

deful over a beautiful bearskin boa—these were two or three winters ago.

'I thought I put it away carefully,' she said, 'and look!' It certainly did look scalp and horrid. The hair had fallen away in tufts.

Moth-eaten furs always remind me of one of two things—a second-hand shop, or a bald head.

Her boa looked bad enough to suggest both at once.

However, I discovered that she probably was in fault; since, although her fur was packed away carefully, it was left lying about until the close of May; and the moths probably got in before the packing.

Some women like to keep their furs out until the last vestige of chill has gone out of the air; and that brings them into early June.

In such a case the furs should be beaten well with a cane, or combed not less than twice a week, and hung out in the air. Constant shaking and beating is the only moth preventive for exposed furs.

In large furrier establishments men and boys are kept whose one occupation it is to lay out, shake and beat the furs during the summer season.

Furs may be put away in comparative security; but even then to make assurance doubly sure it is best to open and beat them once during the season.

I have been fortunate in escaping moth ravage among my furs thus far. My plan is simply to take them out into the air, whip them thoroughly, hang them on a line, and leave them for half a day exposed to the air. Then powder them with powdered camphor which has been first drenched with carbolic acid, and permitted to dry again. The powder may be sprinkled on from a cheap castor, and shaken into the fur, or rubbed in with the fingers. The furs are then sealed in thick, dark brown paper bags, with a moth ball or two to bear them company. Each fur has a separate bag. The bags are home-made; they only require paste, paper, and a little patience.

My fur-lined cloak has a longer airing and beating; then is popped into a pillar-shaped bag which covers its full length, like a wardrobe dress cover. The bag is then hung up by strong twine. The cloak comes out in the late autumn without crease or fold.

I do this in early May, preferring to go without an occasional use of my furs during the later weeks to risking moths. I might as well add also that I believe one of the reasons my furs have kept free from moths is the combing which I give them frequently, all through the winter season. My purpose is really to preserve the smoothness and new look of the furs as long as possible; but I have come lately to believe that it prevents moth-hatching also.

Some women go to much more trouble than I do. One very efficient housekeeper says that the best plan is to select a dark closet, and have it papered all over, top and bottom, with tar paper. As its surface is sticky, it should be covered with a second coat of paper to prevent the clothes coming in direct contact with the tar. For this second coat she finds newspaper as good as anything that can be used. Perhaps the smell of printers' ink helps the tar do its work, or it may be because newspaper is porous, and allows the tar odor to come through more readily.

In this closet she hangs both her furs and woollen garments, after carefully beating them. But since the closet cannot be hermetically sealed, she takes them out about once a month and gives them a thorough beating.

But I think that is too hard work. There is no waiting energy. Some women, who cannot spare a whole closet, line old trunks or boxes with tar paper.

I really think myself that the air-tight paper bags and camphorated balls are sufficient after the rough beating and combing.

For after all the great secret of keeping furs is

in cleaning them before they are put away. If a moth or a moth egg goes into the closet, box or bag with them the damage is only partially prevented. While the egg will hatch, the moth only lives for a short while, and can not increase, but during that brief life I have known these little insects to spoil the beauty of an elegant garment.

Many of the old fashioned preventives have some virtue in them, as sassafras, china root, &c., and can be used to advantage by people in the country, where they are easily obtained, but persons in the city have better means within their reach, in the many excellent moth preventives which may be bought quite cheap.

In packing away white furs or robes or children's white cloaks for the summer do not forget to scatter pieces of white wax among them. It will help to keep them from turning yellow. A nice way is to roll them in pieces of cotton or linen, made very dark with bluing, before putting them into their boxes.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

FOOTWEAR will be an especial object of regard this season, since walking skirts clear the ground by an inch or two, and bicycles are the rage.

Indeed, the need of shapely and well fitting shoes was never more apparent. A woman on a wheel must have a neatly-shod foot, yet her shoes must be of the durable kind, for they have to endure much.

The walking shoe must have a low heel and well-shaped toe, in order to be healthful as well as comfortable—yet nothing clumsy will be tolerated, since the foot will show well this season, both by reason of brevity of skirt, and bloom of organdie,

which 'sets out' from the figure, and shows up a pretty foot or ankle.

Colored shoes are going to be worn through the summer—chocolate tan will largely supplant the lighter shades.

The newest thing is the green shoe in a pretty dark shade. It is very attractive.

The Grecian toe is the latest shape—it is neither extremely pointed nor round; but the toe is raised by elastic stiffening, and is very comfortable.

Buttoned boots and shoes are out. Only laces are used. The fashionable walking boot has a slightly extended sole, a half-bov heel and Grecian toe. It is of French black kid, laced, and is from an English last. This shoe looks both neat and comfortable for tramps.

We show a few of the newest shoes:

Fig. 1 is of black or chocolate tan kid, with the Grecian or 'quarter' toe, as it is sometimes called. It is a neat and durable

summer shoe.

Fig. 2 illustrates the new and pretty dark green shoe, with uppers of green cloth brocade, and lower part of dark green kid. The eyelets are



hand-worked in green silk. This shoe may be used in chocolate tan.

Fig. 3 shows a shoe with the St. Louis toe (square). The heel of this shoe deserves especial attention. It is heavy, round and low; yet does not injure the neat appearance of the shoe, which is meant for walking purposes.

In fig. 4 we show a very neat black slipper with patent leather back and long vamp.

Fig. 5 is a pretty slipper of vicci kid (finest dongola). It is finished with the fashionable strap and buckle.

The long vamp shoe is still popular. No short vamp shoes are shown.

The children's shoes, the prettiest things shown, are the soft, low laced, kid boot with spring heel and round toe, appearing in ox blood and tan (fig. 6); and the little pale tan shoe with strap and buckle.

Quite a number of young girls in their late teens are wearing springless heels. Indeed, the fashion is growing that they shall only be abolished with long reserves.

We illustrate some of the latest things in bicycle boots and leggings:

Fig. 1 shows shoes and leggings attached. The shoe is of tan kid, the leggings of English duck.

Fig. 2 illustrates the newest golf leggings, made of navy blue stockingette with blue flat button, and plaid top. These are worn over the shoe or boot, and are fashionable for golfers of both sexes.

A pretty bicycle gaiter is shown in fig. 3, of duck with tweed effect in grey, buttons of grey, and three tan leather straps are the fastenings.

A laced bicycle boot of duck top and kid facings is shown in fig. 4. The novelty is in the piece that buttons over.

For the woman who feels safest and most comfortable in the short bicycle skirt, and there are many who do, these high gaiter boots or gaiters will be a real comfort on windy days. But for matter of coolness during the summer the low shoe and low gaiter will be preferred. Both should be in the wardrobe.

(Thanks due to Regal Shoe Store, Toronto.)

A MODISH BONNET.

A Detroit dressmaker lately received an order from a woman living in a country village where there is no dressmaker. The following directions accompanied the order:

DIRECTIONS FOR BONNET.

'Masure of head from ear to ear over top the head twelve inches, from ear to ear under my chin 9½ inches; from forehead to back hair seven inches. I want a black lace bonnet with streamers and rosettes of red or yellow satting ribbon, and would like a bunch of pink Rozes or a blue plom behind with a black jet buckle, if artificishels is still all the go I want a bunch of grapes or a bird's tale somewhere. I do not desire anything fancy, but if you think a reath of pansies would look good you may put one on. I have some good pink ribbon here at home, so you need not put on strings.'