A PAGE FOR THE LADIES



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

the present season is the long semifitted coat of chiffon, lace, silk, or any
of the striped or figured gause materials. These coats, or transparent wraps,
are used with every style of dress, from
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 difficult to draw a sharp line of distinction
between the low cut tea gown such as is
permissible for wear at an informal dinner in one's own house and the simpler
dinner gowns designed for the same purpose.

A tea gown of to-day must be made up. cate trimming, and there seems no limit to the amount of hand work and costly lace which may be used upon the wrap which forms the important part of a tea gown of to-day. Ribbon work embroidery worked upon the lace itself or upon a satin band bordering the strips of lace down front and back is seen in great profusion and raised work is also used more than has been the case of late.

On a black tea gown bright jet is most effective and is seen more even than embroidery, while for mourning a black chiffon cape may be bordered about the neck with dull jet and have a high belt of the same trimming. Spangled and paillette trimming is somewhat out of vogue, but jet was never so greatly in 'favor. A white lace underdress covered with a directoire coat of black chiffon bordered all around with jet, having belt and sleeves also of jet, is most effective.

Two toned effects of the one color are exceptionally presty in the tee governed.

the garment are entirely of chiffon trim-med in some way with lace and fine

med in some way with face and the tucking.

While many tea gowns are in effect almost severely simple, others again show a wealth of embroidery and most intricate trimming, and there seems no limit to the amount of hand work and costly

Two toned effects of the one color are

and long coat or triss point sace of val-enciennes or Brussels net is an excellent investment in these days. Not only can the garemnt be worn during the day to make the dress more suitable for some formal occasion, but it will be infinite

service also as the outer part of any number of tea gowns of different colors.

Hat Trimmings.

The strips are of heads.

Beads are alternated with bugles.

Only the bugles are called tubes.

There's a new metal effect—na

DRESS FOOTGEAR.

Smart Low Shoes and Slippers for

Afternoon and Evening.

-A. T. Ashmore

There are "strips."

dinner gowns designed for the same purpose.

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 resemblance between it and the more or less loose negligee, now relegated strictly to the boudoir.

To-day there are two classes of test.

the boudoir.

To-day there are two classes of tea gown suitable for wear at afternoon tea time, a supposedly loose and comfortable 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 decollete and perhaps the length of the sleeve. When life was lived on a less formal basis and tea meant 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 comfortable to be lightly laid aside, and with an ever increasing formality in living this exament is well-arment; in well-arment. exceptionally pretty in the tea gowns of chiffon and gauze, while unusual shades soft in tone and contrasting queerly with one another are also seen to a great with one another are also seen to a great extent. The effect is achieved, of course, by the underdress being of one shade while the wrap is quite different. Mauve is exquisitely pretty in combinations with either pink, blue, green or yellow, while orange is a color now being seen in contrast with all the delicate tones. The combination can, of course, be worked either way, with coat, for example, in palest, lavender and dress itself of green or vice versa. In a two toned combination of the one color the coat is oftener of the lighter shade, but this effect also is frequently reversed.

A long coat of Irish point lace of Valenciennes or Brussels net is an excellent

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 mobre and more elaborate, and sence necessarily more and more costly until to-day a smart tea gown far outranks in intrinsic value of materials the most superb ball dress.

As already stated, the principal difference between an afternoon tea gown and one in keeping for evening wear at home is in the cut of the decollete. For afternoon the yoke is a little lower than the square cut, so commonly worn with other styles of dress. In a majority of these afternoon gowns the yoke is transparent, being formed of lace, shirred chiffon or tucked net. The sheves are three-quarter length and loose in effect, being either full puffs, caps of lace, or simply folds of plained net or chiffon falling in kimon shape, narrow at the shoulder. extremely full below the elbows. From the shoulders falls a loose cape of lace.

A gown that is worn during the day is shorted than an evening tea gown, the Directoire models chowing little, if any, train, although the masterial 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 home wear in the evening is so important a factor in every season's trousseau. In detail as well as in fact, in texture no less than in good cut and fift, this costume is perhaps more irresistibly attractive and generally becoming than any other garment in the outfit. The perfectly fitted lining is the foundation over which are hung draperies and folds of chiffon, which in their soft, full, only half clinging lines give an indescribable 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 abandone

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 outgrey wran will give what long, loose lines

er wrap will give what long, loose lines are wanted. Not until the underlining

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 acknowledged perfect in its soft, chinging 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 gives 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 slip, the chiffon being gathered into a band of satin ribbon 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 below the knees. This ribbon band must only be tied loosely, however, as otherwise it will impede walking in the dress and give a most ungraceful and awkward line.

There are numberless designs for lace or chiffon coats that form the finish

ward line.

There are numberless designs for lace or chiffon coats that form the finish and give the character to a modern teagown. 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 embroidery trimming can be made most effective.



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
and the property of the control of the picture. The control of t

The short bodice of the dres shown in the photograph is of silk one on the charming girl who posed for the picture. These dresses have always suggested ill-fitting black ed braid. The skirt is made of measuring 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.

Jersey cloth interlaced all over in intricate design with tiny jet beaded on bready and introduced bready and introduced by the curve of the back, beginning at the top of the collar. It fits perfectly, and it's plain, neat and modest, as well as fashion-able. Worn by the right girl in the right way, it is an awfully pretty garment. jersey cloth interlaced all over in

sphinx. Sphinx is something between gun metal and silver.

The same effects are worked out in glistening jet.

The weave reminds one of the new veils, the big beads in this case corresponding to the places where warp and weft meet in the veilings. son's newest colorings to match the gown worn, with buckles in enamel to tone, are among the smartest things of their kind for wear with afternoon and evening elaborations.

There are pretty shoes for evening wear in soft suede and kid, but the satin shoe still holds its own, as it is not always possible to match, the light evening shades in leather.

Comprover satin shoes in a headed lat-

Openwork satin shoes in a headed lat-tice pattern with straps promise to be worn again, but in the new design the beads are in the same color as the satin, instead of the old pattern of silver and gold beads.

The chances of sudden death among men are eight times as great as among women.



THE UP-TO-DATE SWEATER COAT.

PICTURESQUE MODES TO-DAY.

Nothing of "Greenery-Yallery, Green venor-Gallery" Colorings.

venor-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 vergel 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

the sad sage-green garments, the amber bead necklaces and the "greenery-val-lery. Grosvenor-Gallery" coloring gen-erally, of which the Poet Bunthorne used to sing to us in "Patience.

Eashion. They are chosen, too, without exception, so that they emphasize plea santly the individuality of each wearer santly 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 col orings 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 elegante, that she finds herself bound to devote quite as much time and attention to the arrangement of her street outfit as to the planning or 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 al-ways in the simplest fashion possible, with a little braid and a few buttons. For Daytime.

A GREAT SEASON FOR FUR. Even Lingerie Frocks Trimmed With

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



wearing fur even with their lingerie frocks and introducing fur bands upon summer hats and scarfs. A wide scarf of diaphanous mousseline, perferably black, bordered by one or several narrow bands of skunk fur has been a favorite shoulder wrap with filmy summer frocks at Deauville-Trouville. Add to this a black velvet turban and you have a summer costume, biszare indeed, but all that there was of the most modish during the last summer.

Now come similar wide scarfs.

ish 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

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 trimming combined with braiding are seen on handsome models of cloth or silk.

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 be Already motor bonnets of fur are being shown, some of them extremely quaint and becoming. One little bonnet or cap of sealskin 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 sould shaurd, 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 chie 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 caraoul are all in fashion's list and

Baby lamb, broadtail, Persian lamb and caracul are all in fashion's list and are made up chiefly on long straight furrier has even brough out some trelines with handsome buttons and fasterings 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.

tume 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 frilled into a cuff are also used and a sleeve, with bug 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 muff 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 furs show a 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 satint arrives are being and

Soft, rich brocades and one tone sat-in stripes are being used for coat lin-ings.

..... ROSY-CHEEKED BABIES.

Nothing in the world is such a comfort and joy as a healthy, rosy-cheeked, happy baby. But the price of Baby's health is constant vigilance on the part of the mother. The ills of baby-hood come suddenly and the wise mother will always be in a position to treat them at once. No other medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving and curing the ills of pabyhood and childhood, and there is no other medicine as safe. Mrs. Wm. Viggers, Perretton, Ont., says:—'My baby was troubled with his stomach was troubled with his stomach and was very cross while getting his teeth, and did not sleep well at night. I gave him-best of results; he is now one of the best natured babies one could wish." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

..... FOREST RESERVES AND GAME

At the special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, meeting at Regina, Mr. J. P. Turner, secretary of the Manitoba Game Protective Association, dealt with the subject of forest reserves

dealt with the subject of forest reserves in relation to game protection.

He pointed out that in conserving the forests the preservation of the game must not be overlooked, because if you deplete a country of its forests not only will you detract from its productiveness and attractiveness but you destroy its game, which forms a valuable means of recreation.

Some examples exist of what intelli-gent and systematic game protection will produce not only in providing one of the best forms of outdoor recreation, but also in providing a revenue for the

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 licensee. 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 cainnot be protected without providing ample tracts of forest as game refuges. Canada is particularly fitted to provide from the Atlantic to the Peific 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 game birds as well as songsters 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 fter.

GOOD SHORT STORIES

SEES OWN STOMACH OPENED. SEES OWN STOMACH OPENED.

Compelled some time ago to undergo a serious operation, Henry S. Hartogenis, 79 years of age, of Baltimore, refused his permission for the use of an anaesthetic and went through the ordeal with the stoicism of an Indian. He is rapidly recovering at his home.

Mr. Hartogenis watched the surgeons cut a cavity in his stomach and looked on while the delicate surgical task was performed. He showed no effects of the shock and for two weeks his temperature scarcely rose above normal.

the shock and for two weeks his tem-perature scarcely rose above normal.

"Why did you refuse to take an an-aesthetic when you underwent the oper-ation?" he was asked.

"I objected to a surgical operation in the first place," he replied, "and when I had to submit to it, I wanted to see what was being done to me."

SAVED HIS MONEY.

Will Brown, a farmer, who lives near Arlington, in this county, had a start-ling experience Tuesday night and came out of it with credit, due to a rare pres-ence of mind, or else to sheer luck. Mr. out of it with credit, due to a rare presence of mind, or else to sheer luck. Mr. Brown was driving home after dark and when he reached Bugg's Bridge, on Obion, north of town, he was holding the reins with one hand and had the other hand in his pocket clasping a roll of money amounting to \$10.50. Just then two negro highwaymen commanded him to "throw up his hands," and he promptly obeyed, but when his hands went up he clinched that money in his fist, and the highwaymen never saw it or suspected that he had it. They searched his pockets and found 15 cents, which was all they got. When ordered to drive on you may be sure he lost no time in doing so.—Clinton, Mo, Gazette.

MR. FADDLETHWAITE FOUND OUT.

MR. FADDLETHWAITE FOUND OUT.

For two months Mrs. Faddlethwaite had said at least eight times a day to her husband: "I am going to take the children and go away somewhere. I think they need a change, and I'm sure

think they need a change, and I'm sure I do."

Mr. Faddlethwaite never made any reply when this declaration was launched. He merely looked unconcerned and changed the subject as soon as he could without appearing to do so deliberately. At last one morning Mrs. Faddlethwaite, who had, owing to the heat, been unable to sleep much the night before, wearily said:

said:
"Henry, I'm going to take the children and go away somewhere. I just can't stand it any longer."
"Very well. Where do you wish to go? I'll see about your ticket if you wish."
"Oh! You will. will you? It's very

wish."

"Oh! You will, will you? It's very kind of you, indeed! But you needn't bother. You're too anxious to get rid of us. I have known all along that you were dying to have us go away. Harry, tell me the truth. Are you leading a double life?"—Chicago Record-Herald. A MODEL "PRESENTATION" SPEECH

A MODEL "PRESENTATION" SPEECH
John Smith had worked for the Valve
corporation for 42 years and decided to
quit. The company, in consideration of
his long and faithful service, arranged
to give a monetary recognition. The
superintendent of the works, a German,
and an extra good mechanic, was asked
to present it. He was advised to use a
little sentiment in making the presentation speech, and this is the way he did
it:

it:
"John, you haff work for the company

"You are going to quit?"
"Yell! They are so tam glad of it that they asked me to hand you this hundred dollars."—Monson Register.

AN OLD FABLE.

AN OLD FABLE.

"Metaphysics," said Bishop Castle, of Oregon, at a dinner in Philomath, "is a subject that always makes one think of the cat and the owl.

"A cat, you know, once set forth in quest of happiness. She wandered up, she wandered down; she questioned this animal and she questioned that. Finally, wrapped in meditation in a tree, she perceived an owl.

"'Owl!' said the cat, 'tell me, most wise bird, where happiness is to be found."

found."
"In meditation,' the owl replied. 'Meditation alone is the true secret of happi-

"But, said the cat, of which can I to meditate?"
"On the subject,' the owl answered, which has occupied the race of owls since the beginning of time—namely:
Which comes first, the owl or the egg; for, while the owl comes from the egg, so also does the egg come from the owl!"—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Berlin Labor Bureau.

Berlin Labor Bureau.

Germany, of all countries, seems to have gone forward half way to meet the "problem of the unemployed." In 1907, through the Berlin labor exchange, 158,099 applicants for positions at the exchange brought 119,915 employers to that place seeking help and finding places for 95,678 of these applicants.

If the applicant for registration were a member of a trades union, no fee for registration was exacted, his union paying a lump sum of \$200 for its membership. If he were not a unionist, his fee was 5 cents for registration.

The exchange occupies a huge four

was 5 cents for registration.

The exchange occupies a huge four storey building in the eastern part of the city, with current annual expenses of \$25,000. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum is contributed by the city; one remainder is supplied through trades

List of Agencies

where the

Hamilton Times

may be had

G. J. M'ARTHUF, Stationer, Rebecca Street, 4 doors from James.

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F. W. SCHWARTZ, Walderf Hotel.

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T. J. M'BRIDE, 666 King Street East.

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Old Country News Stand, 197 King Street East. It will pay you to use the

Want Column of the TIMES. **B** usiness Telephone 368

unions' contributions and by the fees

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

The chief reature of the exchange building is the great assembly hall, arranged with comfortable benches, where unskilled men, waiting for the call of employers, may assemble in comfort. Having his resignation ticket, the rapilcant may have free use of the hall, and for the period of three months 'tak cheap canteen, its cheap baths, and cheap bootmaking and tailoring shops are available at nominal prices.

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

Altogether there are three general divisions of the unemployed as congregated in the exchange—the unskilled men, the skilled workmen, and the women applicants. Positions are offered the unemployed along the line of strict precedence; only those present when the employer calls are considered. At the same time preference is given the married men over those that are unmarried. The German capital considers the municipal venture a success, as not only Berlin employers, but employers from the provinces have been making free use of the institution.



Somebody who is in the manufacturing 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

An Improvement. An Improvement.

Since those days, however, a change has come o'er the spirit of the dream, and picturesque fashions as they 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

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'ocuvere.