

## LADIES' DEPT.

## AUTUMN STYLES.

For little girls the Mother Hubbard style of dress and cloak seems to be yet the most popular. For chubby little "tots," those made with deep yokes, the skirts shirred on, are most becoming. Slender children wear shirred yokes, that is, the breadths are measured from the neck to the bottom of the skirt, and the fullness all shirred in on the shoulders to the depth of a yoke. In both cases a small puff is added at the shoulder. One edge of this is sewed on where the sleeve joins the yoke, the other about an inch further up the shoulder. If the goods is soft this puff should be lined with crinoline so that it will set up from the shoulder.

For a brunette the scarlet cloaks are becoming, and milliners show us various shapes of scarlet plush and felt hats to wear with them. Blondes are lovely in pale brown, lined with a delicate shade of blue or pink, the lining showing at the neck and sleeves, and the edges of the puffs on the shoulder. Through the summer the little ones have worn muslin caps with a broad flapping ruffle around the face. The same style is made now in velvet. Economical mothers can make these caps quite easily. First take a strip of foundation lace about two inches wide and fit it to the head, taking up pleats where necessary, so that it will fit closely to the nape of the neck. The crown is mob cap shape, that is a trifle longer than round, and gathered on to the strip of foundation lace so that it will fit the back of the head closely. The front is a bias piece of velvet, lined with a pretty color in silk or satin and pleated on to the front edge of the foundation lace. It should be about four inches deep at the center, narrowing down to an inch at the ears. Understand, that this frill projects quite far over the forehead, and must be full enough to stand quite away from the face. A strip of velvet lined like the front is pleated up and forms a cape at the back of the neck. Where the front joins the crown may be covered with another pleating, or trimmed with ribbon matching the strings.

A simple and pretty way to make a slip for a child of three or four years, to be worn with a shirt waist, is to run together two breadths of white muslin or pretty plaid gingham for the skirt, measuring from the armpits to the bottom of the skirt. A strip of handsome open-work Hamburg embroidery about four inches deep is cut long enough to pass loosely around the bust under the arm, buttoning at the back. The skirt is sewed on the plain edge of this, so that the scallop or worked edge stands up. It is held on by a shoulder strap of embroidery, placed where it will stay on the shoulder and not slip down over the arm. The skirt may be trimmed or not, as you choose. These slips are very pretty made of pale shades of cashmere and Hamburg embroidery.

To make a polonaise fashionable it can not be cut open from the lower edge to the waist line; cut off the middle part of the back pieces so as to form square coat lapels, and either loop up the sides into paniers, or arrange them into wide panels, square, pointed or rounded, which fall over the skirt. If you prefer simply draping the polonaise, slanting it off at the side, you can turn up the corners in the same way as soldiers turn up the flaps of their coats while marching. These corners may be lined with plain or striped silk, either black or colored. This last combination give greater ele-

gance to to the toilet, more especially if you use silk to match for the facings of the bodice and sleeves, or else for a plastron. The neck may be refreshed by a small standing-up collar trimmed with a very small ruching; the lower edge should be trimmed soberly, and the paniers not at all. If the outline should appear too bare-looking it may be edged with narrow lace or jet embroidery, braiding or passementerie patterns.—*Farmers' Review.*

## CROCHET STITCHES.

Chain stitch is drawing a thread through a loop. Single crochet is inserting the needle in a loop and a stitch (already on the needle) at once. Then drawing the thread through the loop. Double crochet is to draw the thread through the loop; then through the two stitches on the needle. Treble crochet is to put the thread over the needle before it is inserted in a loop, then draw the thread through the loop, then through two stitches, and again through the last two stitches. Long treble is just like the treble, except that the thread is thrown over the needle twice; or, if desired, three times, which makes the very long crochet. Tricoter is to pick up each stitch, pulling the thread

through as in knitting, and keeping all the stitches on the needle. Returning, pull the thread through one stitch, then through two, until you reach the end. Backward and forward make one row. Elastic crochet is worked backward and forward, taking first one then the other loop of the chain. To raise, is to pick up a stitch; increase, is to work a second stitch; decrease is to drop or miss a stitch. What is called afghan stitch is here given as tricoter.

Moss or seed stitch is a very thick, pretty stitch for afghans or sofa pillows, also serviceable to cover a footstool. Two coarse steel or ivory needles and single zephyr or Germantown wool or common yarn. Cast on any even number of stitches. Take off the first stitch, pass the yarn forward and seam one stitch, and go on sewing and knitting plain every alternate stitch. In knitting back care must be taken to knit plain the seamed stitch on the right side and seam the plain one.

Imitation coral—two steel needles—No. 14 are required—a piece of coral red, narrow-worsted braid. Cast on three stitches, take off the first without knitting and knit plain the other two. Every row is exactly the same. This

makes a bright, pretty trimming for various things.

Insertion.—Cast on nine stitches; take off the first without knitting; knit two, cast the thread over and knit two together, seam one. Every row the same. The width can be increased by nine to any size. This is handsome for tidies.

Leviathan stitch.—Work four chain; pick them all up as for tricoter; draw the thread through all four at once; repeat; when long enough turn back thus: Miss two, work a single crochet between the two and three; then four chain, one single into the stitch between the next two, and so on; repeat from the beginning; do one treble between each picot, then a single on top of the next picot; this makes the work even.

Scarf stitches.—Two wooden needles and fine red or white yarn; cast on the number of stitches required; knit the first stitch; put the yarn forward and knit two together, repeating to the end; knit across plain, then repeat first row until finished; always knit the first and last stitches on the needle plain. This is a strong pretty stitch for many things.—*The Household.*

See our Premium List on page 121.



No. 1888.—Lady's Mantle. The pattern of this garment is cut in three sizes, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. 4½ yards material, 24 inches wide, 7 yards fringe and 16 buttons for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.



No. 1889.—Lady's Polonaise. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 6½ yards material, 24 inches wide, and 15 yards lace for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.



No. 2008.—Lady's Sacque. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 3½ yards material, 24 inches wide, and 15 yards lace for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.