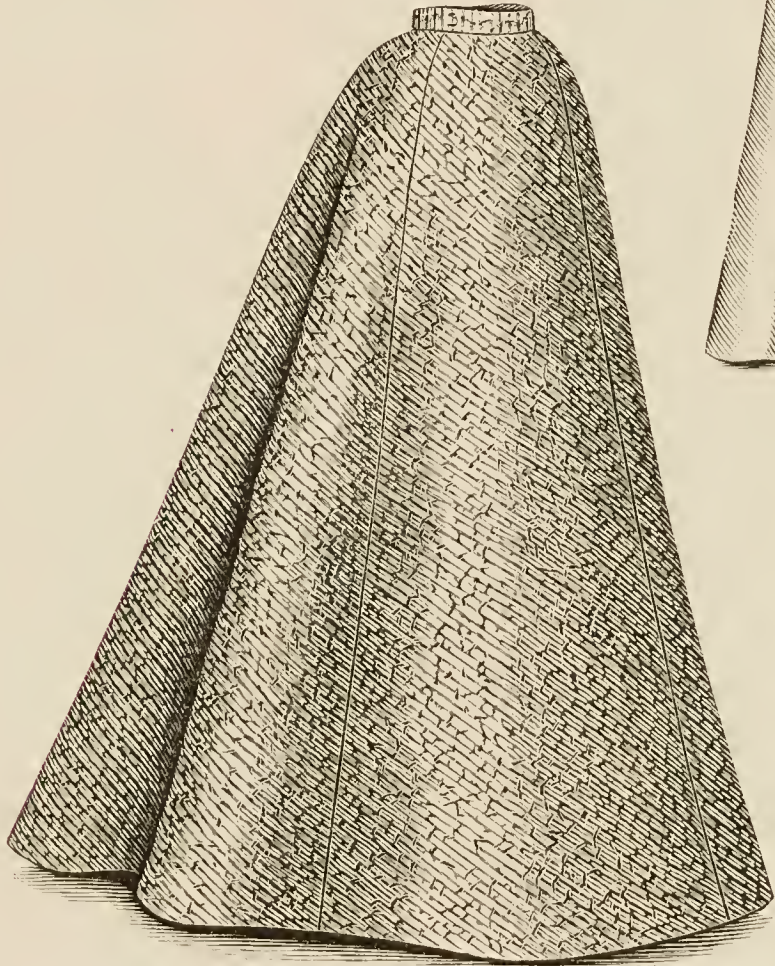
We have pattern No. 9111 in six sizes from twenty-four to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size will require ten yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or for a girl of

eleven years, or twenty-eight inches, bust measure, seven yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COMBINATION CORSET-COVER OR CHEMISE AND CLOSED OR OPEN FRENCH DRAWERS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, V OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH COAT SLEEVES OR WITH SHORT PUFF SLEEVES OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 550.)

No. 1319.—Cambric was used for this practical garment, which may be made with a high, V or round neck and with coat-shaped sleeves gathered slightly at the top, or with short puff sleeves gathered at the top and bottom and finished with bands, or without sleeves, the different effects being shown in the illustrations. The fronts



9077

Side-Front View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE BELL SKIRT, WITHOUT DARTS. (TO BE BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 544.)

are fitted by long double bust darts and are extended to form the drawers. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the front. Inside leg-seams shape the drawers, and under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam complete the close adjustment of the body. The drawers may be made open or closed, as preferred. The upper edge of the drawers at the back is gathered and, if the drawers are to be open, it is joined to the lower edge of the body, or, if the drawers are to be closed, it is finished with a band that is buttoned to the body and the drawers are slashed in line with the under-arm seams. The drawers are trimmed with a frill of deep embroidery headed by ribbon-run beading, the ribbon being tied in a bow at the outside of the leg; narrow edging decorates the neck edge, and the arms' eyes when the garment is sleeveless.

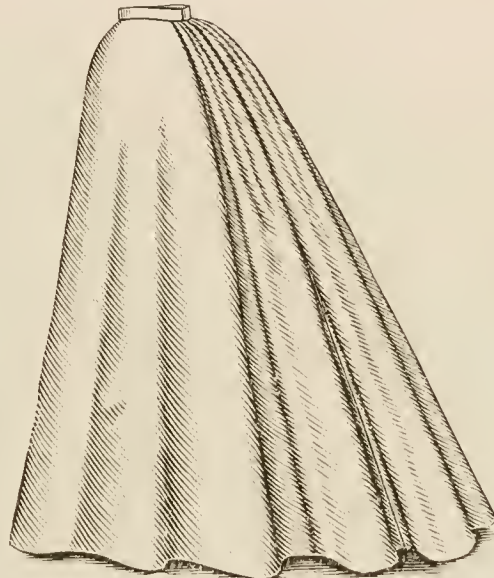
Embroidered or torchon or Medici edging and insertion may be used sparingly or in abundance in decorating a garment like this, and the material may be muslin or the finest grades of cambric, French or English nainsook. A garment of French percale or long cloth may be trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edging.

We have pattern No. 1319 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires six yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

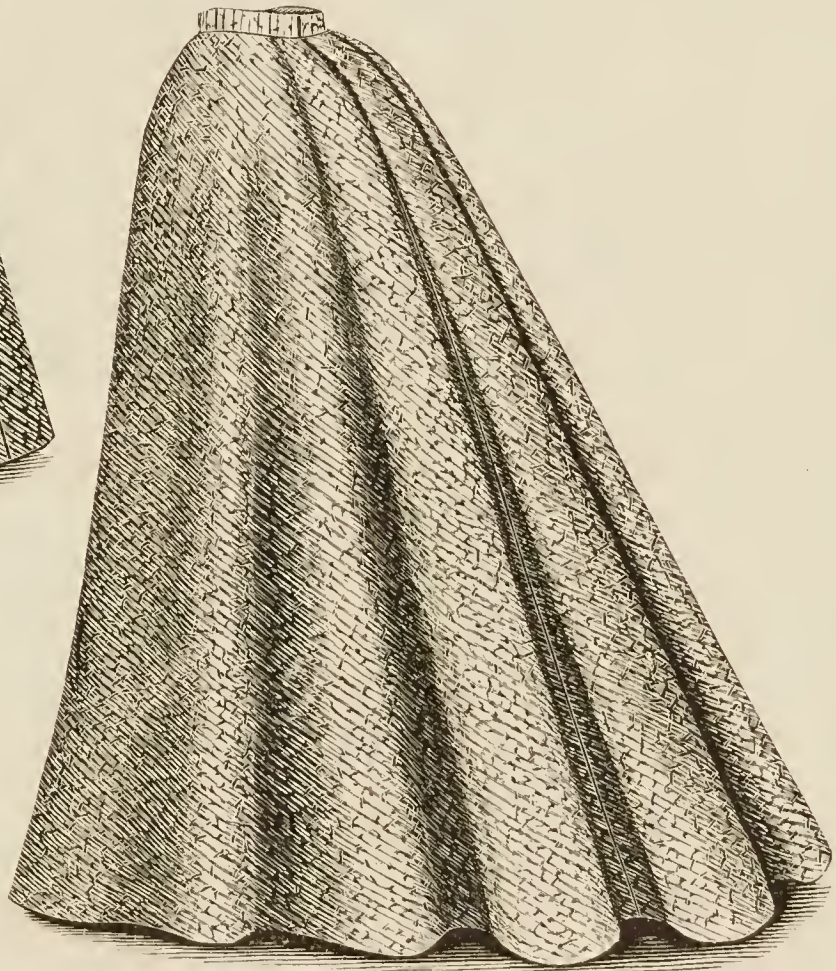
LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, HAVING A BOLERO BODY TO WHICH THE SKIRT IS JOINED.

(For Illustrations see Page 551.)

No. 1312.—White nainsook is combined with all-over embroidery in the night-gown here illustrated. The gown is made with a bolero body, shaped by a short center seam and shoulder and under-arm seams. The skirt portion has under-arm seams and is joined to the bolero body, extending in a point to the center seam of the back and to the neck in front, being gathered where it is joined to the rounding part of the lower edge; it is laid in a box-plait at the center of the back, and the closing is made to a desirable depth with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front. The plait in the right front is stitched along its folds and the fronts are stitched together below the closing. The neck is finished with a standing collar that is overlaid with a row of insertion and decorated at the top with a standing frill of lace. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top



9077



9077

Side-Back View.

and bottom and finished with wristbands that are covered with a row of insertion and decorated at the lower edge with a deep frill of lace. A frill of similar lace follows the joining of the skirt and body, and ribbons run under the insertion on the collar and wristbands are tied in bows at the throat and at the front of the arm.

Nainsook, lawn, Lonsdale cambric, etc., are used for night-gowns made up in this style, and if the gown be made of

dimitry, challis, nun's-veiling or wash silk and prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon, it will make an attractive lounging-robe. India silk was used in the development of a garment of this sort destined for a lounging gown. Cream-white Valenciennes lace-net overlaid the body and wide edging to match was used for frills.

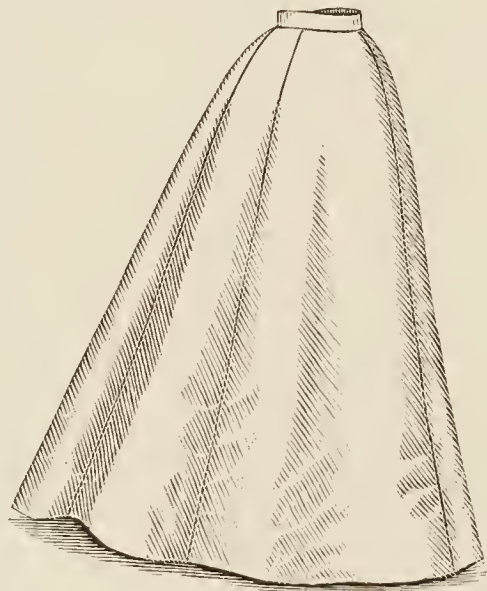
We have pattern No. 1312 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment calls for six yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

STYLES FOR EVENING WEAR.

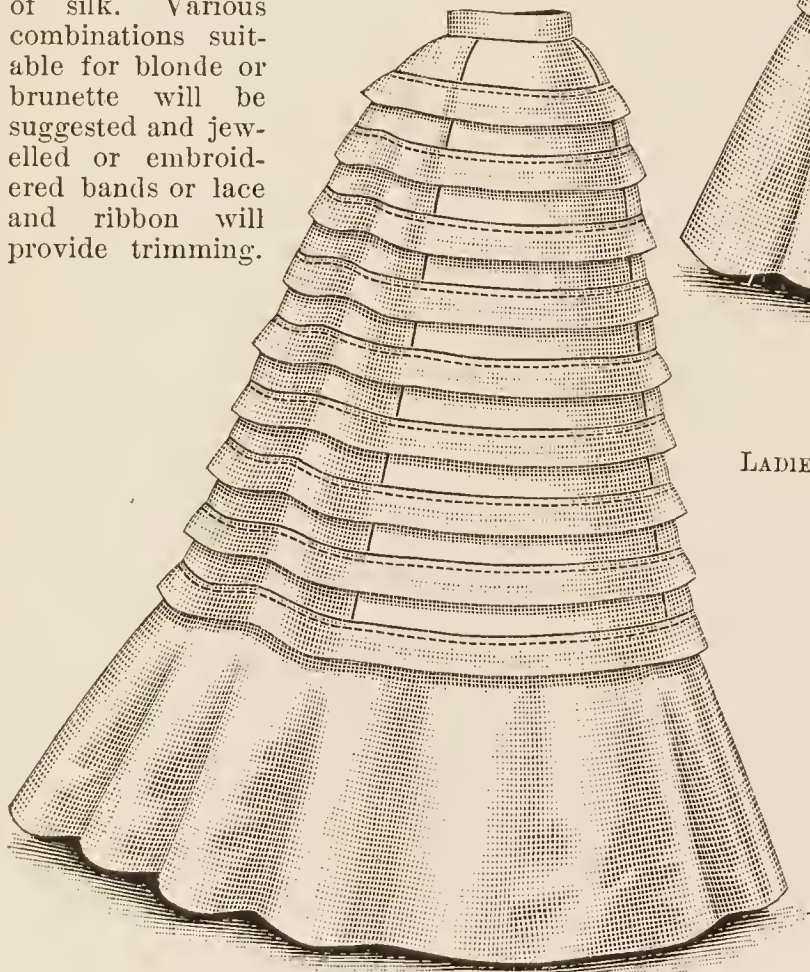
(For Illustrations see Page 505.)

The materials and trimmings appropriate for evening wear are legion. Gay color schemes, harmonious and becoming, are sought and band trimmings, embroidered or spangled, possess a beautifying power that is almost magical. No one color is more popular than another. Loose weaves of grenadine, canvas, organdy *lisse*, *crépe de Chine*, *satin mousseline*, and dotted Swiss are some of the most popular transparent fabrics and hints for making and trimming are given in the illustrations herewith.

In the evening costume shaped by pattern No. 9081, in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, a combination appropriate for maid or matron is pictured. White silk and chiffon are enhanced in loveliness by the decoration of ribbon, lace medallions, lace edging and violets. The low, round waist has jacket-fronts and backs and short puff sleeves. The straight, full skirt falls over a five-gored foundation skirt of silk. Various combinations suitable for blonde or brunette will be suggested and jewelled or embroidered bands or lace and ribbon will provide trimming.



9115



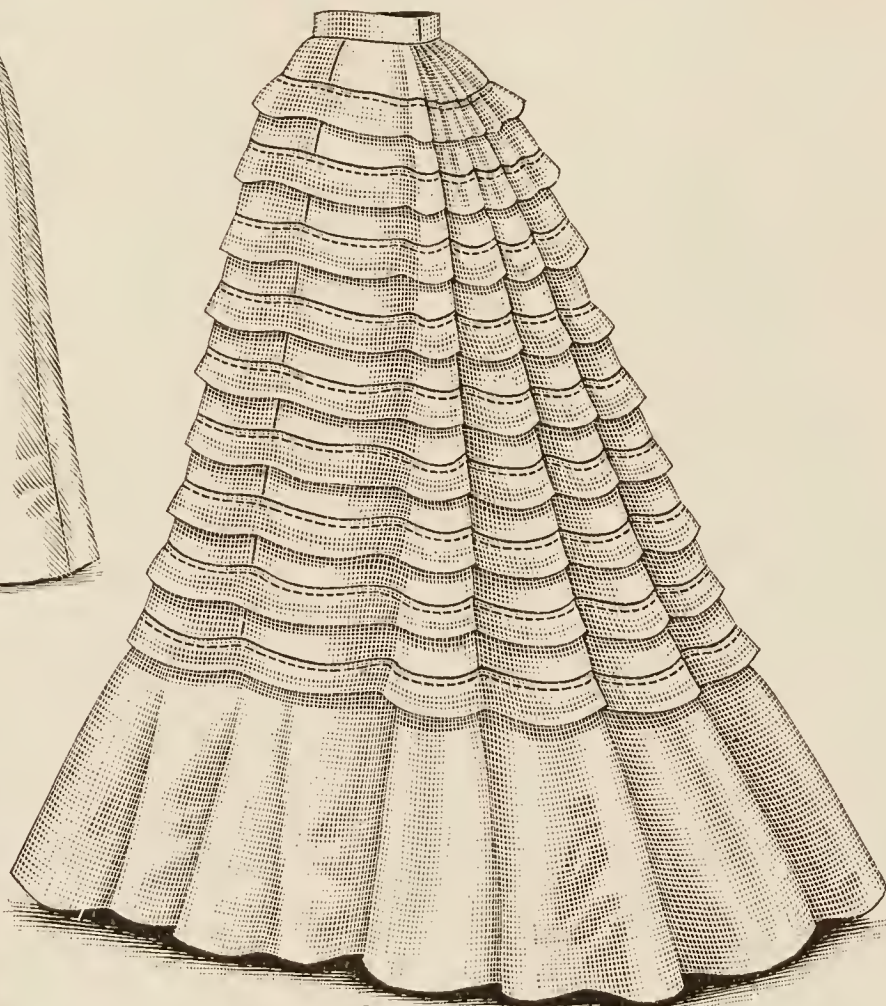
9115

Side-Front View.

A basque-waist that is simple in construction and stylish in effect, as well as one susceptible of much variation, is shaped by pattern No. 8999, in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. or 25 cents. The front view shows the waist made of silk and decorated with lace edging and ribbon. It is shaped in round neck with short puff sleeves and the back view is pictured made of fancy silk with ribbon and lace edging for ornamentation. The shaping is in square neck style with full-length sleeves that have puffs at the top. Accuracy of adjustment, becoming materials and harmonious trimming are essential to a good effect.

A combination of plain pink *crépe de Chine* with the same fabric embossed with small self-colored flowers is shown in the evening waist cut by pattern No. 8660 and fine lace insertion and edging, ribbon and flowers supply decoration. The pattern is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. The waist is low-necked and has a full center-front and center-back of the embroidered goods. The short sleeve consist of three very full frills adjusted on shallow caps. Coquettish bows of ribbon are set on each shoulder and violets are tacked on the left shoulder and at the waist.

In the charming basque-waist shaped by pattern No. 8833, *poult de soie* of a light-green hue is used for the full back and



9115

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, ABOVE WHICH FOLDS ARE APPLIED TO SIMULATE TUCKS.

(For Description see Page 545.)

mousquetaire sleeves, and emerald-green velvet is seen in the girdle and jacket-fronts, which are embroidered with gold bullion and outlined with lace edging formed in a full ruching, frills of lace edging completing the sleeves. Opportunity for variety in shape is afforded by the pattern, which provides for a high, low round or square neck and forebow or full-length sleeves. The pattern is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The waist shaped by pattern No. 8971 is made of handsome figured silk and decorated with lace net, lace edging and ribbon. It closes at the left side. The front is shaped in fancy Pompadour outline and a picturesque Marlborough collar gives a most dressy effect, while the short puff sleeves are made elaborate by ornamentation. The waist may be made of silk, grenadine, *gaze de chambray*, nun's-veiling or any of the fashionable dress goods used for ceremonious wear. The pattern is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

An especially dressy full front is a feature of the basque-waist shaped by pattern No. 9067, in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Taffeta and chiffon is the combination and jewelled bands, lace edging and ribbon provide decoration. The waist, which is closed at the left side and has a deep plaited girdle, may be made with a high or low neck and with full-length or short puff sleeves.

The surplice basque-waist shaped by pattern No. 9026, in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. or 25 cents, is suitable for dressy afternoon or evening wear. It is pictured made in flowered challis and has a ribbon belt and an appropriate decoration of lace edging, flowers and ribbon.

Mousseline de l'Inde is pictured in the basque-waist based on pattern No. 9062, in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. or 25 cents. It has a handsome lace girdle decoration and lace edging, flowers and ribbon give the decorative touch.

FASHIONABLE STYLES IN SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 507.)

The new designs for sleeves do not present the plain effects

of plain and figured silk. The puff at the top is formed in bournouses and caught up under a knot of the plain silk, and a row of insertion starts from under the knot and terminates in the Venetian point at the waist. A frill of lace edging flows over the hand.

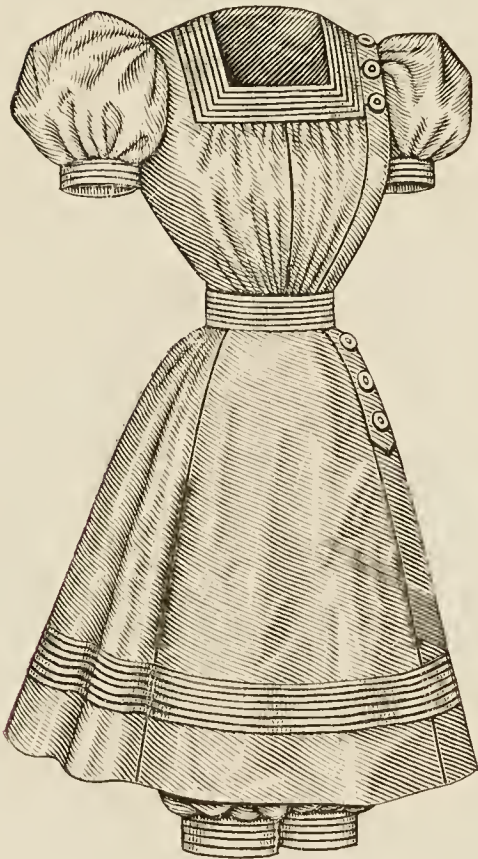
The mousquetaire sleeve made according to pattern No. 1320, is of organdy, prettily figured. Fulness at the top stands out stylishly and the sleeve is wrinkled all the way down. A frill of lace flows from the wrist beneath a Venetian point.

Two developments of pattern No. 1317 are presented, dotted Swiss being the material in each instance. In one case the sleeve is made in full-length, and is decorated below the puff with insertion applied in V's. The wrist is shaped in two tabs that are bordered with lace edging. The puff is drawn by a group of tuck shirrings, being thus formed in two puffs of unequal size. In the other view the sleeve is shown

cut off below the puff, and two frill caps of lace edging stand out over the puff. The shape is exceptionally pretty for all sheer materials.

A sleeve made by pattern No. 1315 is also shown in two developments. In the full length the sleeve is of lawn and is decorated below the puff by rows of insertion arranged diagonally. A Venetian point falls upon a frill of edging at the wrist. Organdy is represented in the short puff sleeve, which is finished with a band encircled by ribbon bowed at the outside of the arm. Insertion encircling the puff and running from top to bottom affords unique adornment.

Plaid silk is pictured in the sleeve made by pattern No. 1299. Plaits at the seams and gathers at the upper edge form the upper part of the sleeve in a short puff, and below the arm is



9112

Front View.



9112

Back View.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' RUSSIAN BATHING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE, AND A TWO-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH RUSSIAN BISHOP SLEEVES OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 545.)



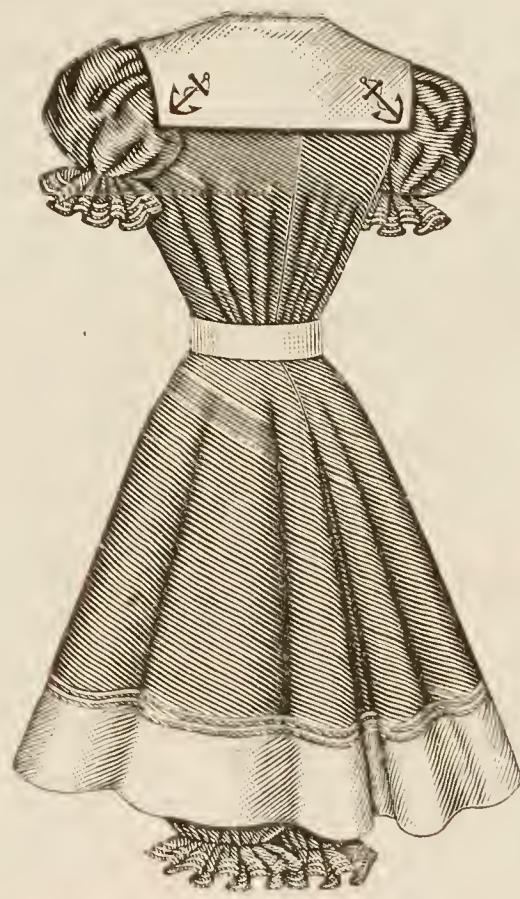
9112

that might be expected from the absence of fulness which characterizes them, for, although the bouffant effect seen in shapes during recent seasons has entirely disappeared, quite as much fluffiness is given in many instances by ruffles that encircle the arm in voluminous folds and by other accessories. There are, however, some designs that have little or no fulness and others that have very small puffs at the top. The wrists are, in nearly all cases, fanciful in outline and a frill of lace is never absent from the sleeve of a dressy bodice, sometimes almost completely covering the hand. The sleeves shown in this group include the various shapes suitable for all styles of bodices. The pattern for each of the sleeves represented costs 5d. or 10 cents. The sizes in which the patterns are cut vary according to the style of the sleeve. Nos. 1298, 1315, 1300, 1318, 1299 and 1301 are in seven sizes, from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure; while Nos. 1277, 1320, 1317 and 1294 are in six sizes from ten to fifteen inches, arm measure, and the pattern of



9113

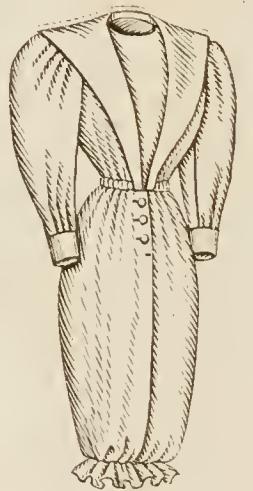
Front View.



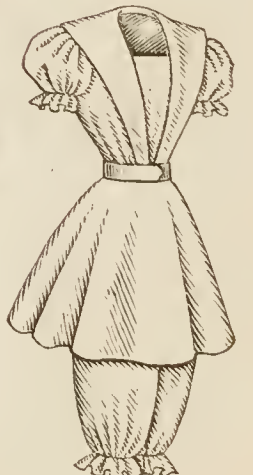
9113

Back View.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR BATHING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SHIELD-BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE AND A CIRCULAR SKIRT THAT MAY BE IN REGULAR OR TUNIC LENGTH. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR OPEN NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH SAILOR SLEEVES OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)— For Description see Page 546.)



9113



9113

No. 1276 is in five sizes from ten to fourteen inches, arm measure. The picturesque sleeve based upon pattern No. 1294 is made

clearly outlined. A plaited fan is inserted at the wrist at the outside of the arm, and a frill of lace headed by gimp trims the bottom.

Pattern No. 1277 is represented made in full length and in elbow length, lawn being the material chosen in each instance. The full-length sleeve is encircled from the top to the lower edge by rows of insertion, and the pointed lower edge is trimmed with edging. Both the insertion and edging decorate a full ruffle cap that gives breadth at the top. In the elbow length a ruffle trimmed with edging finishes the bottom and the cap is decorated to match. The sleeve is striped lengthwise by frills of edging which give a pretty, rippling effect at every motion of the arm, and a ribbon bowed at the outside of the arm is arranged just above the ruffle at the bottom.

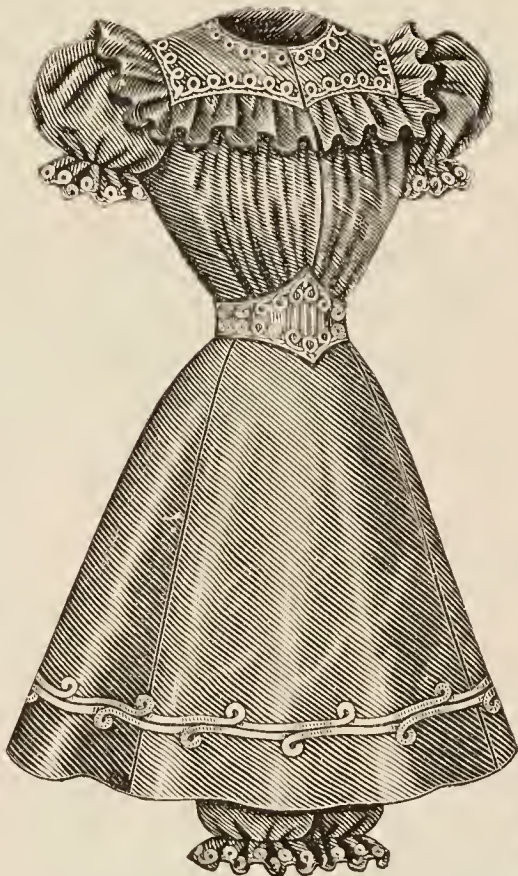


9111

The decoration of the sleeve made by pattern No. 1298 is unique and attractive. The sleeve is quite close fitting except for the very short puff at the top. The lower edge is shaped in scallops that fall upon a lace frill, and narrow velvet ribbon is arranged in two long points at the outside of the arm.

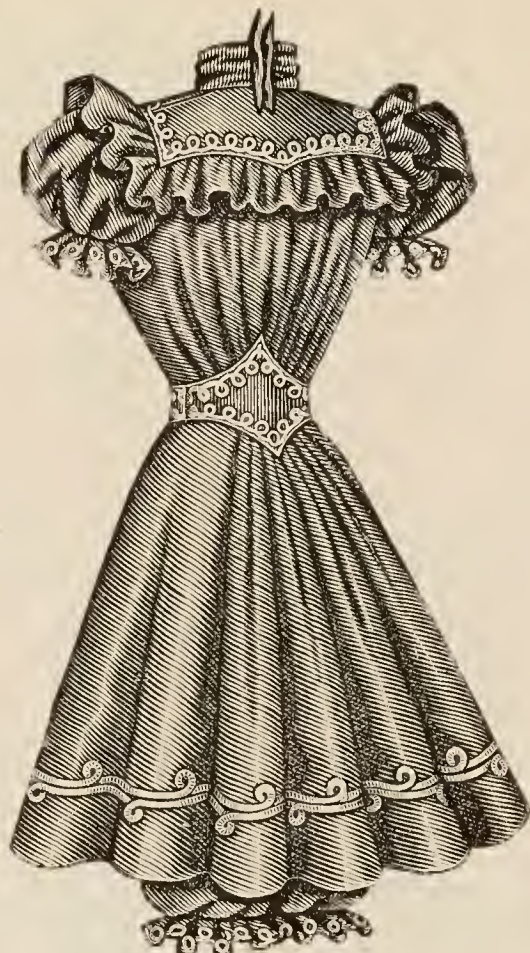
A braid decoration is arranged on the sleeve representing pattern No. 1318. The sleeve stands out from the arm at the top and terminates in two triple-pointed tabs; the braid design starts in the tab on the upper side and extends almost to the elbow, tapering gradually toward the top.

Two styles for shirt-waist sleeves are shown. One, shaped by pattern No. 1300, is pictured made of white lawn with a linen cuff, and also of figured organdy. Tucks on the upper side of the forearm render the sleeve fanciful and gathers collect the fulness at the top. The turn-up cuff has rounding corners and closes with link buttons and with a stud below an opening finished in the usual



9111

Front View.



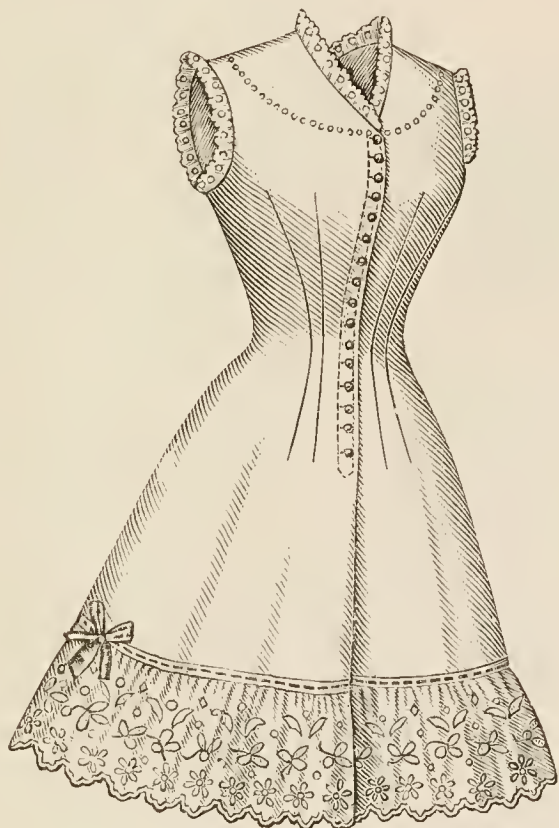
9111

Back View.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' FRENCH BATHING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH BISHOP SLEEVES OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

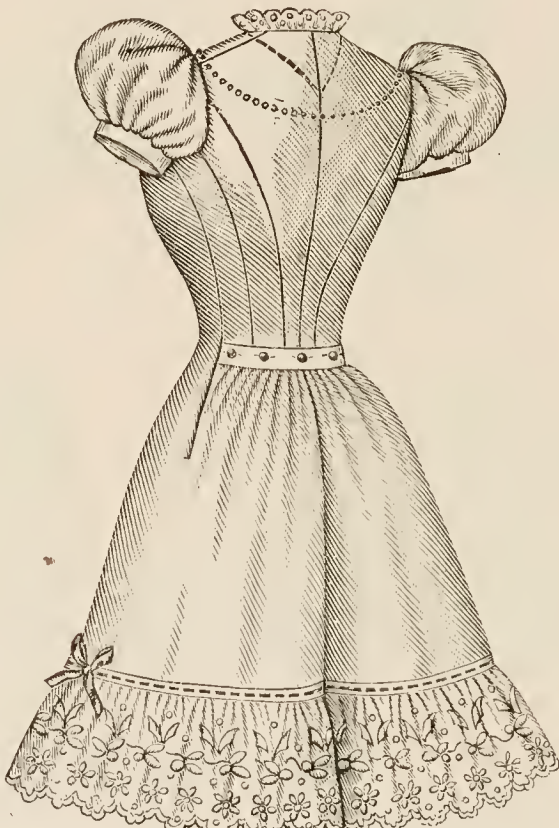
(For Description see Page 546.)

The other shirt-sleeve is of the leg-o'-mutton order and has no fulness at the



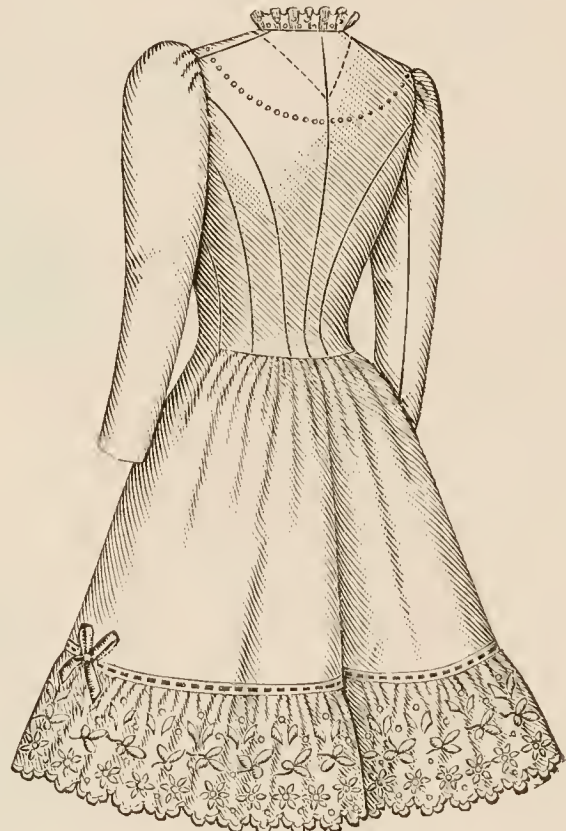
1319

Front View.



1319

Back View.



1319

Back View.

LADIES' COMBINATION CORSET-COVER OR CHEMISE AND CLOSED OR OPEN FRENCH DRAWERS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, V OR ROUND NECK, AND WITH FULL-LENGTH COAT-SLEEVES, OR WITH SHORT PUFF-SLEEVES OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 547.)

way with an overlap. The opening is formed by leaving the outside seam open—for the sleeve has two seams.

used for a ruffle at the lower edge of the sleeve, which ends at the elbow, and for three full ruffles that fall from the shoulder.

forearm, while gathers collect moderate fulness at the top. The link turn-up cuff has rounding corners and in one instance is of white linen while the remainder of the sleeve is of figured cambric. Fancy linen is pictured in the other view of this sleeve. The pattern is No. 1301.

A most charming sleeve for evening gowns may be duplicated by pattern No. 1276. The materials here combined are figured silk and chiffon. The chiffon is

STYLISH WAIST DECORATIONS.

(For Illustrations see Page 509.)

Defects of adjustment or style in bodices may be concealed by the various collarettes, yokes and other fanciful accessories upon which so much stress is laid in present fashions. Aside from their utility, these adjuncts are becoming to all save unusually ample figures. Then, too, they are applicable to all sorts of bodices, the sumptuous silk waist and the modest one of wash goods equally favoring their use.

Gracefully draped revers with a Medici collar finish are here pictured made of green-and-gold glaucé taffeta and outlined with point Venise lace. The collar rolls at the edge and is included with the revers in pattern No. 1127, price 5d. or 10 cents.

One development of pattern No. 1092, price 5d. or 10 cents, is in black velvet ribbon and wide éru lierre lace edging. A suspender arrangement with a cross strap is made of ribbon covered with lierre insertion and outlined with narrow edging to match. Double shoulder frills are made of the wide edging, and a jeweled button is placed over each end of the cross strap.

Another development of the same decoration is shown with straps of green velvet ribbon, edged with narrow jet, ribbon bows finishing the lower ends. Single shoulder frills of deep cream point Venise lace complete the decoration.

White chiffon was used in the construction of the dainty fichu represented in pattern No. 932, price 5d. or 10 cents, and fine Valenciennes lace insertion and edging were used for trimming. The back is square and the pointed ends are simply knotted over the bust in fluffy cascades.

Two styles of yokes are represented by pattern, No. 7039 costing 5d. or 10 cents. The round yoke is made of point Venise lace net in a deep cream tone. It is edged with a frill to match and finished with a stock of heliotrope moiré taffeta ribbon.

The square yoke is made of fancy nainsook tucking with Valenciennes lace insertion let in between the groups of tucks.

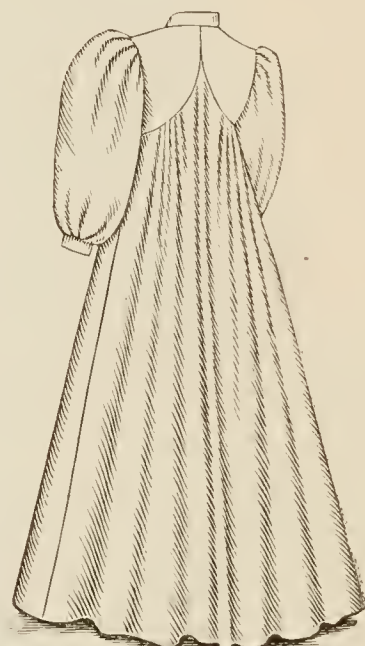
The collar shaped according to pattern No. 1194, price 5d. or 10 cents, is illustrated made of heliotrope velvet. It is extended rather high on the neck and shaped in a succession of tabs. Two rows of cream Valenciennes lace insertion are applied on each tab, and all are outlined with a frill of edging. Edging also stands in a frill about the neck. Lace net, all-over nainsook, Swiss embroidery or silk could be used for the collar, with Mechlin lace edging for trimming.

Pale-yellow velvet was used for the several acute points forming the collarette fashioned by pattern No. 1083, price 5d. or 10 cents. Each point is trimmed in its outline with jewelled passementerie and bordered with a frill of lace. At the neck is a black ribbon stock, a broad bow being arranged at the back. An effective collarette may be made of black moiré velours and trimmed with yellow point Venise insertion and edging.

A yoke effect is produced in the accessory based on pattern No. 1182, price 3d. or 5 cents, the material being grass linen. It is shaped in a series of points at each side of the center, which is extended in a strap that droops at the waist-line.



1312



1312



1312

Front View.



1312

Back View.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, HAVING A BOLERO BODY TO WHICH THE SKIRT IS JOINED.

(For Description see Page 547.)

Jetted net insertion is applied above the edges, which are outlined with a frill of cream Mechlin lace. A stock collar of black satin ribbon is disposed in a stylish bow at the back and below the collar are arranged three frills of lace. Medallions of point Venise or Russian lace could be decoratively used upon a black or colored velvet adjunct of this type.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 206 W.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 206 W.—This consists of a Misses' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 9102 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age and may be seen differently depicted on page 561. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9074 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and is shown again on page 564.

The combination of plain and plaid dress goods with velvet shown in this toilette is dressy, and the decoration of gold passementerie and lace edging increases its attractiveness. The basque-waist with its jaunty bolero jacket is rendered trim in effect by a fitted lining and the fulness in front is drawn becomingly to the closing, which is concealed by a soft jabot of lace edging. The fulness in the lower part of the seamless back is collected at the center in shirrings. The bolero jacket has a low-necked seamless back and is bordered with gold passementerie. The two-seam sleeves are arranged to have a short puff effect at the top; lace frills complete them at the wrists and a lace frill rises above the standing collar. A wrinkled girdle of velvet surrounds the waist and its ends are fastened at the left side of the front.

The four-piece skirt has a straight back-breadth gathered at the top. The front and sides are dartless and smooth at the top, and the sides break into becoming ripples below the hips.

For cloth and all of the seasonable woollen fabrics the mode is admirable while silk or velvet may be combined with wool goods with excellent effect. Some of the new cotton materials, like batiste, fine qualities of gingham, corded nainsook, etc., may be made up in this style and such decoration as is in harmony with the goods should be selected. A charming toilette of this kind was seen made of plaid Irish poplin and taffeta matching the prevailing color in the plaid, the taffeta being used for the sleeves. Mechlin lace edging and insertion furnished the trimming.

The straw hat is trimmed becomingly with ribbon and flowers.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 553.)

No. 9092.—This costume is shown made of other materials at figure No. 210 W in this magazine.

Green silk and mixed dress goods form the combination here illustrated in the costume. The five-gored skirt spreads toward the lower edge, where it measures three yards and a fourth round in the middle sizes. It is smooth at the top across the front and sides and is gathered at the back and completed with a belt.

The basque-waist has a lining accurately fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side back gores, and is closed invisibly at the back. The lining is faced from the top to a little below the arms'-eyes with the silk and appears with the effect of an under-body above the low neck and about the large arms'-eyes of the waist. The front and back of the waist are joined in under-arm seams and short shoulder seams and are shaped at the top to have the effect of a strap over each shoulder. The front is in V shape at the top and the back is rounding, both being smooth at the top but having fulness below collected in two lapped plaits at each side of the center. Puffs gathered at their upper and lower edges are disposed on the coat-shaped sleeves, which may be plain at the wrist or shaped in a Venetian point and decorated with a row of gimp. The neck and arms'-eyes of the front and back are also decorated with a row of gimp. The standing collar is covered by a wrinkled ribbon bowed at the back, and the waist is surrounded by similar ribbon formed in a fancy bow at the left side of the front.

All woollen dress goods will combine effectively with velvet and similar decorative fabrics, and when the costume is of organdy, dimity, batiste, lawn and other Summer textiles, all-over embroidery in an open lace-like design or lace-net will be effective for the facings. Ribbon and lace are pretty trimmings.

We have pattern No. 9092 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress calls for six yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

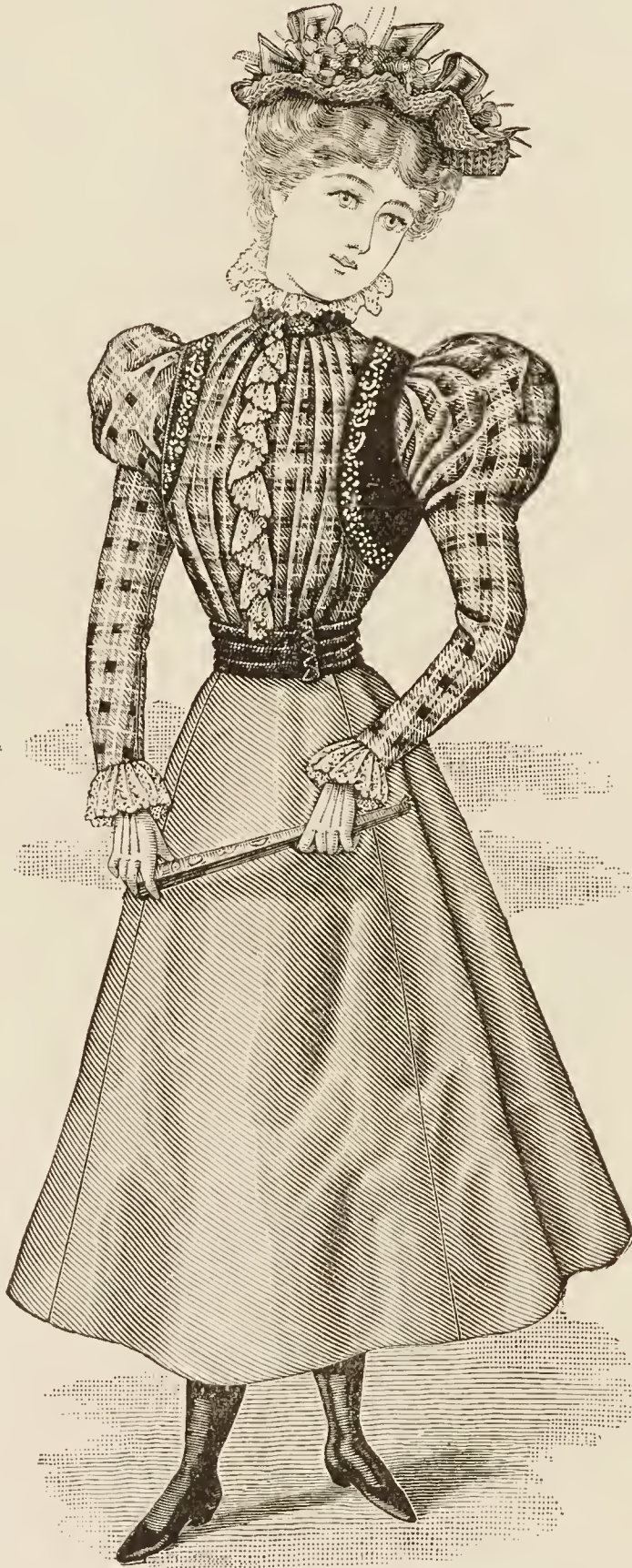


FIGURE No. 206 W.—This illustrates MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Basque-Waist No. 9102, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Four-Piece Skirt No. 9074, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' DRESS, CONSISTING OF A DUTCH WAIST AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9082.—By referring to figure No. 209 W in this magazine,

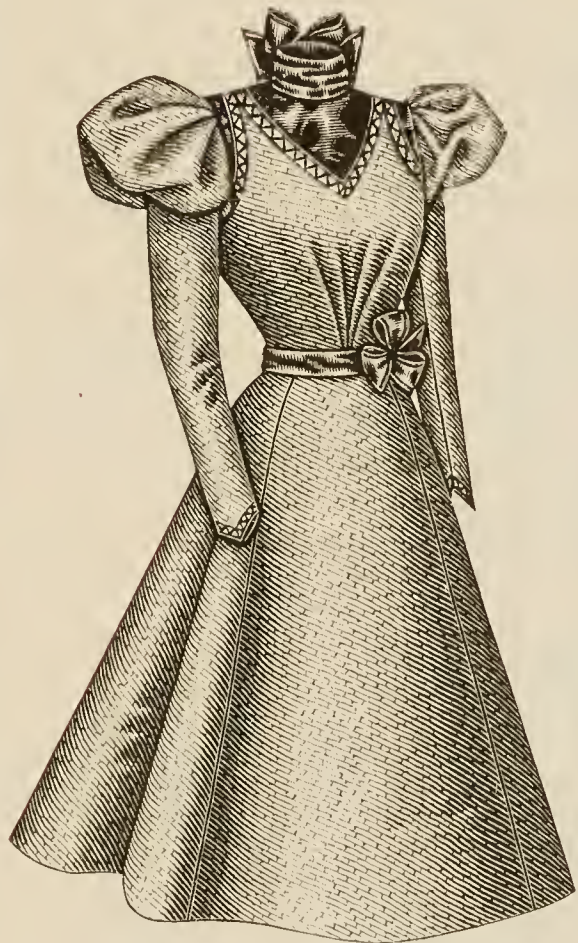
which measures nearly two yards and seven-eighths round in the middle sizes, is smooth at the top of the gores and breaks into ripples below the hips, and is gathered across the back. Ruchings of the silk decorate the skirt prettily. The girdle is wide and laid in upturning folds, and is closed at the left side of the

front under a bow combining the two ribbons.

Silk combined with *mousseline de soie*, chiffon or fine mull will be very appropriate for this mode, and charming dresses in this style may be fashioned from dotted Swiss, organdy, dimity and lawn, with lace and ribbon for ornamentation. The girdle may be of silk or velvet or of the dress material, as preferred.

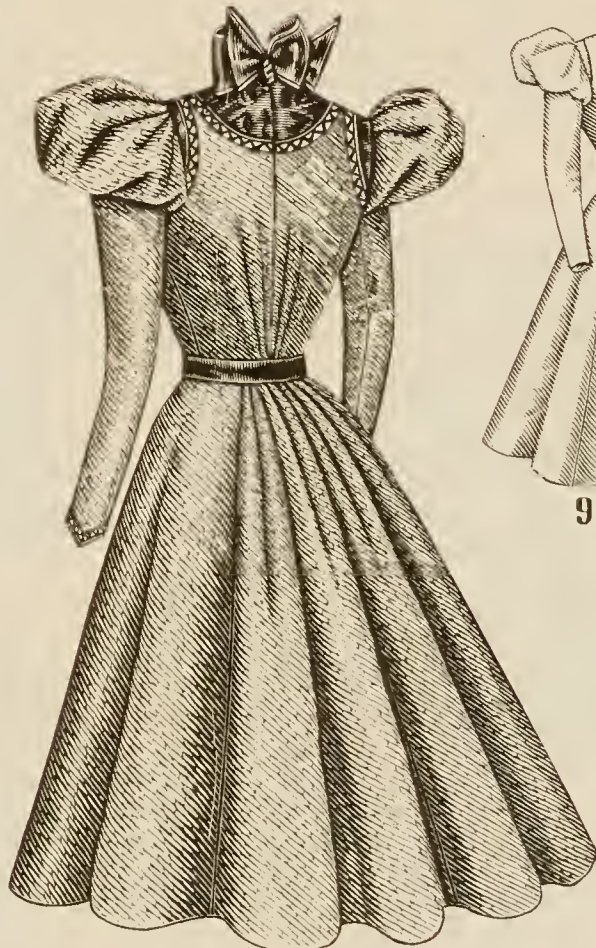
We have pattern No. 9082 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years.

For a miss of twelve years, the dress needs six yards and a fourth of blue China silk twenty inches wide, with half a yard of white chiffon forty-five inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of blue and white ribbon each five inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



9092

Front View.

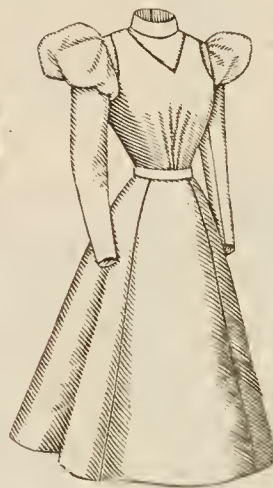


9092

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 552.)



9092

FIGURE NO. 207 W.—MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 554.)

FIGURE NO. 207 W.—This illustrates a Misses' shirt-waist. The

this dress may be again seen.

The pretty dress is well adapted for party or dancing school wear and is here shown developed in light-blue China silk and white chiffon, with blue and white ribbon for the girdle. The picturesque Dutch waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and is rendered smooth at the sides by under-arm gores. The full backs and side-fronts extend to within round-yoke depth on the lining and are turned under at the top and shirred twice to form a frill heading, the fulness at the bottom being drawn prettily to the center by shirrings at the back and front. Between the side-fronts is displayed a full center-front of chiffon that is extended to form a round yoke on the back and prettily drawn all round at the top in two clusters of three tuck shirrings, that are edged with lace, giving a dainty, fluffy effect at the neck. The waist is closed invisibly at the back. The short puff sleeves are arranged over fitted linings and are gathered at the upper and lower edges and a short distance above the lower edge to form a small puff at the bottom and a large puff at the top. Joined to the



9082

Front View.



9082

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS, CONSISTING OF A DUTCH WAIST AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

pattern, which is No. 9087 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and may be



FIGURE No. 207 W.—This illustrates MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 9087, price 10d. or 20 cents.
(For Description see Page 553.)

seen in three views on page 561 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This trim shirt-waist, one of the many new styles offered this season, is here pictured made of figured lawn, with a turn-down white linen collar that may be sewed on or made removable and sewed on white linen cuffs.

A fancy metal belt and silk tie are worn. An under-arm gore at each side gives a smooth effect. Fulness in the fronts is prettily disposed in gathers at the top and in closely lapped plaits at

they are joined to a pointed yoke having shoulder seams and the neck is completed with a standing collar. Full gathered sleeve caps stand out in a fluffy way over the tops of the coat-shaped sleeves; overlapping them is a Bertha frill that follows the lower outline of the yoke and narrows gradually toward the center of the front and back. These accessories give a charming touch of dressiness and style to the waist and render it especially becoming.

The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and measures three yards round in the middle sizes. It is finished with a belt over which is an independent belt having pointed ends closed in front.

Linen, dimity, lawn, organdy, dotted Swiss, gingham, silk, light-weight novelty goods and challis are highly satisfactory for developing this mode, and lace, embroidery, ribbon and braid will trim it suitably.

We have pattern No. 9099 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, calls for nine yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 208 W.—MISSES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 555.)

FIGURE No. 208 W.—This illustrates the jacket and shirt-waist of a Misses' toilette. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 9040 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. The jacket pattern, which is No. 9095 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is illustrated again on page 560 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the shirt-waist is pictured developed in linen in the natural linen hue and has a turn-down collar and turn-up cuffs of white linen. It is closed at the center of the front with studs

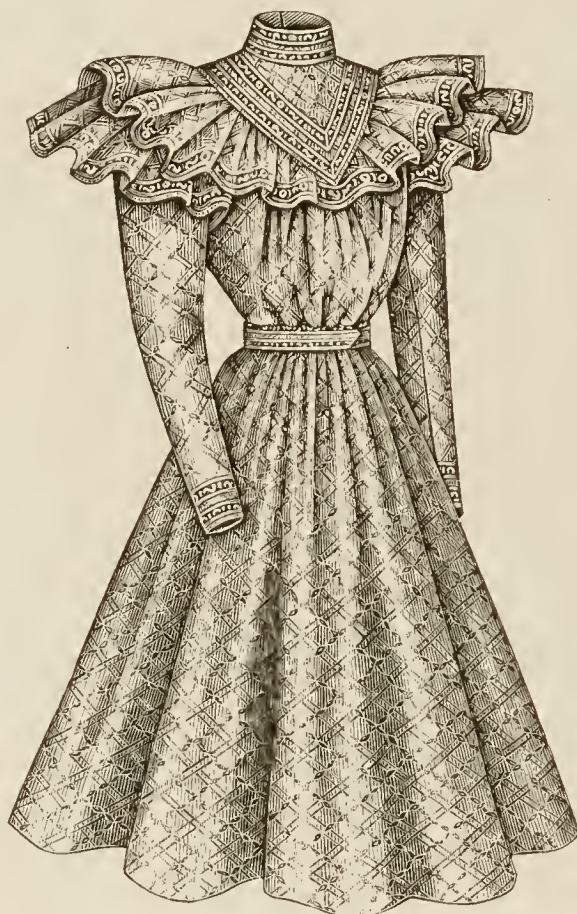


9099

the waist at each side of the closing, which is made at the center through an applied box-plait that extends to the neck over the yoke. Four downward-turning tucks are taken up in the lower part of the yoke both front and back, and three box-plaits are formed in the back, the box-plaits being sewed along their under folds. The two-seam shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and the fulness at the bottom is taken up in backward-turning tucks. The turn-up cuffs are closed with link buttons.

For shirt-waists this season one may choose gauzy materials, such as linen batiste, lappets—thinner than fine gingham yet somewhat heavier than lawn—corded nainsook, gingham, cheviot and madras, the last three fabrics being among the heavier materials now in vogue.

The straw hat is trimmed with ribbon and stiff wings.



9099

Front View.



9099

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9099.—A very becoming dress for a miss is here portrayed made of bias plaid gingham and trimmed with Hamburg insertion. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The front and backs are connected by under-arm and short shoulder seams and have pretty fulness arranged in gathers at the top and at the waist-line, the front puffing out stylishly;

through a box-plait and becoming fulness is arranged at each side of the closing. A hand-bow of bright plaid silk is worn.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

The jacket is made of tweed and finished with stitching. It is fitted by single bust darts, side-back gores reaching to the shoulders and the usual under-arm gores; an applied box-plait is arranged over each side-back seam. The fronts open all the way down and are rolled to the waist in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. The jacket may be closed at the bust, if desired. The two-seam sleeves stand out fashionably at the top and fit the arm smoothly below. A belt crosses the back of the jacket and is passed through openings in the under-arm seams and closed over the shirt-waist.

arranged across the front and carried along the arms' eyes to the under-arm seams with the effect of jabotted boleros, giving a touch of novelty that is very pleasing. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the upper and lower edges and a short distance from the lower edge to form a large and small puff; they are made over smooth linings. The frill about the neck and the tucks are trimmed with ribbon. The five-gored skirt is gathered slightly at the top in front and at the sides and closely gathered at the back. The bottom of the skirt is decorated with two ribbon-trimmed ruffles of the silk headed by a narrow silk ruching. The skirt is joined to the waist.

For cycling and other outdoor sports as well as for general outdoor wear in the city or country, the style is highly approved and as an accompaniment to shirt-waists it is especially commended. The materials used are serge, tweed, cheviot or English suitings, all of which may be used for a skirt to form a complete suit for traveling, cycling or walking.

The hat is made of tweed to match the jacket and is trimmed with quills.



FIGURE No. 208 W.—This illustrates MISSES' TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Jacket No. 9095, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Shirt-Waist No. 9040, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 554.)

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

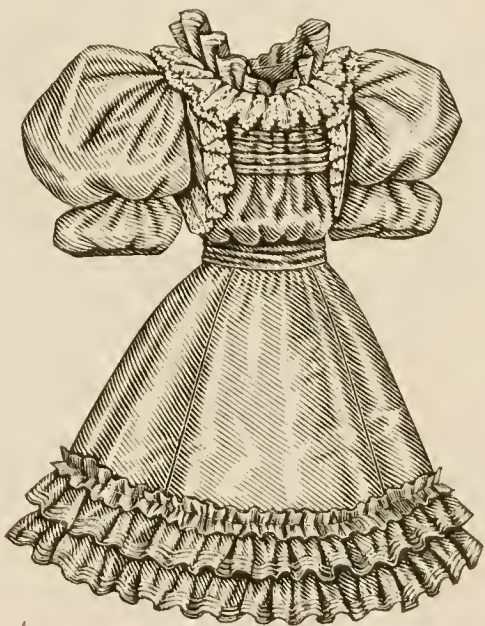
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9064.—At figure No. 212 W in this DELINEATOR the dress is again shown. The charming little dress, which may be worn with or without a guimpe, is here pictured made of Nile-green India silk.

The waist is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm seams. The back is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, the plaits reaching to the shoulders; and the front is arranged in four downward-turning tucks a little below the neck and gathered at the top and bottom, drooping prettily over a wrinkled girdle that encircles the waist. The girdle is narrow at the front and deepens in pointed bodice style at the back, where its frill-finished ends are closed. The low neck is finished with a frill of the material in two sections that narrow toward the front and back ends: along the joining of this frill a frill of lace is

The style is excellent for silk, lawn, organdy, mull, dimity and the host of Summer fabrics that require a trifling amount of lace edging or ribbon and sometimes both to produce a dressy decorative effect. Ruffles of the material are also effective. A dress of white organdy figured with tiny pink rosebuds may be made up by the pattern, and mounted on a lining of pale-green lawn. Frills of white Brussels net edged with Mechlin lace and green satin ribbon may provide the trimming.

We have pattern No. 9064 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, will require five yards and three-fourths of India silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of lace edging five inches and a half wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9064

Front View.



9064

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 556.)

No. 9071.—A charming little dress is here portrayed made of white organdy and trimmed with lace-edged ruffles of the material, lace edging and insertion; and a ribbon belt is fastened under a bow at the center of the back. The body is made on a smooth lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The round yoke is fitted by shoulder seams, and the full front and

under seams and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The round yoke is fitted by shoulder seams, and the full front and



9071

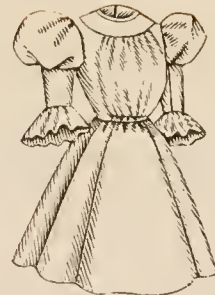
Front View.



9071

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK.)
(For Description see Page 555.)



9071

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A SLIGHTLY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9091.—By referring to figure No. 213 W in this issue of THE DELINEATOR, the dress may be seen differently made up.

White lawn was in this instance used for the becoming little dress, a ribbon belt and bow and lace edging and insertion contributing the decoration. The waist is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made at the back. The full front and full backs extend to within shallow yoke depth on the lining and are gathered at the top and bottom; the front puffs out prettily and is decorated with three rows of insertion arranged across it. The dress may be made with a high or slightly low neck, a standing collar completing the high neck and a frill of lace the low neck; and in the high neck the lining is faced above the full portions to have the effect of a shallow round yoke. A Bertha in two sections that are a little apart at the front but meet at the back is a dressy feature of the frock; its lower corners are prettily rounded and its upper edges are gathered. Mushroom puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom are arranged on the coat-shaped sleeves, which will be cut off at the bottom of the puffs when short sleeves are preferred. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and joined to the waist.

Batiste, mull, organdy, dimity, challis, silk and cashmere are appropriate for the dress and lace and embroidered edging and insertion, with either satin or velvet ribbon, will trim it daintily. A dress of pale-blue crystalline, which is a fabric like silk mull, though of softer texture, may be made up by this mode and trimmed with English thread lace for party wear.

We have pattern No. 9091 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make

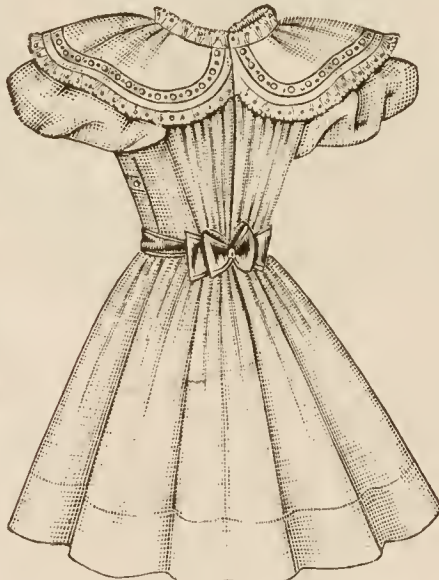


9091

Front View.



9091



9091

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A SLIGHTLY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Description see this Page.)

backs are gathered at the top and bottom, the front puffing out stylishly. The neck may be made high or low, as preferred. A deep, gathered Bertha frill, over which droops a row of square tabs, gives a delightfully fluffy effect. The high neck is finished with a cording, above which rises a frill of lace. Full, short puffs are arranged on the close, smooth sleeves, which are in three-quarter length, with a lace-edged frill of the material at the lower edge and rows of lace insertion above. A skirt comprising a front-gore, a gore at each side and a back-breadth and measuring nearly two yards and a quarter round at the bottom in the middle sizes is joined to the waist.

Lawn, linen batiste, dimity, lappets and gingham, as well as soft woollens, silk-and-wool mixtures and India and foulard silk, will make up charmingly by this mode, and ribbon, lace, embroidery, etc., may be used for garniture. The little dress may be fashioned from white challis bearing a small floral device in pink and green and trimmed with both skirt and bodice frills of white Brussels net edged with three rows of green satin baby ribbon.

We have pattern No. 9071 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires four yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9072

Front View.



9072

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH TUCKED WAIST AND STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 557.)

the dress for a girl of eight years, requires six yards of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS. WITH TUCKED WAIST AND STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 556.)

No. 9072.—Another illustration of this dress may be obtained by referring to figure No. 211 W in this magazine.

The stylish dress is here pictured made of white nainsook and trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. The body is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the back. Two clusters of forward-turning tucks are taken up in the front at each side of the center, and the spaces between the clusters are covered with insertion. A similar arrangement of insertion between clusters of backward-turning tucks is seen at the back, the middle row of insertion concealing the closing. Narrow boleros that are shaped to form points at the bust impart a novel effect to an otherwise simple frock. A standing collar, overlaid with insertion and topped by a standing frill of edging, finishes the neck. The bishop sleeves are moderately full; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands that are overlaid with insertion and finished with a frill of edging. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and above the hem is a trimming of insertion between clusters of tucks; it is gathered at the top and joined to the waist.

Nainsook, lawn, fine cambric, Swiss, gingham, chambray and dimity are pretty materials for a dress of this style and nainsook or Hamburg edging and insertion, lace and ribbon may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 9072 in six sizes for girls from three to eight years old. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires four yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 209 W.—MISSES' PARTY DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 209 W.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 9082 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 portrayed on page 553 of this magazine.

Plain and figured lawn are tastefully combined in this dress and ribbon, lace edging and ruffles of the material supply very effective decoration. The quaint Dutch waist has a center front of plain lawn extended across the back at the top to form a shallow yoke, the fulness being arranged in rows of tuck-shirings about the neck. Over the side edges of the center-front lap side-fronts that are separated from the full back by under-arm gores; and the back and side fronts are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading. The fulness in the waist is drawn well to the center of the front and to the closing by gathers at the lower edge. The

fancy puff sleeves are finished with a frill of lace edging. A ribbon girdle surrounds the waist in upturned folds and is closed at the left side under a bow having long loops and ends.

The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and the front and side gores are perfectly smooth at the top; it is adorned with lace and ribbon-trimmed ruffles of the lawn at the bottom.

The materials for which the mode is appropriate are legion, but fancy silk, fine challis, silk-warp barège, organdy *lisse*, *mousseline de l'Inde*, dimity and various sheer fabrics that may be worn over a color are especially adapted for the dress if it be intended for evening wear, dancing school or other festive occasion. Ribbon, lace edging and ruffles of the material will form pleasing decoration.



FIGURE NO. 209 W.—This illustrates MISSES' PARTY DRESS.—The pattern is No. 9082, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT BODY LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 558.)

No. 9108.—A charming little dress is here portrayed made of light-blue striped silk and trimmed with ribbon and narrow lace. The waist may be made with or without the lining, with a high or square neck and with full-length or short puff-sleeves. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams, and the full front and full backs are gathered at the top and bottom and joined to the yoke. The front puffs out stylishly and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the back. A standing collar completes the high neck and a frill of lace is a dainty finish for the square neck. The coat-shaped sleeves have puffs arranged over them at the top and fit the arm closely below. When the sleeves are in short puff style, they are finished with a band that is bordered at the lower edge with a frill of lace. Two scalloped sleeve caps, that are gathered at the top, stand out in a stylish way over each sleeve. The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and joined to the waist. The front-gore is smooth and the skirt falls in graceful flutes at the sides below the hips. A wrinkled ribbon is worn about the waist and ends in a bow at the back, a bow being also tacked to it at the right side of the front.

Attractive dresses for afternoon wear can be made of

dimity, figured India silk, lawn, nainsook, etc., and gingham or percale will be chosen for morning dresses. Embroidery, lace and ribbon will provide suitable garniture. Some wee maiden will look well in a gown of white foulard dotted with old-rose. Into the silk skirt may be let two rows of Maltese lace insertion, and edging to match may trim the bodice.

We have pattern No. 9108 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years requires five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

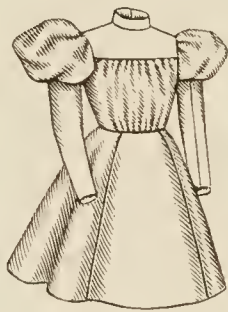
GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH OR WITHOUT FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES.) AS DESIRABLE FOR WASH GOODS AS FOR OTHER MATERIALS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9097.—Hair-striped gingham, with a trimming of embroidered edging and insertion, was chosen for this pretty dress. The waist may be made with a high or square neck. Its upper part is a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams, and to it are joined the full front and full backs, which are gathered at the top and double-shirred at the bottom to properly adjust the fulness. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the back. A standing collar completes the high neck, and the narrow yoke in the square neck is covered with insertion. Three graduated cap frills, the deepest one extending entirely about the arm's-eye, are gathered to flare prettily over the top of the sleeve, which is in snug-fitting coat shape. If not desired, the sleeves may be omitted and only the caps used. The straight, full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, is joined to the waist and a belt overlaid with insertion is applied on the waist.

India silk, organdy, lawn, dimity, nainsook, Swiss, linen and gingham, with a trimming of lace, embroidery and ribbon, will develop this style most satisfactorily.

We have pattern No. 9097 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires six yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9108



9108

Front View.



9108

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT BODY LINING.)

(For Description see Page 557.)

ribbon is formed in a fancy stock and wrinkled belt and into rosette bows for the belt. Mushroom puffs are arranged on the coat sleeves, which are finished in Venetian points at the wrists.

Combinations are invited by this mode, which does not require elaborate decoration, a ribbon belt and stock and a simple band trimming being all-sufficient. Two woollen weaves or any of the light-weight woollens with silk or velvet will look well, and such wash fabrics as gingham and chambray could be used.

The straw hat is trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 210 W.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 559.)

FIGURE No. 210 W.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 9092 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 553 of this magazine.

In this instance fawn grenadine-canvas over green silk is combined with a pretty shade of green velvet. The skirt is five-gored and shows flutes below the hips and deep rolling folds at the back.

The waist has plaited fulness in the lower part of the front and back, which are shaped at the top to form straps across the

MISSES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 559.)

No. 9058.—This becoming style of jacket is also known as the covert coat. It is pictured made of tan broadcloth with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The jacket is gracefully adjusted by a center seam and side-back and under-arm gores; and coat-laps appear below the center seam, coat-plaits at the side-back seams and slight ripples in front of the plaits. The loose fronts lap widely and close with buttons and button-holes in a fly, above

which they are reversed in lapels that form short, wide notches with the rolling coat-collar. Pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted side-pockets and a right breast-pocket. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and stand out in a stylish way.

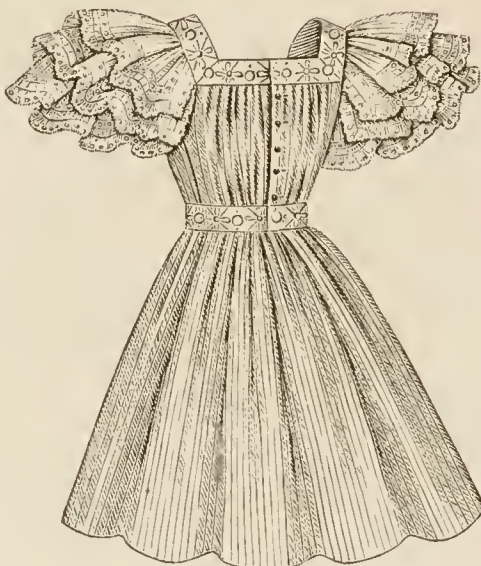
Blue, gray, brown and biscuit broadcloth, covert cloth and cheviot will be suitable for this jacket and an inlay of velvet may be used on the collar, with good effect.

We have pattern No. 9058 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



9097

Front View.



9097

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH OR WITHOUT FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES.) AS DESIRABLE FOR WASH GOODS AS FOR OTHER MATERIALS.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' SINGLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 560.)

No. 9063.—Gray broadcloth was selected for the trim-looking Eton jacket here represented, with military braid and frogs for trimming. The jacket is stylishly fitted by shoulder seams and side-back gores and is closed at the center of the front with hooks and eyes and frogs below small pointed lapels that form narrow notches with the

shoulders, and the lining is faced to below the arms'-eyes to have the effect of an under body of velvet. Gimp follows the arm's-eye and neck edges of the front and back and green



FIGURE No. 210 W.—This illustrates MISSES' COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 9092, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 558.)

ends of the rolling collar. The jacket may extend quite to the waist or nearly to the waist, as preferred. The two-seam sleeves are moderate in size; they are gathered at the top, where they puff out stylishly.

Cloth, velvet, cheviot, serge, etc., will be suitable for this jacket, with braid or gimp for the trimming.

We have pattern No. 9063 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, calls for three yards of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' JACKET. (TO BE WORN OPEN AND ROLLED TO THE WAIST OR CLOSED AT THE BUST.) FOR CYCLING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 560.)

No. 9095.—At figure No. 208 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR, the jacket is shown differently made up. This is a natty jacket for cycling and other outdoor wear. It is here pictured made of serge and finished in tailor style with

machine-stitching. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back gores extending to the shoulders and a center seam. A box-plait that is narrowest at the waist is applied over each side-back seam, the side edges of the plaits being joined separately to the backs and side-backs below the waist to give stylish fulness in the skirt. A belt crosses the back and is drawn under the fronts through openings in the under-arm seams and closed with a buckle. The fronts may be rolled to the waist or they may be closed on the bust with a button and button-hole and turned back in small lapels above, as illustrated. The rolling collar is made with a center seam. The two-seam sleeves are gathered and stand out stylishly at the top and below they fit smoothly.

The jacket is in a jaunty and practical style and will be made of smooth cloth, cheviot and cycling cloths, as well as of linen and duck to match special suits.

We have pattern No. 9095 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET OR REEFER, WITH DOUBLE BOX-PLAILED BACK EXTENDING FROM A YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 560.)

No. 9060.—A stylish little Empire jacket or reefer is here illustrated made of navy-blue broadcloth and trimmed with machine-stitching, wide black braid and narrow gold braid. The upper part of the back is a square yoke, to which the lower part is joined after being laid in a wide rolling double box-plait at the center. The jacket is nicely conformed to the figure at the sides by under-arm gores, and the loose reefer fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Openings to side pockets in the fronts are finished with machine-stitching. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and are of fashionable size and outline. The neck is shaped slightly low in front and the deep sailor-collar is curved at the lower edge and has wide ends lapped with the fronts.

Lady's cloth, serge, broadcloth, flannel, corduroy and cheviot are well adapted for jackets or reefers of this style, and silk braid in two widths and fancy buttons will ornament it suitably.

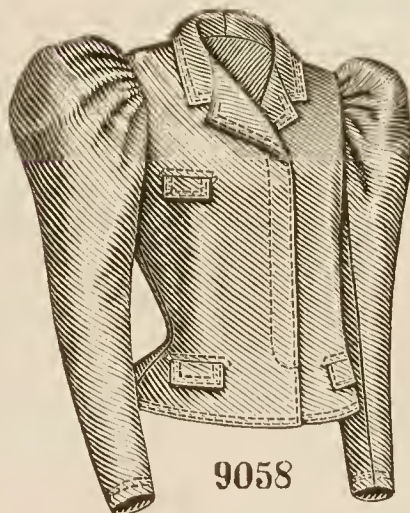
We have pattern No. 9060 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the jacket calls for two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO JACKET.

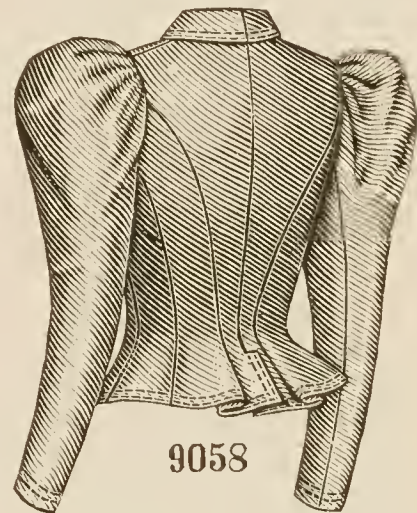
(For Illustrations see Page 561.)

No. 9102.—At figure No. 206 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR the basque-waist is shown differently developed.

Silk and velvet are here prettily combined in the stylish basque-waist, with lace and knife-plaitings of the silk for decoration. The



Front View.

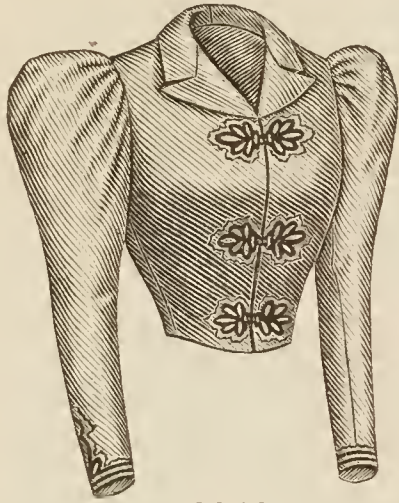


Back View.

MISSES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

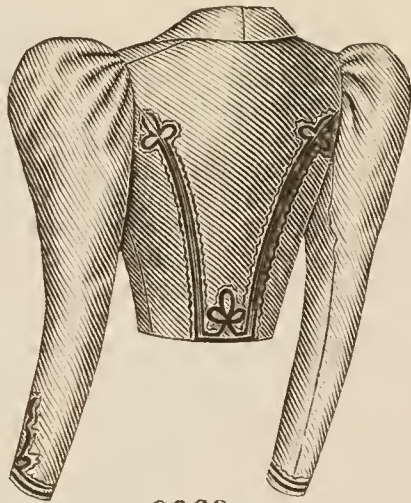
(For Description see Page 558.)

waist is made over a lining smoothly fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The full fronts and full back are joined in shoulder and under-arm



9063

Front View.

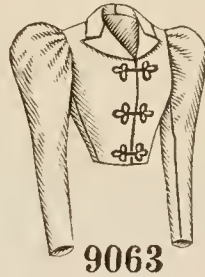


9063

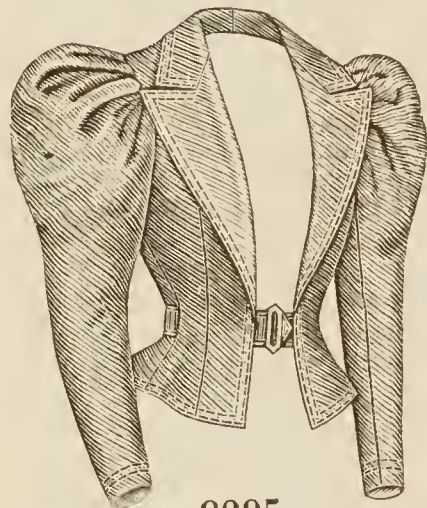
Back View.

MISSES' SINGLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THE WAIST OR NEARLY TO THE WAIST.

(For Description see Page 558.)

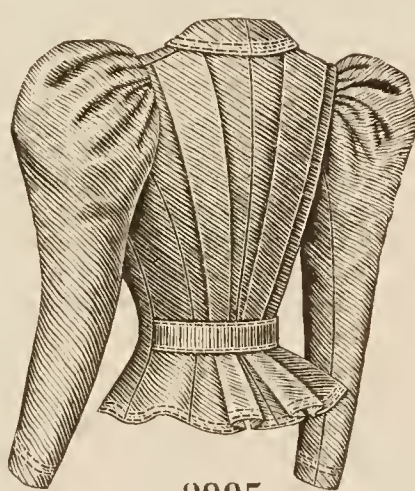


9063



9095

Front View.



9095

Back View.

MISSES' JACKET. (TO BE WORN OPEN AND ROLLED TO THE WAIST OR CLOSED AT THE BUST.) FOR CYCLING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR.

(For Description see Page 559.)



9095

seams. The back is smooth at the top but has fullness at the bottom drawn well to the center by two short rows of shirrings, and the fronts are gathered at the top and bottom at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. The neck is completed with a standing collar of velvet above which rises a full frill of plaited silk. A stylish bolero jacket, having narrow rounding fronts and a low-necked, seamless back, adds much to the attractive appearance of the basque-waist. The two-seam sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and along the side edges of the upper portion near the top to stand out in stylish puffs below which they fit the arms closely. The waist is encircled by a wide crush girdle of velvet that closes at the left side of the front, the overlapping end being finished in a frill.

Silk, *drap d'été*, poplin, zibeline, cashmere and wool novelty goods in combination with silk or velvet may be used for this basque-waist and lace, ribbon, passementerie and gimp will trim it effectively.

We have pattern No. 9102 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the basque-waist needs three yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE AND WITH A TURN-DOWN COLLAR (THAT MAY BE MADE REMOVABLE) AND TURN-UP CUFFS.

(For Illustrations see Page 561.)

No. 9087.—Another development of this shirt-waist is given at figure No. 207 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR. A very attractive shirt-waist is here depicted made of figured dimity. The upper part of the shirt-waist is a square yoke that

is fitted by shoulder seams, arranged over a smooth yoke-lining and formed in a cluster of four downward-turning tucks at the bottom both back and front. Under-arm gores adjust the shirt-waist smoothly at the sides and the fronts are gathered at the top, the fulness being arranged in closely lapped forward-turning plaits at the waist-line. A box-plait is applied at the front edges of the right front portions and through

it the closing is made with button-holes and buttons or studs. Three box-plaits are formed in the back and are brought close together at the waist-line by a side-plait under each side of the middle box-plait. The turn-down collar is made with a high band and may be sewed to the shirt-waist or made removable, as preferred, the neck being finished with a shaped band when the collar is made removable. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and each has four vertical tucks made in it on the upper side from the wrist nearly to the elbow; the openings at the wrists are finished with under-laps and pointed overlaps in regular shirt-sleeve style, and the turn-up cuffs, which are sewed on, are closed with links and studs.

Wash silk, organdy, dimity, percale, fancy gingham, linen and cheviot are popular materials for a shirt-waist of this kind.

We have pattern No. 9087 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the shirt-waist, except the collar, requires four yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide.

The collar calls for half a yard of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE 211 W.—GIRLS' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 561.)

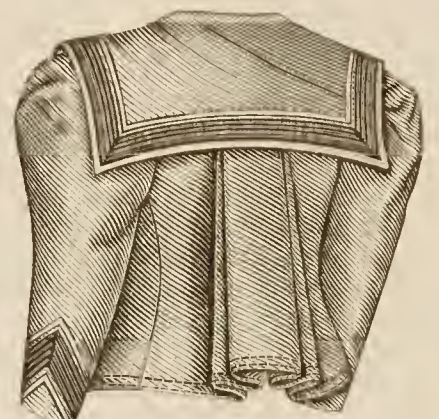
FIGURE No. 211 W.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 9072 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for girls from three to eight years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 556 of this magazine.

Plain and embroidered grass linen are associated in the dress in this instance, and insertion, edging and velvet ribbon supply the pretty decoration. The waist, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, has two clusters of lengthwise tucks at each side of the center of the front and at each side of the closing at the back, and the jacket fronts, which are bordered with embroidered edging, are shaped to form a point at the bust. The clusters of tucks are separated by rows of insertion. The full sleeves are finished with wristbands that are overlaid with insertion and trimmed with a frill of edging. The standing collar is overlaid with insertion and a frill of edging rises from its upper edge. A wrinkled ribbon surrounds the waist and is



9060

Front View.



9060

Back View.

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET OR REEFER, WITH DOUBLE BOX-PLAILED BACK EXTENDING FROM A YOKE.

(For Description see Page 559.)

bowed effectively at the left side of the front, the long ends of the bow falling low on the straight, full skirt, which is gathered at the top all round and attractively decorated above the hem

with two bands of insertion applied about their depth apart.

Dimity in pretty designs and in colors suited to blondes or brunettes will be chosen for a dress of this style and for the host of Summer fabrics like batiste, corded nainsook, lappets and other favorite cotton goods the mode offers suggestions that are practical and becoming. Insertion and embroidered edging with ribbon will increase the attractiveness of the dress, if used judiciously. In a gown of flowered challis, Bengaline matching the prevailing color in the challis could be used for the jacket fronts and point Venise lace could provide trimming.

The large straw hat is trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

MISSES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 562.)

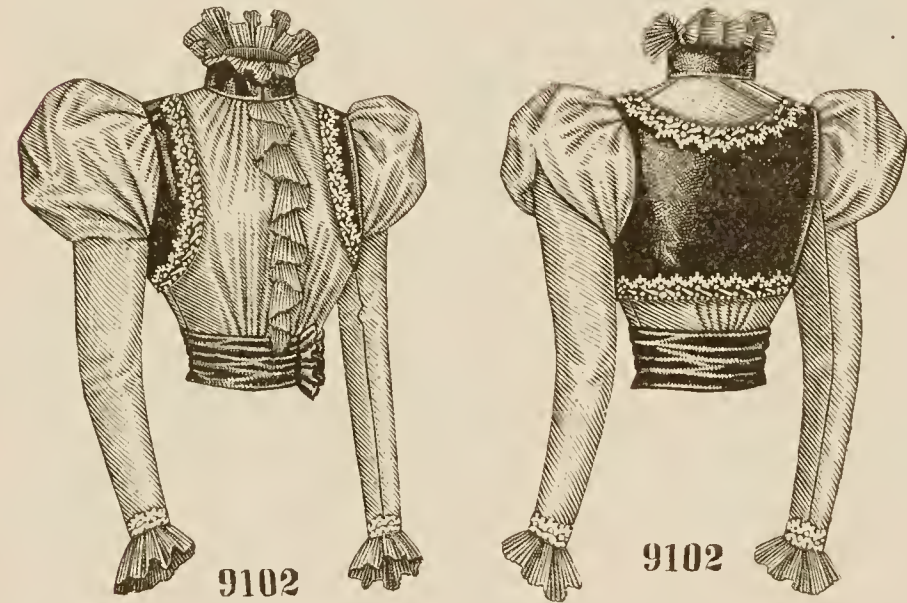
No. 1321.—This stylish mousquetaire sleeve is shown made of silk and finished at the wrist with a frill of lace edging. The sleeve, which is shaped with only one seam, is arranged on a coat-shaped lining and is gathered at its upper and side edges. It may be plain or in Venetian style at the wrist.

The style of sleeve is admirable for thin goods like grenadine, organdy, batiste, dotted Swiss, etc., and will make up becomingly in nun's veiling, taffeta silk, batiste and other goods of light texture. Whether finished with a round or a pointed wrist, a lace frill should be added. Lierre and Mechlin lace edging are fashionable for woollen goods and for organdies



FIGURE No. 211 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' AFTERNOON DRESS.—The pattern is No. 9072, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 560.)

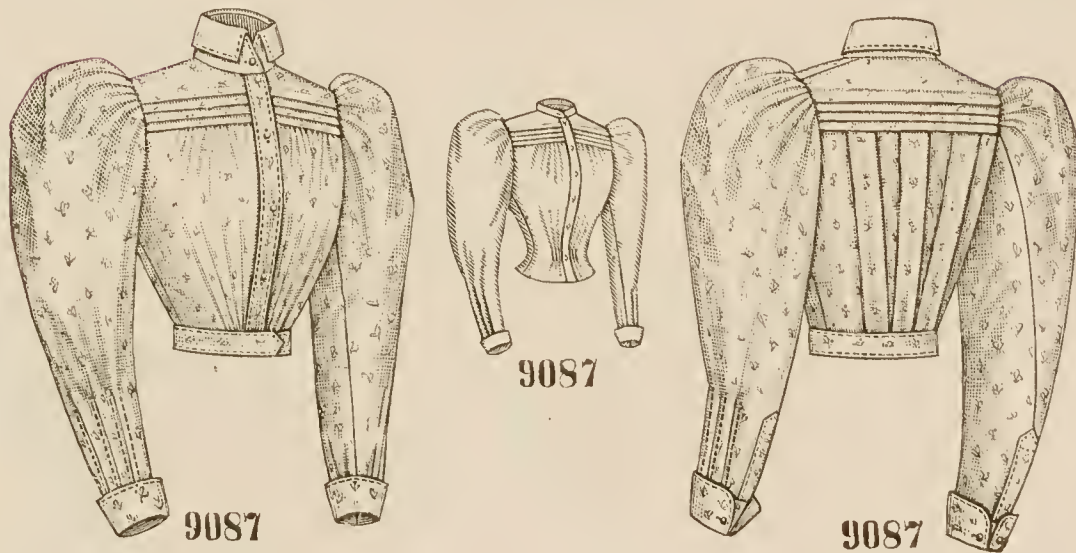


Front View.

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO JACKET.

(For Description see Page 559.)



Front View.

Back View.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE, AND WITH A TURN-DOWN COLLAR (THAT MAY BE MADE REMOVABLE) AND TURN-UP CUFFS.

(For Description see Page 560.)

sleeves requires two yards of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE WITH PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE, OR IN A PUFF WITH BAND.)

(For Illustrations see Page 562.)

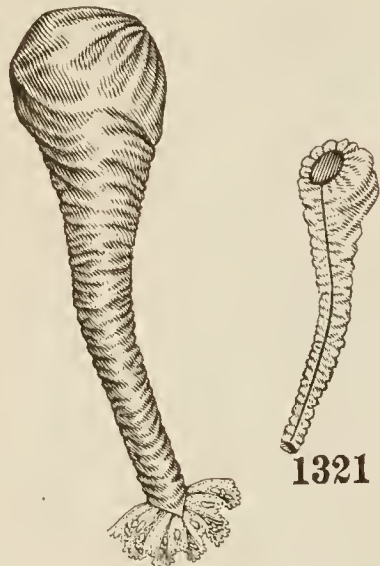
No. 1316.—A very stylish sleeve is here pictured made of plain challis. It is in coat shape, with a short flaring puff at the top, the puff being gathered at the upper and lower edges. It may extend to the wrist and be finished plain or in a Venetian point and decorated with a frill of lace, or it may be cut off at the bottom of the puff and finished with a band, as shown in the illustrations.

The sleeve is appropriate for most of the dress goods in vogue and the puff will complete evening or party dresses, while the sleeve in full length is suitable for indoor and outdoor costumes. The sleeve may be

trimmed below the puff with encircling rows of insertion. We have pattern No. 1316 in seven sizes, from four to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of full-length

and other cottons fine Valenciennes lace will be in order. We have pattern No. 1321 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of

sleeves calls for two yards of material twenty-two inches wide. A pair of short sleeves needs a yard and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



MISSES' AND GIRLS' BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT FITTED LINING AND IN FULL LENGTH WITH A PLAIN OR TURN-UP CUFF, OR IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH WITH A BAND AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FRILL.)

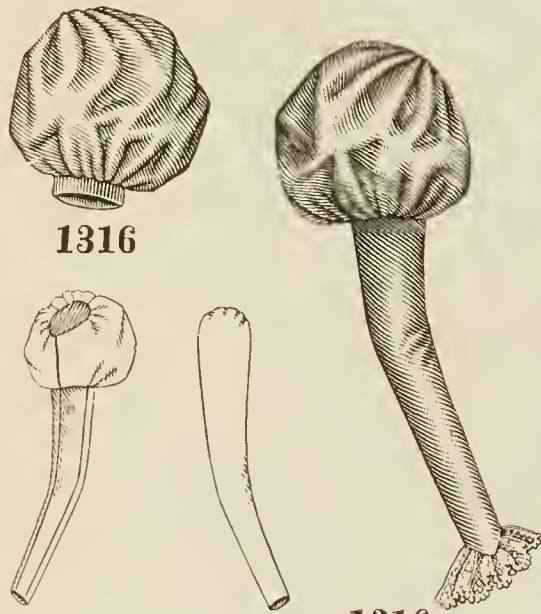
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1326.—Heliotrope gingham was used for this exceedingly pretty sleeve, with lace edging for the frill on the three-quarter length sleeve. The sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and is provided with a coat-shaped lining, which may be used or not. In the full length it may be completed with a straight cuff or with a turn-up cuff having rounding corners. The three-quarter length sleeve is finished with a band covered with insertion and the frill may be used or not, as desired.

All soft goods, whether of silk, wool or cotton texture, are appropriate for the sleeve. Edging gives the best effect in the frill.

We have pattern No. 1326 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves requires a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, with two yards of edging four inches and a half wide for the frills

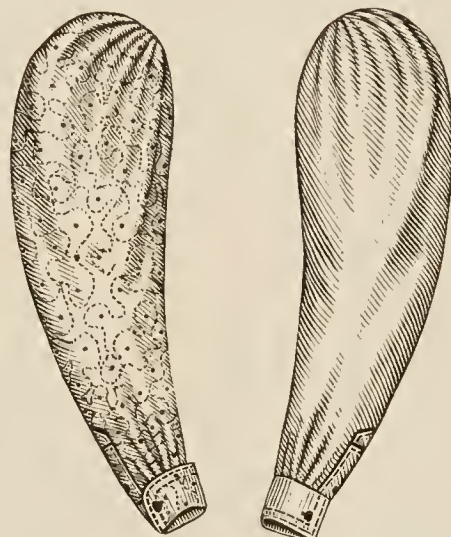
1321
MISSES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE.)
(For Description see Page 561.)



1316 **1316** **1316**
MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH AND FINISHED PLAIN OR IN VENETIAN STYLE OR IN A PUFF WITH BAND.)
(For Description see Page 561.)

and the laps are closed with a button and button-hole. The sleeve may form part of a shirt-waist of any style and is suitable for organdy, dimity, Madras, lawn and all other materials used for these trim waists.

We have pattern No. 1311 in seven sizes, from four to sixteen years. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



MISSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST.)

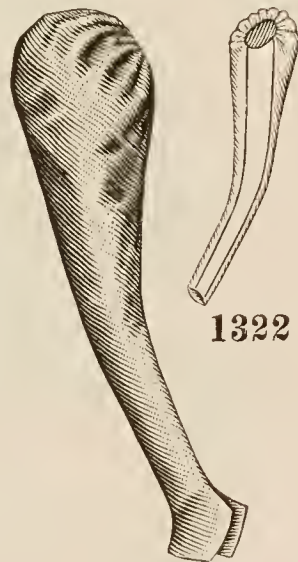
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1322.—The stylish sleeve here portrayed is made of vicuna cloth. It is shaped by two seams and is made over a coat-shaped lining. The sleeve is gathered and puffs out stylishly at the top but follows the outline of the arm quite closely below; it may be finished plainly at the wrist or may be shaped in two triple-pointed tabs, as illustrated.

Such materials as étamine, poplin, brilliantine, silk, *drap d'été* and novelty goods in all the new light-weight weaves will be made up in this style.

We have pattern No. 1322 in seven sizes, from four to sixteen years. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves needs a yard and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

1311 **1311**
MISSES' AND GIRLS' LEG-O'-MUTTON SHIRT-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH PLAIN OR TURN-UP CUFF.)
(For Description see this Page.)



1322
MISSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE PLAIN OR FANCY AT THE WRIST.)
(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 212 W.—GIRLS' DANCING-SCHOOL DRESS.
(For Illustration see Page 563.)

FIGURE No. 212 W.—This illus-

(For Description see this Page.)

and five-eighths of a yard of insertion an inch and a half wide for the bands. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' LEG-O'-MUTTON SHIRT-SLEEVE.
(TO BE MADE WITH PLAIN OR TURN-UP CUFF.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1311.—This stylish leg-o'-mutton shirt-sleeve is illustrated made up in both plain and figured lavender shirting. It has only one seam and is gathered at the top and bottom. The regulation slash is finished with an underlap and pointed overlap and the sleeve may be completed by a straight cuff or a turn-up cuff having rounding corners. Either style of cuff is closed with link buttons



1326 **1326** **1326** **1326**
MISSES' AND GIRLS' BISHOP DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT FITTED LINING, AND IN FULL-LENGTH WITH A PLAIN OR TURN-UP CUFF OR IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH WITH A BAND AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FRILL.)

(For Description see this Page.)

trates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 9064 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown differently made up on page 555 of this magazine.

Cream India silk figured in light-green was here used for this charming little dress, and a decoration of dark-green velvet ribbon and white lace edging is attractively arranged. The graceful five-gored skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the fancy round waist, which has a full front showing four cross-wise tucks a little below the neck and puffing out prettily below the tucks. Two backward-turning plaits are laid at each side of the closing at the back, the plaits extending to the shoulders. Frill sections that taper to points where they meet



FIGURE NO. 212 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' DANCING-SCHOOL DRESS.—The pattern is No. 9064, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 562.)

at the center of the front and back, rise from the round neck above a frill of lace; and a wrinkled girdle which has frill-finished ends closed at the back is of belt depth in front and deepened in bodice effect toward the ends, which are closed at the back. The sleeve is arranged in a large and a small puff by means of gathers and is exceedingly pretty.

All soft woollens and silks and the numerous varieties of thin fabrics will make up effectively in this way, and lace edging and insertion and ribbon will afford appropriate trimming. A dress for party wear was made like this of

three yards and three-quarters and the foundation skirt about three yards at the bottom in the middle sizes.

The diversity of transparent fabrics and their popularity this season bring into requisition modes that will display their loveliness. The skirt here illustrated is well calculated to show sheer goods over a contrasting color and organdy, grenadine, dimity and lawn are among the fabrics that will be chosen. One or two rows of fine lace insertion could be let into the wider skirt near the lower edge, the underlying fabric showing more prominently through the lace and giving an effect of contrast.

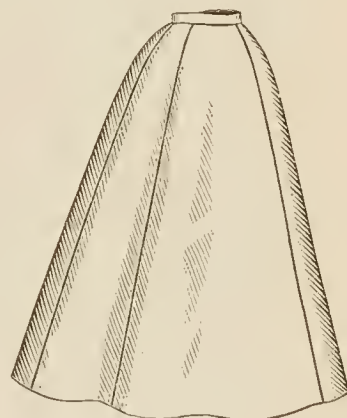
We have pattern No. 9109 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 213 W.—GIRLS' DRESS.
(For Illustration see Page 564.)

FIGURE No. 213 W.—This represents a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 9091 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 556.

The dress displays a dainty simplicity very becoming to little women. It is here shown made of dotted Swiss for party or dancing wear. The gathered skirt is joined to the body, which has fulness puffing out softly in front and drawn down tightly at each side of the closing at the back. From the low round neck fall the gathered Bertha sections having rounding corners and standing out upon short puff sleeves. Frills of narrow lace edging prettily trim the straight, full skirt and Bertha and the belt ribbon is formed in a bow with long ends at the back.

The dress seems specially well suited to the Summer textiles, which are charming when placed over tinted linings. Soft woollens are also used and a high neck and long sleeves may be arranged for the street. Percale or lawn is often used in place of silk for the underlying fabric in dresses of organdy or similar sheer materials, and any becoming tint that harmonizes with the coloring in the dress fabric may be selected. A charming dress of this style combined figured taffeta and



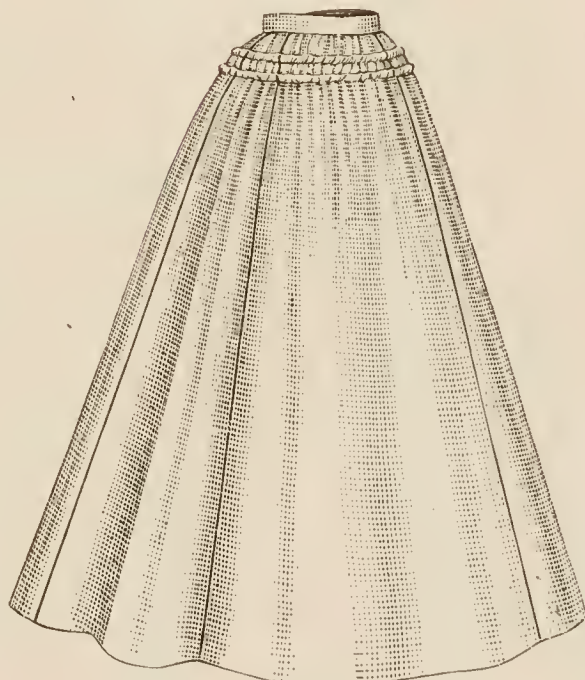
9109

figured organdy over shell-pink silk. A ruche of shell-pink chiffon at the neck, at the lower edge of the sleeves and on the skirt, provided a really charming decoration.

MISSES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, SHIRRED ON CORDS ACROSS THE FRONT AND SIDES AND HAVING A PLAIN SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.

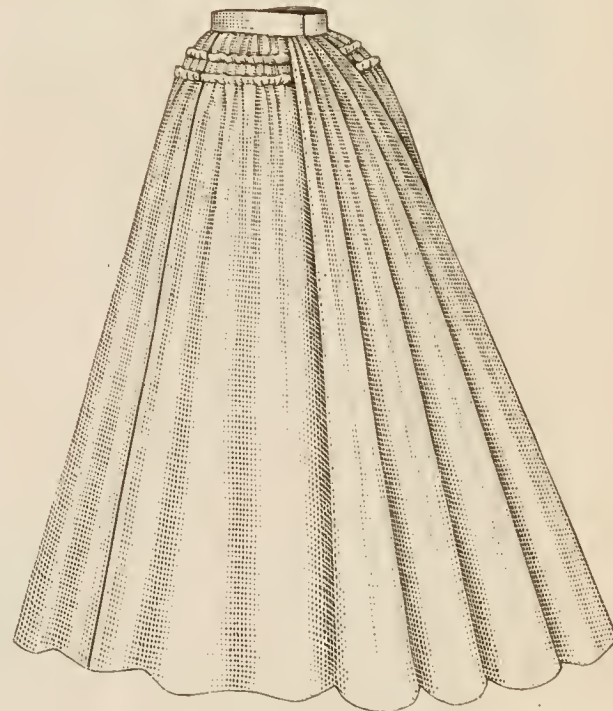
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9109.—This is an excellent style of skirt for transparent materials and is pictured made of grass linen over pink percaline. The foundation skirt consists of seven gores and is gathered at the back and fits the figure smoothly at the front and sides. The skirt embraces seven wide gores and is gathered all round at the top; the fulness of the front-gore and side-gores is shirred on two cords a little below the belt, with novel effect, and falls in stylish and ample folds over the foundation skirt, which flares quite broadly. The skirt measures about



9109

Side-Front View.



9109

Side-Back View.

MISSES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, SHIRRED ON CORDS ACROSS THE FRONT AND SIDES AND HAVING A PLAIN SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

grass linen over plain taffeta, the figured silk being used for the front and back of the body.



FIGURE No. 213 W.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.
—The pattern is No. 9091, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 563.)

Drap d'été in a handsome shade of dark-blue was here used for the skirt, which comprises a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. The front-gore is smooth and flares stylishly toward the foot, where the skirt measures nearly two yards and seven-eighths round in the middle sizes. At the sides the skirt is smooth at the top, but breaks into ripples below the hips, and the back-breadth is closely gathered at the top.

Étamine, covert cloth, serge, poplin and silk-and-wool mixtures are fashionable materials from which to make a skirt of this style.

We have pattern No. 9074 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' SIX-PIECE SKIRT, HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9075.—A graceful six-piece skirt is here illustrated made of figured mohair. It comprises a front-gore, two gores at each side and a straight back-

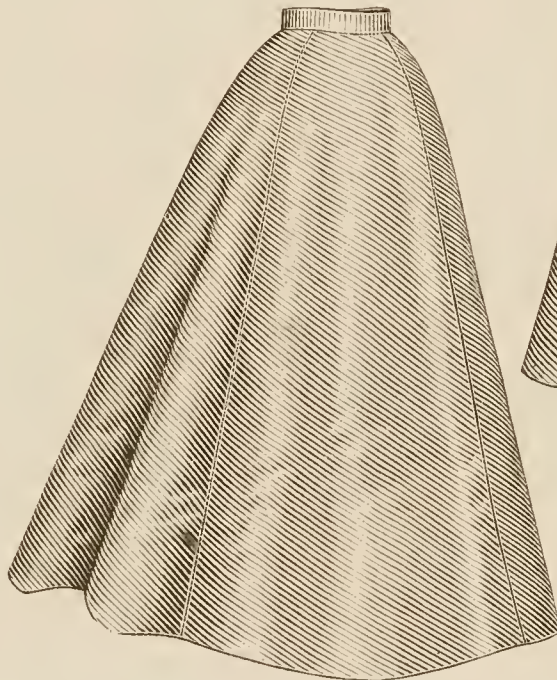
MISSES' FOUR-PIECE SKIRT, HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

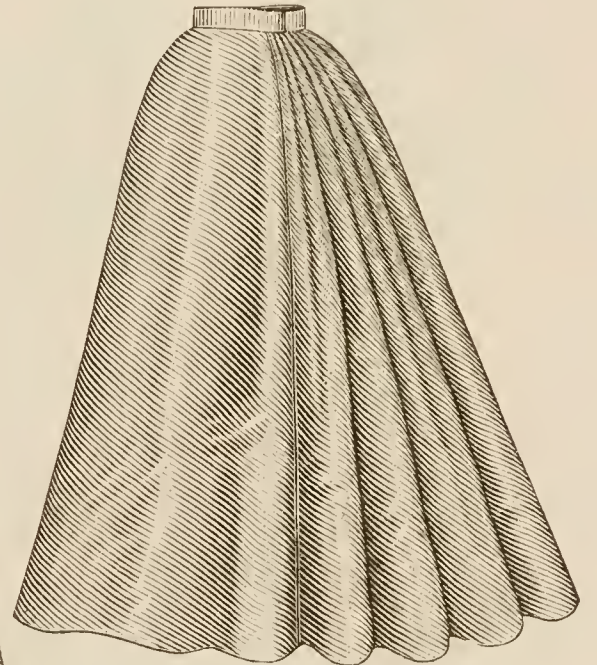
No. 9074.—This graceful skirt is shown differ-

breadth that is gathered at the top. The front-gore is smooth to give the fashionable wide effect at the bottom and the side-gores are smooth at the top but break into ripples below the hips. The skirt expands quite broadly toward the bottom, where it measures nearly three yards and an-eighth round in the middle size.

This style of skirt is well adapted for silk, mohair, poplin, serge, canvas, *drap d'été* and novelty goods. A plain finish is not at all necessary, skirts now sharing with bodices the burden of decoration, if the entire toilette is made up to



9074
Side-Front View.



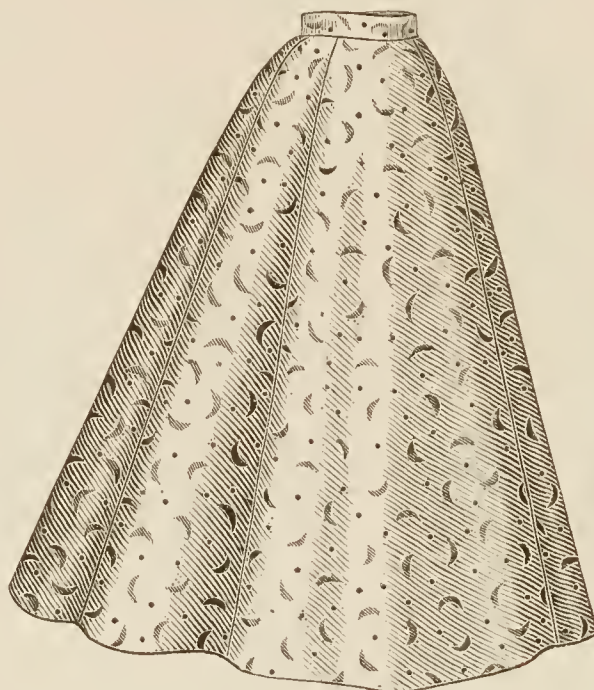
9074
Side-Back View.

MISSES' FOUR-PIECE SKIRT, HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH.
(For Description see this Page.)

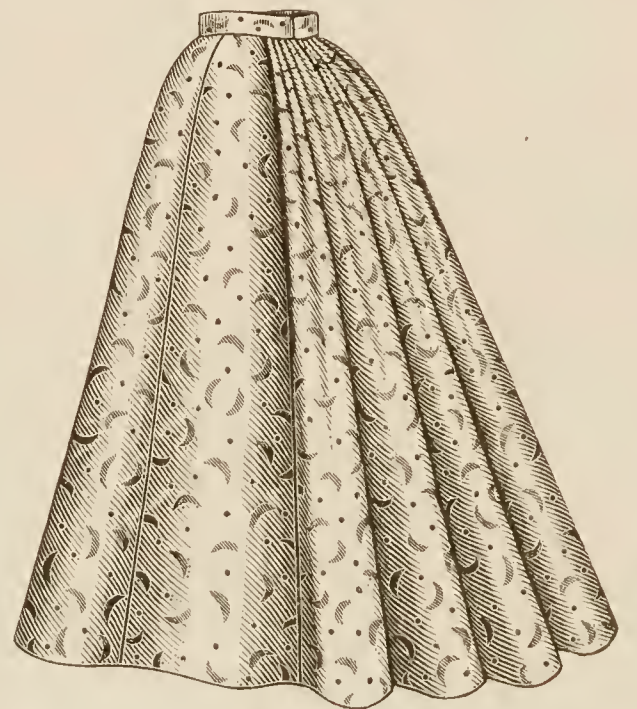
match. Separate skirts, however, are usually completed plainly or trimmed very simply with braid. A notably stylish skirt made of brown mixed cheviot for wear

with shirt-waists, was decorated near the lower edge with a row of black Hercules braid.

We have pattern No. 9075 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years



9075
Front View.



9075
Side-Back View.
MISSES' SIX-PIECE SKIRT, HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH.

(For Description see this Page.)

will require four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9065.—Another view of this dress is given at figure No. 217 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This dress, with its pretty Bertha collar, is exceedingly dainty. It is here illustrated made of nainsook and trimmed with Swiss embroidery and insertion. The waist is made over a lining fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams. Seven small forward-turning tucks made in the front at each side of the center extend to a little below the bust and the fulness below is taken up in gathers at the lower edge and puffs out and droops in blouse style. The waist is closed with buttons and button-holes at the back and at each side of the closing six narrow backward-turning tucks extend from the neck to the lower edge. The star-pointed Bertha collar is in two sections that flare at the back and front and ripples slightly. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and they are mounted upon smooth linings. To the lower edge of the waist is joined a full skirt, that is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top.

insertion to match may be arranged very attractively for trimming.

We have pattern No. 9065 in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of four years, will require three yards and a half of goods twenty - two



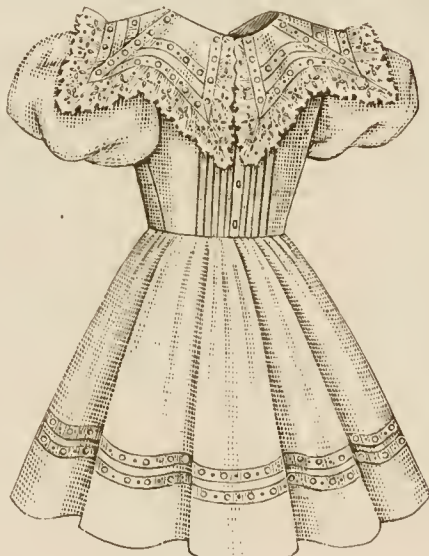
FIGURE NO. 214 W.—This illustrates LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.—The pattern is No. 9059, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



9065

Front View.



9065

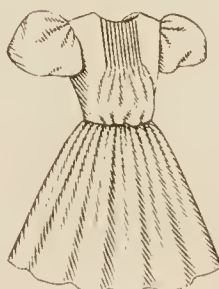
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)



9065



9065

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

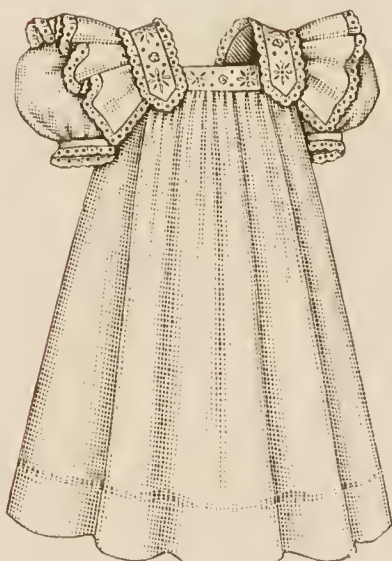
LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9106.—A charming dress is here illustrated made of nainsook, with insertion for the shoulder straps and embroidered edging and insertion for decoration. The upper part of the dress is a shallow square yoke that has shoulder seams; and the full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top across the front and back, where it is joined to the yoke. The neck is shaped in low, square outline and the dress may be worn with or without a guimpe. Straps of insertion bordered with edging cross the shoulders and end in points below the corners of the yoke. Cap frills bordered with edging fall prettily over the tops of the short puff sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with bands edged with a frill of embroidery.

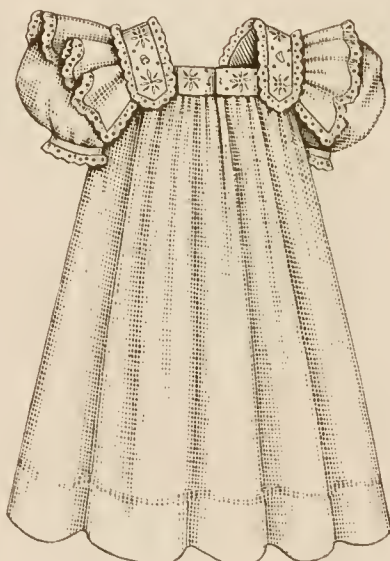
Silk, cashmere, challis, camel's-hair, batiste, nainsook, dimity and gingham are suitable materials for this little dress and Hamburg or lace edging will provide appropriate trimming.

We have pattern No. 9106 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years old. To make the dress for a girl four years of age, needs two yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and an-eighth of insertion two inches and a fourth wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



9106

Front View.

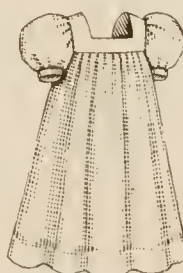


9106

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)



9106

FIGURE NO. 214 W.—LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 214 W.—This illustrates a Little Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 9059 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is shown again on page 567 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This jaunty jacket is here pictured made of red serge, with a decoration of fancy black braid. Large fancy buttons are used for the double-breasted closing, which is made to the throat.

Silk, cashmere, camel's-hair, lawn, nainsook, dimity, etc., will be suitable for this little dress and Hamburg or lace edging, with



FIGURE No. 215 W.

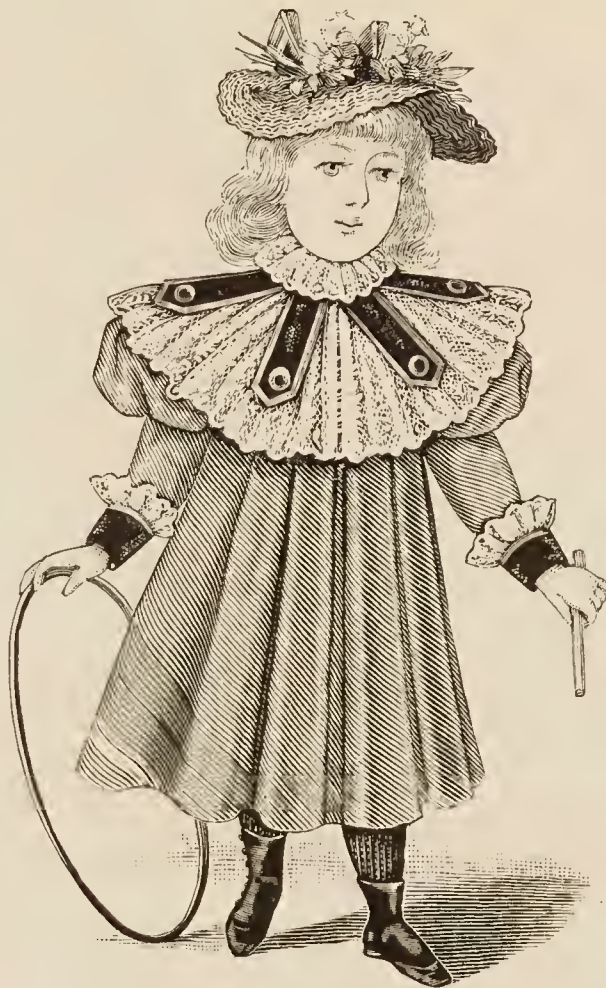


FIGURE No. 216 W.

FIGURE No. 215 W.—This illustrates CHILD'S DRESS.—The pattern is No. 9078, price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 216 W.—This illustrates CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.—The pattern is No. 9085, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

The wide back has its center seam closed all the way and its side-back seams are terminated a little above the lower edge. Side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with square-cornered laps. The ends of a rolling collar flare at the throat, and the broad ends of a large sailor-collared reach below the bust at each side of the closing. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and are of fashionable size and shape.

Jaekets for little girls are made of light-weight cloth and also of linen and delicately-tinted piqué, embroidered edging and insertion providing the decoration on the latter materials. On cloth, braid is much admired.

Ribbon and flowers decorate the straw hat.

FIGURE No. 215 W.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 215 W.—This represents a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 9078 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and is shown in three views on this page.

Figured light-blue challis is here pictured in the dress, which is made fanciful by a lace frill that outlines a deep, pointed yoke-like piece applied on the smooth front, the frill extending down each side of the back to the lower edge of the body. The back is shirred at the top and bottom at each side of the closing and a frill of edging rises about the neck. Lace frills droop from ribbon-trimmed bands completing the full sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom. Three rows of ribbon head the frill on the body and also the frill at the edge of the full gathered skirt, which is joined to the body.

The dress is very simple of construction and for it will be chosen all seasonable materials in tints that are becoming to children. A pretty trimming of insertion, edging and silk or velvet ribbon will usually be added.

The hat is adorned with flowers and ribbon.

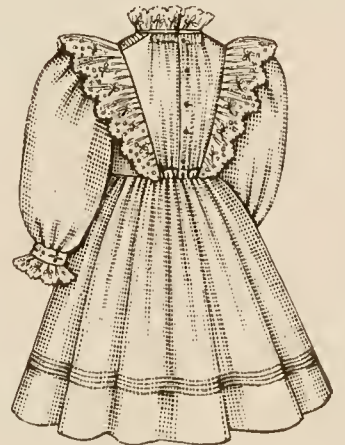


9078

Front View.



9078

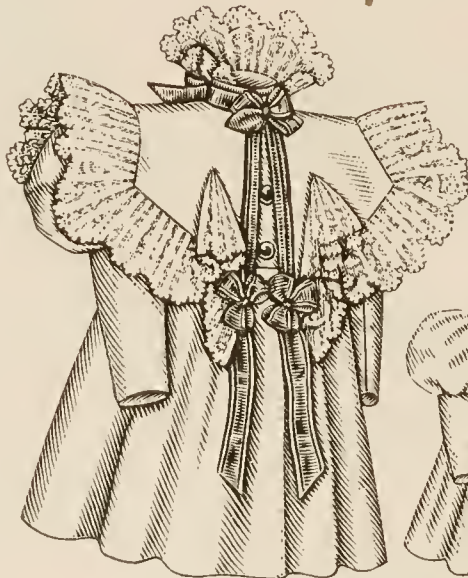


9078

Back View.

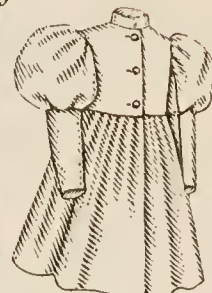
CHILD'S DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 567.)

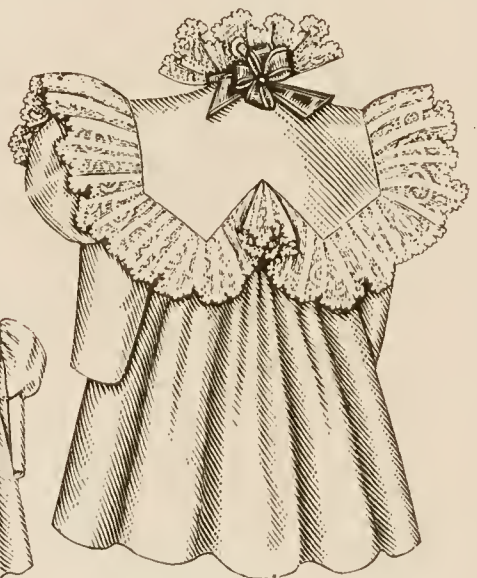


9083

Front View.



9083



9083

Back View.

CHILD'S GRETCHEN COAT, WITH FANCY COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 567.)

FIGURE No. 216 W.—CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 216 W.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 9085 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 567.

Rose-colored eashmere, olive-green velvet and cream lace edging form the dainty combination here illustrated in the coat. The smooth body is closed at the front and to it is joined a skirt that is laid in box-plaits at the front and back and gathered with very slight fulness at the sides. A deep, round frill collar of lace on which fall pointed velvet straps decorated with pearl buttons and pipings of rose satin stands out in a pretty way over short puffs on the coat sleeves, which are completed with roll-up euffs trimmed with lace frills and satin pipings. A frill of edging also falls from the top of the low standing collar.

Piqué, with embroidered edging for the collar and insertion for the straps, will make up beautifully in a coat of this style, and corded silk or fine cloth

will be associated with net-top or point Venise lace. The design is in itself so fanciful that little decoration is needed.

The poke-shaped hat is trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

CHILD'S DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 566.)

No. 9078.—A different representation of this dress may be seen by referring to figure No. 215 W in this magazine.

The dress in this instance tastefully combines white nainsook, and embroidered edging. The body is shaped with shoulder and under-arm seams and has a smooth front and full backs, the fulness in the backs being adjusted by shirrings at the top and bottom at each side of the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes. On the front is an applied yoke-like portion, for which the material was tucked at each side of a row of insertion; it shapes a deep point at the center and a frill of embroidered edging headed by a row of insertion follows its lower edge and extends over the shoulders and down each side of the fulness in the back. A frill of embroidered edging completes the neck. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands that are covered with insertion and edged with frills of embroidery. The straight, full skirt has a cluster of tucks at the bottom above a deep hem and is gathered at the top and joined to the body. The tucks, however, are only ornamental and are not allowed for in the pattern.

Charming dresses may be made of nainsook, lawn, Lonsdale cambric, dimity, gingham and chambray and decorated with lace or embroidered edging and insertion and ribbon beading. A best dress could be of grass linen over blue taffeta, with grass linen embroidery for the yoke ornament.

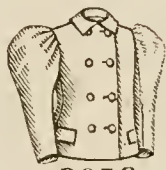
We have pattern No. 9078 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of four years calls for two yards and an eighth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide with a yard and seven-eighths of edging three inches and a fourth wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 217 W.—This illustrates LITTLE GIRLS' PARTY DRESS.—The pattern is No. 9065, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

arranged about the standing collar and a ribbon bow is tacked to it at the back and front. A folded ribbon is also arranged down each front edge of the fancy collar and over its lower end is

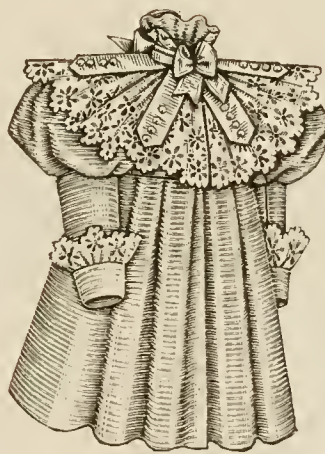


9059

CHILD'S GRETCHEN COAT, WITH FANCY COLLAR.

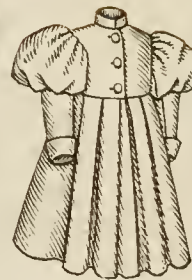
(For Illustrations see Page 566.)

No. 9083.—White cashmere was used for making the picturesque little Gretchen coat here illustrated, with white lace and ribbon for the dainty decoration. The short, plain body is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed with buttons and button-holes at the front. To its lower edge is joined a full skirt that is hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top. An attractive accessory is a deep, fancy collar that is shaped in odd points at the back and front and edged with a frill of wide lace. The neck is completed with a standing collar from which rises a graduated frill of lace; a folded ribbon is arranged about the standing collar and a ribbon bow is tacked to it at the back and front. A folded ribbon is also arranged down each front edge of the fancy collar and over its lower end is

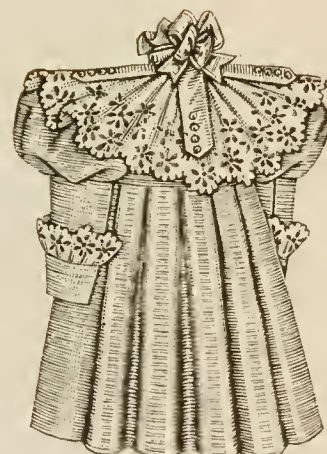


9085

Front View.



9085



9085

Back View.

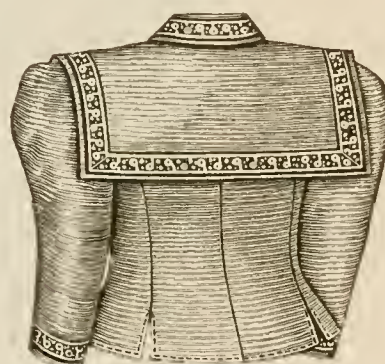
CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH FRILL COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)



9059

Front View.



9059

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Description see Page 568.)

tacked a bow and long end of ribbon. The coat-shaped sleeves have puffs arranged over them at the top.

We have pattern No. 9083 in six sizes for children from one to six years of age. To make the coat for a child of four years, requires four yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 217 W.—LITTLE GIRLS' PARTY DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 217 W.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 9065 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen differently developed on page 565.

This dainty party dress is shown made of white lawn and embroidered lawn flouncing, with a pretty yet simple decoration of insertion, lace edging and ribbon. The dress may be worn with or without a guimpe. The back of the waist is laid in tucks at each side of the closing; and the front, which droops prettily, is tucked at the center from the neck to the bust and gathered at the lower edge. A star-pointed collar, in two sections that are bordered with a frill of embroidered edging and a row of insertion and flare prettily at the center of the front and back, is joined to the low, round neck. Short puff sleeves complete the waist. The straight, full skirt of embroidered flouncing is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist and ribbon bows are arranged over the joining—one at each side of the fulness in the front.

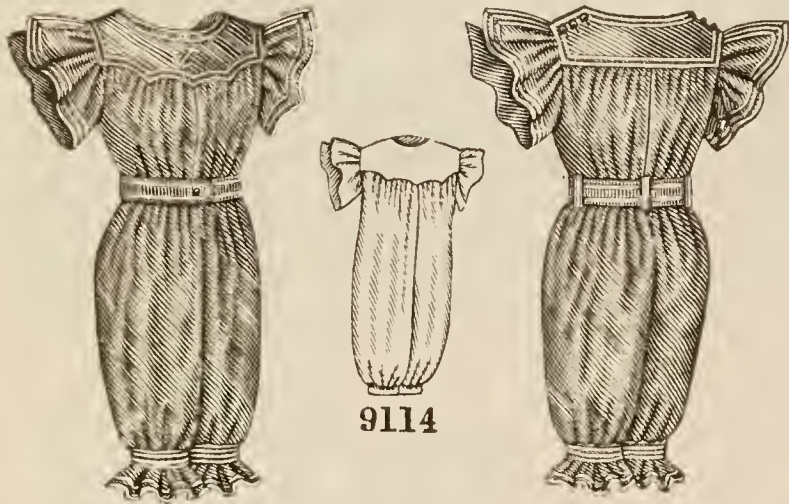
CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH FRILL COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9085.—By referring to figure No. 216 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR, the coat may be again seen.

The pretty little Empire coat is here illustrated made of pink piqué, with white embroidery for the frill collar and white ribbon, pearl buttons and white embroidery for decoration. The short body is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the front with buttons and button-holes. Five box-plaits are arranged in the full skirt at the back and two similar plaits are laid near each front edge, and the skirt is gathered at

the sides and joined to the body. Pointed straps ornamented with tiny buttons fall over the handsome frill collar, and a



9114

Front View.

9114

Back View.

CHILD'S YOKE BATHING SUIT, BUTTONED ON THE SHOULDERS AND HAVING THE BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK.)

(For Description see this Page.)

winkled ribbon covers the standing collar, from which rises a frill of ribbon that narrows toward the ends. A full ribbon bow is tacked to the standing collar at the back and front. Short puffs are arranged over the coat sleeves and round, upturning cuffs edged with a frill of embroidery finish the sleeves.

We have pattern No. 9085 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years old. For a child of four years, the coat calls for three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, with two yards and a fourth of edging eight inches and three-fourths wide for the frill collar, and three-fourths of a yard of ribbon two inches wide for the frill. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 567.)

No. 9059.—At figure No. 214 W in this magazine this jacket is again represented.

The serviceable reefer jacket is here pictured developed in blue piqué with insertion for decoration. The loose fronts are

lapped and closed in double-breasted style and under-arm gores and a curving center seam render the sides and back graceful in adjustment, the side-back seams being terminated a short distance from the lower edge. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to inserted side-pockets and a large sailor-collar and rolling collar add to the stylish effect of the jacket. The sailor collar is deep and broad at the back and its wide, square ends reach to the bust at each side of the closing. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top.

Piqué in white or colors may be selected for the jacket, also duck and crash or linen. Flannel and serge are liked for general wear and braid or bands of insertion will provide decoration.

We have pattern No. 9059 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of four years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S YOKE BATHING SUIT, BUTTONED ON THE SHOULDERS AND HAVING THE BODY AND DRAWERS IN ONE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9114.—This comfortable little bathing suit is pictured made of navy-blue serge and trimmed with narrow white braid. The upper part of the suit is a yoke that is closed with buttons and button-holes on each shoulder, the lower outline of the yoke being square at the back and curved to shape points at the front. The body and drawers are in one and the upper edge of the body is gathered and joined to the yoke. The drawers are shaped by inside leg seams and the body by a center seam that extends from the top of the back to the top of the front. The bottom of each leg is gathered and finished with a band, to which is joined a frill of the material. The short full sleeves are gathered at the top and their ends separate attractively on the shoulders. The neck may be high or in low, rounding outline. Narrow straps of the material are sewed to the body at intervals about the waist, and through them is passed a belt of the material having pointed ends that fasten with a button and button-hole at the front.

We have pattern No. 9114 in four sizes for children from two to eight years of age. For a child of four years, the suit will need two yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 218 W.—LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 218 W.—This illustrates a Little Boys' costume. The pattern, which is No. 9052 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old, and is also shown on page 569 of this magazine.

A combination of gray and white serge was here selected for the costume, and the decoration consists of stitching, black braid, and a silk tie that is arranged in a four-in-hand knot below the broad ends of the large sailor-collar. The sailor blouse is closed invisibly below a buttoned-in shield and has a patch pocket on the left front. It droops over a box-plaited skirt that is joined to a sleeveless under-waist, and the sleeves, which show a box-plait laid the entire length on the upper side of the arm, are completed with round cuffs.

The fancy and plain piqués in delicate tints or white, also percale, linen, duck and crash, make cool and serviceable costumes, and among the woollens, flannel, serge and cheviot are good selections. Stitching and narrow or wide braid are the usual trimmings, but on wash goods embroidered edging and insertion

may be used to outline the sailor collar.

The straw sailor-hat is banded with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 219 W.—LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 569.)

FIGURE No. 219 W.—This consists of a Little Boys' costume and cap. The costume pattern, which is No. 9051 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old, and is shown again on page 570. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10



FIGURE No. 218 W.—This illustrates LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 9052, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes.

The jaunty suit is here pictured made of brown mixed suiting and red serge. The skirt is laid in plaits turning from the center of the front, where the effect of a broad box-plait is given. A belt, having pointed ends closed with a button and button-hole, covers its joining to a sleeveless waist that is finished with a low standing collar.



The jacket is pointed at the center of the back and has pointed lower front corners. The fronts are apart all the way, showing the waist front in vest effect and are connected by a cord looped over buttons just below the ends of a large sailor-collar. The sleeves are finished with round turn-up cuffs. A row of black braid trims the cuffs and sailor collar.

Cheviot, cloth, serge, duck, piqué, linen, etc., are all appropriate materials for costumes of this style, and the effect is best when two colors or contrasting materials are combined. A simple trimming of braid will usually be added.

The sailor cap is made of the mixed suiting, with a row of black braid over the band.

FIGURE No. 219 W.—This illustrates LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME AND CAP.—The patterns are Little Boys' Costume No. 9051, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 568.)

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9052.—This costume is again represented at figure No. 218 W in this magazine.

This practical and becoming costume is pictured developed in blue and white flannel and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts and back of the blouse are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and an elastic or tape is inserted in a hem at the lower edge to draw the edge close to the waist, the fulness drooping in the customary sailor-blouse style. The neck is shaped low in front, revealing a shield that is buttoned to the blouse and closed at the back; it is finished with a deep sailor-collar that has broad front ends. The fulness in each sleeve is formed in a box-plait on the upper side of the arm and drawn by gathers at the top and the sleeves are completed with straight cuffs that are closed with button-holes and buttons below short openings. A patch pocket is stitched on the left front.

The skirt is hemmed at the bottom and laid in box-plaits all round; it is sewed to the bottom of a sleeveless under-waist that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back.

The costume will be made of such washable goods as Galatea, linen, piqué, etc., and also of flannel, serge and light-weight cheviot.

We have pattern No. 9052 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old. For a boy of five years, the costume needs three yards and three-fourths of navy-blue with seven-eighths of a yard of white flannel twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 220 W.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 570.)

FIGURE No. 220 W.—This illustrates a Boys' suit. The pat-

tern, which is No. 9054 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years of age, and may be seen in two other views on page 571.

This handsome suit is pictured made up for dressy wear, the jacket and trousers being of black velvet, with silk braid binding for the finish, and the blouse of fine white lawn, with embroidered edging for the frills. A silk tie is bowed at the throat. The blouse is closed at the center of the front under an applied box-plait that is outlined with frills of embroidered edging, and the deep sailor-collar and the roll-up cuffs are bordered with similar frills and arranged to fall over the jacket.

The simple shaping of the jacket is accomplished by center, shoulder and side seams and the fronts are wide apart all the way, showing the blouse front attractively.

The short trousers are shaped by the usual seams and are without a fly.

For dressy wear, velvet, velveteen or corduroy in black or dark shades of garnet, ruby, green or purple will be effective, with white nainsook or lawn for the blouse and embroidered edging for the blouse frills. When the suit is for everyday wear cloth, serge and some of the new cotton and linen fabrics may be selected with braid for ornamentation, and the blouse may be of cambric.

The velvet cap has two quills caught under an ornament at the left side of the front.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 570.)

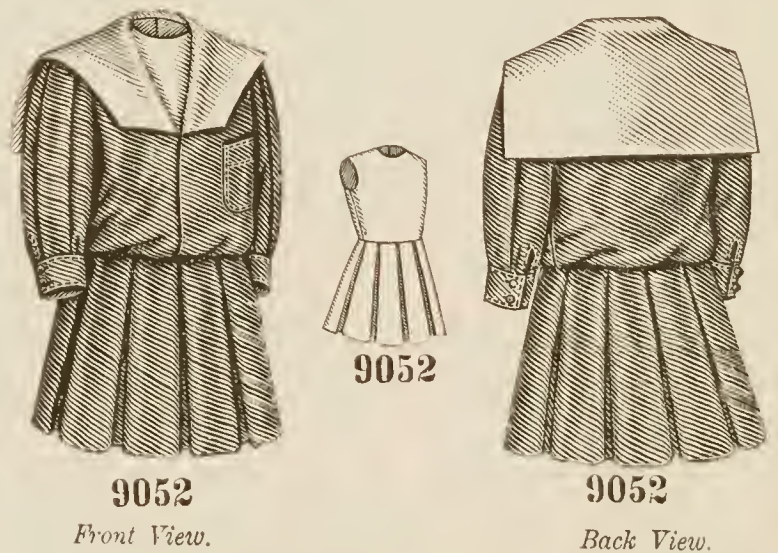
No. 9051.—At figure No. 219 W in this magazine this costume is differently portrayed.

The costume is jaunty and stylish and is here pictured made of blue-and-white striped linen combined with white piqué. The skirt is hemmed at the bottom and laid in kilt-plaits that turn toward the center of the back to produce the effect of a broad box-plait at the center of the front. The top of the skirt is joined to a sleeveless under-waist that is fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back. The front of the waist and the standing collar which completes the neck are made of the piqué. The belt has pointed ends closed with a button and button-hole at the front.

The jacket is nicely shaped by a center seam and side and shoulder seams. The fronts are apart all the way down and have square lower front corners, and the jacket shapes a point at the center of the back. The sailor collar is deep and square at the back and tapers to points at the ends; it is edged with a wide band of white piqué below four rows of white braid. The coat sleeves are completed with roll-over cuffs that are trimmed to match the sailor collar. Machine-stitching provides the edge finish.

Gingham, piqué, linen, flannel and cloth in blue, green, gray or brown with a contrasting color for the sailor-collar and cuffs and for the collar and front of the under-waist will make very becoming little costumes of this style.

We have pattern No. 9051 in four sizes for little boys from



9052 Front View.

9052 Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

two to five years of age. For a boy of five years, the costume needs two yards and three-eighths of striped with half a

yard of plain linen thirty-six inches wide, and a yard and an eighth of white piqué twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9053.—Green fancy suiting and white piqué, with embroi-



FIGURE NO. 220 W.—This illustrates LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—The pattern is No. 9054, price 1s. or 25 cents. (For Description see Page 569.)

dered edging for the frills, form the stylish combination shown in this costume. The skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, is laid in box-plaits all round and buttoned to a sleeveless under-waist that is shaped with shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back.

The vest is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and a center seam, and is closed to the throat with buttons and button-holes. Openings to side pockets are finished with welts. Straps stitched to the back and fastened together with a buckle regulate the width at the waist. The neck is completed with a turn-down collar that has rounding front corners.

The jacket is shaped by center and side seams, which are terminated a short distance above the lower edge to form the back in tabs; the fronts almost meet at the neck and flare sharply. The edges of the jacket are finished with machine-stitching. The large fancy collar and pointed cuffs, which are removable, are made of piqué and bordered with wide frills of embroidery, and the collar is trimmed with rows of insertion arranged to flare toward the lower edge; the cuffs are mounted on bands that are turned under the close-fitting sleeves. Pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets in the fronts and a welt finishes a left breast-pocket.

Mixed suiting, cheviot, serge, broadcloth, etc., combined with piqué and handsome embroidered edging will be appropriate for this little costume and silk braid and insertion will trim it daintily. In a very dressy suit, brown velveteen and red silk were united, the silk being used for the vest, collars and cuffs. Pearl ball buttons were used for making the closing, and fine Swiss embroidered edging contributed the frills. Insertion could have been arranged on the fancy collar as in the illustrations here given, and the effect would have been especially dainty if the silk was cut away from beneath the insertion.

We have pattern No. 9053 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. To make the costume for a boy of five years, calls for three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide for the vest, collars and cuffs and five yards and three-eighths of edging three inches and a fourth wide for the frills. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT. (WITHOUT A FLY.)

(For Illustrations see Page 571.)

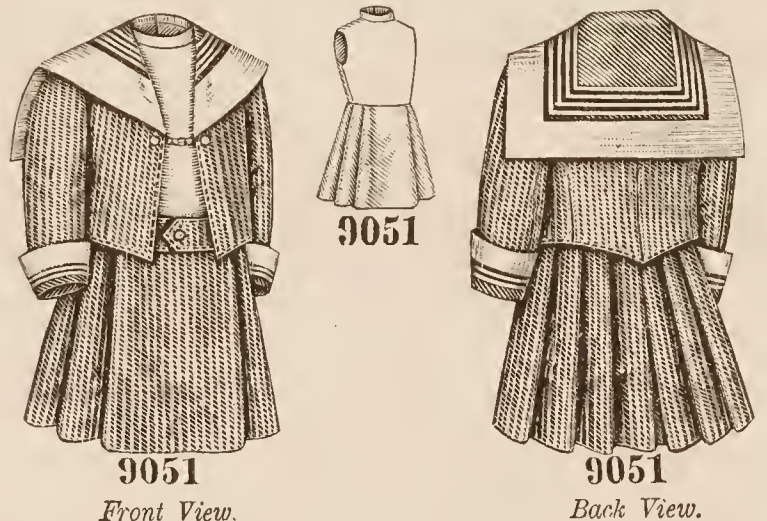
No. 9054.—This stylish suit is shown again at figure No. 220 W in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Dark-blue cloth, with black silk braid arranged in trefoil design for decoration, was here chosen for the handsome little suit. The blouse is made of white lawn, with white embroidered edging for the frills. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front under an applied plait that is bordered with frills of embroidered edging. The lower edge of the blouse is turned under for a hem, in which an elastic is run to draw the edge in closely about the waist, the blouse drooping in the characteristic way. The ends of the sailor collar, which is mounted on a shaped band, are wide and deep; they flare widely, and the edge of the collar is bordered with a frill of embroidered edging. Roll-up cuffs, that are bordered with a frill of edging and joined to narrow bands, complete the full sleeves.

The jacket is shaped by shoulder and side seams and a center seam. The fronts open widely all the way down, displaying the blouse between them; and the sleeves fit well over the blouse sleeves, the cuffs of which are rolled over the jacket sleeves. The blouse collar also is worn over the jacket.

The short trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts. They are closed at the sides and finished with under-waistbands in which button-holes are made for attachment to an underwaist.

Attractive little suits of this style may be made of cloth, serge, cheviot, tricot and fine flannel, with washable silk or lawn for the blouse. Red, green, brown, blue and gray are

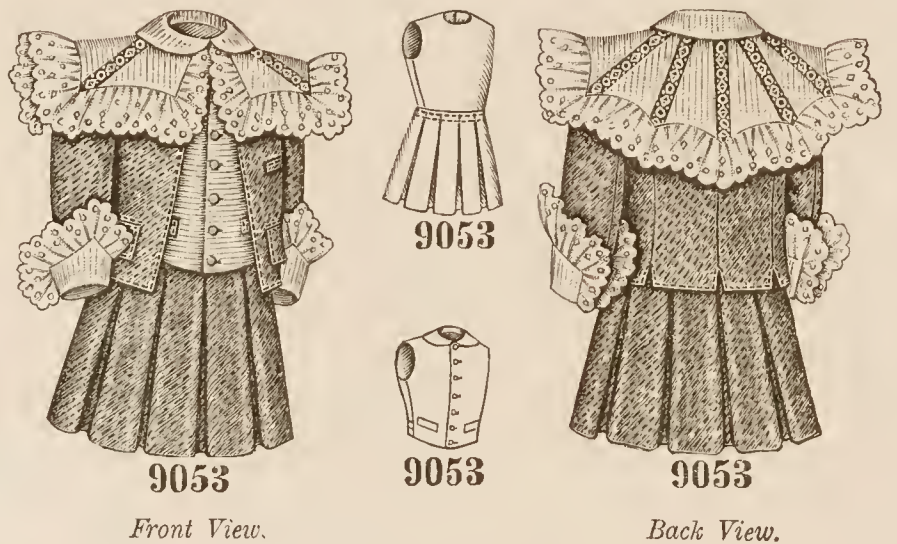


9051 Front View.

9051 Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 569.)



9053 Front View.

9053 Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)

pretty colors to select. Fancy braid and fine embroidery will usually provide the trimming.

We have pattern No. 9054 in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years old. For a boy of seven years, the jacket and trousers require two yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide; the blouse requires two yards and a half of

lawn thirty-six inches wide, with eight yards and a half of edging four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' TWO-PIECE MIDDY SUIT. (WITHOUT A FLY.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9055.—Blue and tan cloth are effectively combined in this suit, which is a jaunty midddy style. The short trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and closed at the sides; they are finished with under waist-bands and provided with side pockets.

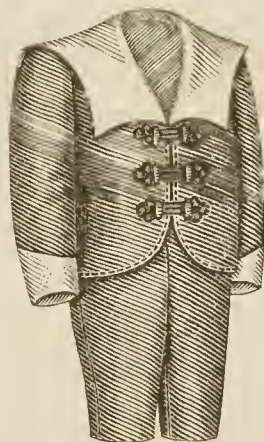
The jacket is shaped by a center seam and side seams that are placed well toward the back. The neck is shaped low in front and finished with a handsome sailor-collar having wide ends, and below the collar the fronts are closed with three frogs. Below the closing the fronts are rounded prettily. The coat sleeves are decorated with fancy cuff-facings of the tan cloth on which buttons are set at the outside of the arm.

Red cloth will unite pleasingly with black, brown or blue cloth in a suit of this style, and cool, serviceable suits will be made of linen or duck.

We have pattern No. 9055 in eight sizes for little boys from three to ten years old. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, requires a yard and three-eighths of blue with seven-eighths of a yard of tan cloth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

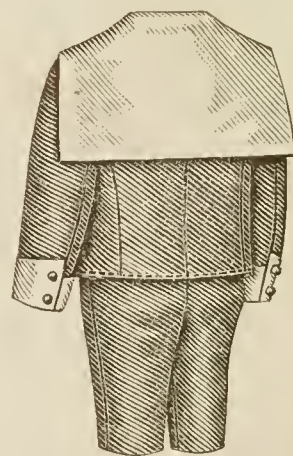
meeting at the top of the closing. The shield is trimmed with three rows of braid arranged to form points below an embroidered emblem, and rows of braid decorate the sailor collar. A breast pocket is inserted in the left front. The sleeves are gathered at the top and have fulness at the wrist arranged in three box-plaits between two side-plaits, the plaits being stitched along their outer folds to round cuff depth. A leather belt is worn, although the pattern provides for a belt of the material.

The shap-
ing of the
trousers is ac-
complished
by the cus-
t o m a r y
seams and
hip darts,
and the clos-
ing is made
at the sides
with button-
holes and
buttons. The
legs are turn-
ed under at
the lower
edges for
h e m s i n
which elastic
is inserted
to draw the
edges closely
about the
knee, the ful-
ness droop-
ing in knick-
e r b o c k e r
fashion. The
top of the
trousers is
finished in
the usual way
with waist-
bandsstitched
underneath,
and button-
holes are
made in the
waistbands
for attach-
ment to an
under-waist.



9055

Front View.



9055

Back View.

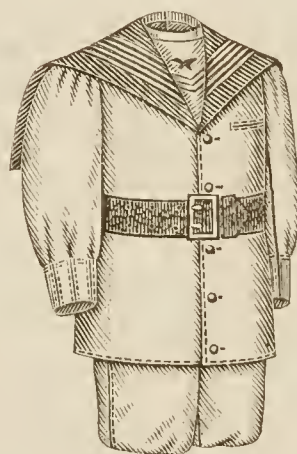
LITTLE BOYS' TWO-PIECE MIDDY SUIT. (WITHOUT A FLY.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUIT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (WITHOUT A FLY.) KNOWN AS THE COSSACK COSTUME.

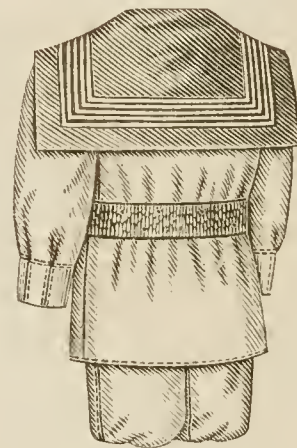
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 9056.—The quaint knickerbocker suit here illustrated is also known as the Cossack costume. It is effectively made up in white flannel, with red flannel for the sailor collar, machine-stitching providing the finish. The blouse-like jacket extends to quite a distance below the waist; it is shaped with shoulder and side-seams and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the front. A removable shield finished with a narrow standing collar and closed at the back is revealed in



9056

Front View.

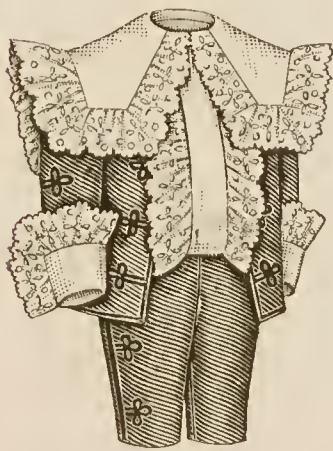


9056

Back View.

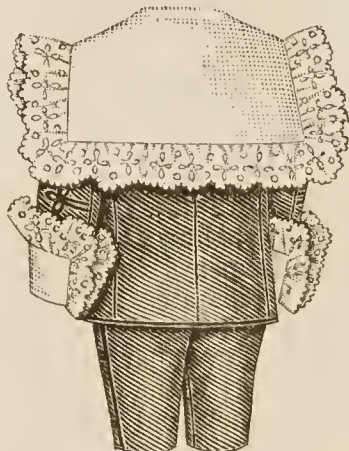
LITTLE BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUIT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (WITHOUT A FLY.) KNOWN AS THE COSSACK COSTUME.

(For Description see this Page.)



9054

Front View.



9054

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT. (WITHOUT A FLY.)

(For Description see Page 570.)

the open neck, which is finished with a sailor collar that falls deep and square at the back, the pointed ends of the collar

Serge, che-
viot and flan-
nel in white,
navy-blue or
gray with a
pretty con-
trasting color
of the same
material for
the collar will
make becom-
ing little suits
of this style.
Narrow silk
braid will be
the most ap-
propriate trim-
ming. If the
belt is not a
leather or can-
vas one, it will
be cut from
the combination
material and
trimmed to
match the col-
lar. The shield
could also be
of this material
trimmed with
braid.

We have pattern No. 9056 in five sizes for little boys from three to seven years old. For a boy of five years, the suit calls for three yards and a fourth of white with seven-eighths of a yard of red flannel twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

NOTE.

Special features of THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS for May will be in the form of a Large Lithographic Plate of Bicycle Fashions for Men and Women, and two Supplementary Sheets, one containing Illustrations of Bathing Costumes, Wraps, etc., and the other exhibiting Advance Novelties in the New Bolero and Eton Jacket Effects, etc.

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STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 572 and 573.)

Much time is now spent in devising something new in the way of neck-dressing for shirt-waists and blouses, the season in which these cool, comfortable waists take the lead for both morning and afternoon wear being at hand. The collars of nearly all of these waists are separate, hence a variety of collars may be provided for them. With many of this season's collars are worn ribbon stocks or ties mounted upon stocks; these collars have very shallow turn-down portions that separate in front to display the bow.

Red and black satin and dark-blue or red satin with small white dots are in high favor for ladies' ties, and numerous thin silks prettily figured are also used. Then there are string ties of lawn or Madras and four-in-hands or puffs of piqué that are delightfully cool. Very smart are the stocks of plain or plaid silk or satin; they are beautifully made and procurable ready to attach directly to the neck of shirt-waists or to be worn with the collars made expressly for stocks.

A number of the popular styles in collars, ties and stocks are included among our illustrations. White linen—correct for shirt-waist collars this year—is pictured in all of the collars.

The three stocks shown may be worn with collars or without.

In the stock shown at figure No. 75 X, the ends are cut very wide and are arranged in a puff secured with a stick-pin.

The stock shown at figure No. 76 X is of black satin and its wide ends are tied in a neat bow with a tightly-drawn knot.

Red satin is represented in the stock pictured at figure No. 77 X; its ends are pointed and are tied in a



FIGURE No. 75 X.



FIGURE No. 76 X.

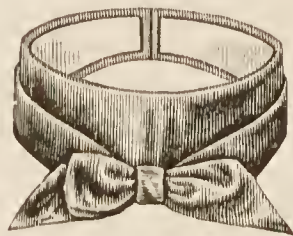


FIGURE No. 77 X.

FIGURES NOS. 75 X, 76 X AND 77 X.—NEW STOCKS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 75 X, 76 X and 77 X, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)

pretty bow at the throat.

The collar shown at figure No. 78 X is unusually high, and a straight portion turns down upon it not quite half its depth. Its ends are rounding and lap

rather widely at the throat, where they are closed.

The collar illustrated at figure No. 79 X is made novel by square tabs that stand out broadly from the top. There is a small space between the tabs at the back and also at the throat, where the ends close, lapping their entire depth.

Figure No. 80 X shows a

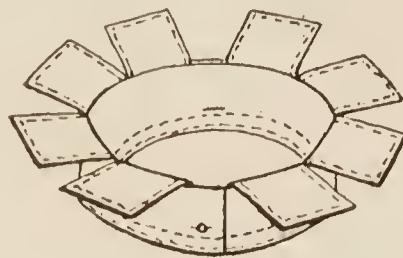


FIGURE No. 79 X.

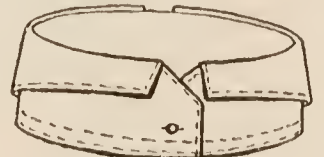


FIGURE No. 82 X.

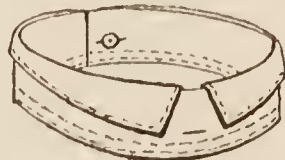


FIGURE No. 80 X.



FIGURE No. 83 X.



FIGURE No. 81 X.

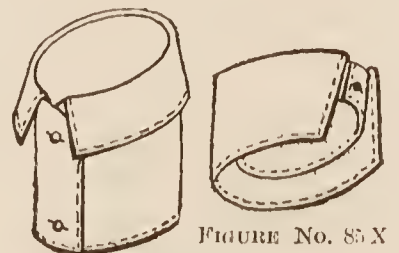


FIGURE No. 85 X.

FIGURE No. 84 X.

FIGURES NOS. 78 X, 79 X, 80 X, 81 X, 82 X, 83 X, 84 X AND 85 X.—NEW LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 78 X, 79 X, 80 X, 81 X, 82 X, 83 X, 84 X and 85 X, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)

collar with turn-down portions that are very shallow at the sides and deepen toward their front ends, which separate. The closing is made at the back.

In the very low collar pictured at figure No. 81 X the closing is made at the back and there are turn-down sections almost the depth of the collar.

Figures Nos. 82 X and 83 X show a high collar the turn-down sections of which separate at the back and front and deepen to form a point at each side.

Two cuffs are shown and they illustrate well the diversity in the shaping of this article. The one at figure No. 84 X is very deep and closes with studs at the top and bottom. It displays a shallow turn-up section, the ends of which flare quite broadly. This cuff will prove a fitting companion for the collar shown at figure No. 78 X, though it may also be worn with other styles.

The other cuff, pictured at figure No. 85 X, has a band that is narrow at the ends, which close with a stud, and deepens toward the center. The cuff turns up over the band, its ends separating widely, and it also deepens toward the center. This cuff may accompany any style of collar.

Figure No. 86 X (A to G) shows the correct method of bowing a string tie, a bit of information that will be greatly appreciated. Its ends are first crossed, the left being brought over the right as at *a*. The next step is to slip the end now at the right side up under the other end (*b*), which is then folded to form a loop, as pictured at *c*. The end first drawn upward is now brought down, doubled to form a loop and slipped under

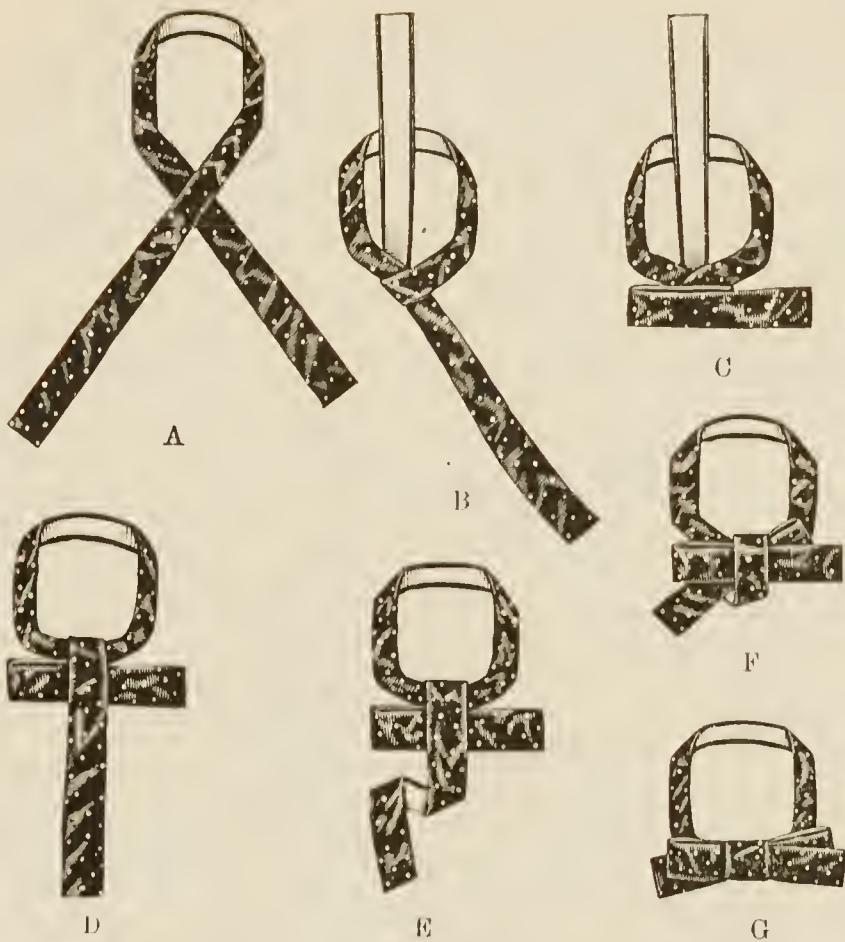


FIGURE NO. 86 X.—(A TO G).—METHOD OF BOWING A STRING TIE.
(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 572.)

as shown in *d*, *e* and *f*, and the bow is drawn tight without wrinkling the knot, to secure the effect portrayed at *g*.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 573 and 574.)

The fancy for braid decorations is not more characteristic of present fashions than is the host of gown designs for which they are specially suitable. Braid trimmings take the form of simple trefoils and elaborate ornaments on both the front and back of jackets and plain bodices. Skirts, too, come in for a large share of these pleasing decorations, which are admirably displayed by the flowing lines of prevailing shapes. Eton and blazer jackets are seldom finished without braiding, and if they form part of a two-piece costume, the skirt is decorated to match.

In contrast with these trim tailor styles are the full modes for organdy, dimity, lawn, etc. These dainty fabrics are made up

materials are used for shirt-waists, when the linings are usually omitted.

The shirt-waist, at this season, naturally suggests the bicycle suit, which now demands much attention on the part of both the professional modiste and the home dressmaker. The finish of these suits is peculiar to garments of their ilk; it must be of the most durable character, and yet to combine this quality with the neatness dear to every woman is no easy matter. The sewing should be strong and firm, so it is important that it be done by machine. A few slipped or broken stitches may cause a serious accident and they may be looked for where sewing is done by hand.

Unless a skirt is made of corduroy or heavy woollen goods, lining is required. The outside and lining are seamed separately and the lower edges are turned in and stitched together. In unlined skirts the seams are either clipped or bound with narrow silk galloon, preferably the latter. The bottom is turned up a depth of four inches for a hem, which is interlined with canvas, galloon binding its edge or being sewed over the edge of the hem.

Instead of a hem a four-inch-wide facing of leather or of the material may be used, cutting it to fit the skirt and finishing it at the top with binding the same as a hem. With a leather facing interlining is not needed.

The skirt is usually kept down by a narrow silk elastic strap sewed underneath at each side. It starts from the top of the hem or facing, a loop being made at the lower end to fasten it to one of the upper buttons of the leggings.

The laps which conceal the pocket and placket



FIGURE NO. 87 X.

FIGURE NO. 88 X.

FIGURE NO. 89 X.

FIGURE NO. 87 X.—LADIES' ETON TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 9086; 7 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 9080; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.) FIGURE NO. 88 X.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 9093; 10 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.) FIGURE NO. 89 X.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Costume Pattern No. 9104; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and Shirt-Waist Pattern No. 9079; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 87 X, 88 X and 89 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 575.)

openings are interlined with canvas and lined with silk or the material and stitched to correspond with the hem.

A canvas interlining should be added to the adjustable front-gore of a divided skirt, along the side and lower edges.

Linen skirts are, of course, never lined, and the material should be shrunk before it is made up. Gored skirts are the best for linen, and the seams may be variously finished—in French style, with cording or with laps.

Both knickerbockers and bloomers are best finished with yoke belts when worn under skirts. Gathers at the top are too clumsy. Casings for elastics may be made in the bottom of bloomers, or they may be finished with leg-bands closed with buttons and button-holes. Knickerbockers are completed by bands secured with buckles. French seams may be made in knickerbockers, or the seams may be pressed apart with tape machine-stitched against them. This effect is smoother than when French seams are made. It is imperative that trousers should match the skirt. The seams of gaiters and leggings are spread apart and finished with tape, as in trousers, and a strip of Farmer satin is applied as a facing along each closing edge. The foot straps may be made entirely of leather or of leather with cloth facings,



FIGURE No. 90 X.

FIGURE No. 91 X.

FIGURES NOS. 90 X AND 91 X.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTES.

FIGURE No. 90 X.—(Cut by Basque Pattern No. 9061; 11 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 9080; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)
 FIGURE No. 91 X.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 9076; 7 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 9077; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 90 X, 91 X and 92 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 575.)

and buckles and straps are the means of closing both at the foot and knee.

Sleeves should, for obvious reasons, never be too snug in a riding jacket. Norfolk jackets and close-fitting vests are also included in bicycle outfits, the latter being often worn instead of shirt-waists with Eton jackets. When Norfolk jackets are made with applied plaits, the latter are interlined with crinoline, which is likewise used in the collar, lapels and skirt of the jacket, unless the last be lined with silk.

Where seams are opened at the waist-line to admit a belt, as



FIGURE No. 92 X.—LADIES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 9098; 11 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 9107; 5 sizes; 20 to 28 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

they sometimes are in jackets which may be worn open as well as closed, the lining is simply sewed fast to the outside at that point. When the belt is made of the goods, two or three layers of canvas are held firmly together by zigzag rows of stitching covered with the material and lined with silk.

The coat hangers should be fastened at the back of the arms' eyes; the jacket may thus be held out when hung up and so retain its shape.

Chemisettes of the jacket material, sometimes preferred to linen ones, are stiffened with canvas interlining so that they will not wrinkle and are lined with silk.

For the standing collar, use as an interlining two thicknesses of

canvas stitched together in zigzag lines. Fit this interlining to the neck, stretching the lower edge, and press it with a hot iron under a damp cloth to preserve the shape. Then cover it with the material, fasten the lower edge to the neck of the chemisette and line with light-colored silk, closing the collar at the back with hooks and eyes sewed between the lining and the outside.

It is necessary to add the machine-stitching to the outside before lining it. Chemisettes have an uncomfortable way of becoming displaced unless well secured. To prevent this, attach loops of



FIGURE No. 1.—FANCY LAMP-SHADE.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 576.)

tape to the lower front corners, and strings at the lower back corners of the capes with which chemisettes are usually made; then cross the tapes over the back, pass under the arms and slip them through the loops in front and carry to the back, where they are tied.

FIGURE NO. 87 X.—LADIES' ETON TOILETTE.—National-blue Paquin serge and white silk are united in this trim toilette, which is suitable for the promenade or dressy

jacket or blazer opens over a shirt-waist made of glacé taffeta by pattern No. 9079, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in hatchet lapels that extend just a trifle upon the sleeve, which stand out well from the arm at the top. The back is close-fitting, with coat laps and plaits.

FIGURES NOS. 90 X AND 91 X.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTES.—Both of these toilettes exemplify the popularity of braid decorations. The toilette at figure No. 90 X comprises a pointed basque and a five-gored skirt, the material being blue serge. The basque is double-breasted and of faultless adjustment. Three Brandenburgs above the bust supplement a rich braid design and braid also decorates the standing collar and the sleeves, which form short puffs at the top. The pattern is No. 9061, price 1s. or 25 cents. The skirt pattern is No. 9080 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The design introduces fulness at the back that may be gathered or plaited; it is dartless over the

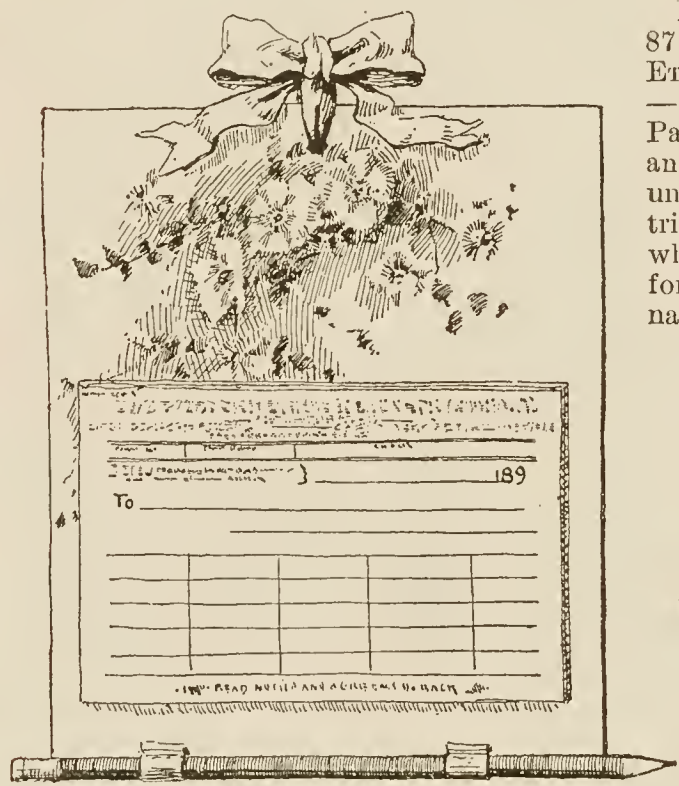


FIGURE NO. 2.—TELEGRAM BLANK PAD.

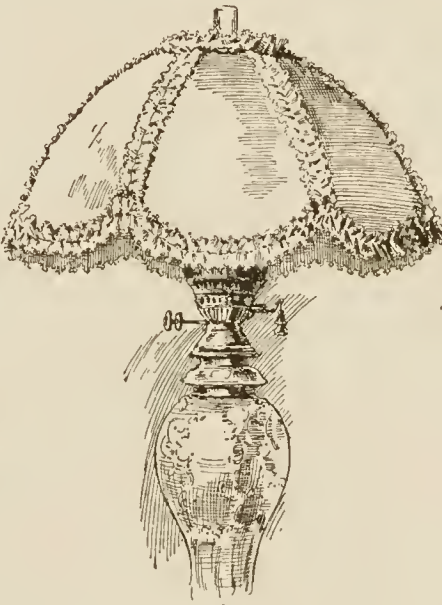


FIGURE NO. 3.

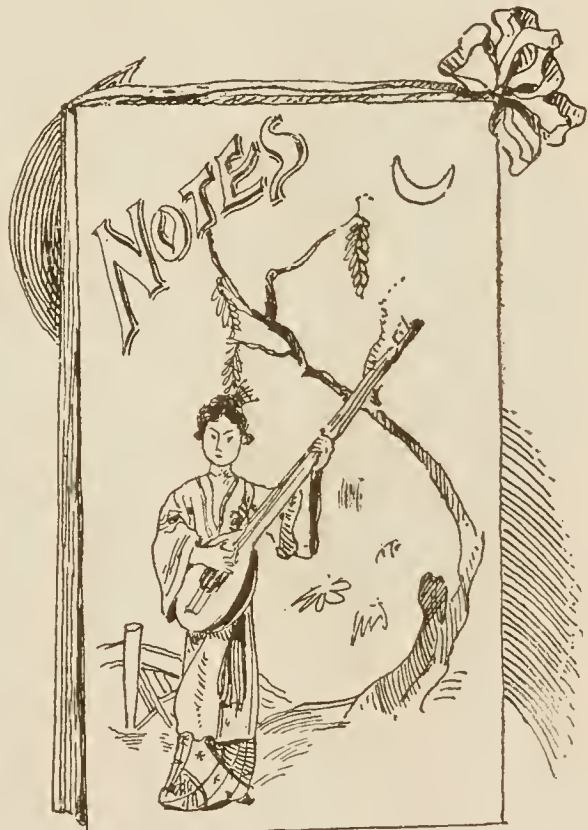


FIGURE NO. 5.—NOTE-BOOK COVER.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "The Work-Table," on Page 576.)

afternoon wear. The ornamentation of silk cord is particularly pleasing. The Eton jacket has a seamless back and loose fronts opening over a vest that closes in the back and has a full drooping front. Tab revers are arranged on the jacket. Becoming accessories of the vest are a crush girdle and a ribbon stock. The pattern is No. 9086 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is made with five gores by pattern No. 9080, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It may be gathered or plaited at the back, and falls in flutes below the hips.

FIGURE NO. 88 X.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—Good style is coupled with simplicity in this costume of figured organdy. The skirt, which is seven-gored and shows fashionable outlines, is decorated with ribbon and lace edging. A decoration of lace edging and narrow ribbon is becomingly arranged on it. The waist has soft gathered fulness in the front and also in the lower part of the back. Two frills of the organdy edged with lace and each headed by a band of ribbon are placed on the front in round yoke outline. Edging and ribbon adorn triple caps that fall about the coat-shaped sleeves, and a stock gives a pretty neck finish. The belt ribbon is tied in a spread bow with two long ends that fall low over the skirt. Any sheer material could be used for such a costume and endless variety of effect may be given by the method of trimming, the mode affording opportunity for many disposals of lace and band trimmings. The costume is shaped by pattern No. 9093, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 89 X.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—The costume is one of the jauntiest of the season and it is fashioned according to pattern No. 9104, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, from military-gray cloth, and the decoration consists of black braid. Seven gores are comprised in the shapely skirt. The

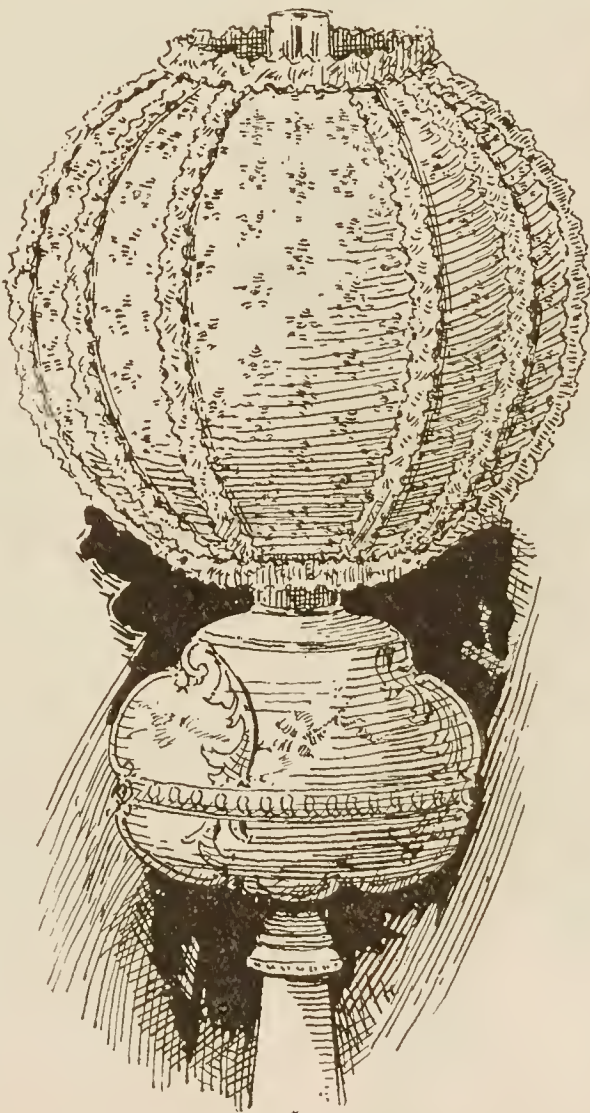


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—FANCY LAMP-SHADES.

hips. The braid trimming extends quite high on the side-front seams.

Figure No. 91 X shows a toilette of tan broadcloth on which the black braid is unusually effective. The skirt displays a simple arrangement of braid at the foot all round; it is a three-piece bell shape without darts and may be gathered or box-plaited at the back to hang in rounding flutes.

The double-breasted Eton jacket is seamless at the back, where the lower outline is uniform in contrast with the slight point in front. The fronts are folded back in lapels by a rolling collar. The braid trimming is arranged all round the edges of the jacket and the large design on the front is duplicated on the upper part of the back. The sleeves are a fashionable shape and are decorated at the wrist in pointed outline. The patterns are skirt No. 9077, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and jacket No. 9076, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 92 X.—LADIES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.—There is a delightfully youthful air about this toilette, for which the choice here made of white organdy over blue taffeta is specially suited. The skirt comprises seven

gores and has a plain, seven-gored foundation of the silk gleaming through soft fulness drawn in two curving rows of cord shirrings at the front and sides and gathered at the back. It

is shaped by pattern No. 9107, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The waist, shaped by pattern No. 9098, price 1s. or 25 cents, has a square yoke closed at the left side. The full fronts close at the center and are separated by under-arm gores from a full back. Double epaulette frills edged with lace stand out upon fulness at the top of the sleeves, and two lace-edged frills rise from the standing collar, which is covered by a ribbon stock. The ribbon and floral decoration on the waist is unusually effective.

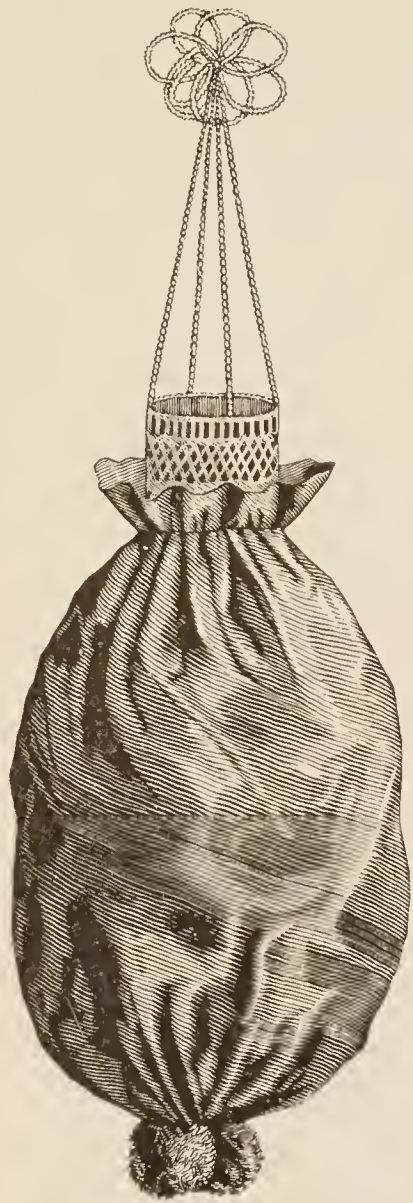


FIGURE NO. 1.—VINAIGRETTE HOLDER.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 574 and 575.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY LAMP-SHADE.—This shade is made over a wire frame in globe shape; it is covered with large red paper roses closely set together, the foliage standing out at intervals from among them. Even more attractive would be the results if silk roses were used,



FIGURE NO. 2.

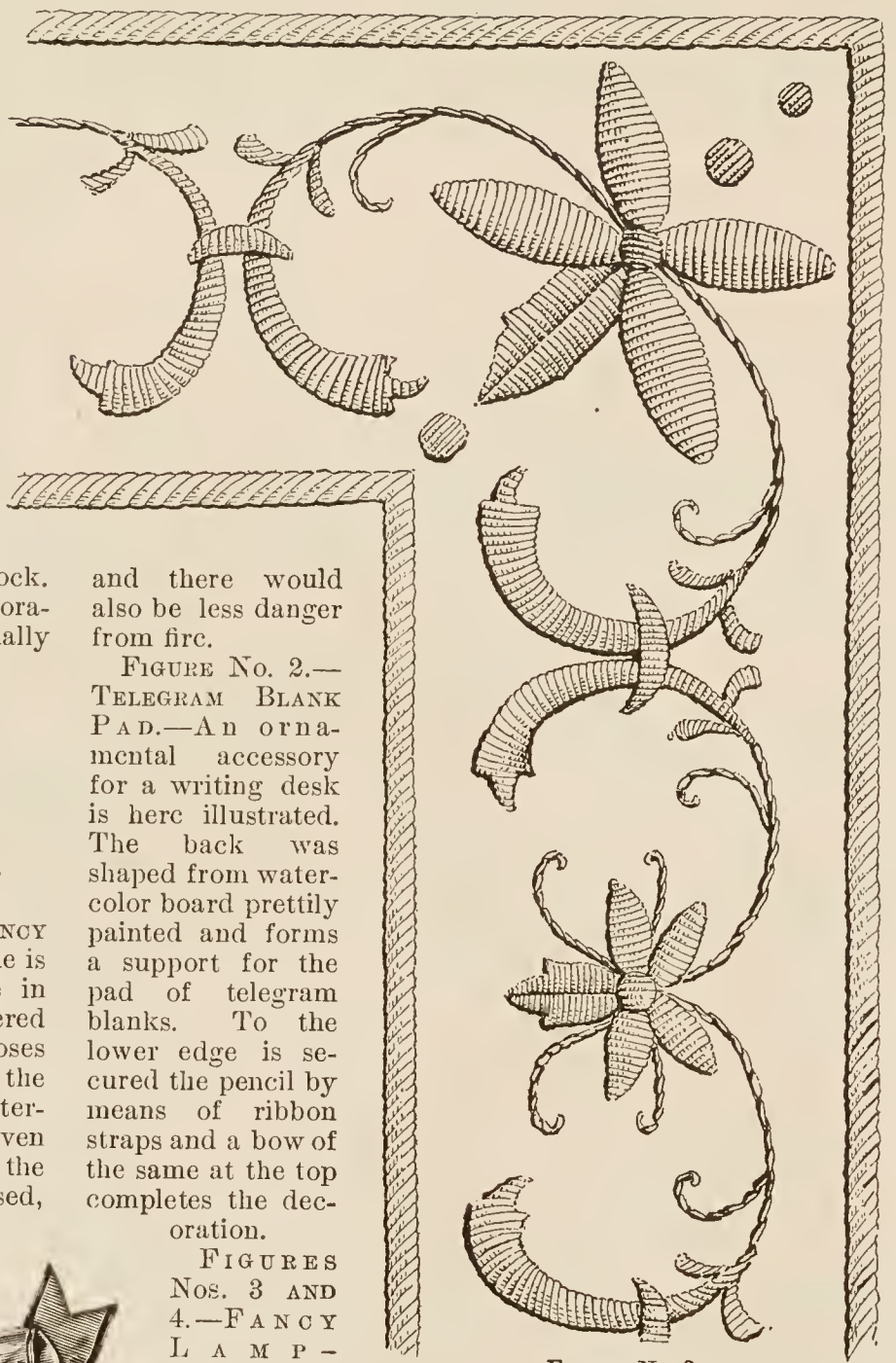


FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—MUSIC RACK, AND DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 576 and 577.)

and there would also be less danger from fire.

FIGURE NO. 2.—TELEGRAM BLANK PAD.—An ornamental accessory for a writing desk is here illustrated. The back was shaped from water-color board prettily painted and forms a support for the pad of telegram blanks. To the lower edge is secured the pencil by means of ribbon straps and a bow of the same at the top completes the decoration.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—FANCY LAMP-SHADES.—The shade represented at figure No. 3 is of the umbrella or-

der. It is made on a wire frame having seven upright wires, and the outside cover of rose-pink China silk is shaped in sections to correspond. Double ruches of narrow Valenciennes lace cover the seams in the shade and also decorate the upper and lower edges.

The shade shown at figure No. 4 is made of cream-white China silk figured with dainty violets. It is in globe shape, being cut in sections that fit between the wires of the frame upon which it is mounted. Double frills of narrow Valenciennes lace edging outline the sections and serve as a finish for the top and bottom. Artificial violets might follow the seams of the sections in lieu of the lace edging with equally satisfactory results; tiny rosebuds and foliage, put on in the same manner as is the lace edging here shown, also make a desirable garniture for the shade.

FIGURE NO. 5.—NOTE-BOOK COVER.—This cover is likely to appeal to the lover of the artistic. The design, Japanese in character, is executed in water colors on water-color board. The book is held in place by a ribbon made into a rosette bow at one corner.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 576 and 577.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—VINAIGRETTE HOLDER.—A pretty vinaigrette bag to hang beside the mirror of a dressing-table or bureau is here pictured. It is cut from cherry-red silk or from any colored fabric that will harmonize daintily

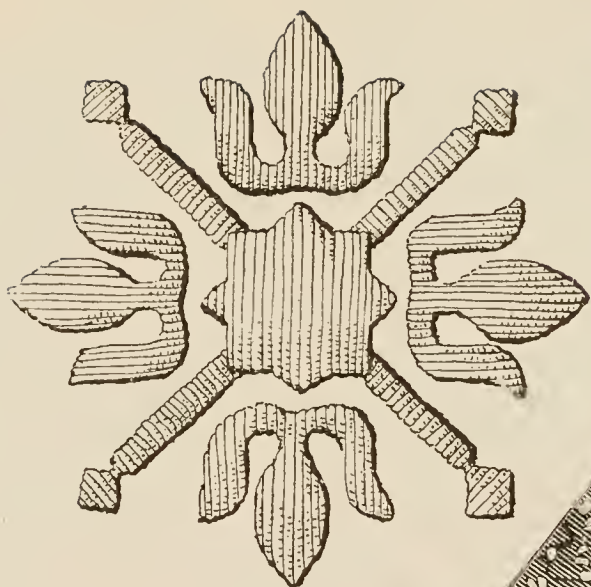


FIGURE NO. 4.—SECTION OF DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERING MUSIC RACK SHOWN AT FIGURE NO. 2.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S TEAK SCARF.

the season are Giroflée, chrysanthème, flamme de punch and chèvrefeuille. Among the more delicate in this class are thé rosé, Bernhardt, Mascagni, Van Zandt, Calvé and Dusé. A revival of scarf-rings is promised during the season at hand. In England and France they are now receiving considerable attention from the ultra-fashionable. In size and general make-up the rings are neat and attractive; the best effect will be obtained when the scarf—preferably a de Joinville—is small and summery and a white waistcoat is worn.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—This handsome scarf is shown made of extra fine soft black silk, into which is woven a beautiful and delicate floral design in blue, red and orange. It is known as "The Pyramus."

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S TEAK SCARF.—This scarf is pictured made of silk showing floral and vine patterns in almost every color of the rainbow. It is known as "The Wahnetta." The knot is compact and neat, with a widely spread apron.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—The scarf, known as "The Polo," is here pictured made of green silk in frosted design, with a conventional pattern in black and silver.



FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

with the remainder of the decorations. The gatherings at the bottom are concealed under two fluffy silk pompons. The top is drawn by a shirr string to fit a crocheted neck made just large enough to readily admit the vinaigrette. Silk cord formed in a rosette at the top supplies the means of suspension. Ribbon may be substituted for the cord and ribbon-bows may be used instead of the silk pompons.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—MUSIC

RACK, AND DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERING IT.—The rack is portrayed at figure No 2. It is mounted on a wooden frame enameled in white. The front is covered with heavy white corded silk beautifully embroidered in rose embroidery silk and Japanese gold cord, the back being also covered with the silk. The sides, which are headed by a border like that on the front, are cut from golden-brown velvet, as is also the drapery which decorates the lower part of the rack. Full ribbon bows of a prettily contrasting color are attached to each upper corner of the rack, lending the required dainty finishing touch.

At figure No. 4 is shown the design, in actual size, for embroidering the center of the front, while figure No. 3 gives a corner and section of the design, also in actual working size, for the border.

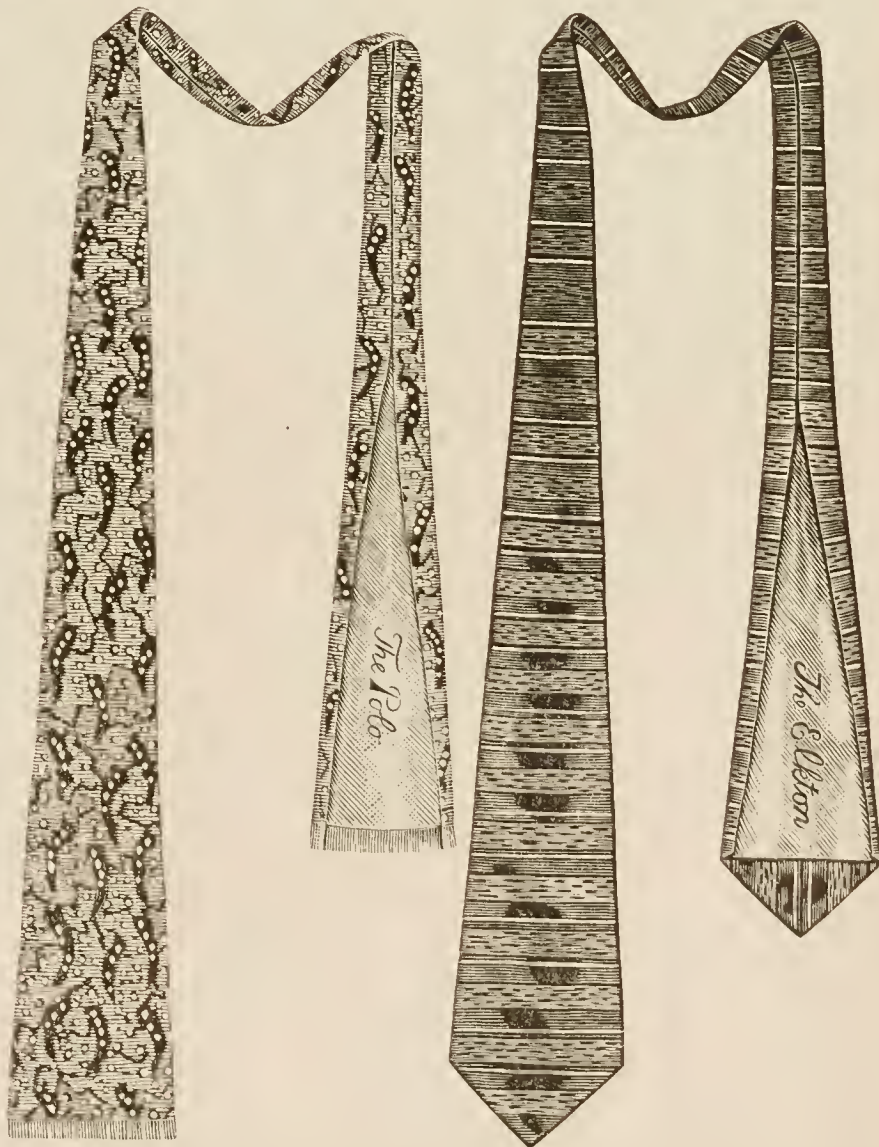


FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

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

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

Favored combinations in Spring neckwear are white effects on dark grounds. The most striking *ombré* color schemes of

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—This scarf is shown made in soft black silk, with cross stripes in bright contrasting colors. It is named "The Elkton."

FOR THE CHILDREN.

FINGER EXERCISES.

In these days of physical culture the fingers come in for a large share of attention. It is well to have them as flexible as possible and exercises like those here described are calculated to give them strength and limberness. In childhood the fingers are plastic, and it will not take long to make them do your bidding.

Try the experiment pictured at figure No. 1. It seems so very simple that you will laugh heartily when you learn how difficult it is. Turn in and press together the middle joints of the second or "Saturn" finger of each hand, and at the same time press together the tips of the thumbs and the first or index fingers, of the third or ring fingers, and of the "pinkies" or little fingers. Now try to separate first the thumbs, then the first fingers and finally the "pinkies," without taking apart the bent joints of the second fingers. You will find no difficulty in doing this, but when you try to separate the tips of the ring fingers you will find them stuck fast together and not to be pulled apart without first separating the joints of the second fingers, which you must not do. You will find this third finger always the most difficult to manage, especially in piano playing.

At figure No. 2 is shown an exercise requiring only one hand. The index and second fingers are held close and the ring finger and "pinky" likewise, the two groups being separated and brought together again like the blades of a pair of shears—that is, if you can. The other hand must not be used to help. This exercise, difficult at first, soon becomes easy by repetition.

At figure No. 3 is shown an exercise consisting of turning in the end joint of the forefinger while holding the other two joints unbent.

It isn't easy, I can assure you, but it will help you make pliant your fingers for the shadow pictures I have frequently told you about.

At figure No. 4 the "pinky" is turned in toward the palm, the three other fingers being held out straight and close together.

At figure No. 5 the first and third fingers are brought together at their tips. Now try to pass the second finger in and out between the joined fingers without disturbing them. It is singular that the fingers are rather stubborn about doing what they are told—is it not? But they will after several trials. Great physical feats, either of strength or skill, are only accomplished by practice. Do you think that the clever tricks performed at the circus come naturally? No, indeed—nothing is achieved without effort.

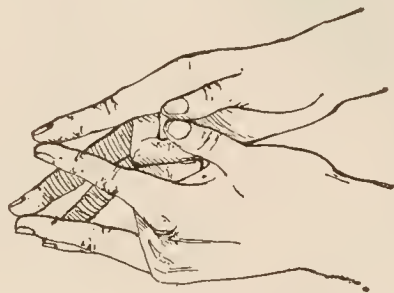


FIGURE No. 1.

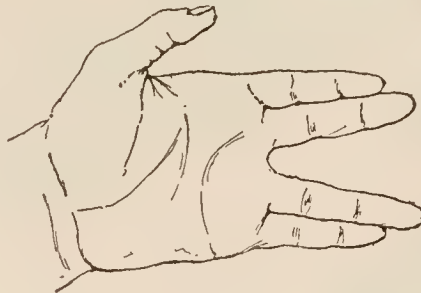


FIGURE No. 2.

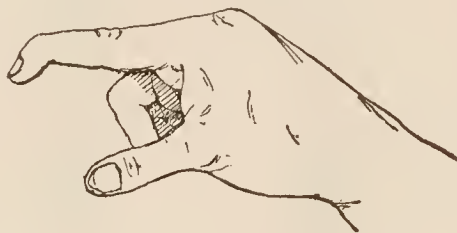


FIGURE No. 3.

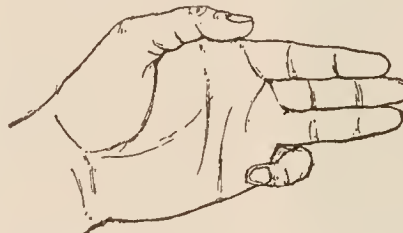


FIGURE No. 4.

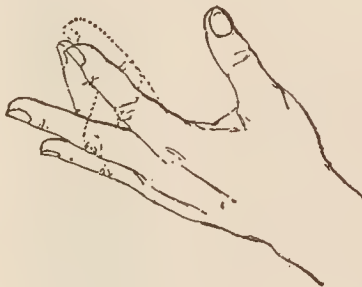


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5.—FINGER EXERCISES.

historians cannot exactly tell just when it was, though some facts about him have come down to us through the ages. This youth's name was Hyacinthus, which is Greek for hyacinth. The boy was very beautiful and loved to roam about in the fields and woods, to fish, to hunt and enjoy the blue sky and the sunshine. The sun-god, who was called Apollo, and the West wind, whose other name was Zephyrus, were both very fond of this youth. Now, Hyacinthus liked Apollo well enough, but he didn't like Zephyrus, and this made Zephyrus both jealous and angry.

"Does Daphne wonder about these 'other' names for the sun and wind? She must know that these old Greeks had such lively fancies that they thought there must be a person in or behind everything that seemed to be going somewhere or doing something. So they spoke of the moon, the sun, the stars, the winds, the sea, and the thunder as beings like themselves, only far grander and more powerful. The sun was named Apollo; then there were Boreas, the North wind, Eurus, the East wind; Notus, the South wind; and Zephyrus, the West wind,

and ever so many more gods and goddesses, each standing for something in Nature. Then they invented a lot of charming stories about these gods and goddesses. The study of these stories—and there are enough of them to fill volumes—is called mythology. The story of Hyacinthus is one of these myths, and it runs that Apollo so dearly loved this handsome boy that, god though he was, he performed all sorts of services for him, carrying his fish-nets, his bow and arrows, and, in fact, devoting so much time to him that he neglected some of his serious duties.

"One day Apollo and Hyacinthus were pitching quoits—an outdoor game

played with iron discs having circular openings, and stakes over which the rings are thrown. Like the strong, skilful player he was, Apollo threw the disc high into the air, much to the delight of Hyacinthus, who excitedly watched its course and sprang to catch it as it fell. But the disc escaped his grasp, fell to the earth, rebounded and struck him in the forehead. The poor boy fainted and in spite of Apollo's efforts to revive him and to heal the cruel hurt, soon lay lifeless in the sun god's arms. Apollo, full of sorrow, then spoke these words, though to ears that were past hearing: 'Thou diest, robbed of thy youth by me. Thine is the suffering, mine the crime.

Would that I could die for thee! But since that may not be, thou shalt live with me in memory and in song. My lyre shall celebrate thee, my song shall tell thy fate, and thou shalt become a flower inscribed with my everlasting regrets.' Even while Apollo spoke, the blood which flowed from the wound to the ground and had dyed the grass a dark-crimson, suddenly disappeared and in its place, behold there grew a lovely flower upon whose petals Apollo traced the words 'Ah! Ah!' which may be seen even to this day upon the flower, named for the youth, hyacinth.

"It was Zephyrus, usually so sweet and gentle, who, jealous of Hyacinthus' love for the sun-god, directed the disc in its fatal course. Zephyrus repented of the deed as soon as it was committed, and to this day, during the gentle springtime rains, fondles and pets the lovely hyacinth when Apollo—the sun—is shining elsewhere."

Daphne is looking with awe and wonder at the bunches of purple and white hyacinths in the bowl yonder. Presently she nods and blinks—the Sandman is on his way and will soon lead another little captive to Dreamland.

BED-TIME STORIES FROM GREEK MYTHOLOGY.

HOW APOLLO KILLED HIS BOY FRIEND HYACINTHUS.

Bed-time isn't far away, yet Daphne is wide-awake in expectation of hearing a story. She knows that the time is about due by the lengthening shadows outside the nursery window. It shall be no fairy tale or bear story this evening; instead, it shall be about the lovely hyacinth which began to bud only a little while after the pale snowdrops and golden daffy-down-dillies pushed their inquiring heads above the snow. For you see it doesn't take a great deal of warmth to coax these early blossoms from their concealment, as, of course, Daphne knows, for she has a flower garden of her own and watches it anxiously. This is the story mama tells her little girl:

"There once lived a youth, so very long ago that even learned

EARLY SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Transparency and lightness are distinguishing features of the new fabrics. Summer textiles perfectly fulfil their mission as such, both in appearance and weave. Silks, woollens and cottons also show qualities, which will doubtless maintain their hold during the season. Solid hues are prevalent, though combinations, oftener of tones than of colors, are also seen. The surfaces of most goods are smooth.

Linings necessarily play an important rôle in current modes. They are readily discernible through the meshes and preferably contrast with the goods; striking color studies are thus made possible.

Many of the novelties are of the grenadine type. In one of them an under surface of color performs the office of a lining. This color, shown in all the fashionable hues, gives life to the upper diaphanous layer of black. By a clever interweaving of the meshes of the surface and lining, a watered effect is produced—by no means the least charming feature of the material. These wave marks appear in a variety of goods. Plissé grenadine has a wool ground varied with puckered satin stripes, which are colored when the surface is black, and black on a tinted ground.

An open-checked wool fabric in solid colors is known by various titles, one of the most accurately descriptive being ribbon grenadine. The checks are filled in with a thin gauze, a most interesting addition. In Russian-red the material is especially effective, though it appears in all the fashionable hues. Red is a favorite color in Summer dress goods, millinery and accessories.

Checks are formed in a fish-net grenadine by the use of silk cords of various thickness, which are supported by a mohair gauze as filmy as silk. In hammock cloth cords are also introduced over a gauzy foundation, the cords being woven in imitation of the meshes of a hammock. All these materials are offered in plain colors.

Large white scroll-like figures are strewn upon green, blue, brown, heliotrope and other colored grenadine grounds in which wool and silk are mingled. On like surfaces black broché silk stripes produce an interesting effect. One of the daintiest of novelties—a very filmy gauze—is striped with a narrow, self-colored ribbon and Valenciennes lace insertion. In light-gray this material is fascinating, the white lace harmonizing agreeably with the hue of the goods, which are admirably suited to be made up over heliotrope or rose glacé taffeta for reception or carriage wear.

There are also plaid wool ganzes, in blue-and-tan, brown-and-écru and other tasteful combinations. Black lace-like stripes are woven in colored mohair grenadines, and in other grenadines the color is contributed by tinsel threads which glitter in lengthened lines of copper, gold, heliotrope or green on black, square-meshed grounds. The same class of goods is shown in colors, with which the tinsel threads contrast. Thus, in a heliotrope grenadine glisten silver lines and in a brown one gold lines.

Russian-crepe is a corded fabric of unusual lightness, the cords being crépey in texture and of silk-and-wool in composition. Moiré-canvas, an open-meshed, all-wool material, appeals to conservative tastes. When mounted on a lining the water-marks in the material are brought out distinctly.

Gray moiré canvas was used in conjunction with white lace net in a stylish toilette, a green glacé taffeta lining shining through the meshes of the goods. The skirt, though gored, is full at the sides and back and hangs free from a gored lining, to which it is united only at the belt. At the bottom is laid a fold of the goods headed by a row of lace insertion matching that in the waist. The waist is full at back and front, is cut low at the neck and shirred to form a heading. A full yoke of lace is mounted on the lining above the waist, the lace being full over the standing collar to correspond with the yoke. A frill of lace stands above the collar at the back and sides. A puff is arranged at the top of the close-fitting sleeves, lace falling from the wrists. A white moiré taffeta ribbon belt with a large bow at the back is worn instead of the deep girdle which the pattern provides. A fancy green straw braid hat, trimmed with gray and white tulle and red velvet geraniums and leaves, gray glacé kid gloves and a gray silk parasol complete the modish outfit.

Nun's-voiling is very like the moiré canvas in weave, and its

revival will be welcomed by many who remember its former vogue. A hemstitched hem is woven as a border in the new nun's-voiling. Double-faced Venetian suiting is a light-textured fabric, though of close weave. It is appropriate for outing and travelling suits. The under side is of a tone contrasting with the surface, which it slightly tinges. Thus, to an olive-green Venetian a rosy tinge is imparted by an old-rose under surface. Blue-and-green, brown-and-green, cadet-and-red and purple-and-green are similarly mingled in other specimens.

Homespuns in large plaids and stripes will rival checks for skirts. In most instances the ground is white and the squares or stripes are colored. Many of the new cheviots are woven loosely like canvas, in mixtures, checks, stripes and plaids, in heather and other color medleys. Checked mozambique, really goat's-hair, is a thin and semi-transparent fabric almost as lustrous as silk. Mohair moiré velours is a new fabric with the gloss usual to mohair and will develop very satisfactorily.

Silks that "stand alone" belong to the past. The fashionable silks are soft and flexible and unusually light of weight. Clan plaids, checks and stripes are brought out in poplins, which figure among the most charming types of Summer goods. Liberty poplin is rather thinner and more lustrous than the Irish poplin. One specimen in heliotrope bears satin crescents in a lighter hue, outlined with irregular dots. Double-warp Srah introduces two colors and sometimes only two tones and the figures, which are usually of indefinite design, are woven instead of being printed. Indeed, façonné or woven figures characterize many of the new silks. An exception, however, is a moiré velours with printed foulard figures, which in one instance are mazarine-blue on a white ground. This fabric will develop an admirable Summer gown and will give as satisfactory service as foulard, being equally light of texture.

Printed figures have given place to woven ones even in taffeta silks, now very much softer than they have been. Polka-spots, short but broad wave marks and other designs are woven on taffetas, rarely more than two or three colors being united.

Japanese crêpe is again fashionable both for street and evening wear. The crinkle is merely suggested, and the designs, dots, zigzag lines or scroll forms, are woven. Poplinette shows a fine cord and is decorated with all-over figures and small, satin Jacquard devices. Foulards are shown in glacé and also in solid-colored grounds with dots or large irregular figures and have a very satiny finish.

White dots of various sizes ornament a cadet-and-white glacé foulard silk, made up with heavy white lace in a simple afternoon gown. The gored skirt hangs in flutes only at the back and over each side-front seam is applied lace insertion. The waist is laid in plaits at the back, and the fronts are full, opening over a smooth lace vest. A white satin ribbon stock with outstanding loops clustered at the back and a standing frill of lace ending at each side is the neck finish. The close sleeves are ornamented with puffs and have a tab effect at the wrists, lace flowing over the hand.

Organdy velours is a printed organdy with open stripes. Then there are lisse and striped organdies. The former are plain and the stripes in the latter are satin-finished. Large flowers dominate the designs. Swisses have dots of various sizes and flowers printed in stripes, sprays or bouquets.

A silk-and-linen tissue is a variation of linen batiste. Two colors—pink and green, tan and rose, etc.—are united in the ground and black vines are embroidered over the surface. Colored silk ribbon stripes alternate with bonnetted stripes on linen grounds. A curious combination of dots and irregular lines is seen upon other linens, and in a third class are printed flowers and scrolls. There is also a linen fish-net with colored satin stripes.

The silk-warp barèges grow ever more effective. The latest designs in these exquisite fabrics have satin stripes in colors matching the grounds and a veritable tangle of realistic roses, daisies, bluets and other blossoms. Unusually dainty is a navy-blue striped barège, which furnishes a field for masses of large white daisies and plentiful foliage.

An entirely new lining material, a mixture of silk and linen, is called lusterine. It has a silken gloss and rustle, is lighter in weight than taffeta and will be popular as a foundation for all sorts of sheer textiles.

FASHIONABLE GARNITURES.

Just now the scroll is the favorite decorative conceit. It assumes a multiplicity of forms and is worked out in every sort of trimming. Sometimes it is merely traced with beads or jewels and again it is wrought in passementerie or in some of the numerous diaphanous textures and outlined with jets, metallic cords and the like. Points, too, are in vogue but not to the same extent.

Jet beads and facets are mingled with colored stones or embroideries in many novelties, the black stones conferring distinction upon the decorations. Into a jet passementerie band trimming are introduced cream lace scrolls, let in after the manner of insertions between scrolls of jet beads and long spike-shaped facets, dotted here and there with turquoises of various sizes.

Lace is again united with jets and metal cord in Persian colors, the cord taking the form of loops and the lace that of scrolls. A leaf design is developed in Persian metal cords, gold Milan buttons and jet balls enriching the trimming, which could be admirably used either for outlining or simulating a jacket. In various ways, both upon skirts and bodicés, are used points of white *mousseline de soie* that are decorated with star-shaped medallions of cream lace sprinkled with minute gold beads and jet stones and beads. Other pointed *motifs* of *mousseline* have leaf-shaped appliqués of cream lace and embroideries of green and jet beads.

Realistic roses of cream lace with opals or Rhinestones gleaming in their hearts are raised on filmy supports of gray *mousseline*, that also bear embroidered flowers in pale pink and green silk and scrolls traced with steel or colored beads. This is one of the most exquisite of the season's trimmings and is furnished in triangular ornaments suitable for epaulettes, or for application upon the bottoms of skirts at each side of the side-front seams. It also comes in bands, which may cover the side seams above the points, with panel effect, in revers and in scroll-shaped ornaments for jackets.

Festoon, tab trimmings and bands with irregular edges are also offered in *mousseline*, gray, white or tinted and elaborated with colored metal or pearl beads, fine metallic cords and moonstones, Rhinestones, emeralds or amethysts set in metal like real gems. These delicate garnitures are applicable to elegant street gowns, as well as to those for indoor wear, being used upon foulards, crêpes, moiré velours and the various transparent textiles in vogue. A very dainty galloon trimming is of white silk square-meshed net embossed with diminutive cup-shaped spangles with fancy edges; the spangles in one instance are blue and brown, in another pink and green, in a third heliotrope and green, and in a fourth lilac and heliotrope, a tiny gold or silver bead sparkling in the center of each concave paillette.

An attractive band trimming of black net with waved edges is embroidered in flowers or bow-knots with jet beads and facets and jewels, which are emeralds, rubies or amethysts. Black grenadine gowns may be encircled with such trimming and the stones may match the colored foundation.

Tinsel threads glitter among the meshes of a linen canvas band trimming, which supports an appliqué festoon of lace stippled with very tiny gilt beads and embroidered at intervals with floral sprays of jet bugles.

White or tan worsted braids are mingled with gold introduced in open feather-edge bands, which are both novel and effective. Serpentine band, loops and tab trimmings are shown in this class of garniture. A military decoration is suggested in a frog trimming with olives of tan silk and gold braid, which would contribute a very decorative effect to a white cloth gown destined for seaside wear in Midsummer. Elaborate scrolls are evolved in white silk soutache braid and gold feather edge in a band trimming. Then there are alternating short and long serpentine straps about an inch in width pendant from a waved band, also of the gold and soutache. This is one of the most attractive of the season's novelties; its artistic effect is well illustrated upon a costume of heliotrope Russian crape, Mechlin lace and white moiré taffeta ribbon being also ornamentally used. The braid trimming borders the seven-gored skirt, the supporting band undulating along the edge, the straps—which suggest nothing so much as writhing serpents—pointing upward. The bodice is full at the back and front and closes at the left side. The trimming outlines boleros on the front and frames

the fulness, which is effectively drawn to the center. Three fluffy frills fall over each sleeve and trimming is applied just above the wrist. The inevitable frill of lace falls low over the hand, and another frill stands at the back and sides above the full ribbon stock. Ribbon is also wrinkled about the waist and disposed in a large, artistic bow at the left side. A sailor hat of white fancy straw braid trimmed with violets and white illusion, a white taffeta parasol and white glacé gloves with black stitching complete a very dainty *ensemble*.

A waved band of black net bears a vine design in jet beads and scrolls formed of heliotrope, red or green beads outlined with gold. On another of the same type blossom dusky flowers composed of diminutive jet facets. In a third leaves are formed on the net with green metal cord, the stems being composed of graduated jet cabochons.

The daintiest of outline trimmings, in one-line widths, consist of oval stones and silver or gold beads. Thus, yellow opaque stones cut in oval shape are strung with silver beads, heliotrope with silver, and green with gold. The trimmings are adaptable to almost all styles of silk or woollen dress goods and Fashion sets no limit to their mode of adjustment.

Appliqué embroideries are exquisite creations. One specimen unites roses and leaves with scrolls of white bolting cloth wrought with gold embroideries. In another white linen scrolls are associated with shaded purple silk appliqué embroidery. Beads are also introduced.

A Dresden china effect is produced with silk embroideries upon a band of white silk that is finished at each edge with tabs of cream lace. Sprays of linen batiste flowers embroidered with gold may be used separately or as a continuous trimming, any of the new materials favoring their application.

Instead of chiffon or *mousseline de soie*, both of which were associated with Renaissance lace last season, Gismonda and la Tosca net are now introduced with no finer but with more novel effect. Other Renaissance laces are wrought with gold, both edgings and insertions appearing in all styles.

In écru and twine color heavy point Venise and Russian laces are shown *motifs* representing single flowers or graceful branches, for decorating revers, yokes, jackets and other accessories. Graduated straps suggesting frogs are shown in the heavy laces, and these would produce a most interesting effect on a military basque or on an Eton jacket of red or marine-blue canvas.

Maltese lace is a popular trimming for foulards and other silk textures. Insertion of Maltese lace with a serpentine outline and edging to match were used with marine-blue moiré taffeta ribbon to adorn a church gown of blue moiré velours covered with a branching foulard design in white. The side-front and side-back seams of the gored skirt are overlaid with insertion, the irregular outline of which accords well with the scroll-like printed figure in the silk. The back of the skirt rolls in folds to the bottom. The waist is made with the fulness spreading towards the shoulders at the back and distributed becomingly across the front. Three vertical rows of insertion are let into the front and down the left side is cascaded edging, the fluffiness contributed by this arrangement being well suited to this style of waist. Two rows of lace are inserted in the puff which tops each sleeve and edging flows from the wrist. At the neck a ribbon stock is bowed at the back and edging stands about it at the back and sides, the lace being tapered toward the ends. Ribbon is full about the waist and arranged in a bow with long streamers at the back. A fancy white braid hat trimmed with bluets and blue taffeta moiré ribbon and very pale-gray glacé gloves supplement the costume.

Festoon, battlement, Greek key and pointed designs are shown in Maltese lace insertions. Then there are outlinings in Maltese and also in point Venise laces. A novelty in point Venise all-over net—which, by-the-by, may be matched in edgings and insertions—is varied by sprays of silk appliqué flowers in pale-pink, yellow and green.

In the flimsy laces, which are used to form frills and flounces, Mechlin, *point d'Alençon* and lierre are used, principally in cream tones. Insertions are obtainable in all these varieties. Mechlin insertions in narrow widths rival Valenciennes laces for use upon washable gowns; the former is the newer. The neck and sleeves of most gowns are lace trimmed, the hands being well-nigh concealed by the frills flowing from the wrists.

GRADUATION GOWNS.

Upon commencement day of all others should be worn the garb that suggests simplicity and purity. Girlhood is always lovely and needs not the aid of elaborate gowning to enhance its fascination. White of a creamy hue is the most frequent choice, though pale tints of color are admissible, both for class and commencement day exercises. The material must be light of texture and pliable, else it will not adapt itself as it should to the modes especially dedicated to the purpose under consideration. As for the trimmings, they can be easily dealt with, since they are limited to soft laces, chiffon and ribbon, more pretentious furbelows being voted undesirable for these particular gowns. Flowers are appropriate for every festival. They are but a complement to the graces of the charming graduate, so wise in book-lore yet so ignorant of the knowledge to be acquired outside the halls of learning. Frequently artificial flowers are worn and natural blooms are carried. The usual way of dressing the hair is the most natural and presumably the most becoming. A half-low coiffure with fluffy side locks is, of course, more girlish than a high arrangement. A parting with loose waves at either side suggests a classic style. The Pompadour is equally favored. White glacé strap slippers or ties and white silk stockings make up the approved foot gear. Fine

of lace insertion. The waist is made with fan-plaited fulness at the back and with gathered fulness all across the front, three rows of insertion being let in in curved outline. A frill of lace rises above the full ribbon stock and a frill of embroidered chiffon falls from the edge of the three-quarter length sleeves, which are made with a shoulder puff and decorated with three rows of insertion. A ribbon girdle, pointed in front and finished with a bow and sash ends, is worn. The gown was modelled after pattern No. 9090, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

If developed in chiffonette over taffeta or surah silk, an equally dainty costume of this kind would result. A lengthwise arrangement of trimming upon the skirt could be contributed by cream lierre lace insertion applied over the side-front seams. Then, on the waist and upon the sleeve puffs the trimming may be correspondingly adjusted. Edging to match could fall free from the sleeves, and gauze ribbon with a satin edge could form both stock and belt, the belt ribbon being bowed at the left side.

A very dainty effect is produced in the toilette shown at figure No. 2 GA, fine French organdy being the material and Mechlin lace edging in two widths, insertion and satin ribbon furnishing the decoration. The skirt has eight gores. Back of the side-



FIGURE NO. 1 GA.

FIGURE NO. 2 GA.

FIGURE NO. 3 GA.

FIGURE NO. 4 GA.

Lisle thread stockings may be substituted for the silk, if expense has to be considered. White Suède mousquetaire gloves are worn with short sleeves and buttoned wrist gloves with long sleeves.

Among the fabrics adaptable to graduation gowns are: silk-warp barège, silk-and-wool figured armure, Lansdowne, cashmere, silk-warp Heurietta, étamine and its next of kin, nun's-vailing, silk-and-wool gauze poplin, plain and silk-striped *gaze de chambray*, Liberty chiffonettes and gauzes—besides chiffon, *mousseline de soie*, silk mull and Brussels net. China silks, foulards and *crêpes* will also be chosen, and so will French organdies and dotted Swisses, preferably those with pin-dots.

Gauzy silk-and-wool poplin was the choice for the gown portrayed at figure No. 1 GA. The front-gore of the eight-gored skirt is decorated with three graduated, self-headed frills of embroidered chiffon finished with rosettes of taffeta ribbon at the ends, and the bottom of the skirt is trimmed with three rows

front seams are disposed three graduated lace frills, each of which is headed by insertion, the trimming extending entirely around the back of the skirt. The waist has a square yoke striped vertically with insertion and outlined at the bottom with a narrow lace frill. The portions below the yoke are full. The sleeves are slightly distended at the top and overlung with two shoulder frills of organdy edged with lace and also with a wrist frill headed by insertion. A narrow frill rises above a ribbon stock. A sash of satin ribbon is worn about the waist. The toilette is fashioned by skirt pattern No. 9100, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and waist No. 9098, price 1s. or 25 cents.

The graceful disposal of fine Valenciennes lace insertion enhances the attractiveness of the style embodied in the toilette pictured at figure No. 3 GA. The material used in both skirt and waist is crystalline, a new kind of gauze very like silk mull in weave though more lustrous in appearance. The skirt has a smooth front-gore and is full elsewhere, a double row of shirring

being made at the top. Three encircling rows of insertion are introduced at rather wide intervals. The waist is of the Spencer style, with a full back and fronts, the latter being plaided in bias effect with strips of insertion that might be supplemented by narrow frilled edgings, if desired. A narrow lace frill stands above a full stock of moiré taffeta ribbon, which is arranged in a bow at the back. The ribbon belt has long, floating sash ends at the back. The sleeves are full and are confined at the wrists by a band of ribbon bowed at the back, frills of edging flowing from the wrist. The waist trimming may be duplicated in the sleeves and also upon the front-gore of the skirt, if the present arrangement is not desired; or the lace may follow a pointed outline upon skirt and bodice. Skirt No. 8508, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and waist No. 9066, price 1s. or 25 cents, are the patterns used.

Fine Venetian point lace net and plain gaze de chambray are happily united in the picturesque toilette represented at figure No. 4 GA and made by skirt pattern No. 9107, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and basque-waist No. 9067, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. A gored foundation of taffeta supports a gored flowing skirt

made with two curving rope shirrings at the top of the front and sides. Two frills of narrow Mechlin lace joined at the plain edges are disposed in continuous points on the skirt, with charming effect. The bodice is full and low-necked, with a frill finish which stands away from a lace yoke-facing applied to the lining above the waist. The material is Shirred over the standing collar, which is finished with a ruff of lace. A rather deep, folded girdle completed with a pert ribbon bow at the

left side is an attractive addition to the toilette. The sleeves are made of lace net, with shoulder puffs of the goods, and a flow of lace edging at the hand. A suitable lining for transparent textiles, and one somewhat cheaper than taffeta, is a silk-and-linen fabric called lusterine; it is of light weight and has a silky surface and rustle. Instead of points the lace could be disposed with festoon effect upon the skirt in one or two rows and the same plan followed in the bodice.

Point Venise lace net and china silk are combined in the toilette shown at figure No. 5 GA. The eight-gored skirt is prettily adorned with two rows of point Venise insertion at the sides, the ends meeting under a rosette of satin with ends at the side-fronts seams. The waist is a charming style. It has a low-necked back, with fulness at the bottom and low-cut surplice fronts, the lining above the back and fronts being faced with lace net. Very narrow lace edging outlines the surplice portions. The sleeves are made with a puff and a much rippled shoulder frill of plaited lace and below the puff are let in several rows of insertion, the scalloped wrist being trimmed with edging to match. A bunch of white flowers is caught on each

shoulder. A ribbon stock with bows at the back and lace frills at the sides, and a crush girdle, also of ribbon, complete the charming toilette, which is based upon skirt No. 9100, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and waist No. 9062, price 1s. or 25 cents.

Taffeta was used in the development of the graduate's toilette pictured at figure No. 6 GA. The skirt is of the three-piece bell style, made without darts in front and with either plaited or gathered fulness at the back. In the waist fulness is introduced at the lower edge of the back; the fronts, however, are entirely full, and across the bust is a group of three tuck-shirrings, headed by moiré taffeta ribbon formed in a bow at the center. The sleeves are made moderately full at the top, with a tuck shirring extending to the elbow. In every instance the tuck shirrings are edged with very narrow Mechlin lace. Two rows of Mechlin lace insertion and a wrist frill of wide edging trim each sleeve. A bow of ribbon is perched on each shoulder and a ribbon-stock with loops at the sides contributes the neck finish. A ribbon belt is bowed at the right side of the front. The style, which embraces skirt No. 9077, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and basque-waist No. 8982, price 1s. or 25 cents,

may be developed tastefully in chiffonette with fine English thread lace for trimming.

An effective detail of the toilette displayed at figure No. 7 GA is the bolero jacket, which forms part of the basque-waist shaped by pattern No. 9088, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, the accompanying skirt being fashioned by pattern No. 9080, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. *Mousseline de soie* and Renaissance lace make a charming combination. The skirt is cut in five gores, is fitted smoothly without darts and gathered at the back.

A narrow

frill of the material is applied directly at the foot and two more are arranged above it, the second frill being extended in a point at each side-front seam, a rosette of satin ribbon being formed at each point and again some distance below in line with the second row of trimming. The waist has a fitted back and the full fronts are traversed by several rows of narrow Renaissance lace insertion. A narrow frill follows all the edges of the jacket. A crush girdle of satin is finished with a round bow at the left side. Above the standing collar rises a frill. Puffs below the shoulders interrupt the length and plainness of the close-fitting sleeves. The jacket might be made of silk or satin and decorated with Renaissance or Russian lace medallions in which gold threads are woven.

In a similarly designed toilette plain gaze de chambray could be united with Liberty satin. The skirt could be encircled with three self-finished frills of Brussels net edged with two or three rows of satin baby ribbon. The jacket, which may be cut from the satin, may be overlaid with cream lierre lace net and edged with a narrow frill of satin ribbon, which could also follow the wrist edges. A satin ribbon stock with a ribbon trimmed frill



FIGURE NO. 5 GA.

FIGURE NO. 6 GA.

of net, falling over it at the sides and a satin ribbon belt bowed at the left side could be used to supplement the toilette.

Étamine and a novelty lace net combine to create a charming effect in the gown illustrated at figure No. 8 GA, pattern No. 9089, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, being used in the construction.

Three narrow frills of satin-edged, accordion-plaited chiffon applied at the top of the seven-gored skirt contribute an effective decoration. The waist is made with plaits spreading fanwise from the lower edge of the back and with full fronts opening over a pointed lace vest. Above the bust the fronts are trimmed across with two rows of point Venise insertion finished at the front ends with rosettes of satin ribbon. A frill like those on the skirt falls over the top of the ribbon stock, which is disposed in a cluster of loops at the

back. A long bow with ends is tacked over the ends of the ribbon belt, at the left side. The sleeves have tabbed wrists and shoulder puffs of the mushroom style. White silk appliqué embroidery could cover the side-front seams of the skirt and could also be used in vertical rows on the bodice fronts. Lierre lace edging may be basted underneath the sleeve tabs.

Sheer linen batiste with a silk finish and fine lace net are the dainty materials pictured in the toilette at figure No. 9 GA. A full back-breadth is introduced in the six-gored skirt, which is trimmed over the side-front seams with a band of moiré taffeta ribbon finished at the lower end with a rosette. A shorter band similarly finished falls a short distance back of each seam. The fashionable one-sided effect is produced in the bodice. The back is full at the bottom and the front at both upper and lower edges and is closed at the left side, a frill of fine Valenciennes lace trimming the closing edge, in front of which is applied a short pointed strap of insertion. A second strap is added at the right side. Over the full ribbon stock fall two lace-trimmed points and over the mutton-leg sleeves hang lace tabs trimmed with edging. The wrists are cut in battlements. A crush girdle of ribbon is finished with a bow at the back matching the bow on the stock. The toilette includes skirt No. 9034, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and waist No. 9101, price 1s. or 25 cents.

A charming decoration for the closing edge of a waist of this kind consists of a series of rosettes made of fancy edged

silk or satin ribbon, about three-quarters of an inch wide.

The misses' gowns pictured in the group are equally appropriate for confirmation wear. The dress shown at figure No. 10 GA is fashioned from plain and embroidered silk mull, though organdy or dotted Swiss are likewise adaptable to the mode.

The gored skirt falls in folds at the back and is trimmed at the lower part of each side-front seam with two rosettes of satin ribbon. A low-necked effect is suggested in the bodice, which is made with full low-necked backs and side-fronts finished with a self-heading. A full yoke, shaped a trifle low at the neck, and a center front are made of the embroidered textile and are made with narrow tuck shirrings at the neck. A plaited satin ribbon girdle is draped about the waist and closed under a bow at the left side. The short sleeves are each composed of a large and a small puff and edged with a deep lace frill. Lace insertion

could be used to trim the skirt in vertical or encircling rows. The pattern employed is No. 9082, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Though Lansdowne is the material used in the construction of the gown shown at figure No. 11 GA, fine French nainsook,

Persian lawn, silk-striped dimity or any other of the sheer cottons might be substituted with equal effectiveness. The flowing skirt is encircled above the hem by two rows of lierre lace insertion. The bodice droops a trifle in front and is full at the back, the front and backs being joined to a pointed yoke, trimmed in its outline with two rows of insertion, a frill of lace falling from the lower row more deeply over the shoulders than elsewhere. Rosettes of baby ribbon are fixed on the shoulders and at the lowest point of the yoke. A shoulder frill hangs over the close-fitting sleeves. A moiré taffeta ribbon belt with sash ends girdles the waist. The skirt might be trimmed with insertion disposed in a succession of points. The design is based upon pattern No. 9099, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

A dainty effect could also



FIGURE No. 7 GA.

FIGURE No. 8 GA.

FIGURE No. 9 GA.



FIGURE No. 10 GA.

FIGURE No. 11 GA.

be achieved by the use of either plain or broché China silk and Valenciennes or English thread lace trimmings.



DESCRIPTION OF COLORED MILLINERY PLATE.

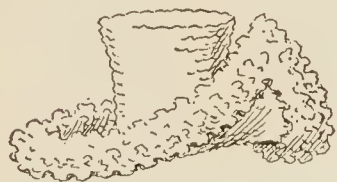


FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' BLACK STRAW HAT.—White and black chiffon are associated in the decoration of this fancy straw hat, and feathers and flowers at the back tastefully complete the adornment.

FIGURE No. 2.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—One of the butter-colored novelty straws with a brim finish of black velvet is shown at this figure. Violet chiffon, violets in abundance and a full-blown rose with buds and foliage complete a charming *ensemble*.

FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' HORSE-HAIR BONNET.—Iridescent beads beautifully adorn this dainty bonnet of horse-hair. It has a very low crown covered with roses;

a novel bow and a feather rise at one side above the crown and foliage is massed at the back. Ribbon tie strings may be used.

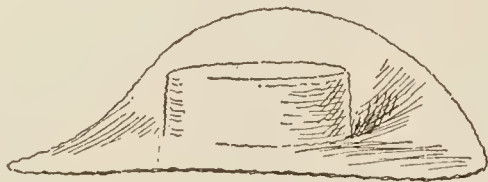


FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—This fancy straw hat has a moderately low crown banded with jet trimming and there are full-blown roses on top of the crown. Height is given by the novel arrangement of silk at one side.

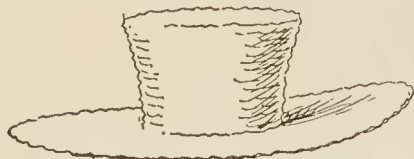


FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' BONNET.—The bonnet is all black in fancy straw, with straw ornaments and loops; wings and fancy pins complete the adornment. Ribbon tie-strings are bowed under the chin.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' HORSE-HAIR HAT.—Another charming iridescent effect is shown at this figure. The hat is simply trimmed with pansies, foliage and a feather arranged to stand in aigrette style.



FIGURE No. 7.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—This is a fancy yellow straw sailor with a

brim edge finish of velvet and a beautiful decoration of varicolored pansies above a twist of green tulle. Rosettes of the tulle are arranged at the back.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' STRAW TAM O'SHANTER.—A fancy lavender straw crown banded with green velvet, a side bow of velvet with fancy buckle at the

center and stiff quill feathers combine to give this Tam O'Shanter an air of jauntiness and good style.



MODISH HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 589.)

FIGURE A.—LADIES' BONNET.—A rough straw braid combining several hues is here shown trimmed with geranium blossoms, leaves and light-green ribbon. The arrangement of the ribbon is novel and the general effect is seasonable and becoming.

FIGURE B.—LADIES' PANSY HAT.—The shape is one which may be assumed by young ladies or young matrons. Pansies



form a beautiful decoration and black wings give contrast and character. Two shades of straw are interwoven in the hat, which is rolled up at the sides.

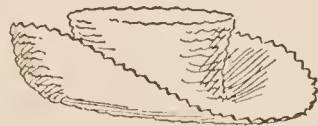


FIGURE C.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—Red straw is pictured in the hat, which is handsomely decorated with fancy ribbon, geranium leaves and blossoms.



FIGURE D.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.—This hat is made of plaid straw showing a beautiful blending of colors and plain straw. The moderately high crown and straight brim are becoming and the method of decoration is highly

artistic. Curled plumes toss over the crown at the back and side and purple ribbon and violets pleasingly supplement the feathers.

FIGURE E.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is in a deep, rich shade of purple straw and is trimmed stylishly with white lace and pansies.



FIGURE F.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—Light straw is pictured in this rather unique shape, which is very simply trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE G.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—This novel walking hat is in two colors, white in the crown and dark-blue in the brim. The crown is high and the brim is becomingly wide and very much rolled at the left side.

Ribbon and *coq* feathers form the decoration.

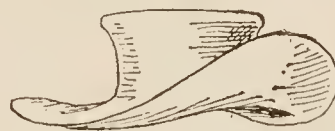


FIGURE H.—YOUNG LADIES' WALKING HAT.—A becoming style of Summer walking hat for young ladies is here shown in dark straw, with white net, a bird and *coq* feathers for the becoming decoration.

FIGURE I.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—This becoming hat is shaped in green rough straw and trimmed with velvet, lace edging, violets and a Rhinestone buckle.

FIGURE J.—LADIES' BONNET.—A beautiful shade of heliotrope enters into the color scheme of this bonnet, which has a ruced brim and is trimmed with a spray of iris blossoms and ribbon.

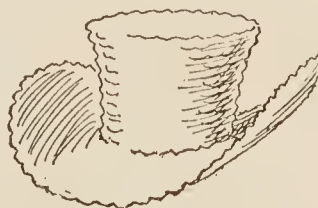


FIGURE K.—LADIES' BONNET.—Green and brown mixed fancy chip is used for this bonnet, which is trimmed with stem-green ribbon and brilliant red geranium blossoms, a fancy buckle and ribbon tie-strings completing it.



FIGURE L.—LADIES' FANCY STRAW HAT.—This stylish hat is a purple straw with convoluted brim and is decorated with twisted chenille cord and Paradise feathers.

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.—The millinery ornaments shown include bows and floral sprays. Paradise feathers still appear in unison with novel bows of ribbon, tulle or velvet. The persistent wings, quill feathers and *coq* feathers are combined with ribbon bows. Beautiful floral sprays and wreaths contribute gay adornment to the colored straw hats. For toques, realistic flowers and foliage are formed into encircling wreaths. An aigrette gives the necessary height, while a tiny butterfly or a jewelled pin thrust carelessly through the tulle or nestled within the flowers gives a dainty finish. Short ostrich tips caught with a fancy buckle trim round hats of straw or those that have upturned or convoluted brims, and lace and ribbon are disposed in bows that are intended for the front or side of the hats. Tulle, net or chiffon may be formed in fan-like bows, that are separated by field flowers, small sprays or a fancy buckle. Garlands and sprays of geranium, clover blossoms, sweet peas, thistles, daisies and violets are everywhere seen.



FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Startling and vivid are some of the colors associated in the new hats. One *chapeau* is a blaze of red straw, red ribbons and red flowers; another is a symphony in green: a third borrows all the tones of the violet. Indeed, sober effects have been utterly banished and brightness reigns. All the lurid geranium and poppy hues are seen, tones in which the brunette revels. Her blonde sister is considered in the purples, which divide favor with the reds.

Tulle, chiffon and other gossamery stuffs give a touch of delicacy and summery lightness to hats and combine happily with flowers or feathers. Of the two, flowers are just now the favorites, but feathers promise to shortly claim as large a share of approval. Many blossoms are reproduced from Nature's models, while others are purely artistic inventions, which appeal to some fancies quite as strongly as do the familiar species.

A violet hat, an exceedingly tasteful creation, which would becomingly crown a youthful head, is a rather large shape covered with violet tulle. Large Parma violets edge the brim, which is slightly rolled at the front and sides and turned up at the back. Back of the flowers stands a fold of taffeta matching them and covered with tulle. Violets are disposed on the crown and at the sides in rather tall bunches. Four upright loops of tulle are spread at the back and against the brim at the back is set a broad bow of fancy-edged taffeta ribbon a shade or two darker than the rest of the trimming.

Three tones of violet are united in another hat, which is of the Amazon shape in fancy satin straw. A single band of violets lighter than the straw surrounds the top of the crown and also the edge of the brim, and where the brim is rolled high at the sides, violets cover it. At the left side are mingled loops of dark-purple velvet and light-purple satin ribbon. Gradations of one color are often thus preferred to a union of several.

Without a second color to relieve its brightness is a walking hat of geranium-pink satin straw braid. Three puffings of taffeta covered with chiffon are adjusted about the crown, and at the left side is a unique arrangement of chiffon and poppies. The chiffon is set in a series of tiny frills upon a tall stem of wire and against it rest the poppies. At each side of the back under the brim is a *pouf* of accordion-plaited taffeta.

Various dispositions are made of accordion-plaited taffeta and chiffon, the plaits being usually partially smoothed out so that only a slightly crimped effect is produced. The brim of a large yellow fancy straw hat is slightly rippled and the crown is indented after the manner of a soft crown. A *ruche* of white tulle outlines the brim, about which is softly draped black tulle, which forms a bed for several bunches of red cherries with foliage. Four full black tips spread fanwise at the back of the crown, over which fall more cherries. Back of the plumage are several large loops of black tulle. On a bandeau adjusted at the back are large, fluffy rosettes of white tulle.

Yellow straw furnishes an effective background for a trimming of violets, white lace and gray-and-white dappled wings, the color harmony being most pleasing. The lace stands against the front of the crown in a frill, a Rhinestoue ornament gleaming somewhere among its folds. At each side are disposed the flowers and both at the front and sides are adjusted wings, some of which stand more aggressively erect than others.

Black and white appear together on a dressy turban in which several geranium shades are mingled with interesting results. The hat is in rather a deep geranium-red. About its brim is fulled white tulle and the right side of the crown supports four tufts of roses in various pink shades. The left side is built up with similar roses, among which are thrust a pair of black wings.

Dainty and simple is a bonnet with long, wide streamers, which may be suitably worn by a young matron. It is shaped in violet fancy satin straw with a slightly poked brim edged with a *ruche* of straw and a rather high crown. Louise—violet shot with green—ribbon is laid in folds about the crown and slipped through slashes made at each side of the brim near the ends, hanging in streamers. In front are disposed a *pouf* of dark-purple velvet with a Rhinestone-and-pearl pin inside the brim and another just on top of the brim, and above the arrangement is a fluffy white aigrette which completes the charming head-dress. The streamers may be tied under the chin at the side. Many bonnets are made with bridles, but it is doubtful

whether their vogue will be abiding, since bonnet strings add years to a woman's appearance.

A novel idea is expressed in the crown trimming of a large hat of black tulle. Black lace edging spotted with chenille dots is frilled on the brim. Accordion-plaited black tulle is arranged in a series of large *poufs* on the crown, with the effect of a cascade. An unusually full black Paradise aigrette waves over the crown at the left side, where the brim is rolled and trimmed liberally with American Beauty rose-buds and leaves. At the back two black tulle rosettes are placed under the brim. Though largely composed of black textiles, the hat is not lacking in brightness, because of the natural-looking roses.

Rather a practical hat, and at the same time a dressy one, is a black Milan sailor. Three lilac taffeta puffings veiled with black tulle stand about the crown. At the left side, which, as in most instances, bears the burden of trimming, a rosette of accordion-plaited taffeta supports a pair of shaded gray wings. Under the brim at the back are violets and white roses and a rosette of black tulle.

Another sailor shape is a geranium-red fancy straw with a black straw brim-facing. White-rimmed red silk poppies blossom all over the hat, the flowers being arranged high at the back among loops of matching moiré taffeta ribbon.

One color is used throughout in a hat of unusual lightness. The crown and brim are composed of a succession of small puffings of geranium-pink chiffon. In front are bunched silk geraniums, and at the back rise long loops of satin ribbon.

The color scheme in a third sailor is exceptionally fine. The straw is a dark-green fancy satin with purple orchids and leaves wreathed about the crown. At the left side are two loops of *réséda* satin ribbon and a purple velvet *pouf*.

Charming for wear with a gown of some transparent textile is a hat of green tulle, shirred full on a brim which supports a mass of green foliage. Tufts of tea roses are fixed at intervals to the top of the crown, and at the left side waves a fluffy black Paradise aigrette. The back is turned up and against the brim is placed a large bow of black velvet ribbon.

Stylish enough for any purpose is a toque of yellow straw trimmed about the crown with a twist of white moiré ribbon. This is arranged in a bow at the left side, where are also bunched tea roses and brown-and-white spotted curled quills.

Very acceptable to a woman of staid tastes is a large hat of fancy gray satin straw, with a brim bent in slight curves and outlined with a *ruche* of accordion-plaited gray chiffon. A wider *ruche* encircles the crown and at the left side are clustered a trio of gray ostrich tips and violets. There are more violets under the brim at the back.

In very good style is a hat of fancy green satin straw, with a brim facing of white straw, which is displayed by the broad roll of the brim at the back, and is very becoming to the face. There are green poppies in a high garniture at the back and in a wreath in front, and at the left side is an upright arrangement of leaves.

Two shades of violet are united in an exceptionally jaunty hat made of light violet tulle shirred over a bell crown, and a brim that is somewhat suggestive of a poke. Six ostrich pompons of a deeper tone than the tulle are set up very high at the back, where the brim is reversed, and violets and *poufs* of tulle are adjusted on a bandeau below the feather arrangement.

Bluets of exaggerated size, together with grasses and ribbon, decorate a sailor hat of fancy yellow straw. The flowers are massed in front and at the left side, and at the right are bunched grasses and twisted loops of blue and green ribbon. Such a hat could be worn with gowns of various color and either by blonde or brunette, the hues suiting either type.

The compact, English-looking turban has many advocates, despite the prevalence of more eccentric shapes. It is adaptable to travelling and other purposes where unobtrusive gowning is desirable. Black quills relieve the brightness of a red straw turban. Red straw net, a material exclusively devoted to trimming this style of hat, is draped about the brim and twisted in a loose knot at the left side, the knot sustaining two standing quills and two that project from each side of the knot.

Another equally smart turban in yellow Milan straw is trimmed very like the other with navy-blue straw net, which accords well with the yellow straw. Into the knot are thrust a bunch of

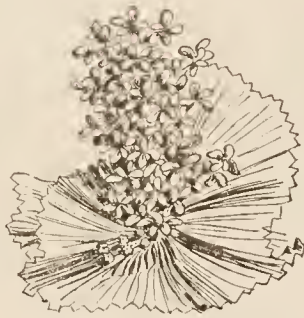
blue-and-green tail feathers that look very like *coq* feathers and also a Rhinestone pin.

Rob Roy and Tam-O'-Shanter caps made of flexible mixed straw plateaus in mixed or plain colors and simply trimmed with a knot of straw net and mottled quills, or with quills or wings without the net support, are worn a-wheel. These caps are lighter for Summer wear than are felt Alpine or Derby hats and are perfectly adapted to the purpose, both from a practical and an ornamental aspect. Straw Alpine and Derby hats also accompany bicycle suits, and when they do not match the latter in the color of the straw they do in the decoration, which usually consists of a ribbon of moderate width formed in a smooth flat bow at the left side and supplemented by a pair of quills. The straws are either mixed or plain.

Rather more trim is a sailor hat of yellow fancy straw. Black straw braid is twisted about the crown and arranged in loops at the left side to uphold a bunch of cherries and leaves. A bow of black-and-white striped gauze ribbon provides trimming for the right side. Under the brim at the back is a rosette of the ribbon between two of red accordion-plaited chiffon.

Bunches of velvet geranium blossoms are disposed on the brim of a red straw sailor. Above the flowers are several *poufs* of white chenille dotted black net. A bunch of palm leaves at the left side and a black velvet bow at the back complete the trimmings.

A rather daring combination is that of violets on a Russian-red hat of flexible straw, a plateau bent in a jaunty Tam O'Shanter shape. The right side is caught up under a bunch of violets. The left is trimmed high



NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER MILLINERY.

Roses and violets are in harmony as always on a large hat of violet chiffon disposed in rows of tiny puffs in the brim. At each side the chiffon is accordion-plaited and formed in a rosette, and at the left side, in addition to the rosette, are flowers that seem veritable garden blooms.

A very dainty conceit is a sailor hat in mixed black-and-white fancy straw. Black tulle is arranged full on the brim and in a large bow at the left side, furnishing a background for a wreath of green-and-white geranium leaves on the brim and scarlet velvet geraniums at the side.

with a deep frill of black lace arranged to fall over the hair at the back. Three black tips are placed against the lace and seemingly secured with a fancy jet pin.

Red is fashionable in gowns as well as in hats, and an entire toilette of red is, therefore, admissible; but the tasteful dresser will usually tone down such a toilette with black trimming of some sort, either in hat or gown. With the red hat is, of course, worn a black veil, which is still a coarse-meshed tissue spotted rather closely with chenille dots, preferably of medium size. These veils are flattering to most complexions.



MODISH HATS AND BONNETS.—(For Descriptions see Page 584.)

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 70

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 onc.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
 To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
 sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
 To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
 Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
 Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
 Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next star. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED YOKE FOR CORSET COVER.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—Cast on 37 stitches. To shape front end of yoke:

First row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1; o and n 11 times; k 1, leave 3; turn.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 23, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, leave 6.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 20, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1; o and n 8 times; k 1, leave 9.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 15, leave 12.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 14, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1; o and n 5 times; k 1, leave 15.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 11, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, leave 18.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, o, n, k 1, leave 21.

Fourteenth row.—Sl 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, leave 24.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1; o and n 8 times; o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eighteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice,

p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2
Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twentieth row.—Like 19th.

The pattern begins now and is as follows:

First row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1; o and n 3 times; n, o, k 2; o, n, 3 times; o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Second row.—Sl 1 k 1, o, twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, o, n, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Sixth row.—Like 2nd.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eighth row.—Like 4th.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, n, o, k 2, n, o twice, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o

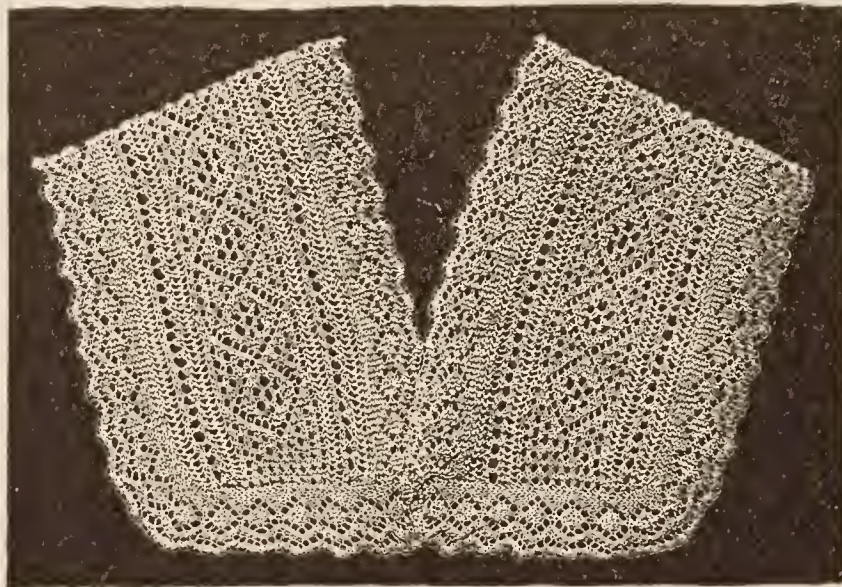


FIGURE NO. 1.—(FRONT.)

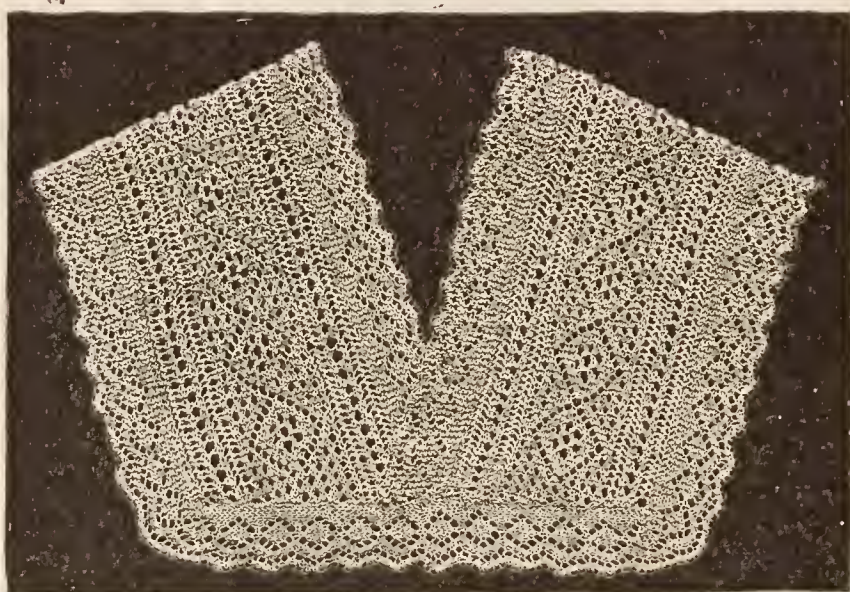


FIGURE NO. 2.—(BACK.)

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—KNITTED YOKE FOR CORSET-COVER.

twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 4, n, o twice, n, k 4, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fourteenth row.—Like 10th.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, o, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Sixteenth row.—Like 12th.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o twice, n, k 1, n, o, k 2, o, n, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eighteenth row.—Like 10th.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twentieth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 18, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-first row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, n, o, k 2, o, n, o, n, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-second row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 18, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-third row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, o, n, n, o, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-fourth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Repeat these 24 rows 8 times more; then, to shape the back end of yoke, work as follows:

First row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n 10 times, k 3, leave 3; turn.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 23, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, leave 6.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 20, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n 8 times, k 1, leave 9.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 17, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 15, leave 12.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 14, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1; o, n 5 times; k 1, leave 15.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 11, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, leave 18.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, k 3, leave 21.

Fourteenth row.—Sl 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 3.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, leave 24.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, leave 27.

Eighteenth row.—Sl 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 6, leave 30.

Twentieth row.—Sl 1, k 6.

Bind off 37. This is for one side. Make the other just like it.

Twenty-second row.—For the Edge.—Cast on 11 stitches.

First row.—Sl 1, k 2, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, k 2.

Second row.—O, n, rest plain; all even rows same.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 2.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, k 2.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, k 3 to., o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 5, n, k 1, o, n, k 1. Repeat.

Knit two pieces the length of the longest side of the yoke, which is the inside, and one piece to go around the whole work; sew on, and run baby ribbon through the eyelets.

TOP FOR BICYCLE STOCKING.

FIGURE No. 3.—This top may be knitted in any contrasting color desired. The embroidery is done in regular cross-stitch such as is used on canvas. Each row of knitted stitches corresponds to the squares in canvas (see picture), thus making the

work very easy. Any pretty cross-stitch pattern may be used. Brown and green yarn was chosen for the combination in the top illustrated which was knitted as follows:

Cast on 106 stitches with the brown, and k 2, p 2 for six rounds. Then with the green k 2, p 2 for two rounds. Then k 2, p 2 for two rounds with brown; k 2, p 2 for two rounds with green. Then knit 17 rounds with the brown, 2 rounds in green, 2 rounds in brown, 2 rounds in green. Then knit 15 rounds in brown. This finishes the top, which should be turned over on the stocking about half an inch above the last green round.

ROSE LEAF LACE.

FIGURE No. 4.—Cast on 13 stitches.

First row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 3.

Second row.—K 4, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Third row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 3, o, n, o twice, k 2.

Fourth row.—K 3, p 1, k 1, p 5, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fifth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 5, o, k 5.

Sixth row.—K 5, p 7, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Seventh row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Eighth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, n, p 3, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Ninth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 8.

Tenth row.—Bind off 5, k 2, p 3, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Eleventh row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, o, sl and b 1, p 1, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Twelfth row.—K 3, p 1, k 1, p 4, k 1, p 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirteenth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 3, o, sl 1, n, pass the slipped stitch over, o, k 3, o, k 5.

Fourteenth row.—K 5, p 11, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.



FIGURE No. 3.—TOP FOR BICYCLE STOCKING.



FIGURE No. 4.—ROSE LEAF LACE.

Fifteenth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 2, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Sixteenth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, n, p 15, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Seventeenth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 8.

Eighteenth row.—Bind off 5, k 2, p 3, k 1, p 7, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Nineteenth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Twentieth row.—K 3, p 1, k 1, p 3, k 1, p 7, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-first row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, o, sl and b 1, p 1, n, o, sl 1, n, pass the slipped stitch over, o, sl and b 1, p 1, n, o, k 1, o, k 5.

Twenty-second row.—K 5, p 4, k 1, p 5, k 1, p 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-third row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 3, * o, sl 1, n, pass the slipped stitch over *, repeat between the stars twice more, o, k 3, o, n, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Twenty-fourth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, p 15, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-fifth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 5, o, sl and b 1, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, k 8.

Twenty-sixth row.—Bind off 5, k 2, p 17, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-seventh row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, sl 1, n, pass the slipped stitch over, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Twenty-eighth row.—K 3, p 1, k 1, p 3, k 1, p 7, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Twenty-ninth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 5.

Thirtieth row.—K 5, p 3, k 1, p 7, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirty-first row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, sl and b 1, p 1, n, o, k 3, o, sl and b 1, p 1, n, o, n, k 1, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Thirty-second row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, n, p 2, k 1, p 7, k 1, p 2, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirty-third row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, sl 1, n, pass slipped stitch over, o, k 5, o, sl 1, n, pass slipped stitch over, o, n, k 7.

Thirty-fourth row.—Bind off 5, k 2, p 11, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirty-fifth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, n, k 2.

Thirty-sixth row.—K 3, p 5, k 1, p 5, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirty-seventh row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, sl and b 1, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, n, o twice, k 2.

Thirty-eighth row.—K 3, p 1, k 1, p 5, k 1, p 5, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Thirty-ninth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, sl and b 1, o, sl and b 1, p 1, n, o, n, o, n, k 4.

Fortieth row.—K 5, p 4, k 1, p 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Forty-first row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, sl and b 1, o, sl 1, n, pass the slipped stitch over, o, n, o, n, k 1, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Forty-second row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 7, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Forty-third row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, sl and b 1, k 1, n, o, n, k 8.

Forty-fourth row.—Bind off 5, k 1, n, p 5, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Forty-fifth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, sl 1, n, pass slipped stitch over, o, n, o twice, k 2.

Forty-sixth row.—K 3, p 1, k 1, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Forty-seventh row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 4.

Forty-eighth row.—K 5, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Forty-ninth row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 2.

Fiftieth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Fifty-first row.—K 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 8.

Fifty-second row.—Bind off 5, k 3, p 3, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2.

Repeat from first row.

BLUE-PRINT SOUVENIRS.

A HOME EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

BY SHARLOT M. HALL.

The merits of the camera as a wage-earner are well known, but blue-print work is a branch of photography which particularly commends itself to women seeking a home employment. The requisite materials are some negatives, a printing frame and a supply of blue paper. The finest blue paper is known as French Satin Jr., and prints with lights and shadows as clearly cut as an engraving. While it is best to own a camera, good sets of negatives ready for use may be had from any photographer. A small camera is desirable because of the reduced expense for materials, and small pictures may be used in more ways than large ones.

Full directions for printing accompany the blue paper, and no chemicals are used with it, only repeated baths of clear water. The image in a blue print shows in varied tones of blue shading to pure white and is as clear and distinct as in the ordinary photograph. Blue prints must be mounted while damp and dried between sheets of blotting paper.

Booklets of blue-print pictures meet with a ready sale and are easily prepared. The pictures are mounted on suitable cards, water-color paper or fine unruled letter paper and enclosed in fancy covers tied with ribbon and appropriately lettered. Booklets of local views are especially liked. Those of seaside resorts are very popular with alternate pages of sea-mosses and covers of large scallop shells. The views may alternate with pressed flowers or leaves from historic spots, or with suitable selections of prose or poetry. Birch-bark makes pretty covers and looks well for the mounts of woodland scenes.

There is always a demand for views of village and country scenes, and many families will pay well for booklets giving views of their own home and its surroundings. A Summer traveller could easily pay her way by such work, and have at the same time an easy and fascinating employment.

Little sets of unconventional views of any city, bits of street,

park and suburb find a ready market. Booklets of child faces and animals are much liked.

Small blue prints may be attractively mounted on smooth shells, bits of fancy china and on plaques of various kinds. A round blue-print mounted on an old-fashioned blue and white saucer is very quaint. Small prints are mounted on fringed ribbon for bookmarks, and very pretty bookmarks are made by cutting fine, thick envelopes across diagonally and mounting a tiny blue print in the corner of each half. They are dainty and inexpensive, yet quite out of the ordinary, and sell by the dozen at ten cents each. Blue envelopes simply lettered with a blue pencil may be used. Small blue pictures are very pretty on glove boxes, collar boxes, blotting pads, etc.

Blue print calendars are prettiest of all. To make them, place a small square of white paper on the back of the negative where it will least hide the view. Print as usual, and when washed the square will be white or very pale blue. On this print the calendar for one month. Make twelve such pictures and tie them together with ribbon, or mount as desired. These calendars may be varied by using a piece of clear glass instead of a negative. Draw on it any desired design with black ink, or arrange pressed flowers, etc., to form the picture.

Delft pictures, much desired for blue-and-white rooms, are made by using a large negative and framing the blue print in white enamel or white and silver. They should have a dainty mat. Landscape scenes are preferred for this work. Views of noted resorts, watering-places, etc., find ready sale. Blue prints of paintings are especially beautiful if the subject is well chosen.

This work may be sold at book and art stores and is much liked at fairs, bazaars and charity entertainments. It offers remunerative occupation to many women and besides, being inexpensive, will not overtax the powers of even an invalid.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

All of the articles shown on this page are types of Modern Lace-Making. The collar illustrated at figure No. 1 is one of the prettiest styles in this work as it is largely composed of filling-in stitches, thus producing a very dainty effect. The de-

signed for the cuff, and a cuff to match the collar illustrated is also among the possibilities of lace-making.

At figure No. 2 is given a quarter-section of a design for an all lace table-square to be made in Honiton and point lace braids.

The completed work is delicate in effect, but could scarcely be otherwise owing to the great quantity of filling-in done in developing the design. The edge is as feathery as frost.

A different style of table-center is shown at figure No. 4 and is showy and rich in effect. Battenburg braid and rings, Raleigh bars and point d'Angleterre wheels were used in developing the design. The center is of fine linen, hemstitched. It will be an easy matter for a clever lace-maker to enlarge these designs for herself; but she may employ a professional lace-maker to do it for her.

Any of these designs and the materials for developing them may be procured from Miss Sara

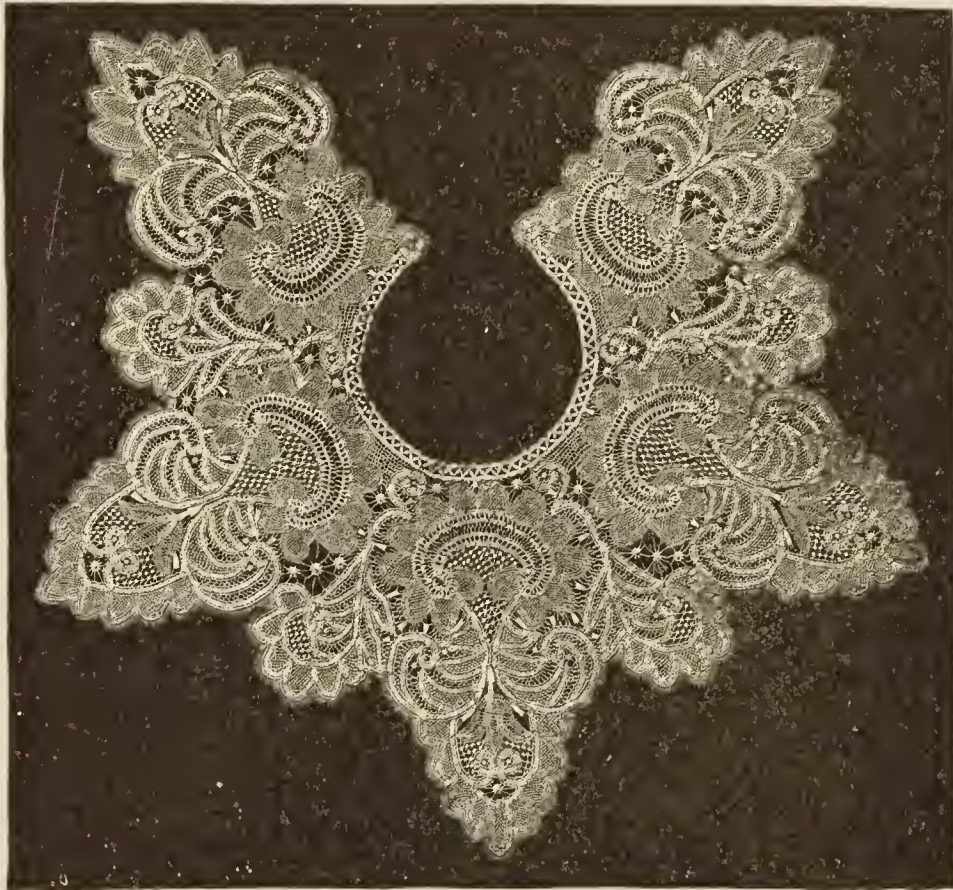


FIGURE NO. 1.—DESIGN FOR MODERN LACE COLLAR.



FIGURE NO. 3.—CUFF IN MODERN LACE.

signed is especially graceful and offers a good suggestion for an edging design.

The cuff seen at figure No. 3 does not match the collar just



FIGURE NO. 2.—DESIGN FOR ALL LACE TABLE-SQUARE.

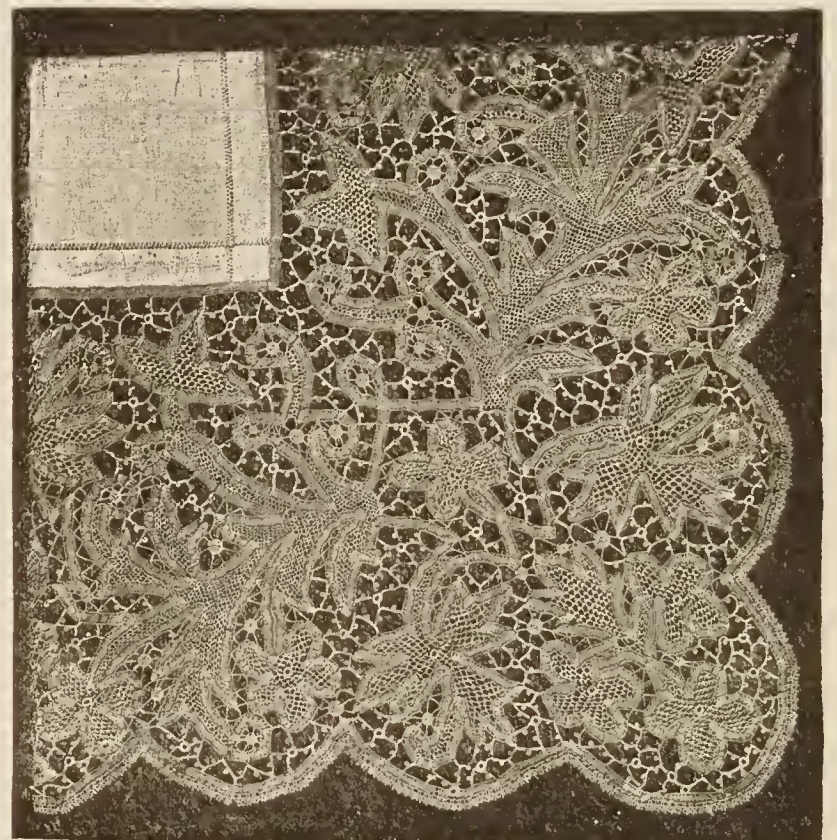


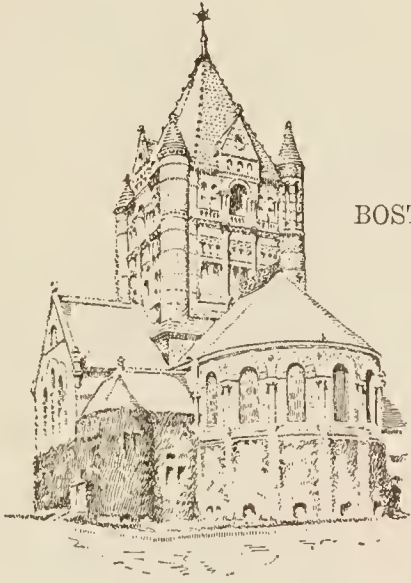
FIGURE NO. 4.—CORNER OF BATTENBURG TABLE-SQUARE.

described, but is given to show another variety of modern lace. A collar may be made by the same design as that given

Hadley, 823 Broadway, New York, to whom our thanks are due for the information contained in this article.

SOCIAL LIFE IN AMERICAN CITIES.—No. 3.

BOSTON.—By LILIAN WHITING, AUTHOR OF "THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL," "FROM DREAMLAND SENT," ETC.



"SOCIETY ought to be the best expression of humanity," remarked Kate Field: "one of these days it will be." These words hold in solution the ideal of social life. There is no inevitable incompatibility between good gowns and good morals and the life that is beautiful within is not less to be esteemed when it is also beautiful without.

Boston society is still recognized as something a little apart from the ordinary high roads of business and fashion, and if the stranger within the gates cherishes a lingering tradition that gods and heroes may still be met on the broad walks of the old Common, under the breeze-blown elms, it may be none the worse for his happiness.

Boston social life has had a series of distinctive "states," as recognizable as those of a painter. The past offers a fascinating background for the present. Traditions of the old Beacon Street *noblesse* still perpetuate tales of exclusiveness and of expansiveness in degrees almost unknown at this date. Something of this has survived, even within the past decade, however. When the celebrated English etcher, Dr. Seymour Haden, exhibited his rare collection in Boston some years ago, an aristocrat of the olden days remarked that he was glad Dr. Haden could be met at the art gallery, "for, of course," he added "one would not want to invite him to one's house, but he is really very pleasant to meet." But this was a survival, even if not of the fittest. As a rule, in the elder days of Boston the artists and men of letters were the social potentates.

No estimate of Boston life can be true save from the clear recognition that the Puritan City was founded on a basis of idealism. Its aims and purposes were distinctively moral and intellectual, and this atmosphere remains to-day, modified, to be sure, by the demands and new trends of modern life, but rooted in the mental and spiritual ideals that contribute the subtle flavor of finer purposes. And it must be confessed that it is a wholesome thing for the younger generations to hold such ideals of life as are exemplified by Emerson, Theodore Parker, Elizabeth Peabody, Lucy Stone, Whittier, Wendell Phillips, James Freeman Clark, Lydia Maria Child, Agassiz, and by his noble wife, Elizabeth Agassiz as well; by Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe, Edwin P. and Charlotte Whipple, Lowell, Longfellow, Mrs. Hemenway, Anne Whitney, Rev. Dr. Charles G. and Mrs. Ames, Phillips Brooks, Dr. Holmes, Louise Chandler Moulton and others who might well be named. The influence that radiates from such lives as these is one of incalculable force and persisting permanence.

The social panorama of to-day in Boston is inconceivably interesting as an outgrowth of this richly-varied past of reforms, of transcendentalism, of fine culture. The primitive Boston—where it is said Mrs. Hawthorne once carried a broom which she had purchased, in her hand as she walked homeward over the Common in the elm-shaded walk from West to Beacon Streets; and where Mrs. Howe tripped home one midnight from a great festivity across this same Common, from Mt. Vernon Street to Boylston Place, with Motley by her side, escorting her—that simple and innocent Boston has long since been relegated to the past; and still, in many respects, the Boston of to-day is provincial rather than cosmopolitan.

Indeed, as I invoke the magician's glass to produce the many-faceted social life of contemporary Boston, I am impressed by its bewildering elements, which do not, altogether, cohere in certain well-defined sets or circles, but which overlap, and coalesce in part, and meet and mingle in more perplexing phases than the contents of the witches' caldron.

There is the Boston of fashion—the smart set whose acknowledged leader is Mrs. Jack Gardner, but while this is a notably resplendent and spectacular circle, it is yet sufficiently identified with goodness and greatness to be permeated by philanthropic and intellectual life. Mrs. Gardner herself, while largely celebrated in society journalism for her dinners and dresses, has

another prominence, set down, perhaps, only in the pages of the Recording Angel, where her uncounted deeds of beneficence and benevolence might be read. The smart world recognizes the superb quality of her jewels and laces, her houses and her entertainments, but let the poet whose volume she has advanced the money to print; the musician for whom her social power has made a place from which the recognition of the public may be won; the artist whose picture she has bought at a critical moment when all his future seemed to hinge on that one sale—let them tell of the other side of the generous, noble and womanly Mrs. Gardner. Nor is fashion mere frivolity with Mrs. Sears, the beautiful wife of the multi-millionaire. Her house is a poet's dream of luxurious loveliness: her entertainments, her gowns, her equipages, are faultless; and still, she is the artist who takes prizes at the Water Color Exhibition in New York, and whose energy in art radiates stimulus throughout the profession. Whether in any city there can be found a purely fashionable circle, dominated by the exclusive heartlessness and frivolity ascribed to fashion by the cynic, is an open matter, but certainly it does not exist in Boston. There is not, either, one may say, as much visible display, even of large wealth, as in many cities. There is something in the Boston atmosphere that represses the spectacular. Mrs. Hemenway, the great capitalist and philanthropist, lived in a spacious but simple house that the passer-by would hardly glance at twice. Within it was beautiful with rare pictures and bronzes, color and flowers, but there was no display or ostentation anywhere. Her own customary attire of black silk and dainty laces had simply the quiet elegance of the lady, not the blazonry of vast wealth. This reality of life, so to speak, permeates Boston so largely as to hardly admit that latter-day element, the *nouveau riche*, to any appreciable extent.

Am I claiming too much for the modern Athens? I venture to believe that a long period of residence in Boston would imbue any one with the conviction that the old background and basis of idealism here holds such sway as to enter into all forms and phases of modern life with determining influences. The standard of honesty, of culture, of all that makes for mental and moral progress, is held everywhere, through every grade of social life, sometimes higher and again less significantly, but in one form or another it persists. It is more than a *bon mot* that the Boston street car conductor not unfrequently has information, and even learning, of value.

A bona-fide experience of my own recently may typically illustrate the quality of that class of persons not included in the mystic term "society." Passing through the Chavannes-decorated corridor of the Public Library one day, I was stopped by the policeman in charge with a question as to what club I could recommend to him that he and his wife could join "for culture." The honest fellow went on: "Me and my wife, we have a little more time now, the children are growing up, and we want to find some real nice club which we could join, where there are books and where we can meet people, a place where we can find real culture." This may read like a specially created story, but it is a literal report of the incident. Through all the masses of what we term the working people sifts this tendency to aspiration. The municipal ideal is culture. It may sometimes manifest itself in amusing and even grotesque ways, but is it not something that it exists at all? Emerson voiced a great truth when he said: "It is just as important that other persons should be cultivated as that we should be; for we must have society."

Now, beside the distinctively smart set, which includes so much, too, of talent, of loveliness of character, a set that numbers among its leaders that distinguished artist, Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman, the noted musical and literary critic, Mr. Apthorp, the well-known *littérateur*, Mr. Thomas Sergeant Perry and his poet artist wife, Lilla Cabot Perry—justly proud of her long descent from the Cabots of discovery fame—the smart circle that includes the Lodge family, the Cabot Lodges, the Whitneys, the Alexander Martins, the great musical conductor and organist, Mr. B. J. Lang, and his gifted daughter whose talents as a composer of music are already widely recognized, that includes the Hunnewells, the charming family of the late Frederick

Ames, and many another whom space forbids my recording—beside this circle there stands another closely allied to it and often intersecting it, the clan which is the more distinctively the intellectual and literary, or whose adherents represent more exclusively that trend of life. The acknowledged leader of this set is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and if Lady Henry Somerset had not already invented and applied to Miss Willard the felicitous title of "an uncrowned queen" it might well be bestowed upon Mrs. Howe. Yet regal in her beautiful old age, with the energy of youth flashing through the texture of experience, she is still the marvel and the realization of a high womanly ideal. A woman who was once a beauty and a belle, who in all her brilliant youth was an *élégante*, and yet a scholar, a thinker, and a poet, who espoused social reforms when to do so would have meant social ostracism for any one less highly bred, a woman who has all her life stood for what was noblest and best, her influence is a potent one in the social world. Her reception days during the season draw together in her parlors the choice society of Boston in an eclectic way; her guests may be rich or poor, fashionable or the reverse, but they are quite sure to be persons who possess what Margaret Fuller used to call the "kernel of nobleness." There is always a representation of the ultra smart world, and of the creative world of art, science and letters, of distinguished visitors to the city, of the clergy, of Harvard professors, or leaders in various other phases of activity. Here not so long ago one would see Dr. Holmes hobnobbing, perhaps, with Mrs. Ward (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps), always one of his nearer intimates; the majestic form of Phillips Brooks as he towered above the petite Mrs. Laura E. Richards (Mrs. Howe's daughter) with her Psyche-like face, clearly cut as a cameo; here would be seen the refined, intellectual face of Mrs. Annie Fields in her rich and quiet dark dress; the sensitive, expressive countenance of Mrs. Edwin P. Whipple, one of the most interesting women in Boston; the great-hearted Mrs. Agassiz, Edward Everett Hale, and Mrs. Howe's only son, Henry Marion Howe, the distinguished metallurgist, with his exquisite and charming wife. Mrs. "Jack"—as Mrs. Gardner is almost universally called—is almost always an engaging figure at Mrs. Howe's receptions. Here, too, are seen Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, whose charm and resources are unlimited; Prof. Arlo Bates, the poet; Miss Anne Whitney, the well-known sculptor, poet as well as sculptor; the charming poet Mrs. Monlton; Susan Hale, with her merry repartee; George Riddle, the distinguished reader whose genius has created fairly a new art in his superb interpretations of the poets and dramatists; and with these and many another of the great world, would be also the socially unknown, some youthful worker or elder person with whom character was its own credentials to "good society."

Notable among the countless teas and "at homes" of the Boston season are the Friday receptions of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton. Here, again, in Mrs. Moulton's hospitable drawing-rooms, are to be met an *inclusive* rather than a strictly *exclusive* assemblage. Her range of sympathies is wide and none who seek her are denied some measure of her kindness. Her rooms are vital in their wealth of souvenirs. The painter has brought to her his picture, the poet his poems, the sculptor his ideal creation. From Paris, Rome, Florence, London and her own Boston and New York, artist and author are represented.

The receptions and teas of Boston social life are characterized by conversational interchange that is significant rather than the reverse. The "infinite deal of nothing" so frequently encountered at like festivities is in a manner barred out, from the fact that the habitués of the informal afternoon gatherings are for the most part people who know each other well and have many mutual interests to discuss, and also that the general life of Boston itself is full of fresh topics, as must be a city where artistic and literary achievements are considered as events. If Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is delivering one of his incomparable courses of lectures on Dante; if Henry Clapp is offering his finely critical interpretations of Shakspeare; if Mr. Aldrich has put out a new book of poems, or Mrs. Agassiz a new idea for Radcliffe College; if Mrs. Ole Bull has given up her spacious and beautiful home for a conference of six weeks on Ethics by the greatest thinkers and philosophers of the day; if Governor and Mrs. Wolcott, who entertain so charmingly, have brought together a more than usually notable company at a reception given to some famous guest—all these are the conversational warp and woof.

The general social interests lie in art, letters, science and in problems of thought, and these furnish forth the average general topics of conversation. Not priggishly nor pedantically at all, but the intimate personal communion and general average intercourse are apt to run along lines of thought or significance rather

than along mere nonentities and inanities. The quality of conversation is a kind of unerring touchstone, an accurate register of the quality of life. Often does one find himself rich in society and yet poor in companionship; in the overflow of chatter we are starved for conversation. In the diary of old Pepys he writes, after an evening spent in the great world, "But, ye gods! what poor stuff they did talk!" The remark must often recur to us on occasions when inanities usurp the place of ideas, and there is, perhaps no city, in which there is less of this experience than in Boston.

For Boston society abounds in prominent individualities. Edward Everett Hale is a host in himself. Miss Sarah Holland Adams (a sister of Mrs. James T. Fields) who has recently returned to her native city after a residence of twenty years in Europe, holds what may fairly be called a salon, as brilliant as that of any of Paris in the *ancien régime*, in her apartments on Sunday afternoons. Mrs. Edwin P. Whipple's "Sunday evenings," that were also so choice in their quality, have been discontinued since her husband's death, but now and then a few of her nearer friends drop in as of old.

The club life of Boston is a salient feature of its social intercourse. The clubs exclusively for men are still various in their specific motives, among the most individual being the St. Botolph for art, with its frequent exhibitions; the Tavern club, which is more that of literary interest; and the Boston Art Club, in which art is but one feature, although its large galleries offer admirable annual exhibitions. Of clubs exclusively feminine are the New England Woman's, the College Club and others. But it is in those clubs whose membership includes both men and women that the deeper social interest lies. Of these the foremost is the Twentieth Century, of which Edwin D. Mead is president, with Dr. Hale as honorary president. The membership of this club is of the choicest group, including the representative fame and culture of Cambridge and Boston. The weekly meetings alternate with a paper read and a discussion, with a lunch and social chat on Saturdays. Then there is the Players' Club, where interest is in the drama; the Procopeia, which stands for a group of intellectual, ethical and philanthropic activities; the Metaphysical, whose purpose is that of mental and mystic research; and the Unity Art Club whose name suggests its trend. The Boston Art Student's Association is another league that is an immense factor in social life, producing a Greek play once in two years, and having each season valuable courses of lectures under its auspices. The Browning Club is a large and flourishing one and some of its meetings are made memorable indeed by the exceptionally brilliant quality of the essay read.

The home of Mrs. James T. Fields, in which her nearest friend, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, is a frequent resident guest, is peopled with beautiful associations and memories. Left stranded now on Charles street, from which the tide of fashion has ebbed, the back of the house commands an enchanting vista up the Charles river and no one who has seen it can wonder that Mrs. Fields clings to this home where so many notable people have been entertained—Thackeray, Dickens, Arthur Hugh Clough, Miss Martineau, Emerson, Hawthorne, Matthew Arnold, Whittier, Elizabeth Phelps, Kate Field, and many another whose name is a part of the world's treasures has slept under this hospitable roof. In the chamber above the library Emerson wrote his "Voluntaries" and after breakfast called his host and hostess into his room and read them the new poem which was flying around the room in loose pages. After reading it aloud he questioned them as to what title it should have, and Mrs. Fields suggested the perfect one it bears.

Boston has a region where borderland topics—mental healing, occult phenomena, astrology and spiritualistic research—are much in evidence, and these topics and experiments pervade a large social territory in some greater or less degree. Prof. Wm. James, of Harvard; Dr. Richard Hodgson, Secretary of the Psychological Research Society; Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, and the Rev. Dr. Bartol are among the more notable people deeply interested in these phenomena.

Perhaps the best feature of Boston social life is in that acquaintances and friendships are largely formed by social gravitation, rather than from any undue self-assertion or premeditated precipitancy. The vulgar phrase of "getting into society" would hardly be understood in the modern Athens. Boston is not without its display and sensations, yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that on every plane and in every circle the intellectual and ethical ideal prevails.

The next article in this series, to appear in THE DELINEATOR for June, will be on Social Life in Philadelphia, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Author of "Through Colonial Doorways," "Martha Washington," etc.

RUSSIAN WOMEN.

BY ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

For the last fifteen years the Russian woman has been, undeniably, the fashionable heroine of fiction. As therein portrayed she is a sort of conglomerate, composed of all the most antagonistic characteristics to be found in the women of other nations. She is nothing

if not complex. She is generally a Princess, but occasionally a Countess. She is a gay butterfly of surpassing beauty, whose sole aim in life seems to be Parisian toilettes, cigarettes, balls, eccentric amusements, flirtations upon—occasionally beyond—the dizzy verge of the precipice. Fascination is far too mild a word to describe her irresistible charm. I cannot help thinking that the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, wife of Prince Eugene Maximilianovitch (Romanoff) and sister to the famous General Skobelev may have unconsciously sat for several of these fancy portraits, because of her thoroughly national type of tawny-haired, green-

eyed beauty. The Skobelevs rose from the ranks—as not seldom happens in Russia, as well as in America. Sometimes the Russian woman in fiction suddenly discloses other traits, assumed to be “national.” She is engaged in revolutionary conspiracy against the Russian government, or she is a superlatively clever spy in the employment of the government. And, although she devotes fourteen hours a day to luxurious pleasures, and twenty-three to plotting, she contrives to save sixteen hours out of the twenty-four to lavish upon unostentatious charity, personally administered. The intelligent reader of these interesting works of fiction is not expected to be strong in arithmetic.

THE DUCHESS OF LEUCHTENBERG, NÉE SKOBELEFF.

Now, is the Russian woman in real life as she is popularly portrayed in fiction—foreign fiction, I mean, of course? As well say that Daisy Miller is the unvarying type of the American girl. The Russian woman has all the characteristics attributed to her, and more—so has the American girl. But in neither case are all united in one individual. In Russia, as in America, individual character, wealth, opportunities, social position, circumstances, education, produce kaleidoscopic results.

One thing—charm of manner—is certainly possessed by a large proportion of Russian women in all classes, though it must be admitted that in the peasant class, as a rule, a larger share of that national inheritance has fallen to the men than to the women. Beauty among the women of all

classes is rarer than in America. Style, except among the wealthy, the aristocratic Court circle, is almost non-existent. As for complexity or simplicity of character, truthfulness or deceit, morality or the lack of it, Russian women are as purely individual as women are the world over.

Most women of the Russian aristocracy, like the women of our own wealthy, leisure classes, are more or less actively interested in charities and good works. I know, for example, titled women of the Court who devote their lives to the poor, to sewing classes for girls, to furnishing women with needlework. The finished work they undertake to dispose of at the shops—unpleasant task! They go to Court only when absolutely compelled to do so, dress with extreme plainness (wearing small sleeves when big sleeves are in fashion, if the gown is still whole) and drop their titles whenever it is possible. I may add that they are in no sense disciples of Count Tolstoi, but devout members of the Orthodox Church, who make no pretence to renouncing everything, but who simply use their wealth, education and powers for their fellow beings in practical ways.

I know one Princess who gave up nearly all her large fortune for orphan asylums and hospitals. On the bare pittance which remains to her she lives, with her maid, in a couple of rooms, wears garments twenty-five years behind the times, and when she wants a good dinner calls upon her friends at the Winter Palace or the Court cottages in the country, as it happens, and simply says she is hungry. I know another Princess, young, fashionable, beautiful, who went through a complete course of nursing, hospital work and medicine—and very sweet she looked in her nurse's cap and apron—that she might be competent to manage the large hospital which she maintained at her own expense on her estate for the benefit of



MME. SOPHIE DAVYDOFF.



THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIE PAVLOVNA.

(Wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir.)

very sweet she looked in her nurse's cap and apron—that she might be competent to manage the large hospital which she maintained at her own expense on her estate for the benefit of

the peasants in a district as large as a New England State. Many women of the higher class, of the Court, go through the hospital training, and there are times when their services come into play—as in the Russo-Turkish war, and during the epidemic which followed the great famine of 1891-2. I have no doubt that, if Russia should decide to send a staff of Red Cross nurses to India to alleviate the suffering caused by the prevailing plague, there will be plenty of women of high birth and station who will go out with it.

But charity and nursing are not the Russian woman's only fields. There is my friend Mme. Sophie Davydoff, who established the Imperial Lace School in St. Petersburg, under the patronage of the Dowager Empress, Marie Feodorovna. In that school a score of little peasant girls are maintained for two years each, educated, taught to draw and design, and to improve the technical knowledge they already possess, on the sole condition that they shall become teachers when they return home and so benefit others. Those little girls make gold lace sown with pearls for queens and empresses. Mme. Davydoff also travelled all over Russia collecting specimens of antique and modern lace, and making her own photographs of them, which are now published in her *History of Russian Lace*. I have seen copies of the book at a shop in New York.

In art no Russian woman has reached the level of the men. So far as I am aware, there never has been, and there is not now, any great woman painter. But Mme. Böhm's charming silhouettes of child-life are well known in America, and Princess Marie Shahovskoy, pupil of the famous sculptor Antokolsky, exhibited her handiwork at the Chicago Exposition, where she had charge of the department of Peasant Industries. Princess Shahovskoy is also an illustration of the Russian woman's talent for business. She transferred the peasant work to a shop in New York (now vanished), where she showed a very instructive variety of textile fabrics manufactured by peasants on her own estate and on the estates of her relatives and neighbors, as well as many articles from divers parts of Russia—instances, like Mme. Davydoff's lace, of native industries encouraged, revived or improved.

In another direction the practical mind of the Russian woman—and the Russian mind is practical to a wonderful degree—has opened up a new calling for women. Baroness Budberg has for several years maintained a school of agriculture, horticulture and rural industries, intended to fit women to become managers of estates, either as a means of earning their livelihood or that women may become competent to manage the large estates

which they own or which devolve upon their care through the absorption in government service of their husbands, as was the case with herself. That school has thriven to such an extent that it has been enlarged, recognized by the Government and aided.

The wealthy women of the merchant class are no whit behind the women of the Court in their splendid, unostentatious gifts and self-sacrificing good works, and the women of the literary and artistic class, less well dowered with this world's goods, contribute their share of personal endeavor. There



Mlle. NADEZHDA STASOFF.

was Mlle. Nadezhda Stasoff (she died a year ago), who was one of the prime movers, with Eugenie Konradi, in establishing the Higher Courses for Women (corresponding to Barnard College), attached to the University of St. Petersburg. For twelve years she devoted her life to unremunerated service in its behalf, daily superintending the girls and their lectures, raising money and creating public interest.

In the line of mental achievement the famous Sonya Kovalevsky, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Stockholm, winner of the great Bordin mathematical prize in Paris, is too well known to here require more than the mere mention of her name. She was in advance of the Higher Courses, but many of their graduates are doing splendid work in science at the Russian Biological stations upon the Black Sea and at Naples, as well as in other directions.

In medicine Russian women have always taken a deep interest—necessarily, since the mistress of a great estate in the country is often called upon to play the part of doctor to her own family and to all the peasants for many miles around, owing to the immense distances and the scarcity of physicians. When the new Medical School for Women is completed next Summer, women medical students will have their first permanent home since the time, many years ago, when the Government encouraged their efforts in that line to prevent their going abroad for the instruction which they were firmly resolved to have.

Then we shall hear of two women whose names are inseparably connected with that movement: Marie Bokhoff, who first made it possible, and Nadezhda Susloff, the first and best of Russian woman physicians.

Nadezhda Susloff was born a serf. After the Emancipation, in 1861, her father, a very intelligent man and now "his own man," as the phrase then ran, acquired wealth. The mother, also, was unusually enlightened, and

these parents gave their children the best education which money could procure. They sent Nadezhda to foreign schools when Russian opportunities failed, and everywhere she conquered all difficulties and was brilliantly successful. Her intelligent, characteristically Russian face may serve to typify the best of the non-aristocratic class. Most merchants, literary workers, artists and so forth belong to this class, generally known as the "intelligentziya," or the intellectual class—though no translation exactly conveys the delicate shade of that word's meaning.

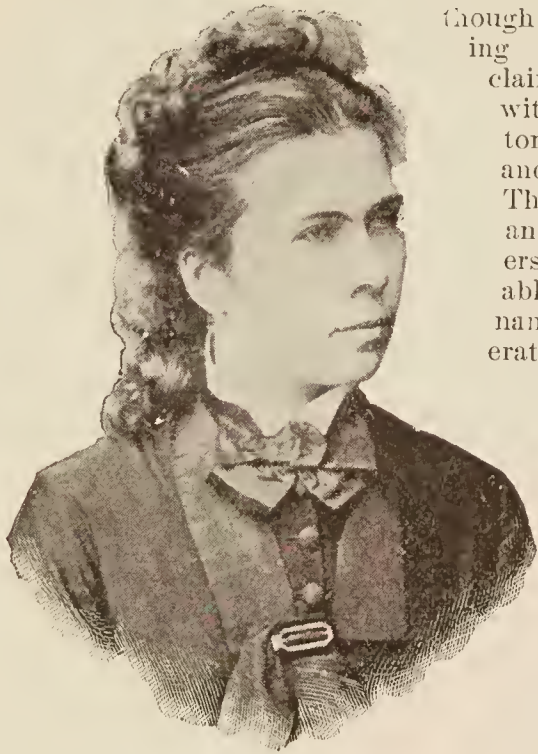
Into most of the fields of endeavor which have been invaded by women in America women in Russia have penetrated. The moans over the ways of the Russian telephone girl are familiar, though her language be alien to Anglo-Saxon ears, and the post office and telegraph girl is the image of her American sister. These occupations, as well as many pedagogical positions, are often followed by the daughters of priests. The priestly class,



EUGENIE KONRADI.



MME. ELIZABETH BÖHM.



NADEZHDA SUSLOFF.

though it has no social standing and makes no social claims, furnishes the country with many able writers, historians and scientific men and worthy women.

The woman novelist thrives and several feminine writers have made very creditable though not first-class names for themselves in literature. The woman editor is also known. But the woman reporter is as yet unknown, or as rare as is the American type of journalism.

And "woman's sphere"—domestic life? It all depends, as elsewhere, on the woman—and the man—and on circumstances. Some of the loveliest examples of family life that I have ever known have been

in Russia, and their perfume often refreshes me from a whiff of my American morning newspaper. I am inclined to believe that, despite the progressiveness of Russian women—which is forced upon them, in a measure, as it is here, by social and economical conditions—the old-fashioned "woman's sphere" remains, after all, the one held in the highest esteem throughout the great land which covers one-seventh of the habitable globe.

If any one doubts this, he should see some of their house-keeping, the wonderful pickles and preserves and national dishes in which they are versed, the mere memory of which makes my mouth water. And they do not depend upon the cook or the housekeeper, but themselves prepare these dishes in about as large a percentage of instances as in democratic America. Never in my life have I tasted such strawberry preserves as one of my friends, a Princess, accomplished in all the arts of the drawing-room, put up with her own hands. Every house-keeper knows that strawberries are the most unsatisfactory berries in the world to deal with. But in Princess Olga's hands the shape, color and flavor of the freshly picked fruit were retained in absolute perfection, and the syrup was as clear and rich in hue as a ruby. Then there was Countess Elizaveta, who used to send us butter and honey from her estate, where her dairy and apiary were the objects of her personal supervision. And shall I ever forget the huge, square fish-pasty which Madame X. made for us herself during Lent? Yet Madame X. could copy a Madonna by Raphael or paint original pictures of genuine merit. In all these houses (pardon the titles; I merely mention them to point my moral) there reigned an atmosphere of exquisite simplicity and ease which has its echo in the best literary Russian circles. One of my delightful reminiscences relates to the way in which I taught the daughter of a priest to make huckleberry cake, and then tested the product at breakfast with the priest's family after mass. On my way home, armed with a "hunk" of the cake, it occurred to me that I would treat another friend to a taste of this American delicacy, so I dropped in at the palace and volunteered to breakfast with Countess Marya Alexandrovna Y., saying that if she would furnish the coffee I would supply the solid food. So we breakfasted merrily on the foreign dainty—it was noon, and only bread and tea had formed the early meal of the day—with a delightful absence of formality which I could not readily venture upon with many of my American friends. A charming feature of these women is that they rarely or never discussed their servants' shortcomings.

The Russian nun is a different being from the Roman Catholic Sister of Charity. The Eastern conception of monastic life, both for monks and nuns, is that it should be devoted to prayer and contemplation, not to contact with the world in active labors. They have their benevolent institutions, but there is a difference. No sight is more common in the streets of a Russian city than the lay sisters begging for their convents. Clad in men's boots, a petticoat more brief than even the "Rainy Day Club" advocates, and amazing headgear, they pervade churches, streets, markets and shops. The storekeepers dare not refuse the innumerable demands of these petitioners, lest they call down ill-luck upon their heads. Therefore, a curious system has sprung up, and a special coinage is in use to allay conscience and yet avoid impoverishment. By an unwritten law the lay-sister is bound to give a rebate of one-half of whatever sum is offered her, thereby showing that she is not covetous even in a good cause. So the merchant bestows upon each applicant the equivalent of an American cent (worth only half a cent, or less) and she returns him a half-kopek coin. If he gives her a half-kopek coin, she retorts with a quarter-kopek copper—and lower than this, one-eighth of a penny, the Imperial Mint does not provide for. I



MARIE BOKOFF (Who was a Pioneer in Opening Medical Studies to Women.)

discovered this system and the coinage, but most of my Russian friends had never seen the coins, and disputed my statements until I exhibited specimens which I had obtained from the marketmen and the lay-sisters—and very dainty little copper coins they are. Hence it appears that religion can be bought—also a peaceful conscience—for a price so small that it is not affixed to any of the goods of this world. Very few aristocrats become nuns—the exact reverse of the practice in the Roman Catholic Church. Nearly all Russian nuns are obliged to earn their own living, for the convent supplies only a roof and the smallest minimum of clothing, black rye bread and tea and the plainest food. Sugar and the remainder of their food they earn by embroidery, by the painting of pictures of Christ, the Virgin and the saints and by other work. The nuns of Ivanova Convent, in Moscow, for instance, embroidered the Coronation robes of the Empress and Emperor which were used last May, and were supplied, for the time being, with finer food, lest their breaths should tarnish the dainty fabrics if they were fed on their customary cabbage-soup and onions.

I cannot do better, in closing, than to show a specimen of the Russian woman in the bud, one of whom we may hear more hereafter, if a judgment can be formed from a face—the cousin of the young Emperor, the Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna, aged fifteen, clad in a childish Court robe and wearing a beautiful form of the peasant headdress, the *kokóshnik* (or *kika*, in this case) not generally used at Court.



THE GRAND DUCHESS ELENA VLADIMIROVNA.

THE MAY TEA-TABLE.

A STANDING WELCOME.

That informal entertaining is on the increase the least observing may note. It has become the fashion to be hospitable. Madam may not be numbered among those who give large entertainments or beautiful and costly dinners, but her friends know that her hearty welcome awaits them always, and that they can make her happy by dropping in to luncheon or for a cup of afternoon tea. The fashion of laying an extra plate at the table for the friend who may appear at the last moment is happily growing. A chance guest does not then feel that the table is turned upside down by his coming. Madam's welcome is gracious and genuine and whether her luncheon is much or little it is shared with delight. After all, it is a foolish over-estimation of trifles that makes the poor hostess. She is wise who has learned to say nothing about deficiencies. To be burdened with apologies that the reception room is not in order or this or that dish is not quite perfect, is to have one's attention called to the disorderly rooms and to find less enjoyable the food that was thought quite delicious.

The ideal hostess recognizes that there is something in entertaining beside feasting. She may possess but the one maid of all work and yet have a most charming home to which the guest feels it a privilege to come. When the guest is expected the hostess has especial opportunity for graciousness. True hospitality consists in making a guest feel at home. The vestibule may contain "Welcome" in handsome mosaics, but if there be no cordiality on the part of the hostess, it will seem but a mockery. The old Roman vestibule sometimes bade one "beware of the dog," and while such a warning brings a shudder now it bears close relationship to the inhospitable, doormat direction to wipe one's feet. Gracious hospitality is largely made up of small attentions—the dainty bouquet put in the guest's room, the magazine or book left there for her enjoyment, the tiny work-basket with the needed equipment and, crowning all, the tact and good nature of the host and hostess.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GUEST.

The gracious hostess naturally places her friends under obligation to her—an obligation they should be delighted to acknowledge. The chance guest who enjoys the hospitality of her home and is often at her luncheon table or at her informal Sunday night meal, no less than those who are invited to spend a number of days under her roof, show that they understand the fitness of things by substantial acknowledgment of her courtesies. The chance guest who is well bred does not forget that there are times and seasons of opportunity when Madam's kindnesses may be returned. At Christmas or Easter the dainty gift of flowers or of sweets, the latest book of song or story will attest how she is valued who has always a welcome for her friends. The returning of hospitality "in kind" savors of barter, and brings a shudder to the sensitive hostess, yet in formal entertaining this is demanded. Obviously the chance guest cannot thus make return, but there need be no lack of evident appreciation for all that. Tickets to concert or opera, sent with a cordial note, a bouquet of roses on her birthday, show the sender's loving remembrance.

From the invited guest convention is exacting in demand for evidences of appreciation. The guest who understands the gentlewoman's ways writes her a letter of thanks for the kindness shown as soon as possible after taking her departure, and does not forget that at Christmas her return-for-hospitality presents must be the very daintiest that she makes with her own fair fingers. It is these small attentions, the lesser, seemingly unimportant touches, that make the graceful friend whom it is a delight to entertain. The small evidences of friendship are links in the chain that bind friendship fast. There are crises in every life when the chance acquaintance may have a supreme opportunity to show good will, but it is kindness in the quiet moments and in every-day contact that develops true friendship.

GRACE IN SMALL MATTERS.

It is always the graceful touches that affect our lives. A rich

woman, with her sumptuousness of clothing, furniture and decorations, may not have the *savoir faire* of her neighbor over the way who takes thought for the small details of dress, of her table and of the general arrangement of her home. The table set with exactness and care makes the dinner of herbs more enjoyable than the costly but haphazard repast. A gown may have no acquaintance with the tailor's shop, yet if it is well chosen, becomingly made and correctly put on, it mutely attests the refinement of the wearer. It is her innate sense of the graceful that causes a lady to enclose her smallest gift in such a way that its attractiveness is enhanced a hundred fold. The wrapping of tissue paper, the tying with pretty ribbon the box of candy sent on the wedding anniversary, or the birthday, with its one rose slipped through the fastening—these are the dainty, graceful touches, and yet they are essential parts of the life of the refined woman of to-day. What more potent influence in the home than the love of things refined and beautiful, the low voice and quiet step! Of such things is largely composed the civilization of these last-of-the-century days.

YACHT CUSHIONS.

For men who own yachts, large or small, nothing makes a more acceptable present than a set of cushions. In making these adjuncts durability and vivid color effect should be given primary consideration. These cushions should be stuffed with hair or feathers. If with feathers, the tick must be made impervious to the working through of the down. To effect this the wrong side of the foundation is ironed with a hot, flat iron liberally covered with beeswax. Deck cushions are made of blue demin faced on the under side with leather. Coverings of brilliant red Japanese cotton or of any gay material, with beruffled edges, are effective. If the colors of the club to which the yachtsman belongs are worked into these offerings, they form all the more felicitous gifts.

BOXES FOR WEDDING CAKE.

At weddings nowadays the bride provides that each guest shall have a bit of the wedding cake upon which to dream dreams that will surely come true. It is but a small portion of rich fruit cake, seldom more than one kind being used. This bit of sweetness, measuring some three inches in length and half as much in width, is first wrapped in parafine paper and then laid in the dainty box provided for it. These boxes are lined with two sheets of white paper, that are folded over the cake after it is laid within. The top of the lower half of the box is edged with lace paper. The latest wedding-cake boxes are long and narrow, measuring less than two inches in width and quite four and a half long. This size is most convenient for carrying in the hand. The craze for moiré or "watered" effects has touched about everything in dress as well as other belongings, and these boxes are covered with corded watered white paper. On one of the corners the initials of the bride are stamped in gold letters, and the box is tied with white satin ribbon half an inch wide. The tying of the ribbon is such that a bow is formed immediately in the center of the cover. The initials used are perfectly plain, the letters in graceful script placed side by side. Lettering, whether on wedding boxes, stationery or underclothing, no longer challenges deciphering, for he who runs may read it. The old-time cipher monogram is happily no longer in favor.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER.

New lemonade spoons now make it possible to take this delicious beverage literally through a straw—a silver straw, however. These spoons are made with gold fluted bowls. In these bowls are perforations which communicate with a hollow in the handle of the spoon, the upper end of which is placed between the lips. A neat trifle for the dressing-table is the silver holder for dental floss. This is made in the shape of a spool, from a small opening in the top of which the floss is drawn out for use. Articles for the toilet table multiply in number and the well equipped table is a most attractive one.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

DRAWN-WORK.

DOILEYS IN DRAWN-WORK.

Three distinct styles of drawn-work doileys are here illustrated. Each is pretty in its own way and appropriate for various purposes. Doileys of this description are pretty to use over cushions or under toilet bottles, finger or flower bowls, tumblers, bonbon or salted almond dishes, olive trays or any of the many pretty little dishes on the tea or dining table. They may be bought (or made) in sets of six or twelve and are quite as costly as lace. Made at home by clever fingers they are just as dainty, and aside from a small outlay for linen lawn and thread cost nothing but the time often idled away.

At figure No. 1 a doily is shown that would be very suitable



FIGURE NO. 1.—DESIGN FOR DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

under goblets, tumblers or finger bowls. The one above it—figure No. 2—would neatly cover a toilet cushion on one's bureau or dressing table, while the one shown at figure No. 3 is exquisite enough to adorn the costly dressing-case of the guest chamber.

It will be observed that the design of the third doily mentioned is irregular—surely the result of a happy thought of the maker, for the “set” effect sometimes objectionable to the artistic eye is here entirely overcome, and the result is a dainty filigree of threads and darnings most attractive to the general observer.

In our book on Drawn Work, price 50 cents or 2s., are many designs for doileys, borders, centers, etc., all of inestimable service to the maker of drawn-work who wishes to decorate her home with examples of this variety of work. All of the necessary processes and details are given so that the amateur may begin at the alpha of the work and gradually acquire a perfect knowledge of it.



FIGURE NO. 2.—DOILY IN DRAWN-WORK.



FIGURE NO. 3.—DOILY OF OPEN DRAWN-WORK.

GARMENT-MAKING EXPLAINED AND SIMPLIFIED.—“The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making,” published by us, will afford a complete education in the science of making feminine garments to all who give it intelligent study. It treats the subject in an original manner, nearly all the methods described being the result of experiments made to determine the simplest, most economical and most artistic system of dressmaking, the instructions being clear and complete and supplemented by full illustrations. The tailor mode of de-

veloping women's garments is fully explained, and a separate chapter is devoted to renovation and “making over,” giving the book a special value to home dressmakers who, from either necessity or choice, desire to practise economy. The scientific principles which govern the construction of our patterns have been used in this work, which will give useful hints to the most skilful dressmakers and ladies' tailors, as well as valuable instruction to the amateur who sews for herself and family. Price, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

NEW YORK TYPES.*

BY JEANIE M. DRAKE, AUTHOR OF "THE METROPOLITANS."

No. 1.—THE WOMAN OF SOCIETY.

To think of the society woman of New York, as to think of her sisters in other great world centers, is to conjure up visions of something airy, delicate and brilliant. In her flitting from capital to capital and from continent to continent, in her hovering over spots where the glowing hues of life and gay buzzing of trifling enjoyments attract, she reminds one of the iridescent and gossamer-winged humming-bird. In her home, or the equally stately and beautiful homes of those like her, she resembles some exquisite lily which neither toils nor spins and without effort eclipses King Solomon. Or perhaps even more is she like a gorgeous orchid in her own conservatory. And if beauty is its best excuse for being, it seems an ungracious task to insist upon getting at the humanity of such sparkling objects, to examine and dissect, to label and catalogue them. But if the analyst is not too severe a censor, but rather an interested student of human nature, he may as a matter of scientific inquiry hold these lovely creatures for a while under his microscope.

A woman who aspires to the loftiest height of Gotham society is hampered in a way unknown to the *grande dame* of Paris or the great lady of English social life. There is no absolute or final seal of distinction on this side of the ocean. The traditions over yonder descend from feudal days, when the smile or frown of the monarch glorified or abased somebody's ancestor; and on such traditions, though times have changed, European nobility still rests to a modified degree. We, on the contrary, are understood to have cast such hollow and worthless distinctions behind us when we came over to breathe the pure free air of a republic, and incidentally to better our fortunes, which for some reason, religious, political or other, had not sufficiently prospered under these effete tyrannies. Our forefathers, who in some cases were gentlemen by descent, repudiated with republican severity all claims other than those founded on personal worth, and bequeathed to us an atmosphere which appears too rarefied to sustain in comfort their posterity. For we now present the spectacle of a people who having relinquished the signs and tokens of arbitrary rank, look back as yearningly as did Lot's wife at what was left behind, and behold through a luminous haze family trees, crests, coat of arms and all such crewhile unconsidered trifles. But what do these matters avail our intelligent New York woman? She has an acquaintance whose boasted ancestor, a captain of archers under William Rufus, is known to have been manufactured, clothyard, shaft and all, out of whole cloth; the only sign of authenticity in the business being the long bow which his reputed descendants draw. The indifference or politely-veiled incredulity which meets such claims as those of the Newcomes' barber-surgeon is hardly a complete patent of nobility. There are societies which she may join in pursuit of the same object—"Dames" of various sorts and "Daughters" of many kinds—but they appear to have an unpleasant habit of looking askance at new members, of casting doubts on each others' pedigree and indulging in rows of which the only possible settlement seems to be the erection of individual club rooms in which each member shall sit enthroned as The Only Genuine Knickerbocker. It is all very well to have "the grand old gardener and his wife" from such a distance as the blue heavens above us bent smile at our claims of long descent; but it is disagreeable to have our next door neighbor do the same thing. In this direction is her pathway both thorny and uncertain.

Nor is our "best" a plutocracy only, though wealth, great wealth, is certainly a chief requisite. For our metropolis, boast as it may, is still crude enough to need and desire advertisement through crowded and splendid entertainments, predicted, heralded, described, pictured and re-pictured, echoed and re-echoed in the glaring pages of our immense and vulgar journals. This means money, money and again money; in our days, little short of a million, or still better, millions. Add to wealth some personal gifts such as tact, perseverance, apparent insensibility and indomitable pluck, and our social aspirant arrives wherever she desires to be, probably within the narrow circle defined and restricted by a late self-constituted surveyor. But whether she moves carefully inside this charmed line of four hundred or wanders more freely through fields a little wider, it is certain that being an American, she does so with ease and grace. The

eccentricities of occasional foreign *lionnes* do not commend themselves to her taste; and the infusion of Gallic wit and Celtic humor which a mixture of nationalities has given our civilization prevents her taking herself too seriously, even if she were allowed to do so by irreverent reporters and others.

To the mere clumsy literal male animal there is something wonderful in the way in which, having passed through difficulties and disappointments, slights and vexations, infinite wear and tear, she can obliterate all such social struggling from her memory, and circling serenely in her attained orbit look calmly down with gentle condescension and patronage upon the lesser planets. Not even the ominous echo of an envious proverb that in this country there are but three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves disturbs her. She does not selfishly say: "After me the deluge." She is determined that after her there shall be no deluge; and what woman wills, we all know, that Heaven wills. She sees an easy way out of that difficulty in the outline of a coronet which appears faint and far but distinct upon her horizon. A coronet? Why not a crown? Coronets have become so frequent a prize to our New Yorker that it is time she looked about her for something more rare. If the tottering monarchies of the Old World will kindly stand a little longer, Mr. Labouchère and his Continental brethren obligingly refraining from hastening their downfall with vicious prodding, there is no reason why our American should not soar to the loftiest of pinnacles. If she is now a duchess, strawberry leaves adorning her brow, receiving the heir to a throne in stately halls of her own, why should she not in another generation or so marry him? A girl who could remark on presentation to the monarch, as one of our travelling fair is reported to have done: "They say I am not to speak unless you address me first. Is that really so?" is quite equal to the dignity of standing with a crown upon her head and a background of princelings, the while she graciously permits her countrywomen from afar to kiss her white hand and back out of the royal presence. She could do more. She could hide her keen-eyed, delighted observation of various appalling old dowagers with nodding plumes, and of awkward trippings over trains. She has had practice in viewing unmoved much that is awesome yet mirth-inspiring at home in the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere. She might even feel pity for the tired, hungry-looking assembly and with American hospitality order, contrary to precedent, refreshments for the crowd after their weary hours of waiting.

But this is, of course, only a glittering vision or prophecy of the future; and our matron and maid are very busy with the present. They are mentioned together, for the New York mother and daughter go hand and hand, their theory of life being much the same. The latter has the advantage of finding herself and perhaps her mother and grandmother already placed, which makes her own atmosphere more natural and comfortable. She is, unlike the young unmarried European woman, entirely capable of taking care of herself, yet willing to profit by the superior worldly wisdom and experience of her elders. With all the freedom which she enjoys, she rarely commits the actual blunder of ruining her life by giving way to a weakness for a partner of inferior education or breeding. Nor does she often permit her heart to spoil her career conventionally by yielding to womanly affection for a poor gentleman with whom she must retire into the outer darkness of social extinction. From the time when, after a very expensive and superficial education, she makes her entrance into society, decorated with flowers already as significant as an Indian's scalps, she has a very clear perception of the meaning of things about her. She understands, though delicately and tacitly, that the great purpose of society for a means of worldly advancement is as a matrimonial market. Primarily this, even though secondarily and incidentally for transient enjoyment. She and her fellow-maids are to gather their roses while they may, but with a constant eye to the harvesting at hand. "So Clara comes out next month," grumbles an eccentric and reluctant father, "and when, pray, is my daughter to come in again?" "Not," says the mother, exasperated into candor, "until she make a match to suit me." For this purpose have the carefully-tested rules of hygiene, the latest discoveries of science, all modern improvements, been utilized. To this have intelligent supervision, unlimited fresh air, outdoor

*The first of a series of articles by the Author of "The Metropolitans," one of the most brilliant novels of the recent season.

games and horseback exercise, with careful restraint in the matter of superfluous thought or study, contributed.

Whatever may be said of the motive, the means have been efficient and the result is delightful. The tall and supple New York maiden is not only radiantly fair, but the care which has prevented earnest reflection or application of any kind from early fading and lining her beautiful face, has not been able to destroy her natural mental charm. Her native intelligence, quick, subtle and delicate, gives her tact and readiness. Our débutante stands ready to conquer innumerable worlds. Her quips and winged words have flown from coast to coast, enlivening international chat. If it were not trite, we might repeat her incisive reproof to the discourtesy accorded her as an American by a foreign novelist in a strange land. Or her calmly pointed rejoinders to various Apostles of the True and Beautiful who have come over to help civilize us. But though her skill in repartee is famous, a careful taste, founded on kindly consideration, keeps it well within bounds. In this point, though approaching her more nearly in physique, she differs from her bluntly-direct English sister, and shares the brilliancy of the Parisian and the sympathetic charm of manner of the Irish-woman. She amazes the stranger on our shores by the ease and skill with which she handles conversationally all subjects. No theme is too high, too deep or too sacred for her. She is frequently able to give an expert points on his own specialty, or to glide over this and cognate matters so gracefully that her light skates merely skim the weak places. It is not until withdrawn from the charm of her presence that he detects errors and inaccuracies and a general lack of the thoroughness as well as the heaviness which distinguish the Teuton. He is sure to seek again her attractive society, but if with a view to imparting knowledge it will be futile. He soon discovers that while skilled in making inspired idiots of those about her, she will not endure a learned bore. So the chances are that, rather than banishment, he will risk deterioration in the atmosphere of joyous levity. Her day is too short and too crowded, she would tell him, for earnest exploration. Being no Joshua to keep the sun in place, she cannot well attend more than a lunch party, five afternoon teas, a concert, a dinner, the opera, two receptions, and a ball within twenty-four hours, and also master philology or Greek art. She can seem to have done so, and that must suffice.

She knows there are women in the same city, even young and pretty women, who devote themselves seriously to scientific and humanitarian interests. She has heard of the New Woman, who is really as old as Sappho, or Judith or Hypatia, who rests upon her individuality, and does not look upon marriage as a necessary highway of life, but as a special and carefully chosen avenue to bliss. She considers her high-flown and unpractical and gives her slight thought or would be sorry for her, as she probably wears ready-made clothes and has rather a dull time. There are a few elderly spinsters in her own circle, and, of course, if they are very, very rich and entertain handsomely, they must be tolerated; for we all know that Miss Crawley's balance at her banker's would have made her beloved anywhere. Even the giddiest, most thoughtless of the denizens of Vanity Fair appreciate such an old aunt, a maiden aunt, with golden hoards and dividends; and will talk about her to their friends and invite her out and see that she is made comfortable. But the others, of small means, she observes, are not in evidence, and are probably kept by disapproving relatives in seclusion, where with tracts and ritualistic needlework they prepare themselves, perhaps, for a kingdom in which marrying and giving in marriage will not be expected of them.

She is sorry, also, for the very poor and contributes generously to charities of all sorts. She might even try a little "slumming," as do some of her set, if her engagements would permit. Being a quick-witted American she takes a bird's-eye view of everything, and her intelligent curiosity would lead her to a dainty, short-

lived interest in other phases of life, only time is lacking. She thinks if the Buddhist theory of successive re-incarnations were true she might like to try being different kinds of a woman; but this would certainly prove to be a mistake, her present sphere being so agreeable. So she treads with an airy foot her primrose path and dances while the piper is lavishly paid from her own or her father's millions. Always with a clear-headed view to ulterior worldly advantage, yet herself a delight to the eye and taste of the most exacting. To the ear, also, her critic would like to say; but knows that in the matter of mellow inflection and clear, low tones there is still something to be desired.

A more daring hint of unflattering comment he ventures in saying that physical perfection and brilliant accomplishments have sometimes been attained at the expense of the heart. When a social distinction or pleasure is coveted, women have been known to do things which, to the dispassionate observer, seem a trifle callous. Such as ignoring, almost to the point of repudiation, relatives, however respectable or well-behaved, who are a hindrance in the onward race. To the newly-arrived social leader an undesirable parent or early benefactor is some one to be deported or kept in a comfortable but strict captivity. "I will not have her dropping her h's all over the premises," calmly said such a one whose parent was a foreigner of cockney habits of speech. There are others to whom the loss of those near and dear becomes an irksome delay in the social rush. They would delight to wear violet in compliment to some unknown deceased royalty, but when the loss occurs among their own people it is intensified by what appears to be the irritating frequency of brilliant routs and revels at which they may not be seen. "If black were not so becoming to me," said a young society widow recently, "I don't know how I could endure not going anywhere this Winter." While she spoke a pin became detached from her crape draperies. "Ah, thank you!" to the friend who secured it. "It would be a pity to lose that. There is a piece of poor dear Mr. Vandersmith's hair in the back." She sighed and went on reflectively: "I see a few people at home sometimes, of course, and—can you believe it—Mr. Vandersmith's relations are so strict they object to that? Why, it is quite a year, you know, and if it were poor Mr. Vandersmith who had survived me he would have been married long ago." It was a friend of hers, a girl in her first season, who, being engaged to lead a cotillon with a handsome and attractive visitor in the city, quite devoted to her, was unfortunate enough to have him die rather suddenly that very morning. She thought the matter over, weighing the expected brilliancy of this special ball, certain people she wished to meet there, her lovely imported gown—and led the dance that evening, a radiant vision, with a partner improvised, but equally distinguished with the one prevented from meeting her by a sudden summons elsewhere. This pleasure-loving nymph evades the observance of Lent by having her health require an immediate trip to Florida or Bermuda. "I dote on that dear little English curate at St. Mundane's," she says. "All the girls are just wild about him. It's lovely to see him genuflect. But, my dear, all that fasting and early prayers—what do you call them—matins, are so bad for the complexion. Where I am going nobody cares whether I keep Lent gayly or not, and I do."

It might appear from these last observations as though the critic were verging on the moralist, and that, after admiring these fairy figures floating through halls of light and music, he were insidiously bringing in the traditional rose-garlanded skeleton to place at the head of the feast—which would be unparadonable. No, from the gay humming-bird to which we first compared our fair woman of society, should we ask a full, soul-stirring note? Or from the gorgeous orchid, rich fruit? Enough that she delights us as the dainty product of a civilization founded on those more ancient, but, itself, very modern and luxurious, and with characteristics all its own.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURE SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

FIGURE D 38.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 9096 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently depicted on page 522.

Nun's-vailing in one of the new blue shades is here combined with velvet in the costume and gold braid, buttons, sleeve frills and a jabot of lace edging give an unobtrusively ornate finish. The fronts of the waist are turned back all the way down in fancy revers and the lining fronts are faced in vest effect, a

double jabot of lace edging concealing the closing. Short bolero fronts are dainty in effect, and a belt, a circular ruffle flaring from the top of the standing collar, and circular, pointed cuffs flaring over the hand are dressy accessories.

The eight-gored skirt is laid in box-plaits at the back and is a graceful prevailing style.

The mode will be excellent for silk, grenadine, linen-batiste, nun's-vailing and canvas weaves and velvet or silk will serve for the accessories.



D 38.



A GROUP OF GAMES.



GEOGRAPHY AND ZOOLOGY.

JUST as I supposed the season's festivities were at an end and that we would soon begin our preparations for travel, one morning, to my surprise, I received an invitation to the home of Nell Graham for the following Wednesday evening. It read as follows:

*Nell Graham,
At Home,
Wednesday Evening,
March Twentieth,
Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.
Lesson in Geography and Zoology at nine.*

In the upper left-hand corner of the card was a water-color picture of a giraffe daintily nipping the twigs of a tall tree, while in the lower right-hand corner was a miniature representation of the world, also in water colors.

I was delighted, and resolved that on no account would I miss what promised to be an interesting evening.

Arriving at Nell's home shortly after eight on Wednesday evening, I found the spacious parlors tastefully decorated with palms and other growing plants, intermingled with cut-flowers in tall vases.

When all the guests had assembled, the hostess handed each a card, with a pencil attached, on one side of which were written the following:

STATE ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1.—The most religious? | 8.—Best state in time of flood? |
| 2.—The most egotistical? | 9.—Decimal State? |
| 3.—Not a state for the untidy? | 10.—State of astonishment? |
| 4.—The most Asiatic? | 11.—State of exclamation? |
| 5.—The Father of States? | 12.—State to cure the sick? |
| 6.—The most maidenly? | 13.—The most unhealthy state? |
| 7.—The most useful in haying time? | 14.—Best state for students? |
| 15.—State where there is no such word as jail? | |

She then explained that we were to answer each question by using the abbreviation of one of the United States.

On the other side of the card were these words:—

DOMESTIC.

- 1.—yokned. 2.—hesdegdproh. 3.—seroh. 4.—tintek. 5.—onex.

WILD.

- 1.—hnetpar. 2.—norechosir. 3.—pirta. 4.—yokmen. 5.—nayhe.

We were told that these curious-looking words were the names of wild and domestic animals with the letters disarranged, and that it was now our duty to arrange the letters in their proper order so as to make them spell the names of the animals.

When all had tried their hands at answering these questions the cards were collected and supper was announced. Two small Noah's arks filled with toy animals were then brought in; one of these was passed to the girls and the other to the boys, with instructions to take out an animal; after all had done this those who had matching animals were declared partners for supper. We were then conducted to the dining-room, where refreshments, consisting of scalloped oysters, cold sliced turkey, olives, white bread, ice cream in balls, several kinds of cake baked in shapes like animals and candy animals were served.

We then returned to the parlors, where handsome prizes were awarded those on whose cards were found the largest number of correct answers. A large candy cat was given as the booby prize for the zoological contest, and a small geography for the geographical tournament.

So few had answered all the questions correctly that the hostess was asked to give the answers. She gracefully complied as follows:

STATE ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.—Mass. | 6.—Miss. | 11.—O. |
| 2.—Me. | 7.—Mo. | 12.—Md. |
| 3.—Wash. | 8.—Ark. | 13.—Ill. |
| 4.—Ind. | 9.—Tenn. | 14.—Conn. |
| 5.—Pa. | 10.—La. | 15.—Kan. |

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

- 1.—donkey. 2.—shepherd dog. 3.—horse. 4.—kitten. 5.—oxen.

WILD.

- 1.—panther. 2.—rhinoceros. 3.—tapir. 4.—monkey. 5.—hyena.

The rest of the evening was devoted to pleasant social chat and the guests departed voting this one of the most enjoyable evenings they had ever passed.

FRANCIS HOWARD.

THE GAMUT.

Any number of persons may play this game, one of whom keeps time. All write "Do" at the top of the paper and for two minutes write as many words as possible with "do" for the first two letters. Next write words beginning with "Re," then with "Mi," "Fa," "Sol," "La," "Si."

Two ways of determining who has been most successful are suggested. First let each one in turn read aloud her words. After each syllable all cross off the words they have written that are like those on the other papers. When all have been read, count only those that no one else has. For instance, one player had under "Do," six words no one else had; under "Re," twelve; under "Mi," eight; under "Fa," thirteen; under "Sol," three; under "La," eleven; under "Si," eight; total, 61. Each one announces the total, or the time-keeper may keep tally for all.

Or, the game may consist of a plurality of seven points; that is, the player who has the most words, or the most words that no one else has, counts *one* for each syllable, while the rest get nothing.

In making ready for the guests the papers may be prepared in seven slips for each, with a musical note at the top of each slip.

In writing words reject all nicknames and all slang words. Derivations may be used, such as rest, rested, resting, as when the time is limited it takes as long to write these words as others.

THE SENSES.

This amusing game may be played by any number of people. Some one begins it by mentioning something she has seen. But let her use caution in making her statement, for her last word must furnish her with a rhyme for all the game. When each player has thus made declaration, the first one again tells what she saw and what she heard, and so around, adding what she tasted, smelt and felt. For instance, one said first:

"I saw a man across the way."

Another said:

"I saw a lady fall down in the street."

On the second round the first one said:

"I saw a man across the way,

"I heard a girl the organ play."

The other said:

"I saw a lady fall down in the street,

"I heard a boy his lesson repeat."

On the third round the first one said:

"I saw a man across the way,

"I heard a girl the organ play,

"I tasted shad from Delaware Bay."

The second:

"I saw a lady fall down in the street,

"I heard a boy his lesson repeat,

"I tasted a strawberry ripe and sweet."

Then again the first:

"I saw a man across the way,

"I heard a girl the organ play,

"I tasted shad from Delaware Bay,

"I smelt the flowers that bloom in May."

The second:

"I saw a lady fall down in the street,

"I heard a boy his lesson repeat,

"I tasted a strawberry ripe and sweet,

"I smelt the smoke from burning peat."

On the last round the first one said:

"I saw a man across the way,

"I heard a girl the organ play,

"I tasted shad from Delaware Bay,
 "I smelt the flowers that bloom in May,
 "I felt for eggs down under the hay."

The second:

"I saw a lady fall down in the street,
 "I heard a boy his lesson repeat,

"I tasted a strawberry ripe and sweet,
 "I smelt the smoke from burning peat,
 "I felt an aching in my feet."

This game will be found very amusing. It should not be written, as the interest is greatly increased by the effort to remember one's own rhymes.

E. B. J.

VAN CAMP'S CHOICE.

BY FRANCIS COURTNEY BAYLOR, AUTHOR OF "ON BOTH SIDES," "CLAUDIA HYDE," ETC.

"Oh, don't talk to me about marrying, Walton! I have not the least idea of doing anything of the sort—not the least. There was a time when I was as susceptible as a Spaniard to the influence of every passably good-looking and reasonably attractive girl I met—everything, in fact, under sixty that was not blind and poekmarked, my brother Ned used to say. Poor Ned! His experience had about as much to do with my disillusionment as anything else. You know about his wretched marriage and divorce and all that, don't you, Walton? I was very young then; it made a deep impression on my mind; I thought every woman an angel, and was devoted to Ned. I lived with him, you know, and saw the whole thing from start to finish, and I had some ugly burns of my own about which I don't care to talk. Altogether, I lost my amiable illusions early—earlier than most men, I think, and now that I have reached philosophical years and the Belt of Calms, I leave some other fool to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. No matrimony in mine, thank you!"

"O, well, it is not to my interest that you should marry! I take great credit to myself for mentioning the subject even, for, of course, if you did my trunk would be set out on the pavement pretty soon thereafter. Every well-regulated wife hates her husband's friends, but expects him to adopt all hers on sight. It is only that you are such a brick that every now and then I say to myself, 'Walton, you are a selfish brute to let Van settle down into a hard-and-fast old bachelor and quarter yourself here for life.' You see, Van, you are not like me. You are a domestic man at heart. You are a man that women like and trust. You are what the Arabs call 'a brother to girls.' You are a man who respects and likes women for all your surface cynicism. You are fond of children. You like an orderly, methodical life. You've got a lot of money and nobody to leave it to, except a spinster cousin. This is a luxurious, beautiful home and you have others more charming still. Altogether you ought to marry. You are not doing your duty to society, which, like England, expects every man in your position to marry. Now, I am a detrimental. I have just enough to pay my quota here and elsewhere and go my own way in singular and single blessedness. I shall never be any richer. I don't hanker after a fortune—and I don't want a wife. And I can't imagine anything that I covet less than a home."

"How you talk, Walton!"

"I am not talking—I am in earnest. I don't want to give myself, body, mind and soul, to buying and selling until I am forty, and make six millions for some fool to spend or hoard, and die of softening of the brain just when life ought to be like a ripe peach, full of rosy enjoyment. If I had a daughter, she would probably use it to buy an Italian Prince and misery. If I had a son, he would probably squander it. No, I'll never make a fortune, and there isn't a creature on earth to leave me one. And you know what New York is, what the women in our set expect in the way of establishments, servants, dress, trips to Europe and so on."

"But you are not a self-indulgent man. You might marry a girl with more modest ideas."

"Not I. I don't pull well in double harness at all, Van. I tried it once. Nice girl—little, fair thing with big, blue eyes, some money, too, and no relations. But I couldn't stand it. She expected to see me every day when I was in town, to hear from me when out of it. She objected to my reading the Sunday papers or riding in the street cars on that day. And she said she would expect me to spend every evening at home and give up the club. Why, I might as well have been dead!"

"That would have been pretty hard lines for you, Walton, I confess."

"I should say so! I'm always on the go, as you know. I couldn't stay in the house three hours to save my life—unless I was ill in bed. I live at the club, and never read anything much beside the papers. So I cried off, and we parted. It was a pity, I've thought sometimes since. She had such nice, innocent eyes, like a child's, and she thought me something wonderful. I could hardly look her in the face, sometimes. And she had no relations. I may never find a girl with no relations again, you see."

"No. Wonderful luck that, Walton."

"But you are different, as I was saying. You could, might, should, would, make a moral Benedict, I don't doubt, if you ever once admitted the possibility and acted on it. You've just got in a rant, and I think it my duty to tell you so. We two men are as comfortable here as clams at high tide. But I am thinking that low tide must come some day, and you had better remember it, too, Van, before it is too late. Do you just think about it. I've got a queer thing in hearts and might drop off any day, and you've got to fall ill, and get old, and die, like the rest of us, and it might be better for you to have a nice woman around to be a friend and companion for you, even if there was no question of your becoming an aged institution, a prey to servants and barnacles and fortune hunters. I don't like the idea, I can tell you."

"Thank you, old man—I know. I appreciate your motive in speaking as you have done. And there is a great deal of truth in what you say. I know that quite well. I've looked at the thing all around, it seems to me, and I am not ashamed to say that I think I should be a good deal happier than I am now if I had a friend, a companion, a wife, in short, such as you have in mind. But, my dear fellow, where am I to find her? Tell me that! I'd like to know."

"Well, you needn't look as though you had a bill to meet in bank and no money to do it with. The world is full of women, all waiting to get married. There must be somebody that would fill the bill—yes, lots of girls who would marry you at the dropping of a hat, and drop the hat themselves."

"My fortune, you mean. Besides, I object to that style of girl in toto."

"Well, I can't wonder at it, Van. If ever a fellow was regularly hunted, you have been that fellow. But still, somewhere in society——"

"Oh, don't talk to me of society, Walton! I'm sick of society and sicker of the society girl. I'd just like to ask you what sort of chance I'd have to find a companion and friend, the sort of wife I want, among the girls you and I know. I don't want a tailor-made bit of buckram and Anglomania. I don't want a bundle of nerves. I don't want a Faith-cure fanatic. I don't want a married flirt or a divorcée. I don't want a Wagner lunatic. I don't want a fashionable harpy, mad about being a leader in society and anxious only to crush, and efface, and outshine every other woman she knows. I don't want a benevolent crank, even. And I swear every girl I know belongs to one or other of these categories."

"You are right enough, my boy, there. Well, the returns are not all in, as we say of the elections. What of the 'back counties'—the girls whose names are not on the Patriarchs' list, whose comings and goings and doings and sayings are not chronicled in the society column, the girls who can exist without Worth dresses, or a maid, or a poodle, the poor girls who work for their own living and think of Europe as they do of heaven? How would a sweet thing in governesses do?"

"You may laugh, Walton, but, do you know, I have pretty well made up my mind that if a man wants what I want in a wife (and I think I represent the great majority of my sex in

that respect) he has either got to look for it and find it there or nowhere. I do, indeed. The pace set here in New York is so tremendous, the demands upon a married man are so great and his wages and perquisites so small, he gets so little out of the investment, that I don't wonder when I see the clubs full of selfish old men and selfish young men who have counted the cost and preferred to become what Thackeray calls 'Monks of the Order of St. Beelzebub.' Still, I don't mind telling you that I don't covet that kind of life for myself and if I could—

But what is the use of thinking of it!"

"All right, Van! I've done my duty by you and now you can do as you please. We are dining at home, aren't we? Let me see! What shall we have for dinner? That, after all, is the great question for every man after thirty. You may clear the table, Towers."

* * * * *

This conversation took place one morning at one of the most handsomely appointed of the many elegant New York habitations in what the owner called "a fashionable purlieu," between two gentlemen who had been living there together in all amity and good will for six years. It belonged by right of inheritance and expenditure to Henry Van Camp, but to all intents and purposes was equally owned by his *alter ego*, John Walton, by the right of Damon to the possessions of Pythias. The two men had been friends in babyhood and boyhood, and manhood only cemented the bands of affinity and and propinquity, habit and connection—for they were distantly related. But Walton was no henchman or parasite. He paid his quota of the house expenses and otherwise preserved his independence and self-respect. Van Camp had a fine, æsthetic taste in house-decoration and had arranged everything in the house with such an eye for tones and effects and such a genius for comfort that no woman could have more than emulated his example, or have found fault with so much as the looping of a curtain. Women often came to examine or criticise and invariably ended by admiring with genuine and hyperbolic enthusiasm, and went home to tell others that for originality, chic and comfort Henry Van Camp had the most charming house in New York, if they were sober-minded like Mrs. Mainwaring; to declare that it was "too perfectly exquisite and too awfully fetching for words," if they were at all like her daughter, Belle.

But, on the other hand, John Walton had a knowledge of cooking that any housewife might have envied. It was to him that Mrs. Blowser, who inhabited the basement front, came for orders, and to him Perkins, the English butler, and Towers, the English footman, and Bridget, the Milesian maid, felt themselves personally responsible in the matter of wines, silver, dusting and the like. It was his only domestic trait, for he was as restless as the sea, except when he was as quiet. Van Camp, or "Van," as his friend called him, had not been content to cut off coupons as the sum of all his earthly exertions, and had made a name for himself as a clever architect. Walton coquetted with insurance, ogled stocks, dabbled here and there and everywhere, but "on the square," as his friends said; he loved horse-flesh, liked wines of the right brand, eschewed female society.

It was about a month after this that John Walton literally carried off his friend to the Spring races at Morris Park, in spite of his disclaimers of interest in the meeting or of time to attend it. Once there, though, he walked with Walton down to the stables and took a look at all the horses entered, betted mildly against the favorite with him, and left him there among the jockies and bookmakers, saying, "I've got on a shoe that pinches me most confoundedly, John, and I don't care much for this sort of thing. I'll go up on the grand stand and look on, in comfort."

He made his way accordingly to the stand, and found it already so crowded that he congratulated himself on getting a good seat—two of them, indeed, for there was another just beyond the one into which he dropped. He looked about him and seeing that he was surrounded immediately by men and less immediately by what he mentally dubbed "plain people," he unlaced the shoe that hurt most and slipped out of it a very sore but much relieved foot, unslung his glass, and was looking at the crowd and course before him when he felt himself tapped on the shoulder. He looked up, rather taken at a disadvantage in his preoccupation, and was made aware that a nice-looking young fellow was demanding politely the empty seat next him for "a lady." Van Camp had no doubt of that fact from the moment he turned to see the lady. It was the most potent fact about her to his experienced eye, though he also gathered that she was young and attractive. He hopped out into the aisle to

make place for her, without a moment's delay, and with some courteous phrase, forgetting all about his unshod foot until she had passed in and he was taking his seat again, when he blushed—positively blushed, perceiving it.

"That is all right, Charlotte, isn't it? I'll be sure to come for you in good time," called out the young man as he retreated, and the lady on his left replied "Yes, Will." Only two words, but the tone, the accent, confirmed his first impression, for the tone was full and sweet, the accent that of culture.

"What is she doing here instead of over there?" wondered Van Camp looking down to where a parterre of fashionably dressed women were established in all the glory of Spring toilettes. He began furtively feeling about for his shoe. He felt right, he felt left, in front of him and behind him, but only succeeded in doing the very thing he would have given a good deal to avoid. He knocked his shoe with an energetic shove of desperation out into the aisle, down a steep step and into a secluded corner of the pavilion, attracting everybody's notice thereby. He tried to look as if somebody else had done it, of course, and sat quite still for a few minutes. He stole a look at his neighbor and surprised her in a smile, a dimple tempering the chaste severity of a face that was as grave as it was sweet. When the public attention was fixed upon the horses, now being ranged in due order, he slipped out and recovered his lost property as quietly as he could, and paid no attention to a protestant foot that objected very much to being subjected to torture again. As he returned he again shot a glance at the lady, to see if she were watching him. But no! The lady was intently regarding the crowd in another direction. It was unfortunate that he should have taken a third glance, for this time he caught her looking at his foot, now clothed and like its fellow. It was an involuntary bit of curiosity, but all the same she blushed slightly when their eyes met, and then said quite calmly and naturally, "You got it, I see."

"Yes," said Van Camp, not in the least misunderstanding the situation and recognizing the simplicity of a perfectly well-bred woman. "It was very absurd. I have been tortured all day by a tight shoe and my foot rebelled finally, so I hobbled up here, and kicked it off thankfully, not expecting to be——" He was going to say "disturbed" but stopped short in time.

"Disturbed," supplied the lady quietly, and went on as quietly, "I don't know a more painful thing than an uncomfortable shoe, not even toothache, which is notoriously unbearable."

"On a badly-sprained foot it is certainly no joke," said Van, making a face as he spoke that testified to the truth of what he was saying.

"You would do a sensible thing if you were to slip it off again," said his neighbor gravely. "It's being off makes no sort of difference to all these people, and it makes every difference to you. If it is an old sprain, you should wear an elastic support or bandage and be careful. They are apt to end by laming one if neglected."

"Thank you! If you will excuse it, then——" began Van Camp.

"Oh, pray don't mind me!" said the lady, and he acted on her advice, and looked as relieved as he felt, the lady thought.

"You are quite right," said Van. "There are so many unescapable ills in life that we should save ourselves from the foolish pangs of this artificial world."

"You think the world that? My world is anything but that," said the lady. "Mine is the workaday world in which people have no time or opportunity to be absurd."

"Oh, really!" said Van and added "And you like this?"

"I come to the races, you mean? Well, I never have before. It was my young cousin's idea, but I make a point of being frivolous now and then and I find this amusing. A crowd always diverts me and I am very fond of horses, being country-born and country-bred," said the lady, simply.

"She is delightful," thought Van Camp. "I'd like to ask in what part of the country she was born and bred, but I dare not."

"May I not offer you my glass, and you have no programme," he said aloud, with all his own deferential air to women. His neighbor accepted both without affectation or coquettishness, and as both scanned their respective programmes, he gave her such information as he had picked up from Walton about the horses and their owners. The first race was now on, and there was no more talk between them until it was over. Van Camp had watched it with the languid interest of a man who has done most things and seen everything. The lady had looked on with eager pleasure and when it was over turned to him saying,

"Oh, I beg your pardon! I was so absorbed; I quite forgot

to return your glass." She held it out, with the color rising in her face.

"Pray keep it!" he said. "I really prefer to use my own eyes, being far-sighted. I brought it for the benefit of a friend who came with me, and then stupidly forgot to give it to him."

"Are you sure, quite sure?" asked the lady, undecidedly.

"Quite," replied Van Camp firmly.

"Then I will. It is very nice to have it. Thank you so much." She put up her umbrella and leaned back and the little flush of excited interest died out of her face.

"She has an expression of reserved force, of readiness for emergency, a quiet strength very rare in so young a woman," thought Van Camp as he looked at her, and presently fell to talking again to her—this time of other races, the St. Leger, the Derby, the Epsom and the Prix de Paris—finally of some races near St. Etienne. He found his neighbor a perfectly well-informed young person about the countries of which he spoke, if not an authority on sporting matters. He discovered that she had a sense of humor, was well read and well bred. She had all the shibboleths of the world in which he moved. She evidently knew something of the few people he mentioned incidentally. Finally he observed that when he mentioned St. Etienne she brightened up wonderfully.

"Oh, do you know St. Etienne—well?" she asked.

"Very," he replied. "I have had an old château near there for some years past and I am very fond of the place and people."

"Tell me all about it!" exclaimed the lady impulsively. "I mean I should like to hear about it."

"You have been in Brittany?" he asked.

"Never, but I wish to see it of all places," she said.

"Well, you can't fancy anything more primitive. It is still the age of faith there, and as I went through it for the first time on a bicycle—you'll scarcely credit it—I was taken for an angel. I assure you, and as I went flying down the lanes between hedges which hid my wheel I could see the women and children in the fields kneeling and praying most devotedly. Bicycles were a novelty then, you know."

"Really!" interjected the lady, with a musical laugh.

"I've had many a joke with them about it since, and they have found out their mistake and are rather inclined to a diametrically opposite opinion now. But the neighborhood is very attractive. There are several families of the old noblesse who have received me very kindly and whom I entertain occasionally at Clancy, and I have come to consider myself quite a Frenchman."

"At Clancy! The old Detreville château?" exclaimed the lady enthusiastically.

"Yes, it still belongs to them, but its owner prefers to live in the East where, they say, he has turned Mohammedan. But how did you know that?"

"Because my mother's mother was of that family. I have a picture of the château; we have had some correspondence with my cousin Hippolyte in past years, and it is the dream of my life to go to Brittany," said the lady.

"Indeed! You surprise me. Why, then, do you not go there?" asked Van Camp.

"For a reason so vulgar that it need scarcely be mentioned—I can't afford it," said the lady. "Do tell me exactly what it is like now! To think of your having lived at Clancy for ten years! It could not sound more strange if you had said that you passed last Summer in the mountains of the moon, if you will excuse my saying so. I was brought up on Clancy. It is the happy hunting ground of my imagination, and I no more expect it to materialize than the ghost of a spiritualistic seance."

Thus encouraged, Van Camp, who talked very well, discoursed eloquently of the province, the people, customs, manners, the *curé*, the doctor, habits, life at Clancy in general. He was still describing the round tower and the dry moat when an increased uproar warned them that another race was being run. They talked all through it, ignoring it by common consent. A third had begun when the lady recollected herself.

"I am forgetting in my selfish interest in Brittany that you must be missing a great deal of this," she said with a blush and sudden resumption of dignity, and though Van Camp protested, it was of no use. She picked up her glass and followed the race attentively. She got quite excited over it, indeed, and in flourishing her parasol at its close broke that pretty adjunct of a pretty toilette. That brought her back to earth and her companion.

"Oh, my parasol! It is too bad!" she lamented. "I only

got it yesterday, though I have wanted one for three years!" she exclaimed, naïvely.

"Oh, well, the shops are full of them!" exclaimed Van Camp.

"True, but I don't suppose I shall ever get another and I liked it particularly," explained the lady, dolefully. "It is very frivolous, I know, but I am so seldom frivolous."

"There is your—your friend coming this way, trying to attract your attention. Might I be allowed to take you to him? I fear he'll not be able to get another inch nearer," said Van Camp, looking around and perceiving the youth who had brought his pleasant companion making a frantic effort to rejoin her.

"No, thank you," replied the lady repelling the idea firmly, but not aggressively. "He hasn't played football for nothing. He will manage—you will see. Thank you again for the glass." She rose and bowed courteously, saying, "I've had a delightful day, and it was a great pleasure to hear about 'Clancy.' Good afternoon!"

When Van Camp, who could only rise and bow, had dropped back into his seat he had ample food for reflection, and the lady furnished it all. Who was she—and what, and where from? The old challenge to a slave in ante-bellum days: "Where are you going? Where did you come from? To whom do you belong?" had its advantages, he thought, and would be extremely useful in polite circles sometimes.

"She is a lady, no doubt about that; she is charming, positively charming; she is poor, or she would have travelled and not have minded breaking her parasol; she said she was so seldom frivolous—she gets her living somehow, I suppose, I wonder how—or, perhaps, is tied to some invalid. She is thoroughly nice, but looks able to take care of herself. I wonder how the youth was related to her? Oh, well! I'll never see her again," he concluded.

But in this Mr. Henry Van Camp was entirely mistaken. The races over, he and his friend found each other more by happy accident than anything else in the crowd. Walton was in high spirits and unusually talkative, but accused "Van" of being unusually silent. For all they were so intimate Van Camp felt no desire, strange to say, to tell Walton "all about it," which was what he generally did, when anything had interested him. On the train coming home Walton espied the girl of his thoughts and pointed her out to him, and his disingenuous comment was, "Yes, very fiery about the head," picking out another young woman just beside her, and on being set right, "Not bad looking."

* * * * *

A month later Van Camp dropped in at the Metropolitan Opera House one night when a classical concert was on, and being fond of music and a well-bred man, moreover, he probably would have taken his seat among the stockholders, as usual, but for a restlessness which led him to make the grand rounds of the house and finally drop into a seat in the gallery when tired. The first number of the programme had been given when, as chance would have it, who should come in and take the seat next him but the "charmer of the races," as he had mentally dubbed Charlotte Singleton. She did not immediately observe him, being intent upon making comfortable her companion, an elderly, commonplace-looking woman—a servant, Van Camp correctly concluded. When their eyes did meet, he got a pleasant smile—a delightful smile he thought it, and a salutation.

"We seem destined to be neighbors!" he ventured to say.

"It is odd!" agreed Miss Charlotte. "This is the first outing I have taken since that day at the races. I could not resist Materna."

"A very fortunate day for me," murmured Van Camp, largely to his hat, which he held in his hand.

"Yes, the races were really very good, I suppose," replied she, purposely misconstruing his remark with a slight severity of tone not lost on him.

"What did you do about your parasol—was it past mending?" was his next venture.

"No. It was ruinous, but I found I could have a fresh stick put in, and the tortoise-shell handle mended. Ah, the 'Traumerer' comes next! I am so glad!" was the answer, and the concert went on with a great scrape of the violins. But, for all that, something else went on, too. Without being impertinent or rude, Van Camp contrived to say a great deal between its clauses, and in its pauses to hear some things that interested him extremely. He found out that "mama" and Charlotte lived in a flat in Eighty-seventh street. He discovered that his

neighbor was "well up in music" and had a fine taste in it beside, and was told that she played the violin.

"Very little, I suppose, like all young ladies?" he queried.

"No. Very well, I am told. Herr Dinkspiel there, the big dark man with the second violins, is my master, and sent me tickets for this concert," replied Charlotte calmly, with a humorous twinkle in her lovely eyes. "It is my only dissipation. I will play the violin; I love it so—though I am often put about to get an hour a day even for practicing, here, lately. I used to give five, regularly at home, when time and money were more plentiful than they are now or ever will be again."

"Poor! I thought so. Somehow rich girls are never so charming," was Van Camp's thought on hearing this. "Not a professional, surely?"

"Here, in New York, you mean? There are excellent teachers here, of course, for pupils who are in earnest," he said.

"I live here now, but this is not home," said Charlotte with decision.

"Where is it then?" asked Van Camp eagerly.

"In South Carolina, of course," said Charlotte more decisively still.

"Why, 'of course'?" Are there not homes north of Mason's and Dixon's line?" asked Van jealously.

"Undoubtedly; and very beautiful ones, too, for the rich, and very comfortable ones for the poor, but not mine, you see. The Plantation is and always will be home to me, though I have been here five years now," replied Charlotte.

"Your speech is not Southern, if I may say so," commented Van Camp.

"I am sorry for that—I hoped it was, and it is, except that mama, being half Virginian and my governess English, I have dropped those pretty, soft French intonations and terminations that I used as a child and still find so musical."

"A governess! She must be rich or have been so—since the war," thought Van Camp, and for all he disliked South Carolina, as became a good Republican, he knew instantly that his feeling for this particular South Carolinian was anything but dislike. With every word she uttered, she bound this very slippery and unsatisfactory "eligible" to her car-wheels without making the least effort to do so, as the woman of destiny always does when the time comes. He wished the programme as long as a congressional wrangle, and positively sighed when it was done and over.

With a "Pray allow me," he was about to help her with her cloak, but Charlotte slipped into it easily and when he had said "May I not see you and your friend to your carriage?" and she had replied, "Thank you, but we are going to take a much more democratic vehicle—the cars," and bowed herself gracefully away, there was nothing for it but to take himself regretfully down to his club, where he had promised to meet Walton, and where he mused deeply and darkly upon "the brightest, the most refined, the most charming girl he had met for years," for an hour before his friend arrived.

He reflected unceasingly on the same subject for the next six weeks with a fervor that half-surprised and wholly pleased him. Not even in his first manhood had he ever been so "hard hit." When Cupid gets within the Belt of Calms he tips his arrows with his very finest feathers, knowing that he has not to deal with callow youngsters who don't know a goose-quill from an ostrich plume, but with experienced men of the world, and does the most dreadful execution. Mr. Van Camp's friends would have been amazed to know that he spent three weeks of this time haunting Broadway, the elevated roads, the theatres, the churches, hoping for so much as the most fleeting glimpse of the lady of his heart; that he had formed about three thousand plans for keeping up the acquaintance if chance ever befriended him a third time, had reviewed in his own mind for hours everything she had said, done, worn, and had seated her beside his hearth and behind his tea-cups over and over again in imagination. He even forgave South Carolina, seeing that it had redeemed itself to his mind so handsomely, and infatuation can no further go than to affect a man's politics or his religion.

At the end of this unsuccessful quest he suddenly took passage for France, whither some business matters called him, in a fit of disgust with himself, or rather with his lack of success. He spent the Summer in Brittany with Walton and an invisible third party—namely, Charlotte Singleton, of whom he constantly thought willingly and sometimes even unwillingly when he looked about the old rooms at Clancy, the old garden, the old pictures and effects, the lovely country side. He absolutely had photographs taken of the place, inside and out the villages of Près-Clerc and St. Etiennes, the church, the peasants in cos-

tume, in case he should ever see a trans-Atlantic Detreville, grafted on a Carolinian palm. He waxed sentimental over Heine's poem. In short, he remembered her with the vivid delight we accord to any and every deep and sympathetic experience, from a Spring day to the dawn of a great passion.

* * * * *

And certainly there is nothing like being prepared for the unlikely in this world, as was proved in this case. For when he went home that Autumn, after a few weeks in England, whom should he encounter, of all the millions of people in this world, but Charlotte—this time on a steamer bound for Canada. He had gone on board, tired and dispirited; he had affected a pleasure he was far from feeling on discovering some smart New York acquaintances, and he felt a delight that he had hard work to conceal when one of them presented him to an invalid cousin wrapped like a mummy and recumbent in her chair, and looking behind it beheld—Charlotte! Yes, Charlotte in a neat gown and an apron and a white cap that became her to perfection, and white cuffs that finished off a pair of supple, white hands quite guiltless of rings.

The mystery was solved. Charlotte was a trained nurse. He recognized the uniform and wondered that he had never thought of that as a possible occupation for her. Charlotte instantly recognized him. Her cheeks flushed, her eyes brightened with gladness. And a lucky thing it was for Van Camp that he was a gentleman and no snob. For if in that instant of time he had shown the slightest sense of the apparent difference in their positions, he would have been no more to Charlotte than any other snob ever after, and could never have regained the slight footing he had already won with her. But not so. Van Camp bowed to the invalid hurriedly, but advanced to Charlotte, holding out his hand and looking almost as delighted as he felt. The warmth of his greeting was not lost upon the Denhams, any more than upon Charlotte.

"You know Miss Singleton? You have met before?" they queried, with a kind of mild impertinence. "How very nice! Such a nurse as she has been, so capable, and clever, and strong. I don't know what Emilia would have done this past Summer without her."

"Died, that is what I should have done, I can tell you," exclaimed Miss Lane, unclosing her eyes, and speaking with a spirit not to have been expected from a creature so wasted. "She has been perfectly lovely to me and she knows I love her for it—don't you? Don't stand there! Come sit down by me!"

Charlotte yielded with all her own air of personal dignity, saying, "I have only done my duty," and taking a seat by her patient, skilfully shifted her pillows and then rubbed one of her hands.

"That is what heroes and heroines always say when they have done anything meritorious," observed Miss Lane. "You are a dear. That is what you are." She gave a grateful squeeze to Charlotte's hand as she spoke, and Van Camp thought, "What an uncommonly nice woman! To be related to these odious Denhams, too!" He drew up a chair, and the whole party talked to him briskly, Charlotte excepted, and he talked to them. But it was at Charlotte that he looked, as much as he dared.

"You have been abroad all Summer—but not to Brittany?" he said to her at last. "If I had known it, I should certainly have asked you to come there for a visit. I had a house party and a dragon of dragons in the way of a chaperon, a Spanish man-trap, and spring-gun, and some pleasant English and French people, and one Italian who would have enchanted you. He played the violoncello to perfection."

"Ah, such delights are not for me!" sighed Charlotte, the tears springing into her eyes as she spoke, and she looked wistfully out to sea.

"Is that your French château of which you are speaking? I've heard a great deal about it," said Mrs. Denham, trying to put Charlotte back in what she considered "her place"—she being, herself, the widow of a *nouveau riche* who had made a fortune in coffins (of all things), and speaking with much languid affectation.

"It is Miss Singleton's château, really, not mine," said Van Camp, taking in the situation. "I rent it, but it is owned by her cousin, Monsieur Hyppolite Detreville, and is one of the finest specimens of Renaissance work extant."

"Really!" exclaimed Mrs. Denham with a glance at Charlotte expressive of unwilling respect and habitual rudeness in about equal proportions.

"I have some photographs of it. I'll run down and get

them," said Van Camp, minded to impress Mrs. Denham still further and stop what he called her "confounded impudence."

"Have you, really?" cried Charlotte, sitting up very straight, two pink spots coming in her cheeks. Van Camp shot a glance at her.

"Yes," was all he said in words, but somehow the pink spots deepened. He was off and back in a moment, and put the views eagerly first into Charlotte's hands, to Mrs. Denham's great indignation. Charlotte devoured them, of course, rather than looked at them, and Van Camp from behind her chair told her all about them. It was not until Mrs. Denham pushed back her chair and picked up a novel, as if she had no further interest in such an unimportant matter, that Charlotte handed them to her.

"I beg pardon for keeping them so long. But I have only seen a wretched little picture of the place that gave one no idea of it," she said.

"I had them taken for you," said Van Camp, eagerly. "I had heard you say that."

"Well—really!" remarked Mrs. Denham, civility distinctly getting the upper hand of rudeness on hearing this, and looking at Clancy. "How very nice! Why have you never said anything about it?"

"Why should I?" asked Charlotte in all innocence, and Van Camp coughed to conceal a laugh.

"We might have included it in our tour, and given you a day off to go and see it," said Mrs. Denham, unable to resist the luxury of patronizing a lady or attempting to do so.

"Thank you! I prefer to wait until I am off duty—if I can ever give myself the pleasure," said Charlotte quietly, while Van Camp felt a wicked desire to do something violent.

"I'll get up another party next Summer if you will only come and bring your mother," he said, all his heart in his honest voice.

"Thank you!" said Charlotte. "I am afraid we must not dream of Clancy—perhaps, ten years or so from this."

"I always knew you were a lady, but to think of your being related to such a swell place!" observed the invalid smiling. "How am I to ask you to do anything for me again, *châtelaine* of Clancy?"

"Well, an angel would be quite willing to serve you for love's sake—and so would I, if I could afford it," said Charlotte cheerfully. "Come, it is time for you to go down!"

The remainder of that voyage was but a repetition, with certain variations, of this scene. Miss Lane, Charlotte and Van Camp crystallized into a group and not infrequently, but always accidentally, it chanced that Charlotte and Van Camp were left to entertain each other without the invalid's help, for she had a way of dozing for an hour at a stretch that was thoughtful, to say the least. Mrs. Denham was always acidly polite and her daughter politely acid. Both ladies clearly perceived that Van Camp was anxious "to ruin his prospects" and did what they could to divert him from his fell purpose, quite without effect. By the time they reached Quebec Charlotte was Van Camp's friend at heart; and he was more in love than he had ever been in his life.

"I don't think I will give you my address," said Charlotte at parting and after being urged to do so. "You see, we live in such different worlds, just as Mrs. Denham says; you might call a dozen times and not find me in, or find me taking my rest and invisible. I go nowhere; I work all the year round, one month excepted, when I elope with mama and go to the sea or the mountains. I have no time for society, and society has no use, other than a business use, for a nurse. Don't fancy me bitter! I am not a bit. I should like very well to go out occasionally, but to lead the life of a woman of fashion would bore me to death. Don't think me unkind! You have been so nice to me, that I dislike to refuse—but, really, you had best not come."

"Confound Mrs. Denham!" exclaimed Van Camp. "What if I call twenty times and find you out or engaged? I shall call the twenty-first, that is all! And why may I not know Mrs. Singleton, pray?"

"Well, since you insist, I yield. But you will get tired calling. You will find us very dull, I warn you," said Charlotte. "Remember, I advise you as a friend not to take the trouble. It will not repay you."

"What do you mean?" asked Van Camp in a fright lest she should be engaged. "Do you forbid me to come? Is there—is there somebody else?"

"No, I don't forbid it. Only you will be bored, I know. And there are several other people—the janitor, and the elevator boy,

and three families of Germans, and two Italians (spinners—I never heard of Italian spinners somehow, before) and a doctor and a music teacher, and two art students," replied Charlotte laughingly, and left him disconsolate at the station, absurdly melancholy.

When he got back to New York he called as soon as he decently could, and found Charlotte out, just as she had predicted; he called again and found her in, but "engaged" and made his way up into a sunny room, very simple but charmingly refined, where he was received by a tiny old lady whose manners would have graced a court—Charlotte's mother. He was charmed by her and was all respectful admiration and stayed as long as he could, hoping to catch a glimpse of Charlotte.

He sent flowers to Mrs. Singleton. He sent a box for the opera to Mrs. Singleton. He sent books to Mrs. Singleton. Machiavelli could not have acted more artfully. He called again. Charlotte was out driving with the Doctor. He went home and talked about the medical profession so scandalously that Walton said to him: "What's the matter, Van? Old Blowhard's bill very steep?" He sent more flowers, to Charlotte this time, and got a line of thanks in a beautiful hand. He called again and found her out, and was savage, and to comfort himself and to prevent spontaneous combustion had to tell Walton about his lady love. "I hate women to be always tramping the streets like postmen and pedlers, and I respect her a thousand times more for working as she does than if she were idle, but I can't *live* in that beastly elevator and be chaffed by the boy," he said.

At last he had an inspiration. He got a carriage and took mother and daughter for a drive, and got a blush from Charlotte that day as payment in full, and very pretty thanks beside. He made up a theatre party of four, and introduced Walton, who repaid him by falling in love with Charlotte himself and talking to her all the evening. But all these obstacles had the effect of increasing his desire to win Charlotte, who was by no means the sort of woman to be had for the asking. His world had always run on castors pretty much and it was a novel sensation for him to have to work hard for anything—but extremely wholesome. What he lost in flesh he gained in humility, and every day showed more and more clearly how worth the winning Charlotte was.

Walton, who had pooh-poohed the idea of Van Camp's marrying a nurse, so far lost his head, as to propose inside of a month and was rejected out of hand. The elevator boy (who was "one of sixteen") amassed a small private fortune between the two men in the year that followed, and had one eye on a bicycle and the other on a pony, when Charlotte fell ill—of small-pox!

Van Camp could hardly believe his ears when told of it, and got very pale, it must be confessed. But he was thoroughbred and very much in love and he stood to his guns. He went up to see Mrs. Singleton straightaway; he called twice a day now instead of once; he rejoiced his florist's heart by his orders; he sent soups, he sent wines, he was desperately anxious lest Charlotte should die or be disfigured. He proposed in a three-volume letter before he knew what the result would be, and sent the best doctor he could find to consult with the man in charge, whereas Walton wilted utterly under the folds of the yellow flag flying from the front window, and never came to the house again until all danger was over, contenting himself with sending Charlotte a fine edition of Shakspeare with a note saying that he was not afraid of infectious diseases himself, but that his duty to others, etc., etc.

The result of all this was that a very private marriage took place as soon as Charlotte could sit up, and a very happy pair of married lovers took the first steamer for Havre—Brittany—"Clancy," leaving Walton a homeless bachelor, the most constant ornament of his club window.

Van Camp, in a seventh heaven, often said to his wife, "I don't deserve you, Charlotte; I know that as well as anybody."

To which she would reply: "Yes, you do, Van; you deserve a far better woman—the best in the world. Suppose I had come out of it a fright instead of almost scot free, thanks to old Blowhard and his gold-beater's skin?"

"I would have married you all the same, darling."

"I know you would. That was what went to my heart. But I wouldn't have married you, I can tell you."

"Who, then, Walton?"

"No. I would have combed St. Catherine's tresses as a spinster all the rest of my life, unless the old doctor had wanted a wife," Charlotte would reply with a happy laugh. "But I would rather be *châtelaine* of Clancy."

CROCHETING.—No. 70.

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.

INFANTS' CROCHETED SACK IN STAR STITCH.

FIGURE No. 1.—The sack represented is made of Saxony wool, two skeins of white and one of color being required.

Directions for making Star Stitch.—Having made the chain, take up 6 stitches, one after another, as for Afghan stitch. This gives you 6 loops on the needle; wool over, draw through all 6 stitches, over again, drawing through the one now on the needle; this forms the first star.

Now put the needle through the loop formed by drawing together the first star, and draw the wool through; this gives the 2nd st.; take up the back part of last loop of last star for 3rd st.; the 4th st. is drawn through the ch. st. in which the last loop of last star is made; the 5th and 6th sts. are taken up on the ch. close to the star. Draw the wool through these 6 sts., and again through the one, and repeat the second star to the end.



FIGURE No. 1.—INFANTS' CROCHETED SACK IN STAR STITCH.

In making the sack, break and fasten the wool at end of each row.

For the Second and all the other rows.—Fasten wool at the corner of last row made, ch. 3, take up 2 sts. from ch., giving 3 sts. on needle; take the next from the back long loop lying straight on top of first star; next in the little hole where star was drawn together; next from back long loop on top of second star.

To widen.—Take the first stitches in the usual way. For the 4th, take the front of the stitch you have just taken the back of; for 5th, the back of same stitch; 6th, on the chain where the last stitch of previous star was taken. Finish same as any star.

The next star is made as usual, putting the 4th st. in the chain loop taken up by last star; the 5th and 6th on chain.

First row.—Upon a chain of 84 stitches, make 8 stars, widen, ("w" will stand for widen) make 1, w, (for first sleeve) make 10, w, make 1, w, (center of back) make 10, w, make 1, w, (for other sleeve) make 8. You now have 45 stars.

Second row.—Make 8, w, make 3, w, make 23, w, 3, w, 8.

Third row.—Make 8, w, make 5, w, make 23, w, make 5, w, 8.

Fourth row.—Make 8, w, make 7, w, make 11, w, make 1, w, 11, w, make 7, w, make 8.

Fifth row.—Make 8, w, make 9, w, make 25, w, make 9, w, 8.

Sixth row.—Make 8, w, make 11, w, make 25, w, 11, w, 8.

Seventh row.—Make 8, w, make 13, w, make 12, w, make 1, w, make 12, w, make 13, w, make 8.

Eighth row.—Make 8, w, make 15, w, 27, w, fifteen, w, 8.

Ninth row.—Make 8, w, make 17, w, make 27, w, 17, w, 8.

Tenth row.—Make 8, w, make 19, w, make 13, w, make 1, w, make 13, w, make 19, w, make 8.

Eleventh row.—Make 8, join 9th star to the 20th star from it, skipping 19, make 29, join next star to the 20th from it as before, make 8. The 19 stars thus skipped on each side, are to form the sleeves.

Work rest of rows in the same way, widening every 3rd row in the center of the back as already directed; w, make 1 star, then plain star stitch to the end. Now make 12 additional rows.

Commence at the neck, make a row of stars down the front, around the bottom, and up the other side of the front, of any preferred color, widening at the corners. Then make a row of white stars (widening at the corners) then another of color and one more of white. Work on the bottom, 2 rows of white shells, putting 6 trebles in the eye of 1 star, 1 treble in the next, and so on. Put 2nd row of shells in the center of shells of preceding row, 1 double in top of shell. Commence at the neck and make 1 row of shells all around, widening at corners. Make another row, putting 8 trebles in shell, 1 single crochet on top of the treble which comes between the shells.

Make an edge of color thus, commencing at the neck: Make a ch. of 2, with 1 s. c. in the top of every 2nd st. of shell, ch. 2, catch between shell and 1 d. c. in 2nd row of border, ch. 2, catch in last row of stars, ch. 2, catch between 1 d. c. and shell, ch. 2, catch between the s. c., add next shell and repeat.

Make the sleeves thus: 5 rows of white, 1 of color, 1 of white, 1 of color, 1 of white, and 2 rows of shells like those down the front. There will be 2 rows of shells down front and sleeves, and 4 rows on the bottom. Edge the sleeves.

Make a chain as long as the neck, and along it make a row of shells, each consisting of 6 sts., fastened down with 1 s. c.; lay this on the neck, shells down, and work shells through it and the neck to stand up, making and fastening them in the same place as 1st row. Put the edge of color all around it, and run in a narrow ribbon or cord and tassels as preferred.

NOVELTY EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—Use any novelty braid with a picot edge, measuring off the required length.

First row.—1 s. c. in every picot with 2 ch. between.

Second row.—1 s. c. in each space with 2 ch. between, until you have made 13 s. c. then ch. 5, repeat.

Third row.—1 s. c. in each space with 2 ch. between, until



FIGURE No. 2.—NOVELTY EDGING.

you have made 12 s. c.; ch. 5, 1 d. c. in loop of 5 ch. below; ch. 5 and repeat. In each succeeding row make 1 s. c. less and one more ch. of 5 with a d. c. between until there is 1 s. c. and 12 d. c. If the edging is for a skirt, join the braid after 2 rows when your points will be evenly divided.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

BORDER FOR A TABLE COVER, LINEN APPLIQUÉ BORDER AND LAMP MAT DESIGN.

The accompanying illustrations give three distinctive styles of embroidery, two of which are scarcely suited to beginners, appealing rather to expert workers.

The variety of stitches shown on the border for a table cover (Illustration No. 1) gives interest to the work, while producing a beautiful effect. Fine broadcloth would make an excellent foundation for this style of design. Roman satin would also serve the purpose well or, if a richer material be preferred, a damask or a brocaded silk would be in good taste, provided the pattern chosen be of a suitable nature. It should not be large or pronounced, but should have its whole surface covered with a conventional design, the object being to keep the figure on the goods subservient to the needlework decoration. The coloring may be varied, or in several shades of one tone. Gold thread may be introduced to further enrich the embroidery. For instance, it can be substituted for the couched cord along either side of the scrolls that form the basis of the pattern. It might also be carried

around the forms that connect the scrolls, but should be discontinued where the floral forms meet them.

Two or three different kinds of embroidery silk are needed. Roman floss is a very attractive silk. It has a loose twist, with all the gloss of filo floss, but is thicker than two or three strands of the filo. It covers the surface quickly and would, therefore, answer well for filling the long scrolls. The stitch employed is long-and-short stitch, worked rather openly and to suit the turn of the curves from the center outward. It must be kept slanting to get the right effect. The foliage and flower forms are worked in the manner characteristic of the old-fashioned crewel work—that is to say, round and round from the outside towards the center, until the whole is filled in. This method

gives splendid opportunity for any amount of shading. The tones should be very near to each other, so that

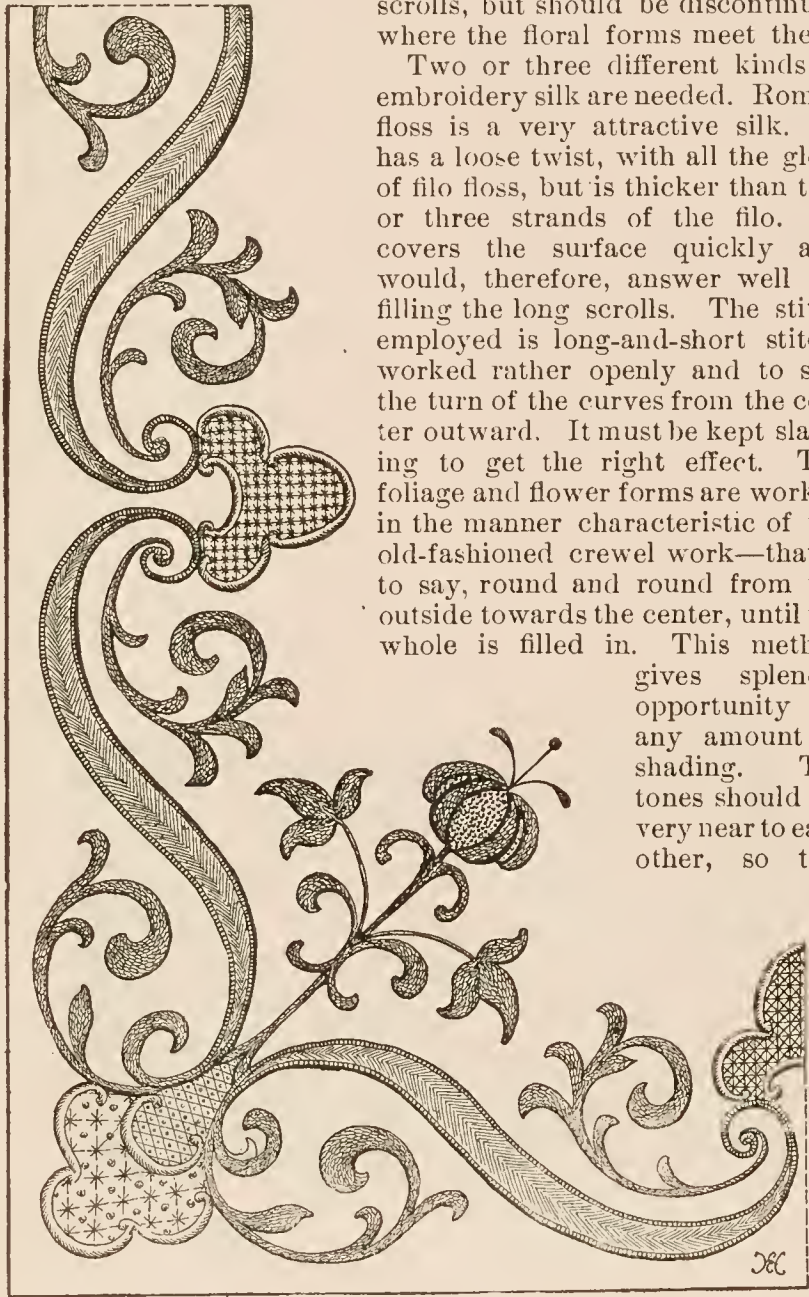


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

they blend well. The result is charming, giving a brilliant play of light and shade. Always begin with the darkest tone outside, and if not sufficiently prominent when finished, add an outline

in twisted embroidery silk of a very dark color. This is more especially necessary on a brocaded ground. If Roman floss is found to be too coarse for these small forms, take two or three strands of filo floss.

We now come to the fillings in the large trefoils—particularly interesting but requiring great nicety in the working in order to be quite satisfactory. It will be well to take twisted embroid-



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

ery silk for laying the foundation lines; then cross them with a double strand of filo floss. This method is used for the fillings in the inside trefoils on each side of the corner. For the outside corner trefoil, make the stars with a double strand of filo floss and the knots between with a double strand of Roman floss. In the division connecting the trefoil with the scroll work the lines must be laced over and under with twisted embroidery silk to keep them in place, while the small knots can be made of a single strand of Roman floss. The inside flower form is likewise filled in with French knots.

It may be noted that a broad, raised edge of close satin stitch encloses these fancy stitches. This edge should be thickly padded with filling silk to match the shade employed for the satin stitch. Either Roman or filo floss will serve for the satin stitch. This embossed edge is highly effective, forming, as it does, a framework for the varied stitches within. There is no reason why the filling stitches should not be further varied as the pattern goes along, according to individual taste. This would be a distinct advantage if the cloth be a large one. The pattern given is intended for a cloth to use on a side table, but as such tables vary in size, the design can be readily adapted to any dimensions required, being a simple repeat. Although specially intended for a table cover in rich, heavy work, there is no reason why such a design should not be treated in delicate colorings on white linen for a tea cloth, table center or scarf. For this latter purpose, it would be better to use filo floss only, to omit raising the work under the satin stitch and in place of a couched line or gold thread to substitute button-holing.

The second design, that for a repeat border, is simple in execution. It is particularly intended for linen appliquéd upon linen, but it would also work out charmingly in outline, with a couched cord, if much enlarged, or in cable stitch for finer work. For linen appliquéd, white on a color or the color on white is optional, and color contrasts are sometimes employed. White on Delft-blue is one of the prettiest combinations, taking a darker shade of blue for the outline. It may be noted that a complete section, embracing two floral forms, can be cut out in one piece so that the joinings will not show, since they come at the repeat where the stem springs from a double scroll. No pasting is required, since the linen should be heavy and stiff enough to be flat of itself. The forms must be carefully basted to position and the edges overcast with very fine thread. The work is then ready for finishing. A frame is not necessary in this case, but some skill is needed to keep the work perfectly flat. This point is essential, for the least puckering is fatal. The creases that are unavoidable can be pressed out when the work is finished. If much creased, place a damp cloth on the wrong side of the work and use a very hot iron, pressing rather heavily until the cloth is perfectly dry.

The lamp mat (Illustration No. 3) is a very full design, leaving, however, a blank space on which to set the lamp. It often happens, when an elaborate pattern is chosen, that the best part is lost to

sight under a lamp, card basket or flower pot, as the case may be. This design is intended for the latest style of appliqué work. The ground is of dull art satin or fine cloth of a pale, neutral shade of green—more gray than green. This shade is calculated to set off to the best advantage almost any color that may be placed upon it. The scroll work indicated by the shaded lines is made of a very close pile velvet edged on each side with a fine cord. The conventional floral forms are satin appliqué; the bright sheen on the satin shows to great advantage on the dull ground. The edges are held down by long and short stitch. Outside of that a line is laid by couching filoseille somewhat tightly twisted. For this purpose the make known as English filoseille is best. The quality is superior and the strands heavier and more even than those of the ordinary make. The mat is finished with button-holing in long-and-short stitch with a heavy silk, such as Roman floss or Boston art silk. A few jewels may be introduced; they will add much to the beauty of the design, if chosen with due regard to harmony of color. Their position is easily recognized, viz.: In the groups of threes and at the bases of the four corners. The dots in the centers of all the flower forms, except the four large ones on the corners, may likewise be put in with small jewels, as well as every point indicated by a dot. The veins and markings are worked in stem stitch.

Great care must be taken in the preparation of the forms before they are applied. In the first place, the satin and velvet must be carefully pasted upon paper or linen. The very best

plan—while it takes considerable time—is to stretch tightly in a square frame some linen firm enough to bear the strain of pulling. Make some starch paste just thick enough to form a soft jelly when cold; spread this evenly upon the linen with the fingers or a piece of rag, being careful to remove all lumps. Then take the satin or velvet and spread it on the linen, gently pressing it with the hands from the center outward, so that no air bubbles remain. Do not strain the fabric more than is necessary to make it lie flat. Set the frame to dry where it will be protected from dust. This will take some hours, for on no account must it be dried by artificial heat. The fabric is now ready to have the design transferred to it. This can be done on the linen backing. Each corner should be cut out of one piece. Of course, the stems can be carried right through so that the velvet lies on the top of them. This will insure accuracy. The foundation should also be firmly stretched in a square frame if of stout goods; if not, it should have a backing of linen. The easiest way of securing the forms in position for working is

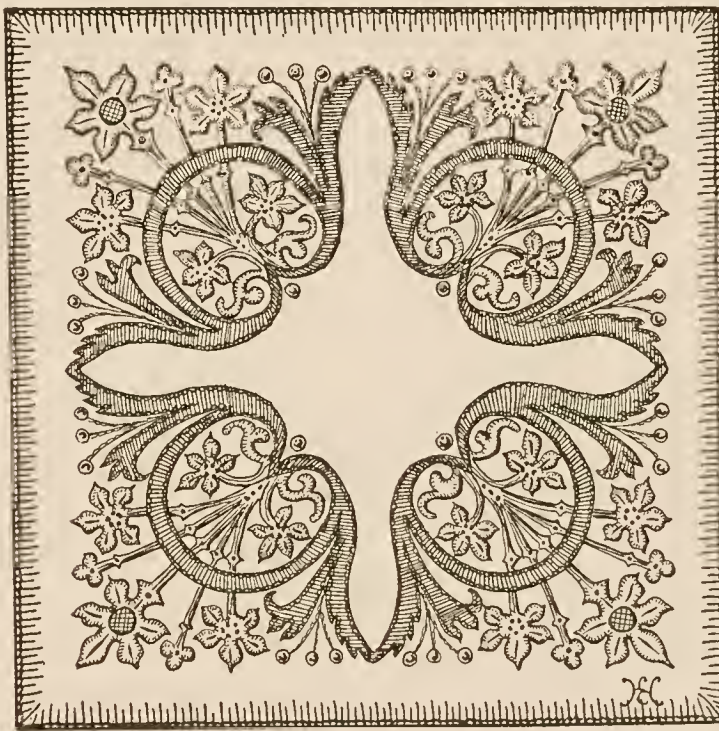


ILLUSTRATION No. 3

to paste them down, but the paste should be much thicker than that used for spreading upon the linen. When every part is thus fixed, the velvet as well as the satin forms, the rest is comparatively easy to an experienced worker.

Other methods of carrying out this beautiful design are to work the whole in solid embroidery or to appliqué the scrolls only. In either case the finished effect will be exceptionally rich and handsome. The coloring may be delicate to suit a parlor or strong for a library.

TALKS ON HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—No. 5.

BY GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D.

CARE OF THE EYES.

THEIR MECHANISM.

The most beautiful and delicate of all the mechanisms found in the human body is the eye. I would like to dwell upon its marvels, but these papers are not to deal with anatomy or physiology. I would tell of the wonderful outer coating, the white of the eye, with the delicate membrane, the conjunctiva, carrying the blood vessels of nutrition; I would tell of the transparent opening, like a glass watch crystal, clear and translucent, for the light to pass through it, the cornea; of the curtain with its circular drawing-string, the iris which gives color to the eye and with its ever-varying aperture forming the deep pupil, expanding and contracting as the light is faint or strong; of the lens, "crystalline" it is called from its brilliant clearness; and of the optic nerve back of all, lining the inside of the globe of the eye, spread out in a curious layer of cells which the microscope shows to be in the shape of rods and cones, and with them the singular substance, known as "visual purple," upon which is photographed the image seen, as if upon a sensitive film. The eye as seen through the ophthalmoscope is an entrancing sight. It is a pity that only the oculist knows of its beauty, for the poet would sing more ardently than ever of the loveliness of the human eye, "the window of the soul," were he to see this visual purple. Its color is gorgeous, the most brilliant scarlet. Near the center of the disc is the optic nerve, round and yellowish-white, about a fifth of an inch in diameter, with the blood vessels accompanying it branching out upon the interior of the eye. All this mechanism is only the receiving apparatus, the means of collecting and transmitting the impressions to the cells in the back part of the brain where the true seeing is done.

EXTERNAL DEFECTS.

How much the externals of the eye have to do with the looks and expression of the individual, is well illustrated by the game from which so much amusement is often derived. An aperture having been made in a screen, just large enough to show the eyes but nothing more, the company is asked to guess to whom they belong. It is very rarely that this can be determined. Let the shape and coloring of the eye be never so fine, if the brows are badly outlined, thin or too bushy, or the eyelashes are short, irregular and scanty, the edges of the lid covered with scales and reddened, if there are dark circles under the eyes, or the skin about the eyes is wrinkled, baggy and flabby, beauty is wanting, even though the features are regular and the complexion good. These blemishes are not often beyond remedy.

The eye socket is filled with fat, which pads it out. It is also plentifully supplied with blood vessels. The puffiness under the eye is occasioned by general conditions—exhaustion, diseases of the kidney or liver, over fatigue. The black circles under the eyes, the despair of brunettes, are due to a certain thinness of the skin. In treating these conditions it is necessary to look out for general defects in the health and to try and give tone to the skin about the eyes by frequent bathing with cold water, by gentle massage, and sometimes by the application of tannic acid and glycerine, twenty grains of the tannic acid to an ounce of the glycerine.

Fine eyelashes and eyebrows are great additions to the beauty of the face. If the eyelashes are thin and scanty, it is usually because the eyes are weak, inflamed or have been strained. It is said that eyebrows which are too thick and bushy can be

greatly improved by removing with tweezers the superfluous hairs and so shaping them to the pencilled lines of accepted beauty. If they are thin, they can be very much improved by applying to them vaseline or lanoline to which has been added a small quantity of the sulphate or the muriate of quinine. This tonic is likewise good for the lashes when pencilled along their roots. An alcoholic preparation may be preferred for the eyebrows. Should the alcohol get into the eyes, it will make them smart, though it may also make them brighter. It was the alcohol in the cologne old-time coquettes used to drop into their eyes which produced the brightened glances they coveted. To thicken the eyebrows and eyelashes and promote their growth, there is nothing better than carefully trimming the ends with a pair of delicate scissors. It is not a difficult operation.

The eyelids are often reddened, inflamed, covered with scales and subject to styes. These conditions are unsightly and occasion the thinning of the eyelashes. Scales on the lids are of the same nature as dandruff in the hair. They may usually be removed by an application of the yellow oxide of mercury, fifteen grains to half an ounce of vaseline, or by a sulphur ointment, ten or fifteen grains of precipitated sulphur to the ounce of vaseline. Ointments for the eyelids should be warmed so as to be soft and easily applied.

Styes are annoying and disagreeable as well as painful. They are little abscesses in the hair follicles. As soon as the matter appears it should be pricked, for it is only after the pus has been evacuated that the sty will heal. If the eyelid is inflamed, and there is a succession of styes, it is well to use either the mercury or sulphur ointment.

WEAK EYES AND EYE STRAIN.

When the eyes are weak there is trouble in using them. The light is painful, the sight is blurred, one sees with difficulty and often reading becomes painful. There are a number of causes which will produce this condition. It may be that the muscles outside the eye are weak and perform their work badly. It may be that the focusing muscles within the eye are at fault. It may be that glasses are needed, or it may mean simply that the general health is impaired and that there is a constitutional lack of strength and vigor in which the eyes sympathize and partake to a much greater degree than one would believe possible. The reverse is also true. If the eyes are imperfect, the constant strain of trying to see and to adjust the sight to the ever-varying demands upon it result in headache and nervous prostration, which is only cured by the wearing of suitable glasses, or an operation if the trouble comes from cross-eyes or strabismus.

The eyes may become weak from improper use, such as reading without sufficient light, or with too bright and full a light, or the persistent use of the eyes on some fine and difficult work. Ladies often injure their eyesight by doing fancy work, where the colors are dazzling and the stitches and designs are difficult to follow. Archbishop Paley said that fancy work was "red with the blood of slaughtered time," and he might have added that it is the Moloch to whom many thousands of women have sacrificed their eyesight. Fine embroidery and lace work have the most to answer for. Fortunately, the working of canvas with its dazzling cross threads is not so fashionable as formerly, for it was very trying to the eyes. It is said that the great prevalence of near-sightedness in Germany is because of the German text, the difference between some of the letters being only a faint line. German scientific works are now generally printed in Roman letters.

Veils are ruinous to the eyes, especially those veils that have intricate meshes and are heavily dotted. A great deal has been said about the injurious effect of reading on a train when taking a railroad journey, but I do not think it is nearly as wearing upon the eyes as looking out of the car windows, watching passing objects, some near, some far, always speeding and rushing by, requiring a constant re-adjustment of the focusing apparatus of the eye. It is much better to fix the mind and the eyes on the one thing, the book, which should be of good print, and held so as to oscillate and vibrate as little as possible with the motion of the train.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

The result of weakness of the eyes and eye-strain is inflammation. It may be slight or go on to such a degree that it ultimately destroys the sight. The greater proportion of people who are blind are made so by the result of inflammation of the eyes in

infancy. So many newly-born children have inflammation of the eyes that there has been serious talk of enacting laws rendering obligatory the application of preventive medicines to the eyes of the newly-born child. One of the latest works on the blind says that evidence goes to prove that heredity is a great factor in blindness, and that the offspring of cousins are more liable to blindness than are the children of parents not related.

It is not our intention to dwell upon serious forms of inflammation, for which one should always consult a physician, but to point out some things which every one should bear in mind. As inflammations of the eye are contagious, one should be careful not to use handkerchiefs or towels which have come in contact with inflamed eyes, as it is not at all unlikely that the pus cells thus transferred will create inflammation. It is not well to let even a slight inflammation go without intelligent care. Do not recommend to others medicines for the eyes or use medicines recommended by anyone not a physician. The eye is too delicate in its structure to risk such experimenting. It is incredible the curious and injurious things that are recommended for the eyes. I have seen many eyes badly inflamed by the use of irritating substances applied at the suggestion of officious and sympathizing friends.

There are a few domestic remedies which one may apply in cases of slight inflammation, produced by getting something into the eyes, exposure to the cold, or overstraining them by close application to fine work, or reading when the light was not as it should be. Best of all is a solution of salt and tepid water of about the saline strength of tears. Wash the eyes thoroughly in this mixture. Put the salted water in a glass and open the eye in it so that it may be laved with the solution. Applications of very hot water on pieces of folded linen for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, with intervals of rest of an hour or two, will often give relief. One of the best means of allaying inflammation of the eye is the application of cold, which is best done by having a large block of ice in a basin and placing upon it a number of bits of linen large enough to cover the eye when folded once. These can be easily changed from the ice to the eye every few minutes. This treatment should be kept up for a longer or shorter time, according to the severity of the inflammation. It is well to have at hand a simple eye-wash. One composed of ten grains of borax (biborate of sodium) to an ounce of camphor water—not the spirits of camphor, which is too strong and harsh for the eyes—is excellent. A couple of drops of this dropped into the inflamed eye night and morning will soon subdue an inflammation which is not very extensive.

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES.

Many eyes that are weak and inflamed are so owing to defective vision and the need of glasses to correct it. Colored glasses are much used to protect the eyes from irritation and inflammation. They are of different colors and varying shades, but it has been found that the smoky-blue color is more restful to the eye than any other. Those that are somewhat convex protect the eye better than those that are flat. These convex glasses are called "shells" (*coquilles*) and come in five or six shades. It is not well to wear them too dark, unless they are used to conceal an unsightly eye or the inflammation is so great that it is wished to put the eye at rest. It is not now so much as formerly the custom to shut up in dark rooms patients suffering from trouble with the eyes, as the same result can be accomplished by protecting the eye from the light, either by bandages or dark glasses. The old eye-protectors, made of stiff pasteboard and covered with silk, are in disfavor, as they may be pushed into the eye, especially when worn by children, and they may also carry infection.

Glasses when worn for protection are used for four troubles. The first of these is near-sightedness, the defect of those who cannot see objects unless they are brought close to the eye. The normal distance at which things can be seen readily by the eye is sixteen or eighteen inches. If required to be held nearer the person is near-sighted; if farther, the person is far-sighted.

Far-sightedness may be of two varieties, that occasioned by the natural conformation of the eye—and this very often happens—and that occasioned by the flattening of the eye through age. The latter usually occurs at the age of forty-five, though it may happen earlier, especially if the eyes have been subjected to great strain.

The third cause for which it is necessary to wear glasses is called astigmatism, by which is meant that the image is blurred and rendered imperfect upon the retina from the fact that

there are irregularities and imperfections in the cornea or lens of the eye. The constant attempt of the mind to see and adjust these imperfect images gives rise to a great deal of trouble, and those that have this irregularity of vision are apt to suffer from headache, nervousness, nausea and depression of spirits which nothing alleviates until the trouble is diagnosed and relieved by glasses. Generally there is associated with astigmatism either near-sightedness or far-sightedness.

The fourth condition which glasses may relieve is that occasioned by muscular weakness. The eye-ball is surrounded by muscles which turn it in every direction. If the action is perfect and the proper balance is kept among them there is no trouble, but if one muscle pulls more strongly than do the others one eye or both are turned inward towards the nose, or pulled outward. This is what is called "squint" or cross-eyes. If the trouble is slight, glasses may overcome it, otherwise an operation is necessary. Some physicians think that even a slight squint produces great nervous disturbances, even fits, and operate on all who show any muscular disturbance or irregularity. Be this as it may, it is certain that nothing is much more disfiguring to the looks. The operation is a simple and safe one. A medical

writer referring to it says: "Among thousands upon thousands of operations which are constantly made, literature contains only a few rare examples of accidents, and we can say that it is as safe to make this division of the ocular muscles as it is for a person to take an ordinary trip by rail." As the operation is done under cocaine, except with young children, who are with difficulty kept quiet, it is without pain.

Before leaving the all important subject of glasses a word should be said about the method of wearing them and how they should be fitted. It is always awkward and annoying to wear glasses at first, and one must persevere and become accustomed to them in order to get their full benefit. They should be fitted with the greatest care, by a regular oculist. It is unwise for one to use glasses, as is frequently done, without having them fitted, especially those who wear glasses because of the changes brought about by advancing years. If one must wear glasses constantly, especially if doing work that requires close application of the eyes, spectacles are better than eye-glasses. It should not be forgotten that in order to wear glasses successfully they should be properly adjusted upon the face. They should clear the lashes and slant a little forward.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS.—FRENCH WAYS OF PREPARING SAUCES, VEGETABLES AND DESSERTS.

In this bountiful month the markets are indeed tempting in their wealth of fruit and vegetables. We have grown accustomed to know no Winter in food supplies, and yet the luscious Spring fruit and vegetables have a flavor and freshness not characteristic of hothouse products. The housekeeper who does not go to market misses much in the way of suggestions as to a varied menu for her table. Seeing the new vegetables and meats will enable her to make a better choice and at less cost than when ordering. The market boy discreetly says nothing about chicken having risen to a phenomenal price, but the careless housekeeper finds this out when the bill arrives at the end of the month. The careful mistress of her income considers her marketing time well spent, not only in its saving of her allowance but also in its suggestions for possible dishes.

In May the markets show all of the most delicate meats. Sweetbreads are at their cheapest, and Spring chickens, squabs and snipe are plentiful. In addition to the usual beef and mutton, veal is to be had; it should be pink or flesh color and the fat white and clear. Veal that is too young is a most unwholesome food.

The fish market is well stocked. There are to be found Spanish mackerel, bass, weak fish, brook trout, green turtle, porgies, shad, frogs' legs, salmon, crabs and lobster.

In vegetables, asparagus is at its best, while rhubarb is plentiful and cheap. In the large city markets are also to be had new beans and carrots, peas, lettuce, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and watercress, while dandelion greens, one of the most medicinal of the early vegetables, is found in abundance. Beets, cabbage and onions are also seen.

In fruits the luscious strawberry is on sale, and late in the month the price is not high. Oranges, bananas, apples and pineapples are also to be had.

FRENCH COOKERY.

One of the secrets of the superiority of French cookery over that of any other nation lies in the infinite painstaking and patience of the Gallic cook. Trifles do not annoy her, and dishes are prepared from materials that the average American housekeeper would not dream of utilizing. In our nervous haste to accomplish much in a short time the French recipes, with their many flavorings and their sauces, seem to demand more attention than can be given them. The time required for this class of recipes, however, is usually overestimated, as a trial will show. When we have learned the utility of patience in small matters we will have acquired one of the requisites of the French cook.

SAUCES.—The use of so-called "sauces" in this class of cookery is fraught with terror to the novice, who considers them

especially difficult to make. A common white sauce, made by thickening milk until it is creamy in consistency, using butter and flour rubbed to a paste, is scarcely a laborious task, nor one requiring much time or skill. This white sauce is used for many dishes and is called *sauce blanche*. Still another very common sauce is *sauce Hollandaise*. To make this, boil four spoonfuls of vinegar with a few grains of pepper until the liquid is reduced one half. When cold, add the vinegar to the yolks of four eggs, stirring all well together; then add two ounces of butter and a little nutmeg. Place over the fire and stir until the butter is melted, after which strain through a fine sieve into a small, porcelain-lined saucepan. Set this pan into another containing boiling water and cook in a moderate heat until the sauce thickens, adding half a table-spoonful of butter just before taking from the fire. This sauce is like a mayonnaise when finished.

VEGETABLES.—In the cooking of vegetables French methods surpass all others. The plain vegetables, such as peas, carrots and beans, are boiled until tender in slightly-salted water, then drained perfectly dry. The most careful cooks lay them on a piece of thin cloth to rid them entirely of moisture. Butter is then placed in a saucepan and when hot, but not yet browning, the vegetable is placed in the pan and stirred and heated until thoroughly buttered. It is then served as hot as possible.

Another favorite method of cooking peas is to boil them with bacon and onions. Two or three thin slices of bacon are fried in a saucepan with a bit of onion. The peas are then added and cooked until tender, drained and served with the onion and bacon.

A *purée* of peas is a delicious French dish. The peas are boiled until tender in slightly-salted water, drained and passed through a sieve. The vegetable is then put in a porcelain-lined saucepan, which is set into another containing boiling water. It is then seasoned with butter and half a cupful of the *sauce blanche* is added. When thoroughly heated the vegetable is taken from the fire, a bit of butter is well stirred in and the *purée* is at once served.

Young carrots are delicate when boiled, drained dry and served with butter as above described. Old carrots are served with the white sauce. The French make a delicious mixture of carrots, peas and beans, boiling them together, draining quite dry and serving with the *sauce blanche* poured over it.

Spinach, one of the most delightful of vegetables but with us one rarely well cooked, is prepared as follows in France: Only the leaves are used. After washing them in several waters, they are placed on the fire in a saucepan and a small quantity of boiling water is added with a little salt. The dish is not covered, as this would darken the spinach. After boiling for twenty minutes the vegetable is turned into the colander and all the

water is pressed out, the spinach being chopped during the process. Salt and pepper are then added, the spinach is returned to the saucepan, tightly covered and allowed to stand in a moderate heat for five minutes. Just before serving butter and two table-spoonfuls of *sauce blanche* for every pint of the vegetable are added, although the sauce is as often omitted as used. Plenty of butter is used for seasoning. "More butter for the spinach" is a French saying, meaning that good fortune has smiled from an unexpected quarter, thus making it possible to render even more palatable this delicious vegetable.

Asparagus is served in the long stalks. They are boiled until tender, the large ones first, the small branches added six or eight minutes later. When thoroughly drained, the stalks are heaped upon a platter and the vegetable is eaten from the fingers, a *sauce Hollandaise* being served with it.

CUCUMBER DISHES.—The cucumber seems to be better appreciated by the French than by us, for they serve it in several ways quite unknown among Anglo-Saxons. It is eaten raw, as with us, for an appetizer, but is more often cooked. It is peeled and boiled in salted water until tender, then drained, cut into pieces and served with a white sauce. Still another palatable dish is made by stuffing the vegetable, and a pretty entrée for either luncheon or dinner is the result. The cucumber is not peeled, but is cut into crosswise slices an inch and a half thick. These rounds are boiled until tender; then the seeds are cut out and the stuffing is added. This stuffing is made of seasoned chopped meat, a bit of onion, parsley or any sweet herbs at hand being used for the seasoning, with the usual salt and pepper. After filling the cucumbers, a bit of butter is added to the top of each round and the whole is baked in the oven. When done it is served with

FRENCH GRAVY.—The French woman appreciates the value of gravy for many of her preparations. She makes it of veal and beef. This gravy is but a very strong, dark stock when finished. The lean meat alone is used with the bones from both the veal and beef, all the marrow having been taken out. The bones are broiled over the fire until quite brown, then placed in a stew pan with any vegetable at hand, a carrot, onion, soup bouquet, etc. The meat, cut into small pieces and entirely freed from fat, is then added with just enough cold water to cover. The whole is gently simmered for six hours, closely covered, when it is strained twice, first through a colander, then through a coarse cheese-cloth. It is then returned to the fire and when boiling the beaten white of an egg is added to clarify the gravy. Again it is strained and is now ready to use. This gravy is served on many dishes.

Onions are prepared in a manner similar to cucumbers, the centers being removed and filled in with seasoned meat, the gravy being poured over after baking.

A CUCUMBER DAINTY.—Another cucumber conceit makes a dainty dish for luncheon. The vegetable is peeled and cut into sections two inches long and cooked until tender in boiling salted water. The center is then scooped out of each section, leaving a half-inch thickness all round the sides as well as on the bottom, thus making lovely green cups of the vegetable. These cups are then filled with creamed chicken, sweetbreads, mushrooms or any delicate white filling which has for a foundation the *sauce blanche*. If the filling is of chicken, the bird is boiled until tender, the skin removed and only the white portions of the meat used. This is chopped fine and enough sauce is added to slightly thin it. If mushrooms are to be used, they are washed, peeled, cut into dice and cooked until tender in a little butter, three or four minutes sufficing to make them yellow but not brown. They are then lifted from the pan into a hot dish and mixed with the sauce. If sweetbreads are to be used, cover them with cold water gently brought to a heat, and simmer for ten minutes after reaching the boiling point. Then drain, all the fat and skin being removed, and set aside to cool. When needed they are chopped fine and heated in the *sauce blanche*. In making any of these fillings care should be taken that too much of the sauce is not used. It should but mask the mushrooms, chicken or sweetbreads, not make a thin mixture that will run from the green cups.

POTATO DISHES.—The potato is often quite transformed by the French *cuisinière*, for her cooking of it is dainty and deli-

cious, and the serving is equally attractive. A favorite way of preparing it is to boil, drain, weigh and mash the vegetable, passing through a fine sieve to reduce every lump. Season with butter, salt and pepper and to each pound allow one beaten egg, two table-spoonfuls of cream and a flavoring of chopped parsley. When well mixed the potato is divided into small portions, shaped into pyramids, brushed over with beaten egg, then with dry bread or cracker crumbs and baked until quite hot and slightly brown. When arranged on the serving platter these pyramids are sprinkled with finely-chopped parsley and sent at once to the table.

Another potato dainty is made in a somewhat similar manner, to each pound of the potato adding two well-beaten eggs. After all is well mixed the preparation is dropped by the spoonful into plenty of boiling fat and fried until a golden-brown, then carefully drained on soft paper and served with a garnish of parsley. Each spoonful is made to retain the shape of the spoon by dipping the spoon in boiling water after every using.

DESSERTS.—The French woman delights in dainty food as well as dainty dress. This is particularly evident in her desserts, often exquisite color conceits. The strawberry with its beautiful coloring is a delight to the artistic French woman, for with it many lovely effects are possible. As this luscious fruit will soon be plentiful some of her methods of using it are given.

ESCALLOPED STRAWBERRIES.—One quart of berries and a pint of cream are required. Whip the cream until dry, remove the hulls from the berries, place a layer of the fruit in a deep glass dish, add a sprinkling of powdered sugar and cover with the whipped cream. Make another layer of berries, sugar and cream, and thus continue until all are used, heaping the cream on top. Set in a cold place for half an hour to be thoroughly chilled.

STRAWBERRY GELATINE.—Half a box of gelatine is soaked in a cupful of cold water for twenty minutes, then one and a half cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of boiling water are added. The whole is stirred until the gelatine and sugar are quite dissolved. When lukewarm the juice of two small lemons and the grated rind of one are added. The mixture is then set in a cold place and when it commences to stiffen the beaten whites of two eggs are whipped into it, only a small portion of it at a time being added until all is quite smooth. A half pint of freshly-hulled strawberries are then added and the gelatine is turned into a mould and set on the ice to harden. Sweetened cream is served with this delicate dessert.

STRAWBERRY FLOATING ISLAND.—This is a particularly artistic dessert and quite a new one. A custard is first made of one quart of milk, the yolks of four eggs, one table-spoonful of corn starch and a cupful of sugar. The yolks are beaten with half a cupful of the milk, the corn starch is dissolved in a quarter cupful of the milk and these two mixtures are stirred together. The remainder of the milk is brought to the boiling point and the eggs and corn starch are added to it. The custard is cooked until creamy; then a tea-spoonful of salt and the sugar are added. When dissolved the mixture is taken from the fire and when cool enough lemon juice is added to flavor. One pint of strawberries and half a cupful of sugar are mashed together, and in one hour the berries are strained from the juice. The whites of the eggs are whipped until dry, two table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar are added and also the juice from the berries. This imparts a delicate pink coloring to the mixture, which is now placed by the spoonful on the custard and set in a cold place. The eggs should not be beaten too long before serving.

STRAWBERRY TRIFLE.—One pint of hulled berries and half a cupful of sugar are mashed together and set aside for one hour, then passed through a sieve to obtain the juice. One ounce of gelatine is soaked in half a cupful of cold water for half an hour, then four table-spoonfuls of sugar and a cupful of boiling water are added. When the gelatine is dissolved and the mixture has become lukewarm, the berry juice and the juice of two lemons are added. The mixture is then strained and set in a cold place. When it begins to stiffen half a pint of whipped cream is beaten into it and it is then set on the ice to harden. It is served with sweetened milk or with a soft custard made of one pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs and one teaspoonful of cornstarch, with salt and sugar for seasoning. BLAIR.

FOR EVERY CYCLIST.—We have just issued an attractive and valuable pamphlet, **BICYCLE FASHIONS**, which contains the freshest facts of interest relating to this fascinating sport. It depicts current and coming styles of bicycling attire for ladies, misses, men and boys, supplemented by a variety of interesting

general information about the wheel, an expert's advice on how to select and care for it, a doctor's answer to the question "Is Bicycling Injurious to Women?" "A Bicycle Entertainment," hints on Learning to Ride, How to Dress, etc., etc. Sent free for 3d. or 5 cents. THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED].

TATTING.—No. 52.

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.

CENTER-PIECE IN TATTING.

FIGURE No. 1.—This is a very handsome center-piece to be

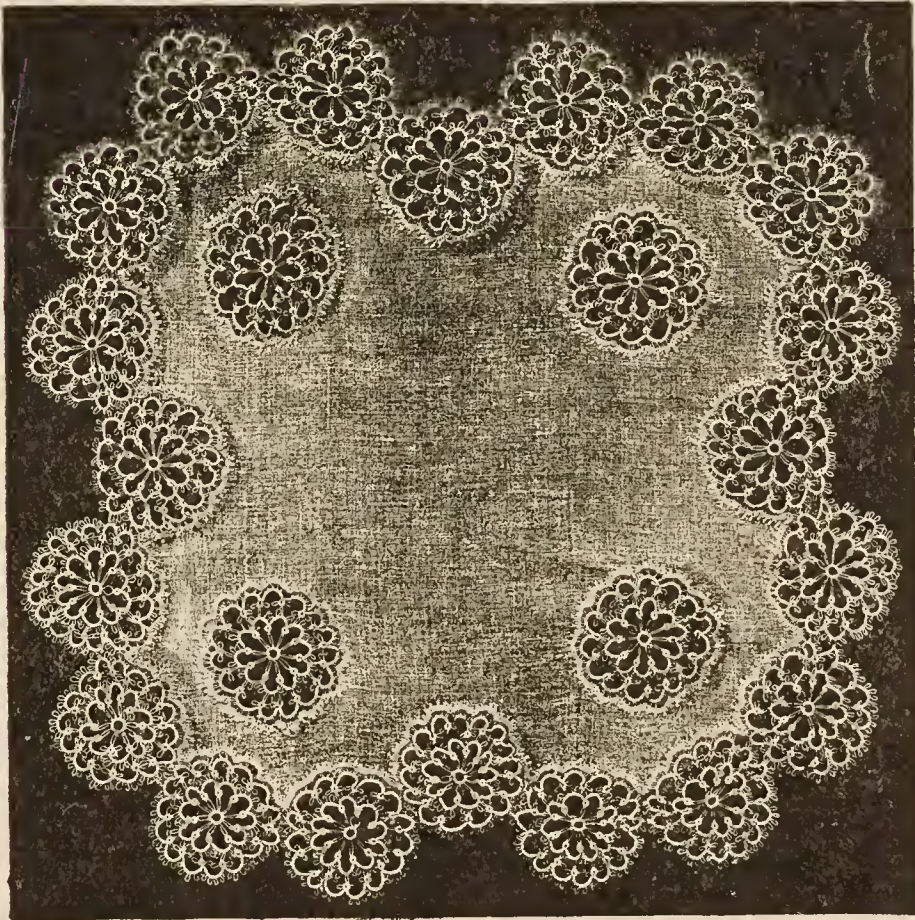


FIGURE No. 1.—CENTER-PIECE IN TATTING.

used on a dining or fancy table. Fine linen lawn is used for the center, although any other suitable material preferred may be used. All white is considered daintier than tints or colors.

For the Rosette.—Begin with one thread and make a ring thus: 2 d. s., 1 p. about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and repeat until there are 10 long p. separated by 2 d. s.; close and cut the thread.

Second round.—Make a ring of 5 d. s., fasten to a p. of the center, 5 d. s., close; tie on the second thread and make a chain of 2 d. s., 5 p. separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s.; then another ring like the first, and continue the rings and chains alternately until there are 10 of each, fastening each ring to a p. of the center.

Third round.—Make a ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; fasten to the middle p. of a chain of the preceding row, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., close; with the second thread make a chain of 4 d. s., 5 p. separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., and continue these rings and chains alternately until there are 15 of each, fastening each ring to a p. of the chains of the preceding row; fasten two rings to the middle p. of the chains of the second row, and every third ring to picots between the chains so that the 15 rings just reach round the wheel. In making, fasten each rosette to the preceding one by the middle p. of its last 2 chains, as seen in the engraving. It takes 24 of these rosettes for the piece—20 for the edge and 4 for the inside of the linen.

Cut the linen twelve inches square and fold it in 4 equal sections and round the edge into scallops. Baste the rosettes on the linen and carefully button-hole them on with silk, then cut the linen from beneath and press the work with a wet cloth over it. The piece may be made larger by making more rosettes for the edge. The one illustrated measures 13 inches across when finished.

BUTTERFLY FOR TIE-END OR HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

FIGURE No. 2.—Use No. 70 or 80 cotton. No. 100 would make very dainty work. Use double thread. Begin with single thread and make ring as follows: * 3 d. s., 1 p. and repeat from * until there are 3 p.; then make 3 d. s., and close the ring. With double thread make 1st scollop; 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., and draw up; repeat from first * until there are 7 rings; make 8th and 9th rings close to 7th. With double thread make 3 d. s. and fasten to p. of last scollop; repeat from first * until you have 7 more rings; make next ring close to last. With double thread make 3 d. s., fasten to p. of last scollop; repeat from first * until you have 4 more rings; make with double thread 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten to base of first ring and cut thread.

Second row.—Fasten double thread to p. of first scollop made, make * 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten to p. of scollop; repeat from * until there are 4 scollops; make 3 d. s., fasten to p. of last scollop; repeat from last * until you have 4 more scollops; make 3 d. s., fasten to p. of last scollop; make one more scollop and fasten: make 3 d. s., and fasten to p. of first scollop in this row, 3 d. s., and draw up, tie and cut thread. Make next wing in same way, only, when you have made half of first ring, fasten to center of corresponding ring of first wing; work the same in the last ring.

Third row.—The outside scollops are fastened from p. to p. of rings. Make with double thread (first fastening to p. of one of rings at the back of wings) * 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten to p. of ring; repeat from * until there are 4 scollops; make * 3 d. s., then 3 p., with 1 d. s. between each, 3 d. s. and repeat from last * till there are 9 p.; then 3 d. s., and fasten; 3 d. s., 3 p. with 1 d. s., between each, 3 d. s., fasten; make * 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten; repeat from * until there are 6 scollops, then make * 1 scollop of 3 p. as before directed; repeat from last * 6 times more or until there are 7 scollops; then make 3 d. s. and fasten between the rings in center of butterfly. Make the other half same way;

cut the thread and make the rest with single thread.

To Make the Head.—Make 6 d. s. and fasten between two front rings, 6 d. s. and close. Make 10 d. s., 1 long p., 5 d. s., 1 long p., 10 d. s., and close; tie and cut the thread.

For the Body.—Make first ring like 1st in head; the second

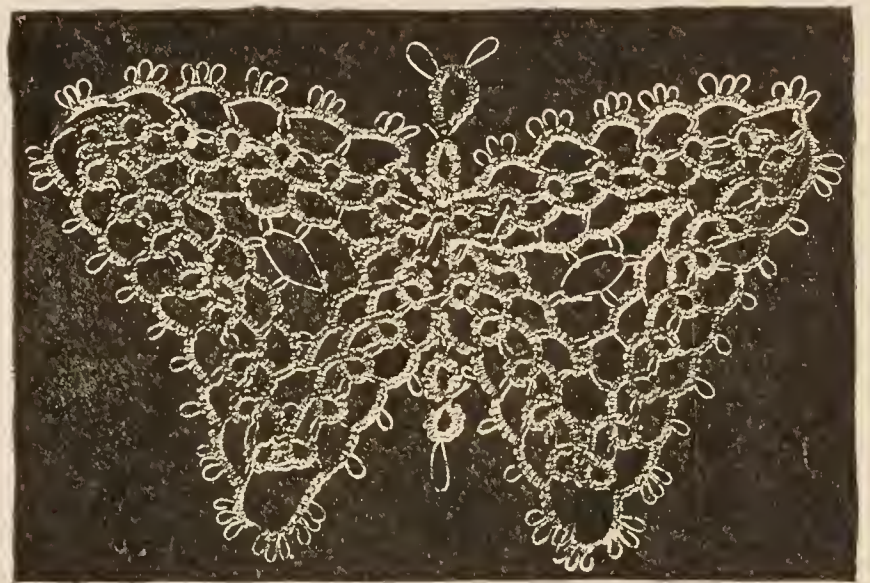


FIGURE No. 2.—BUTTERFLY FOR TIE-END OR HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

the same with long p. in center. To make the butterfly look fully finished, run a thread through picots in inside of wings and tie neatly.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

By E. C. VICK.

[MR. VICK WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALL SPECIAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING FLOWER CULTURE. LETTERS TO HIM MAY BE SENT IN CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.]

WORK OF THE MONTH.

Every part of the garden should be in neat order. Plants that are shooting up their tender flower-stems should be supported by proper sticks to prevent the stems being broken by the wind. Keep the stalks in proportion to the growth of the plants and conceal them as much as possible. Keep the seed beds properly watered and free from weeds. If the weeds are kept down during May and June, less trouble will be had with them the remainder of the season. The last of May all plants in window gardens may be set out of doors. Take out the hardest first, such as roses, hydrangeas and primroses. Repot all plants requiring it, and keep them in a partially shaded position during the Summer, if wanted for flowering in the house again next Winter. Pick off all buds that appear until they are taken into the house. If the pots are plunged, that is, buried in the earth to their rims, the plants will get along better, but the pots should be lifted slightly and turned around occasionally to prevent the roots growing through the hole in the bottom of the pot.

Finish planting by the first of the month seeds of all hardy annuals and biennials, and by the middle of the month all the tender annuals. If the plants grow thickly, thin out so they will have plenty of room in which to spread. The weather being now warm, seedlings that have been protected in a hot bed or frame should be fully exposed night and day. The first damp, cloudy day have them transplanted, also any which have been grown in the house. In transplanting, allow as much earth as possible to adhere to the roots, and water carefully as soon as set out. If you have never raised them, plant a paper of mixed seed of *celosia*. They are novel and interesting and make good pot plants.

THE DAHLIA.

Twenty years ago it was predicted by horticulturists that the dahlia would never again be as popular as then, owing to the improvements in other flowers. It is, however, a greater favorite than ever. It is easily grown. It was originally found growing in the sandy meadows of Mexico, and it is in such soil that it delights. If the soil is too rich or heavy, the plant is likely to make a rank growth at the sacrifice of its flowers, while on a sandy soil, with scarcely any attention except an occasional stirring of the ground, its flowers will be perfect and abundant. The colors shade from pure white to a solid black, and include yellow, bronze and various other shades and tints. Its odd-shaped "cactus" varieties, the grand single-flowering and the intense double varieties, make the dahlia a favorite for bedding purposes. The pompon dahlia is the small-flowering variety. The tuberous roots are generally planted and give good strong plants without trouble or risk. If a number of shoots come up from the roots, all but one or two should be removed and the plant will then have the appearance of a small tree. If the top is too thick, the branches should be thinned out. Before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops and store in the cellar until Spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Dahlias may also be raised from seeds, and it is in this way that new varieties are produced. The seeds should be sown in light soil in pots in the early Spring, and as soon as they show their second leaves the plants should be moved into other pots. After transplanting they should be carefully and regularly watered and kept in a temperature of seventy degrees. The dahlia flowers in Autumn, when the nights are moist and cool. It is valuable for bouquet work at this season when annual flowers are scarce, and its flowers remain bright and fresh for a long time after cutting.

THE GLADIOLUS.

Another popular and beautiful favorite is the gladiolus. With no other plant has the hybridizer been so successful and so liberally rewarded for his work. This plant is quite as easy to grow as the dahlia, and success with it as certain. The two

plants grow well together. The gladiolus flowers during the Summer and is then followed by the dahlia, the two giving a continuous supply of bright and attractive flowers. The gladiolus also remains fresh and bright a long time after cutting. One of the long flower spikes placed in water when the lower blooms are just opening will go on and expand every flower, often continuing weeks in beauty. When the lower flowers begin to fade they should be removed and the stem shortened. The flowers are borne on long spikes, several spikes rising from the same bulb. These spikes are often two feet or more in height and are covered with flowers for eighteen inches or more. The gladiolus will succeed in any good, rich garden soil. The bulbs should be planted from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. If planted in rows, plant six inches apart in the rows and the rows one foot apart. To secure a succession of bloom, plant at different times from the middle or last of April to the first of June. These produce flowers the first season. The stalks should be supported by stakes. In the Fall take up the bulbs, dry them in the open air for a few days and then store them safe from frost for the next season's planting. If kept moist, they will mildew. If the bulbs shrivel, it shows they are getting too dry, though they seldom suffer from this cause. The gladiolus may be grown from seed and in this way new varieties are produced, but it requires time and patience. The seed is sown in a frame like a hot-bed; this bed is shaded as the weather becomes warm by covering the frame with narrow strips of boards, leaving spaces between them for light and ventilation. Water sufficiently to keep the soil from drying out. The young plants will come up like grass about the middle of Summer. In the Autumn take up the little bulbs, which will be about the size of peas or smaller. Dry them thoroughly and store away in a cool place safe from frost until next Spring, when they are to be planted in the garden in rows like peas. At the end of the second Summer they are taken up, dried and preserved again over Winter, when they may be planted the third Spring in the beds where they are to flower, which they will do the third Summer.

THE CARNATION.

The carnation is one of the sweetest flowers we possess and, with the possible exception of the rose, is in greatest demand for cut flowers and bouquets. Sow the seed in boxes any time from the first of May to the last of June, as the plants do not flower until the second season. As the weather becomes warm the seed may be sown in a sheltered bed in the garden, and when the plants are an inch or two high, transplant to the bed in which they are to bloom. In the Autumn a little manure may be scattered around the roots, but the tops must remain uncovered. The plants will flower in July of the second season. When they have flowered, propagate those having the best flowers. After the plants have done flowering there will be formed young and thrifty shoots that have borne no flowers. Make a cut midway between two joints on one of these shoots, cutting *only half way* through the shoot, then continuing the cut lengthwise to the joint. Make a little trench in the earth; in this place the branch so that the slit will open, and then cover it with earth. Do not detach the shoot from the parent plant. Roots will form where the cut was made and a new plant will start which can be removed in the Fall or Spring. This operation is called "layering" and is done in Midsummer. If the weather is hot, the plants must be shaded. Old plants do not stand the Winter well, which makes this operation necessary to preserve over stock of good varieties.

FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

Cemeteries are usually located at a distance from the homes of those owning lots therein, making it impossible to visit them frequently. For lots in which the plants can be conveniently watered several times a week, beds may be made of plants mentioned last month, but for plots that are only visited occasionally hardy plants should be selected. For low borders armeria is

unequalled, remaining green all through the year. Among taller plants, achillea, the pearl, is also good for borders. Its pure-white flowers are borne in great profusion and resemble the chrysanthemum. The anemones are showy and bloom from August until frost. Also to be commended are: Coreopsis, iberis saxatile (dwarf white), or iberis semperflorens, early, sweet-scented white flowers familiar under the name of candy-tuft; lychnis, double rose, blooming freely from every Spring until late Fall; pyrethrums, with fern-like foliage, flowering freely, the flowers somewhat resembling asters; spiraeas with graceful foliage and fine sprays of feathery flowers. The hardy English violet is also good. For larger plants to be grown in clumps, hardy roses, yucca, funkia and helleborus may be used. Graves may be covered with English ivy, honeysuckles or clematis kept properly trimmed. Of the tender plants petunias and verbenas will make the most showy beds with the least possible care.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many letters have been received from subscribers in the South in regard to "popinac." A reader in San Antonio, Texas, kindly sends a twig of the plant, with flowers which show it to be acacia farnesiana. Can anyone tell how it came to be known as "popinac," or why it is called by this popular name? Some have referred to it as apopanax. The lady who sent the specimen for name says the Mexicans call it "wasatchie."

R. A. C.—You can cover your wire fence with honeysuckles, making a solid, dense hedge of bright green, and the foliage will remain on the plants almost all Winter, while the odor from the flowers is fragrant and strong. The best varieties are: lonicera belgica (red flowers), lonicera flexuosa (white), lonicera brachypoda, a vigorous and hardy evergreen.

H. L. S.—English ivy climbing on a stone wall will absorb the moisture and keep the wall dry. Other good hardy climbers are ampelopsis veitchii, called Boston or Japan ivy, ampelopsis quinquefolia or Virginia creeper, blue or white wistaria, celastrus scandens, aristolochia siphon or "Dutchman's pipe."

MRS. C. S. P.—The "Holy Ghost Plant," peristeria elata, should be grown in well-drained pots of light, rich, fibrous loam mixed with a liberal quantity of fine sand and broken charcoal. It will not stand much water, particularly when at rest. It flowers during the Summer and remains in bloom several weeks. As soon as the flower spikes of primroses begin to form down in the heart of the plant, commence using weak manure water twice a week.

J. W.—The questions you ask would take up too much space to answer here. Prof. L. H. Bailey in his book, *The Survival of the Unlike*, answers these questions and explains why plants' enemies have increased and, in the chapter on carnations, explains, why varieties "run out." Novelties should be considered carefully; testing new things costs little. Before investing largely in "novelties" it is well to give them a thorough trial.

C. B.—The blight on your Maréchal Neil rose is probably caused by the intense dry heat of Summer in Southern Mississippi. Spraying the plants thoroughly once or twice a day, keeping the ground wet about the plant and occasionally sprinkling it with sulphur will help to keep it in condition.

MRS. J. L.—See what is said above about cemetery lots. With the class known as monthly roses you will have no such trouble, and these will stand a temperature of from 10 to 15 degrees below freezing. In the North roses are pruned just before the foliage starts. You might try keeping the buds picked off during the hot Summer, forcing the plant to bloom during the cooler months of Spring. For the lawn use mixed lawn grass seed, sowing just before the rainy season.

MR. L. H.—Hardy roses may be transplanted in Spring or Fall. The crimson Rambler is hardy and should not be disturbed when once planted. When thoroughly established it will do well.

MISS S.—Violets require a strong, rich soil that will retain moisture and not become soggy, a temperature of not over sixty degrees during the day and forty degrees at night, with plenty of ventilation. Keep free from runners and decayed leaves and do not wet the foliage when watering the plants. The violet requires care to secure success.

MRS. L. H.—The leaf sent is bellis perennis, or English daisy. Put the plant in the garden and it will flower this season.

J. M. C.—The best general work for a person about to engage in floriculture as a business is Henderson's *Practical Floriculture*. Any bookseller can get it for you.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:

On the Face of the Waters, by Mrs. Flora Annie Steele.

Domestic Service, by Lucy Maynard Salmon.

We have been told much of Eastern India and its people, but our knowledge has been largely based upon descriptions of the outer side of things and people—in fact, wholly exoteric. Crawford, Kipling and his sister, Mrs. Coates, and Henry Seton Merriam have each enlightened us as to the surface of events tragic and heroic, but it has been left to Mrs. Steele to show us the strange mental and moral workings of the minds of the Orient—workings that led up to its mutinies, its rebellions, its relinquishments of life and that which was dearer than life—what we cold-blooded, logical Westerners hold to be superstitious sentimentalities. However foolish the Indian rebellion, Mrs. Steele, by her candor and justice and her clear discriminations between her own white race and alien dusky people, compels us to lose much of our respect for England in India. She named her story *On the Face of the Waters*, because whenever she has asked an educated Indian how the mutiny came about the reply has been and still is, "God knows! He sent a Breath into the world." This tale is not a romance—it is a truth; its events however picturesque and its heroines and heroes however "impossible," as a Frenchman would say of them, were real and needed no creative graces. Fiction, the author assures us, in no wise interferes with fact in this, one of the most enthralling of historic novels. Its sustained power would be proof of this, if any were needed. Mrs. Steele's previous stories won her a right to an enthusiastic hearing, and her new novel, in amazing contrast with the present one, offers an equal attractiveness. It pertains to early life in the Hebrides.

The subject of Prof. Salmon's work, *Domestic Service*, may not be alluring to the world in general, but she has given us out of her carefully-gained and thoroughly digested and assimilated knowledge, a book that is useful and suggestive. She has wrought it out in a temper that is not only convincing, but almost charming. The subject is viewed from what seems to be

every possible point of view—historic, economic and with reference to the harmonious relationship of employers and employes. She offers remedies for our every-day evils and suggests expedients that ought to be charms to conjure with if only we were able to make them work. Since so large a part of what was entirely done by domestic labor is now performed in factories, why not more or all of it? Economic reasons would favor such a plan as well as the comfort of abolishing "help" from the home, except by the hour, setting servants up as self-respecting, outside dwellers with whom their employers hold only professional relations. The book deals with such topics as the following: The History of Domestic Service in this country with its changing Aspects; The Scales of Wages paid to Domestic Servants; Difficulties to Domestic Service from the Standpoint of the Employer; from the Standpoint of the Servants; Advantages in Domestic Service; Its Social Disadvantages; Doubtful Remedies which have been proposed and occasionally Tried; Possible Remedies and General Principles underlying them. Prof. Salmon's work is a lever for lifting heavy burdens.

From D. Appleton and Company, New York:

Arrested, by Esmé Stuart.

A Pinchbeck Goddess, by Mrs. J. M. Fleming.

Persons innocent as angels now and then suffer extreme punishment and many more intolerable obloquy. *Arrested* is an ingeniously-wrought tale of curious and tragic circumstances which lead to an arrest. The clear-sightedness of a girl whose eyes were annointed by love and whose courage and loyalty were strengthened by dislike of another man, makes the novel uncommonly interesting. Its plot is laid on an English sea-coast where unlawful deeds easily escaped recognition and where, if one may believe poets and novelists, beauty too infrequently became booty.

A Pinchbeck Goddess is an enchanting tale. It invites the imagination far afield—especially as the goddess it relates to is located in India—English India—where all sorts of frivolities

and flippancies, also all picturesquenesses, are not only possible but probable. The writer is a sister of Rudyard Kipling, and in common with him is gifted with wit, humor and brilliancy of imagination in plot and in conversations. The amusement of this romance is largely due to the drollery of the heroine's repartees and descriptions of what she intends and does as a globe-trotter and how she does it. Her purpose in globe-trotting seems to have been not to circle the two hemispheres, but to enjoy a novel social season at Simla, that alluring mountain resort for English viceroys and army officers. Of course, Mrs Fleming, having spent the largest part of her life in India, is competent to portray its vivid local coloring in nature and in society, and she does not spare anybody. Foibles and follies are touched by the pen of an artist who is tender and satirical by turns and always interesting.

From R. F. Fenno & Company, New York:

What Cheer? The Sad Story of a Wicked Sailor, by Clark Russell.

Of the several sea tales by Russell, this one is likely to be most popular. His characterizations of salt water folk and their kith and kin, are realisms so vivid that we know them as if they were neighbors and we cannot but wish they didn't live quite so near us. A psychical element cleverly developed toward the end of the romance serves in its consequences as a most interesting climax. Russell gratifies and for the most part satisfies his large world of admirers by rendering justice to as many of his personalities as the blindfolded goddess is able to give rewards and punishments to, and he does this so deftly that happily his motives are unrecognized until after the story has ended and memory has it in hand.

From J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia:

The Fault of One, by Effie Adelaide Rowlands.

A Bachelor's Bridal, by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.

The Fault of One should have been called *The Fault of Two*.

In this book a woman won a husband against the approval of both heart and mind, and he ought not to escape his share of the blame. What he gets is a natural punishment, but the fault is all laid to her charge. The story does not fail of interest and is almost absorbing after the middle of the novel is reached, where the man's natural nobility rules his conduct and the wife's qualities carry her to a fate—which the reader must find out for himself. Many a woman who is misunderstood, or thinks she is, will find in this novel courage to hope that loyalty to her heart will be rewarded at last.

A Bachelor's Bridal is a melancholy tale and hardly a natural one. A swift act of chivalry that is repented of and followed by cruel conduct doesn't appeal to the best there is in the hearts of average readers. Such stories are not restful to the wearied, cheering to the dispirited or wholesome even for the most rugged of heart. Mrs. Cameron, however, knows how to write pleasantly, even of unpleasant persons and events, and this romance is in her best manner.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston:

Barker's Luck and Other Stories, by Bret Harte.

These tales are fragrant with pine and cedar and wild blossoms, also with human sentiment, some of which is poetic, some savage. While not all idyllic, they are altogether entangling to readers who have once fixed their attention upon even one of them. Barker is a delightfully credulous and almost comically honest soul who deserved the luck he had in both love and mining. "A Convert of the Mission" is drolly subtle, an entrancing comminglement of spiritual and earthly love. Which one triumphed, readers will be eager to find out. "A Yellow Dog" is in Bret Harte's manner as it was a quarter of a century ago. The conduct of the beastie decided from day to day and from man to man whether he was a "yellow" or a "yaller" dog, the latter being of a sort we all know. This creature varies, as do most persons, according to the company he keeps, from good to better and the reverse.

From Longmans, Green and Co., New York:

A Book for Every Woman, by Jane H. Walker, M. D.

The author of this wise friend of her sex has had many advantages, many opportunities of knowing whereof she writes, having been educated in a medical school in England and on the Continent, and being now physician at a women's hospital. This is her second medical work, her first one being a *Hand-Book for Mothers*. The sub-title of her latest volume is *Woman in Health and Out of Health*. The work ought to prove enlightening and helpful to those for whom it is intended. It should raise the standard of health by its clear instructions about hygiene, foods and drinks, clothing, education, occupation, recreation, etc. It is simple in language and so sensible in advice that every reader will feel the practical force of its varied contents. It is not a medical book in a sense, because it teaches an avoidance of drugs and a trust in proper diet, pure air and plenty of it, exercise enough and not too much, how to recognize the approaches of disease and to ward them off, how to manage minor ailments and to treat the results of accidents that do not call for surgery. Simplicity in living is urged. Good, wholesome foods that are combined with knowledge of their chemical affinities and their antagonisms are advised, and fanciful ailments are placed in their proper category with helps for their cure. Dr. Walker recognizes the sad fact that fancied diseases require remedies as well as real ones.

From the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

America's Relief Expedition to Asia Minor, by Clara Barton.

Humané millions have had their hearts wrung by tales of wickedness and woe in Armenia and have emptied their generous purses for the comfort of the sufferers. Whether or not the blame of all this distress can be laid at the door of the Turk, is a question more than half answered by this pamphlet. Miss Barton's attitude is justice itself, as far as such an attitude can find place in the tender heart of a wise, observant woman. The work has interesting illustrations.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

FOOD FOR THE ELDERLY.—No more mischievous mistake is made than urging elderly persons to eat more than they need on the supposition that ultra-generous nourishment is beneficial. It isn't. It clogs the weary and worn machinery. Meat and eggs once a day, and hot but not boiled milk twice a day, is a benefit when taken with toasted bread, and cooked but not over-sweetened fruit. All highly-seasoned, "made" dishes should be avoided by persons who are on the home stretch of life's journey.

STUFFING FOR DUCKS AND GEESE.—Raw, sour apples, peeled, cored and chopped fine, improve the stuffing placed in a duck or goose before roasting.

SALAD WASHERS.—Shallow, open, wicker baskets with side handles are convenient for rinsing lettuce and other salads not benefited by handling. Cut off the roots of lettuce, escarol or chicory, spread it loosely in the basket and then, holding this receptacle by its handles, plunge it up and down in clean, cold water. Set the basket in a cool place to drain.

HAMPERS OF LINEN.—Baskets containing soiled clothes should never be kept in sleeping rooms.

NOUGAT.—To make nougat, add to the unbeaten whites of eggs an equal quantity of cold water. Stir into this as much confectioners' sugar as will make it a soft paste. This mixture is called a *fondant*. Into it is stirred finely-chopped nuts of one kind or many—English walnuts, pecans, butternuts, filberts, almonds and hickory nuts—until it is thick enough to roll out on a moulding board with a rolling pin. The board should first be sprinkled with dry sugar. Cut the nougat, after it has been flattened until half an inch thick, into small strips, wrap each in paraffine paper and pack all in a box. This will keep the confection soft and tender until eaten.

COOKED FLOUR.—Browned flour is essential to good sauces and gravies. To make it, spread the flour half an inch deep in a pie plate and scorch it evenly in an oven with constant stirring. When cold bottle it.

BLAZING LARD.—When lard boils over, it is sure to flame up. A dash of water adds to its fury, besides sending black smudges over everything in the room. A dash of flour or sand will at once quench the flames of burning lard and sometimes thereby save the house.

TO BROWN PIE CRUST.—To brown a pie crust evenly and easily, brush it over lightly with sweet milk after it has been in the oven fifteen minutes or so. A clean bit of soft, white cloth should be used for this purpose.

MEXICAN CHOCOLATE.—The best chocolate is made by breaking fine an unflavored and unsweetened half pound of the chocolate as it comes from the grocer into a quart of lukewarm water. Increase the heat slowly until it boils, and let it cook for fifteen minutes in a covered porcelain or enamelled kettle. Now set it in a warm but not hot place on the range and let it remain for several hours. When wanted for use add enough hot milk to make ten cupfuls, powdered sugar to suit the taste, a table-spoonful of whipped cream on top of each cup and one has the true Mexican chocolate. The Mexican cook would on no account stir her chocolate with any other than a wooden spoon. Cooked in metal or stirred with a metal spoon, its flavor is impaired, she says.

SPICES.—Housekeepers will quickly recognize the convenience of keeping their spices in glass jars. A glance tells them when more is needed. A table or tea spoon is a convenience with an open-mouthed glass jar. Pint fruit jars are recommended, each with its own label. Indeed, at some stores spices can now be bought in glass.

TO WASH WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—Never rub soap upon them, but make a lather of white soap and warm water; squeeze them in this until they are clean and then rinse in cold water to remove all the soap. Dry quickly in the sun or before the fire and iron while still damp.

DYEING CARPETS.—This is done with excellent results. If the carpet be light-colored, it may be dyed a rich dark color and a new border may be added. If it has a border that is unsatisfactory, this may be removed and cleaned, the center being dyed a solid color.

RAW OYSTERS.—An eminent French physician urges those of his patients who have feeble digestive powers not to eat raw oysters, because they contain a chemical that excites fermentation as soon as it mingles with the gastric juice. Other medical men have made observations at his suggestion and their conclusion decrees the banishment of raw oysters from the menus of convalescents and dyspeptics generally. The nutritive value of oysters has never been very highly esteemed.

OILY HANDS.—These unpleasant members may be made comfortable and touchable by wetting them once or twice a day, while clean, with cologne, alcohol or toilet vinegar.

CUT GLASS.—Cut glass dishes should be washed in water only moderately hot, because in places they are thick and elsewhere thin and they shrink and expand unevenly, being liable to crack when suddenly subjected to excesses of temperature.

NIGHT AIR.—In Summer the sun shines vertically and night air is welcome and not necessarily mischievous. In early Spring and late Autumn its rays strike the earth so obliquely that the temperature drops suddenly at evening and unless extra wraps are at hand it is not safe to loiter out of doors.

TO PRESERVE CHEESE.—Cheese wrapped in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and then wrung as dry as possible, put into a paper bag, tied up and kept in a cool, dry place will be preserved so that it will neither dry nor mould for a long time.

TO KEEP BUTTER SWEET.—Good, perfectly worked butter will keep sweet for many weeks if made into rolls, wrapped in cheese cloth or old muslin, and covered by a brine made of enough salt to bear up an egg. While the brine is hot add a tea-spoonful of saltpetre and a table-spoonful of granulated sugar to each four quarts, but do not pour it upon the butter until entirely cold.

SALT ON THE CANDLE.—It is said that by heaping powdered salt on the top of a candle until it reaches the blackened part of the wick, a small but steady light may be kept burning all night from a short piece of candle.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.—To preserve flowers that have succulent or herbaceous stems, place them in deep water as soon as possible after they have been cut. If by chance they are drooping or even much wilted, they may be revived by giving them a quick plunge into moderately hot water in which a few drops of ammonia have been poured. Flowers with woody or hard stems may be kept fresh for many days if gathered with long stems from which some of the bark has

been peeled. A few leaves on these stems will aid in their preservation, provided these and the barked parts are plunged in water which is changed daily. Flowers should be placed in a cool room at night.

FOR BILIOUSNESS.—A simple remedy for biliousness is the juice of half a large lemon or of a whole small one into which a salt-spoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in a tea-spoonful or so of water is poured, the mixture to be swallowed while effervescing.

WATER BUGS NOT FOND OF CUCUMBERS.—Croton or water bugs, sometimes very annoying and persistent around water pipes in the Summer, dislike cucumbers. Housekeepers are advised to preserve the skins of these vegetables in water and spread them in the way of the bugs at night.

TO BEAT THE WHITES OF EGGS.—To beat the whites of eggs quickly and perfectly, separate them from their yolks and place them where they will become very cold. Add half a salt-spoonful of salt to every two eggs and beat with a wire whisk, which may be lifted out at every stroke, and the eggs will be stiff in a very short time.

MILK IN GLASSES.—Glasses used for milk should be washed in cold water first and then again in hot soap suds. This will make them clear and shining.

EGGS WITH THICK SHELLS.—Eggs with thick shells are best for boiling. This fact is well known to first-class dealers, who order their table eggs from producers who provide their poultry yards with plenty of lime or ground bone. Such eggs are also best to store for Winter use. If only eggs with thin shells can be procured for boiling, they should be placed in cool water which is allowed to reach the boiling point only just before they are taken out.

SOAP AS A LUBRICANT.—If drawers or window screens move with difficulty, rub their edges well with hard soap. This will much reduce their roughness.

FOR HOT AND COLD APPLICATIONS.—Flannel or thick cotton bags filled with salt, sand or bran should be kept in the house for heating quickly on plates placed in the oven to warm persons who have pains "in their midst." Hot water bottles or even rubber bags are less flexible and less comforting than these bags. A relay of such bags of various sizes is possible while hot water bags are less quickly replaced. Bags of thin texture filled with hops are soothing when applied either cold or hot in cases of neuralgia, tooth-ache, back-ache, etc.

DARNING OVER NETTING.—To darn neatly a large hole in knitted underwear or garments that have the texture of knitting, place beneath the opening a piece of netting and baste it to position. Over and into this do the darning and the garment will be as strong as new and look much neater than without the sustaining piece of lace; the lace should be nearly or quite invisible when the work is completed.

STARCH.—A few drops of turpentine in hot starch adds lustre to ironed linen. A tea-spoonful of powdered borax in each pint of cold or uncooked starch increases the stiffness and improves the appearance of collars, cuffs, etc.

CARPET TACKS FOR CLEANING GLASS JARS.—A package of tacks kept at hand for cleaning glass fruit jars and other bottles is more effective than shot. Half fill the jars with hot soap suds, add the tacks and shake vigorously. Then drain off the water and spread the tacks to dry for future use.

TO PERFUME LINENS.—A lump of arrow root tied in a thick cotton rag and boiled with fine white linens and cottons lends to them a dainty odor that is a delight, sweeter to fastidious nostrils than any sachet powder.

TO POLISH STEEL SURFACES.—Mix to a soft mass emery powder with a liquid that is half sweet oil and half turpentine. Cover a rusty or dull steel article with this, rub with vigor, and finish with a slight dusting of dry emery powder upon a soft flannel rag.

SKINS OF FRUIT.—They should never be eaten until they have been washed to remove the possible microbes. Though none too easily digested, for vigorous stomachs that crave their flavor, fruit skins are not perceptibly harmful.

SUNSHINE IN A ROOM.—If it is not too hot, sunshine is provocative of cheerfulness. It should never be wholly excluded from the apartments of invalids. Movable screens may be arranged to prevent its troubling the eyes. No one can measure its curative value.

THE HOME is an attractive pamphlet, containing experienced advice upon the selection of a Residence, Sanitation, Renovation, Furnishing, Upholstering, Table Service, Carving, House Clean-

ing, The Repairing of China, Preservation of Furs, The Cleaning of Laces, Feathers and Gloves, and a variety of facts helpful to the housekeeper. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

IDEALA :—To make the English hot cross buns, sift into a large bowl one full quart of flour, half a cupful of sugar, and half a tea-spoonful of salt; dissolve one-fourth of a cupful of butter in a generous half pint of warm milk, and add to the dry ingredients, with the yolks of two beaten eggs; add half a yeast cake dissolved in a little water, half a nutmeg grated, and the whites of the two eggs, beaten stiff; this should make a very soft dough. Cover the bowl with a clean cloth, place it where it will keep warm, and let it rise over night. In the morning take pieces of the dough the size of an egg, and, with a little flour, mould them into round cakes an inch in thickness. Place them on a buttered tin, leaving a little space between. Cover the tins and set in a warm place for the buns to rise; they should be double their original size. With a sharp knife cut a cross in the centre of each bun. Bake them in a moderate oven for about half an hour. When the buns are baked, brush the top with a syrup made of sugar and water.

MAD CAP :—A little supper may consist of

Creamed Oysters, with Puff Paste Cakes.
Venison Steak.
Currant Jelly. *Thin Fried Potatoes.*
Broiled Chicken on Toast.
Dressed Celery. *Orange Sherbet.*
Chocolate Mousse. *Cake and Fruit.*
Coffee.

With the supper should be served very small hot rolls, as well as side dishes of olives and salted almonds.

ONE OF OUR READERS :—A little borax added to the water in which the face is washed will not prove detrimental.

A SUBSCRIBER :—Walnut stain will dye your hair brown, and if you get a good preparation it will not come off.

H. L. M. R. :—Acetic acid is concentrated vinegar and is very useful in restoring colors that have been injured by the alkali in soap or by an accident with soda, ammonia or some other substance of a similar nature. Soda will cause a black fabric to turn, brown but a touch of acetic acid, which will not in any way injure the fibre, will immediately restore the spot to its original hue. Conversely, lemon juice and other acids are hostile to certain dark colors and a stain of this kind may be removed with a touch of dissolved soda. The first application of soda may not be wholly successful, if the solution is less strong than the acid that caused the stain; in this case a second application will be needed.

E. B. V. :—Bureau and table scarfs may extend a short distance below the top; do not make them too long.

MRS. A. W. :—To make good white bread, take three boiled potatoes, press them through a colander while hot, and add one and a half table-spoonful of granulated sugar, two table-spoonfuls of good sweet lard, one quart of tepid water and three-quarters of a compressed yeast cake which has been thoroughly dissolved in half a cupful of tepid water. Have about two quarts of sifted flour in a large earthen bread bowl (in Winter warm the flour by placing for a few minutes in a warm oven). Make a well in the center of the flour, into which put all the ingredients given above. Stir with an iron spoon until a stiff dough is formed, then knead vigorously with the hands for twenty or twenty-five minutes, sifting in a little more flour as needed to keep the dough from sticking to the hands and bowl. Set away in a warm place to rise; when quite light, knead for ten or fifteen minutes; mould into moderate-sized loaves and let them rise in the pans in which they are to be baked. No particular directions can be given in regard to the time bread should stand after it is moulded and placed in the pans—experience alone must decide. Three things are indispensable to success in bread making: good flour, good yeast and watchful care.

MRS. N. D. :—To make drawn butter, take flour and butter in the proportion of a tea-spoonful of flour to four ounces of butter; mix thoroughly, put into a small saucepan with three table-spoonfuls of hot water, boil for a minute, stirring one way constantly. Milk used instead of water requires rather less butter.

BESS :—Try lemon juice for whitening the neck. Apply it with a linen cloth. High collars are largely responsible for the streak of brown often seen on their wearers' necks.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

BICYCLE FASHIONS.—We have just issued a handsome and lavishly pictured pamphlet of vivid and varied interest to all cyclists. It illustrates attire to be worn a wheel, and while principally devoted to styles for ladies, also provides for the costume needs of men, misses and boys. It contains as well pictures of the '97 models of bicycle saddles, handle-bars, grips, etc., a detailed explanation of the various parts of a bicycle by an expert machinist, who adds valuable advice on the care, repair and choice of a wheel; a specially prepared paper on learning to ride; a discussion by a high medical authority of the question as to whether bicycling is injurious to women; an account of a bicycle entertainment and a great variety of other matter especially interesting to the devotees of this exhilarating and health-giving sport. No cyclist of either sex can afford to do without this pamphlet, which will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 3d. or 5 cents.

"**CHARACTER AND UNIQUE FASHIONS**" is the Title of a Pamphlet just issued by us. It is Descriptive of Masquerade and Carnival Effects and Occasions, Tableaux Vivants, Mrs. Jarley's Waxwork Collection, Plastiques and Tableaux d'Art, Martha Washington Balls and Tea Parties, A Carnival Session, Japanese Parties, etc., and is Illustrated with styles that are unusual in Character, representing Peculiar National Fashions and Notable Individual Apparel. It will, therefore, be in great demand for Theatrical and Masquerade Purposes, and will be a handy book of Reference when Patterns of the nature described are required. Sent postpaid on receipt of 3d. or 5 cents.

THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS APPOINTMENTS.—This pamphlet is issued in the interests of the home, and is of special value to wives and daughters, who, by their individual care and efforts, are home-makers. It contains illustrated suggestions for furnishing a dining-room; instructions for its care and that of its general belongings; the laying of the table for special and ordinary occasions; designs for and descriptions and illustrations of decorated table-linen; fancy folding of napkins; and detailed instructions for polite deportment at the table, etc., etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

RECITATIONS AND HOW TO RECITE.—This pamphlet (already in its second edition) consists of a large collection of famous and favorite recitations, and also includes some novelties in the way of dialogues and monologues sure to meet general approval, with suggestions regarding their delivery. It is an eminently satisfactory work from which to choose recitations for the parlor, school exhibitions, church entertainments, etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

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, and much other matter of interest to children. The book is very handsome in appearance, being bound in ornamental but durable paper; and it is copiously illustrated with appropriate engravings. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

HEALTH: HOW TO BE WELL AND LIVE LONG.—The special mission of this pamphlet is fully indicated by its sub-title. Rational personal care of one's natural physical condition, without the aid of drugs and medicines, except when the latter are absolutely necessary, are two of the many strong points of the subject matter of the pamphlet. Every chapter is valuable to every reader of it; and a perusal of the entire collection, with an adoption of its suggestions, is almost an assurance of an agreeable, green old age. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents per Copy.

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.

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LORING'S LIFE-GIVING FOODS,
MAKE WEAK WOMEN STRONG.



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from the earth, I gave her these Foods and in one month she gained 21 pounds and became regular, robust and rosy as anyone I know. Every day young women die who might have been saved by Fat-Ten-U and Corpula Foods, which literally make SICK WOMEN WELL AND OLD WOMEN YOUNG."

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ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A Grand Offer.

Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach



Almost Free. Do Not Miss This Chance.

Mme. Ruppert, the Eminent Complexion Specialist and famous lecturer, makes the following liberal offers for this month:

OFFER NO. 1.

To every purchaser of a \$2.00 bottle of her World-Renowned FACE BLEACH she will give a bar of her exquisite Almond Oil Soap FREE. This offer applies to any who live at a distance and order by mail, as well as resident patrons who purchase in person.

OFFER NO. 2.

To all who have not tried her world-renowned FACE BLEACH she offers to sell during this month a trial bottle for 25 cents. This offer also applies to any at a distance, who will receive a trial bottle in plain wrapper, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents, either silver or stamps.

FACE BLEACH, which is an external treatment, is solely the invention of MME. A. RUPPERT and is the only preparation for the complexion that has withstood the test of time. Eighteen years it has been manufactured and during that time many millions of bottles have been used. It has never failed, if used as directed, to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Eczema, Moth and, in fact, all diseases the skin is heir to. It is used externally and when applied strikes, as it should, at the root of the trouble.

LIVING EXAMPLES.

Mme. Ruppert has proven the effectiveness of her FACE BLEACH by having patients at her office with but one side of the face cleared at a time, showing the remarkable difference between the side cleared and the side as it was before the application of Face Bleach. Miss Hattie Trainor, whose likeness is shown herewith, is now on exhibition at her Parlors, 6 East 14th Street, New York City, with one side of face cleared from dark, deep-set skin freckles, leaving the other side as it originally was, showing beyond doubt the wonderful transformation due to FACE BLEACH. Call and see for yourself, or write your friends to call and see for you. NO OTHER SPECIALIST HAS EVER GIVEN THIS ABSOLUTE PROOF.



MISS HATTIE TRAINOR, now on exhibition at Mme. A. Ruppert's Parlors, with one side of face bleached.

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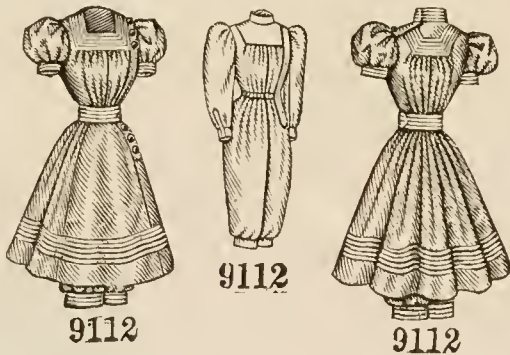
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Ladies' Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Full Skirt and a Combination Blouse and Drawers (To be Made with a High or Open Neck, with Full-Length Bishop or Short Puff Sleeves and with the Drawers Plain or in Knickerbocker Style): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

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Ladies' and Girls' Sailor Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Shield Body and Drawers in One, and a Circular Skirt that may be in Regular or Tunic Length (To be Made with a High or Open Neck and with Full-Length Sailor Sleeves or Short Puff Sleeves): 6 sizes. Bust measures, 24 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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Ladies' and Girls' French Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Yoke Body and Drawers in One and a Four-Gored Skirt (To be Made with a High or Round Neck and with Bishop Sleeves or Short Puff Sleeves): 6 sizes. Bust measures, 24 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

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In Spring Time take that which will build up the tissues and supply force to the muscular, digestive and nervous systems. If you are thin, without appetite, pale because of thin blood, or easily exhausted, why further weaken the body by using tonics? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is what you need. Cod-liver Oil is a food. It produces force and builds up the system in a substantial way. The Hypophosphites give strength to the nerves. Better appetite, richer blood and healthy flesh come to stay.

HOW TO EARN A GOLD WATCH.

WE WANT TO INTRODUCE OUR TEAS, SPICES AND BAKING POWDER.

JUST go among your friends and sell a mixed order amounting in total to 50 lbs. for a *Gold Watch and a Chain*, Stem Wind and Pendant Set, Waltham or Elgin Works, fully warranted. Watch in two sizes for Ladies and one size for Gentlemen, open face or hunting case; 175 lbs. for a *Ladies' High Grade Bicycle*; 75 lbs. for a *Boys' Bicycle*; 100 lbs. for a *Girls' Bicycle*; 200 lbs. for a *Gentlemen's High Grade Bicycle*; 50 lbs. for a Decorated Dinner Set; 25 lbs. for a Solid Silver Watch and Chain; 10 lbs. for a Solid Gold Ring; 25 lbs. for an *Autoharp*; 8 lbs. for a pair of Barney & Berry Skates; 15 lbs. for a pair of Lace Curtains; 90 lbs. for a Sewing Machine; 10 lbs. for a Camera.

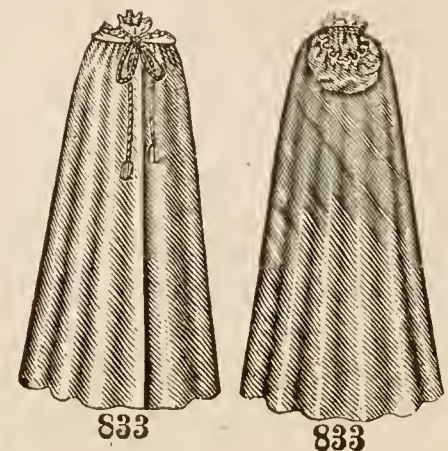
DEAR MR. BAKER: I would like some of your agents to know of my experience. I earned my first watch (silver) when a girl of sixteen. Your plan was new then and people said I would be humbugged, but the watch has kept perfect time ever since, costing me nothing for repairs. I have one of your Gold Watches now which was easily earned in three days, and the Silver Watch, as a Christmas Present, made my little sister happy. Though I have earned a Dinner Set for mother and a Bicycle for myself you will not recognize my name as that of a former agent, for I was recently married. I have seen some of your beautiful Lace Curtains and want to earn several pairs for my new home. The work is easy, for everybody drinks tea, and our neighbors like to get your pure, fresh goods, coming from the importers direct to their tables.

We pay the express or freight if cash is sent with order. Send address on postal for Catalogue, Order-Sheet and Particulars.

W. G. BAKER (Dept. F), SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



750
Ladies' Knickerbocker Costume (To be Made with Byron or Sailor Collar and with Long or Short Sleeves). For Swimming, Gymnastic and Other Exercises. 9 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



833
Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Wrap: 6 sizes. Bust measures, 26 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7643 Ladies' Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Circular or Gathered Skirt and a Double-Breasted Blouse (To be Made with a High or Open Neck, with Leg-o'-Mutton or Short Puff Sleeves and with the Drawers Plain or in Knickerbocker Style): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

7343 Ladies' Empire Bathing Costume (To be Made with the Turkish Drawers or Worn with Tights): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6838 Ladies' Bathing Costume: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

7644 Misses' and Girls' Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Circular or Gathered Skirt and a Combination Drawers and Double-Breasted Blouse (To be Made with a High or Open Neck, with Leg-o'-Mutton or Short Puff Sleeves and with the Drawers Plain or in Knickerbocker Style): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



751 Misses' and Girls' Knickerbocker Costume (To be Made with Byron or Sailor Collar and with Long or Short Sleeves), For Swimming, Gymnastic and Other Exercises: 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



8378 Misses' and Girls' Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Full Skirt and a Combination Blouse and Drawers (To be Made with a Removable Shield and with Full-Length Bishop Sleeves or Short Puff Sleeves and with the Drawers in Plain or Knickerbocker Style): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7691 Misses' and Girls' Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Full Skirt and a Combination Blouse and Drawers (To be Made with a High or Open Neck, with Full-Length Bishop or Short Puff Sleeves and with the Drawers Plain or in Knickerbocker Style): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7700 Child's Bathing Costume (To be Made Full or Close-Fitting, with Puff or Cap Sleeves and with the Drawers Plain or in Knickerbocker Style): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



The New
Triumph
Meat Cutter

Expressly for family use; cutting parts of forged steel; easily cleaned; pays for itself every 6 months. Receipt book of numerous dishes made with cutter, free to any address.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.,
Box C, Southington, Conn.

The Priscilla Needlework Book

Contains New Designs for Sofa Cushions. Illustrated directions for making Battenburg and Point Lace, Silk Embroidery, etc. Over 150 Illustrations of New and Original Designs for

- Doilies
- Tea Cloths
- Centrepieces
- Alphabets
- Delft Designs
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- Lace Patterns
- Silk Embroidery
- Jewel Embroidery
- Pincushions
- Photograph Frames
- Lace Handkerchiefs

and Lace Collars

Borders and Insertions for Table Covers and Curtains, and Braiding Patterns for Bolero Jackets, Vest Fronts and other Dress Garniture.

Our Special Offer For 10 cents, and the names and addresses of five friends, we will send this

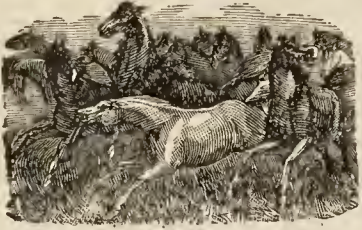
48-page book, and a copy of the MODERN PRISCILLA, an Illustrated 16-page monthly, devoted exclusively to Art Needlework, Home Decoration, China and Oil Painting. Address

THE MODERN PRISCILLA,

Dept. W.

112 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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PAWTUCKET, R. I.



CHARLES E. PERVEAR, Agent.

Good for FACING and INTERLINING in
skirts and underskirts— **Better** than anything
else—
which means the

12 TO 15

*inches deep will
be worn in fash-
ionable flaring*

Skirts and Underskirts.

So say the Best Authorities.

American Hair Cloth Company,

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**Best
Hair
Cloth**

and we
are the
concern
that
makes it.



9018

Ladies' Cape,
with Fancy Tab Collar.
(Known as the
French Cape): 8 sizes.
Bust measures,
30 to 44 inches. Any size,
1s. or 25 cents.

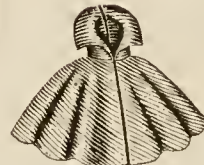


9017



9017

Ladies' Circular Cape, with Vandyke Collar:
8 sizes.
Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7886



7886

Ladies' Cape:
10 sizes
Bust measures,
28 to 46 inches.
Any size.
10d. or 20 cents.

On this page is illus-
trated an assortment
of our Latest Styles
of Patterns for

Capes

for Ladies' Wear, an
inspection of which
by our readers is
invited. The Pat-
terns can be had
from either Our-
selves 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 Street,
London W.;
or 7 to 17 West 13th Street,
New York.



8979



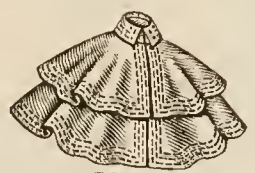
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8980



8980



8551

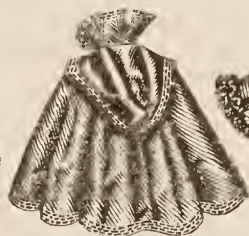
Ladies' Circular Cape, with Cavalier Collars
9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Box-Plaited Cape, with Yoke and
Scalloped Collar: 8 sizes. Bust
measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Ladies' Circular Ripple Cape (To be Made
Single or Double):
10 sizes. Bust
measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size,
1s. or 25 cents.



8825



8825



8380



8380



8610



8610

Ladies' Cape, with
Removable Hood (To
be Made in One of Two Lengths and with a
Gored Collar that may have the Seams Left
Open to Give a Tab Effect), For Driving,
Travelling, Golf and General Outdoor Wear.
9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Full Circular
Ripple Cape:
10 sizes.
Bust measures,
28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Circular Ripple Cape (To be Made
with a Pointed or Plain Flaring Collar or
with a Turn-Down Military Collar):
10 sizes.
Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



8814



8814



8810



8810



8553



8553



8553

Ladies' Circular Cape, with Yoke (To be
Made with a Marie Stuart Collar that may
have the Seams Left Open to Give a Slashed
Effect or with a Medici Collar): 9 sizes. Bust
measures, 30 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Ladies' Cape, with Circular Lower
Portion and a Sectional Yoke-Collar
Pointed at the Top (Perforated for Round
Collar): 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46
inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Gored Cape, with Underfolded Box-Plaits at
the Seams (To be Made with a Plain or Fancy
High Collar and With or Without
the Straps): 10 sizes. Bust measures,
28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Les meilleurs, les plus chics, les plus elegants.

**SUPERIOR
FRENCH CORSETS.**

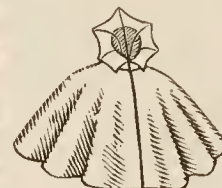
Latest Parisian Models. Full Hip Effects.

EVERY PAIR MADE IN FRANCE I.C. A LA PERSEPHONE I.C.
STAMPED IN FRANCE I.C. MARQUE DÉPOSÉE I.C.

These celebrated Corsets are the leaders in corset fashions, fit
perfectly and assure elegant shapely figures.
They give unqualified satisfaction.

Prices, \$2.00 to \$10.00. } At Leading Retailers.
Special Styles to \$30.00. }

FELLHEIMER & LINDAUER, Importers,
Catalogues sent on application. 83-85 Wooster Street, New York.



8767



8767

Ladies' Cape, with Two Box-Plaits
in the Back and a
Fancy Sailor-Collar (To be
Finished with a Plain Standing Collar
and Frill or a Marie Stuart Collar that may
have the Seams Left Open to Give a
Slashed Effect): 10 sizes.
Bust measures,
28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.





In Ye Days of Ye Old Dutch Oven

When ideas of cookery were crude, people used lard because they knew nothing better and had nothing better. In to-day's wider experience the celebrated shortening

Cottolene

has taken lard's place, and made the place greater. The purest, most delicious and healthful food product the world has ever known.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Montreal.



Latest Novelty

FOR BICYCLE,
GOLF AND
RIDING SUITS.

"Troika Homespun Linen"

In all fashionable shades, Scotch Tweed effects, etc. Warranted all Linen and fast colors to be washed only in cold water with soap. To be had at all first class retail stores. No goods sold direct to consumers.

Sole Importers:

G. & J. BALLIN.

120 Franklin St., New York, N. Y.



Ingalls' Fancy Work Book

for 1897. Over 100 Illustrations. Latest things in Fancy Work. Price 10 Cents. Send us one 2c. stamp, and we will send you our 1897 Fancy Work Book.

"A YARD OF POPPIES,"

in all their beautiful colors, for 10 cents.

STAMPING OUTFIT.

Latest designs. Delft and Jewel patterns, Alphabet, Stamping Tablet, Catalog of Patterns, Instructions for Stamping, etc. Price only 20 Cents. 50 of Briggs' Transfer Patterns for 10 cents. Table Mat 6 cents. ALL in this advertisement for 36 cents.

Address, J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass., Box D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUT OF THE WORLD:—Duck and linen suits and leather belts will be worn. Modish collars for shirt-waists are illustrated in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

* MRS. E. E. P.—Only a practical furrier should try to sew sealskin. The work is difficult and we would not advise an amateur to undertake it.

MADGE MARSHFIELD:—We know of no remedy by which the nails may be made to grow. Remedies for whitening the hands have been given frequently in these columns.

NANCY LEE:—Only a furrier can successfully dye furs black. We know of no way of painting flower pots except with a brush. There are certain enamels for painting and decorating wicker work, blinds, screens and everything made of iron, brass, brick or wood which are admirable for the purpose. These enamels come in nearly all colors.

A VILLAGE GIRL:—A lady does not take a man's arm in the day time unless she is aged or an invalid. When asked to perform on a musical instrument, do so graciously, and when complimented simply say "thank you," or "I am glad you enjoyed my selection." "It is always a pleasure to please others," or something similar.

SUBSCRIBER:—An invitation to a children's birthday party may read thus:

Miss Lilly Ware
requests the pleasure of
Miss Clara Brown's Company,
on Wednesday, June Twentieth,
from Three until Five o'clock.

3 West 31st Street.

It Makes Cooking Easy.



Height of stove and oven, 30 inches.

The "Splendid" Oil Cooking Stove

means half the labor, half the expense, half the time. The housewife's best friend, especially in the hot months. Compact, Convenient, Cleanly, odorless. Delivered free, complete with Sad Iron Heater and Oven, \$7.50. Write for circulars.

NOVELTY MFG. CO.,

88 Mechanic Street, Jackson, Mich.

If afflicted with
SORE EYES USE
Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Diseases of the Spine

DEFORMITIES and WEAKNESSES
Successfully Treated by the

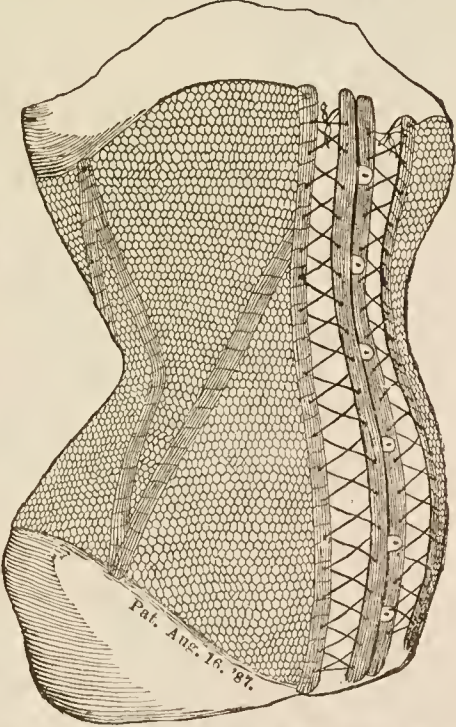
HAND WOVEN OPEN-MESH WIRE CORSET

The only corset which relieves the sufferings
of the hopelessly deformed and
IMPROVES THEIR PERSONAL APPEARANCE
when attired in ordinary clothing.

It gives thorough support, which can be
regulated to suit the case.
It is elegant and absolutely clean.
It permits perfect ventilation.
It is durable and not affected by perspiration.
It yields to respiratory function without im-
pairing its supporting quality.
It is easily removed from the body and re-
applied.

FREE Circulars and further information will be sent
free to anyone sending name and address.

THE ROBERTS WOVEN WIRE CORSET CO.,
111 West 119th Street, New York.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

JANE:—Your white silk will be perfectly suitable for the wedding. Trim it with lace and pearl passementerie. A veil is a proper adjunct; remove it when you are ready to don the travelling costume. Your other questions are answered in "Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries," published by us at 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents per copy.

Mrs. L. W.:—You should say "the coming Wednesday," if you mean the next Wednesday on the calendar; and if you mean a week from that day, you should say "a week from next Wednesday" or "next Wednesday week."

S. B. R.:—Misses from twelve to sixteen years old wear their hair braided and tied with ribbon, the loose end of the braid being curled. The front hair may be parted and waved.

N. B.:—Skirts are stiffened with hair-cloth placed to a depth of from eight to ten inches all round the bottom. A velveteen binding may be added. The puff part of sleeves is interlined.

FLORA:—To clean straw hats, first brush them with soap and water, then with a solution of oxalic acid. Trim the Leghorn hat with Malines, roses and field flowers. Sleeves are medium in size.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER:—You may apply lemon juice to the neck daily to whiten it. The writer of the note should sign her name. Your sample is lady's cloth.

NAN:—The bride's attendant would be called a bridesmaid. Ice cream and cake are eaten from a fork.

NUBIAN PERCALINE, SATEEN, SILESIA, or NUBIAN Linings of any kind, for Waist or Skirt, are Fast Black and

Will Not Crock.

Positively unchangeable and of
superior quality. Nothing else so

fully satisfies the highest requirements. Inexpensive enough for any dress.

It is not enough to ask for "Fast Black" dress linings, because many such that retain their color may crock the underclothing or discolor by perspiration.

Look for this on every yard of the Selvage:

Nubian Fast Black

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION JOURNALS.

Much Enlarged and Improved.

THE MAY NUMBER NOW READY.

The Magnificent Album of Brilliant Colored Fashion Plates, made in Paris, together with the Gigantic Supplement, gives the new Budget of Spring and Early Summer Fashions unequalled excellence and variety. Ladies desiring the very latest Correct Paris Fashions should not fail to secure the May part of *The Young Ladies' Journal*.

This issue contains the beginning of a New Serial Story. There are also short stories, articles on Fashion and Fancy Work, The Home and Cookery, Poetry, Music, etc., etc. All in a white cover, beautifully printed in colors.

Price 30 Cents; Yearly, \$4.00, including the Extra Christmas Number. Of all Newsdealers and

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,

83 and 85 Duane Street, one door east of Broadway, New York.

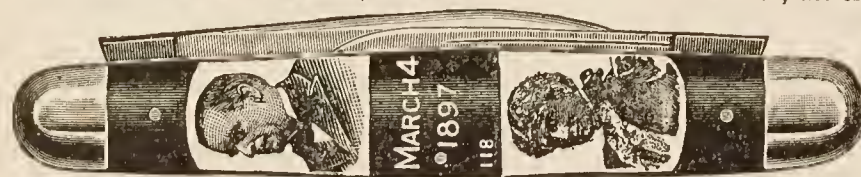
Subscriptions received for any Periodical, Foreign or Domestic.



A NOVELTY KNIFE

Your name and address, photos, society and trade emblems, eminent men and women, actresses, machinery, etc., under durable transparent handles. Warranted best of material and workmanship, and free from defects. Knife same style as cut, \$1.20; three blades, \$1.60; heavy two-bladed, \$1.50; carpenter's knife, three blades, \$2.00; razor novelty

handle, \$3.50; lady's knife, 80c. Special photos in knife, each 25c extra. Stamp photos \$1. per 100. Circular for stamp. AGENTS WANTED. Cabinet Photos from latest negative of MCKINLEY, WIFE AND MOTHER, 35c. NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 12 Bar St., Canton, O.



"The Ragged Edge"

of Despair is Unknown to her
who Puts her Money and

Her Trust in



BINDINGS

NO ROUGH SURFACE to deface the shoes.

NO COARSE FIBRES to fill with dirt.

NO UGLY KINKS—fits edge of every skirt perfectly.

LOOK ON THE BACK for the letters S. H. & M.

It's the **Only Way** to tell the **Genuine**.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

LADIES!—BOYS!—GIRLS!

DO YOU WANT A

Watch A Set of Dishes,
Kodak, Onyx Table, Bicycle

Etc. Would you like to
earn \$20 cash per week? Ladies, boys and girls want-
ed in every town to introduce our Teas, Spices, Bak-
ing Powder, etc. No money required. Write at once
for catalogue of premiums, **MILLER TEA CO.,** CLEVELAND,
OHIO.

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The latest, surest and best. Sample sent free on mention of this Magazine. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMME CO., South Bend, Ind.

Durkee's Salad Dressing

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR PURITY FOR 29 YEARS. E. R. DURKEE & CO. WERE AWARDED THE WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL FOR SUPERIORITY TO ALL OTHERS FOR ALL THEIR CONDIMENTS.



Always Ready



Always Good

An unequalled mayonnaise for salads, cold meat, raw tomatoes, pickled salmon, etc. Always alike.

Costing **2c.** per plate only of Salad.

PREPARED WITH EXTREME CARE FROM THE FRESHEST, PUREST AND CHOICEST CONDIMENTS

Warranted to Keep Good for Years:

For sale by all dealers in fine groceries. If your grocer does not keep it, don't let him sell you any other for his own profit; insist on his getting you the genuine. This, like all other good things, has imitators, always cheaper.

Large Size, 50 cts. Small Size, 25 cts.

SAMPLE, enough to dress salad for four persons, mailed for 10 cents.

Booklet, "Salads; How to Make and Dress Them," **FREE.**



"Now for a race, the biggest plate of salad, with Durkee's Salad Dressing to the winner. —DON QUIXOTE, Vol. 5, Chap 7.

E. R. DURKEE & CO., 144 Water St., New York.

Frigid Knowledge

FREE.

For 30 years "White Mountain" Freezers have sold best because they lasted longer, worked easier, and made ice cream quicker than any other freezer.

In order to assist housekeepers we had Mrs. D. A. Lincoln garner together every best receipt for making Creams, Sherbets, Ices, Fruit, etc. These we publish in a beautiful little book, called "Frozen Dainties," which a postal card request will bring **FREE** to you if you will mention this magazine in writing for it.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER CO., Dept. E, Nashua, N. H.

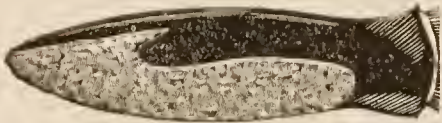
SEEDS FOR AN ENTIRE FLOWER GARDEN FREE



Our grand flower seed offer of 1896 proved so popular that we have decided to make the greatest offer for 1897 ever put out by any publishing house. We must gain 200,000 new subscribers to our Popular Literary Success, *The Columbian* this spring, and so have had put up for us by a leading seed house several hundred thousand packages of choice flower seeds, comprised in attractive collections, each kind of seed in separate packages, which we shall send **FREE**, solely to introduce our magazine. Here are the varieties, all of which we send in separate packages, sixteen in all, with cultural instructions on each on receipt of only one dime, or 11 one-cent stamps to pay for a three months' trial subscription:

- Pansies, sweet scented, very large, lovely,
 - Pinks, finest double bedding sorts in mixtures,
 - Asters, new sorts, finest double varieties mixed,
 - Poppies, giant flowered, double, very showy,
 - Petunias, finest single mixed, profuse blooming,
 - Zinnias, rich and showy, immense double flowers,
 - Sweet Alyssum, very pretty for edgings, bright,
 - Sweet Mignonette, large flowers, superb scented,
 - 30 col. Marigold, French striped, dwarf stocky plants, mixed, 10 col.
 - 14 col. Larkspur, dwarf double rocket, very showy, hardy, 10 col.
 - 20 col. Sweet Peas, large flowered, all newer shades, robust, 10 col.
 - 20 col. Nasturtiums, flowers last until frost, full bloomers, 5 col.
 - 30 col. Portulacas, single mixed, charming dwarf plants, 20 col.
 - 10 col. Candytuft, free flowering annuals, beds or borders, 15 col.
 - 12 col. Drummond Phlox, grandiflora, fine, large flowering, 20 col.
 - 2 col. Morning Glory, sturdy, well marked rich flower, 40 col.
- Remember, you must send us only 10 cts. in silver or 11 one-cent stamps and get all. We prefer to introduce our Magazine in this way than to spend thousands of dollars in advertising as many publishers do. After you have received our **Surprise Collection** and Magazine as above you will become a regular patron. Add, at once, *THE COLUMBIAN*, 13, 15, 17 Otis St., Boston, Mass.

CLEAN HANDS.



Every lady buys a STOVE POLISHING MITTEN at sight. Polishes the stove better and quicker than a brush. Sample by mail, 20 cents a set; 4 sets \$1.00. NEW ENG. NOVELTY MFG. CO., 24 B Portland St., Boston, Mass. Agents can make \$3 per day.

"MAKE THE WAIST AN INCH SMALLER."

EVER-READY DRESS STAYS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—A curb-stone is a stone usually placed edgewise against earth or stone-work to mark its boundary or to prevent its giving way, as the curb-stone of a pavement or a well.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR THE DELINEATOR:—Fifteen drops of benzoin added to a gobletful of water makes a good skin tonic. Perspiration is so excessive with some people that it amounts to a disease, and should be treated as follows: Sponge with this lotion

- 1 drachm of tannic acid.
- 6 ounces of eau de Cologne.

After the bath, sponge the affected parts with this mixture, and powder the body when dry with bath-powder or starch. Another wash for the purpose is made of

- 1/2 ounce of powdered alum.
- 1 quart of boiling water.
- 1/4 ounce of powdered camphor.
- 1 lemon.

Pour the boiling water upon the camphor and alum. Chop the lemon peel finely, add it and the juice, bottle, and use the same as the preceding lotion.

The Delineator for June will contain a complete story entitled "Sister Angélique," by Molly Elliot Seawell, author of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," "Children of Destiny," etc.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT THE "HOLDFAST"

ALUMINUM HAIRPIN



Pronounced by all using them *the Best Hairpin Made*. Curved to shape of head and locks in the hair, *SO IT CANNOT FALL OUT*. Smoother and lighter than Tortoise Shell or Horn, and many times stronger. Will not split or break; size, 2 3/4 inches, polished or in black. Also 3 3/4 and 4 1/2 inches, with heavy prongs, for braid or bonnet use. Apply to dealers or send 10 cents for sample of 6 small or one large.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO., Box 16, Bloomfield, N. J.

Also Makers of STEWART'S DUPLEX SAFETY PIN

A Grand Combination.

WOODBURY'S

FACIAL SOAP and CREAM

For Softening, Whitening and Beautifying the Skin.

They contain the best and purest ingredients for the complexion.

A sample of either soap or cream with illustrated book on beauty and treatment of the skin forwarded by mail on receipt of 10 cents, by mentioning this paper.

A **SOLID GOLD** scarf pin set with two genuine diamonds, suitable for lady or gent, will be mailed free to any one sending us thirty of the outside wrappers of Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream, or fifteen of each.



John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute,

New York, 127 W. 42d St.; Boston, 11 Winter St.; Philadelphia, 1306 Walnut St.; Chicago, 155 State St.

Address all letters to 127 W. 42d Street.

1897 High Grade Bicycles



for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line at lowest prices ever quoted. \$100 'Oakwood' for \$45.00 \$85 'Arlington' " \$37.50 \$55 " " \$25.00 \$20 Bicycle " \$10.75

\$75 'Maywood' Simplest, Strongest Bicycle on Earth " \$32.00 Fully guaranteed. Shipped anywhere C.O.D. with privilege to examine. No money in advance. Buy direct from manufacturers, save agents and dealers profits. Large illustrated catalogue free. Address (in full), Cash Buyers' Union, 162 W. Van Buren St. B-6 Chicago

W.B. CORSETS
AMERICA'S LEADING
CORSETS

Graceful and perfect fitting Corsets are a certainty if you insist on having the celebrated **W. B. Corsets**

Made with 4, 5 and 6 hook clasps and in short, medium, long and extra long waists. Prices \$1.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

Pearl Corset Shields
Prevent Corsets Breaking.
At your dealers. If he hasn't them, send your corset size and 25c. A pair will be sent FREE with a set of W. B. perfume sachets. Address
W. B. CORSETS
377-9 Broadway, New York

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

MISS SARAH E. K.:—Directions for making crocheted slippers were given in THE DELINEATOR for November, 1896. We have no instructions for making a pansy mat.

A PATRON OF THE DELINEATOR:—The heart and diamond lace given in the knitting department of THE DELINEATOR for March is correct; it has been proved three times.

INTERESTED GIRL:—Marietta Holly's address may be obtained by addressing her publishers, The Funk & Wagnall Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—We fail to find the book, *The Hidden Treasure*, in any publisher's catalogue now accessible.

DIANA:—Blazer suits and mixed cloths are worn. For travelling, have a suit of cheviot, tweed or serge cut by pattern No. 8970, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March. Wear a vest or a silk or a cotton shirt-waist with this costume.

STAR:—We do not think it would be practicable to celebrate a wedding and a wedding anniversary at the same time. It would cause too much confusion. Should you decide to do so, however, you will find full information on the subject in "Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries," published by us at 6d. (by post 7½d.) or 15 cents per copy.

THE LIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Electric Lustre Starch

Makes your linen like new.
Requires no boiling.
Saves Time, Labor and Trouble.
Does not Stick to the iron.
Unequaled for fine fabrics.

Blue Package, 10 Cents.

If your grocer does not keep it send us his name and address with your own and we will send you a FREE SAMPLE.

Electric Lustre Starch Co.,
45 Commercial St., BOSTON, MASS.

This Style \$25.00

Pure, Cold Dry

LEONARD'S Cleanable Refrigerators

can be kept cleaner, colder, dryer than any other kind. You can take them all apart and get at every corner. A little ice makes much coldness. Food kept in them is pure. They are the best without a bit of question. Write for free book, "L," that tells about our \$9.50 and \$12.50 Refrigerators. We pay freight east of Rockies

Grand Rapids -- Refrigerator Co.
12 to 30 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Unlaundered Handkerchiefs

Look dirty enough when you first see them. They're right from the peasants in Ireland, where they have been embroidered by hand; **Pure Linen, though,** and wash beautifully. About half the price of laundered ones.

No. 1, 3 for 49c.
No. 2, each, 25c.
No. 3, each, 50c.
Worth Double.

Send for our **Woman's Outfitter,** showing Handkerchiefs, Dress Goods, Silks, Corsets, Hosiery and other Ladies Furnishings mailed free.

LEONARD H. FIELD,
JACKSON, MICH.,
The Handkerchief House of America.

Watch and Chain

For One Day's Work.

"For one day's work."

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 1½ doz. packages of Bluine at 10 cts. each. Send your full address by return mail, and we will forward the Bluine, postpaid, and a large Premium List. No money required.

BLUINE CO., A, Concord Junction, Mass.

If it rots and smells—
It's Rubber

If it's heavy and stiff—
It's Gutta Percha

If it's light, odorless and impervious to moisture—
it's the only perfect

OMO DRESS SHIELD

25c. sent to us secures a sample pair—if your dealer can't supply you.

OMO MANUFACTURING CO.
394 CANAL ST. New York

DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED.

Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses with The McDowell Garment-Drafting Machine.

Pat. 1879-1885. 1885-1886. Beware of Tin and Pasteboard Imitations.

Madam, show this to your Dressmaker; it is just what she has always wanted.

Easy to Learn. Rapid to Use. Follows Every Fashion. All first-class Dressmakers are adopting this Wonderful Garment-Drafting Machine.

ITS SUCCESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. You can test it at your own house for 30 days Free. Write now for Illustrated Circular and Liberal Offer.

THE McDOWELL GARMENT-DRAFTING MACHINE CO.,
6 West 14th Street, New York.

Button, Button, Where's the Button?

You Can't See It, But—

Hear it Snap!

You Don't See It. You Hear It Snap.

It is Sewed on, and it Stays on.

Kava-Kava Cures Kidneys,

Rheumatism, Bladder or other diseases, caused by the poison of **Uric Acid** in the **Blood.** This Wonderful Shrub is the latest botanic discovery. Even **Bright's Disease** is cured by it. In two years it has cured 30,000 cases in Europe and America. A large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free**, for introduction, and to prove its powers. Address **The Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Ball and Socket Fastener.

An ingenious patented device for securely and invisibly fastening ladies' and children's garments in general, and plaquets, waists, and cycling suits in particular. Endorsed by dressmakers.

Safer than Buttons and Button Holes!
Surer than Hooks and Eyes!
Simpler than either and OUT OF SIGHT!

The secret is in the Ball and Socket. If your dealer hasn't it, send us his name and address, and postage for free samples to you. **The Ball and Socket Fastener Co.,** PORTER BROS. & CO., Sole Selling Agents. 72 to 82 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

What to Feed the Baby?



CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

For Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and Nursing Mothers.

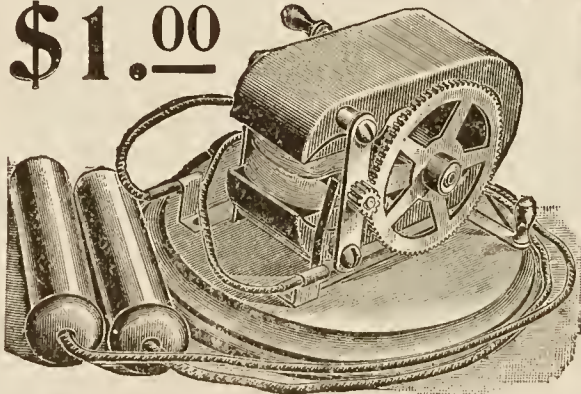
It will be retained when the stomach rejects all other nourishment. Write for a FREE SAMPLE and

"Our Baby's First and Second Years,"

By MARION HARLAND.

REED & CARNRICK. NEW YORK.

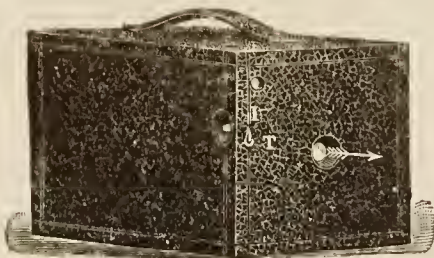
CURE YOURSELF WITH THE WONDER DYNAMO. \$1.00



A WONDER of utility, mechanical perfection and cheapness. Supersedes induction coils and medical batteries for curative purposes, giving a stronger current, without expense. Has current regulator; can be adjusted to a nervous child or so it will overpower the strongest man. The most interesting electrical novelty of the century; every boy wants it for instruction, experiment and amusement; in an evening party this machine will make hours of roaring fun. INVALIDS may cure themselves by its use without expense. For every species of Blood Disorder, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Numbness, Nervous Troubles and weakness from any cause, electricity is the one great cure and the WONDER DYNAMO offers to all an inexhaustible supply of this powerful agent. It is fully equipped with Armature, Magnet, Brush, Multiplying Gear, Electrodes, Crank and circuit breaking switch: all parts perfectly made and handsomely finished, packed in strong wood box with full instructions for medical use and many amusing and interesting electrical experiments. PRICE COMPLETE ONLY \$1.00 each by express. By mail 35c. extra. Your money back for the asking. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., Dept. No. 13, 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

You Can Do It All with the \$5.00 SUNART JR.

"So simple a child can operate it."



The Smallest Camera holding 12 GLASS PLATES, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2. Finest Grade of Lens, Shutter Simplicity Itself. For sale by all Photo Stock Dealers. Send 2c. stamp for catalogue. 21 styles of SUNART CAMERAS from \$5 up to \$100.

SUNART PHOTO CO.,

No. 3 Aqueduct St., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A. E. B.:—A little borax added to the water used to wash the face will not be detrimental to the complexion.

SIS:—We do not think you can dye the robe successfully at home. Have the work done by a professional dyer in your city.

NOVICE:—Make up an organdy skirt by pattern No. 9107, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for May.

PORTIA:—We refer you to the special article on fashionable dress goods, which appears each month in THE DELINEATOR.

VIRGINIA:—The one who owes a letter should be the first to resume an interrupted correspondence.

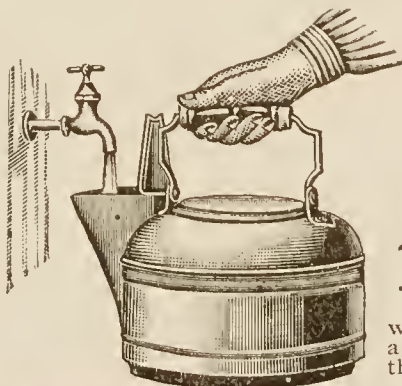
BEGINNER:—We cannot supply phrases to fit supposititious cases. The time for returning from an entertainment is generally settled before going.

MRS. N. B.:—A watch and long chain would be entirely unsuitable for a child of five years. A pretty dress for such a child may be developed by pattern No. 9038, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for April.

CONSTANT READER:—We would suggest that you go to a gymnasium or physical culture class, state your trouble and ask to be given suitable exercise.



HELPS you will need BUILD. when you If you are planning to build, our books of designs and plans will help you. They are filled with up-to-date designs and information. Our Little "Artistic Home Designs" (1897) Book Shows many Beautiful Homes, designs for laying out grounds, etc. Sent for 10 cents if you name price of house you will build. GEO. F. BARBER & CO., 37 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.



Why Scald Your Hands

when you can avoid it by using the

COMMON SENSE TEA KETTLE

It is filled through the spout from the faucet, and without scalding the hands. Easy to fill, easy to pour; made of copper, heavily nickel plated, also cheaper styles made of tin.

If your dealer does not keep the Common Sense Tea Kettle, write the manufacturers, who will send you free illustrated pamphlet giving prices.

C. SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO. Buffalo, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. How to Cure Every Blood Humor, free.

FACE HUMORS Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Needs no disguise, because it is free from all disagreeable taste and odor.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil,

always of the highest standard of quality, is now prepared by a new process, whereby the Oil is kept from atmospheric contact from the beginning of the process of manufacture until it is safely corked up in bottles, thus preventing contamination and excluding impurities.

Give this new Oil a trial. Ask for Peter Moller's Oil and see that the bottle—a flat, oval one—bears our name as agents. Notice the date in perforated letters at bottom of the label.

Schieffelin & Co., New York.



"CHARMANT" Turkish Wonder Balm and Soap

will positively cure all face blemishes, blackheads, pimples or blotches of every character, rendering the skin soft and velvety. Unsurpassed for Eczema and kindred troubles, checking irritation, without harmful results. IS COMPOSED OF BALSAM AND HERBS, AND

WARRANTED HARMLESS. MONEY REFUNDED IF RESULTS ARE NOT AS GUARANTEED. This is no patent medicine, but comprises a salve and soap that have been used in Turkey for thousands of years and are now imported solely by us. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials from physicians of integrity of N. Y. City, as to their healing and beautifying properties. Price \$1.00 each for Soap and Salve, or \$2.00 for both. Sent by mail in plain wrappers on receipt of price.

Turkish Balm Co., 19 Union Square, New York.

Refuse Substitutes.

Hours from 11 A. M to 4 P. M.

Linen Grass Lawns

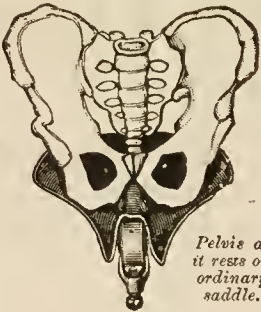
The queen of summer fabrics—a diaphanous combination of silk stripes on a linen ground, producing the most beautiful effects for ladies' suitings and waists.

If not to be had at the dealers, we'll send you free samples and tell you where to get it.

MOUNT VERNON MILLS, Philadelphia.

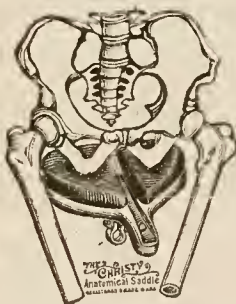
Danger in Saddles...

THE old style saddle presses the sensitive parts, causes soreness, stiffness and chafing, and has made cycling injurious. With the...



Pelvis as it rests on ordinary saddle.

Christy Anatomical Saddle.



Shows Pelvis as it rests on the Christy.

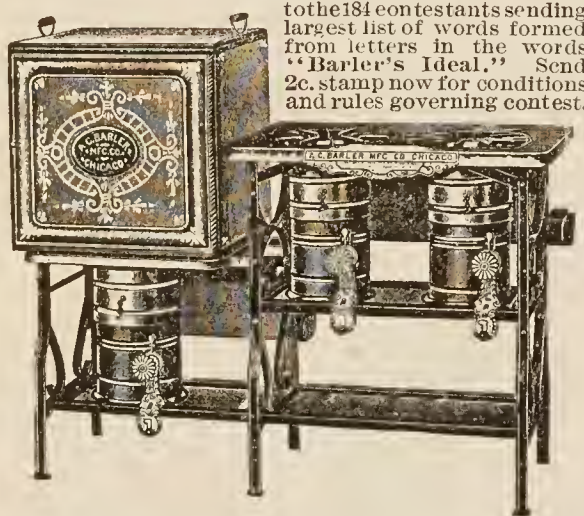
THE pelvis rests on cushions. It is the only saddle anatomically constructed. Metal frame, light weight, cannot lose its shape, cushions receive the weight of the body, does not press the sensitive parts.

Adopted and furnished as a regular equipment without additional cost by all high grade bicycle makers.

Booklet, "Bicycle Saddles: From a Physician's Standpoint," sent free.

A. G. SPAULDING & BROS.,
New York. Chicago. Philadelphia. Washington.

\$1000.00 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY



to the 181 contestants sending largest list of words formed from letters in the words "Barler's Ideal." Send 2c. stamp now for conditions and rules governing contest.

Barler's Ideal Blue Flame Oil Stove.

Burns ordinary kerosene (coal oil) with an intensely hot blue flame like a gas stove. 1 gallon runs one burner 18 hours. No smoke, no danger like from gasoline stoves. 5 sizes. Prices, \$5.00 and upward. Freight paid.

A. C. Barler Mfg. Co., 100 Lake St., Chicago.

BABY CARRIAGES Shipped C. O. D.
Anywhere to anyone at Wholesale Prices. Money refunded if not as represented. We pay freight. Buy from \$18 Carriage for \$9.00 factory. Save dealers' \$10 " " \$5.75 profits. Large illustrated catalog free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 164 West VanBuren Street, B-6, Chicago, Ills.

History made
LIBERTY BELL
honored and loved. Sweetness and purity of tone have made
THE NEW DEPARTURE BICYCLE BELLS
widely known and universally appreciated. The acme of excellence - NEW DEPARTURE BELL CO. The ideal of perfection - No. 101 Main St. Bristol, Conn.

"Just hear dem bells, Dey's ringing everywhere!"

THEY HAVE A TONE 34 STYLES THAT'S ALL THEIR OWN. FREE SOUVENIR BOOKLET upon application.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

ROSETE E.—An excellent remedy for roughness of the skin may be made by the following recipe:

- 1/2 ounce of tincture of benzoin.
- 1 " " glycerine.
- 1 " " alcohol.
- 2 " " distilled water.

Have a druggist prepare the lotion.

ORGANDY GIRL.—A white organdy may be made up over pink silk, lawn or percaline and cut by pattern No. 8952, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March. Trim the red dress with black moiré taffeta ribbon. A costume including a white dress, white slippers and white gloves is unsuited for day wear.

MILDRED.—The color of the hair depends partly on the presence of pigment granules and partly on the existence of numerous minute air spaces which cause it to appear dark by transmitted light. In albinos and in gray-haired persons the coloring matter is deficient or absent.

YOUNG MOTHER.—A pretty dress for a child of eight months may be cut by pattern No. 8349, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. One pays a party call after attending any important social function.

LILY.—Write to D. Hathaway, 339 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., for new songs. It would appear extremely odd for a lady of twenty-one to wear her hair down her back. Mits are not worn.

The Delineator for June will contain a complete story entitled "Sister Angélique," by Molly Elliot Seawell, author of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," "Children of Destiny," etc.

I offer you pleasant, paying business. No experiment. Ten years' success. ALBERT WOOD, 667 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., Manfr of **Satin-Scent Perfumes**. Finest, most lasting quintuple essences, by my patent cold process. Five trial bottles mailed for ten cents.

THE WOMAN'S WISH

Holds the skirt up, and the shirt waist down. Winter weights, as well as the finest fabrics, without tearing. Keeps the waist from bagging, the skirt from sagging, and is always out of sight even with narrow belts. The illustration is full size. Sample pair, by mail, 25c. Entirely new.

AGENTS WANTED

THIS IS EXACT SIZE OF THE "WISH"

The way your waist looks wearing the "WISH"

A. L. BEESE, Davenport, Iowa

ANY LADY can do well selling "JANE" SKIRT HOLDERS. Exclusive territory. Not sold in stores. Sample 25 cents postpaid. Write F. D. AUSTIN, 2117 Lexington Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES, If you have superfluous **HAIR ON THE FACE** send for new information how to remove it easily and effectually without chemicals or instruments. Correspondence confidential in plain sealed envelope Mrs. M. N. PERRY, A-22 Box 93, Oak Park, Ills.

For \$1.50 We deliver Free, anywhere in the U. S. This Ladies' Solid, Flexible, French Dongola Kid Button Boot. Send us 1.50 in Cash, Money Order or Express Order. This is a better shoe than Retail Stores sell for \$2.50, and, being our own make, we guarantee the style, fit, and wear. If not satisfactory we will refund money or send another pair. We can fit you in Opera Toe or Common Sense, or Opera Toe with Patent Leather Tip, widths C, D, E, and EE; whole and half sizes 1 to 8. Catalogue free.

WEARERS SHOE MFG. CO., 284 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

ROYAL WORCESTER CYCLES



Royal in their beauty, strength and speed. They are leaders in every sense of the word. \$100 to everyone. Tandems, \$150. *

Middletown Cycles, \$60, \$50, \$40.

CATALOGUES FREE.

WORCESTER CYCLE MFG. CO.

17 Murray Street, New York.

Factories: Middletown, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.

A GIFT AT THE PRICE!

Having recently purchased the entire stock of watches from a bankrupt firm, consisting of solid gold, silver and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a portion of the entire lot at prices never before heard of in the Watch trade. Among the stock are 8,780 AMERICAN STYLE WATCHES, in 14k SOLID GOLD-FILLED CASES which we shall sell singly or by the dozen to private parties or the trade, at the unheard-of LOW PRICE OF \$3.98 EACH. Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, and each watch is accompanied with our written guarantee for 20 years. Think of it! A genuine American Style Movement watch, in solid gold-filled cases, and guaranteed for 20 YEARS, for \$3.98. Those wanting a first-class, reliable time-keeper, at about one-third retail price, should order at once. Watch speculators can make money by buying by the dozen to sell. All are elegantly finished, and guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every respect. Cut this out and send to us and we will send a watch to you C. O. D., subject to examination, by express. If found perfectly satisfactory, and exactly as represented, pay \$3.98 and it is yours, otherwise you do not pay one cent. Can we make you a fairer offer? Be sure to mention whether you want ladies' or gent's size watch. Price \$42.00 per dozen. Address, **SAFE WATCH CO., 9 Murray Street, New York.**

Ladies' or Gent's size

ANTI-WHOOP A positive cure for WHOOPING COUGH. For sale by druggists, or by mail, postpaid, 25 cts., Mrs. M. C. W. Baker, Johnson, Vt. Send for free copy of "HOW TO TREAT WHOOPING COUGH."

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 sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.
L. E. MARSH & CO, Madison Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

LYDIA:—Lansdowne is folded right side out.

OLLIE B. R.:—You failed to enclose a stamp for a mail reply. If your hair is too oily, an application of four ounces of bay rum and two drachms of tincture of cantharides will help keep it dry. Rub a little into the hair daily.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Gilding is improving to badly-marred articles of furniture that are graceful in design. When the woodwork of a chair is too much defaced to admit of its original surface remaining visible, it should be smoothed with sandpaper, and any bad indentations neatly filled with putty. Gilding should always be preceded by a coat of some light varnish of good quality. Shellac varnish is excellent. The object of this coat of varnish is to fill the pores of the wood and thus insure a smooth, hard surface. Perhaps the best gilding is the variety that is sold in the form of a powder wrapped in papers, with an accompanying bottle of medium for mixing. No more of the gilding should be mixed than will be required for immediate application. Upon any large article, such as a chair or screen, it is wise to apply two coats.

V. F. H.:—To "Annie Laurie" in THE DELINEATOR for April was given a whitening lotion for the complexion. A little bi-carbonate of soda added to the water in which the hair is washed will bring out its light tints.

UNION SPECIAL \$100.00
CRACKAJACK III \$75.00



These two models for '97 can be truthfully characterized as

Superlative and Superb.

They combine in their construction to the greatest degree

Honesty! Skill! Experience!

That we have been building good wheels for years, Union riders will concur. This year's models show a greater advance than any year in our history. Send for handsome catalogue and don't buy without investigating our claims.

Union Cycle M'f'g CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Rambler
BICYCLES

\$80.00 POPULAR LIST PRICE \$80.00

We know

that the best bicycle built can be sold at a popular price, because we are selling great numbers of

Ramblers

"the 18 year old wheels"

for **\$80.**

"QUALITY ENHANCED"
"PRICE LOWERED"

UNIQUE RAMBLER BOOKLET AT ANY RAMBLER AGENCY.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

Chicago, Boston, Washington, New York, Brooklyn, Detroit, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and London and Coventry, Eng.

Columbia

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

\$100 TO ALL ALIKE

BICYCLES

POPE MFG. CO. HARTFORD CONN. V.

Send 2¢ stamp for Catalogue or free from dealer.



CYCLE SADDLES

are made by the

"MAKERS OF MOST OF THE HIGH-GRADE SADDLES"

Ordinary

Health

Anatomical

Pneumatic

Hygienic

Sayer

ROCHESTER N. Y.

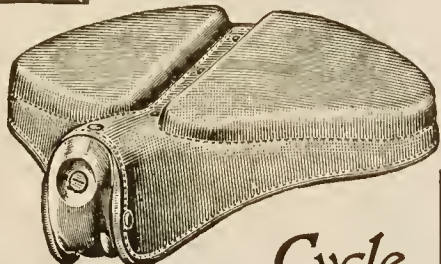
No one else offers the cyclist the choice of

EVERY POPULAR STYLE

In 14 various shapes, interchangeable with 7 graded springs.

of Cycle Saddle in a quality above the standard of all others. Illustrated Catalogue, showing 60 styles, free.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG AND BOOK OF ADVICE, "SADDLE SENSE."

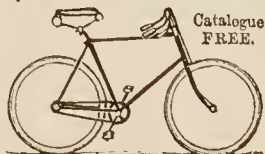


Garford Cycle Saddles

are the most popular and best. Every woman cyclist should insist on having one on her new wheel.

GARFORD MFG. CO., ELYRIA, OHIO

\$100 BICYCLES AT LESS THAN COST \$37.00 ONLY



prices is the result of dull times and an immense stock. EASTERN WHEEL WORKS, Box 222, Washington, N. J.

Inflicted with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Gendron AND Reliance Bicycles

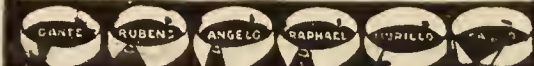
EASIEST RUNNING TRUEST BEARINGS Unequaled for Ladies' Use

Art catalogue tells all about them. Sent free.

GENDRON WHEEL CO., TOLEDO, O.

LINENE REVERSIBLE COLLARS and CUFFS.

ARE NOT TO BE WASHED. Made of fine cloth in all styles. When soiled, reverse, wear again, then discard. Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs for 25 cents. They look and fit better than any other kind. ASK THE DEALERS FOR THEM. If not found at the stores send six cents for sample collar and cuffs, naming style and size. A trial invariably results in continued use. Reversible Collar Co., 73 Franklin St. New York



THE STAMPED Shawknit ON THE TOE

SHAW-KNIT HALF HOSE

Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well. They are the only half-hose constructed in accordance with the shape of the human foot.

Sold by the trade generally, and obtainable direct from the makers, who will send a Descriptive Price-List to any applicant.

SHAW STOCKING COMPANY - - - - LOWELL, MASS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

SNOW SHOES:—To make hard soap, the following ingredients will be needed:

- 15 pounds of fat.
- 3 " " potash.
- 3 quarts of water.
- 3 table-spoonfuls of powered borax.

Set the fat on the stove and let it slowly melt, being careful that it does not attain any appreciable degree of heat, but simply becomes a clear, warm oil. Place the potash in a stone or earthenware jar, add the borax and water, and stir with a stick until the potash is entirely dissolved. When the fat is melted, pour it into a wooden tub, and slowly add the potash mixture, pouring it into the fat in a thin stream and stirring continually. The potash should be perfectly cold before being added to the fat. Stir the mixture until it begins to look thick and ropy, and then pour it into a box or several deep, square pans. After it has stood for a few hours, cut it into bars, and the bars into pieces of convenient size for handling. It will still be quite soft, and should not be removed from the pans for at least two days. It will then be a hard white soap of excellent quality. Within our recollection it was never proper to carry food to the mouth on a knife blade.

HYACINTH:—A young lady need not rise on being introduced to a gentleman, unless he is elderly or of especially distinguished official position. A man does not take his overcoat with him into a drawing room. He is not now even allowed to take his hat and cane or umbrella, but leaves them in the hall. The knife when not in use rests upon the plate.

Tailor-Made Suits, \$5.



There is an art in dressing well at moderate cost and the secret of a stylish appearance is in the care bestowed on the little details of your costume. In our new catalogue of Ladies' and Misses' Suits we show photographs of the gowns which the best dressed New York society women are wearing. We make every garment to order, giving that individuality and exclusiveness so much to be desired.

To the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost we will mail FREE our new catalogue of Suits and a complete line of samples of the choicest suitings to select from.

- Our catalogue illustrates:
- Tailor-Made Suits, \$5 up.
- Misses' Suits and Dresses (10 to 16 years), \$4 up.
- Separate Skirts, \$4 up.
- Black Silk and Satin Skirts, \$8 up.
- Crash and Duck Suits, \$4 up.
- Capes, \$4 up. Jackets, \$4 up.
- Bicycle Suits, \$6 up.
- Riding Habits, \$10 up.

We pay express charges everywhere. Write to-day; you will get catalogue and samples by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers,

119 and 121 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.

Graceful as the New Woman



all the time—at work—
a-wheel—in negligee—
is she who wears a

G-D Bicycle Waist

The most sensible garment ever invented. As shown in cut, it comes only to the waist, leaving the lower part of the body absolutely free. Elastic at sides, it gives with every motion of the body. Elastic shoulder straps; tape buttons for attachment of skirts or bloomers.

Sizes, 18 to 30—
Waist Measure

Price, \$1.00 Sold by all leading dealers or sent, prepaid, on receipt of price.

GAGE-DOWNS CO., 268 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

HOW TO OBTAIN A Lovely Complexion.

Full Particulars and Trial Package Free.

How can FRECKLES, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, YELLOW OR MUDDY SKIN, MOTH, WRINKLES, RED NOSE, or any form of facial disfigurements, be endured, when by using **DR. BOTOT'S COMPLEXION WAFERS** you can possess a BEAUTIFUL FORM and a LOVELY COMPLEXION? It gives an appearance of GRACEFUL ROTUNDITY, a PEARLY, BLOOMING PURITY which is ever the admiration of the opposite sex. It restores the BLOOM OF HEALTH and LOVELINESS to the faded cheek. Dr. Botot's Wafers are a face tonic, a cleanser, cleansing all impure matter from the pores of the skin, leaving it as in girlhood. NO LEAD, BISMUTH, OR ARSENIC USED. By their use Moth, Freckles, Tan, Excessive Redness, Discolorations, and Eruptions of every nature, soon disappear never to return. Beautifies without injury, removing all SALLOWNESS, FRECKLES, UNSIGHTLY BLOTCHES, and REDNESS from the skin. Used by gentlemen with the same beneficial results.

DR. BOTOT'S COMPLEXION WAFERS are perfectly harmless. It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement. Write to-day, give name and P. O. address, and we will forward a descriptive circular by mail SEALED in a plain envelope, and a TRIAL PACKAGE of these wonderful Wafers ABSOLUTELY FREE. Inclose stamp for postage. Address

CAPITAL DRUG CO., BOX 881, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Are You Short? { 1000 Pairs Sold



The new "Ventilated Instep Lift" can be adjusted to increase one's height from one-quarter to one inch. It transforms a low, flat instep into one that is arched and graceful. Walking is made a pleasure. Is made of thin perforated pieces of cork covered with leather, which forms a smooth, elastic heel cushion. Ladies', 35c.; Men's, 40c. per pair. All shoe stores, or send to GILBERT & WILLIAMSON MFG. CO., 95 Elm Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Give size of shoe.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—You failed to state the nature of the stains on your dress. Try deodorized benzine, applying it round the stain and working gradually toward the center.

MARGUERITE:—We publish two works on crocheting. "The Art of Crocheting: Introductory Volume," is filled with illustrations of fancy stitches, edgings, insertions, garments of various kinds and articles of usefulness and ornament, with correct instructions for making them. "Fancy and Practical Crochet-Work (Advanced Studies): An up-to-date Pamphlet on Crochet-Work," is filled with new designs of edgings and insertions, squares, hexagons, rosettes, stars, etc., for tidies, counterpanes, cushions, etc.; doileys, mats, articles of use and ornament; pretty articles for misses' and children's use; bead, crochet and mould crochet. The price of each pamphlet is 2s. or 50 cents per copy.

A CONSTANT READER:—Write to L. Shaw, 54 West 14th street, New York City, for hair curlers.

Mrs. W. S.:—Cocoanut cakes are made of 1 pound of sugar, 1/2 pound of flour, 6 eggs, 1/2 pound of butter (scant) and one cocoanut grated. They are to be baked in small cakes.

GREENBACK:—Gored sleeves cannot be satisfactorily remodelled. Clean the white kid belt with naphtha or deodorized benzine. A lavender gingham may be worn on the street. Make the fichu of white mull.

E. D. D.:—An only daughter has her visiting cards engraved, "Miss Black."

Exceptional Offer in Ladies'

Skirts, \$5.75

Regular Price, \$8.00

Ladies' Tailor-Made Skirt of Fine Moiré Velour—Lined all through with Rustling Taffeta-Velveten Bound—Full Sweep. Regular Price, \$8.00.

Special Price \$5.75



We positively guarantee this skirt to be sold in any retail establishment for \$8.00, and if you do not feel satisfied with its value, you may return it and WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Samples of materials and our handsomely illustrated Catalogue of Latest Styles in Spring and Summer Cloaks, Etc., Mailed Free on request.

BOSTON STORE Mail Order Department.

118-124 State St., 77-79 Madison St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DO YOU KNOW

How easy it is to wash clothes with either a Genuine Vandergrift Western or Improved Pan-American Washer? Satisfaction guaranteed or amount paid will be refunded.

Catalogue and price-list free. There is money in these machines for Agents.

The Vandergrift Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Mention this paper.



All Cleaning



about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

14th STREET, NEW YORK.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS MUCH BELOW PREVAILING PRICES.

BLACK SILKS.

79c. Brocade Taffeta at.....	49c.
\$1.00 Brocade Satin, at.....	69c.
\$1.10 Satin Duchesse, 24 inches wide, at.....	79c.
\$1.25 Moiré Velour, at.....	79c.
\$2.00 Peau de Soie, reversible, at.....	\$1.29
\$1.00 Armures, at.....	69c.

COLORED SILKS.

69c. Foulard Silks, at.....	42c.
49c. Figured India Silk, at.....	32c.
50c. Figured Taffeta, at.....	23c.
89c. Brocade Taffeta Rayé, at.....	57c.
\$1.50 Satin Duchesse, at.....	89c.
50c. Evening Brocades, at.....	29c.
59c. Evening Shades Satin, at.....	37c.

SEPARATE SKIRTS, FULL WIDTH, LINED AND BOUND.



Fancy Check, all colors, \$1.15
Fancy Mixtures, all the new Spring colors, \$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98.
Figured Mohair, \$1.49, \$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98.
Figured Grenadine, made over bright-colored linings, \$2.98,

\$3.98, \$4.75 and \$5.89.
Plain Mohair, \$2.49, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$5.00 and \$6.98.

Large Figured Satin, \$5.98, \$7.48, \$9.98
Storm Serge, black and blue, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.48

NEW WASH FABRICS.

French Organdies, best quality,.....	31c.
French Challies, latest designs,.....	35c.
French Sateens, choice styles,.....	29c.
Silk-Stripe Challies, imported,.....	55c.
Scotch Ginghams, corded novelties,.....	19c.
Fancy Silk-Stripe Linons, 33c., 38c., 44c.,.....	48c.
Best Swivel Silk Ginghams,.....	22c.
Plain Linen Batiste, 20c., 25c., 30c. and.....	35c.
New Scotch Batiste, extra wide,.....	14c.
New Organdie Rayure,.....	17c.
New French Printed Piqués,.....	25c.
Lappet Lace Lawns, choice styles,.....	14c.
Lace-Stripe and Jaconet Lawns,.....	11 1/2c.
Best American Ginghams,.....	10c.
New American Sateens,.....	10c.
American Silk-Stripe Challies,.....	23c.
Best Quality Shirting Percales,.....	11 1/2c.
Dress Cambrics, dark colors,.....	9c.

In ordering Samples, please state style desired.

NEW SPRING DRESS FABRICS.

40-in. Hammock Mesh Suitings,.....	53c.
38-in. Jacquard Fancy Coverts,.....	39c.
46-in. Imperial Serges, newest shades,.....	31c.
40-in. Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots,.....	49c.
46-in. English Mohair, latest tints,.....	58c.
46-in. Silk and Wool Brilliants,.....	75c.
56-in. Scotch Homespun,.....	69c. and 98c.
50-in. English Covert Cloth,.....	75c.
50-in. French Ladies' Cloth,.....	\$1.15
46-in. Black Jacquard Novelties,.....	75c.
40-in. Black Mohair Brocades,.....	38c.
46-in. Black Mohair Brilliantine,.....	39c.
40-in. Black French Ottoman,.....	59c.
50-in. Black English Serge,.....	39c.
40-in. Black and White Novelties,.....	43c.
54-in. Mohair Sicilienne, high lustre,.....	69c.

LADIES' NEW SUITS.

Ladies' Fly Front Reefer Suits, skirt lined, jacket unlined, made of good quality Imperial Cloth, colors, navy and black, \$3.98.

Same Style in All-Wool Ladies' Cloth Jacket, faced with silk, navy and black,

\$4.98.



GLOVE SPECIALS.

4-Button Fine French Kid Gloves, perfect in tan, butter, pearl, white and grey, with white and black embroidery, every pair warranted, value \$1.50, 95c.
4-Button Kid Gloves, in tan, brown, white, pearl and black, embroidered plain and fancy, value \$1.00, 75c.
Long Silk Gloves, elbow length, white and opera tints, worth 85c., 50c.
Lisle Thread Gloves, double fingers, black tan and gray, value 50c., 25c.

SPECIALS IN HOSIERY.

19c. Ladies' and Childreu's Cotton Hose, 12 1/2c.
29c. Ladies' Fine Lisle Hose, 19c.
35c. Ladies' Fancy Tops, Lisle or Cotton, 22c.
29c. Ladies' High Grade Cotton Hose, 19c.
25c. Men's 1/2 Hose, plain and fancy, 12 1/2c.

SEND ADDRESS FOR OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE.

In addressing us, direct all Mail Matter to 14th Street.



WORN WITH ANY SKIRT...
THE BRAIDED WIRE BUSTLE... is stylish and effective = No sewing in or adjusting.

The "LA MODE" is a long, graceful bustle—beautifully made, stylish effect. 9 inches long, 50 cts.; 12 inches long, 75 cts.

Our "EMPIRE" is small, but always stylish and popular, 25 cts.

The "COMBINATION" gives that stylish effect over the hips, as well as in the back fullness. 75 cts.

The "PRINCESS" is a neat, stylish bustle. Medium size. 35 cts.

The "HYGIA" Bust Forms are non-heating, light, comfortable, perfect in shape. Can't produce irritation. 50 cts.

All our goods are made of the finest BRAIDED WIRE. The covered goods made in white or black. Best materials used. All covered except the "Empire" and "Princess." For sale in leading stores, or sent postpaid by mail on receipt of price.

The Weston & Wells Mfg Co., 1110 Noble St., Phila.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
 (Continued).

A. R. W.:—A company luncheon for Spring or Summer may have this menu:

- Bouillon.
- Broiled Salmon. Bechamel Cream Sauce.
- Broiled Lamb Chops.
- French Peas.
- Small Birds on Toast.
- Lettuce Salad.
- Royal Diplomatic Pudding.
- Small Fancy Cakes. Fruit.
- Coffee.

CONSTANCE C.:—Write to the American Publishers' Corporation, No. 310-318 Sixth Avenue, New York City, for *A North Country Maid*, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron. Mention THE DELINEATOR.

A. E. B.:—Silk like your sample will make up attractively by the basque pattern you suggest (No. 8895) and you could, as you say, use green velvet for the fancy jacket fronts and girdle. If you desire to use lace net for covering the fronts, select black and outline them with iridescent gimp.

HELEN B. R.:—For whitening the neck and face the following acid fluid will be found beneficial:

- 1 wine-glassful of fresh lemon juice.
- 1 pint of rain-water.

Mix, bottle securely, and apply frequently, letting the wash dry on the skin.

E. E. D.:—A long gold opera chain is stylish to wear about the neck. The straight bang is out of date. A becoming toilette for a stout lady may be cut by basque pattern No. 9028, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 9035, which costs the same; both patterns are illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for April. It is best to have moles removed by electrolysis.

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 beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mailed free. Address, and kindly mention THE DELINEATOR,

THE TOILET MASK CO.,

To be Worn Three Times in the Week. 1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Purchasing Agency, Etc.

MISS C. F. MORSE, who refers by permission to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. (Limited), wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive orders from those desiring her to purchase goods, her arrangements enabling her to fill orders, whether for large or small quantities, with despatch and at reasonable prices.

Walnut Hair Stain, Catarrh Snuff, Tooth Powder, Endosmotic Liniment for Rheumatism, etc., Corn Cure, Face and Hair Bleach, together with Dress Goods, Cloakings, Infants' Wardrobes, Millinery, Trimmings, Publications, Stamping Patterns, Hand-made Laces, Accordion-Plaiting and Wall Paper, Netting and Lace Samples, Materials and Implements; in fact, all Materials and Implements for Fancy Work are Specialties in her business, but orders for other articles will be as punctually attended to and as carefully executed.

Parties who anticipate giving an order are requested, when writing for information as to prices, to enclose a 2c. stamp for reply and state the expense to which they wish their purchases limited. Those desiring a collection of samples must enclose 50 cents in payment for the time taken to procure them. As purchases can be made more satisfactorily with ready funds than upon terms of credit, no orders will be accepted unless the full amount be sent with order. Address, with stamp,

MISS C. F. MORSE, 434 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$5000
 FOR A CERTAIN
OLD COIN.

THIS enormous sum was recently paid by a New York collector for the Juxon coin. If you ever should be so fortunate as to find any rare American or Foreign coins or stamps, issued before 1878, send us your address. We pay a premium on over 75,000 different coins and stamps. Even the half-dollars from 1879 to 1890, the Isabella quarters of 1893 and certain coins with MINT MARKS O, S, C, D or CC, command a premium. This is comparatively a new business, and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money you may find many coins we want. The BOSTON GLOBE reports that a man in Galveston, Tex., found a coin worth \$5,000. The NEW YORK JOURNAL says that a cent was plowed up at East Aurora, N. Y., worth \$1,200, and that Mr. Castle PAID \$4,400 FOR A STAMP found in Louisville, Ky. The WORLD says that many people have become wealthy by looking after coins. The HOME JOURNAL says: "Coin collecting is a very profitable business nowadays, as there are but a few in it. The Numismatic Bank buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums." Coins that are very hard to find in one section are often easily found in others. The COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS says: "The Numismatic Bank is not only the largest institution of its kind, but as reliable, safe and trustworthy to deal with as any National Bank. The enormous business done by them is the result of SQUARE DEALING and liberality." Send two two-cent stamps for our illustrated circular on rare coins and stamps, and make a few hundred dollars quietly, or take an agency and establish a permanent business. FIRST NUMISMATIC BANK, (Dept., B. D. Boston, Mass.)

There is no trouble

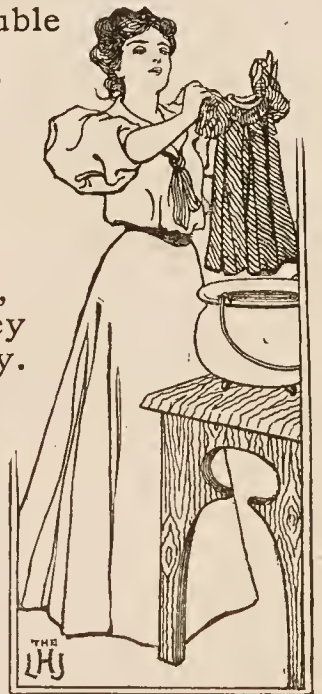
Dyeing Baby

clothes with Diamond Dyes, and much money is saved thereby.

Diamond Dyes

are strong, fast and beautiful.

Sold Everywhere
 10 cts. package



Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth, free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

L. SHAW.
 Established 34 Years.
 Largest Human Hair and Toilet Bazaar in America.
 Wigs, Bangs, Waves, Switches.
 Latest styles, finest workmanship. Natural pure gray and white hair a specialty.
 Our Monte Christo Toilet Articles include Tonics, Rouges, Coconut Balm Cream, Depilatories and Hair Dyes, etc. Illustrated book, How to be Beautiful, mailed free.
 54 West 14th St. (near 6th Ave.), New York.

if afflicted with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

READER:—If you are at a ball where dancing cards are used, suspend your card from your belt. When asked to dance, you may hand your card to a gentleman or say, "Thank you, with pleasure." If you have no card, you must remember those to whom you have promised dances, and when a new applicant presents himself, you may inform him that you are engaged for a round and a square dance but will be happy to give him the next one following. Low-necked dresses are proper for formal dinners.

HELEN B.:—To take out mildew spots, wet them with a solution of chloride of soda (Labarraque's solution) or of chloride of lime bleaching fluid and they will disappear immediately.

BLACK EYES:—A gentleman thanks a lady on the termination of a dance. We cannot supply words for hypothetical occasions. A little tact ought to teach you to reply properly. Superfluous hairs pulled out with tweezers will grow again. Electrolysis is the only permanent method of eradicating them.

SARAH K.:—A child's cap may be of white Bengaline or China silk cut by pattern No. 2989, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

CATHERINE:—Perversions of the proper name, such as Joe for Joseph, are not in good taste.

A MOTHER:—The dresses of a girl of two years reach to the instep. When she is about three years old her skirts may be shortened to the knee; after that lengthen them according to her height and age.

A Seasonable French Sailor Novelty

The leading French Novelty among the sailors for this season.

A white bell-crown sailor, with four rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. Hat made from white split Jap Braid. Cheap at **\$2.00**. Delivered by us, express prepaid, to any express office in the U. S. on receipt of **\$1.25**.

Send for our list of sailors and other Millinery articles—**FREE** for the asking.

38 kinds of sailors.



Merchants and Milliners

would save themselves a great deal of worry if they were to handle our line of pattern hats.

Goods Sell At Sight

because both price and style are right.

Correspondence solicited.

COL. E. BRIGHT,

99 North High Street, - - COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The cheapest Millinery House in America.

Alpha
TRADE MARK
FLUTED
Ventilating Dress Shields
Cure and Prevent Excessive Perspiration.

By every movement of the arm, the moist air is forced out of the flutings, and fresh, dry air is drawn in, keeping the body cool and preventing the perspiration from accumulating. Possesses strength with extreme lightness, and is absolutely impervious without being clumsy. Sold by dealers, or sample pair mailed for 25c. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON, New York.



\$1,000.00 in 147 Prizes

1 of \$100, 2 of \$50, 4 of \$25, 140 of \$5 each,

will be given July 1st, for recipes we accept for using our Pork and Beans, alone or in combination with other food products. A trade mark cut from label of can must accompany every recipe. Competition closes May 31. Our cook book, "Bean Cookery," free to all who answer this ad.

VAN CAMP'S BOSTON BAKED PORK AND BEANS

Prepared with Tomato Sauce.

Is a delicious, satisfying dish for all occasions. A meal in itself. Equally good hot or cold. In three sizes—at leading grocers, or send 6c for sample can or postal card for free booklet.

"Marry! A feast for the Gods," and prepared in five minutes.—Merry Wives, Act 2, Scene 2. **VAN CAMP PACKING CO., 314 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.**

The Lightning Freezer
makes the best Ice Cream without tiring the turner.

A little book, telling all about it, contains recipes by Mrs. Rorer, called **Freezers and Freezing**, sent free.

North Bros. M'f'g Co., Philadelphia.

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. **EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.**



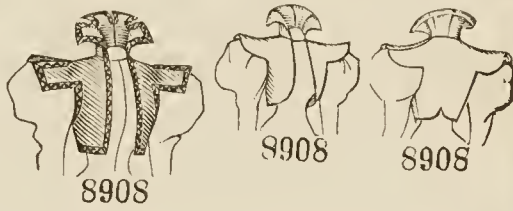
We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY.

UPON this and the succeeding page we have illustrated an assortment of **Jackets, Vests, etc., FOR LADIES AND MISSES.**

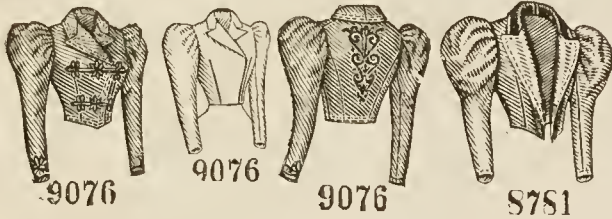
Some of these Styles were prepared for the June issue, but have been advanced, and all may be now ordered either directly from ourselves or through any of our Agents.

In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes or Ages desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West 13th Street, N. Y.

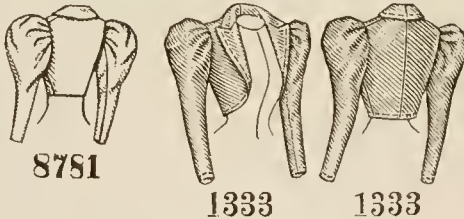


Ladies' Toreador Jacket, having the Fronts and Back Extended to Form Tabs on the Shoulders and a Gored Collar that may be Omitted or have the Seams Left Open to Give a Tab Effect (Perforated for Rounding Corners): 8 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Ladies' Double-Breasted Eton Jacket (Which may Extend to the Waist or Nearly to the Waist): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

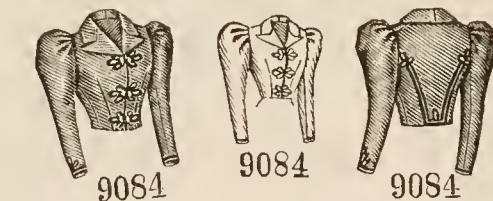
Ladies' Eton Jacket, Extending to the Waist (Perforated for Shorter Length): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Bolero Jacket, with Notched Lapels: 8 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Bolero Jacket, with Bell Sleeves: 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



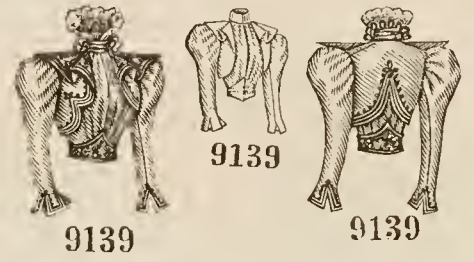
Ladies' Single-Breasted Eton Jacket (Which may Extend to the Waist or Nearly to the Waist): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



(To be Made with Fronts in Eton or Bolero Style and with the Back Plain or Fancy at the Lower Edge): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Eton Jacket, with Bell Sleeves (To be Made with a Plain or Fancy Lower Edge): 8 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Bolero Jacket. (To be Made with Plain or Crush Girdle and with the Bolero Fronts Plain or Fancy): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



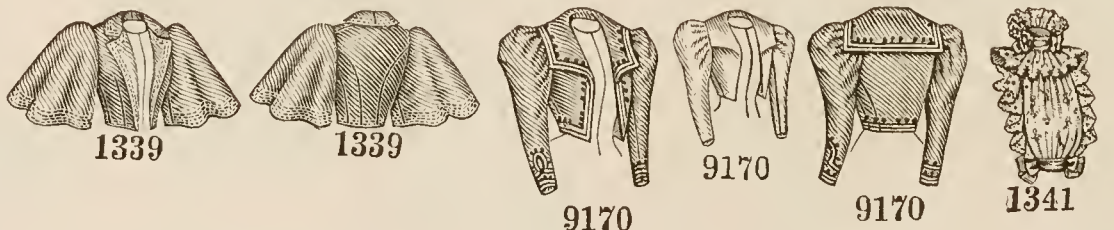
"She's Beautifully Formed."

That is said of every woman who wears

LOOMER'S MODE BUST Cutaway-Hip Corset.

Perfect fitting, steam molded on perfect models. Patented. This corset requires no breaking in. 20 other different styles to suit all figures. At dealers or write

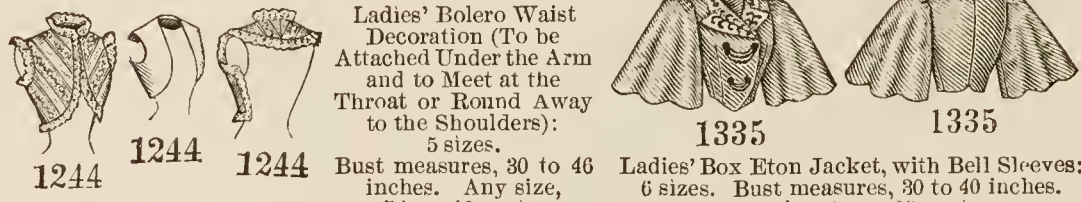
L. L. LOOMER'S SONS, Sole Mfrs., Bridgeport, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.



Ladies' Eton Jacket, with Bell Sleeves: 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

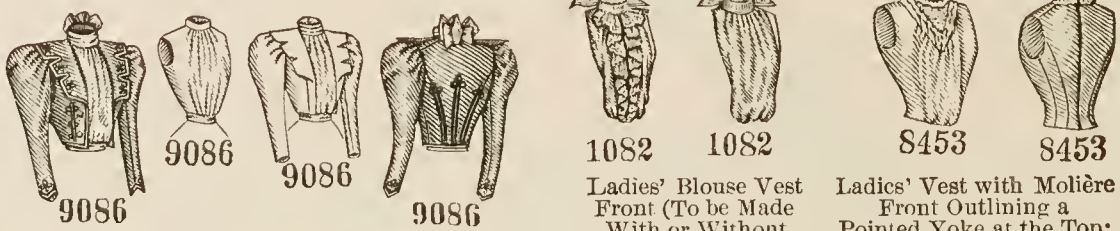
Ladies' Eton Jacket, with Sailor Collar (To Extend to the Waist or Nearly to the Waist): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Full Vest Front: 3 sizes. S., M. and L. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Bolero Waist Decoration (To be Attached Under the Arm and to Meet at the Throat or Round Away to the Shoulders): 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Box Eton Jacket, with Bell Sleeves: 6 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Eton Jacket (To Extend to the Waist or Nearly to the Waist), with Vest Having Full Front: 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Blouse Vest Front (To be Made With or Without the Jabot): 3 sizes. Small, medium and large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Vest with Molière Front Outlining a Pointed Yoke at the Top: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

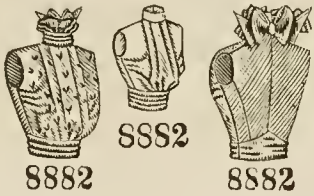
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are complete undergarments covering the entire body like an additional skin. Perfectly elastic, fitting like a glove, but softly and without pressure. No buttons down the front. Made for Men, Women, and Young People. Most convenient to put on or off, being entered at top and drawn on like trousers. With no other kind of underwear can ladies obtain such perfect fit for dresses or wear comfortably so small a corset.

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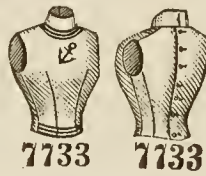
ONEITA KNITTING MILLS, OFFICE: No. 1 Greene St., New York.



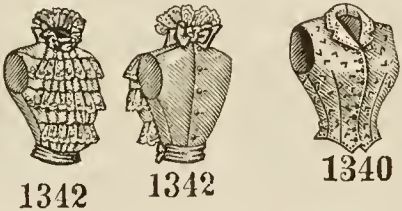
8882
Ladies' Vest (To be Made with a Deep Plaited Girdle or a Narrow Crush Girdle), Desirable for Wear with Short Jackets: 8 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



1262
Ladies' Bolero Waist-Decoration (To be Attached on the Shoulder and Under the Arm and Made With or Without a Collar and with a Plain or Crush Belt to Pass About the Waist): 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



7733
Ladies' Middy Vest: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



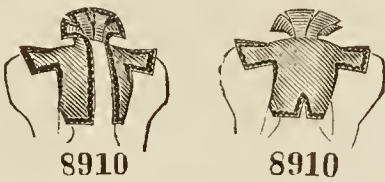
1342
Ladies' Vest, with Full Front: 7 sizes. Bust measures 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



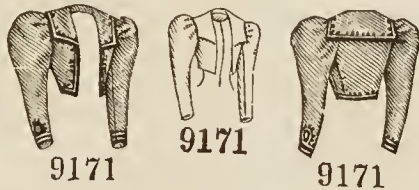
1340
Ladies' Vest. (To be Made with Standing, Notched or Shawl Collar or without a Collar): 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8465
Misses' Fancy Vest: 7 years. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



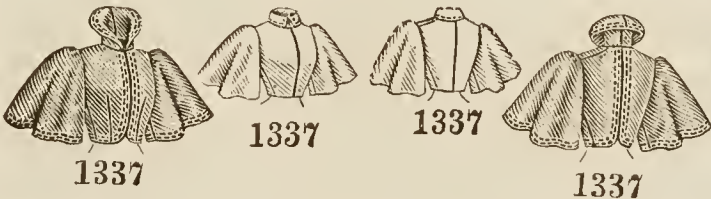
8910
Misses' and Girls' Treader Jacket, having the Fronts and Back Extended to Form Tabs on the Shoulders and a Gored Collar that may be Omitted, or have the Seams Left Open to Give a Tab Effect (Perforated for Rounding Corners): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



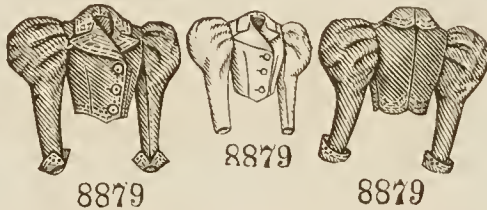
9171
Misses' Eton Jacket, with Sailor Collar (To Extend to the Waist or Nearly to the Waist): 7 sizes. 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



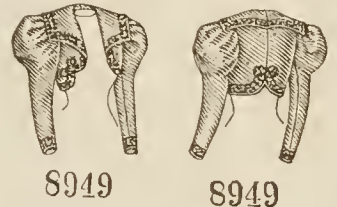
4988
Misses' and Girls' Zouave Jacket: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



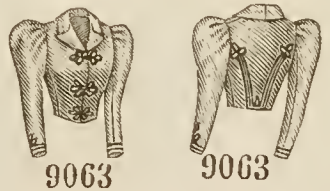
1337
Misses' Eton Jacket, with Bell Sleeves (To be Made with Plain or Fancy Lower Edge and with a Medici or Turn-Down Collar): 5 sizes. Ages, 12 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8879
Misses' Double-Breasted Eton Jacket, with the Sleeves Finished Plain at the Wrists or Reversed to Form Cuffs: 5 sizes. Ages, 12 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8949
Misses' Bolero Jacket, having the Fronts Extended to Form the Collar (To be made With or Without the Sleeves and Collar): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



9063
Misses' Single-Breasted Eton Jacket (Which may Extend to the Waist or Nearly to the Waist): 5 sizes. Ages, 12 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



6722
Ladies' Double-Breasted Vest (To be Made with a Notched or a Shawl Collar): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8883
Misses' Vest (To be Made with a Deep Plaited Girdle or a Narrow Crush Girdle) Desirable for Wear with Short Jackets: 4 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

7734
Misses' and Girls' Middy Vest: 11 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

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BY our new system of payments every family in moderate circumstances can own a fine Piano. We take old instruments in exchange and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. Write for catalogue and full explanations.

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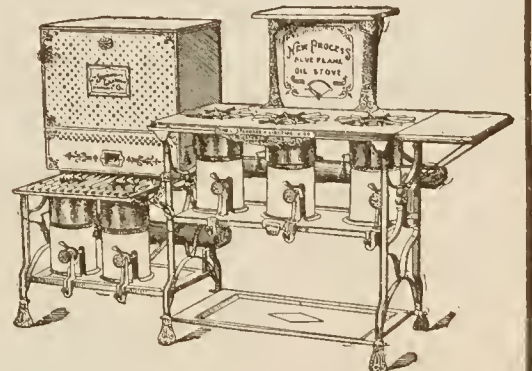
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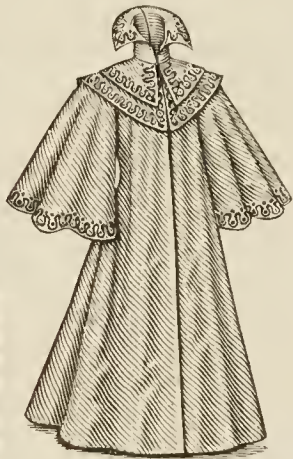
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FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' WEAR,

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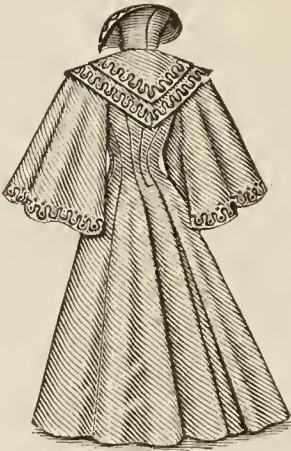
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1309

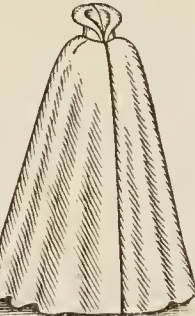
Ladies' Long Cloak, having Bell Sleeves and Double Collar (known as the Coaching New-market); 4 sizes. Bust meas., 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1309

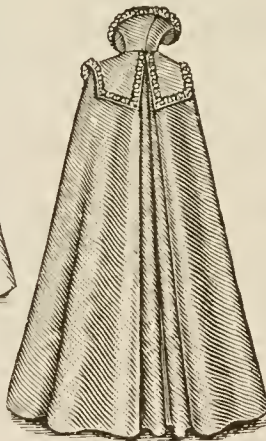


1306



1306

Ladies' Long Circular Wrap, with Stole Medallion Collar: 4 sizes. Bust measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1306



1304



1304

Ladies' Three Quarter Length Cape, with Sectional Collar: 4 sizes. Bust measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



1310

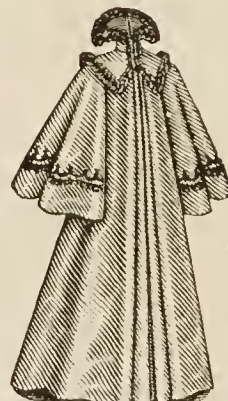


1310



1310

Ladies' Long Empire Coat, with Boleros that may be Square or Rounding in Front; 4 sizes. Bust meas., 32 to 44 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1307

Ladies' Long Cloak, having Bell Sleeves and Pointed Collar: 4 sizes. Bust measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



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supports stockings and underclothing from the shoulders. Buttons in the right places. Materials, workmanship and fit perfect. Hygienic, Comfortable, Light in Weight, Durable. Styles—Children's, Girls', Misses', Ladies'. Boys' styles, 132 and 122, stocking supporter attachment, detachable, elastic suspender buttons, are perfect boy's garments. Send for Illustrated Price List. Sold by Leading Dealers.

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1327



1327



1327

Ladies' and Girls' Domino and Mask (The Domino

to be made with Bishop or Bell Sleeves and with Medici or Turn-Down Collar); 6 sizes. Bust measures, 24 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1308

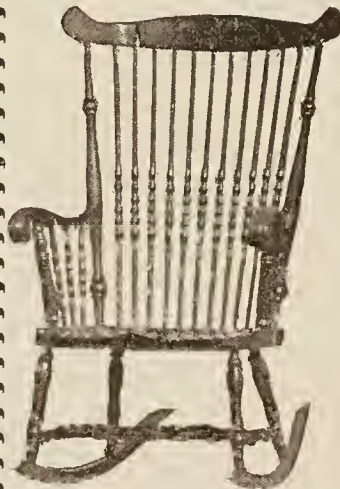
Ladies' Long Cloak, having Sling Sleeves; 4 sizes. Bust measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1308

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This Elegant Silk Dress Skirt

made of beautiful broaded black Silk Taffeta, newest Floral or scroll designs, wide sweep, rustling Taffeta lined and stiffened, Velvet bound—you often pay retailers \$12.00 for no better. Our Special Price, Prepaid, \$5.98

A Very Fine Skirt made from black figured Brillantine, same style as illustration, rustling Taffeta lined and Velvet bound, wide sweep; worth \$3.50. Our Special Price... \$1.69

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Order at once or write for our Spring Catalogue "B" of Ladies' Spring Capes, Suits etc., with samples. Write for description and samples of our New Patent Bicycle Skirts and Suits. Address SIMMONS, for Style and Bargains, State and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill.



\$6.98

Free to Examine.

Wise Advice to Husbands.

Those Who Have Ailing Wives Will do Well to Accept it.

Do not wrangle and quarrel, and finally rush into the courts and try to get a separation from your faithful wife; but just stop a moment and think! Your wife, who was even-tempered and amiable, and all that was lovely when you married her, has changed. Now she is peevish, irritable, jealous, discontented and miserable—in a word, she has female weakness of some kind.



Law is not the remedy for this condition; she needs medical treatment; her system is at fault.

My advice to you is, sit down and write a letter to that friend of women, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.; state fully and freely the whole case to her and she will honestly advise you what to do. Give your wife that chance, good man!

If you do not wish to write about your wife, bring her a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, watch its effects, you will soon see the beginning of the improvement; then

get her another and keep it up until she is restored to you, the same lovely woman you married years ago.

Following we relate the circumstances of a case of this nature. Mrs. MELVA ROUNTON, of Camby, Ind., says:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found it to be of great benefit to me. The doctors said I had female trouble. I had the headache all the time, also a terrible backache, was nervous, cross and irritable. I looked so pale that people would ask me what was the matter. I suffered in this way for about four years, until one day, about in despair, my husband brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I commenced its use and, much to every one's surprise, it cured me. It has completely changed my disposition for the better also. Several of my neighbors, knowing what the Pinkham medicine has done for me, are taking it, and are much pleased with the result."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

A CONSTANT READER.—Make up the tan dress by pattern No. 8963, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March. Patent leather shoes with cloth tops are suitable adjuncts.

MRS. H. T. H.—Write to The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, for *Queechy*. Perhaps they can also supply *Kathleen Douglas*. Mention this magazine in your letter.

LIONA.—You may read about the care of the nails in Dr. Grace Peckham Murray's article in THE DELINEATOR for April.

JOCIE.—In the hair tonic composed of bay rum and lump sulphur the latter need not dissolve. Apply it to the roots of the hair daily.

SUBSCRIBER.—You may temporarily darken your brows with India ink, which is procurable of any druggist.

PEARL OF DALLAS.—To "A. B." in the correspondence department of THE DELINEATOR for March, was given a lotion to prevent the hair from turning gray.

LULU.—It is said that the hands may be quickly whitened by the following process: Rub them well for three nights in succession with almond oil and then cover them with as much fine chalk as they will take.

MRS. C. B.—To increase the growth of the hair, follow the advice given in Dr. Murray's article on the subject in THE DELINEATOR for March.



Canfield Dress Shields

The Equestrienne
The Cyclist
The Golfer

who test most severely the merits of a dress shield, find the *Canfield Reliable, Waterproof, Soft as Kid,*



And guaranteed to protect the waist from damage by perspiration. Insist on having Canfield Dress Shields.

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Milk Weed Cream

MAKES WINSOME FACES.

Good taste in dress or fine teeth and hair make face defects more conspicuous and displeasing. No apology can excuse a bad complexion or conceal the defects of a neglected skin.

Milk Weed Cream

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From Maker to Wearer Direct.


SEAMLESS CAPES

Fast Colors, Light Weight, Sleeveless, Handsomely Made, Silk-Lined, if preferred.

We make the best Garment it is possible to make for \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00.

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Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

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ANXIOUS INQUIRER:—Line the skirt with taffeta silk and stiffen the bottom with hair-cloth placed at the depth of from eight to ten inches all round the bottom, finishing the edge with a velveteen binding. The stiffening should be placed between the lining and the material and stitched to the lining. A basque seam that has been pressed with a too hot iron may have the gloss removed by placing a damp cloth over it and pressing very lightly with a hot iron. The steam arising will raise the nap. Write to the Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the religious publications. Dolores is pronounced Do-low-raze.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Read the special article on the care of the hands and feet in the April number of THE DELINEATOR. Wear a turn-down collar if you have a short neck, or, if you prefer something softer, throat and wrist frills of chiffon or *lisse*.

C. V. T.:—An article on fashionable embroidery appears in THE DELINEATOR every month and there are always illustrations and descriptions of various embroidered articles of fancy work in "The Work Table" and "Artistic Needlework" departments of this magazine.

Thick Thin—
any kind of
STOCKINGS
are all the same to

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This is one of FIVE distinct lines of Ladies' Corset-Waists made by this Company, together with several fine Corsets and other Specialties. Lady Agents wanted everywhere. Price Lists and Retail Guide — **FREE.**

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TO LADY READERS OF THE DELINEATOR.

In order to gain the business acquaintance of yourself and friends we will send to any address, securely packed, either of these beautiful hats, trimmed in the height of style in finest materials throughout, with wide fancy Dresden or plain all silk ribbon, fine imported silk flowers, lace and steel gilt, jet, Rhinestone, pearl or opal ornaments in any colors desired upon receipt of price quoted below, if accompanied by this advertisement and the addresses of ten of your most stylish lady acquaintances. We prefer addresses of those you think would likely see the goods we send you and know where you bought them. We only wish to send these ladies one of our catalogues and will not mention your name to them in any manner. The good you can do us will be fully appreciated. We will send you one of our large illustrated Catalogues showing over 300 latest Parisian styles and a sample bottle of Honeysuckle Complexion powder free with each order.



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Stylish small hat of fine straw and fibre trimmed with wide fancy or plain all silk ribbon, imported flower montures, silk mull and jewelled cabochon, in \$3.25 quality, only 98c. if accompanied by the addresses as requested above.



The large hat shown in the center is a fancy hair and straw braid trimmed with large open roses, buds and foliage, wide all-silk ribbon, pearl or Rhinestone cabochon, with ribbons and flowers under back brim. A rich and stylish \$4.25 hat for but \$1.98, if accompanied by the addresses as requested above.

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CHILD'S PRETTY FLAT

of fine fancy straw trimmed with wide fancy or plain all silk ribbon, imported flower sprays, and jeweled stick pins. A perfect little dream in \$3.25 quality, \$1.25, if accompanied by the addresses as requested above.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

AMY MORRIS:—The word "already" is from "all" and "ready" and means "prior to some specified time, either future, present or past." It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as "When you shall arrive, the business will be already completed or will have been completed already." Ordinary dandruff is simply a scaling off of the deadened or useless particles of the scalp and corresponds to the casting-off of minute particles of scarfskin or other portions of the body.

DUMPS:—Forms of acceptance and regrets are contained in "Social Life," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

ANNA C.:—We can not undertake to write a notice of your friend's marriage. Read "Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries," published by us at 5d. (by post 7½d.) or 15 cents per copy, for information relative to conducting the ceremony.

MISS CORA:—A young lady bows, smiles and mentions the name of the gentleman to whom she is introduced. Even though mildly delighted at making his acquaintance, she is prohibited from any expression of gratification, that privilege being reserved to him.

A. H.:—We know of no use to which your lace shawls could be put, except you wish to cut them. Try lemon juice and salt for removing the rust stains.

AUGUSTA:—An instrument called a pantagraph is used for enlarging designs. Any fancy work store can supply it. Pine needles are dried before being put into cushions.

The Delineator for June will contain a complete story entitled "Sister Angélique," by Molly Elliot Seawell, author of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," "Children of Destiny," etc.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE.

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh, and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, **Free** and post-paid, to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, Prof. J. A. LAWRENCE, 88 Warren St., New York.

FREE

A positive, quick and lasting cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Poor Blood, Rheumatism, Corpulency, etc. Thousands of testimonials from grateful people who have been cured. We send the Medicine **free** and post-paid. You run no risk, save Doctors' bills and get well. Good Agents wanted. Write to-day. Address THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York City.

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237 DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM in my Five New Books (No. 10 just out), Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. HOUSES and COTTAGES—classified in costs—No. 6, from \$300 to \$1500; No. 7, from \$1600 to \$2500; No. 8, from \$2600 to \$3500; No. 9, from \$3600 to \$12,000 (and 20 Stable Designs); No. 10, from \$400 to \$2200 (One-Story), and several Two-Story at Moderate Costs. Price, \$1.00 each; any two, \$1.50; any four, \$2.00; all five, \$2.50. 30 Designs Booklet, "How to Build and Save Money," 25 cents. All Post-Paid.

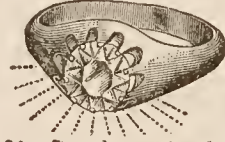
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I am a trained nurse. Reduced my weight 45 pounds six years ago by harmless treatment. Have not regained. Send stamp for particulars. I have nothing to sell. Address Miss J. D. Topping, 351 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N.Y.

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When you have tried all other "removers," use mine. Only one sure way to take hair off face, neck, arms, etc., so they never return, dissolve the roots. HELEN MARKO'S DEPILATORY will do it; nothing else will. Write for information that will make you happy, sealed plain envelope, free. My personal attention given you.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

NEVADA GIRL:—As near as we can give French pronunciation in type the words are pronounced thus:

- Passenterie, pass-a-mon-tay-ree.
- Renaissance, Ren-ay-sahnce.
- Mendelssohn, Men-del-sonc.
- Masseuse, mas-seuze.
- Mousseine de soie, mouz-a-lainh de swah.
- Drap d'été, drah day-tay.
- Genre, jan-r.

As applied to painting, the last word refers to depictions of scenes of every-day life, excluding landscapes and portraits.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Your black moiré will make up satisfactorily by jacket-basque pattern No. 8890, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for February. The dresses of a little man of one year reach to the instep.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE DELINEATOR:—To make yeast cake for family use, take sprouting grain, such as barley or corn, powder and macerate in water for a few hours at 150 to 160 degrees, Fahrenheit, strain and add a small amount of yeast to the liquid. When a thick scum appears on the surface, collect, drain and compress it under great pressure. It keeps from eight to fifteen days. If you have not the necessary apparatus for pressing, you will have to be content with it in ordinary yeast form. This can be preserved by adding an eighth of its weight of glycerine and keeping in an ordinary refrigerator. General directions for bread-making are contained in "The Pattern Cook Book," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

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Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake in your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Swollen, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. Ten thousand testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.

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For Home Use.

with the **MUDGE Patent CANNER**. Sterilizes and preserves all fruits and vegetables with no possibility of failure. Mrs. RORER recommends it heartily and gives recipes for canning everything. If your dealer does not keep them, address John L. Gummer Co., 1101 Race St. Phila. Descriptive booklets, mailed free.

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The Stallman Dresser Trunk is a portable dressing case, with drawers instead of trays; the bottom is as accessible as the top. Costs no more than box trunk. Shipped C. O. D. with privilege to examine. 2c. stamp illustrated catalog. F. A. STALLMAN, 49 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.



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and long, drooping lashes may be grown and thickened by using Brow-andlash. The improvement made in the face is wonderful. It has never failed in a single case; guaranteed perfectly harmless. Price \$1. For sale only by

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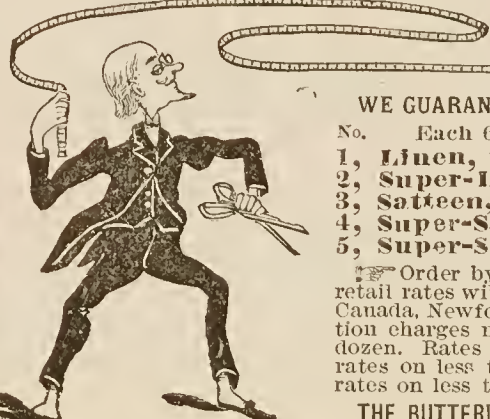
Will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials. L. E. Marsh Co., 2315 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.



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Order by Numbers, Cash to accompany all orders. Tapes ordered at the retail rates will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. Rates by the Gross furnished on application. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of any style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A CONSTANT READER:—Make up the net dress by pattern No. 8953, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March, using the red silk as a foundation. A jet bolero could be added for decoration. The serge might be made up by pattern No. 8961, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, with soutache braid for trimming.

GRATEFUL:—It is said that hair may be prevented from growing by the use of nut oil, and that this oil mixed with the juice of the milk thistle will prevent the fuzzy growth along the edges of the forehead and the straggling hairs at the back of the neck. See answer to "Constant Reader" relative to your last question.

IGNORANCE:—For a wedding dress you should have long sleeves instead of those made in elbow length. The bride's glove finger is ripped to admit of putting on the ring. An awkward pause would ensue were she compelled to take off a tight-fitting glove. If the bride is married in a travelling dress, a hat would be suitable.

SENGA:—Green silk or velvet may be satisfactorily combined with your black dress. Tell the gentleman you are indebted to him for a pleasant evening.

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600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES All makes. \$5 to \$15. New High Grade '96 models, fully guaranteed, \$17 to \$25. Special Clearing Sale. Shipped anywhere on approval. Earn a Bicycle by helping advertise us. Easy work, sure reward. Write at once for our Special Offer. D. P. MEAD & PRENTISS, CHICAGO.

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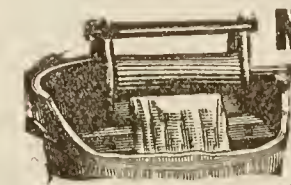


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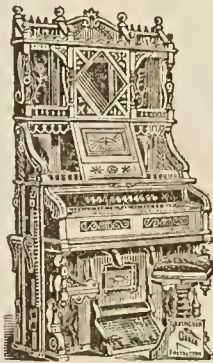


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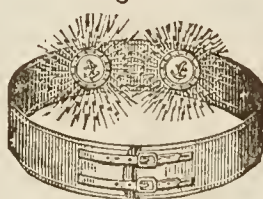
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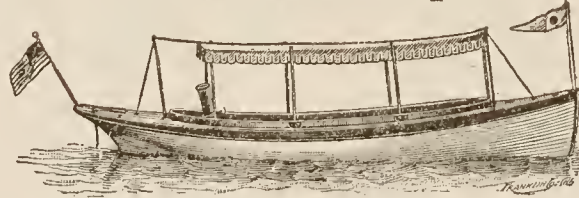
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| Behold, the Morn is Breaking. | My Mother's Portrait. | The Old Arm Chair. |
| Come Home, Father. | My dear old Wife and I. | The Sweetest Hours. |
| Comin' thro' the Rye. | Make me no Gaudy Chaplet. | The Little Fisher Maiden. |
| Come rest in this Bosom. | Mother Watch the Little Feet. | The Battle Cry of Freedom. |
| Columbia, Gem of the Ocean. | Nancy Lee. | 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer. |
| Caller Herrin'. | Nothing true but Heaven. | The Star-spangled Banner. |
| Don't forget to write. | O Fair Dove. | Where was Moses? |
| Do they think of me at Home. | Old Grimes. | With joy my heart. |
| Dreaming of Home. | O Joy, O Day of Joy. | We Never Speak as We Pass By. |
| Ever of Thee. | Off in the Stilly Night. | What Route You're Gwiue to Take for Zion? |
| Forget and Forgive. | O, Dear, What can the Matter be. | When Mother Puts the Little Ones to Bed. |
| Home so Blest. | Pulling hard against the Stream. | When I Can Read My Title. |
| Hail Columbia. | Rock a bye Baby. | Woodman, Spare That Tree. |
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(Concluded).

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Day Entertainments and Other Functions. Descriptive of various Day and Other Entertainments, such as Teas, Luncheons, Fêtes, Dinners and Modern Entertainments in general.

Employments and Professions for Women. This Pamphlet is a collection of Essays and Advice Upon and Concerning Vocations for Women.

THE BUTTERICK "CHAMPION" CHEAP CUTLERY.

The Cutlery herewith offered is forged from first quality Bessemer steel, full Nickel-plated, and is guaranteed to be the best line of Cheap Cutlery ever offered.

No. 11.—LADIES' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).—25 Cents per Pair.

No. 12.—POCKET SCISSORS (3½ inches long).—25 Cents per Pair.

No. 13.—POCKET SCISSORS (4 inches long).—30 Cents per Pair.

No. 14.—POCKET SCISSORS (4½ inches long).—35 Cents per Pair.

No. 15.—RIPPING OR SURGICAL SCISSORS (5 inches long).—30 Cents per Pair.

No. 17.—SEWING-MACHINE SCISSORS and THREAD-CUTTER (4 inches long).—(With Scissors Blades 1½ inch long, having File Foreep Points to catch and pull out thread ends.)—40 Cents per Pair.

No. 18.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (4½ inches long).—30 Cents per Pair.

No. 19.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).—40 Cents per Pair.

No. 20.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKER'S SCISSORS (6½ inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

No. 16.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' STRAIGHT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS (5½ inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

The Gloriana Scissors are of Solid Steel, with Nickel and Gold embossed Bows fluted along the sides, and polished and nickelled Blades having a convex finish along the backs and full regular finish to the edges.

No. 9.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (3½ inches long).—20 Cents per Pair.

No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (2½ inches long).—15 Cents per Pair.

No. 24.—COMBINED FOLDING POCKET, NAIL AND RIPPING SCISSORS. Open (4 inches long). Closed (2¼ inches long).—35 Cents per Pair.

No. 29.—LAMP-WICK TRIMMERS (5½ ins. long).—35 Cents per Pair.

No. 29.—These Trimmers are carefully designed to trim wicks evenly and are of fine Steel, full Nickel-plated and neatly finished.

No. 1.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Outside Screw (4 inches long).—25 Cents per Pair.

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.

No. 31.—SINGLE TRACING WHEEL.—15 Cents per Wheel.

No. 32.—DOUBLE TRACING WHEEL.—20 Cents per Wheel.

No. 33.—DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE TRACING WHEEL.—25 Cents per Wheel.

THE BUTTERICK "IDEAL" CUTLERY.

The Cutlery herewith offered is made of the finest quality of English Razor steel, hand-forged, and represents the highest quality of goods made.

"IDEAL" Skeleton-Frame SILK SCISSORS.

Designed especially for Cutting Silk and and other fine fabrics in such a manner as not to unravel the warp of the material. While very delicate and dainty-looking in construction, they are really very strong, which makes them ideal light-cutting Scissors.

No. 26.—(4¾ inches long).—40 Cents per Pair.

No. 27.—(5¾ inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

No. 28.—(6¾ inches long).—60 Cents per Pair.

"IDEAL" Full-Frame Dressmaking Scissors.

Packed in Leather Sheath.

These Scissors are full ground and polished, and extra hard tempered, so they will retain their cutting edges for many years. Their heavy frame makes them adaptable for all sorts of dressmaking purposes.

No. 36.—(5¼ inches long).—60 Cents per Pair.

No. 37.—(6¼ inches long).—75 Cents per Pair.

No. 38.—(7¼ inches long).—\$1.00 per Pair.

"IDEAL" SHEARS.

No. 21.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (7 inches long).—75 Cents per Pair.

No. 22.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (9½ inches long).—\$1.00 per Pair.

No. 25.—GLORIANA EMBROIDERY AND RIPPING SCISSORS (4 inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

The Embroidery Scissors are Double-Pointed, and are used as Lace and Embroidery Scissors and Glove-Darners, being dainty and convenient implements of the *Nécessaire* and Companion.

Order all our Cutlery by Numbers, Cash with Order. Cutlery, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at dozen or gross rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering. If the party ordering desires a mail package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. Rates by the Dozen or Gross furnished on application. Dozen rates will not be allowed on less than half a dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

If the above Cutlery cannot be obtained from the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, send your Order with the Price, direct to Us, and the goods will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West 13th St., New York.

"IDEAL" BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS.

No. 2.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Inside Gauge-Screw (4 inches long).—50 Cents per Pair

No. 2.—These Cutters have the Gauge-Screw on the inside, making it impossible to catch in the goods when in use.

No. 3.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale (4½ inches long).—75 Cents per Pair.

No. 3.—These Cutters are regulated by a Brass Gauge, with a Phosphor-Bronze Spring sliding along a Graduated Scale, so that the Button-Hole can be cut to measure.

THE "IDEAL" MANICURE IMPLEMENTS.

No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS (4 inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are Needle-Pointed, Hand-forged and Ground by French Cutlers.

No. 5.—BENT NAIL-SCISSORS (3½ inches long).—50 Cents per Pair.

No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors have Curved Blades and a File on each side.

No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (With Blade 1½ inch long).—35 Cents per Knife.

No. 6.—The Handle of this Cuticle Knife is of White Bone, and the connection is made with the Handle by Aluminum Solder under a Brass Ferrule.

No. 7.—NAIL FILE (With Blade 3¼ inches long).—35 Cents per File.

No. 7.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Nail File are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.

No. 8.—CORN KNIFE (With Blade 2¼ inches long).—50 Cents per Knife.

No. 8.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Corn Knife are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.

Special Notice!

ADDRESSED TO
Readers of Advertisements

:::IN:::

THE DELINEATOR.

IN THIS Notice we wish to Advertise the Fact that it is our Purpose to Accept, for Insertion in the Advertising Columns of THE DELINEATOR, Advertisements of RELIABLE PARTIES ONLY. It is our Belief that all the Advertisements contained in this Number of the Magazine are Inserted in Good Faith, and by Responsible Persons. If, however, Readers of THE DELINEATOR find that any Advertisement or Advertisements herein are Prepared with a View to Deceive, or are Inserted by Parties whose Promises are not Fulfilled when applied to, we shall take it as a Great Favor if such Readers will Promptly Notify Us. Honest Advertisers, our Readers and Ourselves derive advantage from working in cooperation to Exclude Everything from the Advertising Columns of the Publication which is in any way Questionable. Our Motto for this Department of THE DELINEATOR is, HONEST ADVERTISING BY HONEST PEOPLE—that is to say, the Advertising Columns of THE DELINEATOR are intended to be on the same High Plane, and to Convey Equally Correct Information, with the other Departments of the Magazine.

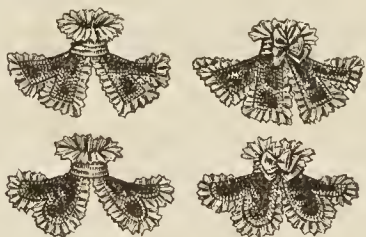
The Butterick Publishing Co.
(Limited).

On this page is illustrated a series of
...COLLARS...

FOR LADIES,

which our patrons will no doubt be pleased to inspect at this time. 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. Address:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
(LIMITED),
171 to 175 Regent St., London, W.;
or, 7 to 17 West 13th St., N. Y.



1289

Ladies' Fancy Dress Collars:
3 sizes.
Small, medium and large.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1269

Ladies' Flaring Tab Collar,
and Marie Antoinette
Collar that may be Left Un-
seamed to Form Tabs:
3 sizes. Small, medium and
large. Any size, 5d.
or 10 cents.



1271

Ladies' Shield Dress-Collars and
Military (or Saucer) Dress
Collars (To be Closed at the Center
or at the Left Side): 3 sizes.
Small, medium and large.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1297

Ladies' Fancy Stock-
Collar: 3 sizes.
Small, medium and
large.
Any size,
3d. or 5 cents.



1297



1274

Ladies' Fancy Col-
lar: 3 sizes.
Small, medium and
large.
Any size,
5d. or 10 cents.



1274



1267



1267

Ladies' Fancy Col-
lar: 3 sizes.
Small, medium
and large.
Any size, 5d. or
10 cents.



1248

Ladies' Tudor Dress
Collars: 3 sizes.
Small, medium and
large.
Any size,
5d. or 10 cents.



1259

Ladies' Marie Antoin-
nette and Tab
Collars: 3 sizes.
Small, medium and
large. Any size,
5d. or 10 cents.



1221

Ladies' Sectional Collars,
having the Seams Terminated
a Short Distance from the
Top to Give a Slashed Effect
(For Outside Garments):
3 sizes. Small, medium and
large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1173

1173

Ladies' Fichu Collar:
3 sizes. S., M. and L.
Any size, 3d. or 5 cents.

ARE YOU

Too fat?



**MRS. E. BROWN OF
WESTON, OHIO, SAYS IT'S
AN EXCELLENT FLESH REDUC-
ER AND IMPROVED MY
HEALTH WONDERFULLY.**

If so, why not reduce your weight and be comfortable. **CORPULENCY** not only renders persons clumsy, and subjects them to criticising remarks, both on the street and in society, but so interferes with the healthy functions of the body that it becomes sluggish, unwieldy and unsightly. Obesity is a disease and predisposes to Heart trouble, Paralysis, Liver diseases, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, etc., and is not only dangerous but extremely annoying to people of refined taste. It's a mistake not to do anything to reduce your weight if it is greater than it ought to be. We do not care how many reduction remedies you may have taken without success, we have a treatment that will reduce weight, as a treatment that will reduce weight, as thousands can testify. It is simple, safe and pleasant to take, and not expensive either. The following are a few who have been reduced in weight and greatly improved in health by its use:

- | | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| Mr. C. E. Perdue, Springfield, Ill., | 135 | POUNDS. |
| Mrs. M. M. Cummins, Ottawa, Ill., | 78 | " |
| Miss M. Hoisington, Lake View, Mich., | 50 | " |
| Mrs. I. Spalding, Morrisonville, Vt., | 61 | " |
| Miss M. L. Nobles, 1608 Phillips av., Racine, Wis., | 54 | " |
| Miss M. Cheek, Valley Mills, Texas, | 74 | " |
| Mrs. Amy I. Hall, Allerton, Ill., | 50 | " |
| Mrs. J. B. Hyde, Mowequa, Ill., | 52 | " |
| H. Rasette, Ono, Calif., | 85 | " |
| Ellen Ridgeway, Vandalia, Iowa, | 60 | " |
| Miss. K. Sheely, 660 N. Main St., Marion, Ohio, | 70 | " |

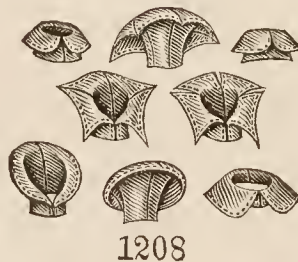
We will give \$100.00 In Gold to any one who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine.

Don't do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to **MAKE REMEDY AT HOME** at a trifling cost and other valuable information. To any reader of THE DELINEATOR, who will write to us at once, we will send full particulars and a few days'

Treatment Free

in a plain sealed package upon receipt of 4 cents to cover postage, packing. Correspondence kept strictly confidential. Address

HALL & CO., Oak Hall B'd'g, St. Louis, Mo.



1208

Ladies' Bolero Collar, Cavalier Collar
and Marie Stuart Collar that may be Left
Open at the Seams to Give a Slashed
Effect (For Outside Garments): 3 sizes.
Small, medium and large.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1084

Ladies' Stock-Tic Collar
and Cuff:
Collar, 5 sizes; 12 to 16 inch
Cuff, 4 sizes; 8 to 9 1/2
inches. Any size,
5d. or 10 cents.

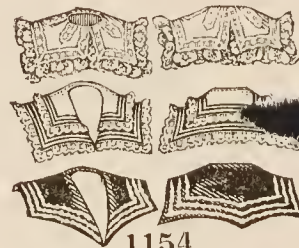


1084



968

Ladies' Rolling, Turn-Down
and Standing Military Collars (For
Outside Garments): 3 sizes.
Small, medium and large.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



7459

Ladies' Sailor Collars: 3 sizes.
Small, medium and large.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1256

Ladies' Bolero Collar and Medic
Collar that may have Square
or Rounding Corners (For
Basques, Waists, etc.): 3 sizes.
Small, medium and large.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Collars:
3 sizes. Small,
medium and
large. Any size,
5d. or 10 cents.

H. A. GRIPP, Esq., German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.—Dear Sir and Friend: It gives me great pleasure to state that I have during the past three years received a large amount of work from your studio, for which I have been paid promptly and regularly. Your method of making portraits is so simple that I have had no trouble in earning from six to ten dollars a week for over three years in working for you and at the same time attending to all my household duties at home. Any one who can spare a few hours, either day or night, to the work and learn your method can soon place themselves in a position to earn a comfortable salary without interfering in any way with their regular home work. I know this can be done for I have had the experience. I will gladly answer any letters of inquiry when stamp is enclosed. It will give me pleasure to do this, not alone out of gratitude to you, but to assist the many thousands of women in this country to a light and profitable employment whereby they may add to their income and enable them to acquire an art that will be of lasting value.

MISS ESTHER A. EWING, Fairbrook, Centre Co., Pa.

Tyrone, Pa. To Whom it may Concern:—H. A. Gripp, of our city, has done business with us since 1892, and we believe him to be a man of high personal integrity and honest in his dealings. T. J. GATES, Cashier Bazar Banking Co.



I HAVE WORK FOR YOU AT YOUR HOME.



To Whom it may Concern:—The reputation of H. A. Gripp, German Artist, of this place, is good. I personally believe that he will make every honest effort to carry out all his promises.

Tyrone, Pa. J. W. HOWE, Mayor.

Read the following very carefully, it will keep yourself and your home.

PAYING EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR HOME.—Explanation.

I have agents in every State of the Union and Canada, also do I furnish newspapers, magazines, and stores with Crayon Portraits which they give to their customers as premiums. I am under contract to furnish two of our leading magazines with Crayon Portraits; one magazine in New York with 30,000, and the other in Washington, D. C., with 40,000 14x17 Crayon Portraits. I am considering additional contracts. My experience has been, for the last five years, to teach good, reliable parties at their homes, and send my work to them or let them come to my studio.

HOW CAN I DO IT? In the first place I teach them my own method, and so can depend on their doing good work rapidly, thus saving money for myself. **My method is easy—a child can learn it.** I would be pleased to have you take up a branch of my work, which consists in the making of Crayon Portraits. These portraits are pictures which my agents, magazines, etc., send me to enlarge, and are copied in Crayon by the aid of my copyrighted print system.

You can send your Print back just as soon as you can finish it. If you have the time, finish it the first day, and if fairly done I will return the print the same day with a box of work, and payment for same. You do not need to practice all day, but only one hour, or less time; and after I have taught you I can get my work cheaper by you than if I employed a first-class artist at a big salary. This is the reason I can offer my work to agents, etc., cheaper than others, and I have agents in every State and Canada, and at the same time you can make fair wages from the start. **An ordinary person can earn eight to sixteen dollars weekly, some do better still.** You can execute the work by day or lamp light, it can be taken up and laid aside at will.

If you will engage with me, and will work faithfully, I have all the work and more than you can do. I do not ask you to give me ten hours a day of your time, but whatever time you can spare. No matter if you can spare but an hour a day so long as you do spare it. The work calls for no special talent, and if a person can read and is willing to follow my instructions, I guarantee you success from the start.

I have issued a little book which will instruct you how I send my work, and explains how to finish the work, and how much I pay for each print. Also gives name and address of lots of my students, who have learned and are working for me now all over the United States and Canada. If you really wish to make some money in spare time or devote all your spare time to the work, send for the book at once and I will send it free of charge.

This is no bogus advertisement but necessary for me to engage good persons to work for me and a godsend for many homes.

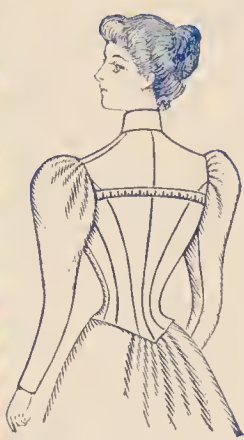
MEN AND WOMEN

I send a Crayon Portrait free of charge as a guide to each student.

I send to each of my students a Crayon Portrait of any person. The best is of some one dear to you, or of some one you know well, because you would learn quicker on a face you know. Also do I send you a print of this person, for you to finish, with all material and instruction. The Portrait will be a sure guide for anyone and is painted the same as my instruction teaches, and as Portrait and Print are of the same Photograph, any person can do the work, if they only try. Send for my book at once, it will be sent to you the same day when I receive your letter or card, so that you do not need to wait too long for the work.

Address plainly, H. A. GRIPP, German Artist, NO. 61 GRIPP BUILDING, TYRONE, PA.

HOW TO TAKE MEASURES FOR PATTERNS.



To Measure for a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:—Put the measure around the body, OVER the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring Waist Measure to be taken:—Put the measure around the waist, OVER the dress.

Measure for a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the Measure around the upper part of the upper arm, about an inch below the lower part of the arm's-eye, drawing the tape closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

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.

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 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 neck-band encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be 14 inches, select a Pattern marked 15 inches. For the breast, put the measure around the body, OVER the vest, UNDER the jacket or coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. In ordering a Boy's Shirt Pattern, give the age also.

Offer to Purchasers of Patterns.

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 of THE METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE, postpaid, free of charge. Or, to any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, 50 cents for Patterns, with 10 cents additional, we will forward, on receipt thereof, a copy of THE METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE.

Rates for Packages of Patterns.

On orders for Packages of Patterns the following Discounts will be allowed, but the Entire Amount must be ordered at one time.

On Receipt of \$3.00, we will allow a Selection to the Value of \$4.00 in Patterns.
“ “ 5.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ 7.00 “
“ “ 10.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ 15.00 “

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West Thirteenth Street, New York.



Of course it's PEARS'.

“Why yes, dear; don't you know it's simply lovely to bathe your face, neck, and arms with PEARS' SOAP, and rinse off with clear water? It freshens the skin and makes the clearest and loveliest complexion in the world. Try it, and I know you will fall in love with Pears'.”

There are soaps offered as substitutes for PEARS' which are dangerous—be sure you get PEARS'.