

added on the right, with a bunch of short tips and jet aigrette. The shape shown in Figure No 25 is known as Anglo Pitou, partaking of the English walking shape somewhat, with the back turned up against the high, conical crown. The brim is faced with velvet and ornamented with a head and wings. Later on such shapes will be trimmed with a silk handkerchief, knotted in front, or a long scarf of etamine canvas or Surah, striped and printed with figures peculiar to the middle ages. These will be tied in a large bow in front. Tam O'Shanter caps of straw will replace those of velvet and cloth worn by very young ladies.

The Henri Trois and Deux shapes are retained for spring wear. All brims are narrow, and many are cut off in the back close against the crown, while the sides may be straight, slightly roll, or differ from each other. A stylish hat worn by a dressy young lady is sailor-shaped, with brim of black straw, crown of velvet-striped old red Surah, very full; facing of plain velvet, cabbage rosette of the Surah on the left side holding a tuft of jet oats. Ribbons will be largely worn, as persons seem to have tired of feathers. Lengthwise and cross strips, the Scotch and Madras plaids, are seen with many varieties unknown before. For bonnet ties satin designs have wafers of velvet in contrasting colors. Moire ribbons are plain or have lengthwise strips of velvet along the outer edge. Surah and etamine are combined with gold and silver threads, printed figures, velvet stripes, squares, etc. Gauze ribbons are decorated in the same manner, but will not be worn until summer. It will be noticed that ribbons are wider than of yore, and the silken scarfs are fifty-four by seven inches, with Roman stripes on the ends. The designs all have a quaint, old century style about them that recalls the days of "many years (or centuries) ago."

Figure No. 28 illustrates a serviceable design for girls between six and twelve years. The simple trimming of velvet ribbon may be of the same or a contrasting color, applied as bands around the high, square crown, and full cockade bows in front. Figure 27 represents a design favored by older girls. The crown of English straw is square, with a rolling brim; soft folds of Surah are placed around the crown, and many loops of similar ribbon ornament the front. Several gold and velvet butterflies are dotted among the loops of ribbon. The bonnet or hat shown in figure No. 26 can be made of plain or brocaded satin, Surah or colored crepe. The fabric is laid over a stiff frame in pleats that form a frill around the face; a band of satin ribbon encircles the crown and ties in front, where three tips are also placed, the whole design forming a Corday cap; strings can be added or omitted, as desired.

Misses will wear the Tam o' Shanter of straw or cloth, turbans with cloth dresses, Henri Deux shapes and the popular sailors that will return every now and then. Rough straws, with a vine of gold, basket-woven and English braids will be for their use in all of the fashionable colors of season. Ribbons, silken scarfs and handkerchiefs will be the trimmings, a coquettish simplicity always being aimed at in the arrangement of this garniture. Smaller girls have large, rolling shapes, Mother Goose crowns, pokes Mother Hubbard bonnets without number. Red, brown and blue straws are preferred for them, with rosettes of ribbon or velvet in front, the rolling brims having long ends in the back. The scarfs are knotted once in front, pierced with an arrow, and tied again in the back with ends to the waist.

The bonnets are made of brocaded and

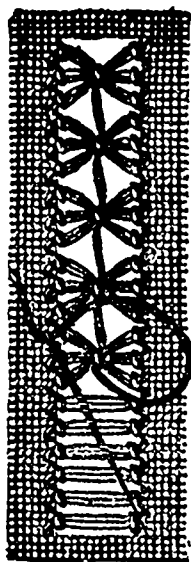


FIG. 40.

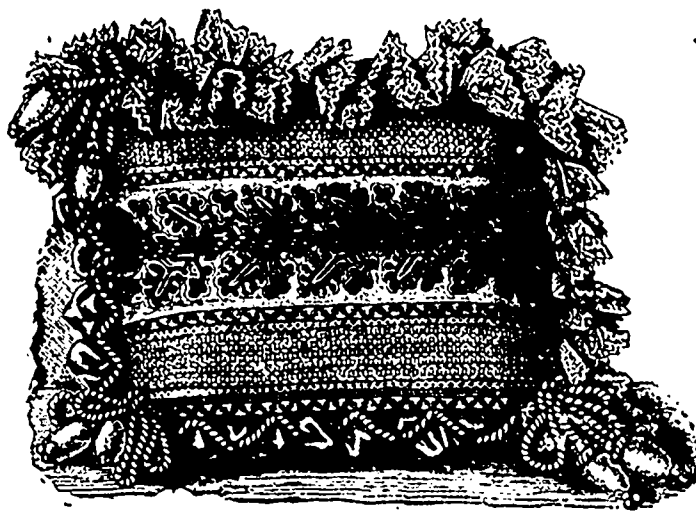


FIG. 42.



FIG.

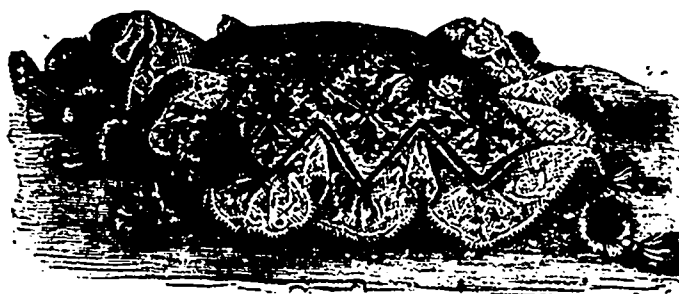


FIG. 37.

small silken stuffs, with satin bows on top and strings, and, perhaps, a tuft of tiny tips. Lace inside of the brim improves all baby faces. Cream, blue, garnet, brown, navy and pale blue are the colors for we ones under ten years of age, cream being the favorite color for children just walking.

Butterflies, made of gauze, are placed among the loops of ribbon worn in front of children's hats.

DOMESTIC ART.

Figure No. 37 illustrates a toilet cushion of scrim embroidered in silk, cut in vandykes, edged with lace, laid over a cushion covered with satin the shade of the embroidery, and finished at the corners with pompon balls and tassels matching the satin.

Figure No. 42 represents a handsome sofa pillow of scrim, lace, satin and applique embroidery. Cream-colored scrim canvas is selected, with a centre stripe plan, which is covered with an applique of ruby velvet leaves edged with gold thread; the same thread is used for either side of the stripe. The pillow is first made of bed-ticking, stuffed with feathers, covered with ruby satin and a puff of the satin, bias, sewed on two sides; a full jabot of creamy lace finishes the remaining sides. Ruby and gold cord is draped over the puffs, and fastens in loops and pompon tassels at three of the corners. The under side may be of ruby satteen. Figures No. 40 and 45 illustrate a pretty pattern for the popular drawn or punto-tirato work. The threads of linen on any canvas are carefully drawn and knotted together with macramé thread. Handsome borders are made on pillow shams, splashers, towels, baby afghans, tea-tray covers, luncheon cloths, buffet covers, etc. Coarse linen looks better than that of a finer quality, and the border should be finished with a long, knotted fringe.

Soft balls for young children to play with can be made of the odds and ends of any kind of worsted. They are knit with bone

needles by casting on one stitch, which knit and increase one every row till you have ten stitches; then knit twenty rows plain, and begin to decrease till you have one stitch. Cast off as soon as you have as many pieces as will make a ball, sew them together, and stuff with wadding. Another plan is to cut two rounds of card-board two and one-half inches in diameter, and in the middle of each cut out a piece the size of a shilling. Place these together, and, having knotted the wool in one length, wind about four pieces together through the aperture till even with a worsted needle you could not get one more in. Then cut the wool to the card-board at the outer edge, and pass some string between the two pieces of card-board, tie it tightly, tear away the card-board, and shear the ball with sharp scissors.

Any of these patterns may be obtained by enclosing the price and addressing S. Frank Wilson, Truth office, 33 and 35 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

USEFUL RECIPES.

FRIED TURNIPS.—They should be well washed, pared, and then cut into rather thin slices, well seasoned with pepper and salt, dredged over with flour, and then fried in butter until brown; onions (fried) and brown sauce should be served with them.

EGGS IN PASTE are somewhat of a novelty. The eggs should be boiled, but not quite hard, cool them in cold water, then shell very carefully, not breaking the whites; roll puff paste round them, brush them over with the well-beaten yolk of an egg, and shake some very finely grated breadcrumbs over them. Heat some butter in a frying pan, and when quite hot put in the eggs, fry them until of a light brown color, and send brown sauce to table with them.

BAKED OYSTERS.—Grate some day-old Vienna bread into fine crumbs, and season them with salt, white pepper and a little grated nutmeg. Drain the oysters and dry them between the folds of a cloth, being careful not to press them. Now dip them into beaten egg, and roll them in the seasoned crumbs until well covered. Then

place them in their lower shells with a piece of butter on the top of each oyster and bake for a few minutes in a hot oven. Arrange them still in their shells, on a plate, and, before sending to table, squeeze over them a little of the juice of a lemon.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Take some finely sifted flour, say one-half pound, and half the quantity of suet, one-fourth pound, very finely shred, and well freed from skin. Mix the suet and flour, add a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of baking powder, with sufficient cold water or milk to make it of the right consistency. Knead it well and roll it out to the thickness required. Divide this paste into as many pieces as are required for the dumplings. Take some large-sized apples, peel, core, sprinkle them with moist sugar, then insert into the cavity of each some butter, sugar and a clove. Cover them with the paste and join the edges carefully. Tie each dumpling up in a flour-cloth, and boil about an hour. Untie them carefully, and turn them out without breaking them. Serve with cream and sugar. A little currant jelly may be substituted for the butter, sugar and clove.

The Frolicsome Girl.

The girl of sixteen, who will neither sew nor do housework, has no business to be decked out in finery and rambling about in search of fun and frolic unless her parents are rich, and in that event she needs the watchful direction of a good mother none the less. There is no objection to fun, but it should be well-chosen and well-timed. No woman or girl who will not work has a right to share the wages of a poor man's toil. If she does work, if she makes the clothes she wears and assists in the household duties, the chances are she will have enough self-respect to behave herself when playtime comes, but if she should still be a little "wild" the honest toil she has done will confer upon her some degree of right to have her own way, ill-judged though it may be. The wild girl usually aspires to prominence in some social circle or other, and her manners and conduct are in a greater or less degree designed to attract the following of men. She should remember that followers are not always admirers, and that the most sincere admiration that a man ever feels for a woman in a drawing-room is when he looks upon her and says in his own consciousness: "She is a perfect lady."