

# AGE FOR THE LADIES

## The Latest Paris Fashions in Tea Gowns and Picturesque Dinner Gowns.



A PRETTY JERSEY DRESS.

(By Cynthia Grey.)  
Do you like the jersey dress? No? Well, neither did I until I saw this one on the charming girl who posed for the picture. These dresses have always suggested ill-fitting black union suits to me—somehow or other—but if they'll all look like this, I'm for jersey dresses.

Some of them are made with a very long bodice and short skirt. They are ugly and will hardly be worn by those who do not care to exhibit every line and curve of the figure.

The short bodice of the dress shown in the photograph is of silk jersey cloth interlaced all over in intricate design with tiny jet beads. The skirt is made of mesaline and falls in soft plaits from the curve of the hip. The dress hooks closely down the centre of the collar, beginning at the top of the collar. It fits perfectly, and it's plain, neat and modest, as well as fashionable. Worn by the right girl in the right way, it is an awfully pretty garment.

### PICTURESQUE MODES TO-DAY.

Nothing of "Greenery-Gallery, Grosvenor-Gallery" Colorings.  
Once upon a time, and that not so very long ago, either, to accuse one's dearest friend of dressing picturesquely was almost equivalent to reproaching her with a general limpness which verged upon the dowdy, and a want of smartness which was only too often made an excuse for a general vagueness of outline and untidiness of coiffure.

Picturesque dress in those days seemed almost always to be associated with the sad sage-green garments, the amber bead necklaces and the "greenery-gallery" colorings of which the poet Bunthorne used to sing to us in "Patience."

An Improvement.  
Since those days, however, a change has come into the spirit of the dream, and picturesque fashions of the past are understood and interpreted by the modern milliner and modiste, have taken on a fresh complexion altogether. They seem to represent at the moment everything that is most graceful and charming in the modes of a bygone day brought into harmony with the latest whims of Dame Fashion. They are chosen, too, without exception, so that they emphasize pleasantly the individuality of each wearer, bringing out the best points of face and figure, and no longer reproducing over and over again identical styles and colorings in a vain attempt to turn out every one in exactly the same mould.

For Daytime.  
So great are the demands made by the exigencies of modern life upon the wardrobe of the elegant, that she finds herself bound to devote quite as much time and attention to the arrangement of her street outfit as to the planning of her various evening garments. Taking as their keynote the difficult art which aims at simplicity of effect, those who are responsible for the tailor-made morning gowns of the moment must be congratulated on the result of their labors. For wear in the morning only the plainest and shortest of skirts are now permissible, carried out in tweeds or serges that are before all things light in weight, and worn with coats of the same material, varying in length to suit different types of figure, but trimmed always in the simplest fashion possible, with a little braid and a few buttons.

Her Bow.  
A curious fact, that has been reserved for the few to find out, is that, despite the prevalence of the millinery bow, only acutely clever fingers can achieve quite the right touch. And that the adepts are fully cognizant of this is borne out in the prices they are able to demand for these particular chefs d'oeuvre.

A GREAT SEASON FOR FUR.  
Even Lingerie Frocks Trimmed With It in Paris.

Fur coats of course are always popular for those who can afford them, but there are other uses for fur which are not always popular, and not in many a year has there been promise of such demand for fur in millinery, coat and dress trimming, etc., as is promised for this winter.

Parisians have carried their affection for fur to absurd extremes of late, wearing fur even with their lingerie frocks and introducing fur bands upon summer hats and scarfs. A wide scarf of diaphanous mousseline, perfectly black, bordered by one or several narrow bands of skunk fur has been a favorite shoulder wrap with filmy summer frocks at Domville and Belleville. Add to this a black velvet turban and you have a summer costume, bizarre indeed, but all that there was of the most modish during the last summer.

Now come similar wide scarfs, very wide indeed, of the supplest satin with dull crepe finish or of heavy soft crepe bordered by fur or by marabout. These really have warmth enough to make them of value during sharp autumn days, and if gracefully worn should be most picturesque and effective. Some of these scarfs are in soft neutral tones, but many of the loveliest are of the soft fruity reds and dull blues and greens, with dark fur relieving their warm tones.

Bands of fur are to be used upon frocks and coats and fur collars, cuffs and trimmings combined with braiding are seen on handsome models of cloth or silk.

The milliners are planning lavish use of fur in connection with velvet, the big draped turbans and draped crowns lending themselves readily to such treatment. Fur turbans, too, will be seen later with soft folds of velvet, huge velvet blossoms or dull gold band trimming.

Already motor bonnets of fur are being shown, some of them extremely quaint and becoming. One little bonnet or cap of seal skin fits the head closely and sits very low. It is boat shaped and on the sides sharply pointed ears of ermine lie closely against the cap pointing backward. It sounds absurd. It is absurd, and yet in connection with a pretty face it would have its piquant merits.

Fur coats are chiefly long, luxurious garments reaching almost to the ground in some cases and usually well below the knee; yet there are shorter models of considerable cachet and one Parisian furrier has even brought out some tremendously chic little boleros.

Seal is to be exceedingly smart again this winter and the furriers are once more making up the French rat skin exactly as they would seal and with admirable results. It is not launched as an imitation seal but on its own merits. Still it very closely resembles seal, although it will not give the service of the costlier fur and a wetting is disastrous to it.

Baby lamb, broadtail, Persian lamb and caracul are all in fashion's list and are made up chiefly on long straight furriers have even brought out some trimmings with handsome buttons and fastenings of satin covered cord or braid. These coats follow the lines of the costume coats and usually fasten low with about three buttons. Many are cut low but have supplementary collars or stoles.

Long, plain, moderately close sleeves are the usual thing, but sleeves slightly flared into a cuff and used and a sleeve, with big wide cuff reaching to the elbow, appears on some of the most modish of the models.

Skunk fur has had a great vogue as a trimming fur during the past year and promises to have added prestige this winter in combination with velvet, mousseline, lace, etc. Lovely sets of hat, collar and cuffs are already shown in silk mousseline or chiffon, velvet and skunk fur, and evening cloaks of satin, crepe, silk mousseline, net, etc., trimmed with skunk, have been shown by all the French makers. Other furs will of course be used in similar fashion, but the skunk is particularly effective and not alarmingly expensive.

Neck fur is leaning toward wide scarf and stole lines, but it is early for any definite decision in such matters and there is no telling what fad the season may develop or what inexpensive fur may suddenly become a raging fad.

Soft, rich brocades and one tone satin stripes are being used for coat linings.

state of no small proportions. Some years ago game was so scarce in the State of Maine that it was hardly worth while organizing outings in its pursuit. To-day, not only is Maine provided with game of all kinds in abundance, but also one of the largest revenues is derived from game licenses. This wonderful transformation is due to the earnest efforts of a few men who have aroused public opinion and proved to the legislators the value of systematic protection. Game cannot be protected without providing ample tracts of forest as game refuges. Canada is particularly fitted to provide from the Atlantic to the Pacific game preserves which will not interfere with agriculture or other industries but which will on the other hand enhance these. If forest reserves and game refuges are combined Canadians will be able to hunt the wild game existing to-day long after it has disappeared from other parts of the continent. If such refuges are not provided game animals and insectivorous birds of the great value to the country, at the present rate of decrease will all have disappeared in the next fifty years.

While there is yet time it is incumbent upon all interested in the future welfare of Canada to arouse themselves to prevent such a national calamity and to pass on this great heritage to those who come after.

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Bands of fur are to be used upon frocks and coats and fur collars, cuffs and trimmings combined with braiding are seen on handsome models of cloth or silk.

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where the  
**Hamilton Times**

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Rebecca Street, 4 doors from  
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THOS. FRENCH,  
90 James Street North.

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JAS. W. HOLLORAN,  
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JOHN STEVENS,  
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J. WOODS, Barber,  
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197 King Street East.

It will pay you to use the  
Want Column of the TIMES.

Business Telephone 368

unions' contributions and by the fees  
paid in by applicants.

The chief feature of the exchange  
building is the great assembly hall, ar-  
ranged with comfortable benches, where  
unskilled men, waiting for the call of  
employers, may assemble in comfort.  
Having his resignation ticket, the ap-  
plicant may have free use of the hall,  
and for the period of three months—a  
cheap canteen, its cheap baths, and  
cheap bookmaking and tailoring shops  
are available at nominal prices.

Agencies for the skilled workmen are  
conducted by their respective trades un-  
ions. Workmen securing employment  
have paid only three months' initial fee  
of 5 cents, while the employer secur-  
ing help pays nothing.

Although there are three general di-  
visions of the unemployed as congregated  
in the exchange—the unskilled men,  
the skilled workmen, and the women  
applicants. Positions are offered the un-  
employed along the line of strict pre-  
cedence; only those present when the  
employer calls are considered. At the  
same time preference is given the mar-  
ried men over those that are unmarried.

The German capital considers the mu-  
nicipal venture a success, as not only Ber-  
lin employers, but employers from the  
provinces have been making free use of  
the institution.



THE UP-TO-DATE SWEATER COAT.

Somebody who is in the manu-  
facturing business has been giving more  
thought to the sweater this year than  
has been given heretofore—for that  
once homely garment has come to be  
a "thing of beauty and a joy" to the  
wearer. It is soft and warm, has  
graceful lines, can be bought in all

lengths, and it has a high collar  
buttoned tightly about the throat, or  
if you like it has a low cut vest neck.  
The athletic girl surely ought to be  
happy this fall, for she can buy a  
sweater of any color, any style or any  
length she likes, and be smart as well  
as comfortable.

A lace cape is either a complete gar-  
ment or a mere accessory. The former  
is a long, semi-fitted coat of chiffon, lace, silk, or any  
of the striped or figured gauze mate-  
rials. These coats, or transparent wraps,  
are used with every style of dress, and  
the more costly lace gowns such as are  
worn in afternoon or occasionally for  
formal wear in the morning, to the most  
elaborate satin dinner dress. With the  
reintroduction of the Directoire coats  
formed of transparent texture there has  
been a tremendous vogue for the tea  
gown. The long, loose lines such as the  
Directoire wrap naturally lends to a  
dress tend to give it much the effect of  
a tea gown, and it is now somewhat dif-  
ficult to draw a sharp line of distinction  
between the low cut tea gown such as is  
permissible for wear at an informal din-  
ner in one's own home and the simpler  
dinner gowns designed for the same pur-  
pose.

A tea gown of to-day must be made up  
on as carefully fitted a lining as any  
Princess dress, and while the lines give  
an effect of peculiar grace and ease the  
natural curves and outline of the figure  
must not for one moment be disguised.  
The tea gown now decreed by Dame  
Fashion is different in every essential  
from the style of garment which that  
term originally designated, and there is  
no longer even the most remote reser-  
vance between it and the more or less  
loose negligee, now relegated strictly to  
the boudoir.

To-day there are two classes of tea  
gown suitable for wear at afternoon  
tea time, a supposedly loose and comfort-  
able garment to slip on when a tailor-  
made reception costume is doffed, being  
the original tea gown. This dress is still  
worn, and differs from the dinner tea  
gown in the cut of the décolleté and per-  
haps the length of the sleeve. When life  
was lived on a less formal basis and tea  
was in reality a light supper at six or  
half-past in the afternoon a tea gown  
was more in place than to-day, with late  
dinner at half-past seven, eight or later  
an established custom. Such a dress as  
the tea gown was, however, too comfort-  
able to be lightly laid aside, and with an  
ever increasing formality in living this  
garment is made to keep the pace by  
growing more and more elaborate, and  
hence necessarily more and more costly.  
Until to-day a smart tea gown far out-  
ranks in intrinsic value of materials the  
most superb ball dress.

As already stated, the principal differ-  
ence between an afternoon tea gown and  
one in keeping for evening wear at home  
is in the cut of the décolleté. For after-  
noon the yoke is a little lower than the  
square cut Dutch neck so popular at the  
moment, but V or U shaped yokes are  
however, smarter than the square cut,  
so commonly worn with other styles of  
dresses. In a majority of these afternoon  
gowns the yoke is transparent, being  
formed of lace, or of a fine gauze or  
net. The sleeves are hung in a quarter  
length and loose in effect, being either  
full puffs, caps of lace, or simply folds  
of plaited net or chiffon falling in kim-  
ono shape, narrow at the shoulder, ex-  
tremely full below the elbows. From the  
shoulders falls a loose cape of lace.

A gown that is worn during the day  
is shorter than the evening tea gown,  
the Directoire models showing little, if  
any, train, although the material touches  
and often lies some inches on the floor,  
both in front and on the sides. It is  
small wonder that the tea gown fashion-  
able for some time in the evening is im-  
portant factor in the evening dress  
trunk. In detail as well as in fact  
in texture no less than in good cut and  
fit, this costume is perhaps more irresist-  
ibly attractive and generally becoming  
than any other garment in the outfit.  
The perfectly fitted lining is the founda-  
tion over which are hung draperies and  
folds of chiffon, which in their soft, full,  
only half clinging lines give an inde-  
scribable relief in contrast to the too  
close fitting or eccentrically loose street  
dress now in vogue. Among the tea  
gowns, too, there are still to be seen the  
delicate, pale tints of pink, blue, green  
and yellow that in other styles of dress  
have been rather abandoned in favor of  
more striking and unusual shades. Then  
again chiffon, gauze and even lace robes  
do not lend themselves readily to the  
style of dress at present in vogue,  
whereas for a tea gown these are the  
textures most sought for, and it is only  
because of being slightly different in  
effect they make the tea gown of to-day  
exceptionally desirable.

The dress of chiffon or mousseline de  
soie, which covers the silk lining and  
forms a foundation for the lace coat,  
must not fit too closely nor must it be  
so loose as in any way to detract from  
the naturally good lines of the figure,  
for it must be remembered that the out-  
er wrap will give what long, loose lines  
are wanted. Not until the underlining  
has been boned and is perfect as regards  
fit and length can the chiffon dress be  
added, and not until this can be ac-  
knowledge perfect in its soft, clinging  
folds need the hanging of the wrap be  
contemplated. It is with the chiffon  
foundation that most care is required,  
even more perhaps than in the fitting  
and cut of the silk lining itself, for if  
the folds and gatherings are not in just  
the right place or give just the correct  
amount of material, neither too little  
nor too much, the lines of the figure  
will be destroyed immediately.

When becoming, the belt of the dress  
is placed high up on the hip, the chiffon  
being gathered into a band of satin rib-  
bon or a belt formed of tightly draped  
folds of chiffon. Shirring and cording  
drawn in to form a belt are often seen  
instead of an added belt of ribbon or  
the material itself. This robe is finished  
off about the foot with narrow ruchings  
of lace or with a few folds of chiffon.  
In one model ribbon streamers falling  
from a flat rosette in the centre of the  
belt in the back, are brought around to  
the front of the skirt and ended off  
in a large bow knot or rosette just be-  
low the knees. This ribbon band must  
only be tied loosely, however, as other-  
wise it will impede walking in the dress  
and give a most ungraceful and awk-  
ward line.

There are numberless designs for lace  
or chiffon coats that form the finish  
and give the character to a modern tea  
gown. For this coat only the finest lace  
can be used, but the wraps of chiffon  
and the various striped and figured  
gauzes are all extremely pretty, and  
with a small amount of lace or embroi-  
dery trimming can be made most effec-  
tive.

A lace cape is either a complete gar-