

HAIR

on know, for some time ad, and the States a prepara-
"Dr. Dorewend's Hair
control some thousands of
dials from those who have
as a restorative of gray
as a promoter of the growth
of hair."
any correspondents ask the
my hair turning gray so
hair falling out. As it is
to answer every one, I take
on reaching on your valuable
merit reply. A great many
to be aware that excessive
ing is in reverse to the growth
the scalp and hair causes
removes the oily substance
th to the hair; upon heat
the hair will cause dandrif
the hair, gray or faded hair
Of course there are other
hereditary tendencies, etc.
and are the main and most

an eminent German phy-
at his now famous "Hair
to produce a healthy sub-
cessory to the growth of
v w sold by all reliable drug-
or, six bottles for \$5, or
it is a valuable restorative
suffer from the scalp and
and 100 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Canada

ED MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

is absolutely pure and
to be soluble.
to Chemicals
to be used in the prepara-
of Cocoa, and is therefore for more
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FASHIONABLE FASHIONS.

CHARMING COSTUMES AND Dainty DRESSES.

Descriptions of Toilettes now Being Worn by the Ultra-Fashionable World—Some Swiftness Creations—Gowns, Wraps, Jackets and Hats—The Very Latest From London, Paris and New York.

No first class modiste will fit a dress over a corset-cover and warrant it to give satisfaction.

The gaudy cuff has reappeared on travel-
ing and sporting gloves. It is made of wash
leather which does not shrink by contact with
water.

The tea gown of the Oriental beauty has
been adopted by the Gotham belle. The
material used is a crinkle cloth woven with
gold threads and worn with a silk petticoat.

The elegant silk, known in trade as
Shanghai, are beautiful in design and as
soon in texture as first hand silk. They run
in small little bouquets of clove, clove,
or rhododendrons carefully painted for dis-
tinct effects.

Some ladies have a mighty fine taste for
petty petticoats. Lady Gordon Lennox has
just had one made of black silk with picked-
out flounces and a good deal of lace about it.
It would cost about \$50, the price of a rich
dress. One of the long-sleeved evening frocks
has just been made for Lady Gordon Lennox's
daughter. It is of daffodil-yellow satin and
has a plain skirt.

Among the novelties in lingerie is the "Tutor
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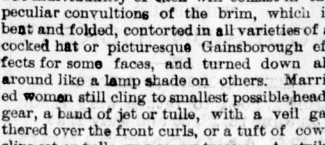
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LACE MAKING AT HOME.

Fine Work That May Be Done Without The Aid of Machinery.

Lace making at home would no doubt be-
come very fascinating among the ladies of our
great cities if they knew what fine work
could be done without the use of machinery.
All that is required to make the lace can
be shown in the following diagram—



HOW TO MAKE LACE.
The cushion A is about eighteen inches long
and fifteen inches in diameter, made of coarse
material stuffed with straw to make it firm
and covered with thin mullin. On this coun-
tion the pattern B is fastened with pins. It is
a piece of thick cardboard perforated with
pin holes to form the pattern of the lace to be
made. The pins C to weave the lace against
are about a hundred, of good sized ordinary
pins. And the person holding the cushion on
her lap with the bobbins E towards her sticks
the pins into the holes of the cardboard as
fast as she picks up and passes the bobbins al-
ternately over and under each other, thus
weaving the thread D into the pattern as
shown on the cardboard. The bobbins are
made as thick as small lead pencils, about
four inches long, with three or four large
glass beads at the lower end of each to keep
them in place, and at the upper end is wound
the thread as on a thin spool, the tips having
little knobs formed where a slipknot is made
to allow the thread to unwind slowly as it is
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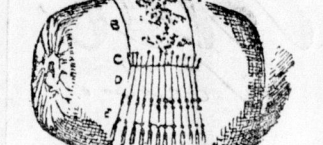
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LACE MAKING AT HOME.

Fine Work That May Be Done Without The Aid of Machinery.

Lace making at home would no doubt be-
come very fascinating among the ladies of our
great cities if they knew what fine work
could be done without the use of machinery.
All that is required to make the lace can
be shown in the following diagram—



HOW TO MAKE LACE.
The cushion A is about eighteen inches long
and fifteen inches in diameter, made of coarse
material stuffed with straw to make it firm
and covered with thin mullin. On this coun-
tion the pattern B is fastened with pins. It is
a piece of thick cardboard perforated with
pin holes to form the pattern of the lace to be
made. The pins C to weave the lace against
are about a hundred, of good sized ordinary
pins. And the person holding the cushion on
her lap with the bobbins E towards her sticks
the pins into the holes of the cardboard as
fast as she picks up and passes the bobbins al-
ternately over and under each other, thus
weaving the thread D into the pattern as
shown on the cardboard. The bobbins are
made as thick as small lead pencils, about
four inches long, with three or four large
glass beads at the lower end of each to keep
them in place, and at the upper end is wound
the thread as on a thin spool, the tips having
little knobs formed where a slipknot is made
to allow the thread to unwind slowly as it is
being used. There are between forty and
fifty of the bobbins required, according to the
fineness of the lace.