

FOR LENTEN SEWING.

SIMPLE STYLES, USED FOR COTTON FABRICS.

New Shades Shown in Silk Gingham—Dotted Swiss Mulls to Be Worn Again. Rich Carriage Wraps and Mourning Costumes—Bluest First Choice.

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There is no season of the year when we can see the sharp contrast of summer dress material and the winter weather garments that January affords. This is because the summer dresses are all made during Lent, and to be made then renders it necessary that they should be purchased now. It is right enough, but it does look queer to see ladies clad in furs and heavy wraps buying the pretty, thin stuffs for sweltering summer days. Last week we saw the frill and diaphanous organdies and silk gingham. This week we are treated to a long list of exquisite silk gingham. They are called silk not because they have any silk thread in them, but because they are made of the soft and glossy sea island cotton, woven in such fine and flexible mesh that they really appear to be of silk.

Of all the material made of cotton there is none that gives such thorough satisfaction as these delicate Scotch gingham. They always look like new, no matter how often they are washed. These now shown are in hairline stripes—blue and white, blue and white, gray, tan or pink, also green, all with white lines. These are trimmed with white lace or bands of insertion, and noticed some insertion bands with a coarse thread woven in the lace of the same color as that in the gown. As yet these dress patterns come only in boxes, with enough for one dress in each, and the proper amount of trimming is in each box. Some of them also have one or two sets of ribbon with them. These advance patterns are not to be exactly duplicated, it is said, but I am quite sure that later on in the season there will be quantities of each different pattern for sale, but it is something to have one of the first.

The simple styles of last season will prevail in the making up of these pretty wash dresses. The skirts will be gath-



CARRIAGE MANTLES.

ered, and the insertion will be laid on flat, sometimes in two rows and sometimes as a flat heading to a flounce. Some, I know, are to be trucked with bands of insertion laid flat between the trucks. The waists will be simplified or plain gathered style, with a belt. Tiny figures of dark velvet will be arranged to wear with them, and they will add much of dressy effect. Ribbon sets and rosettes will properly belong to them.

There are also shown for pretty and everyday summer dresses checked nainsooks, nainsooks where there is a hand-made border, victoria lawns and dotted swisses in great variety. I think the small close dots will be the favorite. It goes without saying that lace and ribbon will be worn with these to as great an extent as the purse can buy.

Just when the fancy for silk skirts was supposed to have been on the wane, if not dead, it has suddenly revived, and we see the taffeta petticoats everywhere and the demand for them just as great as it ever was. There are dark ones and light ones, and all have no end of bias ruffles and puffs around the bottom. There is no lace upon them, and all the ruffles are hemmed instead of being pinked, as they were before. The pinking was traced out so soon that it gave the skirts a kind of ragged appearance, and for that reason, I think, they lost their popularity. The hemmed ones leave nothing to be desired.

I find among the spring fabrics and new color cards that the bluest is to be quite as much worn this season as last, and among some superb gowns I singled a bluest gown. The skirt was full and demure, and entirely devoid of trimming, except for an enormous bow of satin ribbon of exactly the same shade placed low down in front. The ribbon was 10 inches wide. The waist was laid over in surplus folds of satin, and the upper portion of the sleeves was of satin, the lower of moire. The corsage was left open, V-shaped, and along the edge was a narrow, gaudy, of pale pink gauze. This was done to keep the very trying color of the bluest from direct contact with the skin. Bluest, while being an exquisite tint in itself, is very trying to any complexion.

Today I saw two of the richest carriage and visiting mantles that this season has produced. One of them was made of that kind of broadcloth known as sublime. It is like close felt and has no nap. This was of a dark coppery red. The back was cut straight down to the waist line, where it was folded in, forming three godet plaits, the seam being hidden under a rich jet fringe headed by a fancy ornament. There were two velvet epaulettes over the shoulders, ending in front under jet ornaments and fringe. The collar was bordered with black ostrich feathers. There were two remarkable and enormous sling sleeves made of black satin brocade, with red and green flowers. The red was of a crimson shade. The whole garment was lined with old rose faille. The other mantle was of tan colored wool brocade,

with a true lover knot pattern in black. The back had a shirred waist at the neck and three rows of velvet ribbon extending down the skirt, ending in jet fringe and piquets. The sleeves were of jet velvet, with flaring cuffs and a rolling velvet collar that extended down the front in stole ends. On each shoulder was a trefol bow of brown velvet ribbon. This wrap was lined with gold colored satin duchess.

Until now none but smooth faced fabrics were considered proper for mourning.



MOURNING ATTIRE.

ing attire, but the importations of this season show several gowns of the different effects in black crepons for such costumes for second mourning or for first mourning where the relationship was not that of parent and child or husband and wife. One handsome gown for a young lady was of the rough square crinkled crepon. The skirt was plaited all around, and there were two broken lines across the front. Around the belt and down the skirt was a band of china crepe beaded in dull jet, ending in a triple bow. The waist was a plain blouse, the plaits being drawn a little toward the left side. There were beaded crepe caps to the large gigot sleeves and a stock bow at the neck.

A very elegant dinner dress for one in mourning was of the ever beautiful silk warp henrietta. The front breadth was laid in deep, flat folds, and at the sides were two folds in form of plaits. The balance of the skirt fell in heavy godets to a demitrain. The waist was gathered to a point under a belt wrought in dull jet beads. On the bust was another beaded plastron, and bands were around the sleeves at the elbows, where the crepe puffs ended.

I have noticed two or three new colors in tweed, and these, I think, will prove great favorites for traveling and fatigue suits. Among them is a sort of heather coloring which is very soft and pleasing, besides being very refined. These tweed costumes are made in skirt and jacket or a plain dress and ulster. Those ulsters with cape have them postiche. The dolman sleeve is seen on the new tweed ulster as well as the bishop sleeve with very snug bands.

HENRIETTA ROUSSEAU.

A MODERN PORTIA.

The Handsome Young Italian Woman Who Is a Doctor of Laws.

Although during the middle ages and the renaissance women in Italy showed their adaptability for the fine arts and sciences, few women of that country today have chosen to enter the professions, owing to lack of opportunity or to existing conditions, which are less favorable for women than in other countries.

Signorina Teresina Sabriola, a beautiful young Roman woman, has started on a hitherto untrodden path and is the first woman to obtain the degree of doctor of laws in modern Italy. She is not yet 21 years old, having been born Feb. 17, 1874, and is unusually attractive. She is the daughter of Antonio Sabriola, professor of philosophy, history and pedagogy at the University of Rome, from which institution she received her degree. She was prepared for the university at home, her father instructing



SIGNORINA TERESINA SABRIOLA.

her in the classics and her mother, who is a descendant of the Pomeranian family Von Sprenger and a cultured woman, supplementing the severe studies with her knowledge and influence. Signorina Sabriola was only 17 when she passed the preliminary examinations with high honors. Her career at the university, where she invariably passed her examinations creditably, has proved that Italian women are not intellectually inferior to those of other countries when once they make up their minds to do anything. As women are not admitted to the bar in Italy, Signorina Sabriola cannot practice law. She will probably devote her attention for the present to scientific study and investigation.

The Atlanta papers have treated all announcements of the coming national American woman suffrage convention with the utmost courtesy and have given much space to news of it. A late number of the Atlanta Constitution says, "Many of the women speakers will be heard not only in Atlanta, but in southern towns and cities en route, which are moving to seize the opportunity presented in the southern tour of these talented women for hearing them as they pass to and from the convention city."

FRUIT CULTURE.

Important Meeting of Residents of the Delta District Held at Langley.

Addresses by Messrs. Cunningham and Kipp on Pests and Their Destruction.

LANGLEY, Feb. 21.—(Special).—A meeting to be addressed by members of the board of horticulture had been called at Langley town hall for Monday afternoon, but owing to delay of trains it was postponed until Tuesday, when the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kipp, Cunningham and Palmer. Mr. J. M. Johnston was called to the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called upon

Mr. Kipp, who apologized for not appearing in this portion of the district sooner, and explained that he had been detained in Vancouver and New Westminster looking after imported fruit and nursery stock, especially those that had been shipped through by Brown Bros. He did not look to our fruit trees as they had been back to the river and dip nets yet. He once favored hop-raising, but on account of the fluctuating prices, thought it best to be left alone. He was strongly advised to co-operation on the part of the farmers in the purchase of their spraying apparatus and ingredients, explaining how the spraying should be done and the mixture made. He was very strongly advised to scientific principles, which would result in the production of a better article and a more constant supply. He did not know of a country where plums and cherries were so prolific, but strongly advised letting peach alone. Mr. Kipp concluded by promising to make a thorough inspection of the Langley orchards pretty soon, and remarked that "he never missed an orchard when he found it."

Mr. Cunningham being called upon, explained that, as Langley had produced the best fruit on the mainland, they had left it until last, so that the inspectors were not able to give the people the benefit of their experiences during the trip. Ten years ago he had expected to see this country very much ahead of what it was to day, and the great question that was presented to his mind was, "are we getting richer as a province?" We have, he said, large exports of fish, coal, timber and minerals, but the money for these products that should be in the country is sent away for food, and therefore is no benefit to the province. From this he argued that the development of these industries was often very misleading on that account. The farmer who is the greatest natural wealth producer, does not benefit. We must develop the agricultural and horticultural resources of our country or we must fail. We must induce the government to foster more and make the tilling of the soil if we would succeed. He thought that the excessive deposition of moisture during late years was responsible for many of the pests. We have good soil, good climate, and a good growing country. The black spot was the most destructive disease, but no certain remedy had as yet been found. He thought the excessive rainfall was largely the cause of the trouble, and through which drainage as a means of helping to prevent it. Various preventative have been recommended, but he thought the best. A good spraying outfit was described and a number of trees were shown in fruit culture. A brass-lined cylinder, twenty or thirty feet of hose and an extension nozzle were mentioned as very desirable. Several different species of pests were next described, and a number of them were shown. He explained, for example, in woolly aphid the force of the spray is a direct factor in the destruction of the mixture. Fungus diseases are destroyed and prevented by the Bordeaux mixture, and although it is a considerable trouble it must be kept up the whole season, but it would be found to amply repay all the labor and expense. Insect pests are divided, he said, into two classes—those which chew and those which suck the food. The chewers may be poisoned, but suckers are more difficult to destroy. They had had great success in California in dealing with pests by the production of their natural enemies or beneficial insects. Among these, the greatest benefactor was the "lady bird fly," which was pronounced to be a great foe to many pests. Mr. Kipp announced a farmers' meeting at the Victoria Hotel on Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, at which he would give a very interesting and able address with a few timely remarks upon pruning.

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