

A DRESS FOR AUTUMN.

WHEN THE LEAVES BEGIN TO TURN
DON THE NEW DRESS.

A Dress Having the Latest Sleeve Novelties of the Season—A Skirt With Round Graceful Drapery—The Style of the Trimmings and the Materials Used.

When the leaves have begun to turn one doesn't like to go about in one's essentially summer gowns, no matter how fluffy and pretty they are nor how becoming, nor in what good taste they have been conceived and executed. When cool breezes have begun to blow, and chilly nights and mornings are abroad, the woman who appreciates the fitness of things begins to bestir herself about the arrangement of her autumn wardrobe. Indeed, if she is a clever and far-sighted woman, she will have that arrangement well under way before those chilly hours have come, because certain sad experiences have taught her how busy a dressmaker is in "the season," and how absolutely impossible it is to secure the services of one at a moment's notice, or even at a month's notice. Woman's work may be overcrowded—some



CORRECT STREET DRESS.

people say it is—but the fact remains that the demand for dressmaking exceeds the supply. Women who dress ever so little—buying, perhaps, two suits a year—are often put to their wits' end to get their dresses properly made at the time when they are most needed. Very busy women are usually so pressed for time that it is a difficult matter to plan their gowns ahead, and arrange for their construction; but a series of continued sad experiences will soon convince them that they must make time for this important duty if they will create for themselves any of the convenience and enjoyment that comes from the wearing of appropriate dress.

Any woman who wants to make a good appearance will never wear a gown the second season without a bit of freshening, but if this is properly done it is usually all that is necessary among those in the plain walks of life. An appropriate fall wrap—it may be a last year's garment with a few clever alterations—is added early to the fall costume, which is never complete, or, in fact, safe, without it, as the temperature soon begins to vary so much that on going out one should at least carry a jacket with her for contingencies. The gloves and boots should be thicker than those used for mid-summer wear. The divided skirt and Union suit should be of somewhat warmer material; in fact, every effort should be made to prepare the appearance and the person for the expected change in the barometer.

The material known as crepon has been by far the most popular of any of the fabrics affected this summer, and bids fair to continue so in its accentuated forms for the fall and winter. This stuff has a peculiarly artistic quality, which endears it to all lovers of the beautiful. Its original manufacturer must have made a fortune out of it by this time, for it is affected in its different qualities by all classes of people. It is now made in a silk-and-wool mixture, a plain wool, a mohair, and a cotton. Some of it is almost transparent, and other qualities are thick and heavy.

One of the chief novelties of the season is observed in the sleeve used in the costume shown in the illustration. This natty adjunct to an elegant fall gown is a happy diversion from the hackneyed mutton-leg, and shows a style entirely new and graceful. The over-part of the sleeve is open from elbow to shoulder, showing a wide flare at the top like an epaulette. A puffing of silk begins at the elbow and fills in the sleeve with its soft, ample folds to the shoulder. From elbow to wrist the sleeve is close-fitting, and garnished with three buttons. Nothing so attractive or original has been devised for a long time. The gown itself is of corn-flower blue cheviot, combined with blue silk showing cardinal figures. The waist is a stylish Eton jacket worn over a full, soft vest of the silk, and finished with a silk stock belt and collar of the same style. The skirt is a double one, with a round, graceful drapery which reaches the foot of the gown in front, and is short and full in the back. An effective embroidery in cardinal and blue on cloth forms the stylish revers of the jacket. The hand trimming that edges sleeves and drapery is of the same material.—*Jenness Miller Monthly.*

A Nursery Wall Panel.

A very pretty bit of decoration for the nursery is a wall panel of blue linen, made eighteen inches wide, and a yard and a half long.

Take a Mother Goose book, illustrated in colors, cut out the pictures and paste them on the linen panel, making as regular and artistic an arrangement as possible. The pictures should be cut in squares, and, when transferred to the linen, should be bordered with gilt paint, as if framed. An irregular border of the same is painted all around the edge of the linen panel, which is fastened with brass-headed tacks to a gilded curtain rod cut the required length.

SOME APPLE RECIPES.

Delicious Dishes That Are Particularly Seasonable.

The fresh autumn crop of apples is just entering the market, and receipts for the use of this wholesome and cheap fruit are very much in order. The ways of preparing them for the table are as the stars in number, and each one of them is good and nutritious, and few of them expensive or troublesome.

APPLE SOUP.

Begins the dinner very pleasantly, and is simple and easy to make. To two cups of stewed apples add two cups of cold water. Set over the fire until the apple is dissolved and very soft. Mix two teaspoonsful of corn starch in a little cold water, and add to this two teaspoonsful of sugar, a salt spoonful of ground cinnamon and a pinch of salt; stir into smooth paste and add to the apples, stirring all the while. Let it boil for five minutes and strain it into a hot tureen. Just before serving it sprinkle a handful of hot buttered sippets into the tureen.

A nice dish for breakfast or luncheon is made by coring and peeling several large tart apples. Cut slices right across the apples, so that they make rings about a quarter of an inch thick. Let these lie a few minutes in ice water. Then dip them in sugar and fry quickly in hot butter. They make a delightful relish. One of the very nicest of the many puddings made of apples is the

APPLE TAPIOCA.

Core and pare six apples fully ripe. Set these in a pudding dish; fill the hollow of each apple with powdered sugar and stick into the pulp three cloves. Sprinkle around the fruit six tablespoonsful of large pearl tapioca; squeeze a little lemon juice on each apple and pour two cups of cold water into the dish. If this is cooked very slowly for an hour and a half the tapioca will form a delicate jelly all about the apples, and served lukewarm (not hot) with cream will be found very good. It is a dish perfectly wholesome for children and invalids.

APPLE TURNOVERS.

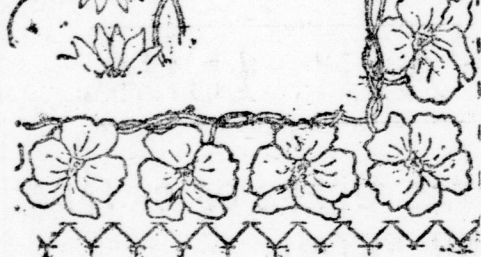
Are nice to serve at a luncheon party, enough being made to serve one to each guest. Make a very rich "short" pastry, roll it out and cut into squares about five inches wide. Set in the middle of each a large pared and cored apple; drop into each apple a piece of butter about as big as the end of one's thumb, fill up the hole with sugar and put more around the outside of the fruit. Into the sugar stick two inches of cinnamon and press three cloves into the flesh of the apple. Lay a slice of lemon on the top of all this, then take up the four corners of the pastry, pinch them into a knot over the apple and let them bake in a good quick oven so that the pastry may be well browned, but they must have time to be well done. This way of doing apples is very rich and good. They may be eaten either with or without cream.

APPLE SNOW.

is one of the best of the cold dishes for luncheon. Dissolve half a box of gelatine in a cup of cold water. Pass three heaping cups of stewed apples through a sieve, sweeten and flavor with lemon juice and cinnamon and mix with the jelly. Whip a pint of sweet, rich cream and stir lightly into the fruit. Heap this into a glass dish and set it into the refrigerator until ready to serve.

Artistic Dolly Borders.

The accompanying illustrations are designed for borders to be worked upon dollies, tray cloths, tidies, or any of their kindred uses.



ARTISTIC DOLLY BORDER.

near relatives, in outline stitch with wash silk of any desirable shade. Very little explanation is needed, as the illustrations speak quite plainly for themselves. The little pansies and daisies are conventional in design, but it will add greatly to their artistic effect if they are not all "twins," but are made to vary in some slight details. The pansy faces may nod toward each other further on in the border, thus relieving the "stiffness" of any absolutely conventional pattern. It takes but a little taste and skill to make this variation, and the effect gained will more than repay one's work. In the case of the daisies, a petal or two twisted, here and there, relieves the stiffness greatly. The intertwining stems form a beautiful inside finish to the border. The fancy stitching on the outside edge may vary almost indefinitely, the illustrations suggesting two styles. Of course, if one has not the "gift" of making one's pencil obey one's fancies, the little variations in the border can be omitted, and it can be made simply a repetition throughout of one little daisy blossom or pansy face. The design is sketched or stamped upon the linen with colored crayon or a soft pencil.

Things Worth Knowing.

About a tablespoonful of coal oil put into a quart of cold water makes a nice preparation for washing windows. Wipe dry first with a damp cloth, then rub dry with a dry cloth, and the glass will polish like a piece of China.

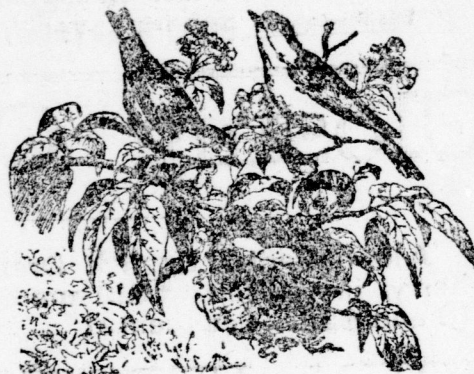
A rug made of coarse sacking, such as that in which phosphate is sold, has a very pretty effect. Cut the sacking in about four-inch strips; ravel it down to four threads; sew these strips on closely to a firm foundation. The effect is very much like a gray fur rug.

Nothing is better to keep slugs from roses than road dust. First sprinkle the bushes well with water, then sift the dust over them. If this is done while the roses are in bud they will bloom bright and fresh in spite of the dust.

WHITE-EYED VIREO.

This little bird, *Vireo noveboracensis*, shown in the illustration, is interesting from the fact that it has a habit of frequently using bits of newspaper for the construction of its nest, and has thereby gained the sobriquet "politician," given by Wilson, that well-known writer and authority on birds.

The white-eyed vireo, also known as the white-eyed greenlet, is one of about eighteen varieties. It spends its summers mostly in Ontario and Quebec and in the eastern part of the United States, and its winters in the Gulf States and vicinity. The back and head of the female bird is a mouse-colored gray, the breast more whitish in color, and the eye, as its name indicates, is white, surrounding the black pupil. The wings are a little darker than its back



WHITE-EYED VIREO.

and head, and have a touch of white towards the tips. The male bird is slightly larger than its mate, also much prettier, having more profuse markings on the wings. It is an active species, and tangle thickets are its special haunts, although sometimes found in the shrubbery of towns and orchards. It has a varied song, which is quaint and emphatic. In its neatly-made cup or purse-shaped nest one may find the eggs, which, as usual in the vireo's, is a clear white ground, sprinkled with specks of reddish brown and dark purple. The eggs are three to five in number. The white-eyed vireo shares all the traits which are characteristic of its family, being bold, reckless, impulsive (especially when its nesting precincts are disturbed), and gifted with agreeable vocal powers. The nest is usually found on the outskirts of woods, covered with a tangle of blackberry, or other briars, networks of bushes and creeping vines. It is seldom found more than four feet above the ground and is usually built from two to three feet from it. The nest is suspended by the brim from a forked twig, as shown in the illustration.

The red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) is larger than the white-eyed, and has rather a longer head with a bright red eye. On a long, hot summer's day one may hear its gay and cheerful song floating on the air, when all others are silent. The nest of this tireless songster is built much higher than his brother's with the white eye, it usually being built from five to twenty-five feet above ground, but seldom higher. This nest is also suspended by the rim from horizontal forks of branches. It consists of miscellaneous strips of fibrous bark and fine grasses on the inside, making a strong, durable structure. The red-eyed vireo frequents the banks of streams, and seems especially fond of perching forth its joyful notes from among the branches of some sycamore.—*American Agriculturist.*

Bees and Grapes.

Nelson W. McLain, who was appointed by the United States agricultural department to investigate the complaint that bees destroyed grapes, has reported. He says:

The bees daily visited the fruit in great numbers and labored diligently to improve the only remaining source of subsistence. They inspected and took what advantage they could of every opening at the stem or crack in the epidermis or puncture made by insects which deposit their eggs in the skin of grapes. They regarded the epidermis of the peaches, pears, plums and other fruits having a thick covering simply as subjects for inquiry and investigation, and not objects for attack. If the skin be broken or removed, they will, in case of need, lap and suck the juices exposed. The same was also true of the grapes, if the skin was broken by violence or burst on account of the fruit becoming over-ripe; the bees lapped and sucked the juices from the exposed parts of grapes and stored it in cells for food. They made no attempt to grasp the cuticle of grapes with their mandibles or with their claws. If the grapes were cut open or burst from over-ripeness the bees would lap and suck the juices from the exposed segments of the grape until they came to the film separating the exposed and broken segments from the unbroken segments. Through and beyond the film separating the segments they appear to be unable to penetrate. I removed the outer skin from many grapes of different kinds, taking care not to rupture the film surrounding the pulp. When these were exposed to the bees they continued to lap and suck the juices from the outer film until it was dry and smooth as was the film between broken and unbroken segments. They showed no disposition to use their jaws or claws, and the outer film, as well as the film between broken segments remained whole until the pulp decayed and dried up.

After continuing the test for thirty days we sent to Michigan for varieties not obtainable here; another colony of Italian bees were added to the rest and twenty varieties of grapes again exposed upon plates and suspended from the rafters. The conditions naturally prevalent during a severe and protracted drought were again produced and the test again continued for twenty-five days. The bees showed no more capacity or disposition to offer violence to one kind of grape more than another. No more attention was given the thin-skinned varieties than the thick-skinned. As long as the skin remained whole they did not harm the grapes. When the skins were broken by violence, such as by cutting or squeezing, the juices exposed were appropriated.

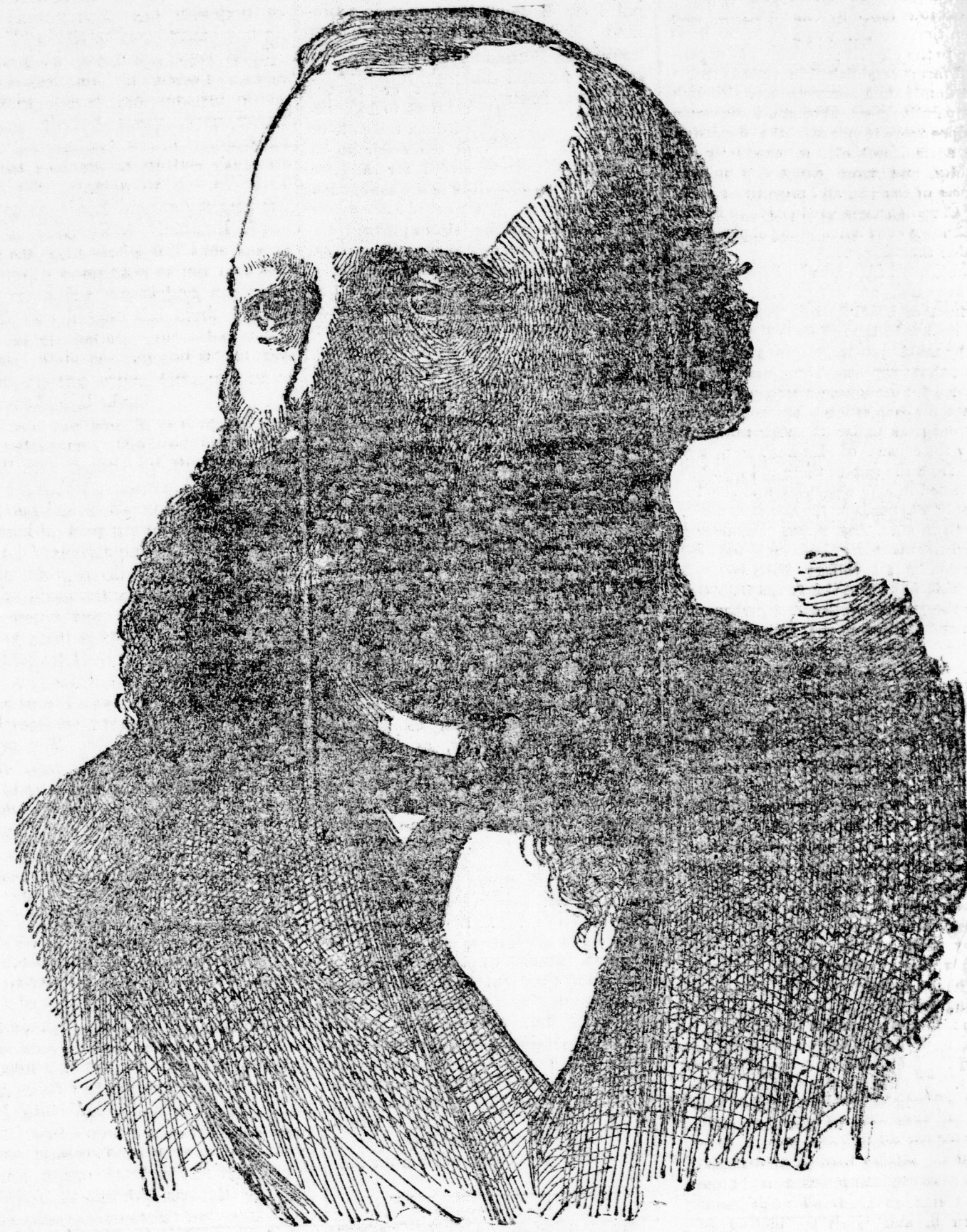
An Aged Tulip Tree.

It is said that on Lord Holmes' estate in the county of Berwickshire, England, is a tulip tree that is known to have been planted over 200 years ago.

TIMES OF TERROR AND FEAR.

Terrible Misery Of a Well-known Toronto Gentleman.

Mr. J. B. Butts Says: "I Am Satisfied Paine's Celery Compound Saved My Life."



J. B. BUTTS, TORONTO, ONT.

Times of terror and fear, of horrible nightmares and dreams, of terrible misery and sufferings!

This is no overdrawn picture; these statements are in no way exaggerated or too darkly painted.

A well-known Canadian—a respected citizen of Toronto—was plunged into the slough of despondency and darkness owing to a nervous and broken-down system, indigestion and loss of sleep. Medical skill was invoked without avail, and a special patent medicine failed to give relief, although it was recommended.

Providence in its own wise and good way brought to the sufferer that infallible balm of relief—that life-giving and strengthening medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. The

wonderful remedy was Mr. Butts' salvation; it was his rescuer and deliverer from the grave.

Mr. J. B. Butts, who was so wonderfully saved from death, is the proprietor of the principal hand laundry in Toronto; his establishment at 209 Spadina avenue, is the busiest of the kind and the best patronized in the Queen City.

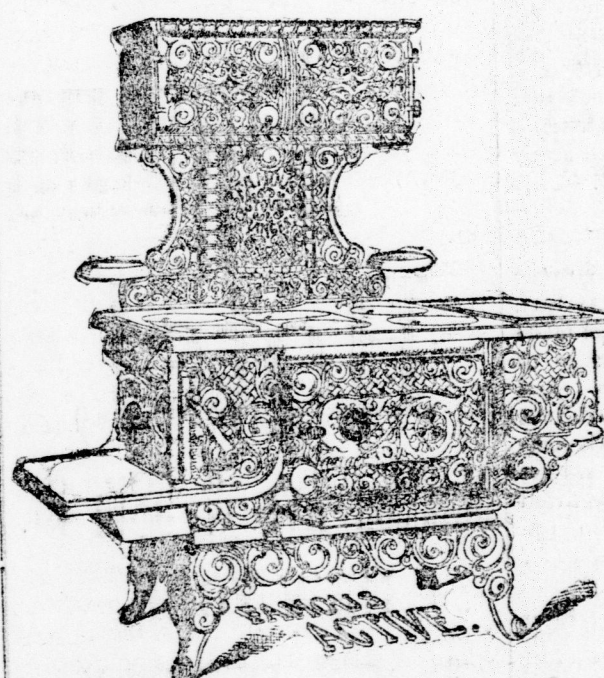
Mr. Butts writes as follows about his sufferings and troubles, his marvelous success with Paine's Celery Compound, and his perfect restoration to health:

"Two years ago I had a very bad attack of indigestion which left me with a nervous and broken-down system; I also suffered terribly from indigestion, and insomnia or sleeplessness added to my misery. At night I could not sleep naturally; I was troubled with horrible nightmares and

dreams; indeed, my sleeping hours were to me times of terror and fear. I commenced to use a patent medicine for my troubles, but derived little benefit from it. I happened to get one of your books at my house, and after reading about the wonderful cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound, I decided to give it a trial. I procured a bottle, and began using it, and within 48 hours I was benefited. In three months I found myself fully and perfectly restored to health, and had gained 15 pounds in weight.

"I am satisfied Paine's Celery Compound saved my life, and that without it I would not now be alive. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to dozens of people, and the results have proved satisfactory in every case. It is without doubt the best remedy in the world."

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